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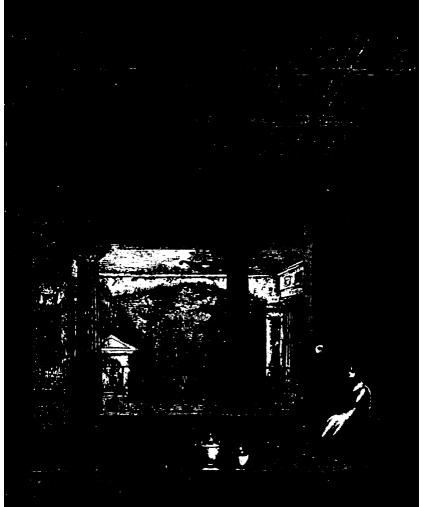
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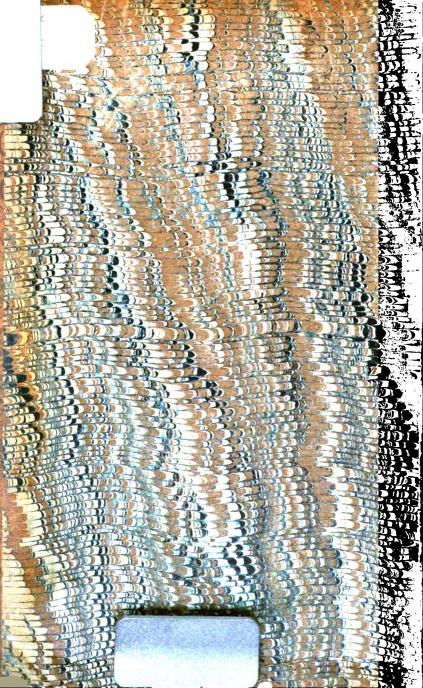
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The Aeneïd of Virgil

Virgil

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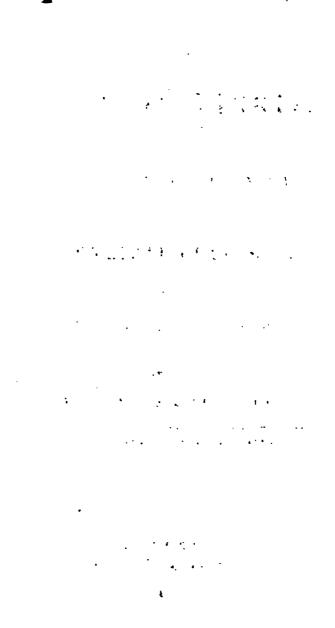
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VIRCIL.

 $\mathbf{V}_{1,1} = \{1, \dots, N_{n-1}, \dots, N_n\}$





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THE

ÆNEÏD´OF VIRGIL,

WITH

BNGLISM NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY,

4

METRICAL CLAVIS,

AND

AN MISTORICAL, CROCKAPHICAL, AND MYTHOLOGICAL INDEX.

m

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DESMOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCE IN THE DIOCESE OF OHIO,

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PRESIDENT OF KENYON COLLEGE,

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PREFACE.

The present volume contains merely the Æneid of Virgil, the Eclogues and Georgics having been reserved for a separate work. This arrangement will, it is presumed, be found an acceptable one to the student, since the Georgics are seldom read in our preparatory schools, but most commonly form part of a college course.

The text of the edition which is here offered to the public is based upon that of Heyne; but in numerous instances changes of punctuation and new readings have been introduced from the latest and best authorities. The recent and excellent edition of Heyne by Wagner has been particularly followed; and the editor gladly ivails himself of the opportunity of making this noble work better known to the American student.

The notes accompanying the text have been made purposely copious, since Virgil is an author in the perusal of whom the young scholar stands in need of very frequent assistance. These notes will be found to contain all that is valuable in the commentaries of the la test European editors, such as Nöhden, Heinrich, Hohler, Thiel, Forbiger, Valpy, but more especially Heyne and Wagner. Important aid has also been obtained from the excellent version of the first six books of the Æneïd, which has recently appeared from the London

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PREFACE.

press, and to the anonymous author of which the editor takes this opportunity of tendering his warmest acknowledgments. The illustrations that accompany the notes are taken for the most part from the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities lately republished in this country, and which is so rapidly superseding the far inferior works of Potter and Adams. These illustrations, while they form a very attractive feature in the volume, will be found to exemplify in no slight degree the Horatian precept of speaking to the eye rather than the ear of the student.

The Metrical Clavis is based on that of Dr. Carey, with such improvements, however, as the present condition of that branch of knowledge demanded; while the general Index will be found to contain all that is requisite for the young student in the perusal of the poem. For more extended information he will consult of course, the pages of a Classical Dictionary.

Before concluding, the editor must take the opportunity of stating how much he is indebted, for the appearance which the present volume makes, to the sound judgment, accurate scholarship, and patient care of his friend Henry Drisler, Esq., sub-rector of the Grammarschool. Indeed, without the aid thus afforded, the sayeral publications of the Classical Series would have been shorn of much of their accuracy and value.

C. A.

Columbia College, October 5, 1843.

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LIFE OF VIRGIL.

PUBLIUS VIRGELIUS MARO Was born at the village of Andes, a few miles distant from Mantua, about 70 B.C. His father was of low birth, having been, according to some authorities, a potter, or brickmaker, and, according to others, the hireling of a travelling merchaot, named Maius, or Magus. He so ingratiated himself, however, with his master, that he received his daughter Maia in marriage, and was intrusted with the charge of a farm, which his father-in-law had acquired in the vicinity of Mantua. Our poet was the offspring of these humble parents. The studies of Virgil commenced at Cremona, where he remained till he assumed the toga virilis. At the age of sixteen he removed to Mediolanum, and, shortly after, to Neapolis, where he laid the foundation of that multifarious learning which shines so conspicuously in the Æneid. During his residence in this city he perused the most celebrated Greek writers; and here he also studied the Epicurean system of philosophy, under Syro, a celebrated teacher of that sect. But medicine and mathematics were the sciences to which he was chiefly addicted ; and to this early tincture of geometrical knowledge may, perhaps, in some degree, be ascribed his ideas of luminous order, and masterly arrangement, and that regularity of thought, as well as exactness of expression, by which all his writings were distinguished.

It does not seems certain, or even probable, that Virgil went at all to Rome from Naples. It rather appears that he returned to his native country, and to the charge of his paternal farm. While residing here, and turning his attention in part to poetic composition, he attracted the notice of Pollie, who had been appointed by Antony to the command of the district in which the farm of Virgil lay. Pollio, observing his poetic talents, and pleased with his amiable manners, became his patron and protector; and as long as this chief continued in command of the Mantuan district, Virgil was relieved from all exaction, and protected in the peaceable possession of his property. This tranquillity, however, was destined to be rudely disturbed. Previously to the battle of Philippi, the triumvirs had promised to their soldiers the lands belonging to some of the richest towns of the empire. Augustus returned to Italy in A.U.C. 712, after his victory at Philippi, and found it necessary, in order to satisfy these claims, to commence a division of lands in Italy, on a more extensive scale even than he had intended. Cremona, unfortunately, having esponsed the cause of Brutus, became peculiarly obsoxious to the victorious party, and its territory was accordingly divided among the veteran soldiers of the triumvir. This territory, bowever, not proving sufficient, the deficiency was supplied from the neighbouring district of Mantua, in which the farm of Virgil lay. The poet, no longer protected by Pollio (whose power, it would seem, had been diminished in consequence of his too close adherence to Antony), was dispossessed of his little property under circumstances of peculiar violence. His personal safety was even endangered; and he was compelled, on one occasion, to escape the fury of the centurion Arrius by swimming over the Mincius.

At this juncture, Virgil had the good fortune to obtain the favour of Alphenus Varus, with whom he had studied philosophy at Naples, under Syro the Epicurean, and who now either succeeded Pollio in the command of the district, or was appointed by Augustus to superintend in that quarter the division of the lands. Under his protection Virgil twice repaired to Rome, where he was received not only by Mæcenas, but by Augustus himself, from whom he procured the restoration of the patrimony of which he had been deprived. This happened in the commencement of the year 714 A.U.C.; and during the course of that season, in gratitude for the favours he had received, he composed his eclogue entitled "Tityrus." The remaining eclogues, with the exception, perhaps, of the tenth, called "Gallus," were produced in the course of this and the following year.

Virgil had now spent three years in the composition of pastoral poetry, and in constant residence on his farm, except during the two journeys to Rome which he was compelled to undertake for its preservation. The situation of his residence, however, being low and humid, and the climate chill at certain seasons of the year, his delicate constitution, and the pulmonary complaint with which he was affected, induced him, about the year 714 or 715 A.U.C., when he had reached the age of thirty, to seek a warmer sky. To this change, it may be conjectured, he was farther instigated by his increasing celebrity, and the extension of his poetic fame. On quitting his paternal fields, therefore, he first proceeded to the capital. Here his private fortune was considerably augmented by the liberality of Macenas ; and such was the favour he possessed with his patron, that we find him, soon after his arrival at Rome, introducing Horace to the notice of this minister. It is said, moreover, that he never asked anything of Augustus that was refused; and Donatus, his biographer, even affirms, though, it must be confessed, without the least probability, that Augustus consulted him with regard to his resignation of the government, as a sort of umpire between Mæcenas and Agrippa.

It was probably during this period of favour with the emperor and his minister that Virgil contributed the verses in celebration of the deity who presided over the gardens of Mæcenas; and wrote, though without acknowledging it, that well-known distich in honour of Augustus:

> "Nocte pluit totå; redeunt spectacula mane; Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet."

The story goes on to relate, that Bathylius, a contemptible poet of the day, claimed these verses as his own, and was liberally rewarded. Vexed at the imposture, Virgil again wrote the verses in question near the palace, and under them,

"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;"

with the beginning of another line in these words,

" Sic vos non vobis."

four times repeated. Augustus wished the lines to be finished; Bathyllus seemed unable; and Virgil at last, by completing the stanza in the following order,

"Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves; Bic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves; Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes; Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves,"

proved himself to be the author of the distich, and the poetical usurper became the sport and ridicule of Rome. During his resi-dence at Rome, Virgil inhabited a house on the Esquiline Hill, which was furnished with an excellent library, and was pleasantly situated near the gardens of Mæcenas. The supposed site, and even ruins of this mansion, were long shown to modern travellers. Yet, however enviable was Virgil's present lot, the bustle and luxury of an immense capital were little suited to his taste, to his early habits, or to the delicacy of his constitution, while the observance and attention he met with were strongly repugnant to the retiring modesty of his disposition. Such was the popularity which he derived from his general character and talents, that on one occasion, when some of his verses were recited in the theatre, the whole audience rose to salute Virgil, who was present, with the same respect which they would have paid to the emperor. And so great was the annovance which he felt on being gazed at and followed in the streets of Rome, that he sought shelter, it is said, in the nearest shops or alleys from public observation. At the period when Virgil enjoyed so much honour and popularity in the capital, Naples was a favourite retreat of illustrious and literary men. Thither he retired about A.U.C. 717, when in the thirty-third year of his age; and he continued, during the remainder of his life, to dwell chiefly in that city, or at a delightful villa which he possessed in the Campania Felix, in the neighbourhood of Nola, ten miles east of Naples. About the time when he first went to reside at Naples, he commenced his Georgics by order of Mæcenas, and continued, for the seven following years, closely occupied with the composition of that inimitable poem.

The genius of Virgil, being attended with some degree of diffidence, seems to have gained, by slow steps, the measure of confidence which at length imboldened him to attempt epic poetry. He had begun his experience in verse with humble efforts in the pastoral line; though even there we behold his ardent Muse frequently bursting the barriers by which she ought naturally to have been restrained. He next undertook the bolder and wider topic of husbandry; and it was not till he had finished this subject with unrivalled success that he presumed to write the Æneid. This poem, which occupied him till his death, was commenced in A.U.C. 724, the same year in which he had completed his Georgics. After he had been engaged for some time in its composition, the greatest curiosity and interest concerning it began to be felt at Rome. A work, it was generally believed, was in progress, which would eclipse the fame of the Iliad. Augustus himself at length became desirous of reading the poem so far as it had been carried; and, in the year 729, while absent from Rome on a military expedition against the Cantabrians,

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he wrote to the author from the extremity of his empire, entreating him to be allowed a perusal of it. Macrobius has preserved one of Virgil's answers to Augustus: "I have of late received from you frequent letters. With regard to my Æneas, if, by Hercules, it were worth your listening to, I would willingly send it. But so vast is the undertaking, that I almost appear to myself to have commenced such a work from some defect in judgment or understanding; especially since, as you know, other and far higher studies are required for such a performance."-(Sat., i., 24.) Prevailed on, at length, by these importunities, Virgil, about a year after the return of Augustus, recited to him the sixth book, in presence of his sister Octavia, who had recently lost her only son Marcellus, the darling of Rome, and the adopted child of Augustus. The poet, probably, in the prospect of this recitation, had inserted the affecting passage in which he alludes to the premature death of the beloved youth:

" O nate, ingentem luctum ne quare tuorum," &co.

But he had skilfully suppressed the name of Marcellus till he came to the line,

" Tu Marcellus eris-manibus date lilia plonis."

It may well be believed that the widowed mother of Marcellus swooned away at the pathos of these verses, which no one, even at this day, can read unmoved. Virgil is said to have received from the afflicted parent 10,000 sesterces (*dans scatteria*) for each verse' of this celebrated passage. Having brought the Eneid to a conclusion, but not the perfection which he wished to bestow upon it, Virgil, contrary to the advice and wish of his friends, resolved to travel into Greece, that he might correct and polish this great production at leisure in that land of poetic imagination. It was on undertaking this voyage that Horace addressed to him the affectionate ode be ginning,

"Sic te Diva potens Cypri," &c. (i., 3).

Virgil proceeded directly to Athens, where he commenced the revisal of his epic poem, and added the magnificent introduction to the third book of the Georgies. He had been thus engaged for some months at Athens, when Augustus arrived at that city, on his return to Italy, from a progress through his eastern dominions. When he embarked for Greece, it had been the intention of Virgil to have spent three years in that country in the correction of his poem; after which he proposed to pass his days in his native country of Mantua, and devote the rest of his life to the study of philosophy, or to the composition of some great historical poem. The arrival of Augustus, however, induced him to shorten his stay, and to embrace the opportunity of returning to Italy in the retinue of the emperor. But the hand of death was already upon him. From his youth he had been of a delicate constitution; and, as age advanced, he was afflicted with frequent headaches, asthma, and spitting of blood. Even the climate of Naples could not preserve him from frequent attacks of these maladies, and their worst symptoms had increased during his residence in Greece. The vessel in which he embarked with the emperor touched at Megara, where he was saized with

great debility and languor. When he again went on board, his distemper was so increased by the motion and agitation of the vessel, that he expired a few days after he had landed at Brundisium, on the southeastern coast of Italy. His death happened A.U.C. 734, when he was in the 51st year of his age. When he felt its near approach, he ordered his friends Varius and Plotius Tucca, who were then with him, to burn the Æneid as an imperfect poem. Augustus, however, interposed to save a work which he no doubt saw would at once confer immortality on the poet and on the prince who patronised him. It was accordingly intrusted to Varius and Tucca. with a power to revise and retrench, but with a charge that they should make no additions; a command which they so strictly observed as not to complete even the hemistichs which had been left imperfect. They are said, however, to have struck out twenty-two verses from the second book, where Æneas, perceiving Helen amid the smoking ruins of Froy, intends to slay her, till his design is prevented by his goddess mother. These lines, accordingly, were wanting in many of the ancient manuscripts, but they have been subsequently restored to their place. There was also a report long eurrent, that Varius had made a change, which still subsists, in the arrangement of two of the books, by transposing the order of the second and third, the latter having stood first in the original manuscript. According to some accounts, the four lines " Ille ego quondam," &c., which are still prefixed to the Æneid in many editions, were expunged by Varius and Tucca; but, according to others, they never were written by Virgil, and are no better than an interpolation of the middle ages. Virgil bequeathed the greater part of his wealth, which was considerable, to a brother. The remainder was divided among his patron Mæcenas, and his friends Varius and Tucca. Before his death, he had also commanded that his bones should be carried to Naples, where he had lived so long and so happily. This order was fulfilled, under charge of Augustus himself. According to the most ancient tradition and the most commonly-received opinfon, the tomb of Virgil lies about two miles to the north of Naples, on the slope of the hill of Pausilippo, and over the entrance to the grotto or subterraneous passage which has been cut through its ridge, on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli. Cluverius and Addison, indeed, have placed the tomb on the other side of Naples, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius : but the other opinion is based upon the common tradition of the country, and accords with the belief of Petrarch, Sannazarius, and Bembo : it may still be cherished, therefore, by the traveller who climbs the hill of Pausilippo, and he may still think that he hails the shade of Virgil on the spot where his ashes repose. Notwithstanding, however, the veneration which the Romans entertained for the works of Virgil, his sepulchre was neglected before the time of Martial, who declares that Silius Itali cus first restored its long-forgotten honours. What is at present called the tomb, is in the form of a small, square, flat-roofed building, placed on a sort of platform, near the brow of a precipice on one side, and on the other sheltered by a superincumbent rock. Half a century ago, when More travelled in Italy, an ancient laurel (a shoot, perhaps, of the same which Petrarch had planted) overhung the simple edifice .-- (More's Travels, Letter 65.) Within the low vanited cell was once placed the urn supposed to contain the ashes of Virgil. Pietro Stefáno, who lived in the thirteenth century, mentions that he had seen the urn, with the epitaph inscribed on it, which is said to have been written by the poet himself a few moments before his death :

"Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."

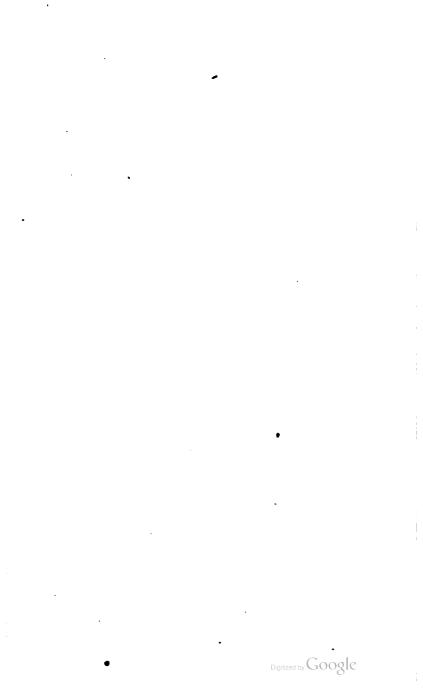
Passing by the Eclogues and Georgics, our remarks on which will be reserved for a future occasion, we will conclude the present biographical sketch with a few observations on the Æneïd. This production has for its subject the settlement of the Trojans in Italy, and, belonging to a nobler class of poetry than the Georgics, is almost equally perfect in its kind. It ranks, indeed, in the very highest order, and it was in this exaited species that Virgil was most fitted to excel. Undisturbed by excess of passion, and never hurried away by the current of ideas, he cafmly consigned to immortal verse the scenes which his fancy had first painted as lovely, and which his understanding had afterward approved. The extent, too, and depth of the design proposed in the Æneid rendered this subjection to the judgment indispensable.

The chief objection which critics in all ages have urged against the Æneid, or, at least, against the poetical character of its author, is the defect in what forms the most essential quality of a poet, originality and the power of invention. It has never, indeed, been denied that he possessed a species of invention, if it may be so called, which consists in placing ideas that have been preoccupied in a new light, or presenting assemblages, which have been already exhibited, in a new point of view. Nor has it been disputed that he often succeeds in bestowing on them the charm of novelty, by the power of more perfect diction, and by that poetic touch which transmutes whatever it lights on into gold. But it is alleged that he has contrived few incidents, and opened up no new veins of thought. It is well known that the Roman dramatic writers, instead of contriving plots of their own, translated the master-pieces of Sophocles, Euripides, and Menander. The same imitative spirit naturally enough prevailed in the first attempts at epic poetry. When any beautiful model exists in an art, it so engrosses and intimidates the mind, that we are apt to think that, in order to execute successfully any work of a similar description, the approved prototype must be imitated. It is supposed that what had pleased once must please always; and circumstances, in themselves unimportant, or perhaps accidental, are converted into general and immutable rules. It was natural, then, for the Romans, struck with admiration at the sublime and beautiful productions of the epic muse of Greece, to follow her lessons with servility. The mind of Virgil also led him to imitation. His excellence lay in the propriety, beauty, and majesty of his poetical character, in his judicious contrivance of composition, his correctness of drawing, his purity of taste, his artful adaptation of the conceptions of others to his own purposes, and his skill in the combination of materials. Accordingly, when Virgil first applied himself to frame a poem, which might celebrate his imperial master, and emulate the productions of Greece, in a department of poetry wherein she was as yet unrivalled, he first naturally bent a reverent eye on Homer ; and, though he differed

widely from his Grecian master in the qualities of his mind and genius, he became his most strict and devoted disciple. The Latin dramatists, in preparing their pieces for the stage, had frequently compounded them of the plots of two Greek plays, melted, as it were, into one: and thus compensated for the want of invention and severe simplicity of composition by greater richness and variety of incident. From their example, Virgil comprehended in his plan the arguments of both the Iliad and Odyssey; the one serving him as a guide for the wanderings and adventures of his hero previous to the landing in Latium, and the other as a model for the wars which he sustained in Italy, to gain his destined bride Lavinia. He had thus before him all the beauties and defects of Homer, as lights to gaze at and as rocks to be shunned, with the judgment of ages on both, as a chart which might conduct him to yet greater perfection. In the Iliad, however, there was this superiority, that a sense of injury (easily communicated to the reader) existed among the Greeks; and in the Odyssey, we feel, as it were, the hero's desire of returning to his native country. But both these ruling principles of action are wanting in the Eneid, where the Trojans rather inflict than sustain injury, and reluctantly seek a settlement in new and unknown lands.

Another objection made to the Æneid is its occasional violation of the order of time, and among the instances of anachronism that have been cited by industrious critics, the one which occurs in the case of Dido occupies a prominent place. The whole question relative to Dido is discussed by Heyne in the first Excursus to the fourth Æneid. He divides the earlier history of Carthage into three epochs: the first commences fifty years before the taking of Troy; the second, 173 years after the former; and the third, 190 years still later. At the commencement of this third epoch he makes Dido to have flourished, and to have improved, not, however, to have founded, the city, which, in fact, existed long before. Now Virgil has just so far availed himself of ancient traditions as to give probability to his narration, and to support it by the prisca fides facto. He wrote, however, at such a distance of time from the events which formed the groundwork of his poem, and the events themselves were so obscure, that he could depart from history without violating probability. Thus, it appears from chronology, that Dido lived many hundred years after the Trojan war; but the point was one of obscure antiquity, known perhaps to few readers, and not very precisely ascertained. Hence, so far was the violence offered to chronology from revolting his countrymen, that Ovid, who was so knowing in ancient histories and fables, wrote an heroic epistle as addressed by Dido to Æneas.

Besides the well-known and authentic works of Virgil that have now been enumerated, several poems still exist, which are very generally ascribed to him, but which, from their inferiority, are supposed to be the productions of his early youth. Of these the longest is the *Culcx*, which has been translated by Spenser under the title of *Virgil's Gnat*. Its authenticity, however, has been doubted. The *Ciris*, the *Moretum*, and the *Copa* complete the list.—(*Dunlop*, *History of Roman Literature*, vol. iii., p. 68, seqq.)



P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

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

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine læso, Quidve dolens, regina deûm tot volvere casus Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores Impulerit. Tantæne animis cœlestibus 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 Posthabită 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 quæ verteret arces ; Hinc populum, late regem, belloque superbum, Venturum excidio Libyæ ; sic volvere Parcas. Id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli, Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gessorat Argis : Nec dum etiam causæ irarum sævique dolores Exciderant animo ; manet altå mente repôstum 5

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ÆNEIDOS LIB. 1.

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Judicium Paridis, spretæque injuria formæ, Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores: His accensa super, jactatos æquore toto Troas, reliquias Danaúm atque immitis Achilli, Arcebat longe Latio; multosque per annos Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum. Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix, e conspectu Siculæ telluris, in altum Vela dabant læti, et spumas salis ære ruebant; 35 Quum Juno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus, Hæc secum : Mene incepto desistere victam, Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem ? Quippe vetor fatis ! 'Pallasne exurere classem Argivûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, 40 Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oflei ? Iosa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem, Disjecitque rates, evertitque æquora ventis; Illum, exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas, Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto. 45 Ast ego, quæ divûm incedo regina, Jovisque Et soror et conjux, una cum gente tot annos Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat Præterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem ?

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans. 50 Nimborum in patriam, loca fæta furentibus austris, Æoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat. Illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, 55 Circum claustra fremunt. Celsa sedet Æolus arce, Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos, et temperat iras. Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque 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 fædere certo

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Et premere, et laxas sciret dare jusaus habenas. Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est: Æole, namque tibi divûm pater, atque hominum rex, 65 Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento, Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat squor, Ilium in Italiam portans, victosque Penates : Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes; Aut age diversos, et disjice corpora ponto. 70 Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore nymphæ, Quarum, quæ formå pulcherrinta Deiopea Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo; Omnes ut tecum, meritis pro talibus, annos - Exigat, et pulchrå faciat te prole parentem. 75 Æolus hæc contra : Tuus, O regina, quid optes, Explorare labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est. Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias ; tu das epulis accumbere divâm, Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem. 80 Hec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto, Qua data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perflant, Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis. Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis 85 Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora Auctus. Insequitur clamorque virûm, stridorque rudentum. Eripiunt subito nubes cœlumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra. Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther; 90 Præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem. Extemplo Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra; Ingemit, et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Talia voce refert ;/.O terque quaterque beati, Quis ante ora patrum, Trojæ sub mœnibus altis, · 95 Contigit oppetere ! O Danaûm fortissime gentia, Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis Non potuisse, tuâque animam hanc effundere dextra !

•3

ENSIDOS LIB. I.

4

Sævus ubi Æacidæ telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens · Sarpedon ; ubi tot Simoïs 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 præruptus aquæ moas. 105 Hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit æstus arenis. Tres Notus abreptas in safa latentia torquet : Saxa, vocant Itali mediis que in fluctibus Aras, Dorsum immane mari summo. 'Tres Eurus ab alto 110 In brevia et syrtes urguet, miserabile visu! Illiditque vadis, atque aggere cingit arenæ. Unam, quæ 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 æquore vertex Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto; Arma virûm, tabulæque, et Troïa gaza per undas. Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatæ, 120 Et quâ vectus Abas, et quâ grandævus Aletes, Vicit hiems; 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, summå placidum caput extulit undå. Disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem, Fluctibus oppressos Troas cœlique ruina: Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonia et iræ. 130 Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat ; dehinc talia fatur : Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri ? Jam cœlum terramque meo sine numine, Venti, Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles ?

ZNRIDOS LIB-L	Б
Quos ego-sed motos præstat componere fluctas.	185
Post mihi non simili pœna commissa luctis.	
Maturate fugam, regique hæc dicite vestro :	
Non illi imperium pelagi, sævumque tridentem,	
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,	
Vestras, Eure, domos: illå se jactet in aulå	140
Æolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.	
Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida sequora placat;	
Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit.	
Cymothoë simul et Triton adnixus acuto	
Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti,	145
Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat æquor;	
Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.	
Ac veluti magno in populo quum sæpe coorta est	
Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgue,	
Jamque faces et saxa volant ; furor arma ministrat :	159
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 soutors postquam	

Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo. Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima, litora cursu Contendunt petere, et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras.

Prospiciens genitor, cœloque invectus aperto,

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 vastæ rupes, geminique minantur In cœlum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late Æquora tuta silent : tum silvis scena coruscis Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrå : 165 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum; Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo; Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves Ulla tenent; unco non alligat ancora morsu. Huc septem Æneas collectis navibus omni 170

A 2

155

Ex numero subit; ac, magno telluris amore Egressi, optată potiuntur Troës arenă, Et sale tabentes artas în litere ponunt. Ac primum silici scintilian excudit Achates, Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum 175 Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque în fomite fianmam. Tum Cererem cotruptam undis, Cerealiaque arma, Expediunt fessi rerum; frugesque receptas Et torrere parant fiammis, et frangere saxo.

Æneas 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 Caïci. Navem in conspects nullam; tres litore cervos Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequentur 185 A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen. Constitut hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas Corripuit, fidus que tele gerebat Achates ; 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 æquet. Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes. Vina bonus que deinde cadis onerarat Acestes 195 Litere Trinacrio, dederatque abeuntibus heres, Dividit, et dictis merentia pectora mulcet:

O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum), O passi graviora, dabit Deus his quoque finera. Vos et Scyllæam rabiem penitusque sonantes 200 Accêstis scepulos; ves et Cyclopia saxa Experti. Revocate animos, mostumque timorem Mittite : forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, 'Tendimus in Latium; sodes ubi fata quietas 906 Ostendunt. Illic fas regna resurgere Trojæ.

7

Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.

Talia voce refert; curisque ingentibus æger Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem. Illi se prædæ accingunt dapibusque futuris : 210 Tergora deripiunt costis, et viscera nudant; Pars in frusta secant, verubusque trementia figunt; Litore aena locant alii, flammasque ministrant. Tum victu revocant vires; fusique per herbam Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ. 215 Postquam exemta fames epulis, mensæque remotæ, Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt, Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, nec jam exaudire vocatos. Præcipue pius Æneas, nunc acris Oronti, 220 Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et jam finis erat : quum Jupiter, æthere summo Despiciens mare velivolum, terrasque jacentes, Litoraque, et latos populos, sic vertice cœli 225 Constitit, et Libyæ defixit lumina regnis. Atque illum, tales jactantem pectore curas, Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Alloquitur Venus: O qui res hominumque deâmque Æternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres. 230 Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum, Quid Troës potuere ? quibus, tot funera passis, Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis. Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis, Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri, 935 Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent, Pollicitus. Quæ te, Genitor, sententia vertit ? Hoc equidem occasum Trojæ, tristesque ruinas Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens. Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos 240 Insequitur. Quem das finem, Rex magne, laborum ? Antenor potuif, mediis elapsus Achivis,

Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis245It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavî, sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit
Troïa : nunc placidă compôstus pace quiescit.
Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem,
Navibus, infandum ! amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos ? sic nos in sceptra reponis ?250

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum Vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat, 255 Oscula libavit natæ; dehinc talia fatur: Parce metu, Cytherea; manent immota tuorum Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavinî Mænia, sublimemque feres ad sidera cæli Magnanimum Ænean: neque me sententia vertit. 260 Hic (tibi fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet, Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo) Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces Contundet; moresque viris et mænia ponet, 'Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas, 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 Lavinî 270 Transferet, et Longam multa vi muniet Albam. Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectoreâ; donec regina sacerdos Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem. Inde, lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus, 275 Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet Mœnia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet. His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;

Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno, Quæ mare nunc terrasque metu cœlumque fatigat, 280 Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam. Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus ætas, Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis. 284 Nascetur pulchrå Trojanus origine Cæsar, Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo. Hunc tu olim cœlo, spoliis Orientis onustum, Accipies secura ; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290 Aspera tum positis mitescent sæcula bellis; Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Jura dabunt; diræ ferro et compagibus arctis Claudentur Belli portæ; Furor impius intus, Sæva sodens super arma, et centum vinctus aënis 295 Post torgum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.

Hæc ait: et Maiâ genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terræ, utque novæ pateant Carthaginis arces
Hospitio Teucris; ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
300
Remigio alarum, ac Libyæ citus adstitit oris.
Et jam juesa facit; ponuntque ferocia Pæni
Corda, volente deo. In primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum, mentemque benignam.

At pius Æneas, per noctem plurima volvens,305Ut primum lux alma data est, exire, locosqueExplorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feræne,Quærere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.Classem in convexo nemorum, sub rupe cavatå,310Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris,Occulit : ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.Cui mater mediå sese tulit obvia silvå,

Virginis os habitumque gerens, et virginis arma,315Spartanæ, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigatHarpalyce, volucremque fugâ prævertitur Hebrum.Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcumVenatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.320Ac prior, Heus ! inquit, juvenes, monstrate mearumVidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,Succinctam pharetrå et maculosæ 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 Phæbi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?), Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quæcumque, laborem; 330 Et, quo sub cælo tandem, quibus orbis in oris Jactemur, doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus, vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti. Multa tibi ante aras nostrà cadet hostia dextrà.

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, longæ Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum. Huic conjux Sychzus erat, ditissimus agri Phœnicum, et magno miseræ dilectus amore ; Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugårat 345 Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes. Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychæum Impius ante aras, atque auri cæcus amore, Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum 350

ENEIDOS LIB. I.

Germanæ; factumque diu celavit, et ægram, Multa malus simulans, vanā spe lusit amantem. Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris, Crudeles aras, trajectaque pectora ferro 255 Nudavit, cæcumque domus scelus omne retexit. 'Fum celerare fugam patriâque excedere suadet, Auxiliumque vize, 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, quæ forte paratæ, Corripiunt, onerantque auro. Portantur avari Pygmalionis opes pelago : dux fœmina facti. Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes 365 Mænia, surgentemque novæ 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 ? Quærenti talibus ille 370 Suspirans, imoque trahens a pectore vocem :

O Dea! si primă repetens ab origine pergam, Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Ante diem clauso componet vesper Olympo. Nos Trojà antiquà, si vestras forte per aures 875 Trojæ nomen iit, diversa per æquora vectos, Forte su& Libycis tempestas appulit oris. Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates Classe veho mecum, famá super æthera notus. Italiam quæro patriam et genus ab Jove summo. 380 Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor, Matre deâ monstrante viam, data fata secutus : Vix septem, convulsæ undis Euroque, supersunt. Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyæ deserta peragro, Europå atque Asiå pulsus. Nec plura querentem 385 Passa Venus, medio sic interfata dolore est:

Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus cœlestibus auras Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem. Perge modo, atque hinc te reginæ ad limina perfer. Namque tibi reduces socios, classemque relatam 390 Nuntio, et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam, Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes. Aspice bis senos lætantes agmine cycnos, Ætheriå quos lapsa plagå Jovis ales aperto Turbabat cœlo; nunc terras ordine longo 295 Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur : Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis. Et cœtu cinxere solum, cantusque dedere, Haud aliter puppesque tuæ, 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, Ambrosiæque comæ 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 dextræ jungere dextram Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces? Talibus incusat, gressumque ad mænia tendit. 410 At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu, Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset, Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere caussas. Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit 415 Læta suas : ubi templum illi, centumque Sabæo Thure calent aræ, sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat; Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces. 426 Miratur molem Æneas, 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 alta theatri Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris. Qualis apes æstate novå per florea rura 430 · Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos· Educunt foctus, aut quum liquentia mella Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas; Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut, agmine facto, Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent; 435 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella. O fortunati ! quorum jam mænia surgunt, Æneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis. Infert se septus nebula, mirabile dictu ! Per medios, miscetque viris; neque cernitur ulli. 440 Lucus in urbe fuit media, lætissimus umbræ, Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine, Pœni Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno Monstrârat, caput acris equi; sic nam fore bello Egregiam, et facilem victu per sæcula gentem. 445 Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido

Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divæ;Ærea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexæqueÆre trabes; foribus cardo stridebat aënis.Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timoremLeniit; hic primum Æneas sperare salutemAusus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus.Namque, sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,Reginam opperiens; dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi,Artificumque manus inter se, operumque laboremMiratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,Bellaque jam famå totum vulgata per orbem,Atridas, Priamumque, et sævum ambobus Achillem.

Constitit, et lacrimans, Quis jam locus, inquit, Achate, Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris ? 460 En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi; Sunt lacrimæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt. Solve metus; feret hæc 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 juventus; Håc Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles. Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis Agnoscit lacrimans; primo quæ prodita somno 470 Tydides multa vastabat cæde cruentus, Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam Pabula guståssent Trojæ Xanthumque bibissent. Parte aliå fugiens amissis Troilus armis, Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli, 475 Fertur equis, curruque hæret resupinus inani, Lora tenens tamen : huic cervixque comæque trahuntur Per terram, et verså pulvis inscribitur hastå. Interea ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant, 480 Suppliciter tristes, et tunsæ pectora palmis : Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat. Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles. Tum vero ingentem gemitum 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 millibus ardet, Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ, Bellatrix ! audetque viris concurrere virgo ! Hec dum Dardanio Æneze miranda videntur.

14

Dum stupet, obtutuque hæret defixus in uno, 495 Regina ad templum, formå pulcherrima Dido Incessit, magnà juvenum stipante catervà. Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi, Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secute Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades : illa pharetram 500 Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes; Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus : Talis erat Dido, talem se læta ferebat Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris. Tum foribus divæ, mediå testudine templi, 505 Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit. Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem . Partibus æquabat justis, aut sorte trahebat : Quum subito Ænças concursu accedere magno Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum, 510 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos æquore turbo Dispulerat, penitusque alias avexerat oras. Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates Lætitiaque metuque ; avidi conjungere dextras Ardebant ; sed res animos incognita turbat. 515 Dissimulant; et nube cavâ speculantur amicti, Quæ fortuna viris; classem quo litore linquant; Quid veniant cuncti : nam lecti navibus ibant, Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant. Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi, 520 Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit:

Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit :O Regina ! novam cui condere Jupiter urbem,Justitiâque dedit gentes frenare superbas,Troës te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,Oramus : prohibe infandos a navibus ignes ;Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare PenatesVenimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere prædas :Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,530

Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ: Œnotrî coluere viri; nunc fama, minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem. Hic cursus fuit : Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion 535 In vada cæca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris, Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris. Quod genus hoc hominum, quæve hunc tam barbara morem Permittit patria ? hospitio prohibemur arenæ ! 540 Bella cient, primâque vetant consistere terra. Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi. Rex erat Æneas nobis, quo justior alter Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et armis : ·545 · Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura Ætheriå, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris; Non metus, officio ne te certâsse priorem Pœniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes, Arvaque, 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 læti Latiumque petamus : Sin absumta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrûm, 555 Pontus habet Libyæ, nec spes jam restat Iuli; At freta Sicaniæ saltem, sedesque paratas, Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten. Talibus Ilioneus : cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidæ. 560 Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur : Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas. Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt Moliri, et late fines custode tueri. Quis genus Æneadům, quis Trojæ nesciat urbem, 585 Virtutesque, virosque, aut tanti incendia belli ?

Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni ; Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ 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 considere regnis ? Urbem quam statuo, vestra est ; subducite naves ; Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur. Atque utinam rex ipse, Noto compulsus eodem, 575 Afforet Æneas ! equidem per litora certos Dimittam, et Libyæ lustrare extrema jubebo, Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat.

His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates Et pater Æneas jamdudum erumpere nubem 580 Ardebant. Prior Ænean compellat Achates : Nate deâ, que 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 æthera purgat apertum. Resuitit Æneas, claraque in luce refulsit, Os humerosque deo similis ; namque ipsa decoram Cæsariem nato genetrix, lumenque juventæ 590 Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflårat honores: Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro. 722 / Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente

Improvisus ait : Coram, quem quæritis, adsum,595Troius Æneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.0 sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores !Quæ nos, reliquias Danaûm, terræque marisqueOmnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos,Urbe, domo, socias ; grates persolvere dignas600Non opis est nostræ, Dido, nec quidquid ubique estGentis Dardaniæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem.

B 2

Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conseia reoti, Præmia digna ferant. Que te tam læta tulerant **605** Sæcula ? qui tanti talem genuere parentes ? In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet, Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt, Que me cumque vocant terræ. Sic fatus, amicum Ilionea petit dextrå, lævåque Serestum; Post, alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primo adspectu Sidonia Dido, Casu deinde viri tanto; et sic ore locuta est : Quis te, nate deå, per tanta pericula casus 615 Insequitur ? que vis immanibus applicat oris ? Tune ille Æncas, quem Dardanio Anchisas Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoëntis 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 'Irojanæ, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelaegi. 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. 680 Sic memorat : simul Ænean in regia ducit Tecta; simul divûm templis indicit honorem. Nec minus interes sociis ad litors mittit Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agaos, 625 Munera lætitiamque dii. At domus interior regali splendida luxu Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis.

19

Arte laboratse vestes, ostroque superbo; Ingens argentum mensis, cælataque in auro 640 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum, Per tot ducta viros antiquâ ab origine gentis. Æneas, neque enim patrius consistere mentem Passus amor, rapidum ad naves præmittit Achaten, Ascanio ferat hæc, ipsumque ad mænia ducat. 645 Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis. Munera præterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis, Ferre jubet ; pallam signis auroque rigentem, Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Ornatus Argivæ Helenæ, quos illa Mycenis, 654 Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymeineos. Extulerat, matris Ledæ mirabile donum. Præterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim, Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile

Maxima natarum Priam, colloque monité Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. 655 Hæc celerans, iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia : ut, faciem mutatas et ora, Cupido Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem; 668 Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues. Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat. Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem : Nate, meæ vires, mea magna potentia; solus, Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoïa temnis; 666 Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco. Frater ut Æneas pelago tuus omnia circum Litora jactetur, odlis Junonis iniquæ, Nota tibi; et nostro doluisti sæpe dolore. Hunc 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 flammå Beginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,

ENCIDOS LIB. I.

20

Sed magno Æneæ mecum teneatur amore. 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 Trojæ. Hunc ego, sopitum somno, super alta Cythera, 680 Aut super Idalium, sacrata sede recondam, Nequa 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 lætissima Dido 685 Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyæum, Quum dabit amplexus, atque oscula dulcia figet, Occultum inspires ignem, fallasque veneno. Paret Amor dictis caræ 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 Idaliæ lucos; ubi mollis amaracus illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbrå. Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido 695 Regia portabat Tyriis, duce lætus Achate. Quum venit, aulæis jam se regina superbis Aureâ composuit spondâ, mediamque locavit.

Jam pater Æneas, et jam Trojana juventus Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro. 700 Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis. 11i. 5 8 P Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates ; Centum aliæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri, 705 Qui dapibus mensas onerent, et pocula ponant. Nec non et Tyrii per limina læta frequentes Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis. Mirantur dona Æneæ; mirantur Iulum, Flagrantesque dei vultus, simulataque verba, 710

675 .

Pallamque, et pictum croceo velamen acantho. Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futuræ, Explori mentem nequit, ardescitque tuendo, Phænissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur. Ille, ubi complexu Ænese colloque pependit, 715 Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem, Reginam petit : hæc oculis, hæc pectore toto Hæret, et interdum gremio fovet ; inscia Dido. Insidat quantus miserse deus ! At memor ille Matris Acidaliæ, paullatim abolere Sychæum 720 Incipit, et vivo tentat prævertere amore Jampridem resides animos, desuetaque corda. · Postquam prima quies epulis, mensæque remotæ; Crateras magnos statuunt, et vina coronant. Fit 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 : 720 Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuitur, Hunc lætum Tyriisque diem Trojâque profectis Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores. Adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, et bona Juno: Et vos, O, cœtum, Tyrii! celebrate faventes. 735 . Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem, Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore : Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro; Post, alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas 740 Personat aurată, docuit quæ 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 quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.

Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequentur.

Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebatInfelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa :750Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius armis ;
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi ; nunc, quantus Achilles.
Immo age, et a primå dic, hospes, origine nøbis
Insidias, inquit, Danaûm, casusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos : nam te jam septima portat755Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus æstas.755

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

CONTICUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant; Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto:

Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem; Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai : quæque ipse miserrima vidi, Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis, talia fando, Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi, Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida cœlo Præcipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos. Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem; Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit. Incipiam. Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi, Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis. Instar montis equum, divina Palladis arte, Ædificant, sectâque intexunt abiete costas. Votum pro reditu simulant : ea fama vagatur. Huc, delecta virûm sortiti corpora, furtim Includunt cæco lateri, penitusque cavernas Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima famă Insula, dives epum, Priami dum regna manebant; Nunc tantum sinus, et statio male fida carinis : Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt. Nos abiisse rati, et vento pettisse Mycenas. Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu : 5

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ÆNEIDOS LIB. II.

Panduntur portæ; juvat ire, et Dorica cast-_ Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum. Hic Dolopum manus, hic sæyus tendebat Achilles; Classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant. 20 Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ, Et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymætes Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari; Sive dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant. At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 85 Aut pelago Danaûm insidias, suspectaque dona, Præcipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis; Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras. Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. Primus ibi ante omnes, magná comitante catervá, 40 Laocoon ardens summå decurrit ab arce; Et procul : O miseri ! que tanta insania, cives ? Creditis avectos hostes ! aut ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Danaûm ? sic notus Ulixes ? Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, 45 Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros. Inspectura domos, venturaque desuper urbi; Aut aliquis latet error : equo ne credite, Teuori. Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam 50 In latus, inque feri curvam compagibus alvum, Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso Contorsit. Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ. Et, si fata deûm, si mens non læva fuisset, .Impulerat ferro Argolicas fœdare latebras; 55 Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres. Ecce ! manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant

Dardanidæ: qui se ignotum venientibus últro, Hoc ipsum ut strueret, Trojamque aperiret Achivis, Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus, Seu versare dolos, seu certæ occumbere morti.

Undique, visendi studio, Trojana juventus 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! quæ nunc tellus, inquit, quæ me æquora possunt Accipere ? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat ? 70 Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi Dardanidæ infensi pænas cum sanguine poscunt. Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus, Impetus. Quidve ferat; memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto. 75 Ille hæc, depositå 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 Belidæ nomen Palamedis, et inclyta famå 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 vigebat Conciliis ; et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus : invidià postquam pellacis Ulixi 90

Gessimus : invidiå postquam pellacis Ulixi90(Hand 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 remeåssem victor ad Argos,95Promisi ultorem ; et verbis odia aspera movi.Hinc mihi prima mali labes ; hinc semper UlixesCriminibus terrere novis ; hinc spargere voces

С

ÆNEIDOS LIB. II.

In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma. Nec requievit enim, donec, Calchante ministro,-100 Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos, Idque audire sat est ? Jamdudum sumite pœnas ; Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ. 'Tum vero ardemus scitari et quærere causas, 103 Ignari scelerum tantorum, artisque Pelasgæ. Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur : Sæpe fugam Danai Trojâ cupiere relictå Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello: Fecissentque utinam ! sæpe illos aspera ponti 110 Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes. Præcipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis Staret equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi. Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phæbi Mittimus; isque adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat: 115 Sanguine placâstis ventos, et virgine cæsâ, Quum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras: Sanguine quærendi reditus, animåque litandum Argolica. Vulgi quæ vox ut venit ad aures, Obstupuere animis, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120 Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo. Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu Protrahit in medios; quæ sint ea numina divôm, 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 aræ. Assensere omnes ; et, quæ sibi quisque timebat, 130 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere. Jamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari, Et salsæ fruges, et circum tempora vittæ.

Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi;

Limosoque lacu per noctom obscurus in ulvă 135 Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dediasent. Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi, Nec dulces natos, exoptatumque parentem ; Quos illi fors ad pænas ob nostra reposcent Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140 Quod te, per superos, et conscia numina veri, Per, si qua est, quæ 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 arcta levari Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis : Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios; Noster eris, mihique hæc edissere vera roganti. Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere ? quis auctor ? 150 Quidve petunt ? que religio ? aut que machina belli ? Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasgâ, Sustulit exutae vinclis ad sidera palmas : Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum Testor numen, ait ; vos, aræ, ensesque nefandi, 155 Quos fugi, vittæque deam, quas hostia gessi : Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura, Fas odisse viros, stque omnia ferre sub suras, 'Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriæ nec legibus ullis. Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves 160 Troja fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam. _-

4

Omnis spes Danaûm, et cæpti fiducia belli,Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quoTydides sed enim, scelerumque inventor Ulixes,Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo165Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentisVirgineas ausi divæ contingere vittas :Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referriSpes Danaûm, fractæ vires, aversa deæ mens.170

Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia[®] monstris. Vix positum castris simulacrum : arsere corusca Luminibus flammæ arrectis, salsusque per artus Sudor iit; terque ipsa solo, mirabile dictu! Emicuit, parmamque ferens, hastamque trementem. 175 Extemplo tentanda fugâ canit æquora 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 Mycenas, 180 Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt : ita digerit omina Calchas. Hanc pro Palladio, moniti, pro numine læso, Effigiem statuere ; nefas quæ triste piaret. Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185 Roboribus textis, cœloque educere, jussit; Ne recipi portis, aut duci in mœnia possit, Neu populum antiquâ sub religione tueri. Nam, si vestra manus violâsset dona Minervæ, Tum magnum exitium, quod di prius omen in ipsum 190 Convertant! Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum : Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem, Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad mœnia bello Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.

Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis Credita res ; captique dolis lacrimisque coactis Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles, Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum _ Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 200 Laocoon, 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 jubeque

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Sanguineæ exsuperant undas ; pars cetera pontum Pone legit, sinuantque immensa volumine terga. Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant, Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, 210 Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora. Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi agmine certo Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus : 215 Post, ipsum, auxilio subcuntem 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 : Qualis mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram Taurus, et incertam excussit cervice securim. At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones 225 Effugiunt, sævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem, Sub pedibusque dez, clypeique sub orbe, teguntur. Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur 230 Læserit, et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam. Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divæ Numina, conclamant. Dividimus muros, et mænia pandimus urbis. Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum 235 Subjiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros, Fæta armis. Pueri circum, innuptæque puellæ, . Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent Illa subit, mediæque minans illabitur urbi. 240), O patria ! O divûm domus Ilium ! et inclyta bello Monia Dardanidam ! quater ipso in limine portæ

C 2

Substitit, atque utero senitum quater arma dedere. Instamus tamen, immemores, cæcique furore, Et monstrum infelix sacrată sistimus arce. Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris Ora, dei jussu non umquam credita Teucris. Nos delubra deûm migeri, quibus ultimus esset Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem. X Vertitur interea colum, et ruit oceano Nox, 250. Involvens umbrå magnå terramque polumque, Myrmidonumque dolos: fusi per mænia Teucri Conticuere ; sopor fessos complectitur artus.

Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat A Tenedo, tacitæ per amica silentia lunæ 255 Litora nota petens : flammas quum regia puppis Extulerat; fatisque deûm defensus iniquis, Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim Laxat claustra Sinon : illos patefactus ad auras Reddit equus, lætique cavo se robore promunt Tisandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulixes, Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque, Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon, Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeus. Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; Cæduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus ægris Incipit, et dono divûm gratissima serpit : In somnis, ecce! ante oculos mœstissimus 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 Danaûm Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes! Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines, V dneraque illa gerens, quæ circum plurima munos

245

260

Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar Compellare virum, et mœstas expromere voces : 280 0 lux Dardaniæ! spes O fidissima Teucrûm! Que tante tenuere more ? quibus Hector ab oris Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores, Defessi aspicimus! quæ causa indigna serenos 285 Fædavit vultus ? aut cur hæc vulnera cerno ? Ille nihil; nec me quærentem vana moratur :-Sed, graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens, Heu! fuge, nate deâ, teque his, ait, eripe flammis. Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troja. 290 Sat patriæ Priamoque datum. Si Pergama dextrå Defendi possent, etiam hâc defensa fuissent. Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates : Hos cape fatorum comites; his mœnia quære, Magna pererrato statues quæ denique ponto. 295 Sic ait; et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur mœnia luctu: Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis Anchisæ domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, 300 Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror. Excutior 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 læta, boumque labores, Præcipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor. Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaûmque patescunt Insidiæ. Jam Deïphobi dedit ampla ruinam, 310 Vulcano superante, domus : jam proximus ardet Ucalegon : Sigea igni freta lata relucent. Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum. Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis;

32

Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem 315 Cum sociis, ardent animi : furor iraque mentem Præcipitant; pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis. Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm, Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique 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 Dardaniæ. Fuimus Troes; fuit Ilium, et ingens 325 Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos Transtulit : incensa Danai dominantur in urbe : . Arduus armatos mediis in mœnibus astans Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet, 🖄 Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 330 Millia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis: Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum Oppositi : stat ferri acies mucrone corusco Stricta, parata neci: vix primi prœlia tentant Portarum vigiles, et cæco Marte resistunt. 335 Talibus Othryadæ dictis, et numine divûm, In flammas et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys, Quo fremitus vocat, et sublatus ad æthera clamor. Addunt se socios Rhipeus, et, maximus armis, Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque, 340 Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coræbus, Mygdonides. Illis ad Trojam forte diebus Venerat, insano Cassandræ incensus amore, Et gener auxilium Priamo, Phrygibusque, ferebat. Infelix! qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis 845 Audierit. Quos ubi confertos audere in prœlia vidi; Incipio super his: Juvenes, fortissima frustra Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido Certa sequi ; quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis ; 350

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Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis, Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbí Incensæ: moriamur, et in media arma ruamus. Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem. Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu 855 Raptores atrà in nebulà, quos improba ventris Exegit cæcos rabies, catulique relicti Faucibus exspectant siccis; per tela, per hostes Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, medizeque tenemus Urbis iter : nox atra cavá circumvolat umbrá. 360 Quis cladern illius noctis, quis funera fando Explicet, aut possit lacrimis æquare labores ? Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos; Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passima Corpora, perque domos, et religiosa deorum 265 Limina. Nec soli pœnas dant sanguine Teucri : Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Victoresque cadunt Danai. Crudelis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago. Primus se, Danaûm magnă comitante catervă, 370 Androgeus offert nobis, socia agmina credens Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis : Festinate, viri; nam quæ 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 Attolientem iras, et cærula colla tumentem; Haud secus Androgeus visu tremefactus abibat : Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis, Ignarosque loci passim. et formidine captos, Sternimus. Adspirat primo fortuna labori. 885 Atque hic, successu exsultans animisque, Coræbus,

O socii! qua prima, inquit, fortuna salutis Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur. Mutemus clypeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis Aptemus : dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat ? 390 Arma dabunt ipsi. Sic fatus, deinde comantem Androgei galeam, clypeique insigne decorum, Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem. Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juventus Læta facit ; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 895 . Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro, Multaque per cæcam congressi prælia noctem Conserimus ; multos Danaûm domittimus Orco. Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu Fida petunt ; pars ingentem formidine turpi 400 Scandunt rursus equum, et notà conduntur in alvo. Heu! nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!

Ecce! trahebatūr passis Priamēja virgo-Crinibus a templo, Causandra, adytisque Minierva, Ad cœlum tendens ardentia lumina frustra : 485 Lumina; nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas. Non tulit hanc speciem furiată mente Coræbus, 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 cædes Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum. Tum Danai, gemitu atque ereptæ virginis irå, Undique collecti invadunt; acerrimus Ajax, Et gemini Atridæ, Dolopumque exercitus omnis : 415 Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti Confligunt, Zephyrusque, Notusque, et lætus Euis Eurus equis : stridunt silvæ, sævitque tridenti Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo. Illi etiam, si quos obscurà nocte per umbram 420 Fudimus insidiis, totâque agitavimus urbe, Apparent; primi clypeos, mentitaque tela,

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Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant. llicet obruimur numero : primusque Coræbus Penelei dextra, divæ armipotentis ad aram, 425 Procumbit; cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus Qui fuit in Toucris et servantissimus æquis Dis aliter visum : percunt Hypanisque Dymasque, Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu, Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit. 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 ævo 435 Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi ; Protenus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati. Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, nulli totà morerentur in urbe, Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentes 440 Cernimus, obsessumque actà testudine limen. Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, clypeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris. Dardanidæ, contra, turres ac tecta domorum 445 Culmina convellunt : his se, quando ultima cernunt, Extremá jam in morte parant defendere telis; Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum, Devolvant: alii strictis mucronibus imas Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso. 450 Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis, Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis. Limen erat, cæcæque fores, et pervius usus

Limen erat, cæcæque fores, et pervius usus Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti A tergo; infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, Sæpius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat. Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde

Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri.

Turrim in præcipiti stantem, summisque sub astra 460 Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri, Et Danaûm solitæ naves, et Achaïa castra, Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis Sedibus, impulimusque; ea, lapsa repente, ruinam 465 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 terrå tumidum quem bruma tegebat, Nunc, positis novus exuviis, nitidusque juventa, 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 flammas ad culmina jactant. lpse inter primos correpta dura bipenni Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480 Æratos; jamque excisâ 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 cavæ plangoribus ædes Femineis ululant : ferit aurea sidera clamor. Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant, Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt. 490 Instat vi patriå Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi Custodes sufferre valent : labat ariete crebro Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes. Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant

37

Immissi Danai, 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 500 Cæde Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas: Vidi Hecubam, centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras Sanguine fœdantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes. Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum. Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Procubuere. Tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis. 505 Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quæ fata, requiras. Urbis uti captæ casum, convulsaque vidit Limina tectorum, et medium in penetralibus hostem ; Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum 510 Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes. Ædibus in mediis, audoque sub ætheris axe, Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus, Incumbens aræ, atque umbrå complexa Penates. Hic Hecuba et natæ nequidquam altaria circum, 515 Præcipites atrà ceu tempestate columbæ, Condensæ, et divûm amplexæ simulacra, sedebant. Ipsum autem sumtis Priamum juvenilibus armis Ut vidit : Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime conjux, 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; hæc ara tuebitur omnes, Aut moriere simul. Sic ore effata, recepit Ad sese, et sacrå longævum in sede locavit. 525 Ecce autem, elapsus Pyrrhi de cæde, 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 hastå. 530

D

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 iræque pepercit: At tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, 525 Dì, si qua est cœlo pietas, quæ talia curet, Persolvant grates dignas, et præmia reddant Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum Fecisti, et patrios fædåsti funere vultus. At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540 Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit. Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu Conjecit; rauco quod protenus ære repulsum, 545 Et summo clypei nequidquam umbone pependit. (. Cui Pyrrhus: Referes ergo hæc, et nuntius ibis Pelidæ genitori : illi mea tristia facta, Degeneremque Neoptolemum, narrare memento. Nunc morere. Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa trementem 550 Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Implicuitque comam lævå, dextràque coruscum Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem. Hæc finis Priami fatorum : hic exitus illum Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam, et prolapsa videntem 555 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum Regnatorem Asiæ. Jacet ingens litore truncus, Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

At me tum primum sævus circumstetit horror :Obstupui : subiit cari genitoris imago,560Ut regem æquævum crudeli vulnere vidiVitam exhalantem :Vitam exhalantem : subiit deserta Creüsa,Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.Respicio, et, quæ sit me circum copia, lustro.Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltuAd terram misere, aut ignibus ægra dedere.

Jamque adeo super unus eram; quum limina Vesta Servantem, et tacitam secretà in sede latentem, Tyndarida aspicio: dant clara incendia lucem Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. 570 Illa, sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros, Et pænas Danaûm, et deserti conjugis iras, Præmetuens, Trojæ et patriæ communis Erinys, Abdiderat sese, atque aris invisa sedebat. Exarsere ignes animo: subit ira cadentem 575 Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pœnas. Scilicet hæc Spartam incolumis, patriasque Mycenas, Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho? Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit, lliadum turbă et Phrygiis comitata ministris? 580 Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni? Dardanium toties sudårit sanguine litus ? Non ita : namque, etsi nullum memorabile nomen Femineå in pænå est, nec habet victoria laudem, Exstinxisse nefas tamen, et sumsisse merentes 585 Laudabor pœnas; animumque explêsse juvabit Ultricis flammæ, et cineres satiâsse meorum. Talia jactabam, et furiată mente ferebar ; Quam mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam Obtulit, et pura per noctem in luce refulsit 590 Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri Cœlicolis et quanta solet; dextrâque prehensum Continuit, roscoque hæc insuper addidit ore : Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Quid furis ? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit ? 595 Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum ætate parentem. Liqueris Anchisen ? superet conjuxne Creüsa, Ascaniusque puer ? quos omnes undique Graiæ Circum errant acies ; et, ni mea cura resistat, Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600 Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacænæ, Culpatusve Paris ; divûm inclementia, divûm,

39,

Has evertit opes, sternitque a culmine Trojam.	•
Aspice : namque omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti	
Mortales hebetat visus tibi, et humida circum	605
Caligat, nubem eripiam : tu ne qua parentis	
Jussa time, neu præceptis 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 Scæas sævissima portas	
Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen,	
Ferro accincta, vocat.	
Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas	615
Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sævå.	
Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas	
Sufficit; ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.	
Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.	
Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam.	620
Dixerat; et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.	
Apparent diræ facies, inimicaque Trojæ	
Numina magna deûm.	
Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes	
Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja:	625
Ac veluti, summis antiquam in montibus ornum	
Quum, ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus, instant	

Eruere agricolæ certatim ; illa usque minatur, Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat ; Vulneribus donec paullatim evicta supremum Congemuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam. Descendo, ac, ducente deo, flammam inter et hostes Expedior ; dant tela locum, flammæque recedunt.

Atque, ubi jam patriæ perventum ad limina sodis,Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos635Optabam primum montes, primumque petebam,Abnegat excisâ vitam producere Trojâ,Exsiliumque pati.Vos O ! quibus integer ævi

Sanguis, ait, solidæque suo stant robore vires, Vos agitate fugam. 640 Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam, Has mihi servåssent sedes. Satis una, superque, Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi. Sic, O sic positum affati discedite corpus. lpse manu mortem inveniam. Miserebitur hostis, 645 Exuvizsque petet. Facilis jactura sepulcri. Jampridem invisus divis, et inutilis, annos Demoror, ex quo me divûm pater, atque hominum rex,. Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni. Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat. 650 Nos contra, effusi lacrimis, conjuxque Creüsa, Ascaniusque, omnisque domus, ne vertere secum Cuncta pater, fatoque urguenti incumbere vellet. Abnegat ; inceptoque, et sedibus hæret in isdem. Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto: 655 Nam quod consilium, aut quæ jam fortuna dabatur ? Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto Sperasti ? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ? Si nihil ex tantà Superis placet urbe relinqui, Et sedet hoc animo, perituræque addere Trojæ 660 'Teque tuosque juvat; patet isti janua leto; Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus, Natum 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 Prælia. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti. 670 Hinc ferro accingor rursus, clypeoque sinistram

Insertabam aptans, meque extra tecta ferebam. Ecce autem, complexa pedes, in limine conjux Hærebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:

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Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum ; Sin aliquam expertus sumtis spem ponis in armis, Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus, Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta relinquor ?

Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat; Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum : 680 Namque manus inter, mœstorumque 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 lætus Extulit, et cœlo palmas cum voce tetendit: Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis, Aspice nos; hoc tantum : et, si pietate meremur, 690 Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque hæc omina firma.

Vix ea fatus erat senior : subitoque fragore Intonuit lævum, et, de cælo lapsa, per umbras, Stella, facem ducens, multâ cum luce cucurit. Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti, 695 Cernimus Idæå claram se condere silvâ, 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, quã 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 mænia clarior ignis 705. Auditur, propiusque æstus incendia volvunt. Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostræ : Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit. Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periclum, Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus 710

Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjux. Vos, famuli, quæ dicam, animis advertite vestris. Est urbe egressis tumulus, templumque vetustum Desertæ 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 cæde recenti, Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo Abluero. 720 Hæc fatus, latos humeros, subjectaque colla, Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Succedoque oneri : dextræ se parvus Iulus Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis : Pone subit conjux. Ferimur per opaca locorum; 725 Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii, Nunc omnes terrent auræ, 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; propinquant: . . Ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno.

Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum 785 Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque, avia cursu Dum sequor, et notă excedo regione viarum, Heu! misero conjux fatone erepta Creüsa Substitit, erravitne viă, seu lassa resedit, Incertum : nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740 Nec prius amissam respexi, animumve reflexi, Quam tumulum antiquæ 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 eversă vidi crudelius urbe ?

Ascanium, Anchisenque patrem, Teucrosque Penates Commendo sociis, et curvâ 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 porta, Qua gressum extuleram, repeto; et vestigia retro Observata sequor per noctem, et lumine lustro. Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 755 Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte, tulisset, Me refero : irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant. Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento Volvitur; exsuperant flammæ; furit æstus ad auras. Procedo, et Priami sedes, arcemque, reviso. 760 Et jam porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo, Custodes lecti, Phænix et dirus Ulixes Prædam asservabant: huc undique Troïa gaza Incensis erepta adytis, mensæque deorum, Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis 765 Congeritur. Pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres Stant circum. Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram, Implevi clamore vias, mæstusque Creüsam Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 770 Quærenti, et tectis urbis sine fine furenti, Infelix simulacrum, atque ipsius umbra Creüsæ Visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major imago. Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis : 775 Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori, O dulcis conjux ? non hæc sine numine divûm Eveniunt: nec te comitem portare Creüsam Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi. Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris æquor arandum : 780 Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius, arva Inter opima virûm, leni fluit agmine Thybris.

Illic res lætæ, regnumque, et regia conjux Parta tibi : lacrimas dilectæ pelle Creüsæ. Non ego Myrmidonum sedes, Dolopumve, superbas 785 Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo, Dardanis, et divæ Veneris nurus; Sed me magna deûm Genetrix his detinet oris. Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem. Hæc ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem, et multa volentem 790 Dicere, deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras. Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum : Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, " Par levibes ventis, volucrique simillima somno. Sic demum socios consumta nocte reviso. 795 Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum

Invenio admirans numerum ; matresque virosque, Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus. Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati, In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras. Jamque jugis summe surgebat Lucifer Idæ, Ducebatque diem ; Danaique obsessa tenebant Limina portarum ; nec spes opis ulla dabatur : Cessi, et sublato montes genitore petivi.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS Æ N E I D O S

LIBER TERTIUS.

Postquar res Aste Priamque evertere gentem Immeritam visúm Superis, cecifitque superbum Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja; Diversa exsilia et desertas quærere terras Auguriis agimur divûm, classemque sub ipså Antandro, et Phrygiæ molimur montíbus Idæ, Incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur; Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat æstas, Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat; Litora quum patriæ lacrimans portusque relínquo, Et campos ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altem Cum sociis, natoque, Penatibus, et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis, Thraces arant, acri quondam regnata Lycurgo; Hospitium antiquum Trojæ, sociique Penates, Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo Mænia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis; Æneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Sacra Dionææ matri divisque ferebam,20Auspicibus cæptorum operum ; superoque nitentem20Cælicolům regi mactabam in litore taurum.20Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo20Virgulta, et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.20Accessi ; viridemque ab humo convellere silvam20Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,25Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.25

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Nam, quæ prima solo ruptis radicibus arbor) Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine gutte, Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis. 80 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 præsidet arvis, 85 Rite secundarent visus, omenque levarent. Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu Aggredior, genibusque adversæ obluctor arenæ, (Eloquar, an sileam ?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures : 40 Quid miserum, Ænea, 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 texit Telorum seges, et jaculis increvit acutis. Tum vero, ancipiti mentem formidine pressus, Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. Hunc Polydorum, auri quondam cum pondere magno, Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum 50 Threīcio regi; quum jam diffideret armis Dardaniæ, cingique urbem obsidione videret. Ille, ut opes fractæ Teucrûm, 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 deûm refero, et, quæ sit sententia, posco. Omnibus idem animus scelerată excedere terră. 60 Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros. Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus : et ingens

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Aggeritur tumulo tellus ; stant Manibus aræ, Cæruleis mæstæ vittis, atrâque cupresso, Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutæ. 65 Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte, Sanguinis et sacri pateras; animamque sepulcro 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, terræque urbesque recedunt. Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus Nereidum matri, et Neptuno Ægæo: Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et litora circum 75 Errantem, Gyaro celsa Myconoque revinxit, Immotamque coli dedit, et contemnere ventos. Huc feror; hac fessos tuto placidissima portu Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem. Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phæbique sacerdos, ຸຂຸ Vittis et sacrà redimitus tempora lauro, Occurrit: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum. Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus. Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto: Da propriam, Thymbræe, domum; da mænia fessis, 85 Et genus, et mansuram urbem. Serva altera Trojæ 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. Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures : Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto 95 Accipiet reduces : antiquam exquirite matrem. Hic domus Ænese cunctis dominabitur oris, Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.

Hæc Phæbus: mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu Letitia; et cuncti, quæ sint ea mænia, quærunt; 100 Quo Phœbus vocet errantes, jubeatque reverti. Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum, Audite, O proceres, ait, et spes discite vestras. Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto; Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostræ. 105 Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna; Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor, Teucer Rhæteas primum est advectus ad oras, Optavitque locum regno. Nondum llium et arces Pergameæ steterant : habitabant vallibus imis. 110 Hinc mater cultrix Cybelæ, Corybantiaque æra, Idæumque nemus : hinc fida silentia sacris, Et juncti currum dominæ subiere leones. Ergo agite, et, divûm ducunt qua jussa, sequamur : Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus. 115 Nec longo distant cursu: modo Jupiter adsit, Tertia lux classem Cretais 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 cessisse paternis Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretæ; Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas. Linquimus Ortygiæ portus, pelagoque volamus, Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donysam, 125 Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per æquor Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta consita 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 optatæ molior urbis, Pergameamque voco; et, lætam cognomine, gentem

Hortor amare focos, arcemque attollere tectis.

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Jamque fere sicco subductæ litore puppes; 185 Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus; Jura domosque dabam : subito quum tabida membris, Corrupto cœli tractu, miserandaque venit Arboribusque satisque lues; et letifer annus. Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant 140 Corpora: tum steriles exurere Sirius agros; Arebant herbæ, et victum seges ægra negabat. Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiæ, Phæbumque, 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 sacræ divim, Phryglique Penates, Quos mecum a Troja, mediisque ex ignibus urbis, Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare 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, Dardanià incensà, tuaque arma secuti; Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus æquor: ldem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes, Imperiumque urbi dabimus. 'Tu mœnia magnis Magna para, longumque fugæ ne linque laborem. 160 Mutandæ sedes. Non hæc tibi litora suasit Delius, aut Cretæ jussit considere, Apollo. Est locus (Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt), Terra antiqua, potens armis, atque ubere glebæ: Enotrî coluere viri : nunc fama, minores 165 Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem. Hæ nobis propriæ sedes : hinc Dardanus ortus, Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum. Surge age, et hæc lætus longævo dicta parenti Haud dubitanda refer : Corythum terrasque requirat 170 Ausonias. Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva. Talibus attonitus visis, ac voce deorum (Nec sopor illud erat; sed coram agnoscere vultus, Velatasque comas, præsentiaque ora videbar; Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor); 175 Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas Ad cœlum cum voce manus, et munera libo Intemerata focis. Perfecto lætus honore. Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando. Agnovit prolem ambiguam, geminosque parentes; 180 Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum. Tum memorat : Nate, lliacis exercite fatis, Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat. Nunc repeto, hæc generi portendere debita nostru. Et sæpe Hesperiam, sæpe Itala regna vocare. 185 Sed quis ad Hesperiæ venturos litora Teucros Crederet ? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret ? Cedamus Phœbo, et moniti meliora sequamur. Sic ait ; et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes. Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis 190 Vela damus, vastumque cavâ trabe currimus æquor. Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullæ

Apparent terræ, cœlum undique et undique pontus; Tum mihi cæruleus supra caput astitit imber, Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. 195 Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaque surgunt Æquora : dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto. Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida cœlum Abstulit ; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes. Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis. 200 lpse diem noctemque negat discernere cœlo, Nec meminisse viæ mediå Palinurus in undå. Tres adeo incertos cæca caligine soles Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes. Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem 205 Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.

ENEIDOS LIB. III.

Vela cadunt ; remis insurgimus ; haud mora, nautæAnnixi torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt.Servatum ex undis, Strophadum me litora primumAccipiunt : Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ210Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno,Harpyiæque colunt aliæ, Phineïa postquamClausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ullaPestis et ira deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis.215Virginei volucrum vultus, fædissima ventrisProluvies, uncæque manus, et pallida semperOra fame.

Huc ubi delati portus intravimus; ecce! Læta boum passim campis armenta videmus, 220 Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas. Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus In partem prædamque Jovem. 'Tum litore curvo Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis. At subitæ horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt 225 Harpyiæ, et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas, Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia fœdant Immundo: tum vox tetruin dita inter odorem. Rursum in secessu longo, sub rupe cavatà, Arboribus clausi circum, atque horrentibus umbris, 230 Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem : Rursum, ex diverso cœli, cæcisque latebris, Turba sonans prædam pedibus circumvolat uncis; Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant, Edico, et dirå bellum cum gente gerendum. 225 Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia condunt. Ergo, ubi delapsæ sonitum per curva dedere Litora, dat signum speculâ Misenus ab altâ Ære cavo : invadunt socii, et nova prœlia tentant, 240 Obscienas pelagi ferro fædare volucres. Sed neque vim plumis ullam, nec vulnera tergo

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Accipiunt ; celerique fugă sub sidera lapsæ,Semiesam prædam et vestigia fœda relinquunt.Una in præcelså consedit rupe Celæno,245Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem :

Bellum etiam pro cæde boum, stratisque juvencis, Laomedontiadæ, bellumne inferre paratis, Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno? Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mea figite dicta: 250 Quæ Phæbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phæbus Apollo Prædixit, vobis Furierem ego maxima pando. Italiam cursu petitis; ventisque vocatis Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit. Sed non ante datam cingetis mænibus urbem, 255 Quam vos dira fames, nostræque injuria cædis, Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas.

Dixit; et in silvam pennis ablata refugit. At sociis subită gelidus formidine sanguis Deriguit: cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis, 260 Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem, Sive deæ, seu sint diræ obscœnæque 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: ferimur spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant.
Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthus,
270
Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritus ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricem sævi exsecramur Ulixi.
Mox et Leucatæ nimbosa cacumina montis,
Et, formidatus nautis, aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi, et parvæ succedimus urbi.
Ancora de prorå jacitur; stant litore puppes.
Ergo, insperatå tandem tellure potiti,

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ANDIDOS LIB. 111.

Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras; Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. 280 Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras Nudati socii. Juvat evasisse tot urbes Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes. Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas. 285 Ære cavo clypeum, magni gestamen Abantis, Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo: ÆNEAS HÆC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA. Linquere tum portus jubeo, et considere transtris: Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt. 290 Protenus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces. Litoraque Epiri legimus, portuque subimus Chaonio, et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem. Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures, Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes. 295 Conjugio Æacidæ Pyrrhi sceptrisque potizum; Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito. Obstupui; miroque incensum pectus amore, Compellare virum, et casus cognoscere tantos. Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens. 300 Sollemnes tum 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:

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Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco. 815 Ne dubita : nam vera vides. Heu! quis te casus, dejectam conjuge tanto, Excipit ? aut quæ digna satis fortuna revisit ? Hectoris Andromache Pyrrhin connubia servas ? Dejecit vultum, et demisså voce locuta est : 320 O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Hostilem ad tumulum 'Trojæ sub mænibus altis Jussa mori, quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos, Ncc victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile ! Nos, patriå incenså, diversa per æquora vectæ, 325 Surpis Achilleæ fastus, juvenemque superbum, Servitio enixæ, tulimus : qui deinde, secutus Ledzam Hermionen, Lacedzmoniosque hymenzos, Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam. Ast illum, ereptæ magno inflammatus amore 220 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, quæ fata dedere ? Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Quid puer Ascanius ? superatue? et vescitur aura Quæ tibi jam Troja-340 Ecqua tamen puero est amissæ cura parentis ? Ecquid in antiquam virtutem, amimosque viriles, Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitat Hector ? Talia fundebat lacrimans, longosque ciebat Incassum fletus; quum sese a mœnibus heros 845 Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert, Agnoscitque suos, lætusque ad limina ducit, Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit. Procedo, et parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis Pergama, et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum 350

Agnosco, Scæzque amplector limina portæ. Nëc nën et Teucri socila simullurbé fruuntur. Illos përticibus rex accipiebat in amplis : Aulal in medio litubant/pëcula Bacchi, Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.

Jamque dies, alterque dies processit; et auræ Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro : His vatem aggredior dictis, ac talia quæso : Trojugena, interpres divûm, qui numina Phæbi, Qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis, 360 Et volucrum linguas, et præpetis omina pennæ; Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi Italiam petere, et terras tentare repôstas : Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celæno 365 Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras, Obscænamque famem), quæ prima pericula vito ? Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores ? Hic Helenus, cæsis primum de more juvencis, Exorat pacem divûm, vittasque resolvit 370 Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe, Ipse manu, multo suspensum numine, ducit ; Atque hæc 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 Æquora, et Ausonio possis considere portu, Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parce Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno. 880 Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam, Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus, Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris. Ante et Trinacriå lentandus remus in undå, Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus æquor, 385 Infernique lacus, Æææque insula Circæ,

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Quam tută possis urbem componere terrá. Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto: Quum tibi sollicito, secreti ad fluminis undam, Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, 890 Triginta capitum fœtus 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. 895 Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram, Proxima quæ nostri perfunditur æquoris æstu, Effuge: cuncta malis habitantur mœnia Graiis. Nic et Narycii posuerunt mœnia Locri, Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos 400 Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Melibæi Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petilia muro. Quin. ubi transmissæ steterint trans æquora 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 Siculæ te admoverit oræ 410 Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, Læva tibi tellus, et longo læva petantur Æquora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas. Hæc loca vi quondam, et vastå convulsa ruinå (Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas), 415 Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protenus utraque tellus Una foret : venit medio vi pontus, et undis Hesperium Siculo latus abseidit, arvaque et urbes Litore diductas angusto interluit æstu. Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis 420 Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras

Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat undå. At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris, Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem. 425 Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pistrix, Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum. Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus, 420 Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro Scyllam, et cæruleis canibus resonantia saxa. Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo, Unum illud tibi, nate deå, præque omnibus unum 435 Predicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo: ί. Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora; Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem Supplicibus supera donis : sic denique victor Trinacriâ fines Italos mittere relictă. 440 Huc ubi delatus Cumzam accesseris urbem, Divinosque lacus, et Averna sonantia silvis; Insanam vatem aspicies, quæ rupe sub imå Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat. Quæcumque 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: ³ Inconsulti abdunt, söllemque ödere Sibyllæ. Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuèrint dispendia tanti; Quamvis increptiont 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 Italize populos, venturaque bella,

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Et quo quemque modo fugiàsque ferasque laborem,	
Expediet ; cursusque dabit venerata socundos.	460
Hæc sunt, quæ nostrå liceat te voce moneri.	
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam.	
Quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,	
Dona dehinc auro gravia, sectoque elephanto,	
Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis	465
Ingens argentum, Dodonæosque lebetas,	
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,	
Et conum insignis galeæ, cristasque comantes,	
Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.	
Addit equos, additque duces;	470
Remigium supplet; socios situul instruit armis.	
Interea classem velis aptare jubebat	
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti;	
Quem Phæbi interpres multo compellat honore :	
Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo,	175 -+ 1
Cura deûm, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,	
Ecce tibi Ausoniæ tellus ! hanc arripe velis.	
Et tamen hanc pelago præterlabare necesse est :	
Ausoniæ pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.	-
	180
Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror austros?	
Nec minus Andromache, digressu mæsta supremo,	
Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes,	
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem; nec cedit honori;	
	85
Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum	
Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amorem,	
Conjugis Hoctoreæ. Cape dona extrems tuorum,	
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago!	
	190
Et nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo.	
Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis :	
Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta	
Jam sua; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.	

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Vobis parta quies : nullum maris æquor arandum ; Arva neque Ausoniæ, semper cedentia retro, Quærenda. Effigiem Xanthi, Trojamque videtis, Quam vestræ fecere manus ; melioribus, opto, Auspiciis, et quæ fuerit minus obvia Graiis.	495
Si quando Thybrim, vicinaque Thybridis arva Intrâro, gentique meæ data mœnia cernam, Cognatas urbes olim, populosque propinquos, Epiro, Hesperiâ (quibus idem Dardanus auctor,	500
Atque idem casus), unam faciemus utramque Trojam animis : maneat nostros ea cura nepotes. Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, Unde iter Italiam, cursusque brevissimus undis.	505
Sol ruit interea, et montes umbrantur opaci. Sternimur optatæ gremio telluris ad undam, Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco Corpora curamus: fessos sopor irrigat artus. Necdum orbem medium Nox horis acta subibat:	510
Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat : Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia cœlo, Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones, Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.	515
Postquam cuncta videt cœlo constare sereno, Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus, Tentamusque viam, et velorum pandimus alas. Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis, Quum procul obscuros colles, humilemque videmus Italiam. ITALIAM! primus conclamat Achates;	520
Italiam læto socii clamore salutant. Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona Induit, implevitque mero, divosque vocavit Stans celsa in puppi:	525
Dî, maris et terræ tempestatumque potentes, Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi. Crebrescunt optatæ auræ, portusque patescit	530

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ANEIDOS LIB. 111.

Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervæ. Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent. Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum; Objectæ salså spumant aspergine cautes : Ipse latet ; gemino demittunt brachia muro 525 Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum. Quatuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi, Tondentes campum late, candore nivali. Et pater Anchises : Bellum, O terra hospita ! portas ; Bello armantur equi; bellum hæc armenta minantur. 540 Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti Quadrupedes, et frena jugo concordia ferre : Spes et pacis, ait. Tum numina sancta precamur Palladis armisona, que prima accepit ovantes; Et capita ante aras Phrygio Velamur amictu; 545 Præceptisque Heleni, dederat quæ maxima, rite Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.

Haud mora: continuo, perfectis ordine votis, Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva. 550 Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti Cernitur. Attollit se diva Lacinia contra, Caulouisque arces, et navifragum Scylaceum. Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Ætna; Et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulsataque saxa 555 Audimus longe, fractasque ad litora voces; Exsultantque vada, atque æstu miscentur arenæ. 🛇 Et pater Anchises : Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis ; Hos Helenus scopulos, hac saxa horrenda, canebat. 560 Eripite, O socii ! pariterque insurgite remis. Haud minus ac jussi faciunt : primusque rudentem Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas; Læram cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit. Tollimur in cœlum curvato gurgite, et îdem Subductà ad Manes imos descendimus undà. 565 Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere ;

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ANELDOS LIB. III.

Ter spuman elisam et rorantia vidimus astra. Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit; Ignarique vize Cyclopum allabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, et ingens 570 Ipse ; sed horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis, Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem, Turbine famantem piceo, et candente favilla ; Attollitque globos flammarum, et sidera lambit : Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis 575 Erigit eructuns, liquefactaque saxa sub auras Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exzestuat imo. Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus Urgueri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Ætnam Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis ; 580 Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem ·Murmure Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo. Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra Perferimus; nec, quæ somitum det causa, videmus: Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidas æthrå 585 Sidereâ polus, obscuro sed nubila cœlo; Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eco. Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram : Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta supremâ, 590 Ignoti nova forma viri, miserandaque cultu, Procedit, supplexque manus ad litora tendit. Respicimus. Dira illuvies, immissaque barba, Consertum togumon spinis: at cetera Graius, Ut quondam patrifs ad Trojam missus in armis. 595 Isque, ubi Dardanios habitus, et Troja vidit Arma procul, paullum aspectu conterritus hæsit, Continuitque gradum ; mox sese ad litora præceps Cum fletu precibusque tulit : Per sidera testor, Per superos, atque hoc cœli spirabile lumen ; 600 Tollite me, Teucri: quascumque abducite terras. Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum.

Et bello Hiacos fateor petiisse Penates : Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri, Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto : Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse juvabit. Dixerat ; et genua amplexus, genibusque volutans Hærebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus, Hortamur ; que deinde agitet fortuna, fateri. Ipse pater dextram Anchises, hand multa moratus, Dat juveni, atque animum præsenti pignore firmat. Ille hæc, depositå tandem formidine, fatur :

Sum patrià ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi, Nomen Achemenides, Trojam genitore Adamasto Paupere (mansissetque atinam fortuna !) profectus. 615 Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt, Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro Deservere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis, Intas 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 magnâ, medio resupinus in antro, Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent 825 Limina : vidi atro quum membra fluentia tabo Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus. Haud impune quidem ; nec talia passus Ulixes. Oblitusve sui est Ithsous discrimine tanto. Nam simul, expletus dapibus, vincque sepultus, 630 Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum Immensus, saniem eructans, et frusta cruento, Per somnum, commixta mero: nos, magna precati Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto, 685 Ingens, quod torvå solum sub fronte latebat, Argolici clypei, aut Phœbeæ lampadis instar; Et tandem læti 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 alíi curva hæc habitant ad litora vulgo Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant. Tertia jam Lunge 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 herbæ. 650 Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quæcumque 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 vastà se mole moventem, Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem : Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademtum. Trunca manu pinus regit, et vestigia firmat. Lanigeræ comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas, 660 Solamenque mali. Postquam altos tetigit fluctus, et ad æquora venit, Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem. Dentibus infrendens gemitu; graditurque per æquor 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 æquora remis. Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit. Verum, ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, 670 Nec potis Ionios fluctus æquare sequendo, Clamorem immensum tollit: quo pontus, et omnes Contremuere undæ, penitusque exterrita tellus Italiæ, curvisque immugiit Ætna cavernis.

At genus e silvis Cyclopum, et montibus altis, 675 · Excitum ruit ad portus, et litora complent. - Cernimus astantes neguidquam lumine torvo Ætnæos fratres, cœlo capita alta ferentes, Concilium horrendum : quales quum vertice celso Aeriæ quercus, aut coniferæ cyparissi 680 Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ. Præcipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes Excutere. et ventis intendere vela secundis. Contra, jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo, 685 Ni teneant cursus : certum est dare lintea retro. Ecce autem Boreas angustà ab sede Pelori Missus adest : vivo prætervehor ostia saxo Pantagiæ, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem. Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsum 690 Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.

Sicanio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra Plemmyrium 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 præpingue 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 Mænia, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum : Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus, 705 Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeïa cæcis. Hinc Drepani me portus, et illætabilis ora, Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus, Heu! genitorem, omnis curæ casusque levamen, Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum 710 F 2

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ENCIDOS LIB. III.

Deseris, heu! tantis nequidquam erepte periclis! Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret, Hos mihi prædixit luctus; non dira Celæno. Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum. Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.

Sic pater Æneas, intentis omnibus, unus Fata renarrabat divâm, cursusque docebat. Conticuit tandem, factoque hie fine quievit.



P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS.

Ar fegina, gravi jamdudum'saucia cura. Vulnus alit venis, et ceco carpitur igni. Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat Gentis honos : 'hærent infixi pectore vultus, Verbaque : nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. 5 Postera Phœbeâ lustrabat lampade terras, Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem. Anna soror, quæ 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 ! quæ bella exhausta canebat ! Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, 15 Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit; Si non pertasam thalami tædæque fuisset; Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpe. Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Syehei 20 Conjugis, et sparsos fraterna cæde Penates, Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem Impulit : agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ. 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 sepulcro. Sic effata, sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

Anna refert: O luce magis dilecta sorori! Solane perpetua mœrens carpere juventa? Nuc dulces natos, Veneris nec præmia nôris? Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos ? Esto; ægram nulli quondam flexere mariti, 35 Non Libyæ, 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 Gætulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello, 40 Et Numidæ infreni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis; Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes Barcæi. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam, Germanique minas ? Dîs equidem auspicibus reor, et Junone secundâ, 45 Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas. Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes ! quæ 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 desævit hiems, et aquosus Orion, Quassatæque rates; dum non tractabile cœlum. His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore, Spemque dedit dubiæ menti, solvitque pudorem. 55

Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes Legiferæ Cereri, Phœboque, patrique Lyæo; Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curæ. Ipsa, tenens dextrâ păteram, pulcherrima Dido, Candentis vaccæ media inter cornus fundit; Aut, ante ora deam, pingues spatiatur ad aras,

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Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta. Heu vatum ignaræ mentes! quid vota furentem, 65 Quid delubra juvant? est mollis flamma medullas Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. Uritur infelix Dido, totâque vagatur Urbe furens : qualis conjectà cerva sagittà, Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70 Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum Nescius: illa fugâ silvas saltusque peragrat Dictaeos : hæret lateri letalis arundo. Nunc media Ænean secum per mænia ducit. Sidoniasque ostentat opes, urbemque paratam; 75 Incipit effari, mediâque in voce resistit : Nunc eadem, labente die, convivia quærit, lliacosque 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 mœrct vacuâ, stratisque relictis Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque: Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta, Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85 Non cœptæ assurgunt turres; non arma juventus Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello Tuta parant : pendent opera interrupta, minæque Murorum ingentes, æquataque machina cœlo. Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri 90 Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obstare furori ; Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis : Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis Tuque puerque tuus : magnum et memorabile numcn, Una dolo divûm si femina victa duorum est. 95 Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te mœnia nostra,

Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altæ. Sed quis crit modus ? aut quo nunc certamina tanta ?

Quin potius pacem æternam pactosque hymenæos Exercemus ? habes, tota quod mente petîsti : 100 Ardet amans Dido, traxitque per ossa furorem. Communem hunc ergo populum, paribusque regamus Auspiciis : liceat Phrygio servire marito, Dotalesque tuæ Tyrios permittere dextræ. / Olli (sensit enim şimulata mente locutam, 105 Quo regnum Italije 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, Trojâque profectis, Miscerive probet populos, aut fædera jungi. Tu conjux : tibi fås animum tentare precando. Perge : sequar. Tum sic excepit regia Juno : Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat, Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo. 116 Venatum Æneas unaque miserrima Dido In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus Extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem. His ego nigrantem commixtâ grandine nimbum, 120 Dum trepidant alæ, saltusque indagine cingunt, Desuper infundam, et tonitru cœlum omne ciebo. Diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opacà : Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas, 125 Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo. Hic Hymenæus erit. Non adversata, petenti Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora relinquit : It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus : Retia rara, plague, lato venabula ferro, Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis. Reginam, thalamo cunctantem, ad limina primi Pœnorum exspectant ; ostroque insignis et auro Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135 Tandem progreditur, magnâ stipante catervâ, Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo: Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum, Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem. Nec non et Phrygii comites, et lætus Iulus, 140 Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes Incedunt. Infert se socium Æneas, 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; lpse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro: Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat Æneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150 Postquam altos ventum in montes, atque invia lustra, Ecce ! ferze, saxi dejectæ vertice, capræ Decurrere jugis; aliá de parte patentes Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, montesque relinquunt. 155 At puer Ascanius medis in vallibus, acri Gaudet equo ; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos, Spumantemque dari pecora Inter inertia votis Õptat aprum, aut fulvum descendere, mõnte leonem. Interea magno misceri murmure cœlum 160 Incipit. - Insequitur commixtà grandine nimbus. Et Tyrii comites passim, et Trojana juventus, Dardaniusque nepos Veneris, diversa per agros Tecta metu petiere. Ruunt de montibus amnes. Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem 165 Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno Deveniunt. Dant signum : fulsere ignes, et conscius æther Connabiis; summoque ululârunt vertice Nymphæ. Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum Causa fuit : neque enim specie famâve movetur, 170

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Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem : Conjugium vocat; hoc prætexit nomine culpam.

Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes; Fama, malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum: Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo. Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras, Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit. Illam Terra parens, irâ irritata deorum, Extremam, ut perhibent, Cœo Enceladoque sororem Progenuit, pedibus celerem, et pernicibus alis. Monstrum horrendum, ingens; cui, quot sunt corpore plumæ,

Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu, Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures. Nocte volat cœli medio terræque, per umbram, 185 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno: Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti. Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes; Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri. Hæc tum multiplici populos sermone replebat Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat: 190 Venisse Ænean, Trojano a sanguine cretum, Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido; Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, Regnorum immemores, turpique cupidine captos. Hæc passim dea fæda virûm diffundit in ora. 195 Protenus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban, Incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.

Hic, Hammone satus, raptâ Garamantide Nymphâ, Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis, Centum aras posuit; vigilemque sacraverat ignem, 200 Excubias divûm æternas; pecudumque cruore Pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis. Isque, amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro, Dicitur, ante aras, media inter numina divûm, Multa Jovem manibus supplex orâsse supinis: 205 Jupiter omnipotens cui nunc Maurusia pictis

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Gens epulata toris Lenzum libat honorem. Aspicis hæc? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques, Nequidquam horremus ? cæcique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent ? 210 Femina, que nostris errans in finibus urbem Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum, Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra Repulit, ac dominum Ænean in regna recepit. Et nunc ille Paris, cum semivito comitatu, 215 Meonia mentum miga, crinemque matentem, Subnixus, rapto poutur; nos munera templis Quippe tuis ferinus, famamque fovemus infanem. Talibus orantem dicus, arasque tenentem, Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad mænia torsit 228 Regia, et oblitos fame melioris amantes. Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur, ac talia mandat : Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis; Dardaniumque ducem, Tyriâ 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, Graiûmque ideo bis vindicat armis; Sed fore, qui, gravidam imperiis, belloque frementem, Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri 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 ! Hæc summa est ; hic nostri nuntius esto. Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat Imperio ; et primum pedibus talaria nectit

Aurea, quæ sublimem alis, sive æquora sapra,240Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.Tum virgam capit : håc animas ille evocat Orco

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Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit; Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat : Illå fretus agit yentos, et turbida tranat 245 Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit; Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri; Nix humeros infusa tegit ; tum flumina mento 250 Præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba. A Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis Constitit; hinc toto præceps se corpore ad undas Misit, avi similis, quæ circum litora, circum Piscosos scopulos, humilis volat æquora juxta. 255 Haud aliter terras inter cœlumque volabat, Litus arenosum ac Libyæ ventosque secabat Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles. Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis, Ænean fundantem arces, ac tecta novantem, 260 Conspicit : atque illi stellatus iaspide fulvâ Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice læna, Demissa ex humeris ; dives quæ munera Dido Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro. Continuo invadit : Tu nunc Carthaginis altæ 265 Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem Exstruis? heu regiti rerumque oblite tuarum ! Ipse deûm tibi me clare demittit Olympo Regnator, cœlum et terras qui numine torquet; Ipse hæc 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 tuâ moliris laude laborem; Ascanium surgentem, et spes heredis Iuli Respice, cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus 275 Debentur. Tali Cyllenius ore locutus Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit, Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

At vero Æneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. 280 Ardet abire fugâ, dulcesque relinquere terras, Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum. Heu! quid agat ? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem Audeat affatu ? quæ prima exordia sumat ? Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 285 In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat. Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est : Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum, Classem aptent taciti, socios ad litora cogant ; Arma parent, et, que sit rebus causa novandis. 290 Dissimulent ; sese interea, quando optima Dido Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores, Tentaturum aditus, et quæ mollissima fandi Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes Imperio læti parent, ac jussa facessunt. 295

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem !) Præseńsit, motusque excepit prima futuros, Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti Detulit armari classem, cursumque parari. Sævit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem Bacchatur; qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithæron. Tandem his Ænean compellat vocibus ultro:

Dissimulare etiam sperâsti, perfide, tantum 305 Posse nefas ? tacitusque meâ decedere terrâ ? 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, 810 Crudelis ? Quid ? si non arva aliena, domosque Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret, Troja per undosum peteretur classibus æquor ? Mene fugis ? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te (Quando aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa reliqui), 315 Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenæos, 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 Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni 820 Odere; infensi Tyrii: te propter eundem Exstinctus pudor, et, quá solà sidera adibam, Fama prior. Cui me moribuadam deserie, hospes ? Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat. Quid moror ? an mea Pygmalion dum mænia frater 826 Destruat, aut cantam ducat Gætulus Iarbas !---Saltem, si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam soboles; si quis mihi parvalus aulà Luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore referret ; Non equidem omnino capta aut deserta viderer. 330

Dixerat | ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat Lumina, et obnixus curam sub)corde premebat. Tandem pauca refert : Ego te, que plurima fando Enumerare vales, nunquam, Regina, negabo Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissæ, -335 Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus. Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis umquam Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in fædera 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, 845 Italiam Lyciæ jussere capessere sortes. Hic amor, hee patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces Phœnissam, Libycæque aspectus detinet urbis; Quæ tandem, Ausonia 'Teucros considere terra Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quærere regna. 350

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Me patris Anchisse, 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 Hesperise fraudo, et fatalibus arvis. Nunc etiam interpres divûm, Jove missus ab ipeo (Testor utrumque caput), celeres mandata per auras Detulit. Ipse deum manifesto ia lumine vidi Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hansi. Desine meque tuis inceadere teque querelis: 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, 865 Perfide ; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens Caucasua, Hyrcanæque admôrunt ubera tigres. Nam quid dissimulo ? aut quæ me ad majora reservo ? Num fletu ingemuit nostro ? num lumina flexit ? Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est? 870 Quæ quibus anteforam? Jam jam, nec maxima Juno, Nec Saturnius has oculis pater aspicit aquis. Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore, egentem, Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi: Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi. 875 Heu Furiis incensa feror ! nunc augur Apollo, Nunc Lyciæ sortes, nunc et, Jove missus ab ipso, Interpres divûm fert horrida jussa per auras. Scilicet is Superia 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 Sape vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens; Et, quum frigida mors animà seduxerit artus, 385 Omnibus Umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, ponas:

G 2

Audiam, et hæc Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et aurasÆgra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,Linquens multa metu cunctantem, et multa parantemBicere.Suscipiunt famulæ, collapsaque membraMarmoreo referunt thalamo, stratisque reponunt.At pius Æneas, quamquam lenire dolentem

Solando cupit, et dictis avertere curas, Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore; 895 Jussa tamen divûm exsequitur, classemque revisit. Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et litore celsas Deducunt toto naves : natat uncta carina ; Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis Infabricata, fugæ studio. 400 Migrantes cernas, totâque ex urbe ruentes : Ac veluti, ingentem formicæ farris acervum Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt, It nigtum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt 405 Obnixæ frumenta humeris; pars agmina cogunt, Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.

Quis tibi tunc, Dido, cernenti talia, sensus !Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere lateProspiceres arce ex summâ, totumque videres410Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor !Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis !Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precandoCogitur, 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 læti nautæ imposuere coronas. Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre, soror, potero. Miseræ 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 exscindere gentem 425 Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi; Nec patris Anchisæ cinerem Manesve revelli : Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures? Quo ruit ? extremum hoc miseræ 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 dederis, 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 Boreæ, nunc hinc, nunc flatibus illinc Eruere inter se certant ; it stridor, et alte Consternunt terram, concusso stipite, frondes; lpsa hæret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445 Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit : Haud secus assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas; Mens immota manet; lacrimæ volvuntur inanes. Tum vero infelix, fatis exterrită, Dido 450 Mortem orat ; tædet coli convexa tueri, Quo magis inceptum peragat, lucemque relinquist, Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponeret aris,

(Harrendum dictu!) latices nigrescere sacros,
Fuseque in obscænum se vertere vina cruorem.
455
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Præterea, fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,

Velleribus niveis, et festà fronde revinctum : Hinc exaudiri voces, et verba vocantis 160 Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret; Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Sæpe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces. Multaque præteren vatum prædicta piorum Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem la somnis ferus Æneas; semperque relinqui Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur Ire viam, et Tyrice desertà quærere terrà. Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus, Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas: 470 Aut Agamemponius scenis agitatus Orestes, Armatam facibus matrem, et serpentibus atris, Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirse. Ergo, ubi concepit Furies, evicta delore, Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque 475 Exigit, et, mestam dictis aggressa sororem, Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat : Inveni, germana, viam (gratare sorori), Quæ mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem. 488

Oceani finem juxta, solemque cadentem, Ultimus Æthiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum : Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos, Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, 485 Spargens humida mella, soporiferumque papaver. Hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas ; Sistere aquam fluviis; et vertere sidera retro; Nocturnosque ciet 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 que fixa reliquit 495 Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque jugalem, Quo perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi Cuncta viri monumenta jubet monstratque sacerdos. Hee effata, silet; pallor simul occupat ora. Non tamen Anna novis prætexere funera sacris 500 Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores Concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sychaei. Ergo jussa parat. At regina, pyrå penetrali in sede sub auras Erectà ingenti tædis atque ilice sectà, 505 Intenditque locum sertis, et fronde coronat Funereâ : super, exuvias, ensemque relictum, Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri. Stant are circum, et crines effuss sacerdos Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, 510 Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Diana. Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni: Falcibus et messæ ad Lunam quæruntur aënis Pubentes herbæ nigri cum lacte veneni: Quzeritur et nascentis equi de fron e revulsus, 515 Et matri præreptus, amor. Ipsa, molâ manibusque piis, altaria juxta, Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recinctà 'Festatur moritura deos, et conscia fati Sidera : tum, si quod non æquo fædere amantes 520 Curse numen habet justumque memorque, precatur. Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora per terras, silvæque et sæva quiérant Requora ; quum medio volvantar sidera lapsu, Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, picteque volucres, 525 Queque lacus late liquidos, queque aspera dumie Rura tenent, somao positæ sub nocte silenti, Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum. At non infelix animi Phœnissa; nec unquam Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem 520 1.120

Accipit: ingeminant curse; rursusque resurgens Sævit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu. Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat : En ! quid agam ? rursusne procos irrisa priores Experiar? Nomadumque petam connubia supplex, 525 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 ? Y Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque superbis - 540 Invisam accipiet ? nescis, heu ! perdita, necdum Laomedonteæ sentis perjuria gentis? Quid tum ? sola fugâ nautas comitabor ovantes ? An, Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum, Inferar ? et, quos Sidonià vix urbe revelli, 545 Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo.? Quin morere, ut merita es ; ferroque averte dolorem. Tu, lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima surentem His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti. Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550 Degere, more ferse, tales nec tangere curas! Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychæo! Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Æneas, celså 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 decors juvents: Nate deâ, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos ? 560 Nec, quæ te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis ? Demens! nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos? Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat æstu. Non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas ? 580 Jam mare turbari trabibus, sævasque videbis

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Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis, Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem. Eia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper × Femina. Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atræ. 570 .

Tum vero Æneas, subitis exterritus umbris, Corripit e somno comus, sociosque fatigat : Præcipites vigilate, viri, et considite/transtris; Solvite vela citi. Deus, æthere 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 cœlo Dextra feras. Dixit; vaginâque eripit ensem Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580 Idem omnes simul ardor habet; rapiuntque, ruuntque; Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus æquor; Annixi torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras, Tithoni croceum linquens, Aurora, cubile: 585 Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem Vidit, et æquatis classem procedere velis, Litoraque 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, totâque ex urbe sequentur ? Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite, Ferte citi flammas, date vela, impellite remos .----Quid loquor ? aut ubi sum ? Quæ mentem insania mutat ?---Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt? 596 Tum decuit, quum sceptra dabas.-En dextra fidesque, Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates! Quem subiisse humeris confectum ætate parentem !---Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis 600 Spargere ? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis ?---

Verum anceps pugne fuerat fortuna .- Fuisset ; Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem, Impléssemque foros flammis, natumque patremque 005 Cum genere exstinxêm, memet super ipsa dedissem.-Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Tuque, harum interpres curarum et conscia, Juno, Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Et Diræ ultrices, et di morientis Elissæ, 610 Accipite hæc, meritumque malis advertite numen, Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus Infandum caput, ac terris adnare, necesso est, Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus hæret ; At, bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, 615 Finibus extorris, complexe avalsus Iuli, Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum Funera; nec, quum se sub leges pacis inique Tradiderit, regno aut optatâ luce fruatur ; Sed cadat ante diem, mediâque inhumatus arenâ. 620 Has precor; hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo. Tum vos, O Tyrii, stirpem, et genus omne futurum Exercete odiis; cinerique hac mittite nostro Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec fædera sunto. Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, 625 Qui face Dardanios, ferroquo, sequare colonos, Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires. Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas Imprècor, arma annis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque. Hæc alt, et partes animum versabat in omnes, 630 Invisam quairens quam primum abrumpere lucem. Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sychæi ; Namque suam patrià antiquà cinis ater habebat : Annam, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem : Dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lymphå, 635 Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat :

Sacra Jovi Stygio, que rite incepta paravi,

Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat : Sic veniat ; tuque ipsa pià tege tempora vittà.

Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis, Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammas. 640 Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili. At trepida, et cœptis immanibus effera, Dido, Sanguineam volvens acióm, maculisque trementes Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futurà, Interiora domus irrumpit limina, et altos 645 Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit Dardanium, non hos quesitum munus in usus. Hic, postquam lliacas vestes, notumque cubile Conspexit, paullum lacrimis et mente morata, Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: 650 Dulces exuviz, dum fata deusque sinebant, Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis. Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum Fortuna, peregi; Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago. Urbem præclaram statui; mea monia vidi; 655 Ulta virum, pœnas inimico a fratre recepi : Felix, heu ! nimium felix, si litora tantum Nunquam Dardaniæ tetigissent nostra carinæ ! Dixit; et, os impressa toro, Moriemur inultæ; Sed moriamur ! ait. Sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. 680 Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, et nostræ secum ferat omina mortis. Dixerat : atque illam media inter talia ferro Collapsam aspiciant comites, ensemque cruore Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta 665 Atria : concussam bacchatur fama per urbem : Lamentis, gemituque, et feminee ululatu Tecta fremunt: resonat magnis plangoribue ather: Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis Carthago, aut antiqua Tyrus, flammæque furentes 670

Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum. Audiit exanimis, trepidoque, exterrita, cursu, Unguibus ora soror fædans, et pectora pugnis, Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:

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Hoc illud, germana, fuit ? me fraude petebas ? 675 Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes areque parabant ? Quid primum deserta querar ? comitemne sororem Sprevisti moriens ? Eadem me ad fata vocasses : Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadêm hora tulisset. His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680 Voce deos, sic te ut posită, crudelis, abessem ? Exstinxsti me teque, 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 atros aiccabat veste cruores. Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus Deficit : infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus. Ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit : 690 Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto Quæsivit cælo lucem, ingemuitque repertå.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem, Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo. Quæ luctantem animam, nexosque resolveret artus: 695 Nam, quia nec fato, merità nec morte peribat, Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore, Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco. Ergo Iris croceis per cœlum roscida pennis, 700 • Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Devolat, et supra caput astitit : 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. 785

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS.

INTEREA medium Ænčas jam classe tenebat Certifs iter, fluctusque atros aquiloné secabat, Mænia respiciens, quæ jam intélicis Elissæ Collucent flammis. Quæ tantum accenderit ignem, Causa latet : duri magno sed amore dolores 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 cœlum : Olli cæruleus supra caput astitit imber, 10 Noctem hiememque ferens ; et inhorruit unda tenebris. Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta: Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi? Quidve, pater Neptune, paras? Sic deinde locutus Colligere arma jubet, validisque incumbere remis; 15 Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur: Magnanime Ænea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere cœlo. Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër: 20 Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur: Sufficimus. Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos, Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra. 25 Tum pius Æneas: 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 quæ Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten,30Et patris Anchisæ gremio complectitur ossa ?Hæc ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi30Intendunt Zephyri ; fertur cita gargite classis ;Et tandem læti notæ advertuntur arenæ.35At, procul excelso miratus vertice montis35Adventum sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,35

Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ; Troïa, Crimiso conceptum flumine, mater Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum Gratatur reduces, et gazâ lætus agresti 40 Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amieis.

Postera quum primo stellas oriente fugărat Clara dies, socios in cœtum litore ab omni Advocat Ænēas, tumulique ex aggere fatur :

Dardanidæ magni, genus alto a sanguine divûm, Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis, Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis Condidimus terrå, mæstasque sacravimus aras. Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum, Semper honoratum (sic di voluistis !), habebo. 50 Hunc ego Gætulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul, Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenæ; 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 lætum cuncti celebremus honorem ; Poscamus ventos; atque hæc me sacra quot annis Urbe velit posită 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,

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Praterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum Aurora extulerit, radiisque retexerit orbem, 65 Prima citæ 'Teucris ponam certamina classis; Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax, Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis, Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere cestu, Cuncti adsint, meritæque exspectent præmia palmæ. 70 Ore favete omnes, et tempora cingite ramis. Sic fatus, velat maternâ tempora myrto. Hoc Helymus facit, hoc ævi maturus Acestes, Hoc puer Ascanius; sequitur quos cetera pubes. llle e concilio multis cum millibus ibat 75 Ad tumulum, magnâ medius comitante catervâ. Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro; Purpureosque jacit flores, ac talia fatur : Salve, sancte parens, iterum salvete, recepti 80 Nequidquam cineres, animæque umbræque paternæ! Non licuit fines Italos, fataliaque arva, Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quærere Thybrim. Dixerat hæc; adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina, traxit, 85 Amplexus placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras : Cæruleæ cui terga notæ, maculosus et auro Squamam incendebat fulgor: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores. Obstupuit visu Æneas. 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 : cædit binas de more bidentes, Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga juvencos; Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat Anchise magni, Manesque Acheronte remissos.

H 2 '

Nec non et socii, quæ cuique est copia, læti 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 Acestæ Excierat : læto complérant litora cætu, Visuri Æneadas, pars et certare parati. Munera principio ante oculos, circoque locantur In medio : sacri tripodes, viridesque coronæ, 110 Et palmæ, pretium victoribus, armaque, et ostro Pertusæ vestes, argenti aurique talenta : Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.

Prima pares incunt gravibus certamina remisQuatuor, ex omni delectæ classe, carinæ.115Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi;
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimæram,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magnâ; Scyllâque Cloanthus
Cæruleâ, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.120

Est procul in pelago saxum, spumantia contra Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim 125 Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori : Tranquillo silet, immotăque attollitur undă Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis. Hic viridem Æneas 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 populeă velatur fronde juventus, Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit. . 135

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Considunt transtris; intentaque brachia remis: Intenti exspoctant signum, exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido. Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes, Haud mora, prosiluere suis : ferit æthera clamor 140 Nauticus : adductis spumant freta versa lacertis. Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit, Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor. Non tam præcipites bijugo certamine campum Corripuere, ruuntque, effusi carcere currus; 145 Nec sic immissis aurigæ undantia lora Concussere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent. Tum plausu, fremituque virûm, 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 Cloanthus Consequitur, melior remis; sed pondere pinus Tarda tenet. Post hos, sequo discrimine, Pristis Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem : 155 Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam præterit ingens Centaurus; nunc una ambæ junctisque feruntur Frontibus, et longe sulcant vada salsa carinâ. Jamque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tenebant; Quam princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor 160

Quality princeps intendoque Gyas in gurgite victor100Rectorem navis compellat voce Menæten :100Quo tantum mihi dexter abis ? huc dirige gressum ;110Litus ama, et lævas stringat, sine, palmula cautes ;165Altum alii teneant.Dixit : sed cæca MenætesSaxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.165Quo diversus abis ? iterum pete saxa, Menæte,165Cum clamore Gyas revocabat ; et ecce ! Cloanthum165Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.111Ille, inter navemque Gyæ, scopulosque sonantes,170Præterit, et metis tenet æquora tuta relictis.170

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ENEIDOS LIB. V.

Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, Nec lacrimis caruere genæ; segnemque Menæten, Oblitus decorisque sui, sociâmque salutis, In mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab alta : 175 Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister; Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet. At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est, Jam senior, madidâque fluens in veste, Menœtes, Summa petit scopuli, siccâque in rupe resedit. 180 Hlum et labentem Teucri, et risere natantem. Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus. Hic læta extremis spes est accensa duobus, Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem. Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquet : 185 Nec totà tamen ille prior præcunte carina ; Parte prior ; partem rostro premit æmula Pristis. At, medià socios incedens nave per ipsos, Hortatur Mnestheus : Nunc, nunc insurgite remis, Hectorei socii, Trojæ quos sorte supremâ 190 Delegi comites ; nunc illas promite vires, Nunc animos, quibus in Gætulis Syrtibus usi. Ionioque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis. Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo; Quamquam O !--sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti; Extremos pudeat rediisse ; hoc vincite, cives, 196 Et prohibete nefas. Olli certamine summo Procumbunt : vastis tremit ictibus ærea 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 suburguet Interior, spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo, Infelix saxis in procurrentibus hæsit. Concussæ cautes, et acuto in murice remi 205 Obnixi crepuere, illisaque prora pependit. Consurgunt nautze, et magno clamore morantur ;

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ENEIDOS LIB. Y.

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Ferratasque trudes, et acutà cuspide contos Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos. At lætus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso, 210 Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis, Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto. Qualis speluncâ subito commota columba, Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi, Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita penais 215 Dat tecto ingentem ; mox, aëre lapsa quieto, Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas : Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fugă secat ultima Pristie Requora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem. Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto 220 Sergestum, brevibusque vadis, frustraque vocantem Auxilia, et fractis discentem currere remis. Inde Gyan, ipsamque ingenti mole Chimæram Consequitur : cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est. Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus: \$25 Quem petit, et summis annixus viribus urguet. Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus æther. Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem Ni teneant ; vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci. 230 Hos successus alit : possunt, quia posse videntur. Et fors æquatis cepissent præmia rostris, Ni, palmas ponto tendens utrasque, Cloanthus Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocâsset : Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum sequora curro, 235 Vobis lætus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam. Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis Nereidum Phorcique chorus, Panopeaque virgo; 240 Et pater ipse manu magnå Portunus euntem Impulit : illa noto citius, volucrique sagittà, Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.

ENEIDOS LIB. V.

94

Tum satus Anchiså, cunctis ex more vocatis, Victorem magnå præconis voce Cloanthum 245 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro ; Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, Vinaque, et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum. Ipsis præcipuos ductoribus addit honores : Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250 Purpura mæandro duplici Melibæa cucurrit; Intextusque puer frondosâ regius Ida Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat, Acer, anhelanti similis, quem præpes ab Idå Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis : 255 Longævi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt Custodes; szvitque canum latratus in auras. At, qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum, Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipee 260 Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto, Donat habere viro, dècus et tutamen in armis. Vix illam famuli, Phegeus Sagarisque, ferebant Multiplicem, connixi humeris: indutus at olim Demoleus cursu palantes Troas agebat. 265 Tertia dona facit geminos ex ære lebetas, Cymbiaque argento perfecta, atque aspera signis. Jamque adeo donati omnes, opibusque superbi, Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis; Quum, sævo e scopulo multå vix arte revulsus, 270 Amissis remis, atque ordine debilis uno, Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat. Qualis sæpe viæ deprensus in aggere serpens, Ærea 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

Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem:

Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ; 280 -Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plenis. Sergestum Æneas promisso munere donat, Servatam ob navem lætus, sociosque reductos. Oldi serva datar, operum haud ignara Minervæ, Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati 285 Hoc pius Æneas misso certamine tendit Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis Cingebant silvæ; mediâque in valle theatri Circus erat, quo se multis cum millibus heros Consessu medium tulit, exstructoque resedit. 290 Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu, Invitat pretiis animos, et præmia ponit. Undique conveniunt Teucri, mixtique Sicani; Nisos et Euryalus primi : Euryalus, formâ insignis, viridique juventâ; 295 Nisus amore pio pueri : quos deinde secutus Regius egregià Priami de surpe Diores : Hunc Salius, simul et Patron ; quorum alter Acarnan, Alter ab Arcadio Tegezze sanguine gentis : Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque, 300 Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestæ: Multi præteres quos fama obscura recondit. Æneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus: Accipite hæc ammis, lætasque advertite mentes. Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. 305 Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro Spicula, cælatamque argento ferre bipennem : Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres præmia primi Accipient, flavâque caput nectentur olivâ. Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto; 310 Alter Amazoniam pharetram, plenamque sagittis Threacies, lato quam circamplectitur auro Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemmå: Tertius Argolicà hac galeà contentus abito. Hæc ubi dîcta, jocum capiunt, signoque repente 215

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Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquant, Effusi nimbo similes : simul ultima signant. Primus abit, longeque ante omnia corpora Nistas Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocier alis. Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, 890 Insequitur Salius : spatio post deinde relicto Certius Euryalus: Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso Ecce ! volat, calcomque terit jam calco Diores, Incumbens humero; spatia et si plura supersint, 225 Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve reliaquat. Jamque fere spatio extremo, fessique, sub ipsam Finem adventabant; levi cum sanguine Nisus Labitur infelix, cæsis ut forte juvencis Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas. 230 Hic juvenis, jam victor ovane, vestigia preseo Haud tenuit titubata solo; sed pronus in ipeo Concidit immundoque fimo, sacroque cruore. Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum : Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens; 225 Ille autem spisså jacuit revolutus arenå. Emicat Euryalus, et, munere victor amici, Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo. Post Helymus subit, et, nunc tertia palma, Diores. Hic totum caves consessum ingentis, et ofa 248 Prima patrum, magnis Salius clamoribus implet, Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem. Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimæque decore, Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus. Adjuvat, et magnà proclamat voce Diores, 245 Qui subiit palme, frustraque ad præmia venit Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores. Tum pater Æneas, Vestra, inquit, munera vobis Certa manent, pueri ; et palmam movet ordine nemo : Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici. 260 Sie fatus, tergum Gætuli immane leonis

Dat Salio, villis onerosum, atque unguibus aureis. Hic Nisus, Si tanta, inquit, sunt præmia victis, Et te lapsorum miseret ; quæ munera Niso Digna dabis ? primam merui qui laude coronam, 355 Ni me, quæ Salium, Fortuna inimica tulisset. Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat, et udo Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli, Et clypeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artes, Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum. 360 Hoc juvenem egregium præstanti munere donat. Post, ubi confecti carsus, et dona peregit : Nunc, si cui virtus, animusque in pectore præsens, Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis. Sic ait, et geminum pugnæ proponit honorem : 865 Victori velatum auro vittisque juvencum; Ensem, atque insignem galeam, solatia victo. Nec mora, continuo vastis cum viribus effert Ors Dares, magnoque virûm se murmure tollit : Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra; 870 Idemque, ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector. Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se Bebryciå veniens Amyci de gente ferebat, Perculit, et fulvå moribundum extendit arenå. Talis prima Dares caput altum in prodia tollit, 375 Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras. Quæritur huic alius : nec quisquam ex agmine tanto Audet adire virum, manibusque inducere cestus. Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palmâ, 380 Æneæ stetit ante pedes ; nec plura moratus, Tum lævå taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur : Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnæ, Que finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ? Ducere dona jube. Cuncti simul ore fremebant 385 Dardanidæ, reddique viro promissa jubebant.

Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,

I

Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbe : Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra, Tantàne tam pătiens 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 hæc: Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit Pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senectà 395 Sanguis hebet, frigentque effectæ in corpore vires. Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quâque improbue iste Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juventas; Haud equidem pretio inductus, pulchroque juvenco, Venissem : nec dona moror. Sic deinde locutus. 409 In medium geminos immani pondere cestus Projecit, quibus acer Ervx in prœlia suetus Ferre manum, duroque intendere brachia tergo. Obstupuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant. 405 Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat : Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat. Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces: Quid, si quis cestus ipsius et Herculis arma 410 Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipeo in litore pugnam ? Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat (Sanguine cernis adhuc fractoque infecta cerebro); His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus, Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, æmula necdum 416 Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. Sed, si nostra Dares hæc Troïus arma recusat. Idque pio sedet Æneæ, probat auctor Acestes; Æquemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto; Solve metus; et tu Trojanos exue cestua. 420 Hæc fatus, duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum; Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacertosque, Exuit, atque ingens media consistit arena.

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Tum satus Anchisâ cestus pater extulit æquos, Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis. 426 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 juventà; 430 Hic membris et mole valens, sed tarda trementi Genua labant, vastos quatit æger 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 volnere malæ. Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem, Corpore tela modo, atque oculis vigilantibus, exit. lile, 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 urguet. Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et alte Extalit : ille ictum venientem a vertice velox Prævidit, celerique clapsus corpore cessit. 445 Entellus vires in ventum effudit; et ultro, lpse gravis, graviterque, ad terram pondere vasto Concidit : ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho, Aut Ida in magna, radicibus eruta pinus. Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes : 450 It clamor cœlo; primusque accurrit Acestes, .Equævumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum. At, non tardatus casu, neque territus, heros Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira; Tum pudor incendit vires, et conscia virtus : 455 Præcipitemque Daren ardens agit æquore toto, Nunc dextrà ingeminans icus, nunc ille sinistrà. Nec mora, nec requies : quam multa grandine nimbi Ordminibus crepitant, sie densis ictibus heros

Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta. 460 Tum pater Æneas procedere longius iras, Et sævire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis, Sed finem imposuit pugnæ, fessumque Dareta Eripuit, mulcens dictis ; ac talia fatur : Infelix ! quæ tanta animum dementia cepit ? 465 Non vires alias, conversaque numina sentis ? Cede deo. Dixitque, et prœlia voce diremit. Ast illum fidi æquales, genua ægra trahentem, Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque eruorem 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 hæc, inquit, cognoscite, Teucri, Et mihi quæ fuerint juvenili in corpore vires, 475 Et quâ servetis revocatum a morte Dareta. Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci, Qui donum astabat pugnæ ; durosque reductå Libravit dextrâ media inter cornua cestus 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 cestus artemque repono. Protenus Æneas celeri certare sagittå 485 Invitat, qui forte velint ; et præmia ponit : Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti Erigit; et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam, Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto. Convenere viri, dejectamque ærea sortem 490 Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo Hyrtacidæ ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis; Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus olivå. Tertius Eurytion, tuus, O clarissime ! frater, 186

I 2

Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere fædus, In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos. Extremus galeâque 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 cœlum, nervo stridente, sagitta Hyrtacidæ 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 pendebat 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 lætam cœlo speculatus ; et, alis 515 Plaudentem, nigrå figit sub nube columbam. Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris Ætheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam. Amisså solus palmå superabat Acestes : Qui tamen aerias telum contendit in auras, 520 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 Consumta in ventos: cœlo ceu sæpe refixa Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt. Attonitis hæsere animis, superosque precati Trinacrii Teucrique viri: nec maximus omen 580 Abnuit Æneas; sed, lætum amplexus Acesten,

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Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur : Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi Talibus auspiciis executes ducere honores. Ipsius Anchisæ longævi hoc munus habebis, 596 Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim Anchisæ 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 prælato invidit honori, Quamvis solus avem cœlo dejecit ab alto. Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit; Extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum. At pater Æneas, nondum certamine misso, 646 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 Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juventus. 555 Omnibus in morem tonså coma pressa coronå. Cornea bina ferunt præfixa hastilia ferro ; Pars leves humero pharetras : it pectore summo Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri. Tres equitum numero turma, ternique vagantur 540 Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti Agmine partito fulgent, paribusque magistris. Una acies juvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite, Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis 665 Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia prissi Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.

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Alter Atys, genus unde Atii daxere Latini ; Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo. Extremus, formâque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus 570 Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris. Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestæ Fortur equis. Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes 575 Dardanidæ, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum. Postquam omnem læti 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 incunt cursus, aliosque recursus, Adversi spatiis ; alternosque orbibus orbes Impediunt, pugnæque cient simulacra sub armis. 585 Et nunc terga fuga nudant ; nunc spicula vertant Infensi ; factà pariter nunc pace feruntur. Ut quondam Cretâ fertur Labyrinthus in altâ Parietibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi 590 Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error : Haud alio Teucrûm nati vestigia cursu Impediunt, texuntque fugas et prœlia ludo; Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, luduntque per undas. 595 Hunc morem cursus, atque hæc 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 referent sollemnia ludis. 605 Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno lliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat 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 solà secretæ Troades actà Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctæque profundum Pontum aspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis, 615 Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una. Urbem orant; tædet pelagi perferre laborem. Ergo inter medias sese, haud ignara nocendi, Conjicit, et faciemque deze vestemque reponit. Fit Beroë, Tmarii conjux longæva Dorycli, 620 Cui genus, et quondam nomen, natique fuissent; Ac sic Dardanidûm mediam se matribus infert : O miseræ, quas non manus, inquit, Achaïca bello 'Traxerit ad letum patrize sub mœnibus! O gens Infelix ! cui te exitio Fortuna reservat ?-625 Septima post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur æstas. Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa, Sideraque emensæ 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 Trojæ dicentur mænia? nusquam Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo ? Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes: 635 Nam mihi Cassandræ per somnum vatis imago Ardentes dare visa faces. Hic quærite Trojam; Hic domus est, inquit, vobis. Jam tempus agitres, Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En ! quatuor aræ

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640 Neptuno. Deus ipse faces animumque ministrat. Hæc memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem, Sublatâque procul dextra connixa coruscat, Et jacit. Arrectæ mentes, stupefactaque corda lliadum. Hic una e multis, quie maxima natu, Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix: 645 Non Beroë vobis, non hæc Rhæteïa, matres, Est Dorycli conjux. Divini signa decoris, Ardentesque notate oculos; qui spiritas illi, Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus cunti. Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui 650 Ægram, indignantem tali quod sola careret Munere, nec meritos Anchise inferzet honores. Hæc effata.

At matree, primo ancipites, oculisque malignisAmbiguæ, spectare rates, miserum inter amorem655Præsentis terræ fatisque vocantia regna :Qvum dea se paribus per cælum sustulit alis,Ingentemque fugå secuit sub wabibus arcum.Tum vero, attonitæ monstris, actæque furore,Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem :660Pars spoliant aras ; frondem, ac virgulta, facesqueConjiciunt.Furit immissis Vulcanue habenisTranstra per, et remos, et pictas abiste puppes.

Nuntius Anchisse ad tumulum, cuneosque theatri, Incensas perfert naves Eumelus; et ipsi 665 Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam. Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut lætus equestres Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit Častra; nec exanimes poesunt retinere mægistri. Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis, inquit, 670 Heu ! miseræ cives ? non hostem, inimicaque castra Argivûm; vestras spes uritis. En ! ego vester Ascanius : guleam ante pedes projecit inanem, Quá ludo indutas belh simulacra ciebat. Accelerat simul Æneas, simul agmina Teuorûm. 673

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Ast illæ diversa metu per litora pasaim Diffugiunt; silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim Saxa, petunt. Piget incepti, lucisque; suosque Mutatæ agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Juno est. Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires Indomitas posuere: udo sub robore vivit Stuppa, vomens tardum fumum; lentusque carinas Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis; Nec vires heroum, infusaque flumina prosunt.

Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem, 685. Auxilioque vocars deus, et teadere palmais : Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, si quid pietas antique 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, tuâque hie obrue dextrâ. Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremiscunt Ardua terrarum, et campi ; ruit æthere toto 695 Turbidus imber aquâ, densiaque nigerrimus austris; Implenturque super puppes ; semiusta madescunt Robora ; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes, Quatuor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ.

At pater Æneas, casu concussus acerbo,700Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc, pectore curasMutabat versans; Siculisne resideret arvis,Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia PallasQuem docuit, maltâque insignem reddidit arte,705Hæc responsa dabat, vel que portenderet iraMagna deûm, vel que fatorum posceret ordo.Isque his Ænean solatus vocibus infit :Nate deâ, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur.Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.710Est tibi Dardanius divine stirpis Acestes ;

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Hunc cape consiliis socium, et conjunge volentem : Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos Pertæsum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est; Longævosque senes, ac fessas æquore matres, 715 Et quidquid tecum invalidum, metuensque pericli est, Delige; et, his habeant terris, sine, mœnia fessi: Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam. Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici. Tum vero in curas animum diducitur omnes: 720 Et Nox atra polum, bigis subvecta, tenebat. Visa dehinc cœlo facies delapsa parentis Anchisæ subito tales effondere voces : Nate, mihi vitâ quondam, dum vita manebat, 'Care magis ; nate, lliacis exercite fatis ; 725 Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem Depulit, et cœlo tandem miseratus ab alto est. Consiliis pare, quæ nunc pulcherrima Nautes Dat senior : lectos juvenes, fortissima corda, Defer in Italiam. Gens dura, atque aspera cultu, 730 Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta Congressus pete, nate, meos : non me impia namque Tartara habent, tristesve umbræ; sed amæna pioram Concilia Elvsiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla 735 Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet. Tum genus omne tuum, et, quæ dentur mænia, disces. Jamque vale : torquet medios Nox humida cursus, Et me sævus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis. Dixerat; et tenues fugit, ceu fomus, in auras. 740 Æneas, Quo deinde ruis ? quo proripis ? inquit, Quem fugis ? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet ? Hæc memorans, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes; Pergameumque Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ, Farre pio, et plenâ supplex veneratur acerrâ. 745 Extemplo socios, primumque arcessit Acesten;

Et Jovis imperium, et cari præcepta parentis

Edocet, et quæ nunc animo sententia constet.Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.'Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem750Deponunt, animos nil magnæ laudis egentes.Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponuntRobora navigiis ; aptant remosque rudentesque ;Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.

Interea Æneas urbem designat aratro,755Sortiturque domos; hoc llium, et hæc loca TrojamEsse jubet.Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedesFundatur Veneri Idaliæ; tumuloque sacerdos,760Ac lucus late sacer, additur Anchiseo.

Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris Factus honos: placidi straverunt æquora venti, Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum. Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus : 765 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur. Ipsæ jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam Visa maris facies, et non tolerabile nomen, Ire volunt, omnemque fugæ perferre laborem : Quos bonus Æneas dictis solatur amicis, 770 Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestæ. Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam, (L+C Cædere deindo jubet, solvique ex ordine funem. Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis evinctus olivæ, Stans procul in prorâ, pateram tenet, extaque salsos 775 Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit. Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes : Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum, exercità curis, Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus : 780 Junonis gravis ira nec exsaturabilè pectus Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes : Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla ; Nec Jovis imperio fatisve infracta quiescit. Non medià de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis 785 . Urbem odiis satis est, nec pænam traxe per omnem Reliquias : Trojæ cineres atque ossa peremtæ Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris. lpse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis, Quam molem subito excierit. Maria omnia colo 790 Miscuit, Æoliis nequidquam freta procellis; In regnis hoc ausa tuis. Per scelus ecce! etiam Trojanis matribus actis Exussit fæde puppes ; et classe subegit Amissà socios ignotæ linquere terræ. 795 Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas Vela tibi; liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim; Si concessa peto, si dant ea mænia Parcæ. Tum Saturnius hæc domitor maris edidit alti :

Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, 800 Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque : sæpe furores Compressi, et rabiem tantam, cœlique marisque. Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoëntaque testor, Æneæ mihi cura tui. Quum Troïa Achilles Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 805 Millia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti Amnes, nec reperire viam, atque evolvere posset In mare se Xanthus; Pelidæ tunc ego forti Congressum Ænean, nec dis nec viribus æquis, Nube cavâ rapui : cuperem quum vertere ab imo, 810 Structa meis manibus, perjurze mœnia Trojze. Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi : pelle timorem ; Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni. Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quæret; Unum pro multis dabitur caput. 815

His ubi læta deæ permulsit pectora dictis, Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas. Cæruleo per summa levis volat æquora curru.

K

ENBIDOS LIB. V.

Subsidunt undæ, tumidumque sub axe tonanti 820 - Sternitur æquor aquis : fugiunt vasto æthere nimbi. ·Tum varize comitum facies ; immania cete, Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palæmon, Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis. Læva tenent Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo, 825 Nesze, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque. Hic patris Æneæ suspensam blanda vicissim Gaudia pertentant mentem : jubet ocius 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 cœli Nox humida metam 835 Contigerat; placida laxarant membra quiete, Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia, nautæ : Quum levis ætheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris Aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras, Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans 840 Insonti ; puppique deus consedit in altâ, Phorbanti similis; funditque has ore loquelas: Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa æquora classem; Æquatæ spirant auræ: datur hora quieti; Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori. 845 Ipse ego paullisper pro te tua munera inibo. Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur : Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos . Ignorare jubes ? mene huic confidere moastro ? Ænean credam quid enim fallacibus austris, 850 Et cœli toties deceptus fraude sereni? Talia dicta dabat, clavumque, affixus et hærens, Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat. Ecce! deus ramum Lethao rore madentem, Vique soporatum Stygia, super utraque quassat 855

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Tempora ; cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Et, super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulså. Cumque gubernacle, liquidas projecit in undas Præcipitem, ac socios nequidquam sæpe vocantem. 860 Ipse volans tenues se sustalit ales ad auras. Currit iter tutum non secius æquore 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 calo et pelage confise sereno, 870 Nudus in ignota, Palinure iacebis arena !

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P. VIRGILII MARONIS Æ N E I D O S

LIBER SEXTUS.

Sto fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas, Et tandem Euboicia Cumarum allabitur oris. Obvertunt pelago proras: tum dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, et litera curvæ Prætexunt puppes ; juvenum manus emicat ardens Litas in Hesperium; quærit pars semina flammæ, Abstrusa in venis ailicis ; pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas; inventaque flumina monstrat. At pius Æneas arces, quibus altus Apollo Præsidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ, 10 Antrum immane, petit: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, aperitque futura. Jam subeunt Triviæ lucos, atque aurea tecta. Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna, Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo, 15 Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Chalcidicaque levis tandem superastitit arce. Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phæbe, sacravit Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa. In foribus letum Androgeo : tum pendere pœnas 20 Cecropidæ jussi, miserum ! septena quot annis 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 nefandæ : Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error.

113

Magnum reginæ sed enim miseratus amorem Dædalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Cæca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam 30 Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes. Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro : Bis patriæ cecidere manus. Quin protenus omnia Perlegerent oculis; ni jam præmissus Achates Afforet, atque una Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos, 35 Deiphobe Glauci ; fatur quæ talia regi : Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit. Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos Præstiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes. Talibus affata Ænean (nec sacra morantur 40 Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos. Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis in antrum : Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum ; . Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllæ. 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 comtæ mansere comæ; 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, Ænea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitæ magna ora domus. Et, talia fata, Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo: 55 Phæbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate labores, Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque Corpus in Æacidæ; magnas obeuntia terras Tot maria intravi, duce te, penitusque repôstas
Massylûm gentes, prætentaque Syrtibus arva; 60 Jam tandem Italiæ fugientis prendimus oras. Hac Trojana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.
Yos quoque Pergameæ jam fas est parcere genti,

K 2

Dîque deæque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, et ingens Gloria Dardaniæ. Tuque, O sanctissima vates! 65 Præscia venturi, da (non indebita posco Regna meis fatis), Latio considere Teucros, Errantesque deos, agitataque numina Trojæ. Tum Phœbo et Triviæ solido de marmore templum Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phæbi. 70 Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris : Hic ego namque tuas sortes, arcanaque fata Dicta meæ 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, Phæbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit Excussisse deum : tanto magis ille fatigat Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo. 80 Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras : O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis! Sed terrà graviora manent. In regna Lavinì Dardanidæ 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 deâ. Nec, Teucris addita, Juno 90 Usquam aberit. Quum tu supplex, in rebus egenis, Quas gentes Italům, aut quas non oraveris urbes! Causa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris, Externique iterum thalami.

Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito, Qua tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis, Quod minime reris, Graiå pandetur ab urbe.

95

Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumæa Sibylla Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit, Obscuria vera involvens: ca frena furenți 100 Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo. Ut primum cessit furor, et rabida ora quiérunt, Incipit Æncas heros : Non ulla laborum, O virgo, nova mî facies inopinave surgit. 105 🕺 Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi. 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 flammas, et mille sequentia tela, 110 Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi : llle, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum. Atque omnes pelagique minas cœlique ferebat, Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectse. 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 præfecit Avernis. Si potuit Manes arceasere conjugis Orpheus, Threïciâ fretus citharâ, fidibusque canoris ; 120 Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit. Itque reditque viam toties (Quid Thesea magnum, Quid memorem Alciden ?); et mî genus ab Jove summo. Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat; Quum sic orsa loqui vates : Sate sanguine divûm, 125 Tros Anchisiada, facilis descensus Averno est; Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis : Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras, Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos seques amavit

Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus, Dis geniti, potuere. Tenent media omnia ailvæ, Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro. Quod si tantus amor menti, si taata cupido, Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori ; 130

Accipe, quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus, Junoni infernæ dictus sacer: hunc tegit omnis Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ. Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire, 140 Auricomos quam quis decerpserit arbore fœtus. 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. Præterea, 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 sepulcro. Duc nigras pecudes : ea prima piacula sunto. Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis, Aspicies. Dixit; pressoque obmutuit ore. 155 Æneas mæsto defixus lumina vultu Ingreditur, linquens antrum; cæcosque volutat Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit. Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant; 160 Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco, Ut venere, vident indignå morte peremtum; Misenum Æoliden: quo non præstantior alter Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. 165 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hastå : Postquam illum vità victor spoliavit Achilles, Dardanio Æneæ sese fortissimus heros Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. 170 Sed tum, forte cavà dum personat æquora conchà,

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Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos, Æmulus exceptum Triton (si credere dignum est) Inter saxa virum spumosa inimerserat unda. Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant; 175 Præcipus pius Ænēās. Tum jussa Sibýlle, .> Haud mora, festinant flentes, anamque sepulcri Congerere arboribus, cœloque educere certant. Rur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum : Procumbunt piceæ: sonat icta securibus ilex; 180 Fraxinezque trabes, cuneis et fissile robur Scinditur; advolvent ingentes montibus ornos. Necnon Æneas opera inter talia primus Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis; Atque hæc ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, 185 Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce 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, geminæ quum forte columbæ 190 Ipsa sub ora viri cœlo venere volantes, Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros Maternas agnoscit aves, lætusque 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 quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergant. Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando, Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. 200 Inde, ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni, Tollunt se celeres ; liquidumque per aëra lapsæ, Sedibus optatis geminæ super arbore sidunt, Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit. Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum 205 Fronde virere novâ, quod nen sua seminat arboa. Et croceo fætn teretes circumdare truncos :

Talis erat species auri frondentis opacâ Ilice; sic leni crepitabat bractea vento. Corripit Æneas extemplo, avidusque refringit 210 Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ. Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant. Principio pinguem tædis 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 unguent. Fit gemitus. 'Tum membra toro defleta reponunt, 220 Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota, Conjiciunt : pars ingenti subiere feretro, Triste ministerium! et subjectam more parentam Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur 'Furea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo. 225 Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit; Reliquias vino, et bibulam lavere favillam, Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynæus aëno. Idem ter socios purà circumtulit undà, Spargens rore levi, et ramo felicis olivæ, 280 Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba. At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulchrum Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque, Monte sub aërio : qui nunc Misenus ab illo Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen. 235 His actis, propere exsequitur præcepta Sibyllæ. Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu, Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro, nemorumque tenebris : Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes Tendere iter pennis; talis sese halitus atris 240 Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat: Unde locum Graif dixerunt nomine Aornon. Quatuor hic primum nigrantes torga juvencos

Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos; Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas, 245 Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Voce vocans Hegaten, Cæloque Ereboque potentem. ۷, Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam Æneas matri Eumenidum, magnæque sorori, 250 Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam. Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis, Pingue super oleum fundenaque ardentibus extis Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus, 255 Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga cæpta moveni Silvarum, visæque canes ululare per umbram, Adventante dea. Procul, O! procul este, profani, Conclamat vates, totoque absistite luco: Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum : 266 Nunc animis opus, Ænea, nunc pectore firmo. Tantum effata, furens antre se immisit aperto: Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus sequat. Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbræque silentes.

Di, quious imperium est animarum, Umoraque suentes, Et Chaos, et Phlogethon, loca nocte tacentia late, 265 Sit mihi fas audita loqui ; sit, numine vestro, Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.

Ibant obscuri solà sub nocte per umbram,
Perque domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna :
Quale per incertam Lunam sub luce malignă
270
Est iter in silvis, ubi cœlum condidit umbră
Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum, primisque in faticibus Orci,
Luctus et ultrifes posuere cubilià Curie;
Pallentesqui habitant Morbi, tristisque Senéctus,
275
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas;
Terribiles visu forme; Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor; et mala mentis
Gandia; mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,

Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens, 280 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis. In medio ramos annoeaque brachia pandit Ulmus, opaca, ingens; quam sedem Somaia vulgo Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent. Multaque præterea variarum monstra ferarum, 285 Centauri in foribus stabulant, Scyllæque biformes, Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernæ Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimæra. Gorgones, Harpyiæque, et forma tricorporis umbræ. Corripit hic subità trepidus formidine ferrum 290 Eneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert : Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas Admoneat volitare cavâ sub imagine formæ, Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras. Hinc via, Tartarei que fert Acherontis ad undas. 295 Turbidus hic cono, vastâque voragine, gurges Æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam. Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat Terribili squalore Charon : cui plurima mento Canities inculta jacet; stant lumina flammå; 300 Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus. Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat, Et ferrugineå subvectat corpora cymbå, Jam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat; 205 Matres, atque viri, defunctaque corpora vità Magnanimum heroum ; pueri, innuptæque puellæ, Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum : Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia; aut ad terram gurgite ab alto 810 Quam multe glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis. Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum, Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore : Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos; 315

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Ast alios longe submotos arcet arenâ. Æneas, miratus enim, motusque tumultu, Dic, ait, O virgo ! quid vult concursus ad amnem ? Quidve petunt animæ? vel quo discrimine ripas Hæ linguunt, illæ remis vada livida verrunt? 320 Olli sic breviter fata est longæva sacerdos: Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles, Cocyti stagna alta vides, Stygiamque paludem, Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen. Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est; 325 Portitor ille, Charon ; hi, quos vehitlunda, sepulti : Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta Transportare prius, quam scdrous ossa quierunt. Centum errant annos, volitantque hæc litora circum; Tum demma admissi stagna exoptata revisunt. 330 Constitut Anchisa satus, et vestigia pressit; Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam. Cernit ibi mæstos, et mortis honore carentes, Leucaspim, et, Lyciæ ductorem classis, Oronten: Quos simul, a Trojâ ventosa per æquora vectos, 335 Obruit auster, aquâ 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 mæstum cognovit in umbra, 340 Sic prior alloquitur : Quis te, Palinure, deorum Erlpuit nobis, medioque sub æquore 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 ! hæc promissa fides est ? Ille autem : Neque te Phœbi cortina fefellit, Dux Anchisiada, nec me deus æquore mersit. Namque gubernaclum, multa vi forte revulsum, Cui datus hærebam custos, cursusque regebam, 350 Precipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,

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Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro, Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis. Tres Notus hibernas immensa per æquora noctes 355 Vexit me violentus aqua: vix lumine quarto Prospexi Italiam, summå sublimis ab undå. Paullatim adnabam terræ : jam tuta tenebam; Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum, Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis, 360 Ferro invasisset, prædamque ignara putåsset. Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti. Quod te per cœli jucundum lumen et auras, Per genitorem 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 divûm 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, cœpit quum talia vates : Unde hæc, O Palinure! tibi tam dira cupido? Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas, amnemque severum Eumenidum aspicies, ripamve injussus adibis ? 375 Desine fata deûm flecti sperare precando. Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus: Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes Prodigiis acti collestibus, ossa piabunt, Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent ; 380 Æternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit. His dictis curæ emotæ, pulsusque parumper Corde dolor tristi ; gaudet cognomine terrá.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant : Navita quos jam inde ut Siygia prospexit ab unda 385 Per tacitum nemus ire, pedemque advertere ripæ; Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:

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Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis, Fare age, quid venias; jam istinc et comprime gressum. Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni, Noctisque soporæ: 390 Corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ. Nec vero Alciden me sum lætatus euntem Accepisse lacu, nec Theses Pirithoumque, Dis quamquam geniti, atque invicti viribus essent. Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit, 305 lusius a solio regis traxitque trementem : Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti. Quæ contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates : Nullæ hic insidiæ tales; absiste moveri; Nec vim tela ferunt : licet ingens janitor, antro 400 Æternum latrans, exsangues terreat umbras: Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina'limen. Troïus Æneas, pietate insignis et armis, Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras. Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago, 405 At ramum hunc (aperit ramum qui veste latebat) Agnoscas. Tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt : Nec plura his. Ille, admirans venerabile donum Fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum, Cæruleam advertit puppim, ripæque propinquat. 410 Inde alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant, Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo Ingentem Ænean: gemuit sub pondere cymba Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem. Tandem, trans fluvium, incolumes vatemque virumque 415 Informi limo, glaucâque exponit in ulvâ. Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci Personat. adverso recubans immanis in antro: Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris, Melle soporatam, et medicatis frugibus, offam 420 Objicit. Ille, fame rabidâ, tria guttura pandens,

Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit Fasus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro. 128

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ENBIDOS LIB. VI.

Occupat Æneas aditum, custode sepulto, Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ. 425 Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens, Infantumque anima flentes, in limine primo : Quos dulcis vite exportes, et ab ubere raptos, Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo. Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis. Nec vero hæ sine sorte tlatæ, sine judice, sedes. Quæsitör Minös urnam movet : ille silentum Conciliumque vodat, vitasque et crimina discit. Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca, qui sibi letum Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi 435 Projecere animas. Quam vellent æthere 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 : curæ non ipsa in mortè relinquunt. His Phædram Procrinque locis, mæstamque Eriphylen, Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit; 446 Eugdnenque, et Pasiphaën : his Laodamia It comes, et, juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Cænis, Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram. Inter quas Phœnissa, recens a vulnere, Dido 450 Errabat silvå in magnå: 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 imå est,

Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 460 Sed me jussa deûm, que 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 Æneas ardentem torva tuentis 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 sess, atque inimica refugit In nemus umbriferum; conjux ubi pristinus illi

In nemus umbriterum; conjux ubi pristinus illi Respondet curis, æquatque Sychæus amorem. Nec minus Æneas, casu percussus iniquo, Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem. Inde datúm molitur iter: jamque arva tenebant

Uluma, quie bello clari secreta frequentant. Hic illi occurrit Tyleus, hic inclytus armis Parthenopeus, et Adrasti pallentis imago. 480 Hic multum fieti ad superos, belloque caduci, - Dardaniai : quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens Ingemuit, Glaucumque, Medontaque, Thersilochumque, Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoten, Ideningue, étipm currus, étiam armà ténéntém. 485 Circumstant anime dextra lievaque frequentes. Nec vidisse semel satis est : 'juvat usque morari, Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas. At Danaûm proceres, Agamemnoniæque 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 Priamiden, laniatum corpore toto, Deïphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora, 495

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EXELDOS LIB. VI.

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:

Deïphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri, 500 Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pænas? Cui tantum de te licuit ? Mihi fama supremâ Nocte tulit fessum vastà te oæde Pelasgûm Procubuisse super confusæ stragis acervum. 'Tunc egomet tumulum Rhæteo in litore inanem 505 Constitui, et magnà Manes ter voce vocavi. Nomen et arma locum servant. Te, amice, nequivi Conspicere, et patrià decedens ponere terrà. Ad quæ Prismides: Nikil O tibi, amice! relictum: Omnia Deïphobo solvisti, et funeris umbris. 510 Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacænæ His mersere malis : illa hæc monumenta reliquit. Namque, ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem Egerimus, nôsti ; et nimium meminisse necesse est. Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit 515 Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo: Illa, chorum simulans, euantes orgia circum Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingentem, et summå Danaos ex arce vocabat. Tum me, confectum curis, somnoque gravatum, 520 Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem Dulcis et alta quies, placidæque simillima morti. Egregia interea conjux arma omnia tectis Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem ; Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit: 595 Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti, Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum. Quid moror ? irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una Hortator scelerum, Æolides. Di, talía Graiis Instaurate, pio si pœnas ore reposco. 530 Sed te qui vivum çasus, age, fare vicissim,

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Analetint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus, An monitu divum? an que te Fortuna fatigat, Ut tristes sine Sole domos, loca turbida, adires ! Hâc vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis 535 Jam medium ætherio cursu trajecerat axem; Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus; Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est · Nox ruit, Ænea; nos fiendo ducimus horas. Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas : 540 Dextera, quæ Ditis magni sub mænia tendit; Hâc iter Elvsium nobis : at læva malorum Exercet pœnas, et ad impia Tartara mittit. Deiphobus contra : Ne sævi, magna sacerdos ; Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. 545 I, decus, i, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis. Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe sinistrå Mœnia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro: Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis 550 Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa. Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnæ, Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi exscindere ferro Cœlicolæ valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras ; Tisiphoneque sedens, pallà succincta cruentà, 555 Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque. Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ. Constitut Æneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit. Quæ scelerum facies ? O virgo ! effare ; quibusve 560 Urguentur pœnis ? quis tantus plangor ad auras ?

Tum vates sic orsa loqui : Dux inclyte Teucrûm,Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen ;Sed me quum lucis Hecate præfecit Avernis,Ipsa deûm pænas docuit, perque omnia duxit.Gnosius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna,Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,

Quæ quis apud superos, furto lætatus inani, Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem. Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello 570 Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistrà Intentans angues, vocat agmina sæva sororum. Tum demum, horrisono stridentes cardine, sacræ Panduntur portæ. Cernis, custodia qualis Vestibulo sedeat? facies quæ limina servet? 575 Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra Sævior intus habet sedem : tum Tartarus ipse Bis patet in præceps tantum, tenditque sub umbras, Quantus ad ætherium cæli suspectus Olympum. Hic genus antiquum Terræ, Titania pubes, 580 Fulmine dejecti, fundo volvuntur in imo. Hic et Aloïdas geminos, immania, vidi, Corpora : qui manibus magnum rescindere cœlum Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis. Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea pœnas, 585 Dum flammas Jovis, et sonitus imitatur Olympi. Quatuor hic invectus equis, et lampada quassans, Per Graiûm populos, mediæque per Elidis urbem, Ibat ovans, divûmque sibi poscebat honorem : Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen 590 Ære et cornipedum pulsu simulårat equorum. At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum Contorsit; non ille faces, nec fumea tædis Lumina; præcipitemque immani turbine adegit. Nec non et Tityon, Terræ omniparentis alumnum, 595 Cernere erat; per tota novem cui jugera corpus Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco Immortale jecur tondens, fœcundaque pœnis 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

Avrea fulcra toris, epulæque ante ora paratæ 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; quæ maxima turba est · Quique ob adulterium cæsi; quique arma secuti Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras, Inclusi pænam exspectant. Ne quære doceri, Quam pœnam; aut quæ forma viros, fortunave mersit. 615 Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisve rotarum Districti pendent; sedet, æternumque sedebit, Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes Admonet, et magnà 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 natæ, vetitosque hymenæos. Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti. Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum, 625 Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprendere formas, Omnia pænarum percurrere nomina, possim.

Hæc ubi dicta dedit Phæbi longæva sacerdos: Sed jam ägë, carpe vlam, et susceptum perfice munus; Acceleremus, sit: Cyclopum eductà caminis 630 Mænia conspicie, aquè adverso fornice portas, Hæc ubi nos præbepta jubent deponere dona. Dixerat; et, pariter gressi per opaca viarum, Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant. Occupat Æneas aditum, corpusque recenti 635 Spargit aqué, ramumque adverso in limine figit.

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divæ, Devenere locos lætos, et amæna vireta * Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.

Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit 640 Purpureo; solemque suum, sua sidera, nôrunt. Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris; Contendunt ludo, et fulvå luctantur arenà: Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt. Nec non Threïcius longà cum veste sacerdos 645 Obloquitur numeris-septem discrimina vocum; Jamque fidem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno. Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles, Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis, Ilusque, Assaracusque, et Trojæ Dardanus auctor. 650 Azma procul, currusque virûm miratur inanes. Stant terrà defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti Per campos pascuntur equi. Que gratia currûm Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes Pascere equos, cadem sequitur tellure repôstos. 655 Conspicit, ecce ! alios dextrâ lævâque per herbam Jescentes, lætumque choro Pæana 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 Phœbo digna locuti, Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo: Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ. 665 Quos circumfusos sic est affata Sibylla; Musæum ante omnes; medium nam plurima turba Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis : Dicite, felices animæ, tuque, optime vates, Quæ regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo 670 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

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Hoc superate jugum; et facili jam tramite sistam. Desuper ostentat : dehinc summa cacumina linguant. 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 virûm, moresque, manusque. Isque, ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit Ænean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit; 685 Effusæque genis lacrimæ; et vox excidit ore: Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti Vicit 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 æquora vectum Accipio ! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis ! Quam metui, ne quid Libyæ tibi regna nocerent! Ille autem : Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago, 695 Sæpius occurrens, hæc 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 comprensa manus effugit imago, Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno. Interea videt Æneas in valle reductå Seclusum nemus, et virgulta sonantia silvis, Lethæumque, domos placidas qui prænatat, amnem. 705

Hunc circum innumeræ gentes, populique volabant;

Ac, veluti in pratis ubi apes æstate serenå Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum Lilia funduntur; strepit omnis murmure campus.

Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit

Inscius Æneas; qua sint ea flumina porro,

Dixit; et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes

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710

Quive viri tanto complérint agmine ripas.Tum pater Anchises : Animæ, quibus altera fatoCorpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undamSecuros latices, et longa oblivia potant.715Has equidem memorare tibi, atque ostendere coram,Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum ;Quo magis Italià mecum lætere repertå.O pater ! anne aliquas ad cœlum hinc ire putandum estSublimes animas, iterumque in tarda reverti720Corpora ? quæ lucis miseris tam dira cupido ?Dicam equidem, nee te suspensum, nate, tenebo,Suscipit Anchises ; atque ordine singula pandit.
Principio, cœlum, ac terras, camposque liquentes,

Lucentemque globum Lunze, Titaniaque astra, 720 Spiritus intus alit; totamque, infusa per artus, Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet. Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volantum. Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus. Igneus est ollis vigor, et calestis origo, 720 Seminibus; quantum non noxia corpora tardant, Terrenique hebetant artus, moribundaque membra. Hinc metuunt, cupiuntque ; dolent, gaudentque ; neque auras Respiciunt, clausœ tenebris, et carcere cæco. Quin et, supremo quum lumine vita reliquit, 735 Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec funditus omnes Corporeæ excedunt pestes : penitusque necesse est Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris. Ergo exercentur pænis, veterumque malorum Supplicia expendent. Aliæ pandentur inanes, 740 Suspensæ, ad ventos : aliis sub gargite vasto Infectum eluitar scelus, aut exuritur igni. Quisque suos patimur Manes: exinde per amplum Mittimur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus : Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe, · 745 Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit Ætherium sensum, atque aurai simplicis ignem.

128

Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno;Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant,750Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.Dixerat Anchises : natumque, unaque Sibyllam,Conventus trahit in medios, turbamque sonantem;Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possetAdversos legere, et venientum discere vultus.755

Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur Gloria, qui maneant Italâ de gente nepotes, Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras, Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.

Ille, vides, purà juvenis qui nititur hastà, 760 Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca; primus ad auras Ætherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget, Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua posthuma proles : Quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis, regem, regumque parentem : 765 Unde genus Longå nostrum dominabitur Albå. Proximus ille Procas, Trojanæ gloria gentis, Et Capys, et Numitor, et, qui te nomine reddet, Silvius Æneas; pariter pietate vel armis Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam. 770 Qui juvenes ! quantas ostentant, aspice, vires ! At, qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios, urbemque Fidenam; Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces, Pometios, Castrumque Inui, Bolamque, Coramque. 775 Hæc tum nomina erunt; nunc sunt sine nomine terræ. Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addit Romulus; Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater Educet. Viden ut geminæ stant vertice cristæ, Et pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore? 780 En ! hujus, nate, auspiciis illa inclyta Roma Imperium terris, animos æquabit Olympo, Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,

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Felix prole virûm : qualis Berecyntia mater Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes, 785 Læta deûm partu, centum complexa nepotes, Omnes cœlicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes. Huc geminas nunc flecte acies : hanc aspice gentem, Romanosque tuos. Hic Cæsar, et omnis Iuli Progenies, magnum cœli ventura sub axem. 790 × Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis, Augustus Cæsar, Divi genus : aurea condet Sæcula 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 cœlifer Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna Responsis horrent divûm, et Mæotia tellus, Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800 Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit. Fixerit æripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi Pacârit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu: Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis, Liber, agens celso Nysæ de vertice tigres. 805 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis ? Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra ? Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivæ, Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta Regis Romani, primus qui legibus urbem 810

Regis Romani, primus qui legibus urbem810Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terrâMissus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit,
Tullus, in arma viros, et jam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos ?
Consulis imperium hic primus, sævasque secures,810

Accipiet; natosque pater, nova bella moventes, 820 Ad pænam pulchrå pro libertate vocabit : Infelix ! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores, Vincet amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido. Quin Decios, Drusosque procul, sævumque securi Aspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum. 825 Illæ autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, Concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte premuntur, Heu! quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt ! Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci 830 Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eois. Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella ; Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires : Tuque prior, tu, parce, genus qui ducis Olympo; Projice tela manu, sanguis meus. 885 Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis. Eruct ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas, Ipsumque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli; Ultus avos Trojæ, templa et temerata Minervæ. **840** Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat? Quis Gracchi genus? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ? parvoque potentem Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem? Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es, 848 Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem. Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, Credo equidem ; vivos ducent de marmore vultus ; Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent : 850 Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento; Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem, Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. Sic pater Anchises, atque hæc mirantibus addit :

Aspice, ut intsignis spoliis Marcellus opimis 855

ÆNEIDOS LIB. VI.

Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes! Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, Sistet; eques sternet Pœnos; Gallumque rebellem, Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.

Atque hic Æneas; una namque ire videbat860Egregium formå juvenem, et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons læta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu :
Quis pater, ille virum qui sic comitatur euntem ?
Filius, anne aliquis magnå de stirpe nepotum ?
Quis strepitus circa comitum ! quantum instar in ipso !
865
Sed Nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbrå.

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis : O nate ! ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum : Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870 Visa potens, Superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent. Quantos ille virûm magnam Mavortis ad urbem Campus aget gemitus ! vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis Funera, quum tumulum præterlabere 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 quisquam se 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 accumulem donis, et fungar inani 885 Munere. Sic totà passim regione vagantur Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant. Quæ postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit, Incenditque animum famæ venientis amore; Exin bella viro memorat quæ deinde gerenda, 890 Laurentesque docet populos, urbemque Latini;

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Et quo quemque modo fugiatque, feratque, laborem. Sunt geminæ Somni portæ: quarum altera fertur Cornea, quå veris facilis datur exitus Umbris: Altera, candenti perfecta nitens elephanto; 895 Sed falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia Manes. His ubi tum natum Anchises, unaque Sibyllam, Prosequitur dictis, portâque emittit eburnå: Ille viam secat ad naves, sociosque revisit. Tum se ad Caietæ recto fert limite portum. 900 Ancora de prorâ jacitur: stant litore puppes.

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J. A. Martin and the second

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Æneia nutrix, Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti, Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen Hesperià in magnà, si qua est ea gloria, signat. At pius, exsequiis, Æneas, rite solutis, 5 Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quiêrunt Æquora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit. Aspirant auræ in noctem, nec candida cursus Luna negat; splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus. Proxima Circææ raduntur litora terræ, 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 iræque leonum, 15 Vincla recusantum, et sera sub nocte rudentum : Setigerique sues, atque in præsepibus ursi Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum : Quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum. 20 Quæ ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troës Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent; Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fervida vexit.

Jamque rubescebat radiis mare, et æthere ab alto 25 Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis ; Quum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit

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Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ :Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucumProspicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno,80Verticibus rapidis, et multâ flavus arenâ,In mare prorumpit. Variæ circumque supraqueAssuetæ ripis volucres, et fluminis alveo,Æthèra mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.Flectere iter sociis, terræque advertere proras,85Imperat, et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quæ tempora rerum, Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem Quum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris, Expediam, et primæ revocabo exordia pugnæ : 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 longâ placidas in pace regebat. Hunc Fauno et nymphâ genitum Laurente Maricâ Accipimus : Fauno Picus pater ; isque parentem Te, Saturne, refert; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. Filius huic, fato divûm, prolesque virilis 50 Nulla fuit, primăque oriens erepta juventă est. Sola domum, et tantas servabat filia sedes, Jam matura viro, jam plenis nubilis annis. Multi illam magno e Latio totâque petebant Ausonia: petit, ante alios pulcherrimus omnes, 55 Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia conjux Adjungi generum miro properabat amore; Sed variis portenta deûm 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 Phœbo sacrâsse Latinus, Laurentesque ab eâ nomen posuisse colonis.

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Hujus apes summum densæ, mirabile dictu ! Stridore ingenti liquidum trans æthera vectæ, 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 îsdem, et summâ dominarier arce.

Præterea, castis adolet dum altaria tædis, Ut juxta genitorem astat Lavinia virgo, Visa, nefas! longis comprendere crinibus ignem, Atque omnem ornatum flammå crepitante cremari, Regalesque accensa comas, accensa coronam, Insignem gemmis; tum fumida lumine fulvo Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis. Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri: Namque fore illustrem famå fatisque canebant Ipsam; sed populo magnum portendere bellum.

At rex, sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni, Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub altâ Consulit Albuneâ: nemorum quæ maxima sacro Fonte sonat, sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim. Hinc Italæ gentes, omnisque Œnotria tellus, 85 In dubiis responsa petunt : huc dona sacerdos Quum tulit, et cæsarum 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 veniunt 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. Hæc 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 ripæ religavit ab aggere classem. Æneas, primique duces, et pulcher Iulus, Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ; Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam Subjiciunt epulis; sic Jupiter ille monebat; 110 Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent. Consumtis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbern 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 Trojæ, salvete, Penates ! Hic domus, hæc 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. Hæc erat illa fames : hæc nos suprema manebat, Exitiis positura modum. Quare agite, et primo læti cum lumine solis, 130 Quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi mænia 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

MNEIDOS LIB. VII.

Implicat, et Geniumque loci, primamque deorumTellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precaturFlumina : tum Noctem, Noctisque orientia signa,Idæumque Jovem, Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem,Invocat, et duplices, Cœloque Ereboque, parentes.Hic Pater omnipotens ter cœlo clarus ab altoIntonuit ; radiisque ardentem lucis, et auro,Ipse, manu quatiens, ostendit ab æthere nubem.Diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor,Advenisse diem,quo debita mœnia condant.145Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magnoCrateras læti statuunt, et vina coronant.

Postera quum primă lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies; urbem, et fines, et litora gentis Diversi explorant; hæc fontis stagna Numicî, 150 Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortes habitare Latinos. Tum satus Anchisă, delectos ordine ab omni, Centum oratores augusta ad mœnia regis Ire jubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes; Donaque ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris. 155 Haud mora, festinant jussi, rapidisque feruntur Passibus. Ipse humili designat mœnia fossâ, Moliturque locum; primasque in litore sedes, Castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit.

Jamque, iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum160Ardua cernebant juvenes, muroque subibant.Ante urbem pueri, et primævo flore juventus,Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus;Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertisSpicula contorquent; cursuque ictuque lacessunt:.165Quum, prævectus equo, longævi regis ad auresNuntius ingentes ignotå in veste reportatAdvenisse viros.Ille intra tecta vocariImperat, et solio medius consedit avito.169

Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Urbe fuit summå, Laurentis regia Pici,

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Horrendum silvis, et religione parentum. Hic sceptra accipere, et primos attollere fasces, Regibus omen erat: hoc illis curia templum, Hæ sacris sedes epulis : hic, ariete cæso, 175 Perpetuis soliti patres considere measis. Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum Antiquâ e cedro, Italusque, paterque Sabinus Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, Saturnusque senex, Janique bifrontis imago, 180 Vestibulo astabant ; aliique ab origine reges, Martia qui ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi. Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma, Captivi pendent currus, curvæque secures, Et cristæ capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra, 185 Spiculaque, clypeique, ereptaque rostra carinis. Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat Succinctus trabeâ, lævâque ancile gerebat Picus, equûm domitor : quem, capta cupidine, conjux, Aureâ percussum virgâ, versumque venenis, 190 Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas. Tali intus templo divûm, patriâque, Latinus,

Sede sedens, Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit; Atque hæc ingressis placido prior edidit ore:

Dicite, Dardanidæ; neque enim nescimus et urbem, 195 Et genus, auditique advertitis æquore cursum; Quid petitis? quæ causa rates, aut cujus egentes, Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada cærula vexit? Sive errore viæ, seu témpestatibus acti, Qualia multa mari nautæ patiuntur in alto, 200 Fluminis intråstis ripas, portuque sedetis; Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorate Latinos Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus æquam, Sponte suâ veterisque dei se more tenentem. Atque equidem memini, fama est obscurior annis, 205 Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris Dardanus Idæas Phrygiæ penetrårit ad urbes,

Threiciamque Samon, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur. Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhen& ab sede profectum, Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia cœli 210 Accipit, et numerum divorum altaribus addit. Dixerat; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus: Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris, Nec sidus regione viæ litusve fefellit: 215 Consilio hanc omnes, animisque volentibus, urbem Afferimur, pulsi regnis, quæ maxima quondam Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo. Ab Jove principium generis : Jove Dardana pubes Gaudet avo : Rex ipse Jovis de gente supremâ, 220 Troïus Æneas, tua nos ad limina misit. Quanta per Idæos, sævis effusa Mycenis, Tempestas ierit campos; quibus actus uterque, Europæ atque Asiæ, fatis concurrerit orbis ; Audiit et, si quem tellus extrema refuso 225 Submovet Oceano, et, si quem extenta plagarum Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui. Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti, Dis sedem exiguam patriis, litusque rogamus Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem. 230 Non erimus regno indecores ; nec vestra feretur Fama levis, tantive abolescet gratia facti ; Nec Trojam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit. Fata per Æneæ juro, dextramque potentem, Sive fide, seu quis bello est expertus, et armis; 235 Multi nos populi, multæ (ne temne, quod ultro Præferimus manibus vittas, ac verba precantia) Et petiere sibi et voluere adjungere gentes. Sed nos fata deûm vestras exquirere terras Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus ; 240 Huc repetit, jussisque ingentibus urguet Apollo Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim, et fontis vada sacra Numicî. Dat tibi præterea Fortunæ 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, Iliadamque labor, vestes. Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret, 850 Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem V Picta movel, nec sceptra movent Priameia tantum, Quantum in connubio natæ thalamoque moratur; Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem : Hunc illum fatis externă ab sede profectum 255 Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari Auspiciis ; huic progeniem virtate futuram Egregiam, et totum que viribus occupet orbem. Tandem lætus ait : Dî nostra incepta secundent, Auguriumque suum. Dabitur, Trojane, quod optas. 260 Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino, Divitis uber agri, Trojæve opulentia deerit. Ipse modo Æneas, 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 nostræ, Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plarima cœlo Monstra sinuat : generos externis affore ab oris, 270 Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto. Hæc effatus, equos numero pater eligit omni : Stabant ter contum nitidi in præsepibus altis. 275 Omnibus extemplo Teucris jubet ordine duci Instratos ostro alipedes, pictisque tapetis. Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent: Tecti auro, fulvum mandum sub dentibus aurum.

Absenti Æneæ currum, geminosque jugales 280 Semine ab ætherio, spirantes naribus ignem, Illorum de gente, patri quos dædala Circe Suppositâ de matre nothos furata creavit. Talibus, Æneadæ, donis dictisque Latini, Sublimes in equis redcunt, pacemque reportant. 285 Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis Sæva Jovis conjux, aurasque invecta tenebat; Et lætum Ænean, classemque ex æthere longe Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyna. Moliri jam tecta videt, jam fidere terræ; 290 Deseruisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore. Tum, quassans caput, hæc effundit pectore dicta; Heu stirpem invisam ! et fatis contraria nostris Fata Phrygum ! num Sigeïs 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 patriâ excussos infesta per undas Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto. 300 -Absumtæ in Teucros vires cælique, marisque. Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis Profuit ? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, Securi pelagi, atque mei. Mars perdere gentem Immanem Lapithûm valuit : concessit in iras 305 Ipse deûm antiquam genitor Calydona Dianæ; Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydona merentem ? Ast ego, magna Jovis conjux, nil linquere inausum Que potui infelix, que memet in omnia verti, Vincor ab Æneå. 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 conjux :

,

At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus ;315At licet amborum populos execindere regum.Hâc gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum.Sanguine 'Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo ;Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantumCisseïs prægnans ignes enixa jugales :Quin idem Veneri partus suus, et Paris alter,Funestæque iterum recidiva in Pergama tædæ.

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit. Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede sororum lafernisque ciet tenebris; cui tristia bella. 325 lræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia, cordi. Odit et ipse pater, Pluton, odere sorores Tartareze monstrum : tot sese vertit in ora, 'Tam sævæ facies, tot pullulat atra colubris. Quam Juno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur: 320 Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Noete, laborem, Hanc operam, ne noster honos, infractave cedat Fama loco; neu connubiis ambire Latinum Æneadæ possint, Italosve obsidere fines. Tu potes unanimos armare in prœlia fratres, 335 Atque odiis versare domos; tu verbera tectis, Funereasque inferre faces : tibi nomina mille, Mille nocendi artes. Fœcundum concute pectus. Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli : Arma velit poscatque simul, rapiatque juventus. 340

Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenisPrincipio Latium, et Laurentis tecta tyranniCelsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatæ,Quam, super adventu Teucrûm, Turnique hymenæis,Femineæ ardentem curæque iræque coquebant.Bluic dea cæruleis unum de crinibus anguemConjicit, inque sinum præcordia ad intima subdit ;Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,Volvitar attactu nullo, fallitque furentem,

ÆNEIDOS LIB. VÍI.

Vipeream inspirans animam : fit tortile collo Aurum ingens coluber, fit longæ tænia vittæ, 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 natà lacrimans, Phrygiisque hymenæis: Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris, O genitor ? nec te miseret natæque, tuique ? 860 Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet Perfidus, alta petens abducta virgine prædo? At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedæmona pastor, Ledzamque Helenam Trojanas voxit ad urbes? Quid tua sancta fides ? quid cura antiqua tuorum, 365 Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno? Si gener externâ petitur de gente Latinis, Idque sedet, Faunique premunt te jussa parentis; Omnem equidem sceptris terram que libera nostris Dissidet, externam reor, et sic dicere divos : 370 Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo, Inachus Acrisiusque patres, mediæque Mycenæ. His ubi nequidquam dictis experta Latinum Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum

Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lasunum Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat ; 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 habenå Curvatis fertur spatiis : stupet inscia supra Impubesque manus, mirata volubile baxum : Dant animos plags. Non cursu segnior illo Per medias urbes agitur, populosque feroces. Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi, Majus adorta nefas, majoremque orsa furorem,

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Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit; Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris, tædasque moretur: Euce Bacche! fremens, solum te virgine dignum Vociferans; etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos, Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.

Fama volat ; Furiisque accensas pectore matresIdem omnes simul ardor agit, nova quærere tecta.Deseruere domos : ventis dant colla, comasque.Ast aliæ tremulis ululatibus æthera complent,Pampineasque gerunt, incinctæ pellibus, hastas.Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinumSustinet, ac natæ Turnique canit hymenæos,Saaguineam torquens aciem ; torvumque repenteClamat : Io matres, audite, ubi quæque, Latinæ !400Si qua piis animis manet infelicis AmatæGratia, si juris materni cura remordet ;Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum.

Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum, Reginam Allecto atimulis agit undique Bacchi. 405 Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores, . Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini; Protenus hinc fuscis tristis des tollitur alis Audacis Rutuli ad muros : quam dicitur urbem Acrisioneïs Danaë fundisse colonis, 410 Prælipiti 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 obscænam rugis arat; induit albos Cum vittà crines; tum ramum innectit olives; Fit Calybe, Junonis anus templique sacerdos; Et juveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert : 420 Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,

Et tus Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis?

Rex tibi conjugium, et quæsitas sanguine dotes, Abnegat ; externusque in regnum quæritur hæres I nunc, ingratis offer te, irrise, periclis : 425 Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies ; tege pace Latinos. Hæc adeo tibi me, placidå quum nocte jaceres, Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit. Quare age, et armari pubem, portisque moveri, 429 Lætus in arma para; et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro Consedere, duces, pictasque exure carinas. Cœlestûm 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 effœta, senectus, · 440 O mater ! curis nequidquam exercet, et, arma Regum inter, falså vatem formidine ludit. Cura tibi, divôm effigies et templa tueri : Bella viri pacemque gerant, quis 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 quærentem dicere plura Repulit; et geminos erexit crinibus angues, 450 Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque hæc addidit ore : En ego! victa situ, quam, veri effœta, senectus, Arma inter regum, falså formidine ludit: Respice ad hæc: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum; Bella manu, letumque gero. 455 Sic effata, facem juveni conjecit, et atro Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore tædas. Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus

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Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor. Arma amens fremit; arma toro tectisque requirit. 460 Sævit amor ferri, et scclerata insania belli ; Ira super : magno veluti quum flamma sonore Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni, Exsultantque æstu latices; furit intus aquaï Fumidus, atque ake spumis exuberat, amnis; 465. Nec jam se capit unda; volat vapor ater ad auras. Ergo iter ad regem, pollutâ pace, Latinum Indicit primis juvenum, et jubet arma parari, Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem : Se satis ambobus, Teucrisque, venire, Latinisque. 470 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, divosque in vota vocavit, Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma. Hunc decus egregium formæ movet, atque juventæ; Hunc atavi reges; hunc claris dextera factis.

Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,475Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis ;Arte novâ speculata locum, quo litore pulcherInsidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus.Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgoObjicit, et noto nares contingit odore,480Ut cervum ardentes agerent : quæ prima laborumCausa fuit, belloque animos accendit agrestes.

Cervus erat formà præstanti et cornibus ingens, Tyrrhidæ pueri quem, matris ab ubere raptum, Nutribant, Tyrrheusque pater, cui regia parent 485 Armenta, et late custodia credita campi. Assuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia curâ, Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis, Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat. Ille, manum patiens, mensæque assuetus herili, 490 Errabat silvis ; rursusque ad limina nota Ipse domum serâ quamvis se nocte ferebat. Hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli Commovere canvs ; fluvio quum forte secundo

Deflueret, ripàque æstus viridante levaret. 495 Inse etiam, eximiæ laudis succensus amore, Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu : Nec dextræ erranti deus abfuit : actaque multo Perque uterum sonitu perque illa 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 Tyrrheus, Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi. 510

At sæva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi Ardua tecta petit stabuli; et de culmine summo Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo Tartaream intendit vocem : quâ protenus omne Contremuit nemus, et silvæ insonuere profundæ. Audiit et Triviæ longe lacus, audiit annis Sulfureâ Nar albus aquâ, fontesque Velini; Et trepidæ matres pressere ad pectora natos.

Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua buccina signumDira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis520Iadomiti agricolæ : nec non et Troia pubesAscanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.Direxere acies. Non jam certamine agresti,Stipitibus duris agitur, sudibusve præustis ;Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late525Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, æraque fulgentSole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila jactant :Fluctus uti primo cæpit quum albescere vento,Paullatim sese tollit mare, et altius undasErigit ; inde imo consurgit ad æthera fundo.530

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Hic juvenis, primam ante aciem, stridente sagittă, Natorum Tyrrhei fuerat qui maximus, Almo Sternitur; hæsit enim sub gutture vulnus, et udæ Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam. Corpora multa virûm circa, seniorque Galæsus, 525 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 æquo dum Marte gerantur, 540 Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum Imbuit, et primæ commisit funera pugnæ, Deserit Hesperiam, et, cœli conversa per auras, Junonem victrix affatur voce superbå : En ! perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi : 545 Dic, in amicitiam coëant, et fædera jungant. Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros : 5 Hoc etiam his addam, the st 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 causæ : pugnatur comminus armis : Que fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma. Talia conjugia, et tales celebrent hymenæos 555 Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus. Te super æthereas errare licentrus auras Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi. Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est, Ipsa regam. Tales dederat Saturnia voces. 660 Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas, Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linguens. Est locus Italiæ medio sub montibus altis, Nobilis, et famà multis memoratus in oris, Amancti valles : densis hunc frondibus atrum **E**85 Urguet utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragesus

Dat sonitum saxis, et torto vortice, torrens : Hic specus horrendum, sævi spiracula Ditis, Monstratur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago Pestiferas aperit fauces; quis condita Erinys, 570 Invisum numen, terras cœlumque levabat. Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem Pastorum ex acie numerus, cæsosque reportant Almonem puerum, fædatique ora Galæsi; 575 Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum. Turnus adest, medioque in crimine, cædis et ignis Terrorem jngeminat : Teucros in regna vocari ; Stirpem amisceri Phrygiam ; se limine pelli. Tum, quorum, attonitæ Baccho, nemora avia matres 580 Insultant thiasis, neque enim leve nomen Amatæ, Undique collecti coëunt, Martemque fatigant. Ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum, Contra fata deûm, perverso numine, poscunt : Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini. 585 Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit : Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore, Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis, Mole tenet; scopuli nequidquam et spumea circum Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga. 590 Verum, ubi nulla datur cæcum exsuperare potestas Consilium, et sævæ nutu Junonis eunt res; Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanes, Frangimur, heu ! fatis, inquit, ferimurque procella. Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine pœnas, 595 O miseri ! Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit Supplicium; votisque deos venerabere seris: Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus; Funere felici spolior. Nec plura locutus Sepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas. 600 Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protenus urbes

Albanæ coluere sacrum, nunc, maxima rerum,

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Roma colit, quum prima movent in prœlia Martem, Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum, Hyrcanisve, Arabisve, parant, seu tendere ad Indos, 605 Auroramque sequi, Parthosque reposcere signa. Sunt geminse Belli portse, sic nomine dicunt, Religione sacræ, et sævi formidine Martis : Centum ærei claudunt vectes, æternaque ferri Robora; nec custos absistit limine Janus. 610 Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnæ, Ipse, Quirinali trabeâ cinctuque Gabino Insignis, reserat stridentia limina Consul; Ipse vocat pugnas : sequitur tum cetera pubes ; Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco. 615 Hoc et tum Æneadis indicere bella Latinus More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas. Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit Fæda ministeria, et cæcis se condidit umbris. Tum regina deûm, cœlo delapsa, morantes 620 Impulit ipsa manu portas, et, cardine verso, Belli ferratos rupit Saturnia postes.

Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante: Pars pedes ire parat campis ; pars arduus altis Pulverulentus equis furit : omnes arma requirant. 625 Pars leves clypeos, et spicula lucida tergent Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures ; Signaque ferre juvat, sonitusque audire tubarum. Quinque adeo magnæ, positis incudibus, urbes Tela novant, Ating potens, Tiburque superbum, 630 Ardea, Crustumerique, et turrigeræ Antemnæ. Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas Umbonum crates : alii thoracas aenos, 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. Ilic galeam tectis trepidus rapit ; ille frementes

Ad juga cogit equos ; clypeumque, auroque trilicem Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense. 640 Pandite nunc Helicona, deze, cantusque movete, Qui bello exciti reges; quæ quemque secutæ Complérint campes acies; quibus Itala jam tum Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis : Et meministia enim, divæ, et memorare potestis; 645 Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura. Primus init bellum 'Tyrrhenis asper ab oris, Contemtor divûm, Mezentius; agminaque armet. Filius huic juxta, Lausus, quo pulchrior alter Non fuit, excepto Laurentia corpore Turni: 260 Lausus, equâm domitor, debellatorque ferarum, Ducit Agyllinâ nequidquam ex urbe secutos Mille viros; dignus, patriis qui lætior esset Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius ésset. Post hos, insignem palmà per gramina currum, 654 Victoresque ostentat eques, satus Hercule pulchre, Pulcher Aventinus; elypeoque insigne paternum, Centum angues, cinctamque, gerit, serpentibus Hydram : Collis Aventini silvå quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, 660 Minta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor, Geryone exstincto, Tirynthius attigit arva, Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit lberas. Pila manu, sævosque gerunt in bella dolones; Et tereti pugnant mucrone, veruque Sabello. Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis, Terribili impexum setà, cum dentibus albis Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat, Horridus, Herculeoque humeros innexus amictu. Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia mœnia linquunt, 670 Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem, Catillusque, acerque Coras, Argiva juventus, Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur; Ceu duo nubigenes 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 Prænestinæ fundator defuit urbis, Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem, Inventumque focis, omnis quem credidit ætas, Gæculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis : Quique altum Præneste viri, quique arva Gabinæ Junonis, gelidumque Anienem, et, roscida rivie, Hernica saxa colunt; quos dives Anagnia pascit, Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma, Nec clypei currusve sonant : pars maxima glandes Liventis plumbi spargit ; pars spicula gestat Bina manu ; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habent capiti : vestigia nuda sinistri Instituere pedis ; crudus tegit altera pero. 990

At Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles, Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro, Jam pridem resides populos, desnetaque bello Agmina, in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat. Hi Fescenninas acies, Æquosque Faliscos; Hi Soractis habent arces, Flaviniaque arva, Et Cimini cum monte lacum, lucosque Capenos. Ibant æquati mumero, regemque canebant : Cou quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni, Quum sese e pastu referunt, et longa canoros Dant per colla modos; sonat amnis, et Asia longe Pulsa palus.

Nec quisquam æratas acies ex agmine tanto Misceri putet ; sëriam sed gurgite ab alto Urgueri volucrum raucarum ad litora nubem.

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 Amiteraa cohors, priscique Quirites, 710

695

700

Ereti manus omnis, oliviferæque Mutuscæ; Qui Nomentum urbem, qui rosea rura Velini, Qui Tetricæ horrentes rupes, montemque Severum, Casperiamque colunt, Forulosque, et flumea Himellæ; Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit 715 Nursia, et Hortinæ classes, populique Latini; Quosque secans, infaustum, interluit Allia, nomen : Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus, Sævus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis, Vel, quum sole novo densæ torrentur aristæ, 720 Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciæ flaventibus arvis. Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.

Hinc Agamemnonius, Trojani nominis hostis,Curru jungit Halesus equos, Turnoque ferocesMille rapit populos : vertunt felicia Baccho725Massica qui rastris ; et quos de collibus altisAurunci misere patres, Sidicinaque juxtaÆquora ; quique Cales linquunt ; amnisque vadesiAccola Volturni, pariterque Saticulus asper,Oscorumque manus.Teretes sunt aclydes illis'Tela ; sed hæc lento mos est aptare flagello :Lævas cætra tegit : falcati comminus enses.

Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, Œbale, quem generâsse Telon Sebethide nymphâ Fertur, Teleboûm Capreas quum regna teneret, Jam senior : patriis sed non et filius arvis Contentus, late jam tum ditione premebat Sarrastes populos, et quæ rigat æquora Sarnus, Quique Rufras Batulumque tenent, atque arva Celennæ, Et quos maliferæ despectant mænla Abellæ : 740 Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias ; Tegmina queis capitum raptus de subere cortex ; Æratæque micant peltæ, micat æreus ensis.

Et te montosæ misere in prælia Nersæ, Ufens, insignem famå et felicibus armis : 745 Horrida præcipue cui gens, assuetaque multo Venatu nemorum, duris Æquicula glebis. Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.

Quin et Marruviâ venit de gente sacerdos,750Fronde super galeam et felici comtus olivå,Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro :Vipereo generi, et graviter spirantibus hydris,Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,Mulcebatque iras, et morsus arte levabat.755Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictumEvaluit ; neque eum juvere in vulnera cantusSomniferi, et Marsis quæsitæ montibus herbæ.Te nemus Anguitiæ, vitreå te Fucinus undå,Te liquidi flevere lacus.760

Ibat et, Hippolyti proles pulcherrima, bello. Virbius : insignem quem mater Aricia misit, Eductum Egeriæ lucis, humentia circum Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianæ. Namque ferunt famå, Hippolytum, postquam arte novercæ Occiderit, patriasque explérit sanguine pœnas, 766 Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus Ætheria et superas cœli venisse sub auras, Pæoniis revocatum herbis, et amore Dianæ. Tum pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris 770 Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgero vitæ, lpse repertorem medicinæ talis et artis Fulmine Phœbigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas. At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit Sedibus, et nymphæ Egeriæ nemorique relegat : 775 Solus ubi. in silvis Italis, ignobilis ævum Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset. Unde etiam templo Triviæ, lucisque sacratis, Cornipedes arcentur equi ; quod litore currum, Et juvenem, monstris pavidi effudere marinis. 780 Filius ardentes haud secius æquore campi Exercebat equos, curruque in bella ruebat.

Ipse inter primos, præstanti corpore, Ternas Vertitur, arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est. Cui, triplici crinita jubă, galea alta Chimeram 785 Bustinet, Ætnæos efflantem faucibus ignes: Tam magis illa fremens, et tristibus effera flammis, Quam magis effuso crudesount sanguine pugna. At levem clypoum sublatis cornibus Io Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos, 790 Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Arges, Cælatâque amnem fundens pater Inachus urnâ. Insequitur nimbus peditum, clypeataque totis Agmina densantur campis, Argivaque pubes, Auruncæque manus, Rutuli, veteresque Sicani, 795 Et Sacranæ acies, et picti scuta Labiei: Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, Circæumque jugum : quis Jupiter Anxurus arvis Præsidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco; 800 Qua Saturze jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas Quærit iter valles, atque in mare conditur, Ufens. Hos super advenit, Volscå de gente, Camilla, Agmen agens equitum, et florentes ære catervas,

Bellatrix : non illa colo calathisve Minervæ 880 Femineas assueta manus, sed prœlia virgo Dura pati, cursuque pedum prævertere ventos. Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret Gramina, nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas; Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumenti, 810 Forret iter, celeres nec tingueret æquore 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 pressina cuspide myrtum.

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P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER OCTAVUS.

Ur belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce Extulit, et rauco atrepuerunt cornua cantu: Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma; Extemplo turbati animi : simul omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, sævitque juventus 5 Effera. Ductores primi, Messapus, e Ufens, Contemtorque deûm 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 Ænean classi, victosque Penates Inferre, et fatis regem se dicere posci, Edoceat, mukasque viro se adjungere gentes Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen. Quid struat his coeptis, quem, si Fortuna sequatur, 15 Eventum pugaze cupiat, manifestius ipsi, Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino. Talia per Latium : que Laomedontius heros

Cuncta videns, magno curarum fluctuat zestu; Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 20 In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat: Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis, Sole repercussum, aut radiantis imagine Lunæ, 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 ripå, gelidique sub ætheris axe, Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello, Procubuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem. 20 Huic deus ipse loci, fluvio Tiberinus amosno, 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, æternaque Pergama servas, Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis, Hic tibi certa domus; certi, ne absiste, Penates; Neu belli terrere minis. 'Tumor omnis et irm 40 Concessere deúm. Jamque tibi, ne vana putes hæc fingere somnum, Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, Triginta capitum fortus 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 quâ ratione, quod instat, Expedias victor, paucis, adverte, docebo. 50 Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum, Qui regem Euandrum 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 fædera junge. lpse 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,

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Ceruleus Thybris, cœlo gratissimus amais. Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit. 65 Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto, Ima petens : nox Ænean somnusque reliquit. Surgit, et, ætherii spectans orientia Solis Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis Sustinet, ac tales effundit ad æthera voces : 70 Nymphæ, Laurentes Nymphæ, genus amnibus unde est, Tuque, O Thybri, tuo, genitor, cum flumine sancto ! Accipite Ænean, et tandem arcete periclis. 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 fœtu concolor albo Procubuit, viridique in litore conspicitur, sus : Quam pius Æneas 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 tacità refluens ita substitit unda, Mitis ut in morem stagni, placidæque paludis, Sterneret æquor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset. Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo: 90 Labitur uncta vadis abies ; mirantur et undæ, Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe Scuta virûm fluvio, pictasque innare carinas. Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur 95 Arboribus, viridesque secant placido æquore silvas. Sol medium cœli conscenderat igneus orbem, Quum muros arcemque procul, ac rara domorum Tecta vident ; que nunc Romana potentia colo

Æquavit: tum res inopes Euandrus habebat.	100
Ocius advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.	
Forte die sollemaem illo rex Arcas honorem	
Amphitryoniadæ 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 obvine ipse,	
Et procul e tumulo : Juvenes, quæ causa subegit	
Ignotas tentare vias ? quo tenditis ? inquit.	
Qui genus ? unde domo ? pacemne huc fertis, an arma	? -
Tum pater Æncas puppi sic fatur ab alta,	115
Paciferæque maau ramum prætendit olivæ :	
Trojugenas, ac tela vides inimica Latinis ;	
Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.	
Euandrum petimus. Ferte hæc, et dicite lectos	
Dardaniæ venisse duces, socia arma rogantes.	120
Obstupuit tante percussus nomine Pallas :	
Egredere O! quicumque es, ait, coramque parentem	۲
Alloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes :	
Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhæsit.	
Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt.	125
Tum regem Æncas dictis affatur amicis :	
Optime Grajugendm, cui me Fortuna precari,	
Et vittà comtos voluit prætendere 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,	
Conjunxere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.	
Dardanus, lliacæ primus pater urbis et auctor,	
Electrå, ut Grais perhibent, Atlantide cretug,	135

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Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, ætherios humero qui sustinet orbes. Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Mais Cyllenæ gelido conceptum vertice fudit; At Maiam, auditis si quidquam credimus, Atlas, 140 Idem Atlas generat, cœli qui sidera tollit. Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno. His fretus, non legatos, neque prima per artem Tentamenta tui pepigi : me, me ipee, meumque Objeci caput, et supplex ad limina veni. 145 Gens eadem, que te, crudeli Daunia bello Insequitur : nos si pellant, nihil abfore credunt, Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga mittant, Et mare, quod supra, tenesat, quodque alluit infra. Accipe daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello 150 Pectora ; sunt animi, et rebus spectata juventus.

Dixerat Æneas: ille os oculosque loquentis Jam dudum, et totum lustrabat lumine corpus. Tum sic pauca refert : Ut te, fortissime Teucrâm, Accipio agnoscoque libens ! ut verba pareptis, 155 Et vocem Anchisæ magni, vultumque, recordor ! Nam memini, Hesionæ visentem regna sororis, Laomedontiadea Priamum, Salamina petentem, Protenus Arcadiæ gelidos invisere fines. Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventa; 160 Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipeum Laomedontiaden : sed cunctis altior ibat Anchises. Mibi mens juvenili ardebat amore Compellare virum, et dextræ conjungere dextram. Accessi, et cupidus Pheneï sub mœnia duxi. 165 Ille mihi insignem pharetram, Lyciasque sagittas, Discedens, chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam, Frenaque bina, meus que nunc habet, aurea, Pallas. Ergo et. quam petitis, juncta est mihi fædere dextra; Et, lux quum primum terris se crastina reddet, 120 Auxilio lætos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.

Interea sacra hæc, quando huc venistis amici, Annua, quæ differre nefas, celebrate faventes Nobiscum, et jam nunc sociorum assuescite mensis. Hæc ubi dicta, dapes jubet et sublata reponi 175 Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili; Præcipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis Accipit Ænean, solioque invitat acerno. Tum lecti juvenes certatim, aræque sacerdos, Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris 180 Dona laboratæ Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant. Vescitur Æneas, simul et Trojana juventus, Perpetui tergo bovis, et lustralibus extis. Postquam exemta fames, et amor compressus edendi, Rex Euandrus ait: Non hæc solemnia nobis, 185 Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram Vana superstitio, veterumque ignara deorum, Sævis, hospes Trojane, periclis Imposuit. Servati facimus; meritosque novamus honores. Jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem : 190 Disjectæ proculut 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 Cæde tepebat humus; foribusque affixa superbis Ora virûm tristi pendebant pallida tabo. Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater : illius atros Ore vomens ignes, magnå se mole ferebat. Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus ætas 200 Auxilium, adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor, Tergemini nece Geryonæ spoliisque superbus, Alcides aderat, taurosque hâc victor agebat Ingentes; vallemque boves, amnemque tenebant. At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum 205 Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Quatuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros

Avertit, totidem formâ superante juvencas; Atone hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis, Cauda in speluncam tractos, versisque viarum 210 Indiciis raptos, saxo occultabat opaco. Quærenti 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 Alcidæ 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 paternâ Pendebat, fultosque emuniit objice postes : Ecce! furens animis aderat Tirynthius; omnemque Accessum lustrans, huc ora ferebat et illuc, Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum, fervidus irå, 230 Lustrat Aventini montem; ter saxea tentat Limina nequidquam; ter fessus valle resedit. Stabat acuta silex, præcisis undique saxis. Speluncæ dorso insurgens, altissima visu, Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum. 235 Hanc, ut prona jugo læyum incumbebat ad amnem. Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repente Impulit; impulsu quo maximus insonat æther, Dissultant ripæ, refluitque exterritus amnis. 240 At specus, et Caci detecta apparuit ingens Regia, et umbrosse penitus patuere caverna: Non secus, ac si quà penitus vi terra dehiscens

ENEIDOS LIB. VIII.

Infernas reservet sedes, et regna recludat Pallida, dis invisa, superque immane barathrum Cernatur, trepidoatque immisso lumine Manes. Ergo, insperata deprensum in luce repente, Inclusumque cavo saxo, atque insueta rudentem, Desuper Alcides tells premit, omniaque arma Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat. 258 Ille autem, neque enim fuga jam super ulla perioli, Faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu! Evomit, involvitque domum caligine cæcå, Prospectum eripiens oculis ; glomeratque sub antre Fumiferam noctem, commixtis igne tenebris. 255 Non tulit Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem Præcipiti jecit saltu, qua plurimus undam Fumus agit, nebulâque ingens specus æstuat atrå. Hic Cacum in tenebris, incendia vana vomentem, Corripit, in nodum complexus, et angit inherens 260 Elisos oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur. Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis; Abstractæque boves, abjuratæque rapinæ Cœlo 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, hetique minores Servavere diem ; primusque Potitius auctor, Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri. 270 Hanc aram luco statuit, quæ Maxima semper Dicetur nobis, et erit quæ maxima semper. Quare agite, O juvenes! tantarum in munere laudam, Cingite fronde comas, et pocula porgite dextris, Communeinque vocate deum, et date vina volentes. 275 Dixerat ; Herculeå bicolor quum populus umbra Velavitque comas, foliisque innexa pependit, Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Octus omnes In mensam læti libant, divosque precantur

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Devexo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo: 280 Jamque sacerdotes, primusque Potitius, ibant, Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant. Instaurant epulas, et mensæ grata secundæ Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. 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 novercæ Monstra manu geminosque, premens, eliserit angues; Ut bello egregias idem disjecerit urbes, 290 Trojamque, Œchaliamque ; ut duros mille labores Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Junonis iniquæ, SPertulerit : Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres, Hylæumque Pholumque, manu, tu Cresia mactas Prodigia, et vastum Nemeå sub rupe leonem : 295 Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Orci, Ossa super recubans antro semiesa cruento: Nec te ullæ facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus, Arduus, arma tenens : non te rationis egentem Lernœus turbà 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. 805 Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex, obsitus ævo, Et comitem Ænean juxta, natumque tenebat Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat. Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum, 810 Æneas, capiturque locis; et singula lætus Exquiritque auditque virûm monumenta priorum. Tum rex Euandrus, Romanæ conditor arcis : Hæc nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque tenebant, Geneque virûm truncis et duro robore nata : 815

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ENEIDOS LIB. VIII.

Quis neque mos, neque cultus erat ; nec jungere tauros, Aut componere opes nôrant, aut parcere parto : Sed rami, atque, asper victu, venatus alebat. Primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens, et regnis exsul ademtis 320 Is genus indocile, ac dispersum montibus altis, Composuit, legesque dedit ; Latiumque vocari Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris. Aurea quæ perhibent, illo sub rege fuerunt Sæcula : sic placida populos in pace regebat; 325 Deterior donec paullatim, ac decolor, ætas, Et belli rabies, et amor successit habendi. Tum manus Ausonia, et gentes venere Sicanæ; Sæpius 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 patriå, pelagique extrema sequentem, Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum His posuere locis, matrisque egere tremenda 335 Carmentis Nymphæ monita, et deus auctor Apollo. Vix ea dicta; dehinc progressus monstrat et aram, Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam Quam memorant, Nymphæ priscum Carmentis honorem Vatis fatidicæ, cecinit quæ prima futuros 340 Æneadas magnos, et nobile Pallanteum. Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum

Retulit, et gelidå monstrat sub rupe Lupercal, Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycæi. Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti,

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,

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Quis deus, incertum est, habitat deus : Arcades ipsum Credunt se vidiase Jovem, quum sæpe nigrantem Ægida concuteret dextrå, nimbosque cieret. Hæc duo præterea disjectis oppida muris, 855 Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum. Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem : Janiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen.

Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibantPauperis Euandri, passimque armenta videbant860Romanoque fore et lautis mugire Carinis.Ut ventum ad sedes ; Hæc, inquit, limina victorAlcides subiit ; hæc illum regia cepit.Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignumFinge déo ; rebusque veni non asper egenis.865Dixit ; et angusti subter fastigia tecti10Ingentem Æacan duxit, stratisque locavit265Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursæ.Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis.

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At Venus, haud animo nequidquam exterrita, mater, 370 Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu, Vulcanum alloquitur, thalamoque hac conjugis aureo Incipit, et dictis divinum aspirat amorem : Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces ; 375 Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi Artis opisque tuæ; nec te, carissime conjux, Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores : Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis, Et durum Æneæ flevissem sæpe laborem. 380 Nunc Jovis imperiis Rutulorum constitut oris: Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen Arma rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei, Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere conjux. Aspice, qui coësnt populi, quæ mænia clausis 385 Ferrum acuant portis in me excidiumque meorum: Direrat ; 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, læta dolis, et formæ conscia, conjux. Tum pater æterno 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 hæc tibi mens est; 400 Quidquid in arte meå possum promittere curse, Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro, Quantum ignes animæque 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, abactæ Curriculo expulerat somnum; quum femina primum, Cui tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervâ, Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitat 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.415Insula Sicanium juxta latus ÆoliamqueErigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis :Quam subter specus, et, Cyclopum exesa caminis,
Antra Ætaæa tonant; validique incudibus ictusAuditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis490Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat;
Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.
Hoc tunc ignipotens cælo descendit ab alto.415

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Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro, Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pyracmon. 425 His informatum manibus, jam parte polită, Fulmen erat ; toto genitor quæ plurima cœlo Dejicit in terras: pars imperfecta manebat. Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ Addiderant, rutili tres ignis, et alitis austri : 430 Fulgores nune terrificos sonitumque metumque Miscebant operi, flammisque seguacibus iras. Parte alia, Marti currumque rotasque volucres Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes ; Ægidaque horriferam, turbatæ Palladis arma, 435 Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant, Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore divæ Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo. Tollite cuncta, inquit, cœptosque auferte labores. Ætnæi Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem : 440 Arma acri facienda viro : nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ. Præcipitate moras. Nec plura effatus; at illi Ocius incubuere omnes, pariterque laborem Sortiti : fluit æs rivis, aurique metallum ; 445 Vulnificusque chalybs vastà fornace liquescit. Ingentem clypeum informant, unum omnia contra Tela Latinorum ; septenosque orbibus orbes Impediant. Alii ventosis follibus auras Accipiunt redduntque : alii stridentia tinguunt 450 Æra lacu: gemit impositis incudibus antrum. Illi inter sese multa vi brachia tollunt In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.

Hæç pater Æoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,
Euandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitat alma,
Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
Consurgit senior, tunicâque inducitur.artus,
Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis :
Tum lateri atque humeris Tegearum subligat ensem,455

P 2

 Demissa ab lævå pantheræ terga retorquena.

 Nee non et gemini custodes limine ab alto

 Præcedunt gressumque canes comitantur herilem.

 Hospitis Æneæ sødem et secreta petebat,

 Sermonum memor, et promissi muneris, heros.

 Nec minus Æneæs se matutinus agebat.

 Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achates.

 Congressi jungunt dextras, mediisque residunt

 Ædibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.

 Rex prior hæo :

Maxime Tencrorum ductor, que sospite munquam 470 Res equidem Trojze victas, aut regna, fatebor; Nobis ad belli anxilium pro nomine tanto Exiguse vires : hinc Tusco claudimur amni ; Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat annis., 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, vetuste, Urbis Agyllinæ sedes; ubi Lydia quondam Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis. 480 Hanc, multos florentem annos, rex deinde superbo Imperio et sævis tenuit Mezentius armis. Quid memorem infandes cædes, quid facta tyranni Effera ? di capiti ipsius generique reservent ! Mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora vivis, . Componens manibusque manus, atque oribus ora, Tormenti genus ! et, sanie taboque fluentee, Complexu in misero, longå sic morte necabet. At fessi tandem cives, infanda furentem, Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque : 490 Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia jactant. llle, inter cædem Rutulorum elapsus, in agros Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis. Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis : Regem ad supplicium præsenti Marte reposcunt, 495

His ego te, Ænea, ductorem millibus addam. Toto namque fremunt condensæ litore puppes, Signaque ferre jubent; retinet longævus harmspex Fata canons : O Mæoniæ delecta juventus ! Flos veterum virtusque virûm, quos justus in hostem 500 Fert dolor, et merità accendit Mezentius irà; Nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem : Externos optate duces. Tum Etrusca resedit Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divûm. Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam 505 Cum sceptro misit, mandatque insignia Tarchon, Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam. Sed mihi tarda gelu, sæclisque effæta, senectus Invidet imperium, serseque ad fortia vires. Natum exhortarer, ni, mixtus matre Sabellâ, 510 Hinc partem patriæ traheret. Tu, cujus et annis Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt, Ingredere, O Teucrûm atque Italûm fortissime ductor ! Hunc tibi præterea, spes et solatia nostri, Pallanta adjungam; sub te tolerare magistro 615 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 Æneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates; Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant:

Ni signum cœlo Cytherea dedisset aperto. Namque improviso vibratus ab æthere fulgor Cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente, 525 Tyrrhenusque tubæ mugire per æthera clangor. Suspiciunt : iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens : Arma inter nubem, cœli in regione serenå, Per sudum rutilare vident, et pulsa tonare. Obstupuere animis alii ; sed Troïus heros 530 Agnovit sonitum, et divæ promissa parentis.

٠	Tum memorat : Ne vero, hospes, ne quære 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 quantæ miseris cædes Laurentibus instant!	
	Quas pœnas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub unda	18
	Scuta virûm, galeasque, et fortia corpora volves,	
	Thybri pater ! Poscant acies, et fædera rumpant.	540
	Hæc ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto;	
	Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras	
	Excitat, hesternumque Larem, parvosque Penates,	
	Lætus adit ; mactant lectas de more bidentes,	
	Euandrus pariter, pariter Trojana juventus.	545
	Post hinc ad naves graditur, sociosque revisit ·	
	Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,	
	Præstantes virtute legit ; pars cetera pronâ	
	Fertur aquâ, segnisque secundo defluit amni,	
	Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.	550
	Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva :	
	Ducunt exsortem Æneæ; quem fulva leonis	
	Pellis obit totum, præfulgens 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 Euandrus, dextram complexus euntis,	
	Hæret, inexpletum lacrimans; ac talia fatur:	
	O! mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!	560
	Qualis eram, quum primam aciem Præneste sub ipså	
	Stravi, scutorumque incendi victor acervos,	
	Et regem hac Herilum dextra sub Tartara misi;	
	Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater,	
	H prrendum dictu! dederat, terna arma-movenda;	565
	Ter leto sternendus erat; cui tunc tamen omnes	

Abstulit hæc añimas dextra, et totidem exuit armis :

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Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam, Nate, tuo; neque finitimo Mezentius umquam, Huic capiti insultans, tot ferro sæva dedisset 570 Funera, tam multis viduâsset civibus urbem. At vos, O superi ! et divûm tu maxime rector Jupiter ! Arcadii, quæso, miserescite regis, Et patrias audite preces : Si numina vestra Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant, 675 Si visurus eum vivo, et venturus in unum ; Vitam oro : patiar quemvis durare laborem. Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris; Nunc, O nunc! liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam, Dum curse ambiguse, dum spes incerta futuri, . 580 Dum te, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Complexu teneo: gravior neu nuntius aures Vulneret. Hæc genitor digressu dicta supremo Fundebat: famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant. Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis: 585 Æneas inter primos, et fidus Achates; Inde alii Trojæ 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 cœlo, tenebrasque resolvit. Stant pavidæ in muris matres, oculisque sequentur Pulveream nubem, et fulgentes ære 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 Cæritis amnem, Religione patrum late sacer : undique colles Inclusere cavi, et nigrå nemus abiete cingunt. Silvano fama est veteres sacràsse Pelasgos, Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque, Qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos. Haud procul hinc Tarchon et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant Castra locis ; celsoque omnis de colle videri Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis. 605 Huc pater Æneas et bello lecta juventus Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curast. At Venus ætherios inter, des candida, nimbos Dona ferens aderat; naturaque in valle reductà Ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit. 210 Tabibus affata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro : En ! perfecta mei promissà conjugis arte Munera: ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos, Aut acrem dubites in prœlia poscere Tucnum. Dixit, et amplexus nati Cytheres petivit; 615 Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia querca. Ille, deze donis, et tanto latue honore, Expleri nequit, atque oculos per singula volvit, Miraturque interque manus et brachia versat Terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem, 620 Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex ære rigentem, Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis, quum cærula nubes Solis inardescit radiis, longeque refulget; Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto, Hastamque, et clypei non enarrabile textum. 626 Illic res Italas, Romanorumque triumphos, Haud vatum ignarus, venturique inscius zvi, Fecerat ignipotens; illic genus omne future Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella. Fecerat et viridi fætam Mavortis in antro 220 Procubuisse lupam : geminos huic ubera circum Ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem Impavidos; illam, tereti cervice reflexam, Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere linguâ. Nec procul hinc Romam, et raptas sine more Sabinas 635 Consessu cavez, magnis Circenaibus 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 cæså jungebant fædera porcå. Haud procul inde, citæ Metum in diversa quadrigæ 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; Æneadæ in ferrum pro libertate ruebant. Ikum indignanti similem, similemque minanti, Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles, 650 Et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis. In summo, custos Tarpeiæ, 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 adease canebat : Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant, Defensi tenebris, et dono noctis opacæ; Aurea cæsaries ollis, atque aurea vestis; Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactes colla 660 Auro innectuntur ; duo quisque Alpina coruscant Gæsa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis. Hic exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos, Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia cœlo, Extuderat : castæ ducebant sacra per urbem 665 Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis; Et scelerum pænas, et te, Catilina, minaci Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem : Secretosque pios ; his dantem jura Catonem. 670 Hæc inter tumidi late maris ibat imago, Aurea; sed fluctu spumabant cærula cano; Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem Equora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant. In medio classes æratas, Actia bella, 675

Cernere erat ; totumque instructo Marte videres Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus. Hinc Augustus agens Italos in prælia Cæsar, Cum Patribus, Populoque, Penatibus et magnis dis, Stans celsă in puppi : geminas cui tempora flammas 680 Læta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus. Parte aliå, ventis et dis Agrippa secundis, Arduus, agmen agens : cui, belli insigne superbum. Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ. Hinc, ope barbarica, variisque Antonius armis, 685 Victor ab Auroræ populis, et litore rubro, Ægyptum, viresque Orientis, et ultima secum Bactra vehit; sequiturque, nefas! Ægyptia conjuz. Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare, reductis Convulsum remis, rostrisque tridentibus, sequor. 690 Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos : Tantà mole viri turritis puppibus instant. Stuppes flamma manu, telisque volatile ferrum Spårgitur : arva novå Neptunia cæde rubescunt. 64)5 Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro; Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues. Omnigenûmque deûm monstra, et latrator Anubis, Contra Neptunum, et Venerem, contraque Minervam Tela tenent. Sævit medio in certamine Mayora 700 Cælatus ferro, tristesque ex æthere Diræ: Et scisså gaudens vadit Discordia pallå; Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello. Actius, hæc cernens, arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper : omnis eo terrore Ægyptus, et Indi, 705 Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabrei. Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immittere funes. Illam inter cædes, pallentem morte futurå. Fecerat ignipotens undis et lapyge ferri; 710 Contra autom, magno mœrentem corpore Nilum,

Pandentemque sinus, et totà veste vocantem Cæruleum in gremium, latebrosaque flumina, victos. At Cæsar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho Mœnia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat, 715 Maxima tercentum totam delubra per urbem. Lætitiå ludisque viæ plausuque fremebant: Omnibus in templis matrum chorus omnibus aræ; Ante aras terram cæsi stravere juvenci. Ipse, sedens niveo candentis limine Phæbi, 720 Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis Postibus : incedunt victe longo ordine gentes, Quam variæ linguis, habitu tam vestis, et armis. Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros, Hic Lelegas, Caraque, sagittiferosque Gelonos 725 Finxerat. Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis; Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis; Indomitique Dahæ, et, pontem indignatus, Araxes.

Talia per clypeum Vulcani, dona parentis,Miratur ; rerumque ignarus, imagine gaudet,730Attollens humero famamque et fata nepotum0

P. VIRGILII MABONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER NONUS.

ATQUE, ea diversa penitus dum parte gerantur Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis Pilumni Turnus sacrată valle sedebat. Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est : Turne, quod optanti divûm promittere nemo Auderet, volvenda dies, en ! attulit ultro. Æneas, urbe, et sociis, et classe relictà, Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Euandri. Nec satis : extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes; 10 Lydorumque manum, collectos armat agrestes. Quid dubitas ? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus Rumpe moras omnes, et turbata arripe castra. Dixit, et in cœlum paribus se sustulit alis;

Ingentemque fugă secuit sub nubibus arcum.15Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas15Sustulit, et tali fugientem est voce secutus :17Iri, decus cœli, quis te mihi nubibus actam16Detulit in terras ? unde hæc tam clara repente20Tempestas ? medium video discedere cœlum,20Palantesque polo stellas.Sequor omina tanta,Quisquis in arma vocas.Et, sic effatus, ad undamProcessit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,Multa deos orans ; oneravitque æthera votis.

Jamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis, 25 Dives equûm, dives pictaï vestis, et auri. Messapus primas acies, postrema coërcent Tyrrhidæ juvenes; medio dux agmine Turaus Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est: Ceu, septem surgens sedatis amnibus, altus Per tacitum Ganges, sut 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 adversâ conclamat mole Caïcus : 85 Quis globus, O cives ! caligine volvitur atra ! Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros : Hostis adest, eia ! Ingenti clamore per omnes Condunt se Teucri portas, et mænia complent. Namque ita discedens præceperat, optimus armis, 40 Æneas: 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 præcepta facessunt, 45 Armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem.

Turnus, ut ante volans tardum præcesserat agmen, Viginti lectis equitum comitatus et urbi Improvisus adest: maculis quem Thracius albis Portat equus, cristâque tegit galea aurea rubrâ. 50 Ecquis erit mecum, juvenes, qui primus in hostem-? En ! ait : et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras, Principium pugnæ, et campo sese arduus infert. Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur Horrisono: Teucrûm mirantur inertia corda: 55 Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus, atque hac, Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia querit. Ac, veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili Quum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbres, Nocte super media: tuti sub matribus agni Balatum exercent : ille, asper, et improbus irâ, Sevit in absentes; collecta fatigat edendi

Ex longo rabies, et siccæ sanguine fauces.

Haud aliter Rutulo, muros et castra tuenti, 65 Ignescunt iræ: duris dolor ossibus ardet; Quâ tentet ratione aditus, et quæ via clausos Excutiat Teucros vallo, atque effundat in æquum. Classem, quæ lateri castrorum adjuncta latebat, Aggeribus septam circum, et fluvialibus undis, 70 Invadit; sociosque incendia poscit ovantes, Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet. Tum vero incumbunt; urguet præsentia Turni; Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris. Diripuere focos : piceum fert fumida lumen 75 Tæda, et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam. Quis deus, O Musæ! tam sæva incendia Teucris Avertit ? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes ? Prisca fides facto, sed fama perennis. Dicite. Tempore quo primum Phrygiå formabat in Idå 80 Æneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat ; Ipsa deûm fertur genetrix, Berecyntia, magnum Vocibus his affata Jovem : Da, nate, petenti, Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo. Pinea silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos; 85 Lucus in arce fuit summâ, quo sacra ferebant, Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis : Has ego Dardanio juveni, quum classis egeret, Læta dedi : nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit. Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem, 90 Neu cursu quassatæ 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 factæ immortale carinæ 95 Fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret Æneas ? Cui tanta deo permissa potestas ? Immo, ubi defunctæ finem portusque tenebunt Ausonios olim, quæcunque evaserit undis.

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ÆNEIDOS LIB. IX. 15	5	5
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Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva, 100 Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo Equoris esse deas : qualis Nereïa Doto Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum. Dixerat; idque ratum, Stygii per flumina fratris, Per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas 105 Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcæ Debita complérant; quum Turni injuria Matrem Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere tædas. Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens 110 Visus ab Aurorâ cœlum transcurrere nimbus, Idæique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras Excidit, et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet : Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Neve armate manus : maria ante exurere Turno, 115 Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutæ, Ite deze pelagi ; Genetrix jubet. Et, sua quæque, Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis, Delphinumque modo demersis æquora rostris Ima petunt. Hinc virgineæ, mirabile monstrum, 120 Quot prius æratæ steterant ad litora proræ, Redduct se totidem facies, pontoque feruntur. Obstapuere animi Rutulis : conterritus ipse Turbatia Messapus equis; cunctatur et amnis, Rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto. 125 At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit; Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro; Trojanos hec monstra petunt ; his Jupiter ipse Auxilium soitum eripuit : non tela, nec ignes

Exspectant Lutulos.Ergo maria invia Teucris,130Nec spes ulla fugæ; rerum pars altera ademta est:Terra autem in nostris manibus; tot millia, gentesArma ferunt Itaæ.Nil me fatalia terrent,Si qua Phryges vræ se jactant, responsa deorum.Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva135

Q 2

Fertilis Ausoniæ Troës : sunt et mea contra Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam exscindere gentem, Conjuge præreptå; nec solos tangit Atridas Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis. Sed periisse semel satis est. Peccare fuisset 140 Aute satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos Femineum. Quibus hæc medii fiducia valli, Fossarumque moræ, leti discrimina parva, Dant animos : at non viderunt mœnia Trojæ, Neptuni fabricata manu, considere in ignes ! 145 Sed vos, O lecti ! ferro quis scindere vallum Apparat, et mecum invadit tropidantia castra ? Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis Est opus in Teacros. Addant se protenus omnes Etrusci socios; tenebras et inertia furta 150 Palladii, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis, Ne timeant; nec equi cæcå condemur in alvo: Luce, palam, certum est igni circumdare muros. Haud sibi cum Danaïs rem, faxo, et pube Pelasgå, Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum. 155 Nunc adeo, melior queniam pars acta diei, Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus Procurate, viri ; et pugnam sperate parari.

Interea, vigilum excubiis obsidere portasCura datur Messapo, et mœnia cingere flammis.160Bis septem, Rutulo muros qui milite servent,Delecti : ast illos, centeni quemque, sequunturPurpurei cristis juvenes, auroque corusci.Discurrunt, variantque vices ; fusique per herbaneIndulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos.165Collucent ignes : noctem custodia ducitInsomnem ludo.

Hæc super e vallo prospectant Troës, et arnis Alta tenent; nec non, trepidi formidine, poras Explorant, pontesque et propagnacula jungant; 170 Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus •

Quos pater Æneas, si quando adversa vocarent, Rectores juvenum, et rerum dedit esse magistros. Omnis per muros legio, sortita periclum, Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tenendum est. 175 Nisus erat portæ custos, acerrimus armis, Hyrtacides ; comitem Æneæ quem miserat Ida Venatrix, jaculo celerem, levibusque sagittis ; Et juxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter Non fuit Æneadům, Trojana neque induit arma; 180 Ora puer primâ signans intonsa juventâ. 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 placidà contenta quiete est. Cernis, quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum : Lumina rara micant; somno vinoque soluti, Procubuere ; silent late loca. Percipe porro, 190 Quid dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat. Ænean acciri omnes, populusque, patresque, Exposcunt ; mittique viros, qui certa reportent. Si, tibi quæ posco, promittunt; nam mihi facti Fama sat est; tumulo videor reperire sub illo 195 Posse viam ad muros et mœnia 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 its me genitor, bellis assuetus Opheltes, Argolicum terrorem inter, Trojæque labores, Sublatum, erudiit; nec tecum talia gessi, Magnanimum Ænean, et fata extrema, secutus : Est hic, est animus lucis contemtor, et istum 205 Qui vità bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem. Nisns ad hæc : Equidem de te nil tale verebar,

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Nec fas ; non : ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem Jupiter, aut quicumque oculis hæc aspicit æquis. Sed, si quis, quæ multa vides discrimine tali, 210 Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve, deusve, Te superesse velim; tua vitâ dignior ætas. Sit, qui me raptum pugnâ, pretiove redemtum, Mandet humo; solita aut, si qua id Fortuna vetabit, Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro. 215 Neu matri miseræ tanti sim causa doloris : Quæ te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa, Persequitur, magni nec mœnia curat Acestæ. Ille autem : Causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit. 220 Acceleremus, ait; vigiles simul excitat: illi Succedunt, servantque vices : statione relictà Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.

Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno Laxabant curas, et corda oblita laborum : 225 Ductores Teucrûm primi, delecta juventus, Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant, Quid facerent, quisve Æneæ 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 moræ fore. Primus Iulus Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere jussit. Tum sic Hyrtacides : Audite, O! mentibus æquis, Æneadæ; neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis, 235 Quæ ferimus. Rutuli, somno vinoque soluti, Procubuere : locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi, Qui patet in bivio portæ, quæ proxima ponto : Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus Erigitur : si fortuna permittitis uti, 240 Quæsitum Ænean et mænia Pallantea : Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti cæde peractâ, Affore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes

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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 Pectora. Sic memorans, humeros dextrasque tenebat 250 Amborum ; et vultum lacrimis, atque ora rigabat : Que vobis, que digna, viri, pro laudibus istis, Præmia posse rear solvi ? pulcherrima primum Di moresque dabunt vestri ; tum cetera reddet Actutum pius Æneas, atque integer ævi 255 Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor unquam. Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto, Excipit Ascanius, per magnos, Nise, Penates, Assaracique Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ, Obtestor; quæcumque 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, devictă genitor quæ cepit Arisbă; Et tripodas geminos; auri duo magna talenta; 265 Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido. Si vero capere Italiam, sceptrisque potiri Contigerit victori, et prædæ dicere sortem : Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis Aureus: ipsum illum, clypeum, cristasque rubentes, 270 Excipiam sorti, jam nunc tua præmia, Nise. Præterea, 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 ætas 275 Insequitur, venerande puer, jam pectore toto Accipio et comitem casus complector in omnes. Nulla meis sine te quæretur 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 vetustà Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus 285 Mecum excedentem, non mœnia regis Acestæ. Hanc ego nunc ignaram hujus quodcumque pericli est, Inque salutatam, linquo : Nox, et tua testis Dextera, quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis. At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ. 290 Hanc sine me spem ferre tui : audentior ibo In casus omnes. Percussa mente dederunt Dardanidæ lacrimas : ante omnes pulcher Iulus; Atque animum patrize strinxit pietatis imago. Tum sic effatur : 295 Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia cœptis : Namque erit ista mihi genetrix, nomenque Creüsse Solum defuerit; nec partum gratia talem Parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequentur: Per caput hoc juro, per quod pater ante solebat, 300 Quæ tibi polliceor reduci, rebusque secundis, Hæc eadem matrique tuæ generique manebunt. Sic ait illacrimans : humero simul exuit ensem, Auratum, mirâ quem fecerat arte Lycaon Gnosius, atque habilem vagina aptarat eburna : 205 Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis Exuvias; galeam fidus permutat Aletes. Protenus armati incedunt: quos omnis euntes Primorum manus ad portas, juvenumque, senumque, Prosequitur votis : nec non et pulcher Iulus, 810 Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem, Multa patri mandata dabat portanda; sed auræ Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus irrita donant. Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram

Lagressi superant lossas, noclisque 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, ł Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus : Euryale, audendum dextrâ: nunc ipsa vocat res: 320 Hâc iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis A tergo possit, custodi, et consule longe. Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam. Sic memorat, vocemque premit; simul ense superbuun 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, Lamumque, Et juvenem Serranum, illà qui plurima nocte 235 Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat Membra deo victus : felix, si protenus illum Æquâsset nocti ludum, in lucemque tulisset. Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans, Suadet enim vesana fames, manditque trahitque 840 Molle pecus, mutumque metu: fremit ore cruento, Nec minor Euryali cædes : incensus et ipse Perfurit; ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem, Fadumque, Herbesumque subit, Rhætumque, Abarimque, Ignaros; Rhætum vigilantem, et cuncta videntem; 345 Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat : Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit. Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta Vina refert moriens; hic furto fervidus instat. 850 Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat; ubi ignem

ÆNEIDOS LIB. IX.

Deficere extremum, et religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos : breviter cum talia Nisus, Sensit enim nimiå cæde atque cupidine ferri, Absistamus, ait; nam lux inimica propinquat. 355 Pœnarum exhaustum satis est; via facta per hostes. Multa virûm solido argento perfecta relinquunt Armaque, craterasque simul, pulchrosque tapetas. Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis, et, aurea bullis, Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim 360 Quæ mittit dona, hospitio quum jungeret absens, Cædicus; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti; Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnâque potiti : Hæc rapit, atque humeris nequidquam fortibus aptat. Tum galeam Messapi habilem, cristisque decoram, 365 Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt. Interea præmissi equites ex urbe Latinå, Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur, Ibant, et Turno regi responsa ferebant, Tercentum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro. 370 Jamque propinquabant castris, muroque subibant,

Jamque propinquabant castris, muroque subibant, Cum procul hos, lævo flectentes limite, cernunt, Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbrå Prodidit immemorem, radiisque adversa refulsit. Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Volscens: State, viri; quæ causa viæ? 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 nigră Horrida, quam densi complérant undique sentes : Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles. Euryalum tenebræ ramorum onerosaque præda Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum. Nisus abit : jamque imprudens evaserat hostes, Ad lucos, qui post Albæ de nomine dicti

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Albani: tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat. Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum : Euryale infelix, quâ te regione reliqui ? 390 . Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens Fallacis silvæ ? 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 390 Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum ; quem jam manus omnis, Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu, Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra. Quid faciat ? quâ vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis Eripere ? an sese medios morituras in enses 400 Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem ? Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto, Suspicions altam Lunam, sic voce precatur : Tu, des, tu presens nostro succurre labori. Astrorum decus, et nomorum Latonia custos ; 405 Si qua tuis unquam 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

Dixerat ; ex, toto comixus corpore, terram410Conjicit. Hasta volans noctis diverberat embras,
Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
Frangitur, ac fisso transit præcordia ligno.
Volvitur ille, vomens calidum de pectore flumen,
Frigidus, et longis singukibus ikia pulsat.415Diversi circumaspiciunt. Hoc acrior, idem
Ecce ! aliud summå telum librabat ab auro :
Dum trepident, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
Stridens, trajectoque hæsit tepefseta cerebro.
Sævit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
Tu tamen interea calide mihi sanguine pænas
Persolves amberum, inquit : simul ense recluso420

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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 : cœlum 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 cum flos, succisus aratro, 425 Languescit moriens; lassove papavera collo Demisere caput, pluvià quum forte gravantur. At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes Volscentem petit; in solo Volscente moratur. 439 Quem, circum glomerati, hostes hinc comminus atque hinc Proturbant. Instat non secius, ac rotat ensem Fulmineum; donec Rutuli clamantis in ore Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti. Tum super exanimum sese projecit amicum Confossus, placidâque ibi demum morte quievit. 445 Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt, Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo, Dum do .us Æneæ Capitolî immobile saxum Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit. Victores prædå Rutuli spoliisque potiti, 450 Volscentem exanimum fleates in castra ferebant. Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamnete reperto Exsangui, et primis unà tot cæde peremtis,

Serranoque, Numâque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa Corpora seminecesque viros, tepidâque recentem 458 Cæde 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,

ÆNEIDOS LIB. IX.	195
Tithoni croceum linquens, Aurora, cubile : Jam sole infuso, jam rebus luce retectis,	460
Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,	•
Suscitat; æratasque acies in prælia cogit	•
Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.	
Quin ipsa arrectis, visu miserabile ! in hastis	465
Præfigunt capita, et multo clamore sequuntur,	
Euryali et Nisi.	
Æneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistrå	
Opposuere aciem, nam dextera cingitur amni ;	
Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis	470
Stant mæsti : simul ora virûm præfixa movebant,	
Nota nimis miseris, atroque fluentia tabo.	
Interea pavidam volitaus pennata per urbem	
Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque allabitur aures	
Euryali : at subitus miseræ 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 virûm, non illa pericli,	
Telorumque, memor; cœlum dehiac questibus implet:	480
Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio ? tune, illa senectas	
Sera meæ requies, potuisti linquere solam,	
Crudelis? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum,	
Affari extremum miseræ data copia matri?	
Heu! terrà ignotà, canibus date præda Latinis,	485
Alitibusque, jaces! nec te in tua funera mater	
Produxi, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,	
Veste tegens, tibi quam noctes, festina, diesque,	
Urguebam, et telà curas solabar aniles.	
Quo sequar ? aut quæ 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 divân, miserere, tuoque	495

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Aut tu, magne pater divâm, miserere, tuoque

Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo ; Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam. Hoc fletu concussi animi, mostusque per ounes It gemitus ; torpent infractæ ad prœlia vires. Illam incendentem luctus Idæus et Actor. 500 Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli, Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt. At tuba terribilem sonitum procul ære-canoro Increpuit : sequitur clamor, cœlumque remugit. Accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci ; 505 Et fossas implere parant, ac vellere vallum. Quærunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros, Quâ rara est acies, interlucetque corona Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra Omne genus Teucri, 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 densà testudine casus. Nec jam sufficient; nam, qua globus imminet ingens, 515 Immanem Teucri molem volvuntque ruuntque ; Quæ stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit Tegmina. Nec curant cæco contendere Marte Amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo Missilibus certant. 520 · Parte aliâ, horrendus visu, quassabat Etruscam Pinum, et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes : At Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles, Rescindit vallum, et scalas in monia poscit. Vos, O Calliope ! precor, aspirate canenti, 525 Quas ibi tunc ferro strages, quæ funera Turnus Ediderit ; quem quisque virum demiserit Orco ; Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli. Et meministis eaim, divæ, et memorare potestis. Turris erat vasto suspecta, et pontibus alfas, 530 Opportuna loco; summis quam viribus omnes

Expugnare Itali, summåque evertere opum vi Certabant : Troēs contra defendere saxis, Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras. Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus, 535 Et flammam affixit lateri ; quæ plurima vonto Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit adesis. Turbati trepidare intus, frustraque malorum Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt In partem, quæ peste caret ; tum pondere turris 540 Procubuit subito, et cœlum tonat omne fragore. Semineces ad terram, immani mole secută, Confixique suis telis, et pectora duro Transfossi ligno, veniunt. Vix unus Helenor Et Lycus elapsi: quorum primævus Helenor, 545 Mæonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim Sustulerat, vetitisque ad Trojam miserat armis, Ense levis nudo, parmâque inglorius albâ. Isque, ubi se Turni media inter millia vidit, Hinc acies, atque hinc acies adstare Latinas; 550 Ut fera, quæ, denså venantum septa coronå, Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti Injicit, et saltu supra venabula fertur ; Haud alíter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Irruit ; et, qua tela videt densissima, tendit. 555 At, pedibus longe melior, Lycus, inter et hostes, Inter et arma, fugà muros tenet ; altaque certat Prendere tecta manu, sociûmque attingere dextras. Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus, Increpat his victor: Nostrasne evadere, demens, 560 Sperâsti te posse manus ! simul arripit ipsum Pendentem, et magnà muri cum parte revellit : Qualis, ubi aut leporem, aut candenti corpore cycnum, Sustulit, alta petens, pedibus Jovis armiger uncis; Quæsitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum 565 Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor Tollitur. Invadunt, et fossas aggere complent :

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Ardentes tædas alii ad fastigia jactant.

Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium, portæ subeuntem, ignesque ferentem ; 570 Emathiona Liger, Corynæum sternit Asilas ; Hic jaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagittâ : Ortygium Cæneus, victorem Cænea Turnus ; Turnus Itym, Cloniumque, Dioxippum, Promolumque, Et Sagarim, et, summis stantem pro turribus, Idan ; 575 Privernum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillæ Strinxerat : ille manum projecto tegmine demens Ad vulnus tulit : ergo alis allapsa sagitta, Et lævo infixa est lateri manus ; abditaque intus Spiramenta animæ letali vulnere rupit. 580

Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,Pictus acu chlamydem, et ferrugine clarus Iberå,Insignis facie ; genitor quem miserat Arcens,Eductum matris luco, Symæthia circumFlumina : pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici.585Stridentem fundam, positis Mezentius hastis,Ipse ter adductâ circum caput egit habenâ ;Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumboDiffidit, ac multâ porrectum extendit arenâ.

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam590Dicitur, 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
Vociferans, tumidusque novo præcordia regno,
Ibat, et ingentem sese clamore ferebat :590

Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri, Bis capti Phryges, et morti prætendere muros ? En, qui nostrs sibi bello connubia poscunt ! 600 Quis deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia adegit ? Non hic Atridæ, nec fandi fictor Ulyxes. Durum ab stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus et undis; Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant ; 605 Flectere ludus equos, et spicula tendere cornu. At, patiens operum, parvoque assueta, juventus Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello. Omne zevum ferro teritur, versaque juvencûm Terga fatigamus hastâ; nec tarda senectus 610 Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem. Canitiem galea premimus; semperque recentes Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto. Vobis picta croco, et fulgenti murice, vestis ; Desidiæ cordi; juvat indulgere choreïs; 615 Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ. O vere Phrygiæ! neque enim Phryges; ite per alta Dindyma, ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum. Tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia matris Sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro. Idææ. 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 cæptis:
625
Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram solemnia dona,
Et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvencum
Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem,
Jam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat arenam.

Audiit et cœli Genitor de parte serenă630Intonuit lævum : sonat una fatifer arcus.Effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta ;Effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta ;Perque caput Remuli venit, et cava tempora ferroTrajicit : I, verbis virtutem illude superbis.Bis capti Phryges hæc Rutulis responsa remittunt.Bis capti Phryges hæc Rutulis responsa remittunt.635Hoc tantum Ascanius.Teucri clamore sequuntur,Lætitiâque fremunt, animosque ad sidera tollumt.

Ætheriâ tum forte plagă crinitus Apollo Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat.

Nube sedens, atque his victorem affatur Iulum: 640 Macte novâ 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 hæc effatus, ab alto Æthere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras, 645 Ascaniumque petit. Formam tum vertitur oris Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisæ Armiger ante fuit, fidusque ad limina custos : Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo Omnia longævo similis, vocemque, coloremque, 650 Et crines albos, et sæva sonoribus arma : Atque his ardentem dictis affatur Inlum : Sit satis, Æneide, telis impune Numanum Oppetiisse tuis : primam hanc tibi magmas 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, Dardanidæ, pharetramque fugå sensere sonantem. 660 Ergo, avidum pugnæ, dictis ae numine Phæbi 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 cavæque Dant sonitum flictu galeæ; pugna aspera surgit: Quantus ab occasa veniens, pluvialibus Hædis, Verberat imber humum; quam multa grandine nimbi In vada præcipitant, quum Jupiter, horridus austris, 670 Torquet aquosam hiemem, et eœlo cava nubila rumpit. Pandarus et Bitias, Ideo Alcanore creti, Quos Jovis eduxit luco silvestris Iæra. Abietibus juvenes patriis et montibus æquos, Portam, quæ ducis imperio commissa, recludunt, 675

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Freti armis; ultroque invitant mœnibus hostem. Ipsi intus, dextra ac læva, pro turribus astant, Armati ferro, et cristis capita alta corusci · Quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum, Sive Padi ripis, Athesim seu propter amonum, 680 Consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque cœlo Attollunt capita, et sublimi vertice nutant. Irrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut videre patentes. Continuo Quercens, et pulcher Aquicolus armis, Et præceps animi Tmarus, et Mavortius Hæmon, 685 Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedere, Aut ipso portæ posuere in limine vitam. Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus ire; Et jam collecti Troës glomerantur eodem, Et conferre manum et procurrere longius audent. 690 Ductori Turno, diversà in parte furenti, Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem Fervere cæde novå, et portas præbere patentes. Descrit inceptum, atque, immani concitus irâ, Dardaniam ruit ad portam, fratresque superbos ; 695 Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat, Thebanå de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Conjecto sternit jaculo : volat Itala cornus Aera per tenuem, stomachoque infixa sub altum Pectus abit : reddit specus atri vulneris undam 700 Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit. Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum stemit Aphidnum : Tum Bitian ardentem oculis, animisque frementem ; Non jaculo, neque emim jaculo vitam ille dedisaet : Sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, 705 Fulminis acta modo; quam nec duo taurea tenga, Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis, et auro, Sustinuit : collapsa ruunt immania membra. Dat tellus gemitum, et clypeum super intenat ingene. 710

Talis in Euboico Baiarum litore quendam

Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante Constructam ponto jaciunt; sic illa ruinam Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit : Miscent se maria, et nigræ attolluntur arenæ: 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 pugnæ, 720 Bellatorque animo deus incidit. Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit, Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res, Portam vi multå, converso cardine, torquet. Obnixus latis humeris, multosque suorum, 725 Mænibus exclusos, duro in certamine linguit; Ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentes : Domens ! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem Viderit irrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi; Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. 730 Continuo nova lux oculia effulsit, et arma Horrendum sonuere : tremunt in vertice crista Sanguineæ, clypeoque micantia fulmina mittit. Agnoscunt faciem invisam, atque immania membra, Turbati subito Æneadæ. Tum Pandarus ingens 735 Emicat, et, mortis fraternæ fervidus irå,

Effatur : Non hæc dotalis regia Amatæ ;
Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.Castra inimica vides : nulla hine exire potestas.
Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus :740Incipe, 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 auræ vulnus ; Saturnia Juno745Detorsit veniens ; portæque infigitur hasta.745

At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat, Effugies : neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor. Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit in ensem, 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 æquis Huc caput, atque illuc, humero ex utroque pependit. 755 Diffugiunt versi trepidâ formidine Troës; Et, si continuo victorem ea cura subîsset, Rumpere claustra manu, sociosque immittere portis, Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset : Sed furor ardentem, cædisque 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 confixâ Phegea parma; 765 Ignaros deinde in muris, Martemoue cientes, Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytanimque, Lyncea, tendentem contra, sociosque vocantem, Vibranti gladio connixus ab aggere, dexter Occupat: huic, uno dejectum comminus ictu, 770 Cum galeå longe jacuit caput. Inde, ferarum Vastatorem, Amycum, quo non felicior alter Unguere tela manu, ferrumque armare veneno: Et Clytium Æoliden, et amicum Cretea musis; Crethea, Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper 775 Et citharæ cordi, numerosque intendere nervis: Semper equos, atque arma virûm, pugnasque canebat. Tandem ductores, anditâ cæde suorum, Conveniunt 'Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus; Palantesque vident socios, hostemque receptum. 780

Et Mnestheus: Quo deinde fugam? quo tenditis? inquit. Quos alios muros, quz jam ultra mœnia habetis? .1

Unus homo, et vestris, O cives ! undique septus Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem Ediderit? juvenum primos tot miserit Orco? 785 Non infelicis patriæ, veterumque deorum, Et magni Æneæ, segnes, miseretque pudetque ? Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso Consistunt. Turnus paullatim excedere pugnă, Et fluvium petere, ac partem quæ cingitur undå. 790 Acrius hoc Teucri clamore incumbere magno, Et glomerare manum : ceu sævum turba leonem Cum telis premit infensis; at territus ille, Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit ; et neque terga Ira dare, aut virtus patitur; nec tendere contra, 795 like quidem, hoc cupions, potis est per tela vircaque. Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus Improperata refert, et mens excetuat irâ. Quin etiam bis tum medies invaserat hostes; Bis confusa fugă per muros agmina vertit. 800 Sed manus e castris propere coït omnis in unum : Nec contra vires audet Saturnia Juno Sufficere; aëriam colo nam Jupiter Irim Demisit, germanæ haud mollia jussa ferentem, Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum menibus altis. 895 Ergo nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum. Nec dextrâ, valet : injectis sic undique telis Obruitur. Strepit assiduo cava tempora circum 'l'innitu galea, et saxis solida æra fatiscuat; Discussæque jubæ capiti; nec sufficit umbo 810 Ictibus : ingeminant hastis et Troës et ipse Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor Liquitur, et piceum (nec respirare petestas) Flumen agit; fessos quatit æger anhelitus artus. Tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis 815 In fluvium dedit : ille suo cum gurgite flavo Accepit venientem, ac mollibus extulit undis; Et lætum sociis, ablutå cæde, remisit.

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P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS.

PANDITUR interea domus omnipotentis Olympi, Conciliumque vocat divûm pater atque hominum rea Sidereani in sedem : terras unde arduus omnes, Castraque Dardanidûm aspectat, populosque Latinos. Considuut tectis bipatentibus : incipit ipse :

Cœlicolæ magni, quianam sententia vobis Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis? Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris: Quer contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos, Aut hos, arma sequi, ferrumque lacessere suasit? Adveniet justum pugnæ, ne arcessite, tempus, Cum fera Carthago Romanis arcibus olim Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas. Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit: Nunc simite; et placitum læti componite fædus. 15

Jupiter hæc paucis : at non Venus aurea contra Pauca refert :

O Pater ! O hominum rerumque æterna potestas !
Namque aliud quid sit, quod jam implorare queamus ?
Cernis ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur
Per medios insignis equis, tumidusque secundo
Marte ruat ? Non clausa tegunt jam mænia Teucros :
Quin intra portas, atque ipsis prælia miscent
Aggeribus murorum ; et inundant sanguine fossæ.
Æneas ignarus abest. Nunquamne levari
Obsidione sines ? muris iterum imminet hostis
Nascentis Trojæ, nec non exercitus alter,

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ÆNEIDOS LIB. X.

Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis Tydides. Equidem credo, mea vulnera restant, Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma! 30 Si sine pace tuâ, atque invito numine, Troës Italiam petiere ; luant peccata, neque illos Juveris auxilio : sin, tot responsa secuti, Quæ Superi Manesque dabant; cur nunc tua quisquam Vertere jussa potest? aut cur nova condere fata? 85 Quid repetam exustas Erycino in litore classes ? Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentes Æoliâ excitos ? aut actam nubibus Irim ? Nunc etiam Manes (hæc intentata manebat Sors rerum) movet, et, superis immissa repente, 40 Allecto medias Italům bacchata per urbes. Nil super imperio moveor : speravimus ista, Dum fortuna fuit : vincant, quos vincere mavis. Si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua conjux Dura; per eversæ, genitor, fumantia Trojæ 45 Excidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem. Æneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis, Et, quamcumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur : Hunc tegere, et diræ valeam subducere pugnæ. 50 Est Amathus, est celsa Paphus, atque alta Cythera, Idaliæque domus: positis inglorius armis Exigat hic ævum. Magnå ditione jubeto Carthago premat Ausoniam : nihil urbibus inde Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli 55 Juvit, et Argolicos medium sugisse per ignes, Totque maris vastæque exhausta pericula terræ, Dum Latium Teucri recidivaque Pergama querunt ? Non satius, cineres patriæ insedisse 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

£ 14 **X**

Rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem ? Ænean hominum quisquam, divûmque, subegit Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino? Italiam fatis petiit auctoribus; esto: Cassandræ impulsus furiis : num linquere castra Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis? Num puero summam belli, num credere muros; Tyrrhenamque fidem, aut gentes agitare quietas ? Quis deus in fraudem, quæ dura potentia nostri Egit? ubi hic Juno, demissave nubibus Iris? Indignum est, Italos Trojam circumdare flammis Nascentem, et patrià Turnum consistere terrà, Cui Pilummus avus, cui diva Venilia mater: Quid, face Trojanos atrâ vim ferre Latinis; Arva aliena jugo premere, atque avertere prædas ? Quid, soceros legere, et gremiis abducere pactas; Pacem orare manu, præfigere puppibus arma? Tu potes Ænean manibus subducere Graiûm, Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes; Et potes in totidem classem convertere nymphas: Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse, nefandum est? Æneas ignarus abest; ignarus et absit: Est Paphus, Idaliumque tibi ; sunt alta Cythera ; Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera tentas ? Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis Objecit? quæ causa fuit, consurgere in arma Europamque Asiamque, et fœdera solvere furto ? Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter ? Aut ego tela dedi, fovive Cupidine bella? Tum decuit metuisse tuis : nunc sera querelis Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas.

Talibus orabat Juno; cunctique fremebant Cœlicolæ assensu vario: ceu flamina prima Cum deprensa fremunt silvis, et cæca volutant Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos. 65

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Tum Pater omnipotens, rerum cui summa petestas, 100 Infit. Eo dicente, deûm domus alta silescit, Et, tremefacta solo, tellus ; silet arduus æther ; Tum Zephyri posuere; premit placida æquora pontus. Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mes figite dicta. Quandoquidem Ausonios conjungi fædere Teucris 105 Haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem ; Quæ cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo : Seu, fatis, Italûm castra obsidione tenentar, Sive errore malo Trojæ, monitisque sinistris. 110 Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem Fortunamque ferent : rex Jupiter omnibus idem : Fata viam invenient. Stygii per flumina fratris, Fer pice torrentes, atraque voragine, ripas, Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. 115 Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Jupiter aureo Surgit, cœlicolæ medium quem ad limina ducunt. Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant Sternere cæde viros, et mænia cingere flammis : At legio Æneadám vallis obsessa tenetur; 120 Nec spes ulla fugæ. Miseri stant turribus altis Nequidquam, et rarâ muros cinxere coronâ, Asius Imbrasides, Hicetaoniusque Thymetes, Assaracique duo, et senior cum Castore Thymbris, Prima acies. Hos germani Sarpedonis ambo, 125 Et Clarus, et Themon, Lyciâ comitantur ab altâ. Fert ingens, toto connixus corpore, saxem, Haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnessius Acmon, Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo. Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis, 120 Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas. Ipse inter medios, Veneris justissima cara, Dardanius caput ecce! puer detectus honestum, Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum que dividit aurum, Aut collo decus, aut capiti ; vel quale per aztem 126

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Inclusum buxo, aut Oricià terebintho,	
Lucet ebur : fusos cervix cui lactea crines	
Accipit, et molli subnectens circulus auro.	
Te quoque magnanime viderunt, Ismare, gentes	
Vulnera dirigere, et calamos armare veneno, 14)
Mæoniå generose domo: ubi pinguia culta	-
Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro.	
Adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni	
Aggere murorum sublimem gloris tollit;	
Et Capys: hinc nomen Campanæ ducitur urbi. 144	,
Illi inter sese duri certamina belli	
Contulerant : media Æneas freta nocte secabat.	
Namque, ut ab Evandro castris ingressus Etruscis,	
Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque;	
Quidve petst, quidve ipse ferst ; Mezentius arma 150)
Quæ sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni,	
Edocet ; humanis que sit fiducia rebus	
Admonet, immiscetque preces. Haud fit mora; Tarchon	
Jungit opes, fædusque ferit: tum, libera fati,	
Classem conscendit jussis gens Lydia divûm, 155	ł.
Externo commissa duci. Æneïa puppis	
Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones :	
Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.	
Hic magnus sedet Æneas, secumque volutat	
Eventus belli varios : Pallasque, sinistro 160	
Affixus lateri, jam quærit sidera, opacæ	
Noctis iter; jam quæ passus terråque marique.	
Pandite nunc Helicona, dez, cantusque movete;	
Que manus interes Tuscis comitetur ob oris	
Ænean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur. 165	
Massicus æratá princeps secat æquora Tigri ;	
Sab quo mille manus juvenum, qui mœnia Clusi,	
Quique urbem liquere Cosas: quis tela, sagitta,	
Corytique leves humeris, et letifer arcus.	
Una torvus Abas : huic totum insignibus armis 170	r
Agmen, et aurate fulgebat Apolline puppis.	

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ENGIDOS LIB. X.

Sexcentos illi dederat Populonia mater Expertos belli juvenes : ast llva trecentos Insula, inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis. T'ertius, ille hominum divûmque interpres, Asilas, Cei pecudum fibræ, cæli cui sidera parent, Ét linguæ volucrum, et præsagi fulminis ignes, Mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis. Hos parere jabent, Alpheæ ab origine, Pisæ, Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, Astur equo fidens, et versicoloribus armis. Tercentum adjiciunt, mens omnibus una sequendi, Qui Cærete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis, Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestæque Graviscæ.

Non ego te, Ligurum ductor, fortissime bello, 185 Transierim, Cinyra, et, paucis comitate, Cupavo, Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ, (Crimen amor vestrum) formæque insigne paternæ. Namque ferunt, luctu Cycnum Phaethontis amati, Populeas inter frondes unibramque sororum 190. Dum canit, et mæstum muså solatur amorem, Canentem molli plumå duxisse scnectam; Linquentem terras, et sidera voce sequentem. Filius, æquales comitatus classe catervas, Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet : ille 195 Instat aquæ, saxumque undis immane minatur Arduus, et longå sulcat maria alta carinâ.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris, Fatidicæ Mantûs et Tusci filius amnis, Qui muros, matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen; 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 glaucâ, Mincius infestă ducebat in æquora pinu.

It gravis Aulestes, centenâque arbore fluctus

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Verberat assurgens ; spumant vada marmore verso Hunc vehit immanis Triton, et cærula conchå Exterrens freta : cui laterum tenus hispida nanti 210 Frons hominem præfert, in pristim desinit alvus; Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda. Tot lecti proceres ter denis navibus ibant Subsidio Trojæ, et campos salis ære secabant. Jamque dies cœlo concesserat, almaque eurra 215 Noctivago Phœbe medium pulsabat Olympum : Æneas, neque enim membris dat cura quietem, Ipse sedens clavumque regit, velisque ministrat. Atque illi, medio in spatio, chorus ecce ! suarum Occurrit comitum : nymphæ, quas alma Cybebe 220 Numen habere maris, nymphasque e navibus esse, Jusserat, innabant pariter, fluctusque secabant, Quot prius æratæ steterant ad litora proræ. Agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreïs. Quarum que fandi doctissima, Cymodocea 225 Pone sequens, dextra puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso Eminet, ac lævå tacitis subremigat undis. Tum sic ignarum alloquitur : Vigilasne, deûm gens, Ænea ? vigila, et velis immitte rudentes. Nos sumus, Idzze sacro de vertice pinus, 230 Nunc pelagi nymphæ, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos Præcipites ferro Rutulus flammåque premebat, Rupimus invitæ tua vincula, teque per æquor Quærimus. Hanc Genetrix faciem miserata refecit, Et dedit esse deas, ævumque agitare sub undis. 225 At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur, Tela inter media, atque horrentes 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 Aurorå socios veniente vocari Primus in arma jube, et clypeum cape, quem dedit ipse Invictum ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro

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ENEIDOS LIB. X

Crastina lux, mea si non irrita dicta putâris, Ingentes Rutulæ spectabit cædis acervos. 245 Dixerat; et dextrâ discedens impulit altam, Haud ignara modi, puppim : fugit illa per undas Ocior et jaculo, et ventos sequente sagittà. Inde aliæ celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse Tros Anchisiades : animos tames omine tollit. 250 Tum breviter, supera aspectans convexa, precatur : Alma parens Idza deûm, cui Dindyma cordi, Turrigeræque urbes, bijugique ad freza leones; Tu mihi nunc pagne princeps, tu rite propinques Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secuado. 255 Tantum effatus ; et interea revoluta ruebat Matura jam luce dies, noctemque fugârat. Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur, Atque animos aptent armis, pugnæque parent se. Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet, et sua castra, 288 Stans celsà in puppi : clypeum cum, deinde, sinistrà Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad aidera tollunt Dardanidæ e muris : spes addita suscitat iras : Tela manu jaciunt : quales sub nubibus atris Strymoniæ dant signa grues, atque æthera 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 sequor. Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma 270 Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes : Non secus, ac liquidà si quando nocte cometa Sanguinei lugubre rubent; aut Sirius ardor Ille, sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus zgris, Nascitur, et lævo contristat lumine cælum. 275 Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit Litora præcipere, et venientes pellere terrå.

Litora præcipere, et venientes pellere terrä. Ultre animos tollit diotis, atque increpat ultre : Quod votis optåstis, adest, perfignere dextrå.

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In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc conjugis esto 280 Quisque suze, tectique memor; nunc magna referto Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam, Dum trepidi, egressique labant vestigia prima. Audentes Fortuna juvat. Hæc ait; et secum verset, quos ducere contra, 285 Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros. Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis Pontibus exponit : multi servare recursus Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu, Per remos alii. Speculatus litora, Tarchon, 290 Qua vada nen spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabiaur æstu, Advertit subito proras, sociesque precatur : Nunc, O lecta manue ! validis incumbite remis; Tollite, ferte rates ; inimicam findite rostris 295 Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina. Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso, Arreptâ tellure semel. Que talia postquam Effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis, Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis; 300 Donec rostra tenent siccum, et sedere carinæ Omnes innocuse. Sed non puppis tua, Tarchon : Namque, inflicta vadia, dorso dum pendet iniquo. Anceps sustentate diu, fluctusque fatigat : Solvitur, stque viros mediis exponit in undis; 205 Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra Impediunt, retrahitque pedem aimul unda relabens. Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora : sed rapit acer Tetam aciem in Teucros, et contra in litore sistit. Signa canunt. Primus turmas invasit agrestes 310 Æneas, omen pugnæ, stravitque Latinos, Occiso Therone, virûm qui maximus ultro Ænean petit : huic gladio, perque ærea suta, Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum. Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum jam matre peremptå, 815

Et tibi, Phæbe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe Cissea durum, Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clavâ, Dejecit leto : nihil illos Herculis arma, Nec validæ juvere manus, genitorque Melampus, 820 Alcidæ comes, usque graves dum terra labores Præbuit. Ecce! Pharo, voces dum jactat inertes, Intorquens jaculum, clamanti sistit in ore. Tu quoque, flaventem primå lanugine malas, Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon, 825 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 galeâ clypeoque resultant 880 Irrita; deflexit partim stringentia corpus Alma Venus. Fidum Æneas affatur Achaten: Suggere tela mihi ; non ullum dextera frustra Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quæ in corpore Graiûm Iliacis campis. Tum magnam corripit hastam, 225 Et jacit : illa volans clypei transverberat æra Mæonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit. Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem Sustentat dextrå : trajecto missa lacerto Protenus hasta fugit, servatque cruenta tenorem; 840 Dexteraque ex humero nervis moribunda pependit. Tum Numitor, jaculo fratris de corpore rapto, Ænean petiit; sed non et figere contra Est licitum; magnique femur perstrinxit Achatæ. Hic Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, Clausus 345

Hic Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, Clausus 345 Advenit, et rigidå Dryopem ferit eminus hastå Sub mentum, graviter presså ; pariterque loquentis Vocem animamque rapit, trajecto gutture : at ille Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem. Tres quoque Threicios Boreæ de gente supremà, Et tres, quos Idas pater, et patria Ismara mittit,

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Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halesus, Auruncæque manus; subit et Neptunia proles, Insignis Messapus equis. Expellere tendunt Nunc hi, nunc illi: certatur limine in ipso 855 Ausoniæ. Magno discordes æthere venti Prælia ceu tollunt, animis et viribus æquis : Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedunt; Anceps pugna diu; stant obnixa omnia contra. Haud aliter Trojanæ acies, aciesque Latinæ 264 Concurrunt : hæret pede pes, densusque viro vir. At, parte ex aliâ, que saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, arbustaque diruta ripis, Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestres, Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci; 365 Aspera quis natura loci dimittere quando Suasit equos; unum quod rebus restat egenis, Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accondit amaris. Quo fugitis, socii ? per vos, et fortia facta, Per ducis Euandri nomen, devictaque bella, 370 Spemque meam, patriæ quæ nunc subit æmula laudı, Fidite ne pedibus; ferro rumpenda per hostes Est via. Qua globus ille virûm densissimus urguet; Hac vos, et Pallanta ducem, patria alta reposcit. Numina nulla premunt : mortali urguemur ab hoste 875 Mortales : totidem nobis animæque manusque. Ecce! maris magna claudit nos objice pontus : Deest jam terra fugæ. Pelagus, Trojamne petemus ? Hæc ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostes. Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis, 280 Fit Lagus : hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum, Intorto figit telo, discrimina costis Per medium qua spina dabat; hastamque receptat Ossibus hærentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo, Ille guidem hoc sperans : nam Pallas ante ruentem, 385 Dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis, Excipit; atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.

ENBIDOS LIB. I.

Hinc Sthenelum petit, et Rhæti de gente votustå Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare neverce, Vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in arvis, 200 Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles, Indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error. At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas : Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Euandrius abstulit ensis; Te decisa summ, Laride, dextera quærit, 205 Bemianimesque micant digiti, ferrumque retractant. Arcadas, accenses monitu, et præclara tuentes Facta viri, mixtus delor, et puder armat in hostes. Tum Pallas bijugis fugientem Rhostea preter Trajicit. Hoc spatium, tautumque more fuit lie; 400 Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam : Quam medius Rhæteus intercipit, optime Teuthra, Te fugiens, fratremque Tyren ; correque volutus Cædit seminningis Rutulorum calcibus arva. Ac, velut, optato ventis sestate coortis, 405 Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor; Correptis subite mediis, extenditur una Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos : Ille sedens victor flammas despectat evantes : Non aliter sociém virtas cont omnis in anum. 410 Teque juvat, Palla. Sed, bellis acer, Halesus Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma : Hic mactat Ledone, Pheretaque, Demedocumque ; Strymenio destram fulgenti deripit ense, Elatam in jugalum ; sano ferit ora Thoantis, 415 Ossaque dispensit, cerebro permixta cruento. Fata canons silvis genitor celarat Halesum : Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit. Injecere manum Parces, telisque sacrârent Euandri. Quem sic Pallas petit ante precates : **4**90 Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro, Fortunam, atque viam duri per pectus Halesi; Hec arms, exuviacque viri, un quercus habeluit.

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Audiit illa deus : dum texit Imaona Halesus, Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum. 425 At non cæde viri tantå perterrita Lausus, Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina : primus Abantem Oppositum interimit, pagaz nodumque moramque. Sternitur Arcadiæ proles; sternuntur Etrusci; Et vos, O! Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri. 430 Agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus sequis. Extremi addensent acies : nec turba moveri Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat, et urguet; Hinc contra Lausus; nec multum discrepat atas; Egregii formâ ; sed quis fortuna negărat 485 In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus Haud tamen inter se magai regnator Olympi : Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste. Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso Turnum, qui volucri curru medium secat agmen. 440 Ut vidit socios : Tempus desistere pugne ; Solus ego in Pallanta feror; soli mihi Pallas Debetur : cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset. Hunc ait ; et socii cesserunt æquore 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 æquus strique est. 450 Tolle minas. Fatus, medium procedit in æquor : Frigidus Arcadibus coit in precordia sanguis. Desiluit Turnus bijugis; pedes apparat ire Comminus. Utque leo, speculà cum vidit ab altà Stare procel campis meditantem in prœlia taurum, 455 Advolat ; haud alia eet Turni venientis imago. Hunc ubi contiguum missa fore credidit hasta,

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Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adjuvet ausum Viribus imparibus; magnumque ita ad æthera fatur:

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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, lacrismasque effundit inanes. 465 Tum Genitor natum dictis affatur amicis : Stat sua cuique dies : breve et irreparabile tempus Omnibus est vitæ; sed famam extendere factis, Hoc virtutis opus. Trojæ sub mænibus altis Tot gnati cecidere deûm : quin occidit una 470 Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad ævi. Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis.

At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,475Vaginåque cavå fulgentem deripit ensem.475Illa volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa,1Incidit ; atque, viam clypei molita per oras,7Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.1Hic Turnus ferro præfixum robur acuto1In Pallanta, diu librans, jacit, atque ita fatur :480Aspice num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum.480

Dixerat; at clypeum, tot ferri terga, tot æris, Cum pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri, Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu, Loricæque moras, et pectus perforat ingens. 485 Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum : Una eâdemque viâ sanguis animusque sequuntur. Corruit in vulnus : sonitum super arma dedere : Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento. Quem Turnus super assistens : 490 Arcades, hæc, inquit, memores mea dicta referte Euandro: Qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto: Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est. Largior : haud illi stabunt Æneïa parvo Hospitia. Et lævo pressit pede, talia fatus, 495

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Exanimem, rapicus immania pondera baltei, Impressumque mefas ; una sub nocte jugali Cæsa manus juvenum fæde, thalamique cruenti : Quie Clonus Eurytides melto cælavorat auro ; Quo nunc Turans ovat spelie, gaudetque potitus. 500 Nescia mens hominum fati, sortisque future, Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis ! Turno tempus erit, magno cam optaverit emtuna infactum Pallants, et cum spolia ista dismons Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lastimisque, 205 Impositum souto, referent Pallanta frequentes. O dolor, atque decus magnum, rediture parenti ! Hec te prime dies bello dedit, hec eadem aufett, Ouin tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos ! 510

Nec jam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor Advolat Ænce, tenni discrimine leti Esse suos; tempus versis succurrere Tenevis. Proxima quaque metit gladio, latunque per agaten Ardens limitem agit ferro; te, Turae, seperbuti Cæde novâ, querens. Pallas, Euzader, in ipsis Omnia sunt oculis, mener quas advona primas Tunc adiit, dextreque dates. Salmone creatos Quatuor hic juvenes; totidem, quos educat Ufene, Viventes rapit, informs quos immolet unstris, Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine fatmmas.

Inde Mago procul infensara contenderat hastant : Ille astu subit ; at tremebunda supervolut hasta ; Et, genua amplectens, effatur talia supplex : Pet patrios Mante et spes surgentis fuli, Te precer, hane animam serves natoque, patrique. Est domme alta ; jacent pensius defousa talenta Cælati argenti ; sunt auri pondera, facti Infectique, mihi. Non hic victoria Teucedm Vertitur ; aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta. Dizerat ; Ænces contra cui talia reddit : Argenti atque anni memoras que malta talenta,

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Gnatis parce tuis. Belli commercia Turans Sustulit ista prior, jam tum Pallante personto. Hoc patris Anchisæ Manes, hoc sentit Iulus. Sic fatus, galeam kaya tenet, atque reflexa Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem. Nec procul Hesmonides, Phæbi Trivisrque sacerdes, Infula cui sacrà redimibat tempora vittà, Totus collucens veste, atque insignibus armis : Quem congressus agit campo, lapanmque superstans 544 Immolat, ingentique umbra tegit ; arma Sereetus Lecta refert humeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropteum. Instaurant agies, Vulcani stirpe creatus, Czeculus, et, veniens Marsorum montibus, Umbre : Dardanides contra furit. Anauris ense sinistram, .548 Et totum clypei ferre dejecerat orbem;----Dixerat ille aliquid magning, vimque affere verbo Crediderat, cellegué azimum fortasse ferebat, Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos ;---Tarquitue excultane contra fulgentibus armis, 554 Silvicolæ Fauno Dryone duem nympha creatat, Obvius ardenti sege abtulit : ille reductà Loricam, clypeique ingens onus, impedit hastå. Tum caput orantis noguidanam, et multa parantis Dicere, deturbat same; trancumque tepentem 666 Provolvens, super here inimico pectere futur : Istic nune, mottlende, jace. Non te optima mater-Condet hume, patrique onerabit membra sepulore : Alitibus linquere feris ; aut gurgite messum Unda feret, piscesque impacti vulnera lambent. 560 Protenus Antæum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni, Persequitur ; fortemque Numan, fulvumque Camertem, Magnanimo Volscente satum, ditissimus agri Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis: Ægæon qualie, centum cui brachia dicunt, 585 Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignom Pectoribusque areisse, Jevis cum fulmina contra

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ANELDOS LIB. X.

Tot paribus streperst clypsis, tot stringerst enses : Sid toto Ænesa dessevit in sequere victor, Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce ! Niphai \$70 Quadrijuges in equos, adversaque pectora, tendit ; Atque illi, longe gradientem et dira frementem Ut videre, metu versi, retroque ruentes, Effanduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad litera currus Interea hijugis infert se Lucagas albis 575 In medios, fraterque Liger : sed frater hebenis Flectit equoe : strictum rotat aver Lucagus ensem. Haud tulit Æneas tanto fervore forestes : Irruit, adverséque ingens apparuit hastâ. Cui Liger: 580 Non Diomedis eques, nec currum cernis Achilli, Aut Phrygiz campos : nune belli finis et zvi His dabitur terris. Vesano taha late Dieta volant Ligeri : sed non et Troïus heros Dicts parat contra : jaculum nam torquet in hostem. 585 Lucague ut, pronue pendens in verbera, telo Admonuit bijugos, projecto dum pede læve Aptat se pugnas ; sobit oras hasta per imas Fulgentis clypei, tom lævum perforat inguen : Excussus curra moribundus volvitar arvis. 590 Quem pius Æneas dictis affatur amaris : Lucage, aulla tuos currus fuga seguis equorum Prodidit, aut vanze vertere ex hostibus umbræ : Ipse, rotis saliens, jaga deseris. Heo ita fatus, Arripuit bijagos. Frater tendebat mortes 595 Infelix palmas, curru delapeus codem : Per te, per qui te takém genuere parentes, Vir Trojane, sine hanc amimam, et miserere precantis. Plaribus oranti Æseas : Haud talis dudum Dicta dabas. Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater. **6**04 Tum, latebras anime, poctus mucrone recludit. Talia per campos edebat funera ductor Dardanius, torrentis aquæ vel turbinis atri

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ENBIDOS LID. Y.

More fureas. Tandem erampont, et castra relinquian, Ascanius puer et nequidquam obsessa juventus. 605 Junonem interes compellat Jupiter ultro: O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima conjux ! Ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes ; non vivida bello Dextra viris, animusque ferox, patiensque perichi. 610 . Cui Juno submissa : Quid, O pulcherrime conjux ! Sollicitas ægram, et tua tristia dicta timentem ? Si mihi, que quondam fuerat, quamque case decebat, Vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares, Omnipotens, quin et pugnze subducere Turnum, 618 Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti. Nunc perest, Tencrisque pio det sanguine pœnas. Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen, Pilumnusque illi quartus pater; et ma larga Sæpe manur multisque operavit limine donie. 690 Cui rex etheril breviter sic fetue Olympi: Si mora præsentis leti, tempusque, caduco Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentia ; Tolle fugă Turnum, atque instantibus cripe fatis. Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis 685 Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri, Mutarique, putas bellum; spes pascis inanes. Et Juno allacrimans : Quid, si, que voce gravaris, Mente dares ; atque hac Turno reta vita maneret ? Nunc, manet insontem gravis exitus; aut ego veri 690 Vana feror. Quod ut O! potius formidine falsà Ludar, et in melius tue, qui potes, orsa reflectas ! Hæc ubi dicta dedit, cæle se protenus alto Misit, agens hiemem, nimbe succincta, per auras; Iliacamque aciem, et Laurentia castra, petivit. 625

Tun dea nube cavâ tenuem sine viribus umbram In faciem Æaeæ, visu mirabile monstrum ! Dardaniis ornat telis ; clypeumque jubaaque Divini assimulat capitis ; dat inania verba,

MNBIDOS LIB. X.

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Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis: 640 Morte obità quales fama est volitare figuras, Aut quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensus. At primas læta ante acies exsultat imago, britatque virum telis, et voce lacessit. Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam 645 Conjicit : illa dato vertit vestigia tergo. Tum vero Ænean aversum at cedere Turnus Credidit, stque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem. Quo fugis, Ænca? thalamos ne desere pactos: Hac dabitur dextra tellus quæsita 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 Æneæ fugientis imago Conjicit in latebras : nec Tornus segnior instat; Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos. Vix proram attigerat : rumpit Saturnia funem, Avulsamque rapit revoluta per æquora navem. 660 Tum levis haud ultra latebras jam quærit imago, Sed, sublime volans, nubi se immiscuit atræ. Illum autem Æneas absentem in prœlia poscit : Obvia multa virûm demittit corpora morti. Cum Turnum medio interea fert æquore 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 pœnas ! Quo feror ? unde abii ? quæ me fuga, quemve reducet ? 670 Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo ? Quid manus illa virêm, qui me meaque arma secuti ? Quosne, nefas! omnes infanda in morte reliqui ! Et aunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentum Accipio. Quid ago ! aut quæ jam satis ima dehiscat 675 Terra mihi? vos O potius miserescite, venti? In rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Ferte ratem, sævisque vadis immittite Syrtis, Quo neque me Rutuli, nec conscia fama sequatur. Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc : 689 An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens Induat, et crudum per costas exigat ensem ; Fluctibus an jaciat mediis, et litora nando Curva, petat, Teucrámque iterum se reddat in arma. Ter conatus utramque viam : ter maxima Juno Coatinuit ; juvenemque, animo miserata, represait. Labitur alta secans fluctuque æstuque secundo ; Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.

At Jovis interea monitis Mezentius ardeas Succedit pugnæ, Teucrosque invadit ovantes. 690 . Concurrunt Tyrrhenæ acies, atque omnibus uni, Uni odiisque viro, telisque frequentibus, instant. Ille, velut rupes, vastum quæ prodit in æquor, Obvia ventorum furiis, expôstaque ponto, Vim cunctam atque minas perfert colique marisque, 695 Ipea 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 70 Donat habere humeris, et vertice figere cristas. Nec non Euanthem Phrygium, Paridisque Mimanta Æqualem, comitemque ; unâ quem nocte Theano In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et, face prægnane, Cisseïs regina Parim : Paris urbe paterna 705

ccubat: ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.

Ac, velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia, silvå Pastus arundineå, postquam inter retia ventum est, Substitit, infremuitque ferox, et inhorruit armos;

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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. Hand aliter, justæ quibus est Mezentius irre, Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro : Missilibus longe, et vasto clamore, lacessunt. Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron, Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenæos s 720 Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit. Purpureum pennis, et pactæ conjugis ostro; Impastus stabula alta leo ceu sæpe peragrans, Suadet enim vesana fames ; si forte fugacem Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum, 725 -Gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit, et heret Visceribus super incumbens : lavit improba teter Ora cruor: Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentins hostes. Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram 780 Tundit humum exspirans, infractaque tela cruentat. Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden Sternere, nec jacta cæcum dare cuspide vulnus: Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir Contulit; haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, 785 Tum super abjectum posito pede nixus, et hasta : Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, jacet altus Orodes. Conclamant socii lætum pæana secuti. Ille autem exspirans : Non me, quicumque es, inuko, Victor, nec longum lætabere : 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 urguet 745 Somnus; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.

Cædicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen;

Partheniumque Rapo, et, prædurum viribus, Orsen; Messapus Cloniumque, Lycaoniumque Ericeten; Illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure jacentem, 750 Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis ; Quem tamen, haud expers, Valerus, virtutis avitæ, Dejicit; at Thronium Salius, Saliumque Nealces, Insignis jaculo, et longe fallente sagittà. Jam gravis æquabat luctus et mutua Mavors 755 Funera : cædebant 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 Tisinhone media inter millia sævit. At vero, ingentem quatiens, Mezentius, hastam, Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion, Cum 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 so vastis infert Mezentius armis. Huic contra Æneas, speculatus in agmine longo, Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille, 770 Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat; Atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastæ : Dextra, mihi deus, et telum quod missile libre, Nunc adsint : voveo prædonis corpore raptis Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropæum 775 Ænçæ. Dixit; stridentemque eminus hastam Injicit: illa volans clypeo est excussa, proculque Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit; Herculis Antorea comitem, qui, missus ab Argis, Hæserat Euandro, atque Italâ consederat urbe. 780 Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cœlumque Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos. Tum pius Æneas hastam jacit : illa per orbem

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Ere cavum triplici, per lines terga, tribusque,	
Transiit, intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit	. 785
Inguine ; sed vires haud pertulit. Ocius ensem	
Encas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine lætus,	
Eripit a femine, et trepidanti fervidus instat.	
lagemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,	
Ut vidit, Lausus; lacrimæque per ora volutæ.	790
Hic mortis durze 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, clypeoque inimieum hastile trahebat :	79 5
Prorupit juvenis, seseque immiscuit armis;	
Jamque assurgentis dextrâ, plagamque ferentis,	
Æneæ subiit mucronem, ipsumque morando	
Sustinuit : socii magno elamore sequuntur,	
Dum genitor nati parmâ protectus abiret ;	80 0
Telaque conjiciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem	
Missilibus. Furit Æneas, tectusque tenet se.	
Ac velut, effuså si quando grandine nimbi	
Prescipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,	
Omnis et agricola; et tutà latet arce viator,	80 5
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,	
Dum pluit in terris ; ut possint, sole reducto,	
Exercere diem : sic, obrutus undique telis,	
Æneas 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 domens ; sævæ jamque altius iræ	
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso	
Parcæ fila legunt : validum namque exigit ensem	815
Per medium Æncas juvenem, totumque recondit.	
Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,	
Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat suro;	
Implevitque sinum sanguis: tum vita per auras	
White with antern particular and and and	

ENBIDOS LIB. I.

Concessit mœsta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit. At vero, ut vultum vidit morientis, et ora, Ora modis, Anchisiades, pallentia miris; Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit; Et mentem patriæ subiit pietatis imago. Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis, -835 Quid pius Æncas tanta dabit indole dignum ? Arma, quibus lætatus, habe tua ; teque parentum Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto-Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem; Æneæ magni dextrâ cadis. Increpat ultro 120 Cunctantes socios, et terra sublevat ipsum; Sanguine turpantem, comtos de more, capillos. Interea, genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam Vulnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat, Arboris acclinis trunco: procul ærea ramis 225 Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt. Stant lecti circum juvenes: ipee, æger, anhelans, Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam: Multa super Lauso rogitat, multumque remittit, Qui revocent, mœstique ferant mandata parentia. At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant Flentes, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum. Agnovit longe gemitum præsaga mali mens. Canitiem multo deformat pulvere, et ambas Ad cœlum tendit palmas, et corpore inhæret. 845 Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas, Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextræ Quem genui? Tuans hæc genitor per vulnera servor, Morte tuâ vivens ? Heu ! nunc misero mihi demun Exitium infelix ! nunc alte vulnus adactum ! 850 Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Pulsus ob invidiam solio, sceptrisque paternis. Debueram patriæ pænas, odiisque meorum; Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem. Nunc vivo; neque adhuc homines, lucemque relinguo. 855 .

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ÆNEIDOS LIB. X.

Sed linquam. Simul, hoc dicens, attollit in zegrum 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 mœrentem, et talibus infit: 860

Rhœbe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est, Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta, Et caput Æneæ, 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, Ære caput fulgens, cristâque hirsutus equiná. Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit. Æstuat ingens 879 Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu, Et Furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus. Atque hic Ænean magná ter voce vocavit.

Æneas agnovit enim, lætusque precatur : Sic pater ille deûm faciat, sic altus Apollo ; Incipias conferre manum.

Tantum effatus ; et infestâ subit obvius hastâ. Ille autem : Quid me, erepto, sævissime, nato, Terres ? hæc via sola fuit, quâ perdere posses. Nec mortem horremus, nec divúm parcimus ulli. 880 Desine : jam venio moriturus, et hæc tibi porto Dona prius. Dixit; telumque intorsit in hostem: Inde aliud super, atque aliud, figitque, volatque Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aureus umbo. Ter circum astantem lævos equitavit in orbes, 885 Tela manu jaciens; ter secum Troïus heros Immanem ærato circumfert tegmine silvam. Inde, ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula tædet Vellere, et urguetur, pugnà congressus iniquà ; Multa movens animo, jam tandem erumpit, et inter 890 Bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam.

U

ENEIDOS LIB. X.

Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras Verberat, effueumque equitem, super ipee secutus, Implicat ; ejectoque incumbit cernuus, armo. Clamore incendunt cœlum Troësque Latinique. 895 Advolat Æneas, vaginaque eripit, ensem, Et super hac : Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa Effera vis animi ? Contra Tyrrhenus, ut, auras Suspiciens, hausit cœlum, mentemque recepit: Hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minarie ? 900 Nullam in cæde nefas : nec sic ad prolia veni ; Nec tecum mous hac pepigit mihi fædera Lausus. Unum hoc, per, si que est victis venia hostibus, oro ; Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum Circumstare odia : hunc, oro, defende furorem; 905 Et me consortem nati concede sepuloro. Hæc loquitur, juguloque haud inscius accipit ensem, Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

OCEANUM interea surgens Aurora reliquit: Æneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humandis Precipitant curse, turbataque funere mens est, Vota deûm primo victor solvebat Eoö. Ingentem quercum, decisis undique ramis, 5 Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma, Mezenti ducis exuvias; tibi, magne, tropæum, Bellipotens : aptat rorantes sanguine cristas, Telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitum Perfossumque locis; clypeumque ex ære sinistræ 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 : hæc sunt spolia, et de rege superbo 15 Primitiæ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est. Nunc iter ad regem nobis, murosque Latinos. Arma parate, animis et spe præsumite bellum ; Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa Annuerint superi, pubemque educere castrís, 20 Impediat, segnesve metu sententia tardet. Interea socios, inhumataque corpora, terræ Mandemus; qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est. Ite, ait; egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis 25 Muneribus : mæstamque Euandri primus ad urbem Mittatur Pallas, quem, non virtutis egentem,

ENEIDOS LIB. XI.

Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo. Sic ait illacrimans, recipitque ad limina gressum, Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acœtes 30 * Servabat senior ; qui Parrhasio Euandro Armiger ante fuit ; sed non felicibus æque Tum comes auspicies caro datus ibat alumno. Circum omnes famulûmque manus, Trojanaque turba, Et mœstum Iliades crinem de more solutæ. 35 Ut vero Æneas foribus sese intulit altis. Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt Pectoribus, mæstoque immugit regia luctu. Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora Ut vidit, levique patens in pectore vulnus 40 Cuspidis Ausoniæ, lacrimis ita fatur obortis : Tene, inquit, miserande puer, cum læta veniret, Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas? Non hæc Euandro de te promissa parenti 45 Discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem Mitteret in magnum imperium ; metuensque moneret Acres esse viros, cum dura prœlia gente. Et nunc ille quidem, spe multum captus inani, Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis : 50 Nos juvenem exanimum, et nil jam cœlestibus ullis Debentem, vano mœsti comitamur honore. Infelix ! nati funus crudele videbis. Hi nostri reditus, exspectatique triumphi? Hæc mea magna fides ? At non, Euandre, pudendis 55 Vulneribus pulsum aspicies; nec sospite dirum Optabis nato funus pater. Hei mihi ! quantum Præsidium, Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Iule ! Hæc ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus Imperat; et, toto lectos ex agmine, mittit 60 Mille viros, qui supremun comitentur honorem,

Intersintque patris lacrimis; solatia luctus Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.

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Hand 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, Sea mollis violæ, seu languentis hyacinthi, Cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit; 70 Nec jam mater alit tellus, viresque ministrat. Tunc geminas vestes, auroque ostroqué rigentes, Extulit Æneas, quas illi, læta laborum, lpea suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat anro. 75 Harum unam javeni supremum mæstus honorem Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amicta; Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugnæ Aggerat, et longo prædam jubet ordine duci. Addit equos, et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem 80 Vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris Inferias, cæso sparsurus sanguine flamman; Indutosque jubet truncos hostilibus armis Ipees ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi. Ducitur infelix, zvo confectus, Acostes, 85 Pectora nunc feedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora ; Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terræ. Ducunt et Rutulo perfusoe sanguine currus. Post bellator equus, positis insignibus, Æthon, It lacrimans, guttisque humectat grandibus era. 90 Hastam alii, galeamque, ferunt ; nam cetera Thrnus Victor habet. Tum mæsta phalanx, Teucrique sequuntur, Tyrrhenique omnes, et versis Arcades armis. Pestquam omnis longe comitum processorat ordo. Substitit Æneas, gemituque hæc addidit alto : 95 Nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli Fata vocant. Salve æternum mihi! maxime Palla; Æternumque vale! Nec plura effatus, ad altos Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat.

U 2

Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina, 100 Velati ramis olez, veniamque rogantes; Corpora, per campos ferro quæ fusa jacebant, Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terræ : Nullum cum viotis certamon, et æthere cassis ; Parceret hospitibus quondam, socerisque, vocatis. 105 Quos bonus Æncas, haud aspermanda precantes, Prosequitur venià, et verbis hæc insuper addit : Quænam vos tanto Fortuna indigna, Latini, Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos ? Pacem me exanimis, et Martis sorte percentis, 110 Oratis ? equidem et vivis concedere vellem. Nec veni, nisi Futa locum, sedemque, dedissent ; Nec bellum cum gente gero : rex nostra reliquit Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis. Æquius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti. 115 Si bellum finize manu, si pellere Teucros, Apparat ; his mecum decuit concurrere telis: Vixet, cui vitam deus, aut sua dextra, dedisset. Nunc ite, et miserie supponite civibus ignem. Dixerat Æneas: olli obstupuere silentes; 194 Conversique oculos inter se, stque ora, tenebant. Tufh, senior, semperque odiis et crimine, Drances, Infensus juveni Turno, sic ore vicissim Orsa refert: O famå ingens, ingentior armis, / Vir Trojane ! quibus cœlo te laudibus sequem ! 125 Justitiæne prius mirer, belline laborum ! Nos vero hec patriam grati referemus ad urbem ; Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino Jungemus regi. Quærat sibi fædera Turnus. Quin et fatales murorum attoliere moles, 180 Saxaque subvectare humeris Trojana, juvabit. Dixerat hæc, unoque omnes eadem ore fremebaat. Bis senos pepigere dies; et, pace sequestrâ, Per silvas Toucri, mixtique impune Latini, Erravere jugis. Ferro, sonat, icta bipenni, 125

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Fraxinus ; evertunt actas ad sidera pinus ; Robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum, Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos. Et jam Fama volans, tanti prænuntia luctus, Euandrum, Euandrique domos et mænia, complet, 140 Que modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat. Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto Funereas rapuere faces. Lucet via longo Ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros. Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia jungunt 145 Agmina. Que postquam matres succedere tectis Viderunt, mæstam incendunt clamoribus urbem. At non Euandrum potis est vis ulla tenere ; Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta repôsto Procubuit super, atque hæret, lacrimansque gemensque; Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est : 151 Non hæc, O Palla! dederas promissa petenti, Cautius ut sevo velles te credere Marti. Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis, Et prædulce decus primo certamine, posset. 155 Primitiæ juvenis miseræ! bellique propinqui Dura rudimenta! et, nulli exaudita deorum, Vota, precesque meze! tuque, O sanctissima conjux! Felix morte tuå, 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 hæc pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret ! Nec vos arguerim, Teucri, nec fædera, nec, quas Junximus hospitio, dextras : sors ista senectæ 165 Debita erat nostræ. Quod, si immatura manebat Mors natum ; cæsis Volscorum millibus ante. Ducentem in Latium Teucros cecidisse juvabit. Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla, Quam pius Æneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam 170 Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenam exercitus omnis :

ÆNEIDOS LIB. XI.

Magna tropæa ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto.Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,Esset par ætas, et idem si robur ab annis,Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis ?Yadite, et hæc memores regi mandata referte :Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,Dextera causa tua est ; Turnum gnatoque patriqueQuam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solus,Fortunæque, locus. Non vitæ gaudia quæro ;180Nec fas ; sed nato Manes perferre sub imos.

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

Nec minus et miseri, diversă în parte, Latini Innumeras struxere pyras; et corpors partim Multa virûm terræ infodiunt, avectaque partim Finitimos tollunt în agres, urbique remittunt: Cetera, confusaque ingentem cædis agervum,

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Nec numero, nec honore cremant; func undique vasti Certatim crebris collucent ignibus agri. Tertia lux gelidam colo dimoverat umbram: 210 Morentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant Ossa focis, tepidoque onerabant aggere terræ. Jam vero in tectis, prædivitis urbe Latini, Precipuus fragor, et longi pars maxima luctus. Hic matres, misereque nurus, hic cara sororum 215 Pectora mærentum, paerique parentibus orbi, Dirum exsecrantur bellum, Turnique hymeneos : Ipeum armie, ipeumque jubent decernere ferro, Qui regnum Italize et primos sibi poscat honores. Ingravat hee sævas Drances, solumque vocari 220 Testatur, solum posci in certamina, Turnum. Multa sinul contra variis sententia dictis Pro Turae; et magnum regime nomen obumbrat: Malta virum moritis sustentat fama tropæis. Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu, 225 Ecce ! super mosti, magnà Diomedis ab urbe, Legati responsa ferant: Nihil omnibus actum Tantorum impensis operum ; nil dona, neque aurum, Nec magnas valuiese proces : alia arma Latinis Querenda, aut pacem Trojano ab rego petendam. 230 Deficit ingenti luctu ren ipee, Latinus : Fatalem Æncan manifesto numine ferri, Admonet ira deûm, tumulique ante era recentes. Ergo cencilium magnum, primosque suorum, Imperio accitos, alta intra limina cogit... 235 Olli convenere, fluuntque ad regia plenis Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis, et maximus zvo. Et primus sceptris, haad lætå fronte, Latinus. Atque hic legates, A2tola ex urbe remissos, Quæ referant, fari jabot, et responsa reposcit 240 Ordine cuncta suo. 'Tum faeta silentia linguis, Et Venulue, dicto parens, ita farier infit : Vidimus O cives ! Diomedem, Argivaque castra;

ENEIDOS LIB. XI.

Atque, iter emensi, casus superavimus omnes, Contigimusque manum quâ concidit Ilia tellus. 945 Ille urbem Argyripam, patrize cognomine gentie, Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis arvis. Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi, Munera præferimus, nomen patriamque docemus; Qui bellum intulerint, quæ causa attraxerit Arpos. . 10 258 Auditis ille hæc placido sic reddidit ore : O fortunatæ gentes ! Saturnia regna, Antiqui Ausonii, quæ vos fortuna quietos Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacessere bella ? Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agnos 245 (Mitto ea, que muris bellando exhausta sub altis ; Quos Simois premat ille viros), infanda per orbem Supplicia, et scelerum pænas expendimus omnes, Vel Priamo miseranda manus : seit triste Minerver Sidus, et Euboïcze cautes, ultorque Caphereus. 266 Militia ex illa diversum ad litus abacti, Atrides Protei Menelaus adueque columnas Exsulat, Ætnæos vidit Cyclopes Ulixes. Regna Neoptolemi referam, versoeque Penetea Idomenei? Libycone habitantes litore Logres? 265 Ipse Mycenseus, magnorum ductor Achivôm, Conjugis infandæ, prima inter limina, dextrå Oppetiit; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter, Invidisse dees, patriis ut redditus aris Conjugium optatum, et pulchram Calydone, viderem ? 979 Nunc etiam horribili visu pertenta sequentur, Et socii amissi petierunt esthera peanis, Fluminibusque vagantur, aves ; heu dira meerum Supplicia! et scopulos lacrimesis vocibus implent. Hæc adeo ex illo mibi jam speranda førunt 275 Tempore, cum ferro cœlestia corpora domens Appetii, et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram. Ne vero, ne me ad tales impellite pugnas : Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum past cruta bellum

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ENEIDOS LIB. XI.	239
Pergama, nec veterum memini lætorve malorum.	380
Munera, que patriis ad me portatis ab oris,	
Vertite ad Ænean. Stetimus tela aspera contra,	
Contulimusque manus : experto credite, quantus	
In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.	
Si duo præteres tales Idæa tulisset	285
Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes	
Dardanus, et versis lugeret Græcia fatis.	
Quidquid apud duræ cessatum est mænia Trojæ,	
Hectoris Æneseque manu victoria Graiûm	
Hæsit, et in decumum vestigia retulit annum.	290
Ambo animis, ambo insignes præstantibus armis:	
Hic pietate prior. Coëant in foedera dextree,	
Qua datur : ast, armis concurrant arma, caveto.	
Et responsa simul que sint, rex optime, regis	
Audîsti, et quæ sit magno sententis bello.	295
Vix ea legati; variusque per ora oucurrit	
Ausonidům turbata fremor: ceu saxa moraatur	
Cum rapidos amnes, fit clauso gurgite murmur,	
Vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.	
Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quierunt,	800
Præfatus divos, solio rex infit ab alto:	
Ante equidem summâ de re statuisse, Latini,	
Et vellem, et fuerat melius; non tempore tali	
Cogere concilium, cum muros assidet hostis.	
Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum,	305
Invictisque viris, gerimus, quos nulla fatigant	
Prœlia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.	
Spem si quam adscitis Ætolûm habuistis in armis,	
Ponite : spes sibi quisque : sed, hæc quam angusta, v	idetis.
Cetera quâ rerum jaceant perculsa ruină,	810
Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.	
Nec quomquam incuso : potuit quæ plurima virtus	
Esse, fuit : toto certatum est corpore regai.	
Nunc adeo, quæ sit dubiæ sententia menti,	
Expediam, et paucis (animos adhibete) docebo.	815

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Est antiques ager Tusco mihi proximus amni, Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos : Aurunci Butalique serant, et vomere duros Exercent colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt. Hæc omnis regio, et celsi plaga pinea montis, 320 Cedat amicitiæ Teucrorum; et fæderis æquas Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus : Considant, si tantus amor, et mœnia condant. Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro ; 325 Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves. Seu plures complete valent : jacet omnis ad undam Materies : ipsi numerumque, modumque, carinis Præcipiant ; nos æra, manue, navalia, demus. Præterea, qui dicta forant, et foidera firment, 830 Centum oratores primà de gente Latinos Ire placet, pacisque manu prætendere ramos ; Munera portantes, aurique eborisque talenta Et sellam, regni, trabeamque, insignia nostri. Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis. 835 Tum Drances, idem infensus, quem gloria Turni

 Obliquå invidiå stimelisque agitabat amaris,

 Largus opum, et linguå melior, sed frigida bello

 Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,

 Seditione potens; genus huic materna superbum

 Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat;

 Surgit, et his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras.

Rem nulli obscuram, nostræ nec vocis egentem, Consulis, O bone rex ! Cuncti se scire fatentur, Quid fortuna ferat populi ; sed dicere mussant. 845 Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat, Cujus ob auspicium infaustum, moresque sinistros (Dicam equidem licet arma mihi, mortemque, minetur), Lumina tot cecidisse ducum, totamque videmus Consedisse urbem luctu ; dum Troïa tentat 850 Castra, fugæ fidens, et cælum territat armis.

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Unum etiam donis istis, que plurima mítti Dardanidis dicique jubes, unum, optime regum, Adjicias ; nec te ullius violentia vincat, Quin natam egregio genero, dignisque hymenæis, 355 Des, pater, et pacem hanc æterne fædere firmes. Quod, si tantus habet mentes et pectera terror; Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso : Cedat; jus proprium regi, patriæque, remittat. Quid miseros toties in aperta pericula cives 260 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 au tibi fingis, et esse Nil moror, en ! supplex venie : miserere tuorum, 365 Pone animos, et pulsus abi. Sat funera fusi Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros. Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectere robur Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est; Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem, 370 Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia conjux, Nos, anime viles, inhumeta infletaque turba, Sternamur campis ! Et jam tu, si qua tihi vis, Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contre, Qui vocat. 378 Talibus examit dictis violentia Turni ; Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces: Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia faadi, Tum, cum bella manus poscunt ; patribusque vocatis 280

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Primus ades.Sed non replenda est caria verbis,280Que tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostemAgger marenum, pec inundant sanguine fossæ.Proinde tona elequio, solitum tibi ; meque timorisArgue tu, Drance : quando tot stragis acervosTeucrorum tua dextra dedit, paseimque tropasis885Insignis agros.Possit quid vivida virtus,885

X

ENEIDOS LIB. XI.

Quærendi nobis : circumstant undique muros. Imus in adverses? quid cessas? an tibi Mavors Ventoså in linguå, pedibusque fugacibus istis, 290 Semper erit ? Pulsus ego ? aut quisquam merito, fordissime, pulsum Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim Sanguine, et Euandri 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 victæ; contra promere arma Latini. Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremiscunt Nunc et Tydides, et Larissæus Achilles ! Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas! 405 Vel, cum se pavidum contra mea jurgia fingit Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat. Numquam animam talem dextrâ hâc (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 solitæ 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 juventus, Auxilioque urbes Italæ, populique, supersunt; 420 Sin et Trojanis cum multo gloria venit Sanguine; sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes Tempestas: cur indecores in limino primo

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ABMEIDOS LIB. XI.

Deficimus ? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus ? Multa dies, variique labor mutabilis zvi, 425 Retulit in melius; multos alterna revisens Lusit, et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit. Non erit auxilio nobis Ætolus, et Arpi : At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et, quos Tet populi misere, duces; nec parva sequetar 430 Gloria delectos Latio, et Laurentibus agris. Est et, Volscorum egregià de gente, Camilia, Agmen agens equitum, et florentes ære catervas. Quod, si me solum Teucri in certamina poscunt, Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obeto; 485 Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit, Ut tanta quidquam pro spe tentare recusem. lbo animis contra-; vel magnum presstot Achillen, Factaque Vulcani menibus paria induat arma, Ille licet. Vebis animam hanc, soceroque Latino, 440 Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, Devovi. Solum Æneas vocat. Et vocet oro : Nec Drances potius, sive est hac ira deorum, Morte luat; sive est virtus et gloria, tollet. Illi hæc inter se dubiis de rebus agebant 445 Certantes ; castra Æneas 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, concussaque vulgi Pectora, et arrecte stimulis haud mollibus ira. Arma mane trepidi pescunt ; fremit arma juventus : Flent mæsti, mussantque, patres. Hie undique clamor Dissensu vario magnus se tollit ad auras: 455 Haud secus, atque alte in luce cum forte catervæ Consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusse Dant sonitum, ranci per stagna loquacia cycni. Immo, ait, O civea! arrepto tempore Tarnus,

Cogite consilium, et pacem landate sedentes :	400
Ili armis in regna ruant. Neo phara locutus	
Corripuit sese, et tectis citus extudit altis.	
Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplia;	•
Duc, ait, et Rutulos. Equitem, Messapus, in armin,	
Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis.	465
Pars aditus urbis firmet, turresque capessat:	
Cetera, qua jussô, mecum manus inferat arma.	
Ilicet in musos totà discurritur urbe.	
Concilium ipse pater, et magua incepta, Latinas	
Descrit, ac tristi turbatus tempore differt;	470
Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit altro	
Dardanium Ænean, generumque adaciverit urbi.	
Præfodiunt alii portas, sut sama sudesque	,
Subvectant. Bello dat sigasm ranca eruentum	
Buccina. Tum muros varia cinxere escona	475
Matronæ, puerique; vocat labor ultimus omnes.	
Nec non ad templum, cummasque ad Palladis areas,	•
Subvehitur magnå matrum regina catervå,	۲
Dona ferens; justaque comes Lavinia virgo,	
Causa mali tanti, oculos dejecta decoros.	490
Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaperant;	
Et mœstas alte fundunt de limine voces :	
Armipotens, præses belli, Tritonia virgo,	
Frange mana telum Phrygii pradonis, et ipsum	
Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis.	484
Cingitur ipse furens cortation in preslia. Turnna.	
Jamque adeo, Rutulum thoraca indutus, aënis	
Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro,	
Tempora madas adhuc; laterique accinxerat ensem ;	
Fulgebaique altà decurrens aureus arce;	400
Exsultatque animis, et spe jam precipit hestem :	
Qualis ubi abruptis fugit precepia vinclis	
Tandem liber equus, campeque potitas aperto,	3
Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equaram,	
Aut, assuetus aque perfundi fumine noto,	495

Emicat, arrectisque fremit corvicibus alse Luxurians ; luduntque juber per colla, per armos. Obvia cui, Volscorum acle comitante, Camilla Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipeis Desiluit ; quam fota cohors imitata relictia 664 Ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia fatur : Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti. Audeo, et Æneadům promítto occurrere turma, Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra. Me sine prima manu tentare perícula belli : 808 Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et mœnia serva. Turnus ad hæc, oculos horrenda in virgine fixus : O, decus Italiæ virgo ! quas dicere grates, Quasque referre, parem ! sed nunc, est ognia quando Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem. **51** Æneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma Præmisit, quaterent campos ; ipse, ardva montis Pet deserta, jugo superans, adventat ad urbem. Furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvæ, 515 Ut bivias atmato obsidam milite fauces. Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis ; Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmæque Latinæ, Tiburtique manus : ducis et tu concipe curam. Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in procha dietis 526 Hortatur, sociosque duces ; et pergit in hostem. Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi. Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum Urguet utrimque latus; tenuis quo semita ducit, Angustæque ferunt fauces, aditusque maligni. \$25 Hanc super, in speculis, summoque in vertice montis, Planities ignota jacet, tutique recessus; Seu dextrà lævâque vells occurtere pugnæ; Sive instare jugis, et grandia volvere saza.

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X 2

Velocem interes, superis in sedibus, Opina, Unam ex virginibus sociis, sacrâque catervâ, Compellabat, et has tristi Latonia voces Ore dabat : Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla, 598 O virgo ! et nostris nequidquam cingitur armis, Cara mihi ante alias : neque enim novus iste Dianze Venit amor, subitâque animum dulcedine movit. Pulsus ob invidiam regno, viresque superbas, Priverno antiquâ Metabus cum excederet urbe, 540 Infantem, fugiens media inter proslia belli, Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit. Nomine Casmillæ, mutatå parte, Camillam. Ipse, sinu præ se portans, juga longa petebat Solorum nemorum : tela undique sæva premebant, 545 Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci. Ecce! fugæ 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 hæc sententia sedit: Telum immane, manu validâ, quod forte gerebat Bellator, solidum nodis, et robore cocto-Huic natam, libro et silvestri subere clausam, Implicat, atque habilem media circumligat haata; 656 Quam dextra ingenti librans, ita ad æthera 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, que nunc dubiis committitur auris. 560 Dixit ; et adducto contortum hastile lacerto Immittit : sonuere undæ : rapidum super amnem Infelix fugit in jaculo stridente Camilla. At Metabus, magnâ propius jam urgente caterva,

Gramineo, donum Triviæ, de cespite vellit. Non illum tectis ullæ, non monibus, urbes

Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor

Accepere, neque ipse manus feritate dedisset : Pastorum et solis exegit montibus ævum. Hic natam, in dumis, interque horrentia lustra. 570 Armentalis equæ mammis, et lacte ferino, Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris. Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis Institerat, jaculo palmas amavit acuto; Spiculaque ex humero parvæ suspendit, et arcum. 575 Pro crinali auro, pro longæ tegmine pallæ, Tigridis exuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent. Tela manu jam tum tenerâ puerilia torsit, Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habenâ; Strymoniamque gruem, aut album dejecit olorem. 580 Multæ illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres Optavere nurum. Solà contenta Dianà. Æternum telorum, et virginitatis, amorem Intemerata colit. Vellem haud correpta fuisset Militia tali, conata lacessere Teucros: 585 Cara mihi, comitumque foret nunc una mearum. Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urguetur acerbis, Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos, Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna. Hæc cape, et ultricem pharetrå deprome sagittam : -590 Hac, quicumque sacrum violârit vulnere corpus, Tros, Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine pœnas. Post ego nube cavâ miserandæ corpus, et arma Inspoliata, feram tumulo, patriæque reponam. Dixit : at illa, leves cœli delapsa per auras, 595 Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus. At manus interea muris Trojana propinquat,

At manus interea muris i rojana propinquat,Etruscique duces, equitumque exercitus omnis,Compositi numero in turmas.Fremit æquore totoInsultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis,Huc obversus, et huc:turn late ferreus hastisHorret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.Nec non Messapus contra, celeresque Latini,

Et cum fratre Ceras, et virginis als Camilla, Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis 605 Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant ; Adventusque virûm, fremitneque ardescit equorum. Jamque, intra jactum teli progressus, uterque Constiterat : subito erampunt clamore furentesque Exhortantur equos; fundunt simul undique tela, 610 Crebra, mivis ritu, cœlumque obtexitur umbra. Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus, Connixi, incurrant hastis, primique rainam Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum Pectora pectoribus rumpunt. Excussus Aconteus 615 Fulminis in morem, aut tormento ponderis acti, Præcipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras. Extemplo turbatæ acies ; versique Latini Rejiciunt parmas, et equos ad mænia vertunt. Troës agunt : princeps turmas inducit Asilas. 680 Jamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt : Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referentur habenis. Qualis ubi, alterno procurrens gurgite, pontus Nunc ruit ad terram, scopulosque superjacit unda 825 Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam; Nunc rapidus retro, atque æstu revoluta resorbens Saxa, fugit, litusque vado labente relinquit. Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad mænia versos; Bis rejecti, armis, respectant, terga tegentes. 6.17 Tertia sed postquam congressi in prœlia, totas Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir : Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et, sanguine in alto, Armaque corporaque, et, permixti cæde virorum, Semianimes volvuntur equi ; pugna aspera surgit. 635 Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire, Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit. Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque jactat, Vulneris impatiens, arrecto pectore, crura :

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Velvitur ille, encuesue, hami. Catillas Iollan, 649 Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis, Dejicit Herminium : nado cui vertice felva Cæsaries, nudique hameri ; nec vulnera merent : Tantus in arma patet. Latos inic hanta per armes Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfina dolore. 645 Funditur ater ubique cruor : dant femera ferro Certantes, pulchenque petutt per vulnera merem.

At medias inter cuedes excelat Amazon, Unam exserta latus pugnee, pharetrata Camilla : Et nunc lenta manu spargone hastilia denset ; 650 Nunc validam dextrà rapit indefensa bipennem : Aureus ex humero sonat areus, et arma Diane. Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit, Spieula converse fagiontia dirigit arcu. At eircum lectse comites, Larinaque vinge, 665 Tullaque, et, zratam quatiens, Tarpeia, securina, Italides; quas ipsa decus sibi die Camilia Delegit, pacisque bonss, bellique, ministrus : Quales Threiciz, cum fumina Thermodontis Pulsant, et pictis belianter, Amazones, atmis ; Seu circum Hippolyten, seu quam se Martia carra Penthesilea refort, magnoque alulante tumultu-Feminea exoultant hanatis agmina politis.

615

Quem telo primum, quem postzemum, aspera vingo, Dejicis ? ant quet hami morientia compose fumits ? 665 Eunzeum Clytie primum patre : cujus apertum Adversi longă transverberat abiete pectus. Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque ermentam Mandit humum, morieneque suo se in vulnese versat. Tum Lirim, Pagasumque super : quorum alter, habonan, Suffuso revolutus equo, dum celligit, alter, 671 Dum subit, ac dextram labenti tendit inermem, Præcipites pariterque runat. His addit Amastrum Hispotaden ; sequiturque incombens eminus hastă Tereaque, Harpalycumque, et Demophéonta, Chrominque : Quetque emissa mana contersit apicula virge, 676 Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis Ignotis et equo venator lapyge fertur: Cui pellis lates humeros, erepta juvenco, Pugnatori operit; caput ingens oris hiatus 680 Et malæ 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 hæc inimico pectore fatur : 685 Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti ? Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redargnerit. Nomen tamen, haud leve, patrum Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camilla. Protenus Orsilochum, et Buten, duo maxima Teucrûm Corpora : sed Buten adversum cuspide fixit, 691 Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis Lucent, et lævo dependet parma lacerto: Orsilochum, fugiens, magnumque agitata per orbem, Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem; 695 Tun validam perque arma viro, perque ossa, securim, Altior exsurgens, oranti et multa precanti, Congeminat: vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro. Incidit huic, subitoque aspectu territus hæsit Appenninicolæ bellator filius Auni, 700 Hand Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebaat. Isque, ubi se nullo jam cursu evadere pugan

Posse, neque instantem reginam avertere, cernit,

Consilio versare dolos ingressus, et astu,705Incipit hæc: Quid tam egregium, si femina forti705Fidis equo ? dimitte fugam, et te comminus seque705Mecum crede solo, pugnæque accinge pedestri ;Jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem.Dixit: at illa, furens, acrique accensa dolore,710Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armie,710Ense pedes nudo, purâque interrita parmâ.710

210

251

At juvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,Haud mora ; conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,Quadrupedemque citum ferrată calce fatigat.Vane Ligus, frustraque animis elate superbis,715Nequidquam patrias tentâsti lubricus artes ;715Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auao.1000 Hazer fatur virgo ; et pernicibus ignea plantisTransit equum cursu, frenisque adversa prehensis720Quam facile accipiter saxo, sacer ales, ab alto720Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,
Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis :
Tum cruor, et vulsæ labuntur ab æthere plumæ.

Ac non hæc nullis, hominum sator atque deorum, 725 Observans oculis, summo sedet altus Olympo. Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in prœlia sæva Suscitat, et stimulis haud mollibus injicit iras. Ergo inter cædes, cedentiaque agmins, Tarchon Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas, 730 Nomine quemque vocans; reficitque in prœlia pulsos: Quis metus, O nunquam dolituri! O semper inertes! . Tyrrheni ? quæ tanta animis ignavia venit ? Femina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit ? Quo ferrum, quidve hæc gerimus tela irrita dextris ? 735 At non in Venerem segnes, nocturnaque bella; Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, Exspectare dapes, et plenæ pocula mensæ: Hic amor, hoc studium; dum sacra secundus haruspex Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos. 740

Hæc effatus, equum in medios, moriturus et ipse,
Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert;
Dereptumque ab cquo dextrâ complectitur hostem,
Et gremium ante suum, multâ vi concitus, aufert.
Tollitur in cælum clamor; cunctique Latini
745
Convertere oculos. Volat igneus æquore Tarchon,
Arma virumque ferens; tum summå ipsius ab hastå

đ,

ENSIDOB LIB. SI.

Defringit ferrum, et paites rinvatur apertas, Qua vulnes letale forat : contra ille repugnans Sustinet a jugulo dextram, et vith viribus exit. 750 Utque volans alto reptum cum fulva draconem Fort aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus hassit ; Saucius at serpens siauosa volumina versat, Arrectisque herret squamis, et sibilat ore, Arduus insurgens : illa haud winus arguet obunco 755 Luctantem rostro ; simul æthera verberat alis : Haud aliter prædam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti, Mæonidæ incurrent. Tum, fatis debitus, Arruns. Velocem jaculo et multi prior arte Camillam 760 Circuit, et, que sit fortuna facilisme, tentat. Qua se cumque furens medio talla agmine virgo; Hac Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat : Qua victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hosse reportat ; Hac juvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas. 765 Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, enniemque pererrat Undique circuitum; et certam quatit improbus hastam. Forte, sacer Cybelæ, Chloreus, olimque sacerdos, Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis; Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aënis In plumam squamis, auro conserta, tegebat. 770 Ipse, peregrină ferrugine chrus, et ostro, Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu: Aureus ex humeré sonat arcus, et aurea vati Cassida ; tum croceam chlamydemque, sinusque crepantes Carbaseos, faive in nodum collegerat auro, 772 Pictus acu tunicas, et barbara tegmina crurum. Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma Troïa, captive sive ut se ferret in auro, Venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnæ 780 Cæca sequebatur; tetumque incauta per agmen Femineo prædæ, et spoliorum, ardebat amore : Telum ex insidiis quum tandem, tempore capto,

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 Concitat, et superos Arivas sie vote precatur :

 Summe deûm, sancti castos Soractis, Apello,

 Quem primi colimms, cui pissus ardor aceivo

 Pascitur, et modium, freti pistate, per ignem

 Cultores multă preminus vestigia prună ;

 Da, Pater, hoc mostris abelesi dedecus armis,

 Omnipotens.
 Non exuvias, publicive tropecatur

 Virginis, ant apolia ulla, pete : mili cetera laudem

 Facta ferent.
 Hec dira meo dum vulnere pestis

 Pulsa cadat, patrize remetion inglorine urbes.

Audiit, et voti Phebus succedere partem Mente dedit; partem volucres dispersit in auras. 705 Sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam, Annuit oranti : reducem ut patrie alta videret, Non dedit ; inque notos vecem vertere procellie. E'reo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras. Convertere animos acres, oculosque tulere, 800 Cupcti ad reginam Volsei. Nihil ipea nec sure, Nec sonitus, memor, aut venientis ab athere teli ; Hasta sub exsertan donec periata papillam Hassit, virgineumque alte bibit acta creorem. Concurrunt trepidæ comites, demineinque ruentem Suscipiunt. Fugit ante somes exterritus Arruns, Lætitiå, mixtoque meta; nec jam amplius haste Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis, audet. Ac, velut ille, prius quan tela inímica seguantur, Continue in montes were avius abdidit altor, 810 Occiso pastore, lapus, magnove javenco, Conscius audacis facti, caudamque, remulcens, Subjecit pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit : Hand secus ex oculin se tarbidus abstulit Arruns, Contentusque fugă medils se immiscuit armis. 615 Illa manu moriens telum wahit ; west sed inter Ferreus ad costas alto stat volnere macro. Labitur exsanguis; labuntur frigida loto Lumina ; purpureus quondam color era reliquit.

ENBIDOS LIB. XI.

Tum sic exspirans Accam, ex æqualibus unam,820Alkoquitur, fida ante alias que sola Camille,Quitum partiri curas; atque hæc its fatur:Hactenus, Acca soror, potui: nunc vulnus acerbamConficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.Effuge, et hæc Turno mandata novissima perfer:Succedat pugnæ, Trojanosque arceat urbe.Jamque vale!Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,Ad terram non sponte fluens.Tum frigida totoPaullatim exsolvit es corpore, lentaque colla,Et, captum leto, posuit caput, arma relinquens;Vitaque cun gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor Sidera; dejectà crudescit pugna Camillà; Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrûm, Tyrrhenique duces, Euandrique Arcades alæ.

At, Trivize custos, jam dudum in montibus Opes Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnas. 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 desertæ in dumis colvisse 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 inultæ. Nam, quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus, Morte luet meritâ. Fuit ingens monte sub alto Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum 850 Antiqui Laurentis, opacâque ilice tectum : Hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto. Ut vidit lætantem animis, ac vana tumentem ; Cur, inquit, diversus abis ? huc dirige gressum, 855

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ENELDOS LIS. XI.

Huc, periture, veni ; capias ut digna Camillas Præmia. Tune etiam telis moriere Diane? Dixit; et auratâ volucrem Threïssa sagittam Depromsit pharetrâ, cornuque infensa tetendit, Et duxit longe, donec curvata coïrent 860 Inter se capita, et manibus jam tangeret æquis, Lævå aciem ferri, dextrå nervoque papillam. Extemplo teli stridorem, aurasque sonantes. Audiit una Arrans, hæsitque in corpore ferrum. Illum exspirantem socii, atque extrema gementem, 865 Obliti, ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt : Opis ad ætherium pennis aufertur Olympum. Prima fugit, domină amissă, levis ala Camilla : Turbati fugiunt Rutuli; fugit acer Atinas; Disjectique duces, desolatique manipli, 870 Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad mœnia tendunt. Nec quisquam instantes Teucros, letumque ferentes, Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra; Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus, Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campun. Volvitur ad muros, caligine turbidus atrâ, 876 Pulvis; et e speculis, percussæ pectora, matres Femineum clamorem ad cœli sidera tollunt. Qui cursu portas primi irrupere patentes, Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba : 880 Nec miseram effugiunt mortem : sed, limine in ipso, Mœnibus in patriis, atque inter tuta domorum, Confixi, exspirant animas. Pars claudere portas ; Nec sociis aperire viam, nec mœnibus audent Accipere orantes : oriturque miserrima cædes 885 Defendentum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum. Exclusi, ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum, Pars in præcipites fossas, urgente ruina, Volvitur ; immissis pars cæca et concita frenis Arietat in portas, et, duros objice, postes. 890 Ipsæ de muris summo certamine matres,

ENEIDOS LIB. XI.

(Monstrat amor verus patrice), ut videre Camillans, Tela manu trepida jaciant ; ac, robore daro, Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis Præcipites ; primatque mori pro monibus ardent. Interea, Turnum in silvis sævissimus implet Nuntius, et javeni ingentem fert Acca tumultum t Deletas Volscorum acies, cocidinse Camillam, Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marve secundo Omnia corriguisso ; motum jam ad mesnia forri. like furens, (et szva Jovis sic momina poscunt,) Descrit obsessos colles, nemera aspera linquit. Vix e conspecta exierat, camputaque tenebat ; Quum pater Encas, saltus ingressus eperies, Exsuperatque jugun, silvaque evadit epaca. enX Sic ambo ad muros rapidi, totoque ferenter Agmine, neo longie inter se passibus absent : Ac simul Alaces famatites pulvere cumpos Prospexit longe, Laurentiaque agmina vidit ; Et sævum Ænesa agnovit Turnue in armie, 010 Adventunque pedana flattuque audivit equerana. Continuoque ineant pugnas, et proclia sentent ; Ni roseus fosses jam gurgite Phoebus Ibere Tinguat equos, nociemque, die labente, reducat. Considunt castris ante urbem, et monfa vallant.

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P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

TURNUS ut, infractos adverso Marte, Latinos Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci, Se signari oculis ; ultro implacabilis ardet, Attollitque animos. Pœnorum 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 Æneadæ, nec, quæ pepigere, tecusent. Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe fœdus. Aut hâc Dardanium dextră sub Tartara mittam, Desertorem Asiæ (sedeant, spectentque Latini), 15 Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam; Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia conjux.

Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus : O præstans animi juvenis ! quantum ipse feroci Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius æquum est 20 Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casas. Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta Multa manu ; nec non aurumque, animusque, Latino est : Sunt aliæ innuptæ Latio et Laurentibus agris, Nec genus indecores. Sine me hæc, haud molfia fatu, Sublatis aperire tiolis ; simul hoc animo hauri. 28 Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum

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ANEIDOS LIB. XII.

Fas erat, idque omnes divique, hominesque, canebant. Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus, Conjugis et mœstæ lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi : 31 Promissam eripui genero; arma impia sumsi. Ex illo qui me casus, quæ, Turne, sequantur Bella, vides; quantos primus patiare labores. Bis magnâ victi pugnâ, vix urbe tuemur Spes Italas : recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta 33 Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albent. Quo referor toties ? quæ mentem insania mutat ? Si Turno exstincto 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 Longævi, quem nunc mæstum patria Ardea longe Dividit. Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni 45 Flectitur : exsuperat magis, ægrescitque 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, dextrâ 50 Spargimus ; et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis. Longe illi dea mater erit, quæ nube fugacem Femine& tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris. At regina, novâ pugnæ conterrita sorte, Flebat ; et ardentem generum moritura tenebat : 55 Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatæ Tangit honos animum; spes tu nunc una senecta, Tu requies, miseræ; decus imperiumque Latini Te penes ; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit ; Unum oro : desiste manum committere Teucris. 60 Qui te cumque manent isto certamime casus, Et me, Turne, manent. Simul hæc invisa relinquam Lumina, nec generum Ænean captiva videbo.

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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 rabent ubi lilia multa Alba rosà : tales virgo dabat ore colores. Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus. 7Q Ardet in arma magis ; paucisque affatur Amatam : Ne, queso, ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto, Prosequere, in duri certamina Martis cuntom, O mater ! neque enim Turno mora libera mortis. Nuntius hec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno, 75 Haud placitura, refer: Cum primum crastina colo, Puniceis invecta rotis, Aurora rabebit, Non Teucros agat in Rutulos : Teucrûm arma quiescant, Et Rutuli : nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum; Illo quæratur conjux Lavinia campo. 80

Hæc 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 aurige, manibusque lacessunt Pectora plausa cavis, et colla comantia pectuat. Ipse dehinc, auro squalentem alboque orichalco, Circumdat loricam humeris; simul aptat habende Ensemque, clypeumque, et rubræ cornus cristæ: Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti Fecerat, et Stygiå candentem tinxerat undå. Exin, quæ mediis, ingenti annixa columne, Ædibus astabat, validam vi corripit hastam, Actoris Aurunci spolium; quassatque trementem, Vociferans: Nunc, O nunquam frustrata vocatus 95 Hasta meos! nunc tempus adest ; te maximus Actor, Te Turni nunc dextra gerit : da sternere corpus, Loricamque manu validà lacerare revulsam Semiviri Phrygis, et fædare in pulvere crines,

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Vibratos calido ferro, myncháque madentes. 100 His agitur furiis : totoque ardentis ab ere Scintillæ absistunt ; oculis micat acribus ignis : Mugitus veluti cum prime in prœlia taurus Terrificos ciet, alque irasci in cornua tentat, Arboris obnixus trunco ; ventosque lacessit 105 Ictibus, aut sparså ad pugnam proludit arenå. Nec minus interes, maternis savus in armis, Æneas acuit Murtem, et se suscitat irå, Oblato gaudens composi foidere bellum. Tum socios, musstique metum selatur Iuli, 110 Pata docene ; regione jubet response Latino Certa referre vires, et pacis dicere leges. Postera vix summos energebet lumine montes Orta dies, cum primum alto se gurgite tollunt Solis equi, lucemque elatie naribus efflant; 115 Campum ad certamen magne sub monibus urbis Dimensi Rutulique viri, Teucrique, parabant; In medioque foces, et dis communibus aras Gramineas : alii fontemque ignomque ferebant, Velati limo, et verbenà tempera vincti. 120 Procedit legie Ausonidam, pilataque plenis Agmina se fandent portis. Hine Troïus omnis, Tyrrhenusque, ruit variie exercitus armis ; Haud secus instructi ferre, quam ei aspera Martis Pugna vocet. Nec nen mediis ia millibus ipsi 125 Ductores any volitant estregue superbi. Et, genus Assaruci, Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas, Et Messapus, equan domitor, Neptunia proles. Utque, dato signo, spatia in sua quisque recessit, Defigunt telluri hastas, et sonte reclinant. 130 Tum studio offuse, matres, ot valgus inermum, Invalidição senes, turres et tecta domorum Obsedere : alii portis sublimibus astant. At Juno, e summo, qui aunc Albanus habetur, Tum neque numen erst, nec honos, aut gloria, monti, 135

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Prospiciens tumulo, campum aspectabat, et ambas, Laurentum Troumque, acies, urbemque Latini. Extemplo Turni sie est affata sororem, Diva deam, stagnis que, fluminibusque sonoris, Præsidet ; hune illi rex ætheris altus honorem. 140 Jupiter, ereptă pro virginitate, sacravit : Nympha, decus fleviorum, animo gratiasima negro. Scis ut to cunctis unam, quasoumque Latina Magnanimi Jovis ingratam ascendere cubile, Prætulerim, cælique libens in parte lecârim: 145 Disce tuum, ne me iacuses, Juturna, doharem. Qua visa est Fortuna pati, Parcaque sinebant Cedere res Latio, Turnum, et tua menia, tani : Nunc juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis, Parcarumque dies, et vis inimica, propingunt. 190 Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non feders, pope Tu, pro germano si quid presentius audes, Perge ; decet. Forsan miseros molicas enquentar. Viz ea, quum laerimas eculis Juturas profudit; Terque, quaterque, manu pectue percussit honsetum. 144 Non lacrimis hos tempus, ait Saturnia Juno : Accelera ; et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe moni : Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute findus. Anctor ege audendi. Sie exhortata, reliquit Incertam, et tristi turbatam vulnore mentia. 140 Interea reges, ingenti mele Latinus Quadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora eironm Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia eingunt, Solis avi specimen ; bigis it Turaus in albis, Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro. 165 Hinc pater Encas, Romans stirpis origo, Sidereo flagrans clypeo et cœlostibus armis, Et juxta Ascanius, magnæ spes altera Romæ, Procedunt castris : purâque in veste sacerdes Setigeri fætum suis, intensamque bidentem, 170 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 Æneas stricto sic ense precatur : 175 Esto nunc Sol testis, et hæc mihi Terra vocanti. Quam propter tantos potai perferre labores, Et pater omnipotens, et tu, Saturnia conjux, Jam melior, jam, diva, precor; tuque, inclyte Mayora, Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub mupine torques; 180 Fontesque, Fluviosque, voco, queque atheris alti Religio, et que cæruleo sunt numina ponto : Cesserit Ausonio si fore victoria Turno, Convenit, Euandri victos discedere ad urbem; Cedet Iulus agris ; nec post arma ulla rebelles. 185 Encadæ referent, ferrove hæc regna lacessent, Sin mostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem, Ut potius reor, et potius di aumine firment; Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo, Nec mihi regna peto : paribus se legihus amba 100 Invictæ gentes æteras in fædera mittant. Sacra, deosque, dabo : sacer arma Latinus habeto ; Imperium'sollemne socer: mihi mænia Teucri. Constituent, urbique debit Lavinia nomen. Sic prior Æneas ; sequitur sic deinde Latinus, 195 Suspiciens cœlum; tenditque ad sidera dextram; Heec eadem, Ænea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, juro, Latonæque genus duplex, Janumque bifrontem, Vimque deûm infernam, et duri sacraria Ditis; Audiat hæc Gemitor, qui fædera fulmine sancit: 200 Tango aras ; medios ignes, et numina, testor : Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis, nec fædera, rumpet, Quo res cumque cadent : nec me vis ulla volentem Avertet; non, si tellurem effundat in undas. Diluvio miscens, columque in Tartara solvat : 205 Ut sceptrum hoc (dextrå sceptrum nam forte gerebat) Nunquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras.

ÆNEIDOS LIB. XII.

Cum semel in silvis, imo de stirpe recisum, Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro; Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus ære decoro Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis.

Talibus inter se firmabant fædera dictis, Conspectu in medio procerum : tum rite sacratas In flammam jugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.

At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri Jamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu; Tum magis, ut propius cernant non viribas æquis. Adjuvat, incessu tacito progressus, et aram Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus, 220 Tabentesque genze, et juvenili in corpore pallor. Quem aimul ac Juturna soror crebrescere vidit Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda : In medias acies, formam assimulata Camerui, Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternæ 925 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, æqui 280 Non sumus ? En ! omnes, et Troes, et Arcades, hi sunt ; Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno: Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus. He quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris, Succedet famà, vivusque per ora feretur: 235 Nos, patriâ amissâ, dominis parere superbis Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.

Talibus incensa est juvenum sententia diotis Jam magis, atque magis; serpitque per agmina mermur. Ipsi Laurentes mutati, ipsique Latini. 240, Qni sibi jam requiem pugnæ, rebusque salutem, Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, fædusque precantur Infectum, et Turni sortem-miserantur iniquam.

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210

His aliud majus Juturna adjungit, et alto Dat signum ocalo ; que non presentius ullum 245 Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit. Namque volans rubrà fulvus Jovis ales in athrà Litoreas agitabat aves, turbamque sonantem Agminis aligeri ; subito cum, lapsus ad undas, Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis. 250 Arrexere animes Itali, cunctaque voluçres Convertunt clamore fugam, mirabile visu! Ætheraque obscurant pennis, hestemque per auras Facta nube premunt ; donec vi victus, et ipso Pondere, defecit, prædamque ex unguibus ales 255 Projecit fluvio, penitusque in nabila fugit. Tum vere augurium Rutuli clamore salutant, Expediuntque manue : primusque Tolumnius augur. Hoc erat, hoc, votis, inquit, quod seepe petivi; Accipio, agnoscoque deus. 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 prefundo

Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densate catervas, Et regem vobis pagei defendite raptum. 965 **Dixit**; et adverses telum contersit in hostes Procurreas : sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamer, et quane Turbati cunci, calefactaque corda tumultu. Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulchervina fratrum 270 Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crearat Una tot Arcadio conjux Tyrrhena Gylippo; Horum unum, ad medium, teritur, qua sutilis auro Balteus, et laterum juncturas fibula mordet, Egregium formå juvenem, et fulgentibus annis, 275 Fransadigit costas, fulvâque effandit arenâ. At fratres, animesa phalanx, accensaque luctu, Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum Corripiunt, cascique runnat : ques aguaina contra

ANEIDOS LIB. XIL	265
Procurrunt Laurentum ; hinc densi rursus inundant	280
Troës, Agyllinique, et pictis Arcades armis.	
Sic omnes amor unus habet decemere ferro.	
Diripuere aras; it toto turbida cœlo	
Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;	
Craterasque, facosque, forunt. Fugit ipse Latinus,	285
Pulsatos referens, infecto fædere, divos.	
Infrenant alii cuwus, aut corpora saltu	
Subjiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adount.	
Messapus regem, regisque insigne gerentem,	
Tyrrhenum Auleston, avidus confundere fædus,	290
Adverso proterret equo : ruit ille recedens,	
Et miser, oppositis a tergo, involvitur aris	
In caput, inque humeros : at fervidus advolat heatt	
Massapus; teloque, orantem multa, trabali	
Desuper, altus equo, graviter ferit, atque ita fatur:	295
Hoc habet; has melior magnis data victima divis.	
Concurrunt Itali, spoliantque calentia membra.	
Obvius ambustum torrem Corynæus ab ara	
Corripit, et vanianti Ebuso, plagamque ferenti,	
Occupat os flammis : olli ingens barba roluxit,	300
Nidoremque ambusta dadit. Super ipse secutus	
Cæsariem lævå turbati corripit hostis,	
Impressoque ganu nitens, terre applicat ipsum :	
Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podakirius Alaum,	
Pasteren, primâque acié per tela ruentem,	-805
Ense sequens nudo, superimminet : ille securi	
Advensi frantem mediam, mentumque, reductà	
Disjicit; et sparao late rigat arma cruore.	
Olli dura quies oculos, et ferreus urguet	
Sommus; in asternam alauduntur lumina noctem.	31
At pius Ægers dextram tendebat inermem,	
Nudato capite, atque anos clamore vocabat:	
Quo ruitie à queve ista repens discordia surgit ?	
O cohibete ime ! intum jam fædus, et omnes	
Composite leges ; mihi jus concurrere soli ;	315

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Me sinite, atque auferte metus. Ego fædera faxo Firma manu: Turnum debent hæc jaæ mihi sacra. Has inter voces, media inter talia verba, Ecce! viro stridens alie allapsa sagitta est; Incertum, quâ pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta; Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casume, deusne, Attulerit: pressa est insignis gloria facti; Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquara.

Turnus, ut Ænean cedentem ex agmine vidit. Turbatosque duces, subitA spe fervidus, ardet: 395 Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas. Multa virûm volitans dat fortia corpora leto: Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas. 330 Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri Sanguineus Mavors clypeo increpat, atque furentes, Bella movens, immittit equos: illi æquore aperto Ante Notos, Zephyrumque, volant : gemit ultima pulsu Thraca pedum ; circumque atræ Formidinis ora, 225 Iræque, Insidiæque, dei comitatus, aguntur. Talis equos alacer media inter prœlia Tarnus, Fumantes sudore, quatit, miserabile cæsis Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores Sanguineos, mixtâque cruor calcatur arena. 348 Jamque neci Sthenelumque dedit, Thamyrimque, Pholumque.

Hunc congressus et hunc; illum eminus: emisus ansbu Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasus upse Nutrierat Lyciâ, paribusque ornaverat armis, Vel conferre manum, vel equo prevertere ventos. 345

Parte aliâ, media Eumedes in prœlia fertur, Antiqui proles, bello præclara, Doloais; Nomine avum referens, animo manibueque parentem: Qui quondam, castra ut Danaûm speculator adiret, Ausus Pelidæ pretium sibi poscere currus;

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ZURIDOS LAB. XIL

Illum Tydides alio pro takibus ausis Affecit pretio; nec equis aspirat Achillis. Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperte, Ante levi jaculo lengum per inane secutys, Sistit equos bijuges, et curru desilit, atque . 265 Semianimi, lapsoque, supervenit; et, pede collo Impresso, dextræ musronem extorquet, et alto Fulgentem tinguit jugulo ; atque hæc insuper addit : En ! agros, et, quam bello, Trojane, petisti, Hesperiam metire jacens : hæc præmia, qui me 360 Ferro ausi tentare, ferunt ; sic mœnia condunt. Huic comitem Asbuten, conjectà euspide, mittit; Chloreaque, Sybarimque, Daretaque, Thersilochumque; Et, sternacis equi lapsum cervice, Thymoten. Ac, velut Edoni Borece cum spiritus alto 865 Insonat Ægeo, sequiturque ad hitora fluctus ; Qua venti incabuere, fugam dant nubila cœlo: Sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt, Conversæque ruunt acies; fert impetus ipsum, Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem. 370 Non talit instantem Phegeus, animisque frementem : Objecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis Ora citatorum dextrà detornit equorum. Dum trahitur, pendetque jugis, hunc lata retectum Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixa bilicem 875 Loricam, et summum degustat volnere corpus. Ille tamen, clypes objecto, conversus in hostem lbat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebet; Quum rots præcipitem, et procursu concitus axis, Impulit, effundinque solo : Turnunque secutus, 380 Imam inter galeam, summi theracis et oras, Abstalit ense caput, trancumque reliquit arena. Atque, ea dum campis victor dat fanera Turnus, Interea Ænean Mnestheus et fidus Achates

Ascaniusque comes castris statuero cruentum, 385 Alternos longà nitentem cuspide gressus.

ENELDOS SAB. 371.

Sævit, et infractå luctatur arundine telym Eripere, auxilioque viam, que proxime, poscit; Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram Rescindant penitus, seeeque in bella remittant. 390 Jamque aderat, Phoebo ante alios dilectus, Iapis Iasides ; acri quondam cui captus amora Ipse suas artes, sua munera, lætus Apolio Augurium, citharamque, dabat, celeresque esgittas. Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis, 206 Scire potestates herbarum, usumque medeudi, Maluit, et mutas agitare inglorius artes. Stabat, acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam, Æzees, magno juvenum et merentis Inli Concursu lacrimisque immobilis. Ille retorto 460 Paonium in morem senior succinetus amictu, Multa manu medica, Phosbique potentibus herbis, Nequidquam trepidat; nequidquam spicula dextrà Sollicitat, prensatque tenaci forcipe forram. Nulla viam Fortuna regit; nikil anctor Apollo 406 Subvenit; et suvus campis magis, ac magis, horner Crebrescit, propinsque malum est. Jam pulvere cœlum Stare vident ; subsumt equites, et spicula castris Densa cadunt mediia. It tristia ad athera clamer Bellantum juvenum, et duro sub Marte cadentum. 410 Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore, Dictamnum genetrix Cretze carpit ab Ida, Puberibus caulem folijs et flore ognantem Purpureo : non illa feris incegnita capris

Gramina, cum terge volueres hésore sagitta. 415 Hoc Venus, ebscure faciem circumdata nimbo, Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus annem Inficit, occulte medicans; spargitque salabris Ambrosize anccos, et aderiferam penaceam. Fovit es vulnus lymphA lenguerus Ispis, 430 Ignorans: subiteque omnis de compre fagit Quippe dolor; omnis statit into ralaces sanguje.

Jamque, secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta Bxeidit ; atque nove rediere in pristina vires. Arma citi properate viro ! Quid statis ? Ispis 435 Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostens. Non hac humanis opibus, non arte magistrâ, Proveniunt, neque te, Ænes, mes dexters servat : Major agit deus, stque opera ad majora remittit.

Ille, avidus pugnes, suras incluserat airo430Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque corusest.Postquam habilis lateri clypeus, loricaque tergo, est,
Ascanium fusis circum complectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur :
Disce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem ;
Fortuaam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
Defensum dabit, et magna inter premia ducet.
Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit ætas,
Sis memor ; et te, anime repetentem exempla tuorum,
Et pater Æness, et avunculus excitet Hector.430

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extalit ingens, Telum immane manu quatiens : simul agmine denso Antheusque Mnestheusque rount ; omnisque relictis Turba fluit castris : tum casco palvere campus Miscetur, pulsuque pedam 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 agenen aperto. 450 Qualis, ubi ad terras, abrupto sidere, minister It mare per medium : miseris, heu ! præscia longe Horrescunt corda agricelis : dabit ille ruinas Atboribus, stragemque satis ; ruet emnia late : Antevolant, sonitumque ferent ad litora venti. 455 Talis in advenue dactor Rhuteius hostes Agmen agit ; densi cuneis, se quisque, couctis Agglomerant. Forit one gravem Thymbreus Osirim,

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Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates, Ufentemque Gyas: cadit ipse Telannius augur, Prianus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes. Tollitur in cælum clamor, versique vicissian Pulverulenta fugâ Rutuli dant terga per agres. Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti; Nec pede congressos aque, nec tels ferentes, Insequitur: solum denså in caligine Turaum Vestigat lastrans, solum in certamina poscit.

Hoc concussa metu mentem, Jutuma virago Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum Excutit; et, longe lapsum temone, relinquit: 470 Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas, Cuncta gerens, vocemque, et corpus, et arma, Metisci. Nigra velut magnas domini cum divitia zdes Pervolat, et pennis alta atria lustrat, hirundo, Pabula parva legens, nidisque lequacibus escas; 475 Et nunc porticibus vacuis, aunc humida circum Stagna, sonat : similis medios Juturna per hostes Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru : Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic, estentat ovantem : Nec conferre manum patitur : volat avia longe 490 Hand minus Æneas tertos legit obvins orbes, Vestigatque virum, et, disjecta per againa, magnà Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem, Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum; Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit. 485 Hen ! quid agat ? vario nequidquam fluctuat zeta : Diversæque vocant animum in contraria ourse. Huic Messapus, uti lævå duo forte gerebat Lenta, levis cursu, presfixa hastilia ferro, Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu. 490 Substitit Æneas, et se collegit in arma, Poplite subsidens : apicem tamen incita summun Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas. Tum vero assurgunt irm, insidiisque subestos,

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Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referni, 495 Multa Jovem et læsi testatus fæderis aras, Jam tandem invadit medios ; et Marte secundo Terribilis, sævam nullo discrimine cædem Suscitat ; irarumque omnes effundit habenas.

Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine cædes 500 Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos æquore toto Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troïus heros, Expediat ? Tanton placuit concurrere motu, Jupiter, æternå gentes in pace futuras ?

Æneas 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, ensem. Turnus equo dejectum Amycum, fratremque Diorem, Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longå, 510 Hunc mucrone, ferit; curruque abscisa duorum Suspendit capita, et, rorantia sanguine, portat. Ille, Talon, Tanaimque neci, fortemque Cethegum, Tres uno congressu, et mœstum mittit Onyten, Nomen Echionium, matrisque genus Peridia; 515 Hic fratres, Lycià missos et Apollinis agris, Et juvenem exosum nequidquam bella, Menceten, Arcada: piscosæ cui circum flumina Lornæ Are fuerat, pauperque domus ; nec nota potentum Munera; conductăque pater tellure serebat. 520 Ac, velut immissi diversis partibus ignes Arentem in silvam, et virgulta sonantia lauro ; Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis Best sonitum spumosi amnes, et in æquora currunt, Quisque suum populatus iter : non segnius ambo, 525 Æneas Turnusque, ruunt per prælia ; 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

ANEIDOS LIB. XII.

Præcipitem scopulo, atque ingentis turbine saxi, Excutit, effunditque solo : hunc lora et juga subter Provolvere rotze ; crebro super ungula pulsu Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum: Ille ruenti Hyllo, animisque immane frementi, 585 Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet : Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro. Dextera nec tua te, Graiûm fortissime, Creteu, Eripuit Turno ; nec di texere Cupencum, Æneå veniente, sui : dedit obvia ferro 546 Pectora; nec misero clypei mora profuit zrei. Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Æole, campi Oppetere, et late terram consternere tergo; Occidis, Argivæ quem non potuere phalanges Sternere, nec, Prismi regnorum eversor, Achilles; **545** Hic tibi mortis erant mete: domus alta sub Ida, Lyrnessi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum. Totæ adeo conversæ acies, omnesque Latini, Omnes Dardanidæ; Mnestheus, acerque Serestus, Et Messapus equôm domitor, et fortis Asilas, 550 Tuscorumque phalanx, Evandrique Arcades ale. Pro se quisque, viri summå nituntur opom vi : Nec mora, nec requies ; vasto certamine tendunt.

Hic mentem Æneze genetrix pulcherrima misit; Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen 855 Ocius, et subità turbaret clade Latinos. Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum, Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit arbem Immunem tanti belli, atque impune quietam. Continuo pugnæ accendit majoris imago; sød Mnesthea, Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum, Ductores ; tumulumque capit, quo cetera Teucrum Concurrit legio; nec scuta aut spicula densi Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatar : Ne qua meis esto dictis mora : Jupiter hac stat : **5**65 Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.

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Urbem hodie, caussan belli, regna ipsa Latini, Ni frenum accipere, et victi parere, fatentur, Ernam, et æqua solo fumantia culmina ponam. Scilicet exspectem, libeat dum prælia Turno Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus? Hoc caput, O cives ! hæc belli summa nefandi. Ferte faces properi, fædusque reposcite flammis.

Dixerat ; atque, animis pariter certantibus, omnes Dant cuneum ; densâque ad muros mole feruntur. 578 Scalæ improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis. Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trucidant; Ferrum alii torquent, et obumbrant æthera telis. Ipse, inter primos, dextram sub mœnia tendit Æneas, magnåque incusat voce Latinum; :584 Testaturque deos, iterum se ad prælia cogi; Bis jam Italos hostes ; hæc jam altera fædera rumpi. Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives : Urbem alii reserare jubent, et pandere portas Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in mænia regem ; 584 Arma ferunt alii, et pergunt defendere muros : Inclusas ut quum latebroso in pumice pastor Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro; Illæ intus, trepidæ rerum, per cerea castra Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras : MO Volvitur ater odor tectis ; tum murmure cæco Intus saxa sonant : vacuas it fumus ad auras.

Accidit bæc fessis etiam fortuna Latinis, Que totam luctu concussit funditus urbem. Regina, ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem, Incessi muros, igues ad tecta volare, Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni, Infelix puguæ javenem in certamine credit Extinctum ; et, subito mentem turbata dolore, Se causam clamat, crimenque, caputque malorum ; Multaque per mæstum demens effata furorem, Purpareos moritura manu diseindit amictus, Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altă.Quam cladem miseree postquam accepere Latine;Filia prima, manu flavos, Lavinia, crines605Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circumTurba furit : resonant late plangoribus ædes.Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem.Demittunt mentes : it scissă veste Latinus,Conjugis attonitus fatis, urbisque ruinâ,610Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans;Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit anteDardanium Ænean, generumque asciverit ultro,

Interea, extremo bellator in æquore, Turnus Palantes sequitur paucos, jam segnior, atque 615 Jam minus atque minus successu lætus equorum. Attulit hunc illi cæcis terroribus aura Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit aures Confusæ sonus urbis, et illætabile murmur. Hei mihi! quid tanto turbantur mœnia luctu? 620 Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe? Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis : Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci Aurigæ 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 Æneas Italis, et prælia miscet; Et nos sæva manu mittamus funera Teucris : Nec numero inferior, pugnæ nec honore, recedes. 630 Turnus ad hæc; O soror ! et dudum agnovi, quum prima per artem Fædera turbåsti, teque hæc 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 que jam spondet Fortuna salutem? Vidi oculos ante ipse meos, me voce vocantem.

Murranum, que non superat mibi 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 ? dextrâ nec Drancis dicta refellam ? Terga dabo ? et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit ? 645 Usque adcone mori miserum est ? vos O mihi, Manes ! Este boni ; quoniam Superis aversa voluntas. Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ, Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indiguus avorum.

Vix ea fatus erat, medios volat ecce per hostes, 650 Vectus equo spumante, Saces, adversa sagittà · Saucius ora; ruitque implorans nomine Turnum: Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum. Fulminat Æncas 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 quæ sese ad fædera flectat. Præterea regina, tui fidissima, dextrâ Occidit ipsa suâ, lucemque exterrita fugit. 660 Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas Sustentant aciem : circum hos utrimque phalanges Stant densæ, strictisque seges mucronibus horret Ferrea ; tu currum deserto in gramine versas. Obstupuit, varià confusus imagine rerum, 665 Turnus; et obtutu tacito stetit: æstuat ingens Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu, Et Furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.

Ut primum discussæ umbræ, et lux reddita menti, -Ardentes oculorum orbes ad mænia torsit 670 Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem. Ecce autem flammis, inter tabulata volutus, Ad cælum 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 Æneæ; stat, quidquid acerbi est Morte, pati : nec me indecorem, germana, videbis Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem. 680 Dixit : et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis, Perque hostes, per tela, ruit; mæstamque sororem Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit. Ac, veluti, montis saxum de vertice præceps Cum 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 696 Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus auræ; Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore : Parcite jam, Rutuli; et vos tela inhibete, Latini; Quæcumque est Fortuna, mea est; me verius unum Pro vobis fædus luere, et decernere ferro. 695 Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere. At pater Æneas, audito nomine Turni,

Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces; Præcipitatque moras omnes; opera omnia rumpit, Lætitiå exsultans; horrendumque intonat armis: 709 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 Troës, et omnes Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant 705 Mœnia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros; Armaque deposuere humeris. Stupet ipse Latinus, Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis, Inter se coïisse, viros, et cernere ferro. Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt æquore campi, 710

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Procursu rapido, conjectis eminus hastis, Invadunt Martem clypeis, atque ære sonoro. Dat gemitum tellus: tum crebros ensibus ictus Congeminant : fors et virtus miscentur in unum. Ac, velut, ingenti Silâ, summove Taburno, 715 Cum duo conversis inimica in prœlia taori Frontibus incurrant, pavidi cessere magistri; Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque juvencie. Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur ;. Illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent, 720 Cornuaque obnixi infigunt, et sanguine largo Colla, armosque, lavant ; gemitu nemus omne remugit : Non aliter Tros Æneas et Daunius heros Concurrunt clypeis. Ingens fragor æthera complet. Jupiter-ipse duas æquato 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, Exclamant Troës trepidique Latini, Et ferit. 730 Arrectæque 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, præcipitem, quum prima in prælia junctos 735 Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto, Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigæ rapuisse Metisci : Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri, Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Vulcania véntum est, Mortalis mucro, glacios con futilis, ictu 740 Dissiluit : fulva respiendent fragmina arena. Ergo amens diversa fuga petit æquora 'Luraus; Et nunc huc, inde hue, incertos implicat orbes: Undique enim densa Teucri inclusere corona; Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua mœnia cingunt. 745 Nec minus Æriezs, quamquam, tardante sagittå,

ENCIDOS LIB. XH.

Interdum genua impediunt, cursumque recusant, Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urguet : Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus Cervum, aut puniceæ aeptum formidine pennæ, 750 Venator, cursu, canis et latratibus, instat; Ille autem, insidiis et ripå territus altå, Mille fugit, refugitque, vias : at vividus Umber Hæret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenenti Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est. 755 Tuin vero exoritur clamor : ripæque, lacusque, Responsant circa, et cœlum tonat omne tumultu. Ille simul fugiens, Rutulos simul increpat omnes, Nomine quemque vocans ; notumque efflagitat ensem. Æneas mortem contra præsensque 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 Præmia: sed Turni de vitå et sanguine certant. 765

Forte, s'acer 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 Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum 770 Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo. Hic hasta Ænez stabat; huc impetus illam Detulerat, fixam et lenta in 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 Æneadæ 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

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Roboris Æncas. Dum nititur acer, et instat, Rursus in aurigæ faciem mutata Metisci, Procurrit, fratrique ensem des Daunia reddit. 785 Quod Venus audaci Nymphæ indignata licere, Accessit, telumque altá ab radice revellit. Olli sublimes, armis animisque refecti, Hie gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hastå, Assistunt contra, certamine Martis anheli. 790 Junonem interea Rex omnipotentis Olympi Alloquitur, fulvà pugnas de nube tuentem : Quæ jam finis erit, conjux ? quid denique restat ? Indigetem Ænean scis ipsa, et scire fateris, Deberi cœlo, fatisque ad sidera tolli. 795 Quid struis ? aut quâ spe gelidis in nubibus hæres ? Mortalin decuit violari vulnere divum ? Aut ensem (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 curæ Sæpe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent. Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare, vel undis, Trojanos potuisti; infandum accendere bellum, Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenæos : 805 Ulterius tentare veto. Sic Jupiter orsus; Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia vultu: Ista quidem quia nota milii tua, magne, voluntas, Jupiter, et Turnum, et terras, invita reliqui. Nec tu me aëriâ solam nunc sede videres 810 Digna, indigna, pati; sed, flammis cincta, sub ipsa Starem acie, traheremque inimica in prœlia Teucros. Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri Suasi, et pro vità majora audere probavi; Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum : 815 Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Una superstitio superis quæ reddita divis. Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.

Illud te, nullå fati quod lege tenetur, Pro Latio obtestor, pro majestate tuorum: 820 Quum jam connubiis pacem felicibus, esto, Component, quum jam leges, et fædera, jungent ; Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos, Neu Troas fieri jubeas, Teucrosque vocari ; Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem. 825 Sit Latium; sint Albani per sæcula reges; Sit Romana, potens Itala virtute, propago; Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine, Troja. Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor : Es germana Jovis, Saturnique altera proles, ·880 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 æque celebrabit honores. 840 Annuit his Juno, et mentem lætata retorsit. Interea excedit cœlo, nubemque relinquit. His actis, aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat ; Juturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis. Dicuntur geminæ pestes cognomine Diræ, 845 Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megæram Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas. Hæ Jovis ad solium, sævique in limine regis,

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Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes. Harum unam celerem demisit ab æthere summo Jupiter, inque omen Juturnæ occurrere jussit.

Si quando letum horrificum, morbosque, deûm rex

Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus ægris,

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Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur : 855 Non secus ac, nervo per nubem impulsa, sagitta, Armatam sævi 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 parvæ subitam collecta figuram, Que 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 ; clypeumque everberat alis. Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor; Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. At, procul ut Diræ stridorem agnovit, et alas, Infelix crines scindit Juturna solutos. 870 Unguibus ora soror fædans, et pectora pugnis: Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare? Aut quid jam duræ superat mihi ? quâ tibi lucem Arte morer ? talin possum me opponere monstro ? Jam jam linguo acies. Ne me terrete timentem, 875 Obscenæ volucres : alarum verbera nosco. Letalemque sonum; nec fallunt jussa superba Magnanimi Jovis. Hæc pro virginitate reponit? Quo vitam dedit æternam? cur mortis ademta est Conditio ? 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 quæ satis alta dehiscat Terra mihi, Manesque deam demíttat ad imos ! Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu 885 Multa gemens, et se fluvio, dea, condidit alto. Æneas instat contra, telumque coruscat

Ingens, arboreum, et sævo sic pectore fatur: Que nunc definde mora est ? aut quid jam, Turne, retractas ? Non cursu, sævis certandum est comminus armis.

A & 2

ÆNEIDOS LIB. XII.

Verte omnes tete in facies; et contrahe, quidquid Sive animis, sive arte, vales; opta ardua pennis Astra segui, clausumque cavà te condere terrâ. Ille, caput quassans : Non me tua fervida terrent Dicta, ferox; dì me terrent, et Jupiter hostis. 895 Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens, Saxum antiquum, iugens, 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 trepidâ, torquebat in hostem, Altior insurgens, et cursu concitus, heros. Sed nequo currentem se nec cognoscit euntem, Tollentemve manu saxumque 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 ægri 910 Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae Sufficient vires, nec vox aut verba sequentur: Sic Turno, quâcumque viam virtute petivit, Successum des dira negat. Tum pectore sensus Vertuntur varii. Rutulos aspectat, et urbem; 915 Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremiscit : Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, quâ vi tendat in hostem, Nec currus usquam videt, aurigamque sororem. Cunctanti telum Æneas fatale coruscat. Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto 929 Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti

Dissultant crepitus. Volat, atri turbinis instar, Exitium dirum hasta ferens; orasque recludit Loricæ, et clypei extremos septemplicis orbis. 925 Et 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 tuâ. Miseri te si qua parentis Tangere cura potest; oro, fuit et tibi talis Anchises genitor, Dauni miscrere senectæ; Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, 935 Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia conjux: Ulterius ne tende odiis. Stetit acer in armis Æneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit: Et jam, jamque magis, cunctantem flectere sermo 940 Cœperat, infelix humero cum apparuit alto Balteus, et notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri ; victum quem vulnere Turnus Straverat, atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat. Ille, oculis postquam sævi monumenta doloris 945 Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et irà Terribilis: Tune hinc, spoliis indute meorum, Eripiare mihi ? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas Immolat, et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit. Hoc dicens, ferrum adverso sub pectore condit 950 Fervidus : ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

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NOTES.



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NOTES.

BOOK FIRST.

I. THE Poem is called the *Encid* from its hero *Encias*, whose wars in Italy it is designed to commemorate, as well as his final settlement in that country. The closing scenes of the Trojan war, and the wanderings of *Encies* before he reached the shores of Italy, are brought in by way of episode.

II. It would have been more in accordance with the rules of Latin formation if the poet had called his production the *Enčās*, or, as we would say in English, the *Enčad*. Indeed, one ancient manuscript has this very form (*Enčās*, genit. *Enčādos*, &c.). Virgil, however, would seem to have preferred for his poem an appellation that savoured of Grecian origin (*Enčīs*, $Alv\eta t_c$).

III. In many manuscripts the following lines are prefixed to the Æneid :

> Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avenà Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coègi Ut quampis apido parerent arva colono : Gratum opus agricolis : at nunc horrentia Martis

These are meant as an introduction to the poem, and are printed as such in most editions. They are quite unworthy, however, the pen of Virgil, and would appear to have proceeded from some early grammarian, who wanted taste to perceive that the *Arma virunque* case of the Roman poet formed a far more spirited commencement for an epic poem. Virgil here treads in the footsteps of his great master Homer. 1-3. Arms wrumque cano. "I sing of arms and the hero." By arms are here meant the wars that followed the arrival of Æneas in Italy; and by virum, the hero himself. The subject of the entire poem is thus stated in a few words.—Trojæ qui primus ab oris, &c. "Who, an exile (from his country) by fate, was the first that came from the coasts of Troy to Italy and the Lavinian shores." Profugus literally means one who flies forth in the wide world, as Æneas here does in obedience to the decree of destiny.

Primus venit. Antenor, as we learn from verse 242 of this same book, had reached Italy before Æneas, but the latter was the first who had come to those parts of that country where Lavinium was afterward built, and where the foundations were thus laid of the subsequent greatness of Rome.—Laviniaque. Pronounced in scanning as Lavinyaque, four syllables. Consult Metrical Index.

3-4. Multum ille et terris, &cc. "Much was he tossed about both on land and on the deep." With *jactatus* supply est. Terris in the plural alludes to the wanderings of Æneas in many lands.; and the poet here refers to the many hardships encountered by his hero while seeking for the spot where he was fited to become the founder of a new city.

Vi superûm. "By the power of the gods," i. e., by the might and will of the gods. The reference is not, as some think, to Juno alonc, but to all the gods whose intervention at different times forms part of the machinery of the poem.—Memorem iram. "The ever-mindful wrath." Memorem is here commonly rendered "unrelenting," which, though it conveys the sense, does not hit with sufficient exactness the literal meaning of the Latin adjective.

5-7. Multa quoque, &c. "Many things, too, did he suffer in war also," i. e., after he had reached Italy.—Dum conderet urbem. "Until he founded a city," i. e., Lavinium. Dum is generally regarded here as equivalent to donee, and this meaning will answer well enough for the purposes of ordinary translation. The true force of the particle, however, appears more clearly in a fitteral rendering, "while he was founding," i. e., while events were taking such a turn as enabled him eventually to found. Observe, also, the peculiar force of the subjunctive mood in conderst, "until he founded, as is said, or, as early legends tell."—Dess. "His gods," i. e., the gods of his couptry, the Penates of Troy.

Unde. - Whence sprang." Unde here refers to the train of events consequent on the arrival of Æness in Italy, and may therefore be more freely readered "from which events."-Gener Latinum. The popular belief of the Romans was, that Æness united the abovigings whom he found in Italy, and his own followers, into one nation, under the name of *Latini.*—Albanique patres. Not, as Heyne and others think, the senators of Alba, but the line of Alban kings, from whom, as the fathers of his race, Romulus, the founder of Rome, was descended.

8-11. Musa. The Muse of epic poetry. So Homer, whom Virgil here imitates, invokes the Muse at the commencement of both his great poems.—*Causas.* "The causes of all this."—*Quo numine laso*, &c. "In what her divine power being infringed, or smarting with resentment at what." *Quo* is here equivalent to *quo negotio*, or *que ratione*. By the *numcn lasum* the poet refers to the circumstance of Juno's power having been found by that goddess to be inferior to the decrees of fate, in consequence of which the Trojans eventually escaped from her malign influence and settled in Italy; while, on the other hand, the *quidoe dolens* pictures the same goddess to our view as an irritated female, wrought upon by all a woman's feelings, on account of the "spreta injuria forma" (v. 27).

Impulerit. Taken here in the sense of compulerit, "compelled."— Tot volvere casus. "To toil through so many hardships." More freely, "to struggle with so many calamities." Servius, and those with him, who make volvere casus an hypallage for volvi casibus, manage to spoil a very beautiful figure. The hero, while toiling against many a hardship, is compared by the poet to a traveller whose path is impeded by numerous obstacles (fragments of rock, for example), which, by persevering efforts, he is finally enabled to remove or roll from before him.—Tot adire labores. "To confront so many labours," more literally, "to go against (and meet)."

Pictate. The chief trait in the character of Æneas is his "piety," by which is meant his constant respect for the rites and ceremonies of religion, and his unwavering obedience to all the commands of the gods. Homer praises his piety in the Iliad (20, 298), and Virgil would seem to have borrowed the idea from him.—*Tantane.* "Is there so great." Observe the force of the plural in *ira*, as imparting far more energy than the singular could have done, but which cannot be expressed in a translation.

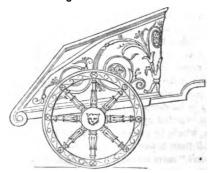
12-14. Fuit. "There was." Implying that it had been subsequently overthrown.—Tyrii tenuers coloni. Alluding to the settloment of Carthage by a colony from Tyre in Phœnicia.—Carthago. Some supply nomine, "by name," but without necessity.—Contra large. "Facing in the distance." Longe refers to the intervening Mediterranean.—Dives opum. "Rich in resources," i. e., in all the elements of national power.—Studiisque asperrima belli. "And very fierce in the eager pursuits of war," i. e., and fiercely warlike

Вв

BOOK FIRST.

15-18. Quam unam. "Which one city." Unus is frequently joined with superlatives, more rarely, as in the present instance, with comparatives.—Coluisse. "To have regarded."—Posthabita Samo. "Even Samos being held in less esteem." More literally, "being regarded after it." The island of Samos, in the Ægean Sea, was famous for its temple and worship of Juno. The goddess Astarte or Astaroth, sometimes styled "the Queen of Heaven," was particularly worshipped at Carthage, and in some of her attributes resembled the Roman Juno. Hence the poet identifies her with this deity. Observe the force of the cæsural pause, in saving the final vowel of Samo from elision.

Hic illius arma, &c. Arms and a chariot are here assigned to Juno, though not properly a warlike goddess. The idea itself, of giving such appendages to Deity, seems borrowed from the habits of the heroic age. The following delineation of a chariot is from an ancient



one preserved in the Vatican.—Hoc regrum des, &c. "The goddess even then strives earnestly, and cherishes the wish that this become a seat of empire for the nations," *i. e.*, a centre of empire, as Rome afterward was.—Jam tum. More freely, "even at this early or remote period," *i. e.*, even in the age of Æneas, and long before the founding of Rome.—Si quā. "If in any way." Supply ratione.

19-22. Sed enim, &c. The particle sed here denotes some opposition or obstacle to what precedes, namely, to the wish of Juno, while enim points to the reason or cause of that opposition. So in Greek $d\lambda\lambda\dot{a}\gamma\dot{a\rho}$. Translate: "But (there was an obstacle to this), for she had heard," &c.—Duci. "Was being derived." The race here alluded to is the Roman.—Olim. "In after ages."—Tyrias arces. By the "Tyrian towers" is meant Carthage, as a city of Tyrian origin.—Verteret. In the sense of everteret.

Hine. "That from this source," i. e., from Trojan blood.—Late regem. "Ruling far and wide." Equivalent to late regnantem. Compare the Homeric evourpeiou.—Excidio Labye. "For the destruction of Libya," i. e., of Carthage. Libya is here used, according to Greek usage, for Africa.—Volvere. "Decreed." The Parces cause the wheel to revolve as they spin the thread of individual, or of national destiny; hence the expression volvere fatum. Such, at least, is the common explanation. For another, and probably better one, consult note on verse 264.

23-25. Id metuens. Dumesnil says, that metuo expresses apprebension of an evil yet distant; timeo of immediate danger. This is incorrect. Timeo is a generic term, signifying "to fear," without regard either to the nature of the object or the extent of the evil. Metuo, on the other hand, implies that a hostile disposition is always dreaded in the person exciting the fear, and that the evil apprehended is great.

Veteris belli. "Of the former war." Vetus and antiquus are often used in speaking of a thing not long passed.—Saturnia. An epithet applied to Juno as the daughter of Saturn. Translate "the Saturnian goddess," or, "the daughter of Saturn." The term Saturnia is commonly regarded as the nominative to arcebat in the 31st line, the intervening part from line 25 to 28 (both inclusive) being taken as a parenthesis. It is much better, however, to view the whole construction as an anacoluthon, the result of poetic feeling. Saturnia will then be the nominative absolute, and arcebat will have the nominative ills understood.

Prime. "Previously." Taken as an adverb, and equivalent to prime, or olim.—Ad Trojam. "At Troy," i. e., near, or under the walks of, Troy.—Caris Argis. "For her beloved Argos," i. e., for her beloved Greeks. Argos (in the plural Argi, -orum), the old capital of the Pelopoanesus, is put here for Greece in general.—Causa irarum, savigue dolores. These are mentioned immediately after.

26-28. Altà mente repostum. "Deeply treasured up." Altà is here used for alte. Literally, "treasured up in her deep mind." Repostum is, by syncope, for repositum.—Judicium Paridis. "The dicision of Paris," i. e., in favour of Venus, and against the claims to superior beauty on the part of berself and Minerva.—Spretæque injuris forma. "And the affront offered to her slighted beauty." Literally, "and the affront of her slighted beauty." Literally, "and the affront of her slighted beauty."—Genus invisum. The whole regal race of Troy, as derived from Dardanus, the son of Jupiter by Electra, danghter of Atlas, was hated by Juno as the adulterous offspring of a rival.—Rapti. "Caught up to the skies."—Honores. Allading to his having been made the cup-bearer of the gods, in place of Hebe. The following cut, from an ancient sarcophagus, represents Ganymede giving drink to the eagle, or bird of Jove, and Hebe, in disgrace, lying upon the ground.

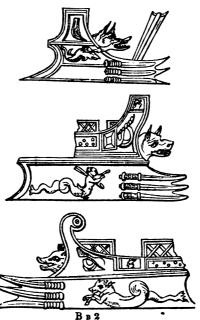


29-33. His accensa super. "Exasperated, moreover, at these things," *i. e.*, not only fearing the overthrow of her favourite city (*id metuens*), and mindful of the former war (veteris belli memor), but also exasperated at the decision of Paris, and the honours bestowed upon Ganymede. Super, therefore, is put for *insuper*.

Equore toto. "Over the whole sea," i. e., the whole surface of the Mediterranean.—Reliquias Danaum, &c. "The remnant saved from the Greeks and the merciless Achilles." More literally, "the leavings of the Greeks," &c. Observe the force of algue here, equivalent, in effect, to "and particularly," Achilles being designated by it as the most prominent of the Greeks in slaughtering the Trojans.—Achillé. An old contracted genitive for Achilléi, from a nominative Achilléus.

Arcebat. "She kept."—Multosque per annos. Their wanderings lasted seven years. — Maria omnia circum. "Around every sca," i. e., over every part of the Mediterranean.—Tanta molis crat. "It was a task of so much arduous toil." Molis here conveys the ides of some vast weight or burden to be moved. 34-35. Vix e conspects, &c. Here commences the action of the poem, in the seventh year of the wanderings of Æneas, and within not many months of its termination. All that it is necessary for the reader to know besides is, as Symmons remarks, thrown into episode and narration; by which management the integrity and roundness of the fable are more perfectly preserved; and from the shorter limits of the action, its impression is the more foreible. Why Æneas was leaving Sicily at this time will be found explained at the close of the third book.—Vela dabant. "Were they spreading their sails." More literally, "were they giving their sails." i. e., to the wind.

Leti. Because now near Italy, the goal of their wanderings.--Et spumes salis, &c. "And with coppered prow were furrowing the foaming brine." More literally, "the foam of the salt sea."-Ruebent. Equivalent here to sulcabant, and taken actively. The waves are upturned, as the earth is by the plough when a furrow is made. Hence it may be more freely rendered "were ploughing."-The following cuts represent three different beaks of ships, taken from antiques



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86-37. *Eternum vulnus.* "Her never-dying resentment against the Trojans."—*Hec secum.* "Thus communed with herself." Supply cogitabat or aiebat.—*Mens incepto*, &co. "For me, vanquished, to desist from my undertaking !" The accusative with the infinitive stands here unconnected, and expresses strong indignation. Grammarians explain it by an ellipsis of *decet*, or *putent*, or something similar. It is far better, however, to regard it as a strong burst of feeling, without any ellipsis at all.

39-41. Quippe vetor fatis l "I am forbidden, forsooth, by the fates !" Bitter irony. No decree of destiny prevented Pallas from punishing those who had offended her. Me, however, the Queen of Heaven, the Fates, it seems, restrain!--*Pallasne scurere classem*, &cc. Minerva brought a violent storm on the fleet of Ajax, son of Oïleus, when returning home, as a punishment for his having violated Cassandra, in the temple and before the very statue of the goddess, on the night when Troy was taken.

Arginum. Not the Greeks in general, but the Locrians, whom Ajax had led against Troy.—Unius ob nosem, &co. "On account of the guilt and infuriated lust of one alone, Ajax, son of Oileus." Furies is equivalent here to furiosam libidinem. The term furie is often applied to crimes of great enormity, unto which the Furies were supposed to prompt the wicked in heart. Compare Book viii., v. 205, "At Caci furies mens effera."

42-45. Ipsa, Jovis rapidum, &c. Minerva is often represented on gems and coins, hurling the thunderbolts of Jove. The following cut, so representing her, is from a silver coin of Antigonus Gonatas, itself copied from an ancient statue.—*Evertique*. "And up-



turned."—Illum. Referring to Ajax.—Transfixo. "Transfixed by the thunderbolt." Hence, according to the highly-wrought imagery of the poet, he breathes forth the lightning's flame.—Scopuloque infixit acuto. According to Macrobius (Sat., v., c. 22), Virgil borrowed the details of this legend from one of the lost plays of Euripides. The source of the fable, however, is found in Homer (Od., iii., 135, and iv., 499, seqq.), except that the latter poet makes Ajax to have perished by the hand of Neptune.

46-49. Que incede. "Who move majestic." Incede is here put poetically for sum. It is also especially applied by the poets to a dignified and majestic carriage, and is therefore selected here to indicate the peculiar gait of the queen of the gods.—Jouis et soror et conjux. An imitation of the Homeric κασιγνήτην άλοχόν τε (Il., xvi., 432).—Tot annos. This expression denotes continuance, whereas tot annis refers merely to interval. The following cut is taken from the Vatican Juno, found in the ruins of Lorium.



Et quisquam numen, &c. "And does any one, after this, adore the divinity of Juno ?" The true reading is here adorat, not adoret. The indicative, in such interrogations, expresses surprise or indigmant feeling; the subjunctive, doubt. The former is used when we wish to show that what we are speaking of is capable of being done, but that we are surprised at its being done; the subjunctive, on the other hand, indicates that we do not believe anything is done. ...Prateren. Equivalent here to post talia, or in posterum, and an swering to the Homeric Exerca.—Imponet. Virgil joins here different tenses, adorat and imponet. But praterea adorat is the same, in fact, as adorabit.—Honorem. "A victim," or " an offering."

51-54. Nimborum in patriam. "Into the native country of storms." Nimbus is, properly, a dark cloud bringing storm or rain.—Locar facta furentibus austris. "Regions pregnant with raging blasts." The southern blasts, which are the fiercest in the Mediterranean, are here put for any blasts.—*Roliam.* The *E*olia here meant is one of the Lipari islands.—*Luctantes ventes*, &c. "Holds in check by his sway the struggling winds," &c.—Ac winclis et carcere, &c. "And curbs them with chains and a prison-house." The prison-house is the vast cave. Vinela (for vincula) figuratively for custodia.

56-59. Celsa arce. "On a lofty rock." The cave that confines the winds is in the bowels of the mountain; while on the rocky summit of the mountain Æolus sits enthroned, like some potentate in his stronghold (arx).—Sceptre tenene. "Holding a firm sceptre." Observe the force of the plural.—Mollitque enimos, &c. "And soothes their feelings, and moderates their wrath," i. e., their feelings enraged at this confinement.

Ni faciat, &c. "Unless he do this, they assuredly, in rapid course, shall bear away with them the seas and lands, ay, and the deep heaven too, and sweep them through the air." The force of output in this sentence is very generally mistaken. The common translation is, "For unless he do this," &c. ; but the very position of quippe shows this to be incorrect. The word in question is equivalent here to certe; and if etymologists be right in tracing a connexion between the Lithuanian pat's (which, among other meanings, has that of the Latin ipse) and the suffixes pote, pte, ppe, &c., in the Latin tongue, quippe here (or, rather, qui-ppe) will be nothing more than qui ipsi; and the whole passage is then the same as, qui ipei venti, ni facial hoc, ferant rapidi secum, &cc., "which very same winds, unless he do this, shall," &c. (Consult Pott, Etymol. Forsch., vol. ii., p. 41.)-The present subjunctive (faciat, ferant, verrant) is here employed instead of the imperfect, in order to impart animation to the sentence, and bring the action described more immediately under the eyes of the reader.

60-64. Molegnque et montes allos. "A mass of lofty mountains." .Iendiadys, for molegnque montium allorum.—Fædere certo premere "How to restrain them by fixed laws."—Jussus. "When ordered so to do," i. e., by Jupiter.

65-68. Namque. Equivalent to the Greek Kai yúp. Translate, "and (well may I address thee), for to thee," &cc. Heyne and oth-

ers make namque here the same as quandoquidem, "since;" its literal meaning, however, as we have given it, is far more spirited.— Et mulcere. "Both to soothe." The expression dedit mulcere is a Greek construction for dedit potestatem mulcendi.—Tyrrhenum æquor. "The surface of the Tuscan Sea." The Trojan fleet, having left Sicily, was now approaching the lower or western coast of Italy. linum in Italiam portans, &c. A beautiful image. Carrying with them all that now remained of Troy, in order to found another Troy beneath Italian skies.

69-70. Incute vin ventis. "Strike (additional) force into thy winds." Ventis is here the dative.—Submersasque obrue puppes. "Sink their ships, and bury them forever beneath the waves." Equivalent to submerge et obrue puppes. The poets, when speaking of two continuous actions, as in the present instance, express the earlier action of the two by the participle. Submergers is merely "to sink" or "submerge;" but obruere is to keep down what is sunken, so that it may never emerge again. Hence the explanatory remark of Perizonius on this passage: "Perfice captam jam submersionem, et porro obrue prorsus puppes jam captas submergi, ne denuo emergant" (ad Sanct. Minere, i, 15, 59).

Aut age diversos. "Or drive them in different directions."—Disice. "Scatter far and wide."—Corpora. "Their corses."

71-75. Sunt miki, &cc. Juno is commonly represented as attended by the Horæ, or Seasons; here, however, she has the Nymphs as hand-maidens.—Præstanti corpore. "Of surpassing loveliness."— Querum, quæ formá, &cc. "Of whom, Deiopea, who is the fairest in form, I will join unto thee in firm wedlock, and will consign her unto thee as thine own." The grammatical construction is as follows: quarum jungam (tibi) stabili connubio, proprianque dicabo, (Deiopeam) quæ Deiopea (est) pulcherrima formá. The common reading is Deiopeam, which makes a much simpler construction, but the weight of MSS. authority, as well as elegant Latinity, is in favour of the form given in our text.

Commutio. To be pronounced here as a quadrisyllable.—Et pulchrá facia/, &c. The whole idea of this offer is borrowed from Homer (I., xiv., 267, seqq.), where Juno promises Pasithea, one of the younger Graces, to Somnus. Virgil deviates from the Homeric myth, however, in representing Æolus as unmarried.—Pulchrá prole. "With a beauteous offspring." There is no need of making this equivalent to pulchra prolis, as Servius insists, or of regarding it, with Thiel, as an ablative absolute.

76-80. Hac contra. "Uttered these words in reply." Supply

dizit.—Taus explorare labor. "It is thy task to inquire and see."— Miki jussa capessere, &c. "It is incumbent on me to execute thy commands." Fas est is equivalent here to officium mean est a Deis miki injunctum.

Tu mihi quodcumque, &c. "Thou procurest for me whatever of sovereignty I here enjoy." More literally, "whatever of sovereignty this may be." We have here a legend borrowed from the earliest schools of philosophy. Juno typifies the AIr; and Æolus owes to her all his power, since the air, when aroused, produces the winds.—Sceptra Jovenque. "My sceptre, and the favour of Jove." Sceptra in the plutal seems here to convey the idea of a sceptre requiring a stout hand to wield, or, in other words, to be wielded over tumultuous subjects.—Nimborum, &c. "The ruler of storm-clouds and tempests."—The following cut, taken from one of Sir W. Hamilton's fictile vases, and representing Æneas followed by Ascanius, and carrying off his father Anchises, who holds the sceptre in his right hand, shows its form as worn by kings. With Æolus, however, the spear is the sceptre.



81-83. Canum converse, &c. "His spear-head being turned around, he smote the hollow mountain on the side," $i. \sigma$, his spear being inverted.—Valut agmins facto. "As if formed in column of march." Literally, "a column of march being formed, as it were." Observe the force of agmen.—Porta. "Egress." More literally, "an outlet."

84-86. Incubuere mari. "They descended with violence upon the sea." The verb is incumbere, not incubare, the former denoting more of action, the latter of rest. The image in the text is derived from the downward and constantly-acting pressure of some heavy body upon another.—Ruunt. "Upturn." Observe the active usage of ruo in this passage, and the employment of the same verb as a neuter in verse 83.—Creder procellus. "Frequent in rainy blasts," z. e., abounding in rain-squalls. "Procella," says Servius, in his comments on this passage, "est via venti cum pluvid."

87-91. Stridor rudentum. "The whistling of the cordage." It is the rudentum sibilus of Pacuvus, as cited by Servius.—Ponto noz incubit atra. "Darkest night sits brooding on the deep." Incubars is here employed, not incumbere, since less of action is indicated.— Poli. "The whole heavens." Observe the force of the single term poli in the plural number, as referring to the heavens on all sides.— Ignibus. "Lightnings."—Presentomque viris, &cc. "And all things threaten instant death to the men," i. e., to Æneas and his followers.

92-93. Solsuntur frigore. "Are relaxed with chilling terror."— Duplices palmas. "Both his hands." Generally considered as equivalent to ambas manus. The strict reference, however, is to what the Latins termed the suping manus (consult $\mathcal{B}n., \text{iii.}, 177$), and the Greeks, $i\pi riagara \chi e \rho i \nu$. (Esch., P. V., 1041.)—Virgil here represents his hero as influenced by fear, but it was the fear of perishing by shipwreck, and, what was still more dreadful, of being thus deprived of the rites of sepulture.

94-98. Refert. "He utters."—O tergue quaterque beati, &c. "O thrice and four times happy they, unto whose lot it fell to encounter death before the eyes of their fathers." Oppetere is here put for mortem oppetere.—Quits contigit. More literally, "unto whom it happened." Contingit generally carries with it the idea of good fortune. Quits is for quibus.—Compare, as regards the commencement of this passage, the language of the Odyssey (v., 806), τρισμάκαρες Δαναοί και τετρώκις οι τότ όλουτο Τροίη έν ευρείη.

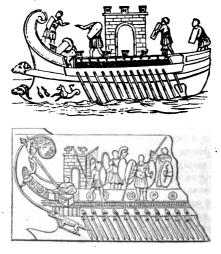
O Danaûm fortissime, &c. Æneas styles Diomed here the bravest of the Greeks, since, having engaged with him in conflict, he was only saved from death by the intervention of his mother Venus. (*Il.*, v., 239, seqq.)—Mene occumbere non poluisse ! "That I could not have fallen !" The accusative with the infinitive is here employed absolutely, to denote strong emotion There is no need whatever, therefore, of supplying oportuit, as some do, or anything equivalent. (Compare note on verse 37.)

99-101. Savus. "Valiant."-Jacct. "Lies slain." The mind of the hero is occupied merely with the idea of Hector's death, and his thoughts carry him back to the moment when the latter still remained on the battle-field, and had not as yet received the rites of sepulture. Achilles is called Æacides, as having been the grandson of Æacus.—Ubi ingens Sarpedon. "Where Sarpedon, vast of size, lies slain." Ingens is here a translation of the Homeric πελώριος. Sarpedon, son of Jove, and King of Lycia, was slain by Patroclus.

Ubi tot Simois, &c. "Where the Simois rolls along so many shields, &c., snatched away beneath its waters." The Simois was a river of Troas, rising in Mount Ida, and falling into the Xanthus or Scamander.

102-107. Talia jactanti. "While thus earnestly exclaiming." Literally, "to him earnestly uttering such things." Heyne makes jactanti the same here as the simple dicenti, while Wunderlich considers it equivalent, rather, to vociferanti. Neither opinion seems correct. The term in question would appear to carry with it the idea of an impassioned manner and of bitter complaint.

Stridens Aquilone procella, &cc. "A blast roaring from the north strikes full against the sail." More literally, "coming full in front, strikes the sail." The blast came in the direction of the prow, or right ahead. Heyne renders adversa by a prorá irruens.—Franguntur remi. The oars on both sides are carried away by the vast billows which now come against the head of the vessel in the direction of the wind.—Tum prora avertit. "Thereupon the prow turns away." Supply sees.—Et undis dat latus. The vessel is now broadside to the wind, the prow having swung around. The following cuts represent the arrangement of the oars, and the form of the prow.



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Noth are from antiques. The first vessel has but one bank of ears, the second two.

Insequitur cumulo, &cc. "A mountain-surge, curling precipicelike, follows in one mass." More literally, "a precipitous mountain of water follows thereupon in one heap."—Hi summo in fluctu, &cc. Heyne makes this passage refer merely to the ship of Æneas, which, while pitching amid the waves, would have one part, the prow, for example, raised on high along with those of the mariners who kept clinging to it, while the other portion, or the stern, would be in a downward direction. Wunderlich, Wagner, and other commentators, however, apply the words to different vessels of the fleet, some elevated on high, others far down, with the waves towering above them. This latter is the more correct opinion.

Hi. "These."—His. "Unto those." Referring to the crews of different vessels. (Consult preceding note.)—Terram sperit. "Discloses the bottom." Poetically said, of course. The meaning in, that they could fancy they almost saw the bottom amid the yawning billows.—Furit æstus arenis. "The boiling waters rage with intermingled sand," i. e., are mixed with sand washed up from the bottom. Wunderlich, however, makes arenis equivalent here to in fundo maris, and refers to Ovid, Met., xi., 499. But the ordinary interpretation, as given by us, is decidedly preferable.

108-110. Tres Notus abreptas, &c. "Three ships, forced away, the south wind whirling drives on hidden rocks."—Tres. Supply news.—Torquet. Equivalent to torquens impellit.—Saxa, socant listi, &c. "Rocks, which, lying in the midst of the waves, the Italian mariners term altars, a vast ridge, on a level with the surface of the sea." The reference is supposed to be to two small rocky islands, called Ægimuri, lying in the sea over against Carthage, and at no great distance from it. The origin of the name cx, given to them by the Italians, is not easy to ascertain. It arose, probably, from their resemblance to the top of an altar, as they appeared just above the waves. Servius, however, says that they were so termed because the Romans and Carthaginians made a treaty there. But Heyne thinks that he confounds the Ægimuri with the Ægates Insule, off Lilybeum in Sicily. The same critic also regards the entire line Saza, socant Itali, &c., as spurious.

111-119. In brevia et syrtes urguet. "Drives upon shoals and guicksands." Servius regards this as a hendiadys for in breves syrtems. There is no allusion here to the Syrtes of ancient geography: the reference is a general one.—Vadis. "On the shallows." —Aggere. "With a bank."—Lycios. The Lycians were among C c the affices of the Trojans, coming not, however, from Lycia property so called, but from a part of Troas, around Zelea, inhabited by Lyci an colonists. After their leader, Pandarus, had been slain by Dio mede, they followed the fortunes of Æneas.

Ipsius ante oculos. "Before the eyes of Æneas himself."—Ingene a vertice pontus. "A vast ocean-wave from above." A vertice is here equivalent to desuper.—Excutitur pronusque magister, dec. "The helmsman is dashed out, and rolled headlong, prone into the waves, but her the surge, driving onward, whirls around thrice in the same place, and the rapid whirlpool swallows up in the deep."

Apparent rari, dcc. "A few appear swimming here and there amid the vast and roaring abyss." More literally, "the men appear swimming here and there."-Gurgite vasto. According to exposed by a gurges, in its primitive meaning, has always reference to the roar of waters.-Arms. Shields, for example, as Heyne remarks, made of osiers and covered over with skins, and hence capable of floating on the waters.-Tabulaque. "And planks."-Per undas. "Are seen scattered over the waves." Supply apparent, from the previous clanse.

120-123. Jam validam, &c. "Now the storm has conquered the stout ship of Ihioneus," &c. The nature of this conquest is explained immediately after by "laxis laterum compagibus," &c.—Et que vectus Abas. "And that in which Abas was borne."—Laxis laterum compagibus," &c. "They all let in the fatal water through the loosened joinings of their sides, and gape on the view with many a chink."—Imbrem. Put for aquem maris, in which usage Virgil follows Ennius and Lucretius, and in which succeeding poets, Statises for example, imitate Virgil.—Inimicum. For exitiosum.

124-127. Magno misceri murmure. "To be disturbed by a loud up roar."—*Emissam.* "To have been sent forth."—*Et imis stagma refusa vadis.* "And the deep calm waters of Ocean to have been thrown upward from the lowest depths." By *stagma* (literally, "standing waters") are here meant the depths of ocean, that remain undisturbed except in the most violent storms.

Graviter commotus. "Deeply incensed." — Alto prospiciene. "Looking forth from the deep." Prospicio conveys the idea of looking far into the distance.—Placidum ceput. "His placid head." There is no contradiction between this and the graviter commotus, since Neptune, though incensed against the winds, was peaceful and benignant towards the Trojans. Besides this, the "placidum ceput" was an habitual characteristic of the sea god. The following cut from an antique in the British Museum, represents the head of Neo tune. The hair rises from the forehead, and then falls down in fakes, as if wet.



128-130. Disjectsm. "Scattered about."—Cælique ruinâ. "And the warfare from on high." A strong, but singular expression. The reference appears to be to the rushing down of the rain and wind, or, in other words, to the violent warfare of the elements, as if the heavens themselves were descending.—Nec lature doli, dcc. "Nor did the wiles and bitter resentment of Juno lie hidden from her brother," *i. e.*, the cause of all this immediately suggested itself to the god of the sea, namely, the wish of Juno to satiate her hatred against the Trojans, an opinion in which he was fully confirmed by the kaowledge of her artful character.—Fratrem. Neptune and Juno were both children of Saturn.

132-126. Tantane vos generis, &c. "Has so presumptuous a reliance on your race possessed you !" *i. e.*, do you dare to act so presumptuous a part through reliance on your origin ! The winds, according to Hesiod (*Thesg.*, 378), were the offspring of Astraus, one of the Titans, and Aurora.—*Meo sine numine.* "Without my authority."—*Miscere.* "To throw into confusion."—*Tantas tollere* moles. "To raise such mountain-waves." Heyne makes *tantas moles* equivalent merely to *tantam rerum perturbationem*, "so great confusion." Wunderlich, however, with whom Wagner agrees, understands with moles the genitive aquarum, which is certainly more spirited.

Quos ego—! "Whom I—!" The sentence is abruptly broken off, and the sea-god checks his wrath. Grammarians term this an aposiopesis, and make *ulciscar* to be understood. Nothing, however, is in fact understood. The god was going to say "Whom I will severely punish," but stops short, and leaves the sentence unfinished, deeming it better to turn his attention to the checking of the tempest.—Post miki non simili, &c. "Ye shall on the next occasion explate your offences to me by a different punishment." More literally, "Ye shall after (this)," &c. Post is used here adverbially. The god means that a repetition of the offence will be noticed by him in a very different manner.

137. Regivestro. "Unto that king of yours." i. e., Æokas.—Now ilk imperium pelagi, &c. Neptune was a god of the first class, and possessed absolute authority over his watery realms, being as independent there as Jove was in his own dominions of the sky. This empire of Ocean had fallen to his share, the world having been divided in this way between the three brothers, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. Æolus, therefore, an inferior deity, was wrong in acting as he had done. His control over the winds was regulated by fixed laws (certo fædere), and he was to let loose the winds only when ordered (jussue) so to do.

Savumque tridentem. "And the stern trident."—Tenet. "Holds beneath his sway."—Immunia saxa. Referring to the rocky island of Æolia.—Vestras, Eure, domos. "The abodes, Eurus, of you and yours," i. e., of you and your fellow-winds. Observe the use of vestras, the plural possessive; not tuas, which would have meant the abode of Eurus alone.—Illá se jactet, &c. "Let Æolus boast his power in that palace." Literally, "boast himself."—Clause carcere. "In the shut up prison-house."

142-145. Dicto citius. "More quickly than what was said," i. e., before he had finished speaking. Not, as Servius says, equivalent to citius quam dici potest, but to antequam orationem finiisset.—Cymothoë. One of the Nereides.—Triton. A sea deity, son of Neptune and Am phitrite. His lower extremities were those of a fish. He is represented in the upper figure of the following cut, blowing on a buccins.



and holding a rudder over his shoulder in his left hand.—Adnixus. "Having exerted each their powerful endeavours." Under the masculine form, this term applies to both Cymothoë and Triton. According to the old punctuation, namely a comma after Cymothoë, and another after adnixus, this latter term referred merely to Triton.—Observe the force of ad in adnixus.

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Ipse. Referring to Neptune.—Vastas aperit syrtes. "Opens the vast sand-banks," i. s., makes a passage for the shipe through the banks of sand in which they had been imbedded by the fury of the waves.—Temperat aquor. "Calms the sea." More literally, "restrains."—Ac veluti, &c. A much-admired simile, in which Neptane, stilling the waves, is compared to a man of piety and worth calming, by the respect which his presence involuntarily causes, the angry billows of an excited multitude.

149-153. Sevit animis. "Rage in feeling." Some supply irâ, but without necessity.—Faces. "Firebrands."—Furor arma ministrat. Virgil has here under his eyes a Roman mob. No citizen was allewed to appear at the Comitia, or even in the city itself, with arms of any kind. Hence the poet, in describing such a tumult, says, "Their fury supplies them with arms." The faces and saza take the place of hasta and gladii.

Pictate grovem ac meritis. "Of great influence by his piety and merits." More literally, "of great weight (of character)."—Ille. The common reading is iste, which Wagner very properly rejects, and substitutes ille. Iste is the pronoun of the second person.

157-161. Quz proxima, &cc. "Strive to reach in their course the shores that are nearest."—Vertuntur. "Turn themselves." Taken with a middle meaning, and equivalent to se vertunt.

Est in seccess longo, &cc. "There is a place at the bottom of a deep recess."—Insula portum, &cc. "An island forms a secure harbour by the interposition of its sides." More literally, "by the opposition of its sides (to the outer waters)." This island, according to the description of the poet, faced the inlet, thus making the latter a secure station for ships, by keeping off the waters of the outer sea.

Quibus omnis ab alto, &c. "Against which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into receding curves." The reference is to the curvature of the broken waves after they have

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been dashed back by some intervening obstacle. Thus Heyne remarks, "Sinuoso flexu fluctus recedunt, solent enim fluctus allisi longo tractu retrorsum acti dissolvi." The common interpretation of this passage makes the water, after the wave has been broken, wash around into the cove. This, however, would hardly form a very secure harbour.

162-165. Hinc styre kinc, &c. "On this side and on that are vast rocks, and twin-like cliffs threaten towards the sky," i. c., raise their threatening heads towards the sky. The poet is now describing the mouth of the inlet, on either side of which are vast beds of rock terminating in lofty cliffs.—Quorum sub vertice, &c. "At the base of which the waters far and wide lie safe and silent." Literally, "beneath the summit of (each of) which." The high cliffs keep off the wind.

Tum silvis scene coruscis, &c. "Then again, crowning the high grounds, is a wall of foliage, formed of waving (light-admitting) forests, while a grove, dark with gloomy shade, hangs threatening over." Desuper has here the force of supra, "above," "on the high grounds." With scens supply est. The term scena, as here employed, forms a theatrical image. In the ancient theatres, the scens was the wall which closed the stage from behind, and which represented a suitable background. Before theatres were erected, the place of this wall was supplied by trees and foliage. Now in Virgil's picture, the background on high is formed of forests, which, as they wave in the wind, allow glimpses of sunlight to penetrate through their branches, for such is the true meaning of corusce here. This line of woods the poet terms scena, comparing it thus with the wall, either of foliage or of stone, that closed the ancient stage. Hence we have ventured to render, or rather paraphrase, scena by "a wall of foliage." The passage, however, is a difficult one, and hardly any two commentators agree about the meaning of it.

166-167. Fronte sub adversd "Beneath the brow (of the heights) as it faces on the view." We are now supposed to be looking towards the bottom or innermost part of the inlet. Here, beneath the brow of the heights, over which the "strum nemus" impends, a cave is seen, facing the view, or full in front.—Scondis pendentibus entrum. "There is a cave amid hanging cliffs."—Vivoque sedilis saxo. "And seats of living rock," i. e., natural rock, formed, not by art, but by the hand of nature.

168-173. Non vincula ulla. "No fastenings." — Unco morsu. "With its crooked fluke." The anchor used by the ancients was for the most part made of iron, and its form, as may be seen from the annexed figure, taken from a coin, resembled that of the modern anchor.



Septem. The fleet originally consisted of twenty. (Compare verse 381.) Of these, three preserved from the rocks, three from the quicksands, and this one in which Æneas himself was embarked, make up the number in the text. Of the others, one had sunk (v. 117). The arrival of the remaining twelve is announced by Venus (v. 299).—Magno tellaris amore. "With an eager longing for the land."—Optatå arená. "The wished-for shore."—Et sale tabentes, &c. "And recline on the beach, their limbs drenched with brine." Tabentes, literally, carries with it the additional idea of limbs more or less enfeebled by long exposure to the action of the water.

175-197. Susceptique. "And received." — Reputques in fomite fermam. "And by a rapid motion kindled a flame amid the fostering fuel." Wagner thinks that the poet alludes here to the mode practised among shepherds at the present day, who, after receiving the fire in the pith of a dry fungous stalk, kindle this into a flame by a rapid vibratory motion. — Tum Cereren corruptam undis, &c. "Then, exhausted by their hardships, they bring out their grain damaged by the waters, and the implements of Ceres, and prepare to scorch with the flames their corn (thus) rescued, and to break it with the stone."

Arms. A general term for the implements of any art. By Ceredis arms are here denoted those that were necessary for converting grain into meal, and then into bread.—Forsi rerum. Supply adverserum.—Torrere. Previous to grinding corn, observes Valpy, it was commonly scorched by our own ancestors: hence the term bran, from breamen, to burn; i. e., the burned part. Before the invention of mills, when reducing the grain to meal was a domestic manufacture, this operation was facilitated by scorching slightly the grain, as in semi-barbarous countries is still the practice; it is afterward pounded, or ground, between two stones, one fixed, the other revolving.

Petit. " Takes in."-Anihos si quem, &c. " If he may see any

Antheus," &c., i. e., any one answering the description of Antheus; any ship like that of Antheus.—Celsis in puppibus, &c. The shields and other armour were commonly placed in the stern.—Navem in conspectu nullam. Supply aspicit, or videt.—Tota armenta. "Whole herds." There were three leaders, each followed by a herd.—Longum agmen. "A lengthened train."—Cornibus arboreis. "With branching antlers."—Volgus. "The common herd."—Et omnem miscet, &c. "And pursuing with his shafts, scatters the whole crowd in confusion throughout the leafy groves."—Et numerum cum navibus, &c. He slays seven, one for each ship.—Trinacrio. The Trojan fleet had been driven into Drepanum in Sicily. (Com pare book ii., 707.) A tradition existed, that in this neighbourhood, Ægestus, a Trojan, whom Virgil names Acestes, had established himself. Æness was received by him a second time. (Compare book v., 36, seeg.)

198-203. O socii, &c. "O my companions, O ye who have endured greater hardships (for we are not unacquainted with previous ills)," &c.—Ants malorum. A Greek construction, row moiv kander. —Vos et Scyllaam rabiem, &c. "You have approached both the rage of Scylla, and the rocks resounding far within," i. e., and the rocks within whose deep caverns is heard the roaring of the waters. (Consult notes on verse 424, seq., book iii.)—Accestis. Contracted from accessistis.—Vee et Cyclopis sand, &c. "You have also made trial of the rocks of the Cyclopes," i. e., you, too, know the rocky ahore where dwell the cruel Cyclopes. (Consult notes on book iii., verses 569, 617, &c.)—Forsan et hac olim, &c. "Perhaps it will delight us hereafter to recall even the present things to mind." Hac refers, not to the "Scyllaem rebiem," nor the "Cyclopis sand," but to their present unhappy condition.

204-207. Per tot discrimina rerum. "Through so many hazardons conjunctures." Literally, "through so many hazards of affairs."— Tendimus in Latium. "We stretch our course towards Latium." With tendimus supply cursum.—Ostendunt. "Point out to us," i. s., through the medium of oracles and auguries.—Fas. "It is the decree of heaven."—Durate. "Be of stout hearts."

208-209. Curisque ingentibus eger, &cc. "And, sick at heart with mighty cares, assumes an appearance of hope in his look, keeps down deep sorrow in his breast." More literally, "feigns hope in his look." Æneas is afraid of discouraging his followers if he show any signs of despondency.

210-215. Illi. "They, on the other hand." Referring to his followers.-Accinguates. "Prepare themselves." Literally, "they

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gird themselves." The poet speaks here according to the customs of his own countrymen. When the Romans wished to engage in any active work, they girded the toga more closely around them, and by this means drew it up more, so as to prevent its interfering with the feet.—Dapibusque futuris. "And for the approaching banquet." Literally, "and for the viands about to be."

Tergors deriptiont, &c. "They tear away the hide from the rules, and lay bare the flesh beneath." Servius rightly explains viscers in this passage by "Quicquid sub corio est." In other words, it is equivalent to carnes.—Pars in frusts scent, &c. An imitation of the Homeric Misrollów r' àpla r' àlla, sal àpp' blolloïste kneupar. (Il, i., 466.)—Trementia. "Still quivering."—Aēns. "Brazen caldrons." In the heroic times flesh was not prepared for food by boiling : these caldrons were merely intended to contain warm water for ablation before partaking of the banquet. This would be in accordance with regular custom.—Flemmasque ministrant. "And supply the flames," i. e., and kindle a blaze beneath them.

Revocant. "They recruit." Literally, "recall."—Implentur seteris Baccki, &cc. "They sate themselves with old wine and fat venison." Implentur is here joined with the genitive by a Greek construction. Verbs of filling, &cc., int Greek take a genitive case. —Ferinæ. Literally, "the flesh of wild animals." Supply carnis.

216-219. Postquam exemta fames, &c. "After their hunger had been taken away by the banquet, and the viands had been removed." Another imitation of Homer : αύταρ, έπει πόσιος και έδητύος έξ έρον Evro. (Il., i., 469.) As regards the expression "mensa remota," consalt note on verse 723 of this book.-Requirunt. "They inquire after." The verb require is here applied, with great beauty, to regret for the absent .-- Seu pinere credant. "Whether they are to behere that they still live."-Extrema pati. "Are now enduring their final lot." A cuphemism, for "are now dead." This mode of speaking was adopted by the ancients in order to avoid the evil omen that might accompany too plain an expression. So, in English, we say "decease," "demise," &cc., instead of "death."-Nec jam examine socatos. "Nor any longer hear when called." An allusion to the custom of calling upon the dead, which was done at the close of the funeral obsequies. The relatives and friends of the deceased called upon him thrice by name, and thrice repeated the word Vale, "Farewell."

220-221. Acris Oronti. "Of the valuant Orontes." Oronti is bere an old form of the genitive for Orontis.—Casum. "The sad fate.".—Cognit section. "Deplores unto himself." Literally, "groans over with himself." 223-226. Et jam finis erat. "And now at length there was an end," i. e., of the "longi sermonis," or, in other words, of their inquiries and laments for their absent friends. — Ethere summo. "From the highest heavens." Literally, "from the summit of the sky."—Despiciens mere pelivolum. "Looking down upon the sea, where many a sail wings its flight." Velivolus properly means "flying with wings," i. e., moving rapidly : here, however, it is used to signify "sailed upon," or "navigable."—Jacentis. "Lying spread beneath his view."

Latos populos. "The outstretched nations." An expression borrowed, as is thought, from Ennius.—Sic vertice cali constitit. "Stood, while thus employed, on the very pinnacle of the sky." Sic is used here, in imitation of the Greek construction with $\delta_{\rm C}$ or eirrer, and appears to be equivalent to sicut erat.—Constitit. Not "stopped," but "stood." The former would have been expressed by substitit. Jupiter is represented as abiding in his dwelling-place in the highest heavens, and as not moving therefrom, but looking down thence upon the earth.

227-228. Jactantem pectors curss. He saw Carthage and Rome in the distant future, and thought of the bloody warfare that was destined to take place between the rival cities, as well as the cruel overthrew of the former.—*Tristior.* "Plunged in more than ordinary sadness." She had been *tristis* since the period of the downfall of Troy; she was now *tristior* at the idea of the perils that encompassed her son.

230-237. Et fulmine terres. "And spreadest terror by thy thunderbolt." The fulmen is here the badge of empire, and the whole expression is much stronger than the ordinary et fulmen geris or jacis would have been.—Quid meus Encas, &c. "What offence o. so great magnitude has my Encas been able to commit against thee! What one have the Trojans! Against whom, after having already suffered so many disasters," &c. Quibus clauditur would be expressed in prose by ut its claudatur. This is imitated from a Greek " idiom of frequent occurrence in the tragic, and sometimes met with even in the prose writers.

Ob Italiam. "On account of Italy." In order to prevent their settling there, and overthrowing, in the course of time, the favourite city of Juno, Carthage. — Certe kinc Romanos, &c. "Surely thou didst promise that from these, hereafter, in revolving years, should the Romans come; that hence should be leaders (springing) from the blood of Teucer recalled to life," &c.; i. e., from the re-established line of Teucer. — Ductores. Rulers over the nations. — Teucri, The affusion is to Tencer, father-in-law of Dardanus, and king over part of Phrygia. He was regarded as one of the founders of the Trojan race.

Omni ditione. "Beneath their sovereign sway." Equivalent to summá potestate.—Que te genitor, &c. "What (new) resolve has changed thee, O father ?" i. e., Why, O father, hast thou changed thy former resolve !—Sententia. Literally, "sentiment," "opinion."

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238-229. Hec equidem occasum, &cc. "With this, indeed, was I wont to find solace for the downfall and sad destruction of Troy." Literally, "was I wont to console the downfall," &cc. We have here a poetical construction, by which, instead of the accusative of the person (solabar me), we have the accusative of the evil itself on account of which consolation is needed. Compare Claudian, "Tali solatar values quests." (Nupt., Hon. et Mar., 46.)—Fatis contraria fue rependens. "Balancing adverse fates with fates (of fairer hue)," i. e., with happier fates to come. She hoped that, the gloomier the present destinies of the Trojans were, the brighter were those that awaited them in the future.

240-244. Ealem fortuna. "The same evil fortune."- Tot casibus "Tossed to and fro by so many calamities."-Antenor poluit, ectos. dc. Antenor, a son of the sister of Priam, led a colony of Heneti from Asia Minor after the fall of Troy, and reached the head waters of the Adriatic. According to some, he founded Patavium, now Padua; a legend which Virgil here adopts .- Illyrices penetrare sinus, &c. "To penetrate in safety the Illyrian bays, and reach the realms of the Liburni far within." Literally, "the inmost realms of the Liburni." The voyage of Antenor up the Adriatic would, of course, be along the coast of Illyricum on the right, and hence he is said to have penetrated the numerous bays or indentations with which that coast abounds. The same verb penetrare, however, takes a different meaning with regna (grammarians call this construction a zougma), and signifies, not "to enter," but "to reach." The territories of the Liburni, an Illyrian race, were far within the Adriatic, and near its head waters.

Tutus. Referring to the absence of all dangers while he was pursuing his route.—*Et fontem superare Timasi.* "And to pass, too, beyond the source of the Timavus." The voyage of Antenor is still continued. He leaves the shores of the Liburni, passes around Histria, and then comes to the River Timavus, by which he sails. The Timavus was a small stream rising not far from the sea. It was said to barst forth from caverns amid the rocks, having in this way nine different fountain-heads or sources, forming, soon after, one stream. As the river rose so near the sea, the poet figuratively elends its source with its mouth, making Antenor pass the former in his course. "It has been well ascertained." says Cramer, "that the name of *Timao* is still preserved by some springs which rise near *S. Giovanni di Carso* and the castle of *Duino*, and form a river, which, after a course of little more than a mile, falls into the Adriatic. The number of these sources seems to vary according to the difference of seasons, which circumstance will account for the various statements which ancient writers have made respecting them."

245-246. Ora. The openings or mouths at the sources of the river.—Montis. The mountain or hill containing the caverns whence the stream issues.—It mare proruptum, &cc. "A bursting sea goes forth, and overwhelms the fields with a roaring ocean." Some, with less spirit, translate this, "it goes forth as a rushing sea," &cc. Others, again, make proruptum the supine, governing mare in the accusative, "It goes forth to break (and drive onward before it) the sea," i. e., to force back the waves of the Adriatic by the impetuosity of its own current. This is Voss's idea, "Geht zu brechen das Meer," but it does not harmonize with the "pelago premit area sonanti."

247-248. Hic tamen. "Here, however." Hic refers, not to the vicinity of the Timavus, but to the coast generally, at the head of the Adriatic. Tamen, in this passage, has a meaning very nearly allied to our "at least," or the Latin saltem. Antenor, at least, founded a city in these regions, remote and barbarous though they were. Æneas, however, after all the splendid promises made to him from oracles and other sources, has not yet been able even to set foot in Italy .- Sedesque Teucrorum. "And a Trojan settlement." -Nomen dedit. The Heneti who accompanied him from Paphlagoaia, became in Italy, by a slight change of name, the Veneti.-Armaque fixit Troïa. "And affixed the Trojan arms (to the temple walls)," i. e., all warfare being now ended, he hung up or consecrated the Trojan arms in the temples as a badge of peace. It was customary with the ancients, when they discontinued any art or calling, to consecrate the instruments connected with it to the deity under whose auspices that art or calling had been pursued.

Nunc placid, &cc. "Now, laid at rest, he sleeps in placid peace." Compositue is, by contraction, for compositue. The verb compone is the technical term employed by the Latin writers in cases like the present. It comprises the laying out of the corpse, the decking of the couch with funereal garlands, and more particularly the gathering of the ashes into the urn. Hence it is equivalent, in some respects,

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to the Greek $\pi e pi \sigma \tau \delta \lambda e w$.—Some commentators make this passage refer, not to the death of Antenor, but to his enjoying a peaceful and happy reign at the time that Venus was speaking. This, however, would make a disagreeable tautology with "armaque fixit," and would destroy, besides, all the force of *nunc*. The ancients regarded a happy and peaceful death (sidewesie) as the true goal of human fairity.

250-263. Nos, the progenies. The goddess here, through a mothor's engenness for his welfare, speaks of herself and her son as having their interests identified.—*Cedi quibus annuis arcan.* "To whom thou promisest the palace of the skies," *i. e.*, a share of heaven. *Encass* was to be defied after death.—*Infandum.* "Oh! wo unutterable!" *Infandum* here and elsewhere alludes to that, the full extent or measure of which cannot be expressed in words.—*Unius.* "Of one," alluding to Juns.—*Navibus amissis.* An intentional exaggeration, in order to add force to her complaints. The same idea barks in "unius of iram."—*Prolimur.* "Are made the victims of secret machinstions." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "per frances persimur; per insidias Junomis calamitatibus veramur."— Longe disjungimur. "Are kept far away."

Homos. "The recompense."—Sic nos in sceptra, &c. "Is it thus that then restorest us to the sceptre of empire ?" More literally, "dost thou replace us in this way for (a wielding of) the sceptre ?"

254-256. Olli. Old form for Illi.—Vultu quo serenat. "With that look by which he calms." There is a zongma lurking here in serenat, "calma the sky, and hushes to repose the tempests."—Oscula liberit nate. "Gently pressed his daughter's lips." A beautiful unage of the verb libo, which, acquiring from its ordinary meaning, "to make a libation," the reference to a part, gets subsequently the signification of "to taste" or "sip." So here, "gently sipped the nectar from his daughter's lips."—Dekiac. To be pronounced as a monosyllable, d'kinc.

257-260. Parce metu, Cytheres. "Spare thy fear, goddess of Cythera."—Metu. An old form of the dative, for metui.—Cytherea. Venus was so called from the island of Cythera, near which she was fabled to have arisen from the sea. Here, however, as elsewhere, there is a blending of legends, the poet styling her the daughter of Jove.—Manent immots, dcc. "The destinies of thy people remain unshaken for thee."—Two is here what the grammarians call "detious ethicus," and is employed in such cases as the present to give to the discourse a touch of feeling or sentiment. It is somewhat analogous in this passage to our expression "let me assure thee."

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Cernes. Emphatic here. "Thou shalt behold."—Lavini. For Levinii. Lavinium was the city which Æneas was destined to found in Italy, and call after the name of his wife Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus.—Sublimemque feres, &cc. "And thou shalt bear on high the valiant Æneas," &cc. By a beautiful image, the mother herself, who is so deeply interested in the fortunes of her son, is to be the immediate agent in effecting his deification after death. The enrolment of a mortal among the gods was termed his speckeosis. The following cut, taken from an ancient agate, is supposed to represent the apotheosis of Germanicus.



261-262. Tibi fabor enim. "For unto thee alone will I declare it." Tibi, as Servius remarks, is here equivalent to tibi soli. Some join tibi in construction with bellum geret, but with much less propriety. --Quando have te cura, &cc. "Since this care continually distresses thee." Quando is here for guandoquidem. Observe, also, the force of re in remordet. Literally, "gnaws thee again and again."

Longius et volvens, &c. "And, causing them to revolve, will set in motion for thee, far in the future, the secrets of the fates." The ancients assigned to periods of time, and the events connected with them, a revolving course, just as we still speak of the *revolution* of events, of *revolving* years, &c. This idea lies at the basis of the present passage, the peculiar force of which has been generally misunderstood. The events of age after age form so many grand cycles, or concentric circles, as it were, each spreading out more widely than the previous one into the vast field of the future. Of these circles Deity is the common centre, and around him, that is, in accordance with his decree, each in its turn revolves. The cycles of the past have performed their allotted motion. The cycle of present events is now revolving ; but Jove, directing the eye of his daughter

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into the distant future, removes the veil that conceals it from all save himself, and causes one of the quiescent circles of after ages, comprising all the grand events of Roman history from Romulus to . Augustus, to move for a time, for her instruction, upon its destined round.—Longius. More literally, "from a farther distance," *i. c.*, than thy unaided vision can extend. The ordinary translation is, "and unrolling farther the secrets of the fates, will declare them unto thee." The idea being supposed to be taken from the unrolling and reading of a scroll or manuscript. This, however, is far inferior.—Volvens movebo. Equivalent, in fact, to volvendo movebo.

264-266. Contundet. "He shall subdue." More literally, "shall bruise," or "shall break the power of."—Moresque viris, &cc. "And shall establish civilization and cities for the men." Mores are here the civilized habits consequent on the introduction of laws; so that Romulus appears now in the light of a lawgiver.—Viris. Alluding to the "Tercees populi," whom he shall have subdued.

Tertia dum Latio, &c. "Until the third summer shall have beheld him reigning in Latium." Æneas was to reign three years after settling in Italy.—Dum. Equivalent here to donce.—Ternaque transterint, &c. "And three winters shall have passed after the Rutuli have been subdued." Literally, "the Rutuli having been subdued." These were the subjects of Turnus, the rival claimant of the hand of Lavinia.—Hiberna. For bience. Supply tempora.

267-271. Cui nunc cognomen Iulo, &cc. "Unto whom the surname of Iulus is now added," i. e., who is now surnamed Iulus. He was the son of Æneas by Creüsa, one of the daughters of Priam. Iulo is put here in the dative by attraction to cui, in imitation of the Greek, instead of the nominative. So Est mihi nomen Joanni, "My name is John," for Est mihi nomen Joannes.—Ilus erat dum, &cc. "He was Ilus, as long as the Trojan state stood (erect) in a kingdom," i. e., he was called Ilus in Troy, before the downfall of that city, having been thus named after one of the old progenitors of the Trojan line. This, of course, is mere poetic fiction, in order to trace, with courtly adulation, a Trojan origin for the Julian line, through the names Iulus and Ilus. Heyne considers the passage in question a spurious one, but it is well defended by Wagner.

Triginta magnos, &c. "Shall fill up with his reign thirty great circles of revolving months," i. c., shall complete thirty years.—Volsendis. Equivalent here to sees moventibus, "rolling themselves onward." It is now pretty generally agreed among grammarians that the participle in dus is, in reality, a present participle of the passive, or, as in the instance before us, of the middle voice.—Regnungus eb sede Levint, &c. "And shall then transfer the kingdom from the settlement of Lavinium, and found and fortify Alba Longa with great

strength." According to mythic history, Ascanius, in the thirtieth year of his reign, removed the seat of government from Lavinium to Alba Longa, having founded the latter city.—Munict. Observe the neugma, or double signification in this verb. It is equivalent here to extruct ac munict.—Multá vi. Referring to both strength of situation and the numbers of the inhabitants.

272-275. Hic. Referring to Alba.—Regnabitur gente Hectored. "There shall be a line of kings of Trojan race." Literally, "it shall be reigned beneath an Hectorean race." The Trojan race is here called Hectorean, in compliment to Hector, the great champion of Troy.—Donse regime secondos, de. "Until a pricetess of royal parentage, Ilia, made a mother by Mars, shall give twin offspring at a birth." Ilia, otherwise called Rhea Silvia, was daughter of Numitor, and mother, by Mars, of Romulus and Remus. She is called secondos here, as having been a vestal virgin. The name Ilia is given her by the poet as an indication of her descent, through Æneas, from a Trojan stem.

Laps fulse sutricis, &c. "Exulting in the tawny covering of a she-wolf, such as his foster-parent was." Alluding to the custom on the part of the ancient herces of arraying themselves in the skins of wild animals, in order to strike more terror into the foe, and of either making a part of the hide answer the purposes of a helmet, or of decking the helmet with it.—Genetricis. Alluding to. the story of the wolf that suckled Romaius and Remus. Virgil does



not mean that this was the hide of that same animal; on the contrary, genetriz is here merely equivalent to "qualis ejus genetriz fueret." The mode of wearing the skins of wild animals in battle is represented in the preceding cut, taken from two small bronzes of very high antiquity.

276-283. Excipiet gentem. "Shall receive the nation beneath his sway," i. e., shall succeed to the throne.—Mavortia mania. "The city of Mars." Romulus, the reputed son of Mars, shall found a warlike city, Rome, sacred to his sire.—Dicetque. "And shall call its people."—Nec metas rerum nec tempora. "Neither limits of power, nor duration of sway." Hence Rome becomes the eternal city, a title appearing often on her coins.—Dedi. Observe the change of tenses in pono and dedi, equivalent, in fact, to "I set no limits of power, because I have given," &c.

Quin aspera Juno. "Nay, the harsh-spirited Juno herself."—Que nunc metu fatigat. "Who now wearies out by the fear that she excites." Metu is here equivalent to metu injiciendo. Juno, in her bitter persecution of the Trojand fills the whole universe with objects of alarm; so alarming, in fact, that even the sea, and earth, end sky, participate in the terror which they excite, and become, at length, quite wearied out with fear. The common interpretation is as follows t "Wearies out, de., through fear," i. e., through fear lest her favourite Carthage fall in after ages, she wearies out heaven, earth, and sea, with her importunities and complaints. This, however, is somewhat tame. — Consilia in melius referet. "Shall change her counsels for the better," i. e., shall cease to persecute the descendants of *Eneas.*—In melius. The preposition in prefixed to adjective, as in the present instance, gives the phrase a kind of adverbial Knee.

Rerus dominue, gentempue togatam. "Lords of the world, and the gowned nation." The toga was the peculiar badge of a Roman, as the pallium was of a Greek. Heyne thinks that the rerum dominue refers to warlike, and the gentem togatam to civic virtues, or the arts of peace. It is much better, however, to suppose that the post meant, by this latter clause, to designate the Romans in a more special manuer by their national costume. Indeed, from the associate related in Suctorius (Octav., 40), Augustus himself would appear to have understood it in this same sense. The follewing suits represent, the first the more ancient, and the second the later mode of weating the toga. They are both from antiques.

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283-285. Sic placitum. "Such is my pleasure," i. e., thus have I willed it. More literally, "thus is it pleasing unto me." The full form is sic placitum est miki --- Veniet lustris labentibus ætas. "A poriod shall come amid gliding years." Lustrum properly denotes a space of five years ; here, however, lustris is used poetically for annie, as taking in a wide range of the future. - Donus Assaraci. " The line of Assaracus." Alluding to the Romans, as the descendants of the Trojans; Assaracus, sou of Tros, having been one of the forefathers of Æneas.-Phikiam, clarasque Mycenas, &c. The conquest of Greece by the Romans is here predicted unto Venus: Phthia, Mycenæ, and Argos, being put collectively for Greece itself. These three names recall the recollection of three of the most powerful enemies of Troy, and are therefore selected for this purpose. Phthia, in Thessaly, was the native region of Achilles; Mycense, in Argolis, was the capital of Agamemnon; and the city of Argos was under the sway of Diomede when the Trojan war broke out. (Compare Æn., vi., 839.)

286-291. Nascetur pulchrá, &cc. "The Trojan Cæsar shall be born, of illustrious origin." The reference is to Augustus, not Julius Cæsar.—Julius. "Called Julius also." Augustus obtained the name of Julius from his adoptive father, Julius Cæsar, who was his uncle by blood. Hence he is called *Trojanus* in the text, as deducing his origin, through the latter, from Æneas and Troy.—Demissum. "Handed down."—Hunc. Still referring to Augustus.—Spoliis Orientis onustum. Alluding to the overthrow of Antony and his

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BOOK FIRST.

Eastern forces (ABn., viii., 678, seqq.), but more especially to the acknowledgment by the Parthians of the power of Augustus.

Secure. "Safe from farther opposition." No power shall then any longer oppose, and even the wrath of Juno shall be appeased.— Vocabitur hic quoque votis. "He too shall be invoked in vows," *i. e.*, he too shall receive the honours of divinity, as well as Æneas. (Compare Georg., i., 48.)—Positis belie. "Wars being laid aside." Alluding to the universal peace that shall mark the greater part of the reign of Augustus.

292-296. Cana Fides. "Hoary Faith," *i. e.*, the Faith of early days, or of the good old times that marked the earlier history of Rome. To the goddess of Faith are here figuratively assigned gray or hoary locks, on account of the reputation for good faith which the Romans attributed to their forefathers.—Vesta. The worship of Vesta was the oldest among the Romans, and therefore peculiarly national (patria religie); hence Vesta is here put for Religion itself. The following cut, taken from the reverse of a bronze coin of Sabina Augusta, represents Vesta seated on a throne, with the Palladium of Rome is her hand.

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Remo cum fratre Quirinus. "Romulus, with his brother Remus." A type of fraternal harmony restored. The whole passage means that Good Faith shall once more prevail, the national Religion be re-established, and concord and brotherly love be the order of the day. All this is to mark the happy reign of Augustus.

Quirinus. A name bestowed by the Roman senate on Romulus, after his disappearance from among men. It was derived from the Sabine curiz, "a spear," and meant "defender," and was particularly applied to the god Janus, as the defender, or combatant, by excellence. Hence the glorious nature of the title when bestowed on Romanus, indicating, as it were, the perpetual defender of the Roman

city. - Belli porta. There is a personification in Belli, the terms properly meaning here the divinity who presides over war. The flusion in the text is to the closing of the Temple of Janua, which was open in war, but shut in peace. During the whole period of Roman history down to the time of Augustus, this temple had been closed only twice : once, during the reign of Numa, and a second time, at the end of the First Punic War. Augustus had the high honour of shutting it the third time. A.U.C. 727, when universa tranquillity had been restored by his sway .- Furor impine. "Im pious Fury." Another personification. - Nodis. Put for cateria The door in front of a temple, as it reached nearly to the ceiling. allowed the worshippers to view from without the entire statue of the divinity, and to observe the rites performed before it. The whole light of the building, moreover, was commonly admitted through the same aperture. These circumstances are illustrated in the following cut, showing the front of a small temple of Jupiter,



taken from an ancient bas-relief. On the two coins that are given opposite, the Temple of Janus is represented as closed.

297-299. Maiá genitum. "Him of Maia born." Mercury is meant, the son of Maia and Jove, and the messenger of his father.—Nove erces. "The newly-erected towers."—Fati nessia. "Ignorant of Fate," i. e., of their destiny. Dido, not aware that the Trojans were

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seeking, in accordance with the decree of fate, a resting-place in Italy, and fearful lest, after landing, they might seize upon her newly-erected city, might have given orders to her subjects to burn the ships of Æneas, and drive the strangers from her territories. Hence the entreaty of Ilioneus (1. 525), "prohibe infandos a navibus ignes." Dido, therefore, did not know that Jupiter had decreed that the Trojans should pass from Africa to Italy, and not settle in Carthage.

301-304. Remigio alarum. "By the oarage of his wings." The waving movement of his pinions is here beautifully compared to the upward and downward motion of the oar, especially when seen in the distance.—Astitit. Observe the beautiful use of the perfect to indicate rapidity of movement: "has taken his stand."—Ponunt ferocise Pani, &c. "The Carthaginians lay aside their fierce hearts," &c. The name Pani indicates the Phoenician origin of the Carthaginians. Indeed, the term Panus is nothing more than \Phioivef itself, adapted to the analogy of the Latin torgue; just as from the Greek $\Phiowincor comes the Latin form Panicus, found in Cato and Varro, and from this the more usual Punicus.$

Volence deo. It is a fine idea on the part of the poet to make Mercury, the god of civilization and human culture, bring about the change of feeling here referred to.—Quietum animum, &cc. "A peaceful disposition and friendly mind."

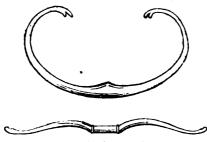
305-309. Volvens. "Revolving." Wunderlich takes this in the sense of "after having revolved," in which opinion Thiel agrees; but Wagner opposes this view of the matter, and considers volvens here equivalent to gui volvebat, not qui volverat.—Ut primum lux alma, dc. "Resolved, as soon as the cheering light of day was afforded, to go forth," &c. Exirc, and the other infinitives after it, are governed by constituit.—Quas vento accesserit, &c. "To try to ascertain to what shores he may have approached with the wind." In construction, quarere is to precede quas oras, &c.—Qui teneant, &cc. "Who may occupy them, whether men or wild beasts, for he sees them to be uncultivated.—Exacta. "The results of his search." Equivalent to exquisits.

310-313. In convexo nemorum, &c. "Beneath a hollow rock, with jutting woods (projecting over), shut in all around by trees and gloomy shades." The fleet was concealed beneath an overarching rock, covered above with thick woods, which, projecting forth, formed a kind of outward curve, and cast a deep shade upon the waters below. They who make convexo here equivalent to concavo, and signifying merely "a recess within the grove," mistake entirely the sense of the passage.—Graditur. "Goes forth."—Comitatus. Used here in a passive sense.—Ackate. Achates, in the Æneid, is the faithful companion of the hero of the poem, just as in Homer, Meriones is the companion of Idomeneus, Sthenelus of Diomede, and Patroclus of Achilles.—Bina manu lato, &c. "Brandishing in his hand two spears with the head of broad iron." Bina is here, by poetic usage, for duo.—Crispans. Referring properly to the rapid and swinging motion of the weapons, as Æneas proceeds.

314-317. Cui mater media, &c. "Unto him his mother, meeting him full in front, presented herself in the middle of a wood." The common prose form would be *tulit scse obviam*, which the metre here forbids.—Os habitumque gerens. "Wearing the mien and attire." Gerens is not put here for habens, as some think, but carries with it the idea of something assumed for a particular occasion, which is not one's own. Hence Servius well remarks : "et bene gerens, non habens, quod geri putantur aliena."

Et virginis arma, &c. "And the arms of a virgin, either a Spartan one, or such as the Thracian Harpalyce wearies out her steeds, and outstrips in fleet course the rapid Hebrus," *i. e.*, " or like the Thracian Harpalyce when she wearies out," &c. The common text has a semicolon after Spartana, and no stop after arma, which will give the following meaning, "and the arms of a Spartan virgin, or such as," &c. This, however, is extremely awkward. We have adopted in its place the punctuation of Wagner, which merely requires vel to be supplied before Spartana. The full expression then will be, " (vel) Spartana (virginis) vel (talis virginis) qualis (est) Threissa Harpalyce (quum) fatigat equos," &c. The comparison with the Spartan virgin has reference merely to her hunting equipments.

Virginis arma. Such, namely, as were light and easy to manage; as, for example, the *kabilem arcum* in verse 318.—Spartanæ. The Spartan virgins were trained by the institutions of Lycurgus to all kinds of manly exercises, but more particularly to hunting and riding. —Equas. The various steeds on which she rides from time to time, in accordance with her Amazonian habits.—Harpelyce. The daughter of Harpelycus, king of Thrace. Her mother having died when she was but a child, her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and innured her to martial exercises and Amazonian habits.— Preservitur. Used here as a dependent verb. The following cuts, taken from antiques, will throw light on the text. The first represents two forms of the bow; the upper, the Scythian or Parthian



bow unstrung, agreeing with the form of that now used by the Tartars, the lower, the ordinary bow, like the one mentioned in the text. The second cut represents the Amazon Disomache standing erect, and an Asiatic archer stooping, with bow and quiver.





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Hobram. The Hebrus was a river of Thrace, and is now called the Maritso.—We have retained the common reading Hebrum, which yests on MSS. authority, instead of adopting Eurum, the emendation of Rutgersius. The principal objection to Hebram is, that this river is by no means a rapid stream. The ancient posts, howwer, induged in great license frequently as regarded streams in far-distant lands, and Virgil might easily assign to the remote Hebrus, of which and its wild country so little was known by the Romans, the character of a rapid stream. Hebrum is also petained and defended by Wagner.

318-319. De more. "According to custom," i. e., the custom of a huntress.—Habilem arcum. "A light, convenient bow," i. e., light to carry, and easy to bend.—Dederatque coman difundere ventis. "And had given her locks to the winds to scatter." The more usual construction would have been, dederatque comam difundendam ventis, "and had given her locks to be scattered by the winds." The infinitive, however, is employed instead of difundendam, by a Greek idiom : Łówkev ἀνέμοις φέρειν, i. e., ѽστε φέρειν.

320-324. Nuda genu. "Naked to the knee." Genu is the accusative, by a Greek idiom. Literally, "naked as to the knee." The allusion is to the short tunic, that was drawn up above the knee, leaving this bare, by means of the girdle. Diana is so represented on ancient coine, and such, too, was the attire of the Spartan virgins. *—Nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.* "And having the flowing folds of her robe girded up into a knot." Literally, "gathered up as to her flowing folds in a knot." The term sinus commonly means the bosom formed by a part of the toga thrown over the left arm across the breast; here, however, it refers to the folds or gatherings of the tunic, lying loosely upon the breast, and secured in their places by a knot in the girdle.

Ac prior, &c. "And, 'Ho! warriors,' she is the first to exclaim, 'tell me if haply you have seen any one of my sisters wandering here."—Juvenes. The term juvenis, among the Romans, was applied to a person up to forty-five, and even fifty years of age. It is commonly rendered here "young men," or "youths," with very little good taste.—Quam. For aliguem.—Succinctan pharetrá, &c. "Girt with a quiver and with the hide of a spotted lynx," i. e., and wearing a lynx's skin secured around the waist by a belt.—Cursum prementem. "Pressing the chase."

325-330. Contra sic orsus. "Thus began in reply." Compare the Greek expression, ἀντίον ἡύδα.—Mihi. "By me." The dative, by a Greek construction, for a me.—O, quam te memorem, δcc. "Oh!

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who shall I say then art, maiden ?" i. c., Oh, how shall I address thee? The full expression is, quam memorem to esse? — Not was hommen somat. "Nor does thy voice sound like that of a human being."—O! dea certe, dot. "Oh! assuredly a goddens (the bister of Phenbus? or one of the race of the nymphs?), be then propitions, and whatever divinity thon mayest be, alleviate our suffering." With Quecumque supply des.—Phabi sorer. From her costume as a huntress he thinks she may, perhaps, be Diana.—Nympharum. Referring to the Dryads, or nymphs of the woods.

381-337. Et quo sub calo, &c. Construe, et doceas sub suo calo. ac .-- Jactemer. "We are still the sport of misfortune." Literally. "we are toesed."-Locorumque. The final syllable que is added to the commencement of the next line by synapheia, gu' crramus,---Nelte tibi, &c. Construe, multe koetia cadet tibi nostrá deztrá ante (tuas) aras .-- Tali honors. Referring to the offer of sacrifice .-- Purpressue alte suras, &c. "And to bind the legs high up with the purple buskin." The cothurnus, or buskin, rose above the middle of the leg so as to surround the calf (sura), and sometimes reached as high as the knees. It was laced in front, and the object in so doing was to make it fit the leg as closely as possible. The skin or leather of which it was made was dyed purple, or of other splendid colours. The cothernus was worn principally by horsemen, hunters, and men of rank and authority. The accompanying woodcut shows two cotherni, from statues in the Museo Pio-Clementino. That on the left hand is from a statue of Diana Saccincta, that on the right from one of the goddess Roma.

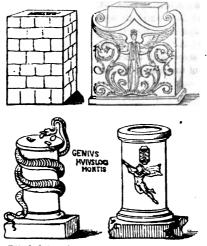


339. Punisa regna. "The Carthaginian realms."—Tyrios et Agenoris urbem. "Tyrians and the city of Agenor," i. e., colonists frem E s Tyre, and the city founded by these. Agenor was an early king of Phoenicia (according to the Greek legends), father of Cadmus, and an ancestor of Dido's. Hence Carthage, founded by one of his descendants, is figuratively called after his name, as if the poet had styled it the city of the Agenoride. — Vides. As Æneas was still in the midst of the forest, and could, of course, see neither people nor city, the words of the text are equivalent, in fact, to "ubi sum Tyris et Agenoris urbs."

Sed fines Libyci, &cc. "But the region itself is Libyan," i. c., the country of which these realms form part is Libya. The term Libya is here used, according to Greek and postic usage, to signify Africa generally.—Genus intractabile belle. "A race unconquerable in war." Literally, "a race unmanageable in war." Genus here refers to Libycs as implied in Libyci. Wagner, however, places a semicolon after Libyci, and refers genus to the Carthaginians, in prospective allusion to their conflicts with the Romans. The emendation is far from being a happy one.

340-342. Imperium Dido, &c. "Dido, having come from the city of Tyre, sways the sovereigaty." Imperium regit is equivalent here to imperium regendo exercet.—Germanum. "Her brother."—Longa est injuria, &co. "Long is the narrative of her injuries; the details are long and intricate. I will therefore merely enumerate the most important particulars." More literally, "the main heads of events." The prose paraphrase, in which the literal force of sed is more apparent, would be "Longa esset narratio, sed rem summatim exponen."— Sychaus. The more correct form of the name. The common text has Sichaus. Observe the first syllable long here in Sychaus, but short in verse 348, and everywhere else. The ancient poets allowed themselves great license in the prosodiacal use of foreign words, "especially proper names, thus : Sicänŭs, Sicänŭs, Sicänŭs, Sicänŭs, Sicănăs; Apülus, Apülia, &cc.

343-345. Ditissimus agri. As the wealth of the Phœnicians did not consist in lands, but arose from commerce, Huet suggests auri here for agri. But Virgil was thinking of his own times and country, and therefore applies what suited those to another land and earlier age.—Miseræ. "On the part of his unhappy spouse." Miseræ Is here the genitive. There is no need whatever of making it the dative, by a Hellenism, for a miserå.—Intactam. "Previously unwedded." Equivalent to eirginem.—Prinisque jugarat ominibus. "And had joined her in her first nuptials." Literally, "with the first omens," *i. e.*, auspices. A part for the whole, the auspices forming so important a feature in the nuptial rites. 345-353. Regna. "The sovereignty." — Scelere ante alios, &c. "More atrocious in wickedness than all other men." Literally, "before all other men." Instead of the ablative, aliis omnibus, we have the accusative with ante by a Greek construction. This is done when a much wider range than ordinary is intended to be expressed.—Quos inter medius, &c. "Between these two there arose fierce enmity."—Ille Sychaum impius, &c. Construe, Ille impius, elque cacus amore suri, securus amorum germana, clam superal ferro Sychaum incautum ante aras.—Impius. Because he slew Sychaus before the very altars.—Aras. Altars were either square or round. Specimens of both kinds are here given from ancient sculptures, &c.



Cacus. "Blinded." — Securus amorum germanæ. "Regardless of the deep love of his sister (for her husband)," i. e., regardless of any violent manifestations of grief which her love for Sychaens might prompt her to exhibit.—Amorum. Observe the force of the plural here.—Et agram mults, &cc. "And, wickedly inventing many a tale, deceived, with empty hope, the heart-sick, loving queen." Literally, " and, bad man, feigning many things," &c. With deliberate wickedness he invented many tales by which to account for the absence of Sychaens, and thus inspired Dido with the vain hope of again beholding her husband.

353-356. Ipsa sed, &c. Construe, sed ipsa imago inhumati conjugis venit (illi, sc. Didoni) in somnis, &c.—In somnis. "As she alept." Literally, " smid her slumbers."—Jahamati. "Unburled," $t. e._{f}$ lying deprived of the rites of burial. The corpse of Sychaus had been conveyed away by the assassin immediately after the deed, and left unburied is some secret spot. This denial of the rites of sepulture increased, according to the ideas of the ancients, the atrocity of the affair; hence, too, the appearance of the ghost of Sychaus to Dido, it being the common belief that the spirits of the departed were unquiet, and wandered about, until they obtained the rites of interment.

Ors modis attellens, &c. "Lifting up a visage wondreus pale." Literally, "lifting up features pale in wonderful ways." Attellens, as here employed, denotes the apparition's slowly rising up on the view of the dreaming Dido.—Crudeles aras, &c. "Disclosed to her the cruel altars, and his bosom pierced by the sword," i. e., showed her in her dreams the altars before which he had been cruelly murdered, &c.—Cacumque domus, &c. "And unfolded to her view all the secret guilt of her relative." Literally, "all the hidden wickedness of the family." Domus here stands for cognati, i. e., fratris.

358-359. Auxilianque via, &c. "And, as aid for her journey, discovers to her ancient treasures in the earth." More freely, "and to aid her on her way," &c.—Rectudit. When the apparition points out to her where the treasures lie hid, it is said itself, in the language of poetry, to bring them out from the bosom of the earth. Hence rectudit tellure is equivalent, in fact, to effodit e tellure.—Ignotum argenti, &c. "An unknown sum of silver and gold." Literally, "an unknown weight," according to the early way of speaking, when the precious metals were weighed, and a regular coinage had not as yet been introduced. The term ignotum means that Dido knew nothing of these treasures until they were revealed to her. Sycheus had concealed them, not through avarice, but in order to keep them from the rapacky of Pygualisn.

361-364. Convenient, quibus, dec. "There assemble (all) unte whom there was either violent batzed, or besu fear, of the tyrant." Supply onnes before quibus. The expression odium crudels, like the Greek ploog daysés, properly means the batzed felt by a cruel mind. Here, however, crudele, like same, atrat, and similar terms elsewhere, is poetically used for magnue or ingens. So, againg-metus seer is here the same as mous volumes, and rafers to a spirit not only influenced by fear, but also in some degree dissparated by haran treatment.

Naves, que forte parate, corrigiunt. "They seize on some ships that happened to be ready "-Portantur even, dec. "The riches of

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the covetous Pygmalion are borne away over the deep." Observe the force of expression in Pygmalionis opes, not treasures belonging to him, but which ne had so deeply and wickedly coveted. -Dux femine facti. "A woman (is) leader in the deed."

365-368. Use nume cornes. "Where thou wilt presently perceive." Burmann defends cornes in this passage, and is followed by Heyne. Wagner, on the other hand, gives cornie, the reading of the Medicean MS., and of many editions, which he makes equivalent here to cornere licet, or cornere potes. We have preferred, however, the ordinary reading, cornes, although Wagner insists that nunc cornes is not correct Latinity for "thou wilt presently perceive."

Mercatique solum, &co. "And purchased as much ground (called Byrsa by them from the name of the deed) as they could enclose with the hide of a bull." According to the common story, Dido, when she came to Africa, purchased of the natives as much ground as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. After making this agreement, she cut the hide into small strips, and enclosed in this way a large extent of territory. Here she built a citadel, which she called Byrsa, from $\beta i\rho oa$, "a kide," in allusion to the nature of the transaction. This whole story, however, is a mere fable of the Greeks. The name of the Carthaginian citadel was derived from, or, rather, was the same with, the Punic term Resra, meaning "a fortification," or "a citadel." The Greeks would seem to have softened down Bases or Boses into Bépoz.—Tergo. Put for tergors.

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369-371. Sed vos qui tandem? "But who, pray, are ye?"—Talibus.—Supply verbis.—Ille. Agreeing with respondit understood.— Ime a pectors. "From the bottom of his breast."

372-374. O Det 1 si primé, &c. "O goddess, if, retracing events from their earliest origin, I proceed (to unfold them to thee), and if there be leisure for thee to listen to the annals of our sufferings, the star of eve will lay the day to rest, the heavens being closed, before I reach the end of my narrative."—Pergam. Supply exponence, or narrare.—Vacat. Supply tibi.—Ante diem clauso, &c. A beautiful image. According to the popular belief, the sun-god, when his daily course was ended, retired to repose. In the language of poetry, Vesper leads him to his rest, and the gates of heaven are closed until the return of another day.—Ante. Equivalent to antequam marrationess mean finiam. For a literal translation, however, it may be rendered by "sooner," or "first."

375-377. Nos Trojá antiquá, ĉoc. Construe, tempestas, forte suá, appulit nos, vectos antiquá Trojá (si forte nomen Troja il per vestras aures), per diversa aquora Labycis oris.—Forte suá. "By its own E z 2 chance," i. e., the chance that usually accompanies a storm. More freely, "in its wonted manner."—Vestrus per surce iit. "Has reached your ears." Laterally, "has gone through your ears." Equivalent to vestrus pervenut ad surce.

378. Raptos ex hoste Penates. "The Penates, snatched away from the midst of the foe." By the Penates are here meant the accret, tutelary divinities of Troy. The following cut, taken from a very curious intaglio, represents Æness embarking with Anchiaes and Ascanius. Anchises bears a small chapel, in which are the Penates.



880-383. Italiam quaro patriam, &c. "I seek Italy, my (true) pative country, and the early home of my race that sprang from supreme Jove." Genus is here equivalent to prosporum sedes, and the whole passage alludes to an early legend, which made Dardanus, who was the son of Jupiter and Electra, and the founder of the Trojan line, to have come originally from Italy. According to the tradition here referred to, Dardanus came first from Corythus in Etruria to Samothrace, and passed thence into Asia Minor, where he settled, and became the stem-father of the Trojan race. The descent of Æneas from this early monarch was as follows : 1. Dardanus (son of Jove); 2. Erichthonius; 3. Tros; 4. Assaracus; 5. Capys; 6. Anchises; 7. Æneas. Hence the hero speaks of Italy as his true native land, and of his lineage as sprung from Jove. We have adopted in the text the punctuation of Wagner, who removes the semicolon which the common editions have after patriam, and inserts et before genue. If we follow the old pointing, the meaning will be "my lineage is from supreme Jove ;" an allusion to his origin, which is brought in very abruptly and awkwardly.

Denis. By poetic usage for decem.—Conscendi. "I embarked on." —Phrygium æquor. The sea that washes the immediate shores of Troas, in allusion to Phrygia Minor.—Data fata secutus. "Having followed the destinies vouchsafed me." More literally, "given unto

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me," i. e., from on high, through the medium of oracles, &co. The proper expression is oraculum dare, or oracula data. Here, however, fata stands, in reality, for oracula. Compare the expression fata Sibyllina, "Sibylline oracles" or "predictions."—Convulsa. "Shattered."

⁴ 384-388. Ignotus, egens. "Unknown (here), destitute," i. e., unknown in this land where I at present am, &c...-Nee plura querentem, &c. "Venus, having suffered him to complain no farther, interrupted him as follows, in the midst of his grief." The expression medio dolore calls back our attention to line 871...-Querentem. The more usual construction would be the infinitive queri..-Quisquis es, haud credo, &c. "Wheever thou art, thou dost not, I am sure, breathe the vital air, hated by the inhabitants of the skies, seeing that thou hast come to the Tyrian city," i. e., thou must certainly be a favourite of heaven, since thou hast been allowed to come to the fair city of Carthage and behold its grandeur and beauty..-Aurus vitales. Virgil always uses aurus in the plural, to denote the atmosphere or air which we breathe..-Qui adveneris. Observe the force of the relative with the subjunctive. The phrase is equivalent to cum adveneris.

390-392. Namque tibi, &c. "For I announce unto thee that thy companions are returned," *i. e.*, I bring thee word of the safe return to harbour of those companions who were separated from thee by the storm.—Ni frustra augurium, &c. "Unless my self-deceiving parents taught me augury in vain." Vani here means deceiving themselves into the belief that they were versed in the art of divination, and could impart it to their child. The figure in the middle of the following illustration is from a most ancient specimen of Etruscan sculpture, and represents an augur with his lituus, or erooked staff. The others are Roman denarii.



393-384. Aspice bis sense, &cc. She shows him a flock of twelve swans, from whose movements she foretells unto him that the twelve missing ships have some, or are now coming, in safety to land.— *Letantes agmine.* "Exulting in a moving line."—*Cycnos.* Venus causes swans to appear to her son, because this bird was sacred to her, and was also of good omen for those who traversed the sea, from its never dipping under water. Hence, an old poet, quoted by Servius, says:

> " Cycmus in auguriis noutie gratissimus ales. Hunc optant semper, quia nunquam mergitur aquâ."

Etheric quos lapsa, &co. "Whom the bird of Jove, having glided from the ethereal region, was (a moment ago) driving in confusion through the open sky."—Jovis ales. The eagle.—Aperto. Because extending widely for the flights of the feathered race.

395-400. Nune terras ordine longo, &c. "Now, in a long train." they seem either to be occupying the ground, or to look down upon it already occupied. Even as they, returning, sport with loud-flapping pinions, and have (now) encompassed the ground with their band, and given forth notes (of joy), so thy vessels, and the youth of thy people," &c. The meaning of this passage has been much contested. Some make captas equivalent to capiendas ; others explain reduces by "returning to the skies." All, however, without exception, read polum instead of colum. This last is a conjecture of Burmann's, which we have ventured to adopt on account of its singular neutness. The key to the whole explanation of the omen is to be found in the application that is made of it to the missing ships of Æneas; and attention to this circumstance would have saved many of the commentators much trouble. The omen, moreover, it must be remembered, does not appear to Encas under one aspect, but in three different points of view. Venus first points to the twelve swans moving along in a straight line (agmine). A moment after, and while she is still speaking, they begin to sink slowly to earth ; and when the goddess utters the words nunc terras ordine longo. &c. a part of them have already alighted (capere terras videntur); the remainder are looking down at those who have alighted (captas jam terras despectare videntur), and are proparing to follow their example. The next moment all are seated on the ground, clustering together (catu cinzere solum), and expressing by their notes the joy they feel at their escape (cantus dedere). So with the twelve ships of Æneas. The storm that scattered them is the eagle from on high: having escaped from this, and shaped their course slowly towards the land, some of them are, at the very moment that

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Venus is speaking, already safe in harbour; the others are entering under full sail, looking at their companions now riding at anchor before their view. The next moment all are in, mutual greetings take place, and cries of joy are heard.

402-405. Dixit et auertens, &cc. "She said, and, turning away, fashed on the view with her rosy neck." We have here one of the marks of divisity, according to ancient ideas, namely, a bright-flashing and roseate hue, the "fusus at candors mixtus rubor" of Cicero. (N. D., i., 27.)-Avertens. Supply se.-Ambrosingue come, &c. "And from her head the ambrosial locks breathed a heavenly odour." A second mark of divinity. The term embrasic is here equivalent to anironic illite, "anointed or perfumed with ambrosia," the immor-• tal unguent of the gods. Compare, as regards the "divinum odorem," the Selov being averue in Euripides, by which Hippolytus recognizes the divinity of Diana. Venus and Diana are generally represented with their hair dressed in the simple style of the young Greek girls, whose hair was parted in front, and conducted round to the back of the head so as to conceal the upper part of the ears. It was then tied in a plain knot at the nape of the neck, or, at other times, though less frequently, at the top of the head. Both these fashions are resresented in the following cut from a bas-relief at Roma.



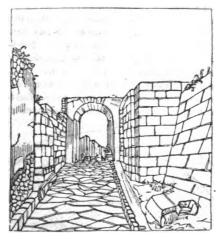
Et vers incesse patuit des. "And in her gait the true goddess was disclosed to the view." Another proof of her divinity appeared in her peculiar gait. The walking of the gods is described by the ancients as a swift, smooth, gliding motion, somewhat like that of a serpent. Heliodorus speaks of the wavy motion of the immortals, not by opening their feet, but with a certain aërial force.—Des. He. In scanning this line, Des is not to be pronounced as a monosyllable, an erroneous opinion entertained by some editors; on the contrary, there is an hiatus after it, although the word ends with a short vowel; and the pause at the end of the sentence prevents the operation of the synalsepha. (Beatley, ad Horat., Od., iii., 14, 11.) 406-410. Tali fugientem, &cc. "Pursued her as she fied with words such as these." "To pursue with words" is the same as "to call after."—Quid natum totics, &cc. "Why dost thou, cruel also, mock thy son so often with untrue appearances !" Venus had often appeared to him before, and as often suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.—*Crudelis quoque*. Implying that Juno was not the only deity cruel to him, since his own mother seemed to court this same charge.—*Veras voces.* "The language of reality," *i. e.*, words spoken in one's proper character, and not under an assumed form. —*Incusst.* "He reproaches her."

411-414. Obscuro gradienets, &cc. "Encompassed them as they moved onward with darkened air," *i. e.*, with a misty cloud, that rendered them invisible. This is in accordance with the usage of Hemer, whose deities thus conceal their favourites from mortal view. — *Et multo nebula*, &cc. "And the goddess poured around them the abundant covering of a mist." Literally, "poured them around with."—*Eos.* A negligent expression. The poets generally avoid the oblique cases of the pronoun *is*, where they are enclitic, or merely signify "him," "them," &cc., and employ them chieffy when orthotone and emphatic.—*Contingere.* "To injure." More literally, "to lay hands upon them."—*Molirine moram.* "Or to cause any delay," *i. e.*, to interpose any obstacle (*moles*) that might occasion delay.

415-417. Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit. "She herself departs on high for Paphos." Vid. Index of Proper Names.—Scdesque revisit, &c. "And with joy revisits her accustomed seats." Lata refers to the delight which the goddess took in her favourite Paphos; not, as some think, to the joy which she felt on account of the safety of her son.—Templum. Supply est.—Centumque Sabao, &c. "And (where) a hundred altars glow with Sabæan incense, and exhale the perfume of freshly-twined garlands." Literally, "breathe with fresh garlands." The altar of the Paphian Venus was never stained with the blood of animal sacrifices. The offerings were flowers and frankincense.—Sabao. The Sabaoi occupied a region in Arabia Felix, whence the best frankincense was obtained.

418-422. Corripuere viam interea, &cc. "Meanwhile they hastened on their way."—Plurimus. "Of lofty height."—Adversasque aspectat, &cc. "And faces from above its confronting towers."— Molem, magalia quondam. "The mass of buildings, formerly (mere) portable huts." We have given magalia here the meaning which Genenius assigns to it, "tuguria Numidarum portatilia, que plaustris circumferebantur," i c., portable huts that were carried about on

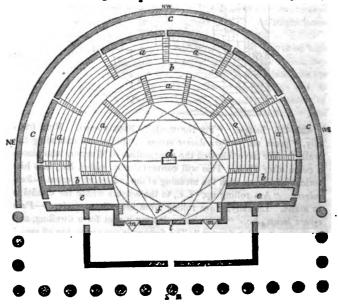
wagons. Servius says that the true form of the word is magaria, not magalia, because magar signified, in Punic, "a villa." This is also maintained by Isidorus, and in modern times has been advocated by Bochart; but it is justly condemned by Gesenius. (*Phan.* Mon., p. 392.)—Strepitumque, &c. "And the bustle, and the paved ways." Strate viarum is a Gracism for stratas vias. The following cut gives a view of a portion of the paved street at the entrance of Pompeii. The upper surface consists of large polygonal blocks of the hardest stone, fitted and jointed with the utmost nicety, se as to present a perfectly even surface, as free from gaps or irregularities as if the whole had been one solid mass.



423-425. Instant. "Ply the work." Supply operi. More literally, "press on."—Pars ducere muros. "Some are extending the walls." We have followed the punctuation of Wagner, who places a colon after Tyrii. This will convert ducere, moliri, &c, into historical infinitives, with the meaning of the indicative present.—Subsolvere. "Are rolling up," i. e., to the heights where the citadel is to stand. Literally, "are rolling from beneath, or under."—Pars optare locum, &cc. "Some are selecting a spot for a dwelling, and enclosing it with a furrow." The furrow is the space dug all round to receive the foundation-stones, and serves, at the same time, to mark out the limits of the new dwelling.

426-429. Jura magistratusque, &c. "They are appointing modes of judicial procedure, and magistrates, and a revered senate." This line comes in very awkwardly between the preceding and subsequent ones, in both of which mention is made of building, &c. Te obviate this difficulty, some translate the present verse as follows : "They are choosing places for courts of justice, and for magistrates, and the revered senate." Such a translation, however, can neves be fairly obtained from the words in question, and it is therefore best to regard the line as a spurious one, an opinion in which mest commentators agree.

Alta theatri fundamenta, &c. "Others are laying the deep foundations of a theatre." Mention of a theatre at Carthage has given rise to objections on the part of some arities. The poet, however, is perfectly excusable. In endeavouring to depict the greatness and splendour of Carthage, he calls in to his aid certain features which belonged more properly to imperial Rome.—Scenis decors alta futuris. "The lofty decorations for future scenes." The following cut will give some idea of the ground plan of an ancient theatre. The semicircular sweep contains the rows of seats. These rows are marked a, and are divided into compartments by one or more broad passages, marked b, running between them, and parallel to the benches. Above the highest row of benches rises a covered portico,



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marked c. In the centre of the orchestra stands the altar of Bacchus, around which the chorus dance. The chorus enter by means of two broad passages, marked c. The stage is marked by the letter f. The scena, or back wall, has three entrances (m, i, m), the central one for royal personages. The ancient theatres had no roofs.

430-436. Qualis apes, &c. "Such toil is theirs, as employs the bees, beneath the rays of the sun, throughout the flowery fields, in the beginning of summer, when they lead forth the grown-up offspring of their race." The grammatical construction is, tais labor est illis, qualis labor exercet apes, &c.—Stipant. "They press close," i. e., stow closely away, or compress into a narrow compass.—Fucce. "The drones." These are the male bees, which, after subserving the purposes of focundation, are driven out by the working-bees.—A prasepibus. "From the hives."—Redolentque thymo, &cc. "And the fragrant and abundant honey is redolent of thyme." Observe the employment of the plural number in mells to denote great abundance.

437-438. O fortunati, &c. Eneas envies them their good fortune in being already occupied with that which he had so long ardently desired in his own case, namely, the building of their city.—Et fasfigis suspicit whis. "And he looks up to the city's topmost towers." A fine touch of nature. He thinks with a sigh of the difference between his present condition and that of the Tyrian colonists, and, while he is thus employed, his eye involuntarily rests on their prond structures already soaring into the sky.—Fastigia. More literally, "the summits." The term properly means the high, elevated, gable end of a building; the peak of the roof.

Sic name fore, &c. "For thus did she indicate that the nation should be illustrious in war, and easy to be supported for ages."

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Some difference of opinion exists among commentators as to the meaning of facilem victu in this passage. Heyne makes victu the ablative of victus, and explains facilem by affluentem. Hence, the meaning, according to his view, will be "abounding in the means of subsistence," *i. e.*, richly supplied with them by a fruitful territory. Wagner, however, whom we have followed, regards victu as the supine of vivo; so that the phrase in question will then be equivalent to "easy to be supported or sustained," *i. e.*, abounding in resources, and easily able, therefore, to maintain its ground. This accords better, moreover, with the nature of the omen. The horse's head was a type of power, indicating that the nation would be a warlike one, and acquire extensive possessions and resources by the force of arms.

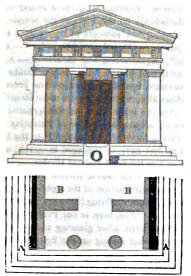
446-447. Sidonia Dido. "Sidonian Dido." So called from Sidon, one of the cities of Phœnicia, older even than Tyre. The term is therefore equivalent here to "Phœnician." — Condebat. "Was building." We would expect here condiderat, "had built;" but condebat, perhaps, indicates that some part of the structure still remained unfinished.—Et numine divæ. "And with the presence of the goddess." Servius, whom Heyne follows, makes this refer to the statue of the goddess, formed of gold or some other precious material. It would rather seem to allude to the peculiar sanctity of the place, and to the belief that the temple was honoured occasionally by the immediate presence of the divinity worshipped in it.

448-449. Ærea cui gradibus, &cc. "For which a brazen threshold rose on steps, and door-posts of brass connected with this; (for which) the hinge creaked unto brazen doors." Both limins and trabes refer to surgebant, and the literal meaning of nexague are trabes is, "and beams bound (unto it) with brass." We still, in speaking of ancient works of art, employ the terms "brass" and "brazen," and the custom has been followed by us in the present case. It is, however, an incorrect mode of speaking, and calculated to mislead. Brass, as we use the term in modern times, is a combination of copper and zinc, whereas the specimens of ancient objects formed of the material termed as, are found, upon analysis, to contain no zinc, but, with very limited exceptions, to be composed entirely of copper and tim. To this mixture the appellation of bronze is now exclusively given by artists and founders, and ought, in strictness, to be used by us also in speaking of ancient works.

Limina. The threshold was, with the ancients, an object of superstitious reverence, and it was thought unfortunate to tread on it with the left foot. On this account, the steps leading into a temple

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were of an uneven number, because the worshipper, after placing his right foot on the bottom step, would then place the same foot on the threshold also. Of this an example is presented in the following cut.



Nexaque. The line ends with nexa, and que is joined to the succeeding verse by synapheia.—Cardo. The Greeks and Romans used hinges exactly like those now in common use. The following cut exhibits four Roman hinges of bronze, now preserved in the British Museum.



dere rebus. "And to have a better confidence in his fallen fortunes." -Dum, que fortuna sit urbi, &cc. "While he gaues with wonder at what is the fortune of the city, and at the skill of the artists, compared one with the other, and the elaborate finish of their works." -Operumque laborem. Equivalent to opera affabre elaborata.-Videt Iliacas, &c. He beholds on the walls of the temple certain paintings, seven in number, the subjects of which were taken from the tale of the Trojan war.-Ex ordine. "In order."-Atridas. "The sons of Atreus." Agamemnon and Menelaus. - Savum ambobus. "Bitterly hostile to both parties," i. e., to the Atridæ and to Priam. Achilles was incensed against Agamemnon on account of Briseïs, and with Menelaus also, whose interests were identified with those of his brother. On the other hand, he was irritated against Priam and the Trojans on account of the loss of Patroclus. The allusion in the case of Priam, however, is principally to the harsh reception which Achilles at first gave to the aged monarch, when the latter , came to beg from him the dead body of Hector.

459-465. Constitit. "He stood (rooted to the ground)," i. e., amazed at the unexpected nature of the sight.—Nostri non plene laboris. "Is not full of our suffering !" i. e., of the story of our sufferings.—En Priamus ! "See, here is our Priam !" A fine touch of nature. The Trojan hero, after glancing rapidly at other objects, dwells with true national feeling on the figure of the aged Priam, and on his many virtues.

Sunt hic cliam, &co. "Even here has praiseworthy conduct its own reward, (even here) are there tears for misfortunes, and human affairs exert a touching influence on the heart." Literally, "touch the mind."—Hac fama. "This fame of ours," i. e., of our achievements and sufferings.—Inani picturá. "With the empty painting." Inanis here means "empty," or "unreal," in so far as the figures were not the objects themselves.—Flumine. "Flood (of tears)." The pictures on the walls of the Carthaginian temple are conceived, says Symmons, in the happiest humour of poetic invention ; and the hint of them is altogether unborrowed. Homer frequently alludes to sculpture, but never to painting, which was the improvement of the imitative art in a later age.

466-468. Namque videbat, &c. The first painting (there were seven altogether) is now described. The subject is an engagement between the Greeks and Trojans, marked by varied success.—Bellantes Pergame circum. "As they warred around Troy." Pergame (the plaral of Pergamus) properly means the citadel of Troy, here taken for the whole city.—Instarct curru, &c. "The exected Achil-

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les was pressing on in his chariot." Some idea of the ancient creats of belinets may be formed from the following woodcuts, selected from ancient gens, and of the size of the originals



469-473. New proced hine, &c. We now come to the subject of the second painting, which is the death of Rhesus, and the leading away of his famous steeds. Rhesus, king of Thrace, came to Troy with a band of auxiliaries, after the war had continued for a long period, and brought with him the far-famed coursers, in relation to which it had been predicted, that the city would become impregnable, if once they tasted the forage of Troy or drank of the waters of the Xanthus. Diomede and Ulysses having ascertained the arrival of the Thracian king on the very day of his coming, and that he had encamped without the city, entered the place of encampment that very night, shew Rhesus and many of his followers while asleep, and carried off the steeds to the Grecian army.

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Niveis velis. "With their snow-white coverings." Referring to the white canvass of which they were made. There is here, however, an anachronism. Neither Greeks nor Trojans, nor auxiliaries, were under canvass. The Greeks were hutted; the Thracians would seem to have been lying on the bare ground.—Primo prodita somno. "Betrayed by the first (and deepest) sleep." A beautiful idea. What was done during sleep is called a betrayal by sleep itself.—Ardentesque avertit equos, &c. "And turned away the fiery steeds towards the Greeian camp."

474-478. Parte alia, &c. We come now to the third painting, the subject of which is Troilus, son of Priam. This young prince having engaged with Achilles, received a mortal wound, and fell from his chariot backward. His feet, however, became entangled in some way with the reins, and he was dragged along on his back, his shield gone, but still holding the reins with one hand and grasping his spear with the other. The spear, however, was inverted, and ofly marked the ground idly with its point. It will be observed

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that Virgil here deviates from Homeric usage, according to which these heroes who fought from chariets had a charieteer by their side. Troilus, on the contrary, is alone in his car, and fights, and manages his steeds, at one and the same time. Perhaps the poet intended that the reins should pass around his body, and thus require but little guidance from the left hand.

Armis amissis. "His shield being lost." Many apply the term armis here to both shield and spear. This, however, is not correct. Armis here, as very frequently elsewhere, refers merely to defensive armour.—Curruque haret resupinus, &c. "And lying supine, still adheres to the empty chariot." His feet are entangled in the reins, and serve to connect his body with the chariot. His head and neck, and the part of his body about the shoulders, are dragged along the ground.—Lora tenens tamen. "Clinging, notwithstanding, to the reins." The spirit of the young warrior appears even in death. He still grasps the reins, as if seeking by a desperate effort to remount his car.

Et versé pulvis, &c. "And the dust is marked by his inverted spear." There is great beauty and graphic force in versé. The point of the spear is turned away from the foe, and only imprints an idle furrow on the ground. Many commentators, and among them Servius, make hasta here refer to the spear of Achilles, with which Troilus had been pierced. But then, in order to justify the expression versé hasta, we must suppose the spear to have passed quite through the body of the prince, and its point on the other side to be marking the ground, which would certainly not be in very good taste.

479-482. Interes ad templum, &c. The fourth painting. It represented the Trojan matrons bearing in solemn procession the peplus to the temple of Minerva. The story is related in the sixth book of the Iliad (v. 286), where Hecuba, with the other Trojan women, carries the peplus to the temple of Minerva, to entreat the goddess to remove Diomede from the fight, where he had been making immense slaughter. All that Homer says of this peplus is, that it was the richest vestment in Hecuba's wardrobe, having been embroidered by Sidonian women, and brought by Paris from Sidon.

Non aqua Palladis. "Of the unpropitious Minerva."—Peplumque ferebant. The peplus was a shawl which commonly formed part of the dress of females. It was often fastened by means of a brooch; but was frequently worn without one, in the manner represented in the annexed cut, which is copied from one of Sir W. Hamilton's vases. Each of the famales in this group wears an under gamment

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falling down to her feet, and over it an ample *peplus*, or shawl, which she passes entirely round her body, and then throws the hoose extremity of it over her left shoulder, and behind her back, as is distinctly seen in the sitting figure.



Transe pectors paints. "Beating their bosoms with their hands." More literally, "beaten as to their bosoms," &c., the accusative of scarer definition, where some, without any necessity, understand guoad or secundum, as tunse (quoad) pectors.—Dive solo fixes, &cc. "The goddess, turned away, kept her eyes fixed upon the ground." Virgit's imagery here is superior to Homer's. The latter makes Minerva shake her head in token of refusal: $\hat{\omega}_c \, \delta_{\phi} ar' \, s \dot{\nu}_{\chi o \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \eta}, \, \dot{a} \nu \dot{\epsilon}$ news de Haddac'A $\theta \dot{\eta} \nu \eta$. (U., vi., 311.)

483. Ter circum Iliacos, &c. The fifth painting; the subject, Priam ransoming from Achilles the dead body of Hector.—Raptaveret Hectors muros, &c. Virgil's account differs from that of Homer. According to the latter, the dead body of Hector was attached to the chariot of Achilles, and insultingly dragged away to the Greecian fleet; and thrice every day, for the space of twelve days, was it also dragged by the victor around the tomb of Patroclus. (IL., xxii, 399, seq.—Ib., xxiv., 14, seq.) Homer says nothing of Hector's body having been dragged thrice, or even at all, around the walls of the city. He merely makes Hector to have fled thrice around the city before engaging with Achilles. The incident, therefore, which me here mentioned by Virgil, must have been borrowed by him from some one of the Cyclic bards, or some tragic poet; for these, it is well known, allowed themselves great herease in diversifying and altering the features of the ancient heroic legends.

Exammunque auro, &cc. "And was (now) selling (to Priam) his lifeless body for gold." Homer speaks of the "immense ransom" (άπερείσι' άποινα) which Priam brought, amounting to "ten whole talents of gold" (χρυσοῦ δέκα πάντα τάλαντα).—Spolia. The arms of which Achilles had despoiled him.—Currus. The chariot unto which he had bound his dead body.

488-489. Se queque principibus, &cc. The sixth painting. It represents a battle between the Trojans and Greeks, in which Æneas himself bears part, and in which the Eastern forces of Memnon are engaged.—*Esasque acies*, &c. "And the Eastern forces, and arms of swarthy Memnon." Memnon, according to poetic legends, was a son of Aurora, who brought a body of forces from the distant East to aid the Trojans against the Greeks. He was slain by Achilles. He is represented as of a dark-brown, or Oriental complexion, approaching to a sable hue.

490-493. Ducit Amazonidum, &c. "Penthesilöa, fierce-raging, leads on her bands of Amazons, with crescent targes." The subject of the seventh and last painting is here described, namely, the Amazons bringing aid to the Trojans, and led on by their queen, Penthesilöa. She was the daughter of Mars, and came to Troy in the last year of the war. After performing prodigies of valoar, she was alain by Achillea. — Lunatis peltis. The pelts was a small, light targe, or buckler, of different shapes. In the hands of the Amazons, however, it appears on the works of ancient art, sometimes elliptic, as in the following cut, representing two bronze shoulder-bands belonging to an ancient cuirass, and which display, in very salient relief, two Grecian heroes combating two Amazons. At other times

the pelta appears variously sinuated on the margin, but most commonly with a semicircular indentation on one side, answering to the *lanata* pelta of the text. An elegant form of the pelta is exhibited in the annexed cut, taken from a sepulchral urn in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, and representing Penthesilēa in the act of offering aid to Priam.



Aurea subnectens, &cc. "Binding a golden girdle beneath her exposed breast; the warrior-female! and, though a virgin, dares to contend with men!" The Amazons are generally represented on ancient monuments and gems, with one breast exposed, and the other concealed by drapery. The roundness of form in the case of the latter is very perceptible The story of their having but one breast, the other being cut off for convenience in drawing the bow, is a mere fable, and warranted by no remains of ancient art.

Bellatriz! audetque, &c. We have placed marks of exclamation after bellatriz and virgo. The former of these words is generally joined in construction with Penthesilëa, but with singular tameness.

494-502. Hac dum Dardanio, &c. "While these things seem worthy of all his wonder unto the Trojan Æneas." Some make *Bace* equivalent here to ab *Bnea*, and dependant on *videntur*. "While these things, deserving of wonder, are viewed by the Trojan Æneas." This, however, wants force.—Obtutuque hæret, &c. "And remains rooted to the spot in one earnest gaze." The literal meaning of hæret here is extremely forcible, "clings (to these scenes of other days)."—Incessit. "Hath come in all her majesty." Incesso here, again, as in a previous instance, conveys the idea of blended dignity and grace. Observe the beautiful use of the perfect in incessit: "While Æneas stands lost in silent musing, the queen has come."

Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, &c. "Such as Diana leads the choral dances, on the banks of the Eurotas, or along the mountain-tops of Cynthus," *i. e.*, as beautiful and graceful as Diana is when she leads, &c.—Eurotæ. The Eurotas was a river of Laconia, running by Sparta. It is now the Vasili-potamo. It is here mentioned because Diana was worshipped at Sparta with peculiar honours.— Cynthi. Cynthus was a mountain in the island of Delos, the natal place of Diana. Here, also, Diana was particularly worshipped. —Exercet choros. The term chorus always carries with it the blended ideas of dancing and song.

Glomerantur. "Crowd around."—Orcades. "Mountain-nymphs." From the Greek 'Opeiádeç, and this from $\delta \rho o_{\zeta}$, "a mountain."—Gradiensque. "And as she steps along."—Deas. The nymphs just mentioned.—Pertentant gaudia. "Joys diffuse themselves through." Literally, "explore," "try thoroughly." A beautiful image. Joys seek to take up their abode in every part of her bosom, and explore for this purpose its inmost recesses.—Latonæ. Latona became by Jupiter the mother of Diana and Apollo.

504. Instans operi. "Urging on the work, and (with it) her future realms." Opus is the work, taken collectively, on which depends the development of her kingdom and power. - Tum foribus diva, &c. "Then, in the gates of the goddess, under the arched roof of the temple." Some of the commentators discover a contradiction in terms between foribus and testudine, and make the former apply to the gates of the sanctuary, or adytum, itself, and not, as the poet evidently intended, to the mere gates of the temple. This proceeds from their supposing that media testudine templi means "beneath the centre of the vaulted roof of the temple." Such, however, is by no means the case. There is an important difference between medius, when used alone with a noun, as in the present instance, and when a preposition is added. Thus mediá silvá, "amid a wood;" but in media silva, "in the very middle of a wood;" medio mari, "amid (i. e., in) the sea;" but in medio mari, " in the middle of the sea." So, in the present case, media testudine, " under the vaulted roof," i. e., with the arched roof rising all around ; but in media testudine, "under the very centre of the arched roof." (Wagner, Quast. Virg., xiv., 5., b.)

Septa armis. "Surrounded by arms," i. e., armed followers, bodyguards. Armis put for armatis, or satellitibus.—Solioque alle subniza. "And supported by a throne on high." The throne was raised on high, and her feet were supported by a footstool. The following cut shows two gilded thrones, with cushions and drapery, represent ed on paintings found at Resina.



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> Jura dabat legesque, &cc. "(And now) she was beginning to dispense justice unto her subjects, and to equalize the labour of their respective tasks by fair apportionments, or else to determine them by lot." The expression jura dabat legesque means, literally, "she was giving out the unwritten and written principles of justice," i. e., was dispensing justice according to law. — Sorte trahebat. Poetic phraseology for sortem trahebat. Observe in this whole passage the peculiar force of the imperfect.

> 598-519. Concursu magno. "With a large attendant concourse," i. c., of Tyrians, actuated, some by hostile feelings, others by an emotion of curiosity. Compare verse 539 and those that immediately follow it.- Ater guos aquore, &c. "Whom the gloomy tempest had dispersed over the sea, and carried far away to other coasts," i. e., to a far-distant part of the Carthaginian shores.-Res incognita. "Uncertainty as to the issue." Literally, "the unknown issue," or " affair."-Dissimulant. " They restrain their feelings." -Speculantur, &c. Watch to discover what fortune may have attended the men; on what shore they leave their fleet; why they come in a body; for individuals selected from (each of) the ships were moving along."-Que fortuna viris. Not, what the fate of their reception by the queen is going to be; but, what accidents they have encountered since the storm separated them from the rest of the fleet, and in what way they have been eaved .- Linquant. Observe the force of the present tense. It is equivalent to saying, "where they may have left their fleet, and where it still remains." -Quid veniant cuncti, &c. We have given here the reading and

punctuation of Wagner. The ordinary text runs as follows: Quid seniant: cunstis nam lecti navibus ibant. Æneas, however, was not so much surprised at their coming, as at their coming in a body (cunsti). The reason of their appearing thus was in order that their embassy might have a more imposing appearance.

Orantes veniam. "Entreating the favour of an audience." The meaning we have here given to veniam is more consistent with the remainder of the line than the common version, "the favour of landing and refitting their ships." Thus, Wagner remarks, "intellige de veniá regina convenienda."

520-523. Et coram data, &c. "And liberty was given them of speaking before the queen." More freely, "in the royal presence." --Maximus. "The eldest (of their number)." Supply natu.--Placido pectore. "With calm boson," i. e., in language calculated to conciliate, coming, as it did, from a calm and unrufiled breast.--Cus condere Jupiter dedit. "Unto whom Jupiter hath granted to found." An imitation of the Greek construction. --Justitiáque gentes, &c. "And to curb fierce communities by the justice of thy sway." Superbas is here equivalent to feroces, and the native African tribes are meant, not the Tyrians. Justitia has here a general references to all the softening influences of civilization as felt through the medium of justice and laws.--Maria omnia. Supply per.

525-526. Prohibe infandos, &c. "Keep from our ships the unhallowed flames." The Carth aginians had meaned the Trojans with the conflagration of their ships, in case they ventured to land. The flames are hence called *infandos*, because in violation of divine as well as human law, and especially offensive to Jove (Zeby fives), the great god of hospitality.—*Parce pio generi.* "Spare an unoffending race," *i. e.*, who have done you no wrong; who come not as robbers to plunder your shores. *Pius*, like *pietas*, carries with it the idea of a just observance of duty, not only towards the gods, but our fellow-men also. Hence *pictas* is often used for *justitia.—Es propius res aspice nostras.* "And take a nearer view of our present affairs," *i. e.*, examine more closely, look from a nearer point of view into our case; be not influenced by any hasty impressions to which our appearance on your shores may have given rise.

527. Ferro Libycos populars penates. "To desolate with the sword the Libyan abodes." Penates, the gods worshipped in the innermost part of the abode are here put for the abode itself.—Aut raptas ad litors, &cc. "Or to seize and drive away booty to the shores." Raptas verters is equivalent, by a well-known rule of construction, to rapers et verters. The allusion in prastas is principally

to focks and hords.—Non se vis onime, dso.. "No such hostile in tent (dwells) in our bosom, nor is there so much haughty daring to the vanguished," *i. e.*, por do persons, who, like ourselves, have just been vanguished and humbled by their focs, seek to make new ones so soon again by any haughty violation of justice.—Ea vis. For take violentis.

530-584. Lecus. "A region."—Hesperiam. Italy was called "Hesperia," or "the western land," because lying to the west of Orecce. The name is of Greek origin : 'Eonepia, from isrepos, "the west," in both of which words there is an ellipsis of $\gamma\bar{\eta}$.—Potens ermis, &c. "Powerful in arms find in fruitfulness of soil."— Centri colucre viri. "Emotrian men once cultivated is." The Centri were a tribe of the great Pelasgie race, and at a very early period occupied a portion of the southeastern coast of Italy, called from them Cenotria. With Virgil and the poets of a later day, the Cenotri stand as a general designation for the Pelasgic inhabitants of Italy, and Cenotria as a general name for that country itself.

Nunc fame, minores, &cc. "Now there is a report that their descendants have called the nation Italy, from the name of a leader (of theirs)."—Minores. Supply natu.—Ducis de nomine. The whole legend is a fabulous one. The leader meant is Italus, an early king of Italy, who lived only in fable.—Gentem. Poetic language for ter ram.—Hic cursus fuit. "This was our course," i. e., this is the land that we sought in our course. We have adopted here the reading and explanation of Wagner, and which is sanctioned by the best manuscripts. The ordinary reading is Huc cursus fuit. "Hither was our course," i. e., to this same land.—The words Hic cursus fuit form the first of the hemistichs, or half-lines, left imperfect by Virgil, and which he intended no doubt to complete had his life been spared.

535-538. Quum subito, &cc. "When, on a sudden, the stormy Orion, rising from the wave." Heyne joins subito, as an adjective, with fluctu, and explains the two thus connected by "repentind tempestate commoté." There is more poetry, however, in the common arrangement.—Nimborus Orion. Both the rising and setting of this constellation were accompanied by storms. It belongs to the southern hemisphere, and consists of thirty-eight stars.—In vada caca tulit. "Carried us upon hidden shoals." Caca is here equivalent to latentis.—Penitusque procacibus sustris, &c. "And, with southern blasts disporting fiercely, drove us in different directions, over the waves, over pathless rocks, the briny sea overpowering us." We have connected penitus with procacibus, and not, as is generally done,

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with dispute. The expression positus proceeds is extremely beantiful, and might be paraphrased by "deriding all our efforts to withstand them."—Superance sale. All the skill and labour of the mariner being completely set at naught by the drenching mountainwave.—Pauci. "Few in number." Because they supposed Æneas and the rest of the fleet to be lost.—Admanians. "We have floated." This single term forcibly paints the shattered condition of their vessels. It was not sailing, but merely floating.

539-541. Quod genus hoc hominum? "What race of men is this ?" *i. e.*, how fierce and inhuman. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, which gives a much more foreible meaning than the common pointing : Quod genus hoc hominum, quase, &c....Hunc morem permittit. "Permits this custom," *i. e.*, of rudely repelling strangers....Hospitio prohibemus arenæ. "We are excluded from the hospitality of the shore," *i. e.*, from the simple hospitality of being allowed to land....Bella cient, primaque, &c. "They stir up warlike movements, and forbid our setting foot on the very varge of your land," *i. e.*, on the very shore, where the land first appears emerging from the waters. Literally, "on the first land."

542-543. Genus humanum. "The human kind," i. c., the opinion which men in general will entortain of such barbarity .-- Mortalis arma. "The arms of mortals," i. e., the just vengeance which men may seek to inflict .- At sperate deos memores, &c. "Yet expect that the gods are mindful of right and of wrong." Sperate is here used in the same way as $i\lambda\pi i\zeta\omega$ often is in Greek, with the signification of expecting, apprehending, &c. Hoogeveen, in his remarks on Viger, lays down an excellent rule for cases like the present. Wherever we find a verb with two directly opposite significations, as, for example, riw, "to honour," and "to punish," we must regard neither of these as the true and primitive meaning, but must seek for some third one, by which both the others may be explained. Thus in $\tau i \omega$, the primitive idea is "to recompense," "to pay," &cc.; and so in $\ell\lambda\pi\zeta\omega$ and spero, the original meaning is "to expect." "to look out for," and then either to " hope" for good, or to " apprehend" the coming of evil. (Hoog., ad Vig., c. 5, s. 7, reg. 2.)

544-548. Quo justion alter, dcc. "Than whom there was not another more scrupulous in piety, nor greater in war and in arms," i. e., more scrupulous in performing all the duties that piety enjoined. Heyne and others consider justion pietate a harsh construction, and therefore place a comma after alter, thus making pietate depend upon major. The expression major pietate, however, in connexion with major bello et armis, has very little to recommend it on the score of good taste, and we have therefore allowed the common pointing to remain.—Bello et armis. The former of these terms has reference to Eacas as a chief and leader in war; the latter, as personally brave in fight.

Si vescitur aurá atheriá. "If he (still) enjoys the air of heaven." Literally, "if he (still) feeds on ethereal air," *i. e.*, still breathes.— Neque adhuc crudelibus, &co. "Nor lies as yet amid the cruel shades," *i. e.*, nor has taken up his final resting-place among the shades of the other world.—Non metus, officio, &co. "We have no fear lest you repeat of having striven to be beforehand with him in kindness," *i. e.*, lest, in the contest of mutual good offices, you repeat of having conferred on him the first obligation by succouring us his followers. The common text has officio nee te, &co., in which case non metus will be equivalent to non metus sit tibi. But why should any fear have arisen in Dido's bosom ? What had she to apprehend from the Trojans ? Non metus, therefore, must be taken for non metus est nobis.—Certásse priorem. After priorem supply fuisse.

549-550. Sunt et Siculis regionibus, &c. "There are for us both cities and fields in Sicilian regions, and (there too is) the illustrious Acestes, sprung from Trojan blood." Ilioneus does not mean, as some suppose, that the race of Trojan descent will repay her kindmess; but the mention of these settlements in Sicily is here introduced in order to quiet any fears which the queen may have entertained of an intention, on the part of the Trojans, of settling in Africa. Thus Heyne remarks, "Eo spectat oratio, ut metum intercipiet, me in his terris considere velle videantur." Compare also verses 557 and 558.—Arvaque. Some read armaque, which is recognised by several good manuscripts; and the defence offered for this reading is, that Ilioneus wishes to alarm the fears of Dido and her court. This, however, is at variance with the whole tenour of his speech.

551-554. Liceat subducere. "Let it (only) be allowed us to draw up on shore." In accordance with the usual custom of the ancients when vessels were brought to land.—*Et silvis aptare trabes.* "And to select suitable timber in the woods," *i. e.*, for spars, planks, &cc. *Aptare* is equivalent here, as Servius remarks, to *aptas eligere.*—*Et* stringere remos. "And dress (the boughs of trees for) oars." This is one of those concise forms of expression that bid defiance to a close translation. The literal meaning is, "to strip oars," *i. e.*, to strip off the foliage and smaller branches from the boughs of trees, and smooth and shape them into oars.—*Si datur Italiam*, &cc. "In order that, if it be granted us to stretch our course to Italy, after eur companions and king have been recovered, we may seek with joy," &c. This is certainly the simplest mode of construction, and is approved of by both Wunderlich and Wagner. Heyne, however, regards the whole as an imitation of the Greek idiom, and supplies rogamus, licent nobis per tc, before ut pelanus, a construction very justly condemned by the two editors just mentioned.

555-560. Sin absumta salus. "But if (the source of all our) safety has been taken from us," *i. e.*, if Æneas, in whom all our hopes of final deliverance from misfortune were centred, has been taken from us by the hand of death; if he, with whose safety our own was identified, has perished.—*Et te, pater,* &c. Observe the beautiful turn given to the sentence by this sudden apostrophe.—*Habst.* "Holds."—*Nec spes jam restat Iuli.* "Nor hope of Iulus now remains," *i. e.*, and those hopes, also, which we once placed in Iulus have perished along with him. If Iulus, too, is taken from us.—*At petamus.* "Yet at least we may seek."—*Paratas.* "Prepared for us," *i. e.*, that stand ready to receive us.

Talibus Ilioneus. Supply verbis reginam alloquicur.—Ore fremedant. "Murmured assent," i. e., in half-suppressed accents signified their assent. "Bene ore fremedant," says Servius, "quia et armis pessumus fremere."

561-564. Vultum demisse. "With downcast look." Literally, "downcast as to look." A beautiful trait of nature : the modesty of a female, even though a queen, in the presence of strangers. Compare the language of Euripides (Hec., 953), alrióv τι καὶ νόμος Γυναϊκας ἀνδρῶν μὴ βλέπειν ἐναντίον.—Solvite. "Distaiss."—Sectudite curas. "Lay aside your cares." Literally, "shut out cares," i. e., from your bosoms.—Res dura. "A hard necessity."—Taka moliri. "To use such precautions." She fears the power of her brother Pygmalion.—Custode. "With a guard." Put for enstodibus.

568-568. Virtutesque virosque, &c. "And its deeds of valour, and its warriors, or of the conflagration kindled by so great a war," i. e., or of the ruin which so great a war has brought with it. The expression virtutesque virosque may also be taken as a hendiadys for virtutesque virorum, "and the valiant deeds of its warriors."

Non obtusa adeo, &cc. "We Carthaginians bear not bosoms so blunted (to all kindly feeling), nor does the Sun yoke his coursers so far away from the Tyrian city." Alluding to the popular belief of the day, that the inhabitants of cold climates had less refinement of feeling, and were characterized by more rudeness and barbarity than those of warmer latitudes.

569-571. Hesperiam magnam. "The great Hesperia." Magnam is here equivalent simply to potentem.-Saturniagus area. "And the

Saturnian fields," i. e., Italian. Italy was sometimes called Satursie terrs, from Saturnus or Saturn, who was fabled to have reigned there after his expulsion from the skies by Jupiter.—Erycis fines. "The territories of Eryx," i. e., the lands around Mount Eryx, which was situate near the western extremity of Sicily. This mountain took its name from Eryx, son of Butes and Venus, who was killed by Hercules and buried here. On its western declivity stood the town of Eryx, and at no great distance to the east stood Segeste or Ægesta, the city of Acestes.—Auxilio tutos. "Rendered secure by my aid." This would be in prose rebus necessariis munites or instructos.—Opibus. "With my resources."

Vultis et his mecum, &c. "(Or) are you willing even 572-574 to settle along with me in these realms on equal terms !" The conjunction et after vultis suggests naturally the idea of aut, which is emitted at the beginning of the sentence. We have placed the mark of interrogation after regnis, with Heyne and others. Wagner, however, puts a colon at the end of the line, and supposes an ellipsis of Si before vultis. This appears harsh, although examples are cited in defence of it .-- Urbem quam statuo, &c. An imitation of the Greek. The noun, when placed after the relative, is sometimes put in the same case with it, though a different case is required by its own connexion. Thus, Atque alii quorum est comadia prisca virorum, for alii viri quorum, &c. This is sometimes done when, as in the present case, the noun even precedes. The expression in the text, therefore, is equivalent to Urbs, quam urbem statuo, vestra est, i. c., urbs guam statuo, &c.-Mihi nullo discrimine agetur. " Shall be treated by me with no distinction." In prose it would be habebilur.

575-578. Compulsus. "Driven."—Aforet. "Were present here." —Dimittam. "I will send in different directions."—Certos. "Trustworthy persons," i. e., who will bring back a faithful account.—Et Libya hustrare extrema, &cc. "And will order them to search the extreme parts of Libya, (and see) if, having been shipwrecked, he wanders in any woods or eities." We have changed, with Wagner, the semicolon of the common text, after jubebo, into a comma, so that si, in the next line, is then placed elliptically, by a well-known idiom, for explorance si, or et explorare si.—Quibus. For Aliquibus.

582-593. Que nunc animo, &c. "What intention now rises in your mind !"--Unus. Referring to Orontes.--Dictis respondent, &c. "Everything else tallies with the words of your mother." Venus had said (1. 390), "Namque tibi reduces socios Nuntio, &c.--Scindit se, &c. "Divides, and melts away into the pure open air." Literally, "parifies itself into open air." "Solvitur," says Heyne, "extension nebula."—Restitit Æncas. "There stood Æncas." More literally; "Æncas remained," *i. e.*, after the cloud had melted away from around him.—Os humerosque. "In visage and in shoulders like a god," *i. e.*, in broad and muscular shoulders, or, in other words, in breadth of bosom. The ancients were fond of ascribing a broad and powerful chest to their divinities, especially Jupiter, Neptune, and Mars. Os and humeros are accusatives of nearer definition.

Nanque ipsa decoram, &c. "For his mother herself had breathed upon her son beauty of locks, and the bright light of youth, and (had kindled up) sparkling graces in his eyes." More literally, "had breathed upon her son beauteous hair," &c.—Purpureum. Equivalent here to splendidum or nitens, since not only its colour, but its bright surface also, were admired in the ancient purple.—Letos henores. The term latus here does not so much relate to anything joyous, as to that which is bright and aparkling; while by honores is meant whatever serves to impart grace, or render an object attractive and becoming. Hence Heyne explains it in this passaga by pulchritudo.

Quale manus, &c. "Such beauty as the hand of the artist imparts to ivory, or when silver, or Parian marble, is surrounded with the yellow gold." Literally, "such beauty as the hands add to ivory." The true force of the comparison is this : the manly beauty of Æneas was as much increased by the graces which Venus diffused over his person, as the native beauty of ivory, or silver, or Parian marble, when the skill of the artist has been expended on them.—Pariuse lapis. The marble obtained from the island of Paros, in the Ægean, was highly prized for statues. Marble set in gold was sculptured, it is thought, in relief.

595-601. Coram, quem quæritis, &c. "I, whom you seek, am present here before you, the Trojan Æneas."—Infandos labores. "The unutterable sufferings."—Quæ nos, reliquias Danaûm, &cc. "Who dost offer to make us, that are a remnant saved from the Greeks, that are already worn out by every misfortune of both land and sea, that are destitute of all things, sharers in thy city, in thy home." Socias is here equivalent to sociare vis, or, in other words, to sociaturam te esse significas.

Grates persolvere dignas, &co. "To return thee suitable thanks is not in our power, Dido, nor in that of whatever portion of the Trojan race anywhere exists, a race that is now scattered throughout the wide world." The full construction will be, non opis est nostra, nec Gentis Dardania, quidquid Gentis Dardania est ubique; gentis qua sparse est, &co.

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663-610. Si qua. "If any." For si aliqua.—Si quid usquam justitia, &c. "If justice, and a mind conscious to itself of rectitude, be anything anywhere," i. e., be anywhere anght save an empty name.—Qua tam lats secula. "What so joyous ages," i. e., what times so fortunate.—Qui tanti parentes. "What so illustrious parents."—Dum montibus umbra, &co. "As long as the shadows of the mountains shall traverse the projecting sides of the same," i. e., as long as the shadows thrown from the forests on the mountains shall darken the sides of the same as they move around with the sun. As the sun turns round these shadows fall successively on different parts of the mountain side.

Poins dum sidera pascet. "As long as heaven shall feed the stars." The stars were supposed by some of the ancient philosophere to be fed, that is, to have what they lost of light supplied again by fine emanations or vapours from earth and sea. Hence we have in Lucretius, "unde ather sidera pascit?"—Qua ms conque vocant terrs. "Whatever lands call me," i. e., to take up my final residence therein. He means, that he will ever remember her kindness, in whatever land he may be called by the fates to settle.

612-618. Post. Used adverbially. — Casu tanto. "At the so great misfortane."—Quis casus. "What destiny."—Qua vis immanulus, &cc. "What power brings thee into contact with these savage shores !" i. e., where the savage tribes of Libya dwell.—Tune ills Encas. "Art thou that Encas !"—Dardsnio. Observe the hiatus at the end of this word, through the operation of the casura. —Pkrygni Simeëntis. "Of the Trojan Simois." A river of Troas, rising in Mount Ida, and falling into the Scamander or Xanthus.

619-622. Atque equidem memori, &co. "And I do indeed remember that Teucer came to Sidon, having been driven out from his paternal territories." Teucer, the son of Telamon and Hesione, was half-brother of Ajax. The latter slew himself in the course of the Trojan war, on account of the arms of Achilles, which had been awarded to Ulyases; and the indignation of Telamon at the supineness of Teucer in not having avenged his brother's death, caused him to banish the young prince from his native island. Teucer thereupon retired to Cyprus, where he founded the city of Salamis, called after his home. He was aided, according to Virgil, in effecting this new settlement, by Belus, the father of Dido, and king of Tyre and Sidon. This, however, is a poetic anachroniam, in relation to which consult the Life of Virgil at the commencement of this vokume. Dido lived, in fact, many hundred years after the Trojan war. Equally incorrect, in point of history, is the statement that Belus reigned over both Tyre and Siden, since the latter city, a this time, was independent of the former.

Belus. There is, of course, no historical truth in what is here stated respecting this pretended parent of Dido. The whole account is a poetic fiction. Belus is a name of Oriental origin, being derived from Beel or Baal, "Lord" or "Master." This same root occurs in the Carthaginian names, Hanni-bal, Asdru-bal, Mahar-bal, &cc.-Et victor ditions tenebat. "And, as conqueror, was holding it under his sway." The imperfect here, in conjunction with vastabat, implies that he was just beginning to rule over the island.

623-626. Casus. "The fall."-Regissing Pelasgi. "And the Grecian kings." Pelasgi, the name of the early race who occupied Greece before the dominion of the Hellenes, and who are generally thought to have belonged to the same common stem with the latter, is here put for Graci.-Ipus hostis. "Your foe himself." Referring to Teucer.-Ferebat. "Used to extol."-Seque orium entipud, doc. Teucer was, in fact, of Trojan origin on the mether's side, since he was the son of Telamon and Hesione, daughter of Laomedon. This princess was given in marriage to Telamon by Hercules, on the eapture of Troy by the latter.

627-630. Succedite. "Enter beneath." — Similis fortuna voluit. "A like fortune hath willed."—Non ignars mali, &cc. "Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn (from my own case) to afford succour to the wretched." This is the famous line of which Heyne says, that any youth who does not dwell on it with a feeling of delight, ought to be excluded from a farther perusal of Virgil : "na, idum a posta lectione statim abigas suadoo."

632-636. Divian templis indicit honorem. "Proclaims a sacrifice for the temples of the gods." Virgil here deviates from the custom of heroic times, and follows that of his own. In the heroic ages, as we learn from Homer, the arrival of a stranger-guest was greeted with a sacrifice under the roof of the entertainer, which was immediately followed by a banquet on the remains of the victim.—Nec minus interes. "Meanwhile too." Literally, "nor less meanwhile." —Magnorum horrentis contum, dcc. "A hundred bristly backs of large-sized swine."

Munera latitianque dii. "As presents and the means of passing a joyous day." Dii is here an old form for diei. There is great doubt about the true reading of this hemistich. The manuscripts vary between die, dii, and dei. They who read dei, refer this to Bacchus, and either make a hendiadys of muners latitismque, "the joyous gifts of the god," or join muners in construction with the

previous line, and place a comma after it. The objection to dei is, that the mention of Bacchus is too abrupt; and, besides, if munera indicates anything different from what is mentioned in the previous verse, the copula ought to be expressed. If, on the other hand, we place a comma after munere, the effect is stiff and frigid. In favour of dii it may be urged, that Aulus Gellius recognises this reading when he says, "In illo versu nihil dubium est quin (Virgilius) dii scripserit pro diei : Munera lætitiamque dii. Quod imperitores dei legunt, ab insolentiâ scilicet voci is istus abhorrentes. Sic autem dies, dii, a veteribus declinatum est, ut fames, fami," &c. (N. A., ix., 14.) Perhaps the most rational conclusion is that Virgil wrote neither dii nor dei (for certainly neither has much to recommend it), and that this is one of those passages which the death of the poet prevented him from putting into a proper shape.

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637-642. Regali splendida luxu instruitur. " Is splendidly arrayed in regal sumptuousness." Splendida instruitur is a prolepsis here for at splendida esset, &c.—Arte laborata vestes, &c. " Couch coverings are there, wrought with elaborate art, and of rich purple." Supply easuret with vestes.—Ingens argentum mensis, &c. " There is massive silver on the tables, and embossed in gold are the brave deeds of their sires." Supply adest with argentum. We have given ingens here what we conceive to be its true meaning. Wunderlich, however, and Wagner refer it, not to massiveness, but to abundance of plate.—Calata. The terms calare and calatura are constantly employed, as shown by Heyne, to denote work fashioned in relief.— Ducta. " Traced."—Gentis. "Of the race," i. e., of the royal line.

643-645. Neque enim patrius, &c. "For a father's love suffered not his mind to enjoy repose."—Ascanio ferat hac. "To bear these tidings to Ascanius." The subjunctives ferat and ducat depend on ut understood, and which is implied, in fact, in pramittit. This is the earlier construction, and occupies a middle rank between the bare infinitive and the expression of ut.—Omnis in Ascanio, &c. "Aî the solicitude of the fond parent centres in Ascanius." Literally, "stands (fixed)."

648-649. Pallam signis auroque rigentem. "A cloak, stiffening (to the view) with figures and with gold," *i. e.*, with forms of human beings, or representations of things, embroidered thereon in gold. The English term "cloak," though commonly adopted as the proper translation of *palla*, conveys no accurate conception of the form, material, or use of the latter. The *palla*, as well as the *pallium* and *pallieum*, was always a rectangular piece of cloth, exactly, or, at least, nearly square. It was, indeed, used in the very form in which it

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was taken from the loom, being made entirely by the weaver. Among the Greeks and Romans the most common material for the *palls* was wool. It was often folded about the body simply with a view to defend it from cold, and without any regard to gracefulness of appearance, as in the following cut, taken from an ancient intaglio

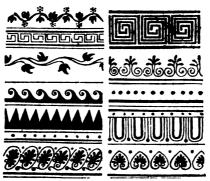


A more graceful mode of wearing it was to attach it by means of a brooch, and allow it to hang down from the shoulders, as in the fellowing cut, representing the statue of Phocion, in the Vatican.



Et circumteztum crocco, &c. "And a veil bordered all around with the saffron-hued acanthus," i. c., having a border of yellow acan-

thus flowers running all around it. The acanthus generally bears a white flower; one kind, however, yields a flower of a reddish-yellow hue, and it is to this that Virgil alludes here. The following cut shows specimens of ancient borders to veils and other articles of female attire.



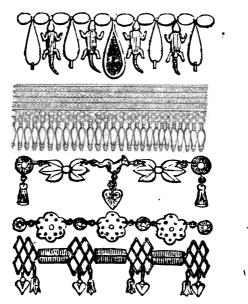
650-652. Ornatus Argiva Helena, &cc. "Ornaments of the Grecian Helen (the wondrous gift of her mother Leda), which she had brought from Mycenae, when she was seeking Troy, and an unlawful union (with Paris)," *i. e.*, when she field from her native land to Troy, there to live in unlawful union with Paris.—Mycenis. Put here for Greece generally, just as Argiva is to be taken as equivalent merely to Graca; for Helen was of Spartan origin, and fied with Paris from Sparta.

653-654. Sceptrum. Consult note on verse 57 of this book.---Ilione, maxima natarum, &cc. "Ilione, eldest of the daughters of Priam." She married Polymestor, king of Thrace.--Colloque monile baccatum. "And a bead necklace," i. e., a necklace consisting of berries, small spheres of glass, amethyst, &cc., strung together. It is a very common error to translate monile baccatum, "a pearl necklace." The ornament of which we are here speaking is frequently shown in ancient paintings, &c., as in the two following cuts.



The following, also, are specimens of other ancient necklaces. In the first, small golden lizards alternate with drops. The second one was found at St. Agatha, near Naples, in the sepulchre of a Greek lady. It has 71 pendants. The third, fourth, and fifth, were found in Etrurian tombs.

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655-656. Et duplicem gemmis, &c. "And a diadem double with gems and gold," *i. e.*, a golden diadem adorned with gems.—*Hac celerans.* "Hastening these things," *i. e.*, hastening to procure and bring these things. He had received his orders in v. 644, seqq.

657-661. Cytherës. Consult note on v. 257.—Novas artes versat. "Revolves new artifices." Artes is here equivalent to fraudes.— Facien mutatus et ora. "Changed in form and look." Facies, though usually denoting the face or visage, is sometimes, as in the present instance, taken for the whole person. Thus, Aulus Gellius remarks, "Quidam faciem case hominis putant os tantum et oculos et ginas; quando facies sit forma omnis, et modus, et factura quadam corporis totius." (N. A., Xiii., 29.)

Donisque furentem incendat, &cc. "And inflame with the gifts the impassioned queen, and inwrap the fire (of love) into her very tones," *i. e.*, introduce, or cause to enter, &c. Cicero uses *implicare* in a similar way: "Div vim suam naturis hominum implicant." (De Divin., i., 36.) Some connect donis with furentem, but improperly. The true idea of the passage appears to be, "incendat reginam et implicet ignem ut amore furat."-Quippe domum timet, &c. "For she fears the line of dubious faith, and the Tyrians of double tongue," *i.*

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e., the treacherous Tyrians, who utter words in two senses, a true and a false one. Bilingues properly means "speaking two languages." The bad faith of the Carthaginians (Punics fides) became proverbial among the Romans.—Domum ambiguam. Venus suspects the line of Dido, from the specimen of treachery that had been given by Pygmalion. We have altered the punctuation of this passage with Wagner, and placed a semicolon after ignem, and a full stop after bilingues, thus connecting verse 661 with what precedes. The common text has a period after ignem, and a semicolon after bilingues, which pointing will give quippe the force of "namely."

662-665. Urit. "Disquiets her." Supply cam. — Sub noctem. "With the night." More literally, "at the approach of night." The poet represents the goddess, like an ordinary mortal, passing alcepless nights through anxiety for her son.—Aligerum Amorem. "The winged god of love." — Mea vires, mea, &cc. "My strength, my mighty power," *i. e.*, true source of all thy mother's mighty influence.—Patris summi Typhoia tels. "The giant-quelling bolts of the omnipotent Father." Literally, "the Typhoian missiles," *i. e.*, the thunderbolts with which Jupiter amote down the monstrous giant Typhoëus, when he warred against the skies.

666-672. Tua numina. "Thy aid."—Ut. "How."—Note tibi. "Is well known to thee." The plural for the singular, notum tibi est, in imitation of an idiom prevalent among the Greek tragic writers. Thus, δεδογμέν', ώς δοικε, τήνδε κατθανεΐν, "It is decreed, as it seems, that this female die." (Sopk., Antig., 576.)—Et nostro doluisti, &cc. "And thou hast often sorrowed amid my sorrow," i. e., hast often grieved to see me grieve.

Hunc. "This brother of thine."—*Et vereor, quo, &cc.* "And I fear me, whither this Junonian hospitality may be tending," *i. e.*, this hospitality in a city over which Juno presides.—*Haud tanto cessabit, &cc.* "She will not cease (from her machinations) in so critical a posture of affairs." More literally, "at so important a hin ging-point of affairs."

673-674. Capere ante dois, &c. "To make the queen my own, beforehand, by dint of stratagems, and to encircle her with the flame (of love)," *i. e.*, to surround her so effectually with love for Æneas, that this may form an irresistible barrier to any evil machinations of Juno.—Ne quo se numine mutet. "That she may not change her sentiments through the influence of any divinity."

676-682. Quá. "In what way." Supply ratione.—Nostram nunc accipe mentem. "Listen now to my scheme."—Regius puer. Ascanius, as Æneas is often called rex *Bneas*.—Accits. "On the summons."—Pelago et flammis, &c. "Remaining from the deep and the flammes of Troy."—Sopitam sommo. "Lulled to deep repose." More literally, "halled deeply in sleep."—Super alta Cythera, &co. "I will hide in my own sacred abode in lotty Cythera or in Idalium." The preparition super is not unfrequently used for in and ad, where lofty places are referred to. Thus we have in Ovid: "Super alta persons Astra ferar" (Met., xv., 875); and again in Livy, "Castris super ripam positio" (xxi., 5). On the other hand, sub is similarly used in speaking of low situations, as, for example, of valleys; thus, "Vidinus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem." (Virg., En., ix., 244.)

Cythers. The Greek accusative plural. Cythera was an island in the Ægean Sea, to the south of Laconia. It was celebrated in fable as having received Venus on her rising from the sea, and hence was sacred to her.—*Idalium*. A mountain and grove in the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.—*Ne qué scire dolos*, &c. "That he may not in any way be able to learn our stratagem, or present himself in the very midst of it." More literally, "come in contact, with us," "meet us," and thereby disconcert our schemes.

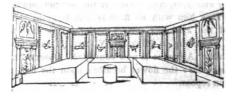
683-690. Tu faciem illius, &cc. "Do thou, with guileful art, counterfeit his form," &c. Falle faciem appears to be a concise mode of speaking for faciem ejus *simulando falle*, "deceive by assuming his form."—Puer. "A boy thyself."—Laticompue Lyœum. "And the liquor of Lyœus," i. e., wine. Bacchus was called Lyœus, in Greek Ausier, from $\lambda i \omega$, "to release," or "free," because he frees the mind from cares.—Figet. "Shall imprint."—Occultum inspires, &ce. "Thou mayest breathe into her the hidden fire, and deceive her with thy poison."—Gressu incedit Iuli. "Moves along with the gait of Iukus."

691-694. Ascanio placidam, &c. "Bedews with placid sleep the limbs of Ascanius." The expression, irrigat per membra quietem, is poetic for irrigat membra quiete. Sleep descends upon Ascanius with its refreshing influence like the dew of the night upon the face of nature. Hence a Greek poet would speak of $iypd_{\zeta}$ $invo_{\zeta}$, "humid sleep."--...Fotum. "Cherished." Venus is compared to a fond parent cherishing her offspring in her bosom.

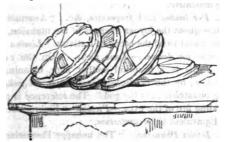
Ubi mollis amaracus, dcc. "Where the soft marjoram, breathing upon, embraces him with its flowers and fragrant shade." The perfume of the amaracus (sweet-marjoram) is said to produce sleep, and, according to Pliny (H. N, xxi., 11), the best grew in Cyprus, whither Ascanius is now conveyed. Observe the beautiful image in aspirans: the flower breathes upon the boy, and steeps his senses in repose. 696-698 Duce latus Achese. "Exulting in Achates as his guide." Equivalent to duce gaudens Achese, and a mere ornamental expression for Achatem habens ducem.—Auleis jum as regins, &c. "The queen has already taken her seat on a golden couch (adorned) with rick coverings, and has placed herself in the midst." Not, as some maintain, on the middle seat or realining-place of the couch, the seats on either side of her being intended respectively for Æness and the false Ascanius ; but, simply, occupying what would be in modern parlance the head of the table, with the couches for the guests, both Trojans and Tyrians, arranged on each side and extending down the hall. Heree Corradus correctly remarks, "Ne guis credat Ænesa guogue et alium gaungue in colom lecto sic accubutese, ut Dide media caset."

Aulais. By these are here meant, not hangings, but couch-esverings, or scates stragula.--Auroi. To be pronounced, in scanning, as a dissyllable, aurd.--Spendé. Properly the open side of the pouch, at which persons entered. It is here put for the couch itself.--Locsoit. Supply sees.

760-702. Strategue super, det. "And recline upon the outspread purple," s. c., upon the couches over which are spread purple counterpanes, or vestes stragula. Literally, "it is reclined (by them)." Observe the force of dis in discumbitur, as referring to the different places of the guests on the different couches. The poet here speaks in accordance with Roman custom. This people reclined at their meals. On each couch there were commonly three persons. They lay with the upper part of the body reclined on the left arm, the head a little raised, the back supported by oushions, and the limbs stretched out at full length, or a little bent; the feet of the first behind the back of the second, and his feet behind the back of the third, with a pillow between each. When they are, they raised themselves on their elbow, and made use of the right hand. A banqueting-room generally contained three conches (rpeic aliver), holding nine guests, and, from the number of couches, was called triclinium. The following representation of such a room is from one at Pompeii. In the centre is a pedestal to receive the table.



Dant famuli, dec. Water is carried around for cleansing the hands of the guests previous to eating. It was poured from a ewer upon the hands of the person, a basin being held under.—*Cereenque can*istris, dec. "And supply bread from baskets." Ceres, the goddese of husbandry, is here put by metonymy for bread. The loaves of the ancients were generally circular, and more or less flat. The following cut represents some found in a bakehouse at Pompeii.



Tonsisques forust, dec. "And bring towels with shorn nap." The massiles here meant were woollen, with a soft and even map. They were intended for drying the hands after washing, and also to anower as mapkins. They would be particularly needful in the latter case, as the ancients ate with their fingers.

704-706. Quinquaginta intus famula, dcc. "In the interior of the themaism were fifty maid-servants." Intus here marks the place where the calinary operations were conducted.....Penam structs, et formatic, dcc. "To arrange the food for culinary purposes, and ealarge the anopicious influence of the Penates by means of fires at the hearth," i. e., to bring out the family-stores from the penae, and cook the visuals at the hearth. The Penates presided over the pesins, or general receptable of family-stores. They were supposed also to exercise an influence over those operations by which food was rendered more available for human purposes; operations, namely, of a culinary nature, by which the extent of their baneficial suporintendence would be greatly enlarged. This idea lies at the bottem of alciere, which is used here in precisely the same sense as in the Morstons of Virgil, v. 37, eec. :

" Hant worst alque arsure focie imponere ligna Bagural, et flammie gelides alsiere liquees."

Here gelidos adolere liquores means "to render the cold water more svailable," "to increase its usefulness," "to enlarge the sphere of its action." The same idea is involved in such phrases as adolers

BOOK PIRST.

verbenes, thurs, hostism, dcc., to make the vervain, the frankincense, the victim, have a more enlarged action or influence; in other words, to burn them on the altar, and thus, as it were, enlarge their sphere of action, and convert them into means of propitizing the gods. Compare Klausen, Encas and die Penaten, vol. ii., p. 648.

Qui onerent ponant. Equivalent to quibus cura cet ut onerent ponant. Hence we see why the subjunctive is preferable here to the indicative.

707-711. Per limina lata frequentes, &co. "Assemble in great numbers throughout the joyous averages of the mansion," i. e., joyous, because about to be the scene of festivity. Limina is here put by synecdoche for domus. — Toris pictis. "On the embroidered couches." Pictis is a beautiful epithet here, meaning, literally, "painted," i. e., by the needle.—Flagrantesque doi vultus. "And the glowing countenance of the god." The reference is particularly to the sparkling fire of the eyes.—Pictum. "Embroidered along its border." Equivalent to circumtextum.

712-714. Infelix Phanissa. "The unhappy Phenician (queen)." Alluding to Dido.—Pesti devots future. "Wholly given up to a passion destined to be her destruction." Equivalent to amori exitishili devote. Literally, "devoted unto future destruction."—Expleri mentem nequit. "Cannot be satisfied in mind," i. e., cannot sate the feelings that disquiet her.

715-719. Ubi complexe Ence, &cc. "After he had hung in the embrace and on the neck of Ences, and had gratified the ardent affection of him who was not his parent." Literally, "of his false parent." We have given *falsi* here its natural meaning. Servins explains it by "qui *fallebatur*," but this is extremely harsh.—Reginem petit. "Makes for the queen." These words seem plainly to favour the idea that Encess and the pretended Ascanias were reclining apart from Dido, and not occupying the same couch with the queen.—Haret. "Keeps clinging to him."—Fourt. "Fondles him."

Inscia Dido, &c. "(She) Dido being ignorant how mighty a god is settling down upon her, a wretched one," i. c., is bearing down upon her with all his power. We have placed a semicolon after foret, so as to make a new clause commence with inscia. This gives a more forcible turn to the sentence than the common pointing, namely, a comma after foret.—Insidat. Wagner prefers insidest, a verb of rest, and explains it by the peculiar position of the parties, the queen being in a reclining posture on the couch, and the boy resting upon her bosom. Few, however, will approve of this interpretation.

730-732. Matris Acidalia. "Of his Acidalian mother." Venus was called Acidalia, from a fountain of the same name at Orchomenus in Bosetin, which was sacred to her, and in which the Graces, her handmaids, were wont to bathe.—Abole.e Sychaum. "To efface (from her bosom the image of) Sychaus."—Et vive tentat, doc. "And strives to preoecupy with a living love her feelings long since unmoved by passion, and her heart (long) unaccustomed to its control." Observe the force of pre in composition: to occupy with love for a living object, before the remembrance of Sychaus again becomes powerful.

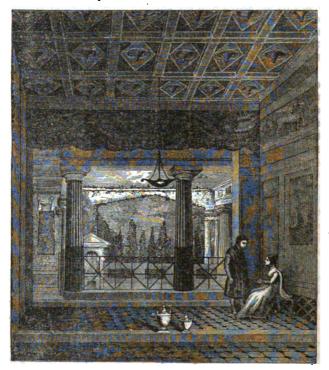
723-724. Postquam prima quies, dcc. "After the first cessation had taken place unto the banquet, and the viands were removed," *i. c.*, after the mere eating was gone through with. Mense is here merely equivalent to dapes, and there is no reference whatever to the Homeric custom of removing the tables themselves. In verse 736, Dido pours out a libration upon the table still remaining before her.

Crateras magnos statuent. "They set down large mixers." The crater was a vessel in which the wine, according to the custom of the ancients, who very seldom drank it pure, was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled. The liquid was conveyed from the crater into the drinking-cups by means of a cystkus, or small indic. The following cut shows two of these ladles, from the Museo Borbonice.



Et vina coronant. "And crown the wine," i. e., deck with garlands the mixer containing the liquor. Buttmann, in his Lexilogus (p.293-4, Eng. Transl.), has very satisfactorily shown that we are not, in rendering these words, to think of the Homeric $\epsilon \pi_i \sigma_i \epsilon \epsilon_{\sigma_i}$ θαι ποτοξο, "to fill high with wine," since Virgil, in that case, would have written sinoque coronant.

725-727. Fit strepitus tectis. "A load din arises throughout the hall." The noise of many voices engaged in conversation.—Dependent lyckni, &c. "Blasing lamps hang down from the fretted ceilings overlaid with gold." The ceilings of the Roman houses seem originally to have been left uncovered, the beams which supported the roof, or the upper story, being visible. Afterward plauks were placed across these beams, at certain intervals, leaving hollow spaces called *lacunaria*, or *laquearia*, which were frequently covered with gold and ivory, and sometimes with paintings. The following cut will serve to explain this.

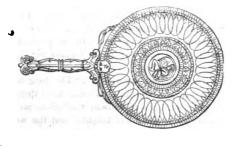


728-730. Gravem gemmis auroque pateram. "A bowl heavy with gems and gold," *i. e.*, a golden patera studded with gems. The patera was a broad and comparatively shallow bowl, used for liba-

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tions, and also for drinking out of at banquets. The following cut gives a front and side view of a bronze patera found at Pompeii. The patera were not always, however, supplied with handles.





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731-733. Jupiter. Dido here offers up a prayer to Jupiter as the god of hospitality.—Hospitibus. "To those who are connected by the ties of hospitality," *i. e.*, to both guest and host.—Hunc latum Tyriisque, &c. "May it be thy pleasure, that this day prove a joyous one to both the Tyrians and those who have come from Troy." Literaffy, "who have departed," or "set out from Troy."—Nostrosque kujus, &c. "And that our descendants may hold this (same day) in their remembrance," *i. e.*, may remember to celebrate it as often as it returns. With minores supply nets.

734-739. Et bona Juno. "And propitious Juno." More freely, "And Juno with propitious influence."—Catum. "The present meeting."—Faventes. "With favouring feelings."—Et in mensam laticum, &c. "And poured out upon the table a libation of the honouring liquor," i. e., of wine, the liquor wont to be poured out in honour of the gods.—Laticum. For laticis. The plural, as more intensive, is here put for the singular.—Libato. "The libation having been made;" i. e., a part of the wine having been thus poured out, With libato supply vino.—Summo tenus attigit ore. "She touched (the remaining contents of the bowl) with the tip of her lips."—Inscreptions. "With a chiding air," i. c., with the air and manner of one playfully chiding him for his apparent delay, and conveying a challenge, as it were, to drain the cup.—Impiger hausit. "Not slowly drained." Some, misunderstanding the clause that follows, incorrectly render hausit "seized," or "grasped."—Et plano se proluit euro. "And dreuched himself with the contents of the full golden cup." Produces se vino is analogous to vino profundi, or madere Compare Horace (Sat., i., 5, 16), multi produtus vappå, "drenched with plenty of poor wine."

740-741. Cithará crinitus Iopas, &c. "The long-haired Iopas, with his golden lyre, pours forth in loud song what things mightiess Atlas had taught him." Some editions read quem maximus Atlas. &cc., "whom mightiest Atlas had taught;" but the words "Iopus cithará persona!" require an accusative of the object, not of the subject.—Singers at banquets generally wore their hair long, in imitation of Apollo. The following cut is from a very beautiful and early Greek sculpture in the British Museum, and represents Apollo with his hair long, and flowing over his shoulders.



Maximus Atlas. Atlas, king of Mauritania, was celebrated in fable for his acquaintance with the heavenly bodies, and also for ms invention of the sphere. In this way some explained the other fable of his supporting the heavens.

749-744. Errantem lunam. "Of the wandering moon," i. e., of the path described by the moon in the heavens.—Solieque labores. "And of the eclipses of the sun," i. e., eclipses and their causes.— Ignes. "The fires of heaven," i. e., the lightning.—Arcturus. Arcturus is a star near the tail of the Great Bear (dortor, oipo), in the censtellation of Boötes.—Pluviasque Hyadas. "And the rainy Hyades." The Hyades are stars at the head of the Bull, whose setting, both in the evening and morning twilight, was a sure harbinger of rainy weather. Their number is variously given; most commonly, however, as seven. The name Hyades ('Túdec) is derived from to, "to rain." Geminosque Triones. "And the two Bears," *i. e.*, the Greater and the Less. The literal meaning of *Triones* is "the ploughing oxen," this being the name more commonly applied to the two bears by the Romans. Hence Septemtrie, and also Septemtriones, "the North," *i. e.*, the seven stars, or oxen (triones), forming the constellation of the Great Bear, near the North Pole.

745-747. Quid tantum Oceano, &c. "Why the winter-suns hasten so much to dip themselves in the ocean, or what delay impedes the alow-moving nights," i. e., why the days are so short in winter, and the nights so long.—Ingeminant plausu. "Redouble their plaudits." More poetical and elegant than ingeminant plausum.—Troësque sequuntur. "And the Trojans follow their example."

748-749. Vario noctem sermone trahebat. "Prolonged the night in varied converse." More elegant than sermonem trahebat in noctem. --Longumque bibebat amorem. "And drank in long draughts of love."

751-752. Aurora filus. Memnon, who was slain by Achilles. Servine says that the arms of Memnon were fabricated by Vulcan, but this is a mere figment of the grammarians. Dido's curiosity was excited by Memnon's having come from the remotest East, and she was anxious merely to ascertain his particular costume.—Diomedis equi. The horses of Rhesus, which had been carried off by Diomede. Consult 1. 472.—Quantus. "How neighty," i. e., how great is bodily strength and in heroic valour. No allusion whatever is meant to any greatness of size. Heyne merely says, "quam magmus corporis viribus et animi virtute."

753. Imo ege. "Nay, come." — A primá origine. "From the very first."—Casusque tuorum. "And the misfortunes of thy countrymen."—Septima æries. "The seventh summer," i. e., year.— Brrentem. "Roeming."

BOOK SECOND.

1-2. Conticuere omnes, &cc. "All became silent, and kept their looks (fixed upon him) in deep attention." The aorist continuere denotes an instantaneous result; the imperfect, *tenebant*, a continued action. The whole assembly became straightway silent, on the queen's expressing her wish to hear the narrative of Æneas, and, directing their looks towards the hero, remained gazing in eager expectation of the forthcoming recital.—Intenti. Much stronger than attenti would have been. The latter is merely opposed to negligentes; whereas the former is a metaphorical expression, borrowed from the bending of a bow, and indicates, therefore, an eager degree of attention.

Alto. "Lofty." A mere ornamental epithet. The couches of the ancients, at banquets, were generally high, in order to display to more advantage the rich coverings and other ornaments, and were ascended by means of a bench or steps. Æneas begins his narrative while reclining on one of these.

3-8. Infandum. "Unutterable."—Ut. "To tell how."—Et lamentabile regnum. "And a kingdom worthy of being lamented."— Quaque ipse miserrima vidi, &c. "As well as those most afflicting scenes which I myself beheld, and of which I formed a large part," *i. e.*, and in which I personally took a conspicuous share.—Quis talia fando, &c. "Who of the Myrmidons, or Dolopians, or what, soldier of the cruel Ulysses, can refrain from tears while relating such things?" Observe the unusual employment of the gerund, equivalent to quum talia fatur. — Myrmidonum, & The Myrmidones and Dolopes were both Thessalian tribes under the sway of Achilles, and forming part of his forces before Troy. The Dolopes were under the immediate command of Phænix, the friend and former preceptor of the son of Peleus.—Temperet. Supply sibi. Observe the difference between temperare with the accusative, "to regulate," and temperare with the dative, "to restrain."

9-11. Practipitat. "Rushes downward." Supply sc. Night is here personified, and, like the sun, moves through the heavens in a chariot. Her course is from east to west, along an imaginary arc, or semicircle, the middle point of which is the zenith, or the part of the heavens directly over our heads. The first half of her course is an ascending, the latter half a descending one, and on completing her route she plunges with her car into the western ocean. Pracipital here refers to the latter half of her course, when the chariot of night plunges downward, after leaving the zenith, and hence the time indicated by the words of Æneas is shortly after midnight.

Summer cadentia sidera, &c. "And the sinking stars invite to repose." Literally, "advise slumbers." Cadentia must not be rendered "setting." The idea intended to be conveyed is merely this, that the stars had now passed the meridian, and commenced their downward coarse; in other words, that it was now past midnight. Russus, therefore, is entirely wrong in making Æneas not begin his story until the stars were setting, that is, until near break of day. As the narrative is a long one, and occupies two books, it could not possibly have been concluded until broad daylight, which would be inconsistent with the commencement of the fourth book.

Amor. "A desire."—Cognoscere. "To become acquainted with." The infinitive is here employed, by a Gracism, for what, in prose, would be the genitive of the gerund, cognoscendi, "of becoming acquainted with." So in the next line, sudire for sudiendi.—Supremum laborem. "The last (sad) effort."

12-17. Meminisse korret, &cc. "Shudders at the remembrance, and habitually shrinks back through grief." Literally, "shudders to have remembered." Refügit is here employed, not, as Servius thinks, merely for the sake of the metre, but as the aorist, to denote what is habitual and customary. It is equivalent, therefore, in fact, to refugere solet.—Incipiam. "I (nevertheless) will begin." Supply tamen.

Fracti. "Broken in spirit."—Fatisque repulsi. "And repelled by the Fates," i. e., in their every attempt to take the city. It was fated that Troy should not be taken until after a siege of nine years: —Tet jem labentibus annis. "So many years now gliding by."—Ineter montis. "As vast as a mountain." Consult note on book vi., l. 065.—Sectá ebiete. "With cut fir," i. e., with planks of fir. Abiete must be pronounced here as a word of three syllables, *āb-yčte.*— Votum pro reditu simulant. "They pretend that it has been vowod for a (safe) return," i. e., that it is a votive offering to Minerva, intended to propitiate the goddeas, and secure a favourable return to their homes. Votum here is not a noun, but is put for solum cese, as referring to equum.—Vagetar. "Spreads."

18-20. Huc delacta virum, &cc. "Hither, having selected them by lot, (they bring, and) shut up within its dark sides chosen warriors." Literally, "chosen bodies of warriors." Observe the double cor.

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struction in hac includant, implying a bringing to, and shutting up within.—Armato milits. "With armed soldiery." This story of the wooden horse was derived from the Odyasey, and from the Cyclic poets; but the skill with which Virgil has raised this idle fotion into importance is, as Symmons remarks, worthy of all preise.

21-23. Est in conspectu Tenedos. "There lies in view (of the Trojan land) Tenedos." The distance between this island and the mainland is only forty stadia, or a little more than four and a half miles.--Notissime famé. "Well known by fame." Heyne refers these words to the reputation which the temple and wership of Apollo Smintheus procured for the island. The poet, however, would rather seem to have had in view the sentiments and opinions of later times, when the island had become conspicuous in the songs of the posthemeric bards.

Dives opum. "Abounding in wealth." Heyne thinks that there is here a particular reference to the riches of the temple. The allusion, however, seems to be a more general one, to the wealth of the inhabitants.—Manchant. Wagner places a comma after this word, but then sinus is brought very harshly into immediate apposition with insuls.—Nunc tantum sinus, &cc. "At present there is merely a bay there, and a faithless station for ships," *i. c.*, a station on the security of which no continued reliance can be placed.

25-37. Nos abiase rati, &cc. "We concluded that they were gone, and had sought Mycenne with the wind." Supply the ellipsis as fellows: nos rati sumus cos abiase.—Mycenas. By syneodoche, for Greece in general: the capital of the leader of the expedition, for the whole country whence his forces came.

Omnis Teucria. "All Troy." Servius supplies gens; Heyne, regio. The former is preferable. The country itself was generally called after Dardanus; the people themselves, after Teucer, son of the river-god Scamander.—Dorics castra. "The Greeian camp." A more euphonious reading would have been Doris castra. Virgil here follows the later and posthomeric poets, in making Dorics equivalent to Grace. Homer calls the Greeks by the general name of Ackai, Argini, and Danzi, but never by that of Dorians; and the reason is because the Doric race did not become a ruling power in Greece until eighty years after the fall of Troy, when they invaded the Peleponnesus along with the Heraclides.

29-30. Dolopum. The Dolopians are not mentioned by Homer among the forces of Achilles; still, however, as we learn from Eustathius, they formed part of his troops. They were under the sway of Peleus, and, as we have already remarked in a previous note, ,

wave led to the Trojan war by Phasaix. Virgil, in the conspicuous mention which he makes of them, appears to have followed some pathomeric legend. — *Tendebat*. "Lay encamped." Literally, "stretched their tents." Supply *tenioris*. There is an anachronism in *tendebat*. The Grecian troops at Troy were in huis, not in tents.

Classifies his lacue. "Here was the spot for the vessels of the feet," i., e., here was the naval encampment. The Greeks, after landing, drew their vessels up on shore, and surrounded them on the land side with a rampart. Classifies properly denotes here the armaments of the several tribes and communities, as forming, in the aggregate, the main fleet.—His acie certare solebant. "Hare (the respective armies) were wont to contend in battle array." The common text has acies, but acie is much more elegant and spirited.

31-34. Pers stupet, &c. "Some gaze stupidly at the fatal offering to the spotless Minerva, and (then again) they express their wonder at the vast balk of the horse." The horse, as pretendedly consecrated to Minerva, is here called the offering of (i. e., intended for) that goddess. Some critics think that stupet and mirantum are inconsistent with each other, but they forget that the poet does not mean to indicate contemporaneous, but successive emotions. The feeling of stupid amazement comes first, and then that of active -wonder succeeds.

Thymates. Servine eites a legend to the following effect: It had been predicted that a boy should be born on a certain day, who would prove the ruin of Troy. On the day fixed by this prophecy, both the wife of Thymestes, and Heenba, Priam's queen, were dehivered of sons, and the monarch immediately thereupon ordered the wife and child of Thymestes to be put to death, which was accordingly done. Hence Thymestes, on the occasion mentioned in the stext, was actuated in the advice which he gave by a desire of veagennes.—Duci intra muros. The infinitive duci is here put for ut ducator. So locari for locator. Virgil makes the Trojans display somewhat more wisdom than Homer ascribes to them on this occa -siss. With the former, they deliberate before the horse enters the eity; with the latter, after it has mached the citadel. (Odyes., viii., 504, seq.)

Arce lessri. Heyne thinks that this means in the temple of Minerve in the citadel. The size of the horse, however, militates against such an idea.—Dolo. Consult note on line 32, selative to Thymostes. —Sex jam Troje, &c. "Or (because) the destinies of Troy now determined so ' Literally, "now brought it so (along with them)." 25-39. Capys. Already mentioned among the followers of Easas, in book i., v. 183 — Et quorum melior, &c. "And they whose minds were influenced by wiser sentiments." Literally, "to whose minds were influenced by wiser sentiments." Literally, "to whose mind there was a better opinion."—Aut pelago Dannum, &c. "Bid us either cast headlong into the deep the treacherous snare and suspected offerings of the Greeks, and consume it by flames placed beneath." The expressions insidias Dansum and suspect dome refer to the horse, which Capys and his party regarded as a mere piece of deceit on the part of the Greeks.—Subjectisque. We have retained this reading with Wagner, is place of subjectisse, which is adopted by Hunter, Voss, and others. The copulative is here perfectly correct, the proposition being twofold, either to destructhrough the horse, and the first part being subdivided into destruction by water and by fire. (Consult Wagner, Quast. Virg., XXXIV., 1.) Terebrare et tentere. "To bore through and explore." Tentere,

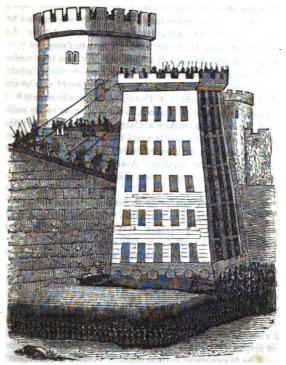
40-49. Primus ante omnes. "First before all." Alluding to the crowd that followed him.—Ardens. "With impetuous zoal."—Ex procul. "And while yet afar (exclaims)."—Que tents insenis ?" "What so great madness is this !"—Avectos. "Have been wafted away," i. e., have sailed away to Greece.—Sic notus Ulixes ? "Is Ulysses thus known to you !" i. e., do you know so little of the deep and crafty character of Ulysses, as to suppose that he would allow such an opportunity as this to pass unimproved !

Inclusi occultantur. "Are shut up and concealed."—Inspecture domos, &cc. "To command a view of our dwellings, and to come down from above upon our city." The idea is borrowed from some large military engine, or tower, which is filled with men and brought near to some city. They who are within this machine obtain first a view of the place from their high position, and then, by means af small bridges (pontes), descend upon the city walls. Somewhat in a similar way the armed men in the belly of the horse will descend upon the city of Troy. The cut opposite represents a tower like the one just referred to.

Aut aliquis latet error. "Or else some other guile lurks within it." Observe the usage here of aliquis for alius guis.—Et dona fermtes. "Even when bringing gifts," i. e., unto the geds, or even when wearing the garb of religion.

50-53. Validis ingenten viribus, &cc. "He hurled his huge spear

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with power ful strength against the side and against the belly of the beast swelling out with its joined timbers," i. c., where the timbers, let in to one another, imitated the curvature of a horse's side.

Tremens. "Quivering."—Uteroque recusso, dec. "And the womb being shaken by the blow, its hellow caverns resounded and gave forth a groan." Wagner, without any necessity, joins cave in construction with insonucre, "its caverns sent forth a hollow sound."

54-56. Et si fata deum, deo. "And if the destinies of beaven had not been against us; if our own minds had not been infatuated, he would have impelled us to mutilate with the steel the Grecian lurking-places." Observe the zeugma in large, which has one meaning as applied to fata, and another when referring to mens.—Impulerat. Heyne and others make this stand for impulser. Hardly so, however. The indicative implies that he would certainly have impelled

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them to the step, had not the two causes just mentioned operated against him. On the other hand, *impulieset* is accompanied by an air of uncertainty; "he might perhaps have impelled," dcc. Imputernet, therefore, may be literally rendered "he had impelled."

Fadare. A strong term. To hack and hew, and thus render an object all unsightly and repulsive; in other words, fadum aliquid facere.—Trojaque nume staret, &cc. "And Troy would now be standing, and thou, lofty palace of Priam, wouldst still remain." We have adopted staret, with Wagner, as far preferable to the common reading, stares, which makes a disagreeable jingle with maneres. Virgil evidently wrote staret to avoid this similarity of termination; and, besides, there is far more of feeling in the sudden change from the nominative to the vocative. A similar passage occurs in the seventh book, 1. 684: "Quos dives Anagnia pascit; Quos, Amasene pater."

57-62. Manus revinctum. "With his hands bound tightly." Literally, "bound tightly as to his hands." Manus is the accusative of nearer definition.—Trakebant. "Were dragging along."—Dardanidæ. Equivalent to Trojeni.—Qui se ignotum, &cc. "Who had of his own accord presented himself, a total stranger, unto them coming up," i. c., had purposely thrown himself in their way.—Hoc iprum ut strueret. "That he might bring about this very result," i. e., to be arrested by them and brought before Priam. More literally, "that he might put this same thing in train."

Fidens animi. "Resolute of spirit." A more poetical expression than enimo fidenti would have been.—Atque in utrumque paratus, &cc. "And prepared for either issue, whether to execute his treacherous purpose, or to encounter certain death." Versare is equivalent here to agitare or exercere, "to put into active and unremitted operation."

63-66. Visendi. For videndi or aspiciendi. — Circumfusa ruit. "Pour tumultuously around." Equivalent, in effect, to circumfunditur.—Certantque illudere capto. "And vie with one another in insulting the captive." More literally, " in heaping mockeries on him captured."

Accipe Nunc, &cc. "Listen now to the treachery of the Greeks, and from one instance of wickedness learn the character of the whole nation." Literally, "learn all." With accipe we may supply auribus.—Crimine ab une. Equivalent, in fact, to ab (or ex) scelers unius. "From the wickedness of one of their number."

67-73. Nampue ut conspectu, dcc. "For, as he stood amid the gaze of all, with an agitated air, completely defenceless, and looked all around with earnest gaze upon the Trojan bands."---Conspectu

in medie. Literally, "in the midst of their gaze," i. e., in the midst of the gazing crowd.—*Turbatus, incrmis.* Observe the force imparted to the clause by the absence of the connective conjunction.— *Oculis circumspexit.* An expression beautifully graphic. We see Sinon looking slowly around him, and fixing his earnest gaze in succession on various parts of the surrounding group. Observe, also, the art of the poet in making the line a spondaic one, so that the cadence of the verse may be an echo to the sense.

Quid miki, &co. Sinon means that the land is shut against him by the Trojans, while the sea is now equally forbidden to him since it swarms with the vessels of the Greeks.—Locus. "Any place of shelter."—Et super ipsi, &co. "And, moreover, the Trojans themselves, with imbittered feelings, demand punishment together with my blood," *i. e.*, demand my life as an atonement for having been one of their invaders. The expression panas can sanguine is equivalent to panas et sanguinem, or panas sanguineas.

73-76. Que gemitu, &cc. "By this cry of sorrow our feelings were completely changed, and every act of violence was checked." Compassion now takes the place of hostile feelings .- Cretus. Supply sit .-- Quid ferst. "What he may have to communicate." More literally, "what (account) he may bring (with him)."-Memoret, que sit fiducia capto. "To declare what ground of confidence there may be to him a captive," i. c., on what grounds he hopes for mercy, now that he is a captive in our hands. Or, in other words, with what hope he had allowed himself to be made prisoner .-- Ille hac, deposité tandem, &c. Some critics object to this line, and remove it from the text, partly because it is wanting in several manuscripts. and partly because, as they think, the words deposita formidine do not suit the bold and reckless character of Sinon; and, besides all this, the same line occurs elsewhere in the poem (iii., l. 612), and seems hardly needed, as we have inquit following in the 78th line. The second objection is of no force whatever, since depositd formidine, like turbatus, in the 66th line, refers to a mere piece of acting on the part of Sinon; but the other arguments against the admissibility of the verse in question have a considerable weight.

77-90. Fuerit quodeumque. "Whatever may be the result."—Argolicá de gente. "Of Grecian race." Sinon's speech is composed with wonderful art. It begins, as Servius remarks, with truth and ends in falsehood.—Hoc primum. "This I will first acknowledge." Sapply fatebor.—Fortuna improba. "Evil fortune."—Finxit. "Hath made."—Vanum mendacemque. "Unworthy of reliance, and destitute of truth." **81-83.** Fando aliqued si forte, &c. "If perchance, in the course of conversation, any mention of Palametics, the descendant of Belus, has some unto thise ears." The common text has aliquid, which must then be joined with *fando*. "If perchance, in the course of any conversation, the name," &c. Heinsius, however, and the best editors after him, read aliqued, from the best manuscripts, and join it in construction with nomen, giving this last the meaning of "mention," or "account."-Fando. Equivalent here to marranio, et aligned, et aligned.

Bolide. This patronymic, as coming from Bolue, eaght to have a short penult, Bolide. But Ovid has Bolide (Ep., xiv., 70); and Statius, Bolide fratree (vi., 291). Priscian, besides, informs us that certain patronymics lengthen the penult contrary to rule, and among the examples of this that are mentioned by him we find Bolides.— Et include fame gloria. "And his renown spread widely by fame." Literally, "illustrious by fame." Consult index of proper names, e. v. Palamedes.

83-85. Falsd sub proditione. "Under a false charge of treachery." He was falsely charged by Ulyases with having been brided to farnish supplies to the Trojans.—Infando indicio. "On wicked information," i. e., on information, or testimony, wickedly untrue. His condemnation was brought about by Ulyases, who hid a sum of money in his tent, and counterfeited a letter from him to Priam. The Greeks stoned Palamedes to death for his supposed treachery. —Quis bella vetabat. "Because he gave his opinion against the war." Sinon here introduces a falsebood of his owa, in order that the Trojans, regarding Palamedes as having been friendly to them, might be the more inclined to feel compassion for his follower.— Demisers neci. "Sent down to death." Neci for ad neces. Compare the phrase after which this is modelled, demister eliquem Ore, for ad Oreum.—Cassum lumine. Equivalent to site lumine privatum.

86-87. Consarguinitate propinguum. "Nearly related by blood." — In arms huc misit. "Sent me hither to bear arms." In arms for ad arms gerenda.—Primis ab annis. "From its very commencement." Equivalent to ab initio belii. They who make it signify "from early youth," will find a difficulty in reconciling it with the "dulces nati?" alluded to in verse 138.

88-93. Dum stabat regno incolumis. "As long as he stood firm in regal power," i. e., as long as his regal authority, his power as one of the Grecian princes, remained unimpaired. Heyne finds something harsh in this mode of expression, but it is well defended by Wagner, who explains it by "dum regia dignitas ei incolumis and."

With regard is the phraseology statut incolumns, it may be remarked, that the prose four is generally sto at incolumns sum; the poetic, ato incolumns.

Regungue vigebal concilie. "And as long as he was wont to have weight in the councils of the Grecian princes." Some read regram instead of regum, but this appears to have arisen from a misconception of the meaning of regno incoluniz.—Gessimus. "Enjoyed." Literally, "bore."

Pollacis. "Wheedling." Servins explains this by "per blandicias decipientis." It embraces not only the Homeric ποικιλομήτης, but also the other striking characteristic of Ulyssee, his skill in the emologuent of bland and eajoling words, alusλίωσι λόγοισι --Haud ignota loquer. "I speak of well-known things." Literally, "thinge not unknown," A litotes for bene note. --Buperis ab oris. "From these regions of upper day." Literally, "from the upper regions." --Concessil. For decessit. --In tenebris. "In private," i. s., in the gloom of my own tent, channing all converse with my follow-men. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Inclusive domi, witche kominum conventibue."

94-96. Demons. "Fool that I was," *i.e.*, in provoking the resentment of so powerful a chieftain as Ulysses.—Fore *ei qua tulisect.* "If any chance chould bring (such a result along with it)," *i.e.*, should bring about such a result.—Vistor ad Argos. Heyne thinks that this is two arregantly said for a private soldier, and thinks that is agree would have been a better reading. In this, however, he follows the modern rather than the ancient manner of thinking and writing. To a Reman car the expression miles presented nothing uncommon.

Promise me altorem. "I promised myself as an avenger," i. e., I threatened that I would avenge his death.....Et verbie edia aspera mori. "And I aroused his bitter hatred by my words."

97-99. Hinc miki prime maki labor, &cc. "Hence for me the first plague-apot of ruia. From this time forth Ulysses kept continually acking to alarm me with new accusations; from this time forth to disceminate dark runners among the crowd, and, conscious of guilt, to seek for the means of defending himself."-Labor. A strong term here. It is the spot on the surface that shows decay or corruption larking beneath. -- Terrers. The historical infinitive for terrebat. So spargers and guarers.--Voces ambiguas. Dark, or ambiguouslyworded runnours, tending to excite suspicion against Sinon.--Consins. We have followed here the explanation of Wunderlich. Heyne and Wagner make it mean "communing with his accom-

plices," and then arma will denote "the means of ruining Sinen." This, however, is much less natural than the former.

100-101. Donce Calchante ministro. "Until, by means of Calchas his (ready) tool." Calchas was the soothsayer of the Grecian host, and nothing of importance could be done without his having previously ascertained by divination the will of the gods. Sinon says just enough here to excite the curiosity of his auditors, and then breaks abruptly off.

102-104. Sed quid ego hac autem, &cc. "But then, again, why do I, to no purpose, recall to mind these painful themes ?" Some editors make autem redundant here. Others, such as Wagner, for example, give autem the force of tandem. Neither, however, appear to be correct. Sed denotes a direct opposition; autem, on the other hand, serves to distinguish and contrast, or marks a transition from one subject to another.

Quides moror, si omnis, &c. "Or why do I delay you, if you regard all the Greeks in one and the same light, and if it be sufficient for you to hear this, (namely, that they are Greeks)?" i. e., and it be sufficient for you, in forming your estimate of them, to know that they are Greeks. Compare the old saying, "know one, know all." We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, which explains itself. The common text has a mark of interrogation after moror; and a new clause begins at Si onnes.

Jamdudum. "This very instant." A postical usage, jamdudum being equivalent here to quam primum. The prose form of expression will be jamdudum debebatis sumers panas. "You ought long since to have inflicted punishment."—Hoc Itbacus selit, &cc. "This, doubtless, the chieftain of Ithaca will wish for, and the Atridæ will purchase for a large amount." Observe the faree of the subjunctive: "This, if I know the men," &cc.—Ithacus. Ulysses, as chieftain of Ithaca. Otherwise called Ithacensis, 'Ibunjouc, &cc.

105-107. Causas. "The causes of what he states," i. c., the grounds on which his assertions are based.—Scelerum tantorum. "Of wickedness so great as this." Not dreaming that wickedness could go so far.—Pelasgæ. For Græce.—Ficto peelore. "With guileful heart." Compare the explanation of Hoyme, "ad fræudem composito animo, h. e., subdole et fræudulenter."

108-111. Fugam moliri. "To prepare their flight." Moliri is here equivalent to parare. Literally, however, "to bestow labour upon."—Feciesentque utinam ! "And would that they had done so !" Sinon wishes by this to convey the idea that, if they had done so, his present misfortunes would never have occurred.—Aspera pent

liens. "Some violent storm of occan," *i. e.,* some tempest raging out at sea."—Euntes. "When on the point of departing." The use of the present for the future participle is of rare occurrence in Virgil, and is only met with in the verb *co.* On the other hand, we have but two instances of the use of *iturus* by the poet, namely, En., vi., 680, and 758. (Wagner, Quast. Virg., xxxix., 2.)

112-115. Pracipus quum jam, &c. Observe the art of Sinon in merely making this slight allusion to the horse, in order to excite the curiosity of the Trojans.—Trabibus accrnis. In verse 16 it was "sectâ abiete."—Suspensi. "In deep suspense," i. e., doubtful what to do.—Eurypylum. A Grecian hero, mentioned by Homer, *II.*, ii., 734, and elsewhere.—Scitantem. We have adopted this reading, with Wagner and Jahn, as more elegant than scitatum, the lection of the ordinary text, and as resting also on the authority of numereus manuscripts. Wagner, who adduces many similar instances from other writers, explains mittimus Eurypylum scitantem, by "mitimus Eurypylum, isque scitatur."

116. Sanguine et virgine casá. "By blood and a virgin zlain," 1. a, by the blood of a virgin slain. Alluding to the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis. (Consult Index of Proper Names.) Virgil here deviates from the common account, which makes the daughter of Agamemmon to have been carried off by Diana, and a hind to have been substituted by the goddess. The cut on the following page represents a painting from a wall at Pompeii, the subject of which is the sacrifice of Iphigenia, and which probably was copied in some degree from the famous painting of Timanthes. Calobas stands near the altar, holding the sacrificial knife; Diomede and Ulyases have Iphigenia in their grasp, and are about to place her on the altar; Agamemnon turns away his head enveloped in the folds of his mantle; while Diana is seen in the air, causing a nymph to bring to her the hind that is to be substituted for the maiden.

117-118. Quum primum Iliacas, &co. "When first ye came to the Trojan shores." A mere general allusion to the commencement of the war; not meaning that the maiden was sacrificed after the Grecian fleet had reached the coast of Asia. The scene of the fable was laid at Aulis in Greece.—Reditus. The plural is used as referring to the return of the chieftains to their several homes in Greece. —Animáque litandum Argolicá. "And Heaven must be propitiated by a Grecian life." The full form is, solis litandum est deos, "you, must propitiate the gods." Litare is "to propitiate," or "appease by sacrifice," and is analogous to the Greek καλλιερίω.

119-121. Que vox ut venit. "When this response came."-Per



ima essa. "Through their inmost bones." — Cui fate perent. "Through fear, for whom the fates may be preparing this; whom Apollo may demand," *i. e.*, as the victim. We may suppose metuentium, or some equivalent term, to be understood before cui, though there is, in truth, no actual necessity for this.—Parent. Supply koc, as referring to the animá litandum Argolicá.

133-135. Protrahit. "Drags forth." — Que sint ea numina, dec. "He demands (of him) what may be the pleasure of the gods in this case." More literally, "what this will of the gods may be," *i. e.*, the will or pleasure of the gods, as shadowed forth by the response of the stracle.—*Crudele canebant artificis scelus.* "Foretold unto me the crue. wickedness of the artful plotter," *i. e.*, the cruel plot which the artful Ulysses was maturing.—*Et laciti ventura videbant.* "And in the silence of their own bosoms saw the things about to come," *i. e.*, saw plainly what my fate would be. *Taciti* is here equivalent **10** apud se, or secum.

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130-127. Quinces. For quinque. The poets disregard very commonly the distinction between distributive and cardinal numerals, and use the former, as in the present instance, for the latter.—*Tec*tusque. "And dissembling." *Tectus* occurs frequently in this same sense in Cicero, and hence Ernesti explains it by "qui occultat concilia, negotia; dissimulat." (Clav., Cic., s. v.)—*Prodere voce sud.* "To name." Literally, "to indicate by his voice."—*Opponere.* "To doom." Literally, "to expose."

129-131. Composito. "In accordance with previous compact." Put for ex or de composito.—Rumpit vocem. "He breaks silence."— Et que sibi quisque timebat, &c. "And the very things which each feared for himself, he endured with patience when turned off to the ruin of one wretched individual," *i. e.*, when turned to effect the ruin, &c.

132-132. Dies infands. "The unhallowed day."—Mihi sacra pareri. "The sacred rites began to be prepared for me, and the salted meal and fillets to be placed around my temples." Parari is the historical infinitive.—Salsæ fruges, i. e., the mola salsa, or sacrificial cake, made of roasted barley-meal bruised and mixed with salt. Voss (ad Eclog., p. 429) informs us that the salsæ fruges or mola salsa of the Romans was different from the $oblo\chi \dot{v}rai$ of the Greeks. Virgil here ascribes to the Greeks the ceremonies that were observed at sacrifices among the Romans, a practice quite common to him. This mola salsa was sprinkled on the head of the victim before it was slain.—Vittæ. Not only was the victim adorn-



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ed with garlands, but the persons offering the sacrifice generally wore them around their heads, and sometimes also carried them in their hands. The reference here is to those intended for the victim. The preceding cut represents an ox thus adorned for sacrifice.

In the following we have back and front views of the heads of statues from Herculaneum, on which we perceive the vitts.



134-136. Vincula. "My bonds" The reference is, not to the sulla, as some suppose, but to the bonds by which, as a victim, he would be kept fettered until the day of sacrifice.—Limosoque lacu, &cc. "And, through the night, I lay hid in a miry lake, screened from view amid the tall grass." More literally, "I lurked obscure amid the sedge."

Dum vela darent, &c. "Until they should give their sails (to the wind), if haply they intended to give them." We have followed the punctuation of the editions before that of Heyne appeared. This editor, who suspects that the words si forte dedissent form a spurious completion of an imperfect line, punctuates as follows : dum vela, darent si forte, dedissent. The old pointing, however, is far superior in melody, and, besides this, dedissent is here put for daturi essent, the pluperfect subjunctive frequently taking the place of the periphrastic future, as Wagner has shown, in both prose and poetry.

139-140. Fors. "Perhaps." Put for forsen.—Ad paras ob nostra, &c. "Will demand for punishment in my stead, on account of my escape." Observe the force of reposcent, "to demand in the place of another," analogous to *ivraireiv.*—Et culpar hanc, &c. "And will expire this offence of mine by the death of those wretched ones." Piabunt is here equivalent to expiabunt, which itself takes the place of ulciscentur or punient.

141-143. Quod te oro. "I entreat thee, therefore." Quod is literally "on account of which," being in the accusative, and governed by propter understood.—Conscia veri. "Conscious of the truth," i. e., witnesses of the truth of my words.—Per, si qua est, &cc. "By whatever pure regard for what is just and right may still, as yet, remain anywhere among mortals." An elliptical expression. The full form would be as follows: per intemeratam fidem, si que intemerate fides est, que restet adhue usquam mortalibus. "By pure regard for what is just and right, if there is any pure regard, &c., that may still, as yet, remain," &c.—Fides. We have followed the explanation of Heyne, who makes this word equivalent here to "justi rectique observantia."

145-149. His lacrymis. "Prompted by these tears of his."---Ultro. "Readily." Equivalent, as Heyne remarks, to "facili promptogue emino."---Arta vincula. "Close-confining cords," with which the shepherds had tied his arms behind his back. Arta old form for ercta.---Leveri. "To be removed." This verb properly means "te loosen" or "lighten;" here, however, "to remove."---Amissos hine jam, &co. "Henceforth forget the Greeks whom you have lost," i. e., your lost fatherland.--Mihigus have edissere, &co. "And declare the truth unto me, asking these things (that follow)."

150-151. Que molem hanc immanis equi, &c. "With what view have they placed (here) this vast structure of a huge horse? Whe was the author of the step? Or what object have they in view? What religious motive prompted, or what machine is it of war?' More literally, "what is the religious motive?" The meaning of the two latter interrogations, more freely expressed, is as follows: Is it a religious offering, or some engine of war? If the former, what motive of religion prompted such an offering? If the latter, what kind of engine is it?

152-155. Ille, dolis instructus, &c. "The other, practised in wiles and Grecian artifice." More literally, "well supplied or equipped with wiles," &c...-Elerni ignes. "Ye never-dying fires (of the



sky)." Invoking sun, moon, and the other heavenly bodies.—Bt non violabile, &.c. "And your inviolable divinity," i. e., and your divine power not to be outraged by perjury without condign punishment.—Enscoque nefandi. "And horrid knives." Alkuding to the knife of sacrifice, the plural being put for the singular is order to give more intensity to the expression. The preceding cut represents the tombstone of a cultrarius, or the individual who slew the victim at the altar, and upon it two cultri, or sacrificial knives.

157-159. Fas miki Graisrum, &cc. "Be it allowed me to undo the (once) revered ties that bound me to the Greeke; be it allowed me to hate the whole race, and to bring all their secrets to the light." Literally, "to bring out all things beneath the open air." With fas understand sit. Sinon makes this adjuration lest he should be reputed a traitor to his country. He conceives himself now released from all obligations to his native land, and free, therefore, to disclose all the secrets of his countrymen.—Si que tegunt. "If any such they keep concealed." Observe the force of the indicative tegunt with si, implying that the Greeks do conceal certain secrets.

160-161. Promissis maneas. "Remain (steadfast) in thy promises." Compare the Greek *implevent role eloquivous*.—Servataque serves fidem. "And having been preserved (by me from ruin), preserve (unto me) thy plighted faith." Servata refers to the revelations which he is about to make.—Si magna rependem. "If I make thes an abundant return," *i. e.*, repay thy kindness richly. Literally, "if I pay thee back largely."

162-166. Et capti fiducia belli. "And their confidence in the war begun (by them)," i. e., their firm hope of a favourable issue to the war which they had undertaken. Fiducia is equivalent here to spes certa.—Palladis auxilius semper stetit. "Ever rested on the powerful aid of Minerva." Observe the force of the plural in auxilius.— Impius cx quo Tydides, &cc. "From the time, however, that the impious Tydides, and Ulysses, the projector of many a crime (for they did the deed), having boldly undertaken to remove by force the fated Palladium from its holy temple." With ex quo supply tempore. Diomede is called "impius" from his having been the more prominent of the two in bearing off the Palladium.

Sed enim. Observe the peculiar force of these two participles in juxtaposition. "Sed ex quo Diomedes et Ulixes (hi enim tanti sceleris auctores erant) aggressi," &c.—Fatale Palladium. The Palladium was a statue of Minerva, preserved in a temple in the citadel of Troy, and on the retaining of which the safety of the city depended. It was carried off by Diomede and Ulysses, who secretly pen-

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etrated into the city for that purpose. It is here called *fatale*, because "fated" to be the cause of either the destruction or safety of Troy. The following cut, from an ancient gem, represents Diomede in the set of bearing away the Palladium.



167-170. Maxibusque cruentis. Compare verses 718-20 of this book.—Virgineas dive vittes. "The virgin-fillets of the goddess," *i. e.*, the fillets of the virgin-goddess. The fillets here stand for the person or statue itself of the goddess, which was not to be touched by unholy or polluted hands.—Ex illo fluere, &co. "From that very time the hopes of the Greeks began to give way, and, having lost their firm foothold, to be carried backward." Fluere is here put for diffuere; literally, "to flow or melt away in every direction." The literal force of sublapsa is, "having slipped or slid gradually."— Averse. "Was estranged." Supply est.

171-175. Nec dubiis ca signa, &c. "Nor did Tritonia give indications of this by means of doubtful prodigies," i. e., prodigies, the import of which could in any way be misunderstood. Literally, "nor did Tritonia give these indications."—*Tritonia*. An appellation of Minerva, for an explanation of which, consult Index of Proper Names.—*Arsere corusca*, &c. "There blazed forth gleaming flames from its wide-distended eyes, and a salt sweat flowed over its limbs : thrice, too, did the goddess herself (wonderful to be told) leap upward from the ground," &c. We have placed a colon, with Wagner, after simulacrum, which saves the necessity of supplying the English adverb "when" in translating arsere corusca, &c.

Arrectis. More freely, "fiercely-staring." Equivalent here to crectis, and denoting fierce indignation at the outrage that had been perpetrated. — Emicuit. Put for exciluit, but conveying, also, the idea of gleaming or flashing on the view as she leaped up.

176-179. Tentanda fugá, &c. "Declares that the seas must be tried in flight," i. e., that the Greeks must hasten home with their fleet.—Omina ni repetant Argis, &c. "Unless they take anew the omens at Argos, and then bring back the statue of the goddess, which they have (by this time) borne away with them over the deep, and in their curving ships." The Greeks, according to Calchas, must all go back to their native land, taking the Palladium along with them, and must take the auspices anew on the soil of Greece. They are then to return to the Trojan shores, bringing the statue back with them again. Sinon adds, that the home-voyage has in all probability already begun. The key to the whole passage, therefore, is to be found in *avezere*, which does not denote any previous voyage, but one just commenced.

Omina ni repetant, &c. Virgil has here ingrafted a Roman custom on a Grecian story. According to Servius and Pomponius, if anything of evil omen had occurred, the Roman commanders were wont to return home and take the auspices anew. If they were far from Rome, they set apart for this purpose a portion of the country which was the seat of war, and called it the Roman territory. The following cut, from the antique, represents a Roman augur, with his lituus or divining staff, observing the signs in the heavens.





180-183. Et nunc, quod patrias, &cc. "And now, that they have sought," &c., i. e., and now that their homeward voyage has been commenced. Quod is here equivalent to quod attinet ad id, quod.— Parent. "They intend to prepare." For paraturi sunt. The full form of expression, showing more clearly the true force of parant; would be as follows: Et quod nunc petiere Mycenas, id eo consilio factum est, ut arma, &cc., parent.—Digerit omina. "Interprets the omens," i. e., those afforded by the Palladium. Digerere properly signifies "to arrange in order." Calchas, therefore, first arranges and classifies the different omens proceeding from the appearance and movements of the statue, and then deduces a general meaning from them.

183-184. Hanc pro Palladio, &cc. "Warned (by him so to do), they have placed here this figure in lieu of the Palladium, in lieu of the violated statue of the goddess, that it might atone for their foul impiety." Effigient refers to the horse.—Numine. Put here for signo numinis.

185-188. Hanc immensam molem. "This immense fabric."—Roboribus textis. "With strong interlacing timbers." Literally, "with interwoven timbers." Texere is a favourite word with the poets in describing the operation of building.—Educere. "To raise it." Literally, "to lead it forth."—Portis. "Within your gates."—In menia. "Into your city."—Neu populum antiquá, &c. "Nor protect the Trojan people with all the sacred power of the former Palladium." More literally, "beneath the ancient sanctity." The horse would prove a new Palladium if received within the walls of Troy.

189-194. Nam si vestra manus, &cc. The whole drift of Sinon's speech is this: The Greeks, oh Trojans, have left this horse here, in the hope that it may prove a snare to you, and that you may be induced to violate it with fire or sword, since such violation will bring down on you the vengeance of Minerva, and the anger of the goddess will then be transferred from them unto yourselves. On the other hand, they are afraid that you may draw it within your city, and thus find in it a second Palladium; and therefore they have made it so large of size as not to be capable of being admitted within your gates.

Quod di prius omen, &c. "An omen which may the gods rather turn on the seer himself," *i. e.*, on Calchas.—Futurum. Supply esse. This infinitive depends on dixit, which is implied in jussit that precedes.—Ultro Asiam magno, &c. "Asia, of its own accord, would come in mighty war unto the walls of Pelops, and that these destinies await our descendants." By "Asia" is meant Trôy, as being a city of Asia. — Ultro. Properly, "unprovoked." According to Wagner, ultro is originally the same in force with the Greek πepasóθev, and is properly said of a foe coming from a distant quarter (ex ulteriore loco), and bringing war: hence arise such phrases as ultro petere aliguem, ultro lacessere, ultro accusare, and the like. (Quast. Virg., XXVII., 2.)

Pelopea ad manis. The reference is nominally to Argos and Mysense, but in reality to all Greece. Pelopes is put for the more common form Pelopeia.

195-198. Insidiis. "Treachery."-Res. "The whole affair," i. e., as related by him.-Captique. "And we were ensnared." Supply sumus.-Larisseus. Equivalent here to Thessalus. This is not, however, very correct usage. Larissa, it is true, was a city of Thessaly, and Achilles came from Thessaly, so that "Larissean," in one sense, will be the same as "Thessalian;" but then Larisse was not under the sway of Achilles; on the contrary, at the period of the Trojan war it was inhabited by Pelasgi, who were allies of the Trojans. (Hom., U., ii., 840.)-Mills carins. A round number, not intended to be closely accurate. The Homeric catalogue gives 1186 ships.

199-202. His aliad majus, &c. "Another occurrence of greater moment, and far more appalling, is here presented unto us wretched, and fills with dismay our bosoms altogether unprepared (for such a scene)," i. e., completely taken by surprise. Wagner makes im provida pectora equivalent to "Trojanes credules, et a Gracorum delo sibi non caventes," which is justly condemned by Weichert.

Ductus Neptune sorte, &c. "Chosen by lot (to act) as priest to Neptune." Laccoon was properly a priest to Apollo; here, however, he is chosen to supply for a time the place of priest to Neptune, some sudden vacancy having probably coourred. In all such cases the choice was made by lot.—Solemnes ad eres. "At the solemn altars," i. e., at the altars where solema sacrifices were went to be made.—Mactabat. Servius says that he sacrificed to Neptune, in order that shipwreck might overtake the Greeks. More probably, however, Virgil means it as a thank-offering to the god of the sea, for having, in conjunction with the other great deities, freed Troy from its long-prot-sated siege.

203-208. Horresco referens. "I shudder while relating it."-Incumbunt pelago. "Lie upon the deep." Their frames are seen reating, as it were, upon the surface of the waters.-Pariterque ad litera tendunt. "And with equal motion stretch their course towards

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the (Trojan) shores." Paritor is equivalent here to pari concise, or uterque conjunctim. — Pectora quorum, &cc. "Their breasts, erect amid the waves, and their blood-red crests rise above the waters," t. c., they swim with their head and breast raised above the waters, the former having a species of blondy crest. Some commentators understand judge more literally, as indicating a kind of hair, of a ruddy or tawny colour. It is, however, a mere poetic image. The ascients speak of bearded serpents, of serpents with hair and manes, of all which modern science knows nothing.

Pars ceters pontum, &co. "The rest of their body sweeps the sea behind." The idea in *legit* is borrowed from an object's passing lightly over any surface. — Sinuantque immense, &cc. "And they curve their immense backs with (many) a fold."

209-211. Fit sonitus spumante salo. "A loud noise is made by the foaming sea," i. e., by the sea as they lash it into foam. We have removed the comma after sonitus, and have thus made salo the ablative of the instrument. This is far more forcible than the ablative absolute, which becomes the construction when the comma is retained.

Area tenebant. "They were holding possession of the shores," i. e., they had just reached the shores. Area for litora. The imperfect is very graphic here, and describes an action as having just commenced, and beginning to go on.—Ardentesque oculos suffecti, &c "And having their burning eyes all spotted with blood and fire," &c. Literally. "spotted as to their burning eyes," &c.—Linguis vibrantibus. "With rapidly-brandished tongues." More freely, "quivering." Vibrantibus admirably expresses the peculiarly rapid motion of the tongue of the serpent. Compare Valerius Flaccus (i, 61), "Draco multifidas linguas vibrans."

212.-219. Exsangues. "Pale (with terror)."—Agmine certo. "In steady course." "Exquisitá Latinitate," observes Heyne, "pro: uterque simul destinato in eum lapsu."—Amplexus implicat. "Having embraced, twines around." Literally, "enfolds."—Morsu depascitur. "With its bite feeds upon," i. e., lacerates with its bite.—Post ipsum, &cc. "After this they seize upon Laocoon himself, while in the act of coming up to their aid, and bearing weapons of attack, and bind him tightly with their immense folds."

Et jam bis medium amplexi, &c. "And now, having twice encircled him around the middle, twice having thrown their scaly backs around his neck, they overtop him with their head and lofty necks." They encircle him twice around the middle, twice around the neck, and then rear their heads on high.—Bis collo squamea circum, &c. í

Literally, "twice having been given as to their scaly backs unto his neck round about." Collo is the dative.

220-227. Divellars nodos. "To tear astunder their (encircling) knots."—Perfusus same vittas, &c. "His sacred fillets all smeared with gore and deadly venom." Literally, "bedewed as to his fillets with gore," &c.—Vittas. The fillets which he wore as priest. These were wont to be regarded as peculiarly sacred and inviolable. —Qualis mugitus, fugit, &c. "Such bellowings as a bull raises, when, wounded, it has fled from the altar, and has shaken off from its neck the erring axe." The full form of expression will be, "quales mugitus taurus tollit, quam fugit saucius," &c.

At gemini, &c. "But the two serpents flee gliding to the lofty shrine, and make for the citadel of the cruel Minerva." Literally, "flee with a gliding."—Delubra ad summa. Referring to the temple of Minerva in the citadel. Hence the citadel itself is called "Tri-



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tonidis arcem."-Tritonidis. Literally, " of the Tritonian goddess." Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Tritonia. - Diva. Not the Palladium, for that had been carried off, but another statue of the goddess. Heyne thinks that Virgil conceived the idea in the text from the circumstance of Minerva's statues having sometimes a serpent represented at their feet, as in the preceding cut, from the Museo Chiaramonti (vol. ii., tab. 4).-An enduring celebrity has been gained for the story of Laocoon from its forming the subject of one of the most remarkable groups in sculpture which time has spared us. This superb work of art originally decorated the baths of Titus. among the ruins of which it was found in 1506. It is supposed to have been executed about the time of the early Roman emperors. As Virgil's priest was habited in his robes during the exercise of his priestly functions, and the group under consideration is entirely naked, it is most probable that the poet and artist drew each from a common source, and treated the subject in the way best adapted to the different arts they exercised : the sculptor's object being concentration of effect; the poet's amplification and brilliant description. For farther remarks, consult Anthon's Classical Dictionary. s. v. Laocoon.

229-231. Cunctis insinuat. "Insinuates itself into all." With insinuat supply se.—Et scelus expendisse, &c. "And they say that Laocoon, deserving (such a fate), has paid the penalty of his wickedness, for having violated with his spear-point the hallowed wood, and having hurled his accursed weapon against the body of the steed." More literally, "has fully paid for his wickedness."—Qui lexerit. More literally, "because," or "since he has violated." Observe the force of the relative with the subjunctive.—Tergo. To be taken here in an extended sense for corpori. According to lines 50-51 of this book, Laocoon struck with his spear the "latus" and "curpam alvum," so that tergo here cannot be rendered in its literal sense.

232-234. Ad sedes. "To its true abode," i. e., to the temple of Minerva, there to take the place of the Palladium.—Orandaque divæ numina. "And that the holy might of the goddess be propitiated by prayer."—Dividimus muros, &c. "We cleave a passage through the walls, and lay open the defences of our city." Literally, "we divide the walls." Servius, and almost all the commentators after him, including even Heyne, make muros refer to the city-walls, and mania to those of the private dwellings within the walls, and which obstructed the route of the horse. Nothing can be more incorrect, nor in worse taste. Muros are the walls that surround the city; mania, the parapets, battlements, and fortified parts of the wall generally. In other words, manual denote the defences or bulwarks of the city, and so the line is rendered by Voss: "Stracks sind die Mauren getrennt und der stadt Bollwerke geöfnet."—The horse stood near the Sczan gate: as, however, this was too small to admit it, the walls were opened for the purpose.

235-240. Rotarum lapsus. "Gliding rollers." Literally, "the glidings of rollers." The reference is to cylindrical rollers. Rotarum here is commonly but incorrectly rendered "wheels."—Et stuppea vincula, &c. "And stretch hempen bands around the neck." More freely, "bind hempen ropes around," &c.—Scandit. "Passes over," i. e., comes within. Scandit is a very graphic term to express the slow motion of the ponderous machine, which advanced, as it were, step by step.—Fats armis. "Teeming with arms," i. e., armed warriors.—Subit. "Comes slowly on."—Illabitur. "Glides into."—Urbi. Some join this with minans, which gives a feeble meaning.

241. Divûm domus. "Home of the gods." Alluding to the numerous temples that graced the city, and the frequent rites celebrated there.—Servius informs us that this line is borrowed from Ensue.

242-249. Quater ipso in limine, &c. It was thought a bad emen to touch the threshold either in entering or coming out. As in the present case, however, it was impossible for such a fabric as the horse not to touch the threshold of the gate or entrance, the evil omen consisted in its stopping four times on the very threshold itself.—Immemores, &c. "Unmindful of the omen, and blinded by rash phrensy."—Monstrum infelix. "The monster fraught with wo." More freely, "the fatal monster."

Fatis aperit futuris ora. "Opens her lips for our coming destiny," i. e., to disclose unto us our approaching ruin. Literally, "for our fates about to be."—Dei. Referring to Apollo. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Cassandra.—Quibus ultimus esset, dcc. "Since that was to be our last day," i. e., of national existence. These words are explanatory of miscri, showing why they were truly deserving of that appellation; and hence gui, as stating the cause or reason, takes esset in the subjunctive mood.—Velamus. "Deck." Velo is the proper verb on such occasions, and means to hang thickly with crowns and garlands, so as almost to veil the shrine or temple from the view.

250-253. Vertitur interea calum, dcc. "Meanwhile the sky changes, and night advances rapidly from the Ocean." Vertitur is here used in a kind of middle sense. According to the popular belief of

intiguity, the sky was divided into two hemispheres, one of day, the other of night, which continually succeeded each other. The hemisphere of darkness is now coming up, and Night in her chariot travels up along with it from the eastern ocean. The words Vertitur interes exclume are borrowed from Ennius.—Myrmidonum. "Of the Greeks."—Fusi per manis. "Scattered throughout the city." Manis, the defences of the city, are here taken by Syneedoche, as the most important part, for the city itself.

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254-255. Argive phalans. "The Greeian host." Heyne applies phalanz here to the fleet; it is better, however, to refer it, with Wagner, to the troops themselves .- Instructis naribus ibat, "Began to move in their marshalled vessels," i. c., all prepared and ready for advancing. Ibat is connected virtually with fammas gum regia pupple extulerat. The fleet began to move after the royal gal ley had raised a torch as the signal for departure. We have alter ed the common pointing in accordance with this, changing the colog after petens into a comma - Tacita per amica, &c. "Amid the friendly silence of the quiet moon," i. c., of the quiet night. The poet connects the idea of silence by a beautiful image with the moon herself. The ancients had a tradition that Troy was taken at the full moon. That the moon was shining at the time appears also from line 349 of this book. Those commentators, therefore, are altogether wrong, who make silentia lung mean the absence of the moon.

256-259. Flammas quum regia puppis, &c. "After the royal galley had raised the blazing torch." This, as already remarked, was to be the signal of departure.—Regia puppis. The vessel of Agamemnon.—Falisque defin defensus iniquis, &c. "And Sinon, (therefore), shielded (from discovery) by the partial decrees of heaven, gives freedom to the Greeks shut up within the womb of the horse, and loosens secretly the barriers of pine," i. c., removes the bars of pine that secured the opening in the side, and releases the Greeks. Observe the zeugma in lazat, which verb, when construed with Danace, becomes equivalent to liberat, or emittit.—We have placed a semicolon after extelerat, to show that the force of guum does not extend to lazat, buy that a new clause commences with fatisque.

Defenses. Heyne and many other commentators give this term the force of servatus, and make it refer to Sinon's having been preserved from death by the clemency of Priam and the Trojans. The interpretation, however, which we have assigned to it is much more natural.

260-267. Se promunt. "Issue."-Tisandrus. We have adopted L L here the reading of the Palatine manuscript. The common text bas *Thessandrus*. But Thessandrus, or, more correctly, Thessander, the son of Polynices and Argia, had fallen in battle, by the hand of Telephus, at the commencement of the war.

Demissum lessi per funcm. "Gliding (to earth) by means of a rope let down." The size of the horse may be inferred from this. Servius, in his comments on $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R},i}$, ii., 150, gravely informs us, on the authority of certain authors whom he does not name, that the Trojan horse was 120 (he does not say whether fect or cubits) long, and 30 bread; and that its tail, knees, and eyes moved !

Acamasque, Thorsque, &cc. From a passage in Athenaeus (xiii., 9), it appears probable, remarks Symmons, that Virgil derived his list of heroes on this occasion from Sacadas, a poet of Argos, who wrote on the subject of the taking of Troy.—*Primus.* "The first that descended."—*Doli fabricator.* "The fabricator of the fraud," *i. e.*, the maker of the horse. Its invention was ascribed to Ulysses, under the guidance of Minerva.—Somno vinoque sepultam. The result of the festivities of the evening. Compare verse 249.—*Vigiles.* "The watches."—*Agmina conscia.* "The conscious bands," *i. e.*, well aware of what was doing.

268-373. Mortalibus agris. "For wretched mortals." Burmann makes agris here have the meaning of "wearied." This, however, is too prosaic. Compare Silins Italicus (iv., 794): "Hen prime scelerum causa mortalibus agris, Naturam nescire deûm."—Et dons divûm, &c. "And steals upon them through the bounty of the gods, with most grateful influence." Observe the force of scrpit, as denoting the gentle influence of sleep creeping over the frame.

In somais. "As I slept." Literally, "amid my slumbers."— Mastissimus. "Plunged in deepest sadness."—Reptatus bigis ut quondam, &cc. "Such as he had formerly (appeared), after having been dragged by the two-horse chariot, and black with gory dust, and pierced with the thongs through his swelling feet." Literally, "pierced as to the thongs." The full expression, in plainer language, would be, "visus est adstare sic, ut quondam videbatur, cum reptatus erat," &c. — Ater. More freely, "all defiled." Consult notes on book i., 483.

274-376. Qualis erat! "What was his appearance!" i. e., what an appearance did he present !--Qui redit exuries indutus Achilli. "Who returns (from the battle-field) arrayed in the spoils of Achilles," i. e., which he had won from Patroclus, whom he slew in fight. The Grecian warrior had appeared in the arms of Achilles, and had spread terror among the Trojans, who believed for a while that it was the hero himself. Consult Index of Proper Names.— Redit. The present, not the contracted perfect for rediit, as is shown by the scanning, for the contracted it would have been long. The poet uses the present tense, to bring the past more vividly before the eyes.—Vel Dansúm Phrygios, &c. "Or after having hurled the Trojan fires against the vessels of the Greeks." The allusion is to the battles at the ships, as described in the Iliad (books xiii. and xv.), when the victorious Trojans set fire to the vessels of the Greeks: $roi \delta' Eubalov άκάματον πόρ Nηt θοῦ.$

277-280. Concretos. "Matted." — Gerens. "Displaying to the view." More literally, "bearing (on his person)." — Plurima. "In very great numbers." — Accepit. "He received (when dragged)." The reference is not to wounds received in battle, but to lacerations when dragged along the ground by the chariot of Achilles, and also to marks inflicted on his corpse by the vengeful Greeks. Compare Hom., IL, xxii., 371.: oùd àpa ol ru àvournt ye mapéorn.

Ultro flens ipse videbar, &c. "Bathed in tears, I seemed myself to address the hero of my own accord," *i. e.*, though not addressed by him, I seemed to address him first, before he uttered a single word to me.

281-286. O lux Dardania! "O light of Troy!" i. e., O thou that wast our only light amid the gloom of national calamity. Lax is here the "light of safety," and equivalent to the Homeric $\phi \delta \alpha_{0}$.— Qua tanta tenuere mora? Eneas forgets that Hector is dead : amid the confusion of the dream he merely thinks that he has been absent from his native city, and he asks him the cause of his having so long delayed his return.

Quibus Hector ab oris, &c. "From what (distant) shores, O long-expected Hector, dost thou come?"—Ut. "With what joy." Heyne gives ut, in this passage, the force of guomodo, "in what state," or "condition." Wunderlich and Wagner, on the other hand, connect it with defessi, "how wearied out by woes," i. e., by how great calamities exhausted. Our interpretation, however, appears by far the most natural.—Multa tworum funera. "The many deaths of thy friends."—Labores. "Sufferings."—Serenos vultus. "Thy calm, majestic features."

287-292. Ille nihil. Supply respondet. — Nec me quærentem, &c. "Nor does he attend to me asking idle questions," i. e., nor does he pay any attention to the idle questions that were put by me. The use of moratur in this passage is based upon the well-known phrase, nil moror, equivalent to nihil æstimo, or non curo.

Heu fuge. "Ah! fly." Heu, when joined with the imperative,

indicates increased earnestaces of exhortation. — Habet muros "Have possession of the walls," i. e., of the city.—Ruit alto a culmine Trojs. "Troy is falling from her lofty height," i. e., her proud elevation as a state.—Ruit. Literally, "rushes down."—Sat patria Priamogue datum. "Enough has been done by thee for thy country and for Priam." Literally, "enough has been given by thee unto thy country," dcc. With datum supply a te.—Si Pergama dextrd, dcc. "If Troy could have been defended by the right hand (of man), it would have been defended even by this (of mine)." Hdc is supposed to be uttered with an accompanying gesture. Hector admonishes Æncess to fly, since he had already done enough for his country and king, and all human aid was now unavailing. Could Troy have been defended by man, Hector himself would have been that one.

293-297. Sacra subsque penates. "Her sacred rites and her penates." By the penates are here meant the public or national deities of Troy, who presided over the city. The whole passage is the same as, "her national gods, and the rites connected with them." --Mania. "A city."--Magna persurate statues, &cc. "Which, large of size, thou shalt found at length, after the sea has been roamed over by thee." The reference is to Lavinium. In magna, however, there appears to be a lurking allusion also to Rome, which owed its origin to Lavinium.

Vestamque potentem. Vesta, the same with the Greek Hestia, was the deity that presided over the public as well as the domestic hearth; or, in other words, over public and private union and concord. Her symbol, of course, was fire, and this was kept continually burning in her temple. If allowed to go out, it could only be rekindled from the rays of the sun. By consigning the statue of Vesta, therefore, to Æneas, Hector means that the public hearth of the city had been broken up, or, in other words, that Troy was no more.

298-303. Diverse interes, &c. "Meanwhile, the city is thrown into confusion by cries of we from various quarters."—Quamquam secrets parentis, &c. "Although the mansion of my father Anchises was at a distance (from the Scæan gate), and stood back (from the public way) thickly shrouded by trees."—Secreta. More literally, "was separated (from the scene of action)." The Greeks entered through the Scæan gate, and the dwelling of Anchises was in an opposite quarter of the city.—Armorumque ingruit horror. "And the horrid din of arms comes thickening upon us."—Et summi fastigis tecti, &c. "And gain in rapid ascent the loftiest elevation of the roof." Literally, "the elevation of the highest part of the roof." —Ascensu supero. Literally, "I conquer in the ascent." Orna mental language, equivalent to little more than the simple ascendo.

304-308. In segetem veluti, &c. Eneas compares himself, as he stands lost in amaxement at the flames of Troy, to a shepherd who, from some lofty elevation, beholds the standing crop in flames, or a mountain torrent devastating the fields.—In segetem. "Upon the standing corn."—Furentibus austris. "While the southern blasts are raging." The southern blasts are here put poetically for any blasts. — Montano flumine. "In mountain stream," i. e., rushing down from lofty mountains.—Sternit agras, &c. "Desolates the fields, lays low the joyous crops, and the labours of the oxen."— Baumque labores. Referring to all the varied results of laborious husbandry.—Accipiens sonitum. "As he drinks in the loud uproar." Literally, "as he receives (with his ears)." Supply auribus.

309-312. Tum vero manifests fides, &cc. "Then, indeed, was manifest the (false) faith, and then the plot of the Greeks begins to unfold itself to my view." Fides here refers to the lying faith of the Greeks, as exemplified in the case of Sinon. This is certainly the most natural interpretation. Heyne supplies rebus, and makes the clause in question mean, "then, indeed, all was plain." Others refer fides to the words of Hector in the dream : "then, indeed, was the truth of Hector's words manifest." This last, however, requires a fuller expression than that given in the text, and the introduction of Hector's name in translating seems too abrupt. On the other hand, Heyne's explanation appears rather far-fetcheed.

Dedit ruinam. "Sank with a crash to the ground." Deiphobus had, after the death of Paris, married Helen. His palace, therefore, according to the old commentators, was attacked one of the first. Compare the account of the interview between Æncas and Deiphobus in the lower world. (En., vi., 494, seqq.)—Vulcano superante. "The flames gaining the mastery." Vulcano, by metonymy, for flammis.—Jam proximus ardet Ucalegon. "Ucalegon now blazes pext," i. e., the mansion of Ucalegon. This is the name in Homer of one of the aged leaders of the Trojans and counsellors of Priam. (I., iii, 148.)

Signa freta igni, &c. "The broad Signan waters shine brightly with the flame," i. c., to one looking forth from the city, the waters in the neighbourhood of the distant Signan promontory are seen reflecting strongly the light of the conflagration. The Signan promontory was in Troas, at the mouth of the Hellespont, where the strait opens out on the Ægean; hence the expression lata freta

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313-314. Tubarum. Virgil follows Euripides and the other tragic writers in this mention of trumpets. They were, strictly speaking, unknown in Trojan times, and Homer is silent respecting them.— Amens capio. "I madly seize."—Nec sal rationis in armis. "Nor yet was there enough of wisdom in arms (to warrant the attempt)," *i. e.*, and yet, to take up arms seemed the part of folly, since the city was not only in the hands of the foe, but already a prey to the flames.

315-317. Glomerare manum bello, &cc. "My feelings burn to gather together a band for the conflict, and to rush with (these) my companions into the citadel," *i. e.*, the plan that presents itself to his excited bosom is to seize upon the citadel with a body of followers, if he can collect any, and attempt to hold the place against the foe.—Mentem præcipitant. "Precipitate my resolve," *i. e.*, urge me on headlong to this course, leaving me no time for calm reflection. —Succurritque. "And the thought presents itself unto me."

319-321. Panthüs. With the final syllable long, as formed by contraction. The name is of Greek origin: thus, $\Pi \acute{av\thetaooc}$, contracted $\Pi \acute{av\thetaovc}$, in Latin Panthüs. Hence we have, in verse 322, the vocative Panthu, in Greek $\Pi \acute{av\thetaoe}$, contracted $\Pi \acute{av\thetaov}$. — Othryades. "Son of Othrys." In Greek, 'Oθρνάδης.—Arcis Phabique sacerdus. "Priest of the citadel and of Apollo," i. e., priest of the temple of Apollo in the citadel. Arcis Phabique for Phabi in arce.—Panthus is mentioned in the Iliad (iii., 148) among the Trojan elders. His sons were Polydamas and Euphorbus, and are often spoken of by Homer. The idea of his sacerdotal character is derived from the 15th book of the Iliad, line 522.

Sacra. "The sacred things," *i. e.*, the holy utensils, &c. Mann. In construction, join *ipse manu.* "Himself, with his own hand."— Cursuque amens ad limina tendit. "And, distracted, hastens with eager pace to my threshold." The common text has cursum, as governed by *tendit*; but cursu is preferable, as denoting more of celerity and trepidation.

322-327. Quores summa, &c. "How stands the main affair, Panthus! On what citadel are we now to seize?" Summa res is here equivalent to summa salus. "Our country's safety."—Quam prendimus arcem? Æneas had resolved to seize upon the citadel; but as Panthus has just come from that place, he concludes that it is no longer tenable, and therefore asks, "On what citadel, or place of safety, are we now to seize, since thou hast left the very one towards which I was about to rush!"

Summa dies, &c. "The last day, and the inevitable period of

Troy." Tempus denotes here that period in a nation's history which must come sconer or later, the period, namely, of its downfall.—*Po*rus. "Cruel," i. e., angry, and therefore severe in his inflictions.— Dominantur. "Are masters."

328-331. Mediis in manibus. "In the very heart of our city."— Incendia miscet. "Spreads the conflagration," i. e., scatters the fire in all directions.—Portis alii bipatentibus, &c. "Others are present at the gates open on both sides," i. e., having both valves opened. Heyne thinks that bipatentibus here is equivalent merely to patentibus; but a more correct explanation is given by Wagner, who remarks, "intelligenus portas duarum valvarum." The gates alluded to are the Sczan. Compare note on book x., 5.

Millia quot magnis, &c. "As many thousands as ever came from great Mycenæ." Equivalent, as Nöhden remarks, to tot millia quot unquam venere, &c. We must not construe too strictly here the language of poetry. The meaning is merely this: the Greeks who rushed in at the gates appeared so numerous, that one would have imagined them almost equal in number to those who came in the first instance from Greece. Bryant, who takes the line in its literal sense, considers it spurious, because large numbers of the Greeks had fallen on the plains of Troy. Heyne inclines to the same opinion. Symmons reads nunquam for unquam, as others do, and remarks, " If the line be not altogether an interpolation, as there is reason to believe, it seems to indicate the speaker's suspicion of treason. that Troy was assailed by some of her own sons, united with the Grecians ; or it might be only an aggravation of the hostile numbers in consequence of the terror of the narrator." We can hardly conceive anything more absurd than this.

332-335. Obsedere alii telis, &c. "Some of whom, opposing themselves unto us, have (already) blocked up with weapons the narrow avenues of the streets." Obsedere is from obsido.—We have rendered alii somewhat freely, but in such a way, however, as to make the sense of the passage more apparent. This alii is equivalent, in fact, to horum, or quorum guidam, and is not opposed to, but forms part of, the alii mentioned in line 330. Unless we adopt this mode of explanation, Virgil will be made to say of a part, what can be true only of the whole; namely, millia quot magnis, &c.—Angusta. Supply loca.

Stat ferri acies, &cc. "The keen-edged sword stands drawn with gleaming point." Literally, "the edge of the sword." Mucro, from macer, is the point, running out very thin.—Neci. "For the work of death."—Prodia tentant. "Attempt a contest."—Et caco Marte

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essistant. "And resist in blind encounter," i. e., in nocturnal combat, where one can with difficulty, if at all, distinguish friend from foe.

336-338. Et numine divûm. "And by the impelling power of the gods," P. e., as if impelled by some divinity.—Quo tristis Erinys, &c. "Whither the gloomy Fury, whither the din of battle calls me, and clamorous outories raised to the very sky." Heyne makes Brings equivalent here to animi impetus. This is hardly in accordance, however, with the epithet tristis, and we have therefore adopted the explanation of Weichert. Erings is one of the Furies, a goddess ineiting to slaughter, and hence termed tristis as the cause of death and wo. It may be added, that we have written Erings, im place of the common form Erinnys, on the authority of Blomfield (ad Esch., Prom. V., 525.—Gloss., p. 110), Jacobs (ad Anthol. Palat., vol. iii, p. 256), and more especially Hermann (Pref. ad Soph., Antig., ed. 8, p. xix., seqq.).

840-846. Oblati per lumam. "Offered to my view by the light of the moon." They mutually recognized one another by means of the moonlight. We have placed a comma after *Epytus*, instead of the semicolon of the common text, since it does not appear why Hypanis and Dymas alone should have been recognized by the moonlight.—Illis diebus. "During those days," *i. e.*, those latter days of Troy's national existence.

Insano Cassandræ amore. "By a frantic passion for Cassandra." —Gener. "A son-in-law (in hope and expectation)."—Qui non sponsæ, &cc. "In that he did not heed the admonitions of his prophetic bride." Observe the force of the relative with the subjunctive, as assigning the reason for applying the epithet infetix to Corcebus. Cassandra had warned him not to join the Trojans, and not to hope for her hand, if he wished to save his own life.—Furentis. More literally, "raving (with inspiration)."

347-360. Confertos audore in pratia. "In compact order, and filled with daring for the fight." Audors is not, as Heyne makes it, equivalent nere to cum audaciá procedere in pugnam, but rather, as Weichert maintains, to "audaciá accendi."—Super his. "Upon this." —Fortissima frustra pectora. "Bosoms most valiant in vain," i. e., whose valour can now prove of no avail in saving your country.— Si vobis audentem, &c. "If unto you there be the fixed resolve to follow me while daring the extremest perils: you see what is the fortune of our affairs," &c. The infinitive is here used, by a poetic idiom based on a Græcism, for the genitive of the gerund, sequendi. Meyne thinks that we must either include the words qua sit rebus,

4c., **down to urbi incense**, in a parenthesis; or else must understand agits, sequimini me, after certs sequi. We have done neither. A parenthesis of so great length would be altogether out of character with the tone of excitement that pervades the whole address; and, on the other hand, no ellipsis is needed if we only make the apodosis commence at line 350. The general meaning of the whole passage will then be as follows: If you have determined to follow me, you do this because you see that everything is lost. Let us, therefore, as the only thing left for the vanquished, meet our death like men.

351-354. Excessers. "Have departed from among us." We have placed a comma after omnes, so that adytis and aris become ablatives absolute.—Steterat. "Stood." Observe the force of the pluperfect, "had stood and remained until lately standing."—Incense. "Wrapped in flames."—Morianur et in media, &c. "Let us die, and rush (for that purpose) into the midst of the conflict." Grammarians call this forepow npórepow, an imaginary figure, for which there is no necessity either here or anywhere else. We have merely in the text the strong language of excited feeling.—Una salus victis, &co. "The only safety for the vanquished is to expect no safety," i. e., an honourable death, by which they may free themselves from the power or the fore, is all that remains for the vanquished.

355-360. Inde, lupi cen reptores, &c. "Then, like ravenous wolves (enveloped) in a dark mist, whom the strong craving of husger has driven blindly forth, and (whom) their whelps left behind," &c... Lupi raptores. Compare the Greek $\lambda i xoi d \rho \pi a x \tau \overline{i} \rho e_{2}$Atrá in nebuá. The wolves, it is said, prefer prowling when the sky is shrouded in clouds, or when mists and fogs add to the darkness of the night....Improbe. The leading idea in probus is that of softness and middness. (Compare the Greek $\pi \rho \overline{a} o_{\zeta}$, $\pi \rho a \theta_{\zeta}$, of which it is only another form.) Hence the original force of improbus is "harsh," "urgent," "strong," "powerful," &c., the preposition in having a megative force here in composition.....Ventris rabies. Literally, "rage of the belly."....Cacos. Their hunger makes them see nothing, and fear nothing.

Vadimus hand dubiam, &ce. "We rush on to no uncertain death." --Media urbis. Equivalent to per mediam urbem.--Nex atra. Thiel explains this by supposing that it was now about midnight, and that the moon had gone down.--Casd. The shade is here called "hollow," because forming a kind of covering around them.

261-369. Cladem. "The carnage."--Funera. "The deaths."--Fande explicet. "Shall unfold in words." Literally, "in speaking."

-Aut possil lacrimis, &c. "Or can equal our sufferings by his tears," i. e., or can shed as many tears for our misfortunes as they deserve.—Ruit. "Falls in ruin."—Dominata. "After having borne sway," i. e., over the neighbouring cities of Troas.—Inertia corpora. "Corpres of the unresisting." Inertia is here, as Servius and Pomponius remark, equivalent to non repugnantia, and refers to the old men, women, and children.

Quondam stiam victis, &cc. "At times, their courage returns even to the breasts of the vanquished." Quando for aliguando.—Pasor et plurima, &cc. "Consternation, and very many a form of death," *i* c., numbers slain in every way.

377-378. Fids satis. "Sufficiently sure," i. e., on which he could rely without suspicion.—Sensit medios delapsus in hostes. "He perceived that he had fallen into the midst of foes." Delapsus for delapsus esse. We have here another imitation of the Greek idiom, namely, the nominative before the infinitive, in place of the accusative. This takes place regularly whenever the verb that follows has the same subject with the one that precedes. Thus, $t \phi \eta$ olog $d\mu\bar{\nu}\nu a\iota$, "he said that he alone warded off;" $t \phi a\sigma a\nu$ discase elva, "they said they were just," &c. — Obstupuit, retroque, &cc. "He stood astounded, and checked his footstep, together with his voice," s. e., checked his onward progress, and became instantly silent. Equivalent to pedem retulit et vocem repressit.

379-385. Qui pressit humi nitens. "Who, treading on the ground, hath pressed upon."-Improvisum. "Previously unseen."-Refugit attollentem iras, &c. "Has in an instant fied back from it, raising its head in anger, and swelling as to its azure neck." Literally, "raising its angers."-Abibat. "Was beginning to retreat."-. Densis et circumfundimur armis. "And pour around with thick clustering arms." Circumfundimur has here a kind of middle meaning.-Ignaros loci. "Unacquainted with the place," i. e., not as familiar with the localities of Troy as the Trojans themselves were. -Aspirat primo, &c. "Fortune breathes (propitious) on our first effort." A metaphor taken from the breathings of a favouring gale.

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386-389. Successu exultans, &c. "Exulting with success, and animated by fresh courage." Observe the zeugma in exultans, and the force of the plural in animis .- Prima monstrat. "First points out." -Quâque ostendit se dextra. "And where, with favouring influence, she displays herself to the view," i. c., and where she shows herself propitious.-Mutemus clypeos. It would seem from this that there was some difference of shape between the Grecian and Trojan shields. The former, at least in Homeric times, were circular, and therefore an Argolic shield is likened to the sun. (Virg., En., iii., 637.) The clypeus, however, as represented in Roman sculpture, is an oblong oval, and this, perhaps, makes the distinction between the common buckler and that of Argos, or between the earlier and later Greek shield. The following cut represents a Roman clypeus, from the column of Trajan. The projection in the centre was called the umbo, or boss (in the Greek shield, ὑμφάλος), and sometimes a spike, or other prominent excrescence, was placed upon this.



Danaûmque insignia, &c. "And let us fit to ourselves the badges of the Greeks." These badges, or insignia, are explained immediately after, consisting of the galea, ensis, clypei insigne, &c. The last refers evidently to some peculiar device or emblazonment on the shield, as is seen in the following cut.

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390-393. Dolus an virtus, &c. "Who stops to inquire, in the case of a foe, whether it be stratagem or valour?" Supply sit. The meaning is simply this: all means are proper to be resorted to in the case of a foe. It matters not how we subdue them, whether by artifice or open fight, if we only do succeed in our object.—Ipsi. Referring to the Greeks who had just been slain by them.—Deinde comantem Androgei, &c. "He then assumes the helmet of Andro- geos, with its flowing crest, and his shield of beauteous emblazonment." More literally, "he is then arrayed in the long-haired helmet of Androgeos, and in the beauteous ornament of his shield."

Argivum ensem. The early Greeks used a very short sword, as may be seen from the preceding cut. The ancient Homeric sword had generally a straight, two-edged blade ($\tilde{\omega}\mu\eta\pi\epsilon\varsigma$.—Hom., II., X., 256), rather broad, and nearly of equal width from hilt to point.

396-401. Head numine nestro. "Under auspices not our own." There is no allosion here, as some suppose, to the party of Æneas bearing the effigy of Minerva, the protectress of the Greeks, on their changed shields. This is too far-fetched. The meaning merely is,

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Giat they were now fighting in Grecian arms, and, as far as mere externals went, under Grecian auspices. — Congressi conscrimus. "Encountering (the foe), we engage in." Literally, "we join," *i. e.*, hand to hand.

Demittimus Orce. "We send down to the world below." Orce, the dative (literally, "for Orcus"), by a poetic idiom, based on a Oracism, for in Orcum. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Ortur. — Et litors cursu, &cc. "And seek the safe shores in rapid course." The shores are called fda (literally, y trusty"), because here their vessels lay, into which they might retreat.—Conduntur. "Strive to conceal themselves." Observe the middle force of the verb. Wakefield (ad Lucret., v., 954) explains conduntur here by "se cumulatim injiciumt."

402-406. Heu! nihil invitis, &cc. "Alas! it is right for one to wast to nothing when the gods are adverse." An exclamation, implying that, notwithstanding all their efforts, the little band of Trojans were able to obtain no lasting success, since Heaven itself was adverse. Heyne and many others connect this line with what precedes. Wagner, however, is more correct, in making it the introduction to the passage that follows, for which it seems more naturally to pave the way.—Priameža virgo. "The virgin-daughter of Priam."—Minerva. She had fied as a suppliant to the shrine of Minerva.

Ardentis lumina. "Her burning eyes," i. e., wildly glaring. We have adopted the epithet of Voss, in his German version, "die brennenden Augen."-Lumina, nam teneras, &cc. "Her eyes-for cords secured her tender hands." The turn here given by the poet to the legend of Cassandra is different from the more common account, as alluded to in the note on line 41 of the first book. Heyne objects to the expression, Lumina, nam teneras, &cc., as being "Virgilii epica gravitate paullo levior, nimisque ingeniosus." Bryant also wishes it removed from the text; but it is successfully defended by Wagner, who derives his principal reason for thinking it genuine from the use of tendens on this occasion. Tendere lumina is not the usual Latin expression, but tendere manus; and when Virgil, therefore, wrote tendens lumina, he immediately subjoined, by way of explaining so unusual a phrase, lumina, nam teneras, &cc.

407-409. Here speciem. "This spectacle."—Furiaté. "Wrought to phrensy." Literally, \P infuriated."—Et sess medium, &cc. "And (therefore), resolved to perish, threw himself into the midst of the moving band." Agmen always denotes motion, and here refers to the party who were hurrying away Cassandra.—Et densis incurrimus armis. "And rush upon them in close array." Densis armis is here equivalent to densis ordinibus, or denso agmine, a meaning for which consequimur prepares us.

410-415. Delubri. Referring to the temple of Minerva. This building was in the citadel, so that the party of Æneas had now reached the quarter which he had originally in view.—Obruimur. Last syllable lengthened by the arsis or cæsura.—Armorum facie, &cc. "From the appearance of our arms, and the mistake occasioned by our Grecian crests." Their countrymen on the temple roof mistook them for Greeks. Observe the force of the genitive here : literally, "the error proceeding from our Grecian crests ;" and compare the expression vulnere Ulixi in line 436.

Gemitu atque erepta, &c. "With a groan of indignation, and through rage for the maiden rescued from their hands," i. e., through grief and rage for the loss of their captive.—Acerrimus Ajaz. "Ajax, fiercest (of all)." The son of Oïleus is meant; the same who, according to Virgil's version of the legend, had dragged Cassandra from the shrine of the goddess. Consult note on line 41 of the first book.—Dolopum. Consult note on line 29 of this book.

416-419. Adversi rupto ceu quondam, &cc. "As, at times, a hurricane having burst forth, opposing blasts strive fiercely together, both Zephyrus, and Notus, and Eurus exulting in his Eastern steeds." Rupto is equivalent here to prorupto.—Quondam. Equivalent to aliquando. Compare line 367.—Equis. Heyne refers this to the chariot of the winds; but Wagner, Thiel, and other commentators take the term in its natural sense, and cite, besides other passages, the following from Horace: "Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas." (Od., iv., 4, 44.) There is more good taste, however, in Heyne's explanation. The steeds of Eurus are termed Eois, because that wind blows from the south-east.

Savitque tridenti, &cc. "And the foam-covered Nereus rages with his trident," &cc. Nereus, an ancient god of the sea, here takes the place of Neptune, and is represented as fiercely plunging his trident into the sea, in order to call up the waters from their lowest depths. —Spumeus. Equivalent here to spumâ maris adspersus.

420-423. Illi etiam. Compare lines 370, 383, &c.—Si quos fudimus insidiis. "Whomsoever we had put to the rout by our stratagem." Literally, "if any we had put to the rout." Quos for aliquos, but si quos more freely for quoscunque.—Mantiaque tela. "And false weapons." Mentitus is often used with the force of a deponent participle.—Atque ora sono, &c. "And mark our tones of voice at variance in sound with their own." The allusion here is merely, as

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Thiel remarks, to an organic variety in pronunciation, the result of climate and other local causes, not to any actual difference of language. Homer nowhere states that the Trojans spoke a language different from that of the Greeks. This was a discovery reserved for the later Greek and Roman poets. Virgil here follows Homer.

425-430. Penelei. The Peneleus here mentioned is not the Bosotian leader of whom Homer speaks, for he had been slain by Eurypylus, son of Telephus. — Diva armipotentis. Alluding to Minerva. —Justissimus unus, &cc. "Who was pre-eminent above all others for justice among the Trojans, and for rigid adherence to what was right." Unus, when joined to a superlative, carries with it the idea of something exclusive and pre-eminent, and becomes at one time equivalent to pracipuus, insignis, &cc.; at another, to pra ceteris. It has the latter force in the present instance. — Dis aliter visum. There is an ellipsis to be supplied before this clause. "(Such, then, ofght not to have been his fate; but) it seemed otherwise to the gods," *i. e.*, his virtues ought to have secured him a more lengthened existence.

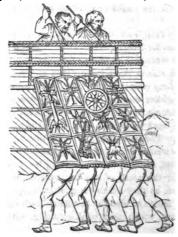
A sociis. "By their own friends," *i. e.*, on the temple roof, and who mistook them for Greeks.—*Labentem.* "When falling."—*Apolinis infula.* He wore this as priest of Apollo.

431-434. Iliaci cineres, &c. "Ye ashes of Troy, and thou last expiring flame of my countrymen, I call you to witness, that as you fell, I shunned neither the missiles, nor any onsets of the Greeks, and that if the decree of the fates had been that I should fall, I deserved it by the work of my hand," *i. e.*, by the slaughter which I made of the foe. There is something very forcible in this invocation. The hero wishes it to be known that he continued fighting until the very last, until all hope of saving his country had completely fled. For the truth of this he invokes the *ashes* of Troy, which beheld him, as they fell to the ground, still contending manfully against the foe; and also the last flame from the great funereal pile of his country, which, as it sank expiring, witnessed his final efforts.

Nec tela, nec ullas, &cc. By tela are here meant missiles hurled from afar; by vices, a close conflict hand to hand, with all its accompanying chances and changes.

434-441. Divellimur inde. "We are forced away from this quarter in different directions," i. e., are forced away, and separated from one another.—Iphitus et Pelies mecum. "Iphitus and Pelias (alone) remain with me."—Gravior. "Enfeebled."—Pelias et vulmere, &c. "Pelias also was retarded by a wound (he had received) from Ulysses." Observe the peculiar force of the genitive Ulux, and compare note on line 412 of this book.—Vocati. "We are summoned." Supply sumus.

Hic vero. Supply videnus, which is implied, indeed, in cernimus. —Con cetera nusquam, &co. "As if the other conflicts were prevailing nowhere; as if none were dying elsewhere throughout the whole city." Observe the force of cetera, as referring to the other conflicts that were actually raging in other parts of the city at this same time. Asia would have been too general.—Nulli. Supply cor, at the beginning of this clause.—Sic Martem indomism, &cc. "So ferce a conflict do we behold, and the Greeks rushing on against the palace, and the entrance beset by a testudo (of shields) advanced against it." The testudo here meant was not the machine of that name, but was formed by the soldiers locking their shields together over their heads, and advancing under this cover to storm a place. The following cut, from the Antonine Column, exhibits one of them.



442-444. Partetibus. To be pronounced, in scanning, as a word of four syllables, paryžtibus. — Postesque sub ipsos, &co. "And they mount by the steps (of these) close to the very door-posts." By gradibus are meant the steps of the scaling-ladders, not those of the palace entrance, as some erroneously suppose. — Clypeosque ad tele sinistris, &c. "And, protected (by them), they oppose their shields to the missiles with their left hands; they grasp the battlements with their right." With protects we must supply sis, i. c., clypeis.

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Some commentators very unnecessarily make protect equivalent here to ut protegantur.—Fastigia. Denoting here the battlements of the palace-wall.

445-450. Dardanida contra, &cc. "The Trojans, on the other hand, tear up the turrets and roof-tops of the palace." By testa culmins are meant the tiles and whatever else went to form the roof of the building.—His se, quando ultima cernunt, &cc. "With these missiles, since they perceive that their last hour has come, they prepare to defend themselves in their final death-struggle." Literally, "that the last (i. e., most imminent) dangers are present," ultima pericula adsess. Compare the Greek, rà Łoxara, and ol Łoxaros sinderou

Veterum decors alts parentum. "The lofty decorations of their ancient sires," i. e., of earlier times. What the kings of other days had put up as decorations of their abode. — Imas obsedere force. "Blocked up the entrance below."

451-452. Instaurati animi. "Our courage was renewed." Supply nostri, as referring to Æneas and his two companions.—Auxilioque levers sires. "And to lighten by our aid (the labours of) the men, and impart fresh strength to the vanquished." Victis is here applied to the Trojans as fighting with no hope whatever of ultimate success.

453-457. Limen erat, &co. "There was an entrance, and private portal, and a free communication (by means of it), between the different quarters of Priam's palace, and a gate left neglected in the rear." Observe the different modes employed by the poet of specifying one and the same entrance. The postes relict a tergo Wunderlich thinks might as well be away. It certainly savours somewhat of pleonasm, except that a tergo is needed to mark the locality.... Pervise usus, &co. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Quâ commears et convenirs se invicen commode poterant qui inhabitabant regiam." — Tectorum Priami. The palace of Priam, according to the poet's idea, appears to have been a square, with an open place in the middle. (Compare line 512.) The attack of the Greeks was made on the front, while the private entrance through which Æneas came was on the opposite side, in the rear. There were severa! buildings or royal residences under one and the same roof.

Incomitata. Marking the private character of the visit. It would have been a violation of decorum for her to have appeared without attendants, had the visit been an open and public one.—Ad soccros. "To her parents-in-law." Referring to Priam and Hecuba. Andromache was the wife, and Astyanax the son of Heotor. Observe the peculiar use of soceros (properly, "fathers-in-law"), to denote both parents. So, in line 579, we have patters for parentes.—Trakebat. "Brought." A very graphic term, to which justice cannot be done in a translation. It represents the child unable to keep pace with its mother, and therefore gently drawn along by her. With regard to Andromache and Astyanax, consult Index of Proper Names.

458-465. Evado ad summi, &c. "I mount to the summit of the highest part of the roof." Æneas enters the palace by means of the gate which he has just been describing, and ascends to the roof. Here the Trojans, in their despair, are casting fruitless weapons at the enemy. Æneas induces them to desist from this, and with united strength they loosen from its base, and hurl a large turret on the foe.

Turrim, in pracipiti stantem, &cc. The accusative turrim dependa, in construction, on convellimus impulinusque. In translating, however, it will be neater, and, at the same time, more convenient, to commence with the accusative case: "A turret, standing with precipitous front, and raised from the topmost palace-roof unto the very stars, &cc.; having assalled it all around with iron instruments, where the highest stories afforded feeble joinings, we tore with united strength from its lofty seats, and pushed upon the foe."

In pracipiti. The turret stood on the roof of the palace, and its front was in a line with that of the building. It stood, therefore, like a steep precipice, frowning upon the enemy.-Sub astra. A figurative expression, to denote its great height .-- Ferro. Compare the explanation of Nöhden, "instrumentis ferreis" (i. e., securibus).-Oui summa labanies, &c. They did not out away the tower where it rose from the palace-roof, but where the upper stories rendered the joining of the timbers comparatively feeble. The commentators have, for the most part, involved themselves in great difficulty here, by supposing that the tower was of stone. On the contrary, it was entirely of wood.-Convellimus, impulimusque. We have here the aorist, and in the next line the present (trakit). In such constructions, the present generally indicates the consequences of a previous act .-- Ea. " It." Referring to the tower (turris) .-- Lapsa. " Having slipped (from its resting-place)." The reference, in fact, it will be remembered, is merely to the upper stories .-- Ruinam. A term well employed here, to denote the fall of various fragments in rapid auccession.

470-475. Excultat. "Exults." Equivalent, in fact, to pugnat exsultans. Pyrrhus, elsewhere called Neoptolemus (line 263), was the son of Achilles. (Consult Index of Proper Names.)—Telis et here

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corruscus akená. "Gleaming on the view with his (brandished) weapons, and the brazen light of his armour," *i. e.*, the flashing of his brazen arms. We have distinguished here, of course, between the tela (offensive weapons) and the arma (defensive ones). Coruscus, when united with the former, will refer to the rapid brandishing of sword or spear; when joined with the latter, to the brazen corslet, helmet, shield, &c., emitting gleams of light.

Qualis ubi in lucem, &c. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, who removes the comma after qualis, and places one after terga. The same editor, also, very properly connects in lucem with convolvit, and regards ad solem as a pardonable redundance, the more especially as the whole force of the comparison lies in Pyrrhus's being likened, as he gleams in arms, to the snake that has come forth into the light of day with a new and brilliant skin.

Mala gramina pastus. "Having fed on noxious herbs."—Tumidam. "Swollen." Enlarging on the idea of gramina pastus. Hence it may be rendered freely, "swollen with poison."—Nunc, positis norus exuris, &c. "Now, renewed (to the view), his (former) skin being laid aside, and sleek with youth, with breast erect rolls his slippery back into the light, raising himself towards the sun, and brandishes in his mouth his three-forked tongue."—Et linguis micat, &c. More literally, "and makes a rapid, quivering motion with its three-forked tongue in its mouth," i. e., makes its three-forked tongue quiver rapidly in its mouth.

476-482. Et equorum agitator, &c. "And the charioteer of Achilles, the armour-bearing Automedon," *i. e.*, and Automedon, formerly the charioteer of Achilles, now the armour-bearer of Pyrrhus.--Scyria pubes. "The youth of Scyros." Scyros was one of the Cyclades, where Pyrrhus was born of Deidamia, one of the daughters of Lycomedes, its king, and from which island he came with his followers to the Trojan war.-Succedunt tecto. "Advance to the building," *i. e.*, attack the entrance of the palace.

Ipse. Referring to Pyrrhus.—Dura limina. "The strong thresholds," i. e., the strong oaken doorway. Compare the explanation of Heyne, "ipsas fores, e durá materiâ, ilice, factas." — Perrumpit. "Strives to break through." So, again, vellit, "endeavours to tear away." Observe in both these verbs the force of the present, as describing an action going on at the time, and not yet brought to a close. Hence Thiel remarks, "Perrumpit et vellit d. i. perrumpere et sellere tentat."—Jamque excisá trabe, &c. "And now, the thick plank being cut through, he has pierced the solid timber (of the door), and has made a huge gap therein, with wide-yawning mouth." Observe the beautiful change from the unfinished action indicated by the present, to the complete one denoted by the perfect.

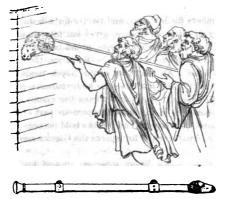
483-485. Apparet. The present is again employed, to bring the action more fully before the eyes.—Patescent. "Open on the view." —Priami penetralia. "The inmost recesses of the palace of Priam." —Armatosque sident, &c. Nöhden makes vident agree with penetralia understood, and takes the "armed men," of course, for Pyrrhus and his followers. This is rather far-fetched. The more natural interpretation is to refer vident to the Greeks, and armatos to the Trojans already mentioned in lines 449, 450,

487-486. Gemitu, miscroque tumulty miscetur. "Is thrown into confusion with groaning and wretched tumult." The prove form would be, "gemitus in domo miscetur, miscroque tumultus," making miscetur equivalent to promiscue fit.—Penitusque case, &cc. "And the hollow apartments re-echo far within with female cries of wo." —Ululant. The verb ulule properly means, to send forth a wild cry or howl. It is then applied generally to sounds of lamentation and wo, more particularly such as proceed from females. (Compare the Greek $\delta \lambda \partial \lambda \hat{v} \hat{\omega}$.) Observe here the poetic usage, by which ululant takes the meaning of resonant.

489-490. Errant. This is said to beighten the effect, the females being otherwise, according to ancient usage, secluded in their apartments.—Ampiezagus tenent postes, &c. "And hold the door-posts in their embrace, and imprint kisses upon them." Literally, "and, having embraced, cling to the door-posts," &c.—Oscula figure. There is something very touching in these few words. They imprint kisses on the door-posts in token of a last farewell, as being about to be torn away forever from a beloved home.

491-493. Vi patriá. "With all his father's might."--Claustra. "Any barriers." Referring particularly to the palace-gates, or, as Heyne terms them, the force roborce. ---Sufferre. "To withstand him."--Ariete crebro. "With off-repeated blows of the batteringram." In scanning, ariete must be pronounced ar-yete, as if of three syllables. The allusion here is to the ram in its simplest state, as it was borne and impelled by human hands, without other assistance. Compare the cut on the following page, which is taken from the bas-reliefs on the column of Trajan at Rome. The batteringram was a large beam, made of the trunk of a tree, and having a mass of bronze or iron fastened to one end, and resembling a ram's head. This shape, as well as its name, was given to the engine in question, on account of the resemblance of its mode of action to that of a ram butting with its forehead. In an improved form, the

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ram was surrounded with iron bands, to which rings were attached, for the purpose of suspending it by ropes or chains to a beam fixed transversely over it. See the lower figure in the woodcut.

Emoti. "Wrenched."-Procumbunt. "Fall to the ground." Literally, "fall forward."

494-498. Rumpunt aditus. "They burst an entrance."—Primos. "The foremost opposers."—Non sic. "Not with such impetuosity." Literally, "not so." To be construed with fertur.—Aggeribus. "Its embankments." — Oppositasque evicit, &c. "And hath overcome with its eddying flood the opposing mounds," i. e., the mounds built to regulate its course, and keep this within proper limits.—Fertur in area, &c. "Is it borne over the fields raging with its heap of waters."

501-503. Centumque nurus. "And her hundred daughters-in-law." The number here given is mere poetic amplification, or, as Heyne remarks, "latius dictum." Priam and Hecuba had fifty sons and fifty daughters, so that centum is equivalent here to but half its own number.—Per aras. "At the altars."—Sacraverat. "Had consecra ted," i. e., had kindled in honour of the gods." Every reader of taste will condemn the poet for making his hero a quiet spectator of the murder of his aged king. It is this same hero who is afterward on the point of slaying a defenceless female, when his mother interferes and prevents him !

503-505. Quinquaginta illi thalami, &c. "Those fifty bedchambers, the fond hope of a numerous posterity." More literally, "so great a hope of posterity." The pronoun illi has here a peculiar force, and is equivalent, in some degree, to "tam magnifice exstructi." According to Homer (*Il.*, vi., 243), there were in the palace of Priamfifty bedchambers for his sons, and twelve for his daughters. Virgil, indulging in an equal license, gives but fifty in all.—Barbarico postes auro, &c. "Those door-posts, proud to the view with barbaric gold and the spoils of the foe."—Barbarico. Oriental or Phrygian, *i. e.*, Trojan. An imitation of the Greek mode of speaking, which made everything not Greek to be barbarian : $\pi d_{\zeta} \mu \dot{\eta} \, E \lambda \eta \eta$, $\beta \dot{u} \rho \delta a \rho o_{\zeta}$.—Spoilisque. Spoils taken from the enemy were fixed up on the door-posts, or in the most conspicuous part of the dwelling. —Tenent Danai, quá, &c. "The Greeks hold possession where the fire fails," *i. e.*, whatever the fire spares the Greeks seize on as their own.

507-511. Convulsague limina tectorum. "And his palace-gates torn down." More literally, "and the threshold of his palace torn up."—Et medium in ponetralibus, &co. "And the foe in the very midst of his immost abode."—Din danueta. "Long disused."—Et mutile ferrum eingitar. "And is girded with his useless sword," i. e., girds himself.—Fertur moriturus. "Harries, resolved to dis." Literally, "is barae onward."

512-517. Edibus in medies, &c. "In the centre of the mansion, and beneath the open valle of heaven." The palace of Prime, according to Virgil's conception, was, as we have already remarked, of a square form, with an open coart in the centre. — Are. The Greek poets all make Priam to have fallen at the altar of Hercoson, or Domestic, Jove (Zeby 'Epscetog); but then they place this altar in the $ai\lambda \hat{\eta}$, or front court, into which a person came after passing through the $\delta p \kappa o \varsigma$, or main enclosure. Virgil, on the other hand, transfers this altar to the open court in the centre of the building; in doing which he would seem to have had partly in view the Roman peristylium, which was an open space in the centre of a mansion, planted with trees. The Roman poet also mentions other altars (alteria) in connexion with the main one, and which appear to be altars to the penates, for the statues of the latter are mentioned by him.

Veterrime learns. The aged bay carries back the mind to the good old times, when all was tranquility and peace.—Penates. The statues of the penates are meant.—Neguidguam. Because not destined to be protected by the sanctity of the place.—Allaria. The altars of the penates are meant, and which were distinct from the ingens are of Heroman, or Domestic, Jove.—Pracipites stric con, dos. "Crowded together like doves driven headlong to earth by some gloomy tempest."—Dirûm. Hercuma Jove and the penates.

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b19-525. Sumtis jupeniithus armis. "Having assumed the arms of his youth."—Mens tam dira. "So dire a resolve," i. e., a resolve fraught with consequences so direful to thee and to us all. A resolve, namely, calculated to excite only the wrath of the foe, and make them strangers to meroy.—Cingi: "To array thyself." Literally, "to be girt about."—Non taki anxilio, &c. "The crisis needs not such aid, nor such defenders as thou art." Observe the force of istis, in referring to the person aldressed.—Non, si ipse mens, &c. "Even if my Hector were now present, he would not be able to defend." Supply with non the words defendere posset.

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Huc tandem concede. "Yield to me, I entreat, and come hither." Observe the double meaning implied in concede.—Simul. "Along with us." Supply nobiscum.—Recept ad sess, &c. "She drew the aged monarch unto her, and placed him on a sacred seat," i. e., on one of the steps of the altar.

525-530. Pyrrki de cæde. "From the slaughtering hand of Pyrrhus."—Perticibus longis. "Through the long galleries."—Et vacue atria lustrat, &cc. "And, wounded, traverses the deserted halls."— Vacua. A well-selected and touching expression, as referring to the complete dispersion of the Trojans.—Illum ardens, &cc. "Him Pyrrhus parsues in hot haste, with weapon ready (again) to strike." Literally, "with hostile wound," *i. e.*, with weapon raised in hostile attitude, ready to inflict a second wound.—Jam jamque. "And now, even now, he holds him in his grasp, and is in the act of transfixing him with his spear," *i. e.*, and he is just grasping him, &cc.—Premit. Literally, "presses on him."

591-534. Ante oculos evasit, &co. "He came before the eyes and the presence of his parents."—Concidit. Polites fell exhausted by the previous wound which he had received.—Quamquam in media, &cc. "Although he is now held in the very midst of death," i. e., although instant death impends.

536-539. Si que est calo pictas, &c. "If there be any justice in heaven that cares for such things," *i. e.*, that visits such conduct with merited punishment — Persolvant grates dignas, &c. "Make thee a fit requital, and render unto thee the rewards that are thy due." Literally, "pay thee a suitable requital."—Coram cernere. "To see with my own eyes." More literally, "openly to behold." The expression fecisti me cernere is an imitation of the Greek idiom for fecisti ut ego cernercm.—Et patrios fædåsti, &c. "And hast defiled with his death a father's sight." A dead body was always believed by the ancients to have a polluting effect on those who were near it, or touched it. The poet, by a beautiful image, makes the contamination extend to the very look which the parent directs to wards the corpse of his son.

540-542. At non ille, &cc. "But that Achilles, from whom then dost lyingly assert that thou art sprung, was not such in the case of Priam, though a foe; but he respected the rights and the confidence reposed in him by a suppliant." Priam, after the death of Hector, betook himself to the Grecian camp, in order to redeem his son from the hands of Achilles. The latter received him well, and granted his request.—Erubuit. Literally, "he blushed at," i. e., he shrunk from the idea of violating them, and blushed, as it were, at the very thought.

544-546. Senior. "The aged monarch." - Telum imbelle, &c. "His feeble weapon, without inflicting a wound." The same as spec imbellis telum conjecit, quod pulnus non faceret .-- Ranco quod protinus ere, &c. "Which was straightway checked by the hoarsesounding brass, and hung harmlessly from the end of his buckler's boss." The spear of the aged monarch, thrown by so feeble a hand, struck the boss of his opponent's shield, but was checked in its passage by the brazen plate of the latter, and bung sticking in it without having penetrated to any depth. Heyne, with Russus and the greater number of commentators, considers the spear of Priam as hanging, when repelled by the brass, in the leathern covering of his adversary's shield. The brightness of the arms of Pyrrhus, however, before noticed by the poet, when he describes that hero as telis et luce coruscus ahená, seems to imply, as Symmons well remarks, that his shield, which constituted so large and so conspicuous a part of his arms, was not covered ; and then the words resco and protinus (the former of which intimates the ringing sound of the stricken brass, and the latter the quick result of the ineffectual spear) both make against this notion of a covered shield, and of the weapon's hanging in the hide which was over the brass. Valpy suggests that the boss may have been formed of folds of cloth, or any other soft substance, laid on the metal with which the shield itself was plated ! Such a boss would be a very singular addition to a shield, and of very little value in dashing aside a foe in battle.

547-550. Pyrrhus. Supply respondit.—Referes ergo hac. "Thou shalt then bear back these tidings (unto him)."—Illi mea tristia facta, &c. "Remember to tell him of my atrocious deeds, and of the degenerate Neoptolemus." A sarcasm. Tell him how much his son has fallen short of those same high qualities which thou hast just now so highly commended in the case of the father.—Nune morers. "Now die."

552-553. Implicuitque comam lavá. "And twined his left hand in

his hair." Literally, "twisted his hair with his left hand."—Extulit. "Raised on high." Equivalent to sustulit. Erroneously rendered by some, "he drew from its sheath."—Ac lateri capulo terms abdidit. "And buried it in his side up to the hilt."

554-558. Hic exitus illum, &c. "This termination of existence took him off in accordance with the decree of destiny, as he saw Troy in flames and her eity fallen to the ground," &c.—Tot populis. "Unto so many natious." The common form would be populorum. —Jacet ingens litors truncus, &c. According to the legend here followed by Virgil, and which Pacuvius also is said to have adopted in one of his tragedies, the body of Priam was dragged to the shore, and there left unburied, and a headless trunk.—Sine nomine corpus. The headless trunk could not be recognised, and, consequently, named.

559-563. At ms tum primum, &c. The poet now returns from the episode of the fall of Troy to the main object of his poem, the departure of Æneas from his native land.—Subiit. "Occurred to my thoughts." Supply in mentem.—Æquævum. "Of equal age with himself."—Subiit deserts Creüss. "The deserted Creüss occurred to me." Creüsa was the wife of Æneas, and daughter of Priam and Heeuba.—Parvi casus Iuli. "The peril of the young Iulus," i. c., what might befall him.

564-566. Qua copia. "What numbers." Copia in the singular for the plural copia. — Descruere. "Had left (the place)." Æneas, it will be remembered, was still on the palace-roof, from which he had witnessed the scene of Priam's death. — Et corpora saltu, &cc. "And had (either) flung their bodies, by a leap, to earth, or had yielded them exhausted to the flames," i. e., or else had in their exhausted state fallen a prey to the flames; had been too much exhausted to rescue themselves from the devouring element.

567-570. Jamque adco super unus eram. "And thus now I alone remained," *i.e.*, I was now alone left. This line, and all that follow to the 568th inclusive, are enclosed by many editors in brackets, on the ground that the verses in question are not found in the oldest and best manuscripts of Virgil, and contain also a sentiment unworthy of a hero. "That they are Virgil's has not been," observes Symmons, "and, from their intrinsic character, cannot be questioned; and it is also certain that they are made essentially necessary by what immediately succeeds in the speech of Venus. The tradition preserved by Servius is, that they were omitted by Tucca and Varius, on their revision of the Æneid, as inconsistent with the account given of Helen by Deiphobus, in the sixth book, and as unworthy

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of the hero, who is represented in them as about to war upon a defenceless woman. Neither of these objections, however, is a very strong one. For, as has been often remarked, why might not Helen, in the beginning of this fatal night, betray Delphobus; and subsequently, on not finding her treachery correspond with her hope of reconciliation with Menelaus, sy to the sanctuary of Vesta's temple! With respect to the second objection, it may be remarked, that the poet who could make his hero a passive spectator of the murder of his aged monarch, might very naturally, after that, represent him as about to slay a woman."

Quan limina Vesta, &cc. "When I espy the daughter of Tyndarus, keeping closely within the threshold of Vesta, and lurking silent in a secret place."—Tyndarida. Helen, called here, by a feminine patronymic, Tyndaris, because the daughter of Leda, who was the wife of Tyndarus.—Erranti, passimque, &c. "To me as I wander along, and direct my look towards all surrounding objects." Cancta, as denoting union or aggregation, and as therefore more intensive in its character, is employed here instead of omnia.—Heyne, in commenting on erranti, makes Æneas to have descended from the palace-roof, but to be still wandering through the deserted palace: "per regium vacuam." It would rather appear that he had by this time left the palace, but was still on the high ground of the citadel, where the temple of Vesta stood. Compare line 639.

571-574. Illa sibi infestos, &c. The order of construction is as follows: Illa, communis Erinys Troja et patria, prametuens Teucros, infestos sibi ob eversa Pergama, &c., abdiderat sese.—Troja et patria, &c. "The common scourge of Troy and of her country." Literally, "the common Fury."—Premetuens. "Fearing in anticipation," i. e., anticipating, in her fears, the vengeance of.—Invise. "A hateful object." Heyne and many others make invise have the meaning here of "unseen," or "screened from view." This, however, wants spirit. Voss gives invisa the same force that we have given it, except that he connects it in construction with aris, "an object of loathing unto the very altar," "und sass, den Altären ein Abschen."

575-576. Exarsere ignes animo. "The fires (of indignation) blazed forth in my soul." More freely, "indignation blazed forth," &cc.—Subit ira. "A wrathful feeling comes over me."—Et sceleratas sumere panas. "And to inflict the vengeance which her guilt deserved." We have followed Wunderlich in the explanation of sceleralas panas, which he makes equivalent to panas sceleris.

577-580. Scilicet hec, &cc. "Shall this one, forsooth, behold in

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safety." Scilicet here expresses bitter irony.—Patriasque Mycenas. "And her native Mycenæ," i. e., her native land of Greece. The term Mycenas is figuratively used here for Graciam. Any particular reference to the city of Mycenæ itself would be wrong, since the native place of Helen was Sparta.—Partoque ibit regina triumpho. "And move along as a queen, a triumph having been obtained" lbit is equivalent here to incedet, or ingredietur in Graciam urbem.

Conjugium, domumque, patres, &c. "Shall she see both her husband and her home, her parents and her children," &c. Conjugium is put for conjugem, and the reference is to Menelaus.—Patres. For pseates. One of Menage's manuscripts had domumque patris, "and her father's home." But patres is required in connexion with nates. There are several complaints against this line made by the commentators : one of which is, that it would be impossible for Helen to see her parents, because Jove was her immortal sire, while Leda and Tyndarus were both by this time numbered with the dead. Wagner, therefore, excludes the line as spurious from the text. It may be urged in defence of it, however, that Æneas speaks generally, and under strong excitement. An acquaintance with the more minute parts of Helen's history would change the hero into a mythologiet.—Et Phrygiis ministris. "And by Trojan attendants," *i.e.*, Trojas captives assigned to her as slaves.

581-586. Occiderit ferro Priamus. "Shall Priam have fallen by the sword."—Troja arserit. "Shall Troy have blazed."—Non ita. "It shall not be so."—Nullum memoralile nomen. "No memorable name," i. e., no glory. Compare Nöhden, "nulla gloria."—Victoria. "Such a victory."—Exstinzisse tamen nefas, &c. "Yet shall I be commended for having destroyed an abandoned female, and exacted from her well-merited punishment; and it will delight me to have sated my bosom with the burning desire of vengeance, and to have rendered full atonement (in her) to the ashes of my countrymen."— Nefas. Put here for nefariam feminam.—Ultricis flamma. The genitive depends in construction on explésse as a verb of plenty.—Satiásze. Literally, "to have satisfied," or "sated."

587-592. Jactabam. "I was rapidly revolving."—Ferebar. "Was getting hurried away," *i. e.*, from all self-control.—Quum mihi, &c. "When my benign mother, having confessed herself the goddess, presented herself unto me, never before having been so brightly conspicuous to my eyes, and shone in pure effulgence amid the darkness of the night, such and so powerful in beauty as she is wont to appear to the inhabitants of heaven," &c.—Confessa deam. More freely, "a goddees confessed."—Prehensum. Supply me.

594-600. Quis indomitas, &c. "What so great cause of resentment arouses (this) ungovernable wrath."—Aut quonum nostri, &c. "Or whither hath thy regard for us departed." Literally, "gone for thee." There appears to be some reference in this to the aged Anchises, beloved in earlier days by Venus, and whom her son is now abandoning, instead of showing regard for his goddess parent by rescuing his father from harm.—Liqueris. "Thou mayest have left."—Superet conjugne Creuse. "Whether thy wife Creuse still survive."

Et ni mea cura resistat, &c. "And whom, unless my care oppose, (as oppose it does), the flames will by this time have swept away (with them), and the hostile swerd have drunk (their blood)." Observe the peculiar force of the present tense in resistat, carrying with it the perfect in tulerint and hauserit, and indicating an action still going on. The guardian care of Venus is continually interposing to save, and the flames and hostile sword are as continually attempting to destroy. It is idle, therefore, to say, with some commentators, that resistat, tulerind, and hauserit, are here employed for restitieset, tulesent, and hausieset.

601-603. Non tibi Tyndaridis, &c. "Not the features, odious unto thee, of the Spartan female, the daughter of Typdarus, nor Paris (deeply) blamed; (but) the stern severity of the gods, of the . gods (I repeat), overthrows this power, and lays Troy low from its lofty height." Troy falls by the stern decree of fate, and Helen and Paris are but the intermediate agents in effecting its downfall. 604-607. Qua nunc obducta, &c. "Which, now drawn over, renders dull thy mortal vision for thee beholding, and (all) humid spreads darkness around," i. c., and with its humid or misty veil conceals from thee the movements of higher powers. The nubes or "cloud" here meant is the Homeric viewor, which conceals the gods from mortal view, and by which they at times rescue their favourites in the heat of battle, when about to fall before some overpowering foe .- Tu ne qua parentis, &cc. "Do thou, (therefore), fear not any commands of thy parent," i. e., of me thy parent. These commands are given at line 619. Heyne finds fault with the present verse. and thinks that Virgil would have made a correction in it had time been allowed him for a full revision of his poem. He regards the words tu ne qua, &c., as "parum commode interposita." Wagner, on the other hand, maintains, very correctly, that they assign, in fact, the reason why Venus removes the veil from the eyes of her son, namely, in order that he may trust in her and obey her commands; and that the passage in a prose form would run as follows : ac, ne

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forte matris jussa timeas, omnem nubem eripiam, &c. He therefore places a colon after eripiam, instead of the semicolon of the common text.

608-614. Disjectas moles, &c. "Massive fragments scattered about, and stones torn away from stones." By moles are here meant vast fragments of masonry originally belonging to the walls and stately edifices of Troy.—Mixtoque undantem, &c. "And waving smoke with intermingled dust." A graphic description of the overthrow of a city, which is partly destroyed by fire, partly levelled to the ground.—Neptunus. Virgil here imitates the passage in Homer, where Neptune and Apollo are represented as destroying the rampart of the Greeks. (Il., xii., 17, seqq.) It will be observed that in this passage, and in what immediately follows, the deities most hostile to the Trojans are enumerated; namely, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva.

Emota. "Upmoved." More literally, "moved out of (their resting places)," i. e., torn out of the ground.—Hic. Pointing to another quarter.—Juno Scaas savissima, &c. "Juno, most implacable, occupies foremost the Scean gates," i. e., foremost in the array of hostile deities. Juno, in advance of the rest, takes her station at the Scæan gate. — The Scæan gate faced the sea and the encampment of the Greeks. Hence most frequent mention is made of it by the poets. It was, moreover, the gate through which the Greeks entered the city. Troy had five other gates.—Socium agmen. "Her confederate band." Referring to the Greeks.—Ferro accincta. "Girt with the steel." Compare the version of Voss: "umgürtet mit stahl."

615-616. Respice. "Mark well." Respicio indicates more here than the common adspicio. It implies, also, attende et considera.— Nimbo effulgens, &c. "Refulgent to the view with her (gieaming) tempest-cloud, and cruel Gorgon." Most commentators make nimbus signify here "a bright cloud." This, however, is erroneous. A bright cloud would indicate a propitious deity, whereas a dark and stormy cloud denotes an angry one. The nimbus here is a dark, storm-cloud, surrounding the form of the hostile Minerva, and rendered fearfully gleaming, along with the person of the goddess, by the fires of Troy.—Gorgone savá. Alluding to the ægis of Minerva, on which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

617-620. Ipse Pater. "Father Jove himself."—Viresque secundas. "And favouring strength," *i. e.*, strength aiding them to gain the conflict. Jupiter was not personally hostile to the Trojans, but he was compelled to obey the decree of fate. — In Dardana arma. "Against the still-contending Trojans," *i. e.*, against those of the Trojans who still resisted. Literally, "against the Trojan arms." —*Eripe fugam.* "Snatch a hasty flight."—*Labori.* Alluding to his exertions in the fight.—*Abero.* Supply a *te.*

622-623. Diræfacies. "Appalling forms."-Numina magna deûm. "The mighty divinities of the gods," *i. e.*, the mighty gods.-The diræfacies and the numina magna are in strictness to be blended, and indicate, in fact, the same objects, the appalling forms of the greater divinities.

624-631. Considere in ignes. "To sink amid the flames."-Neptunia. Troy is called "Neptunian," because its walls were built by Neptune in conjunction with Apollo.-Ac veluti, &c. Construe as follows: Ac veluti quum agricole, in summis montibus, certaim instant eruere antiquam ornum, accisam ferro crebrisque bipennibus. No apodosis, it will be perceived, follows here, yet one may easily be supplied by the mind. Troy seemed to fall, just as an aged tree yields to the frequent blows of the axe on the lofty mountains.-Ornum. Much of the beauty of the comparison lies in this single term. The ancient and time-honoured city of Troy is likened to the aged tree that has for many a year withstood the blast upon the mountains.

Ferro accisam, &c. "Cut into by the steel, and frequent (strokes of) axes." More freely, "after having been weakened by the steel." —Instant erwere certatim. "Vying with each other, press on to overthrow."—Illa usque minatur, &c. "It keeps continually threatening, and, trembling in its foliage, nods with shaken top."—Comam. The foliage of the tree is beautifully likened to the locks on the human head.—Concusso vertice. Because the shaking of the tree under the frequent blows is most perceptible at the top.—Supremum congemuil, &c. "It hath groaned deeply its last, and, torn away from the mountain-tops, hath dragged ruin along with it." By ruinam is here meant other trees, as well as earth, shrubs, stones, &c., which it has carried along with it in its fall.

632-633. Descendo. "I descend (from the citadel)," i. e., from the height on which the citadel, palace, and other buildings stood. Consult note on line 570.—Ducente deo. "The goddess being my guide." Literally, "leading me onward." Deus is here equivalent to the Greek $\dot{\eta}$ $\vartheta e \delta \varsigma$, and takes the place of dea. The use of $\vartheta e \delta \varsigma$ for $\vartheta e \delta i$ is frequent among the Greek tragic writers.—Expedior. "I make my way in safety." Literally, "I am extricated," *i. e.*, from every danger.—Dant locum. "Give place."—Flamme. Heyne objects to this repetition of famme, after flammem in the previous i

line, and thinks that Virgil would have corrected it on a revision of the Æneid. But it is, in reality, intentional on the part of the poet, for *famma* stands opposed to *flammam*, just as *tela* does to *hostes*.

634-640. Perventum. "I was come." Supply est a me or mihi.— Tollere. "To take up and bear."— Primumque petebam. "And whom I sought for first of all."—Abnegat excisi, &co. "Refuses to prolong existence and undergo exile now that Troy is destroyed," i. e., refuses to prolong existence by fleeing from his native land.— Quibus integer and sanguis, &co. "Whose blood is full of youthful vigour, and whose bodily powers stand firmly in their own strength." Integer and, literally, "vigorous in respect of (i. e., by reason of) your age," is an imitation of the Greek.—Solidaque suo stant robore. Need not assistance from others as mine do.—Vos agitate fugam. "Do ye make arrangements for flight." With agitate supply animo. Literally, "deliberate upon," "think of." This is the explanation of Burmann, with whom Heyne agrees.

641-643. Ducere. "To prolong." For producere. — Has sedes. Alluding to Troy.—Satis una superque, &c. "Enough, and more than enough (is it, that) I have beheld one sacking, and have survived a captured city." Alluding to the capture and sack of Troy by Hercules, in the reign of Laomedon.—Et capta superavinus urbi. It is enough for me to have lived through one capture of Troy; I wish not to survive a second one.

644-645. Sic, O sic positum, &c. "Do ye depart, having taken a last leave of my body, thus, O thus laid out (for the tomb)." We have placed the comma after the first sic, thus connecting the interjection with the second, which makes a more emphatic reading.— *Positum*. Anchises appears to have thrown himself on the ground, in an agony of grief, and to have compared his body, while in this posture, to a corpse already laid out, and prepared for the funeral pile.—Affati. Literally, "having addressed," i. c., for the last time. The relatives bade farewell to a corpse by thrice repeating the word *Vale !* "farewell."

Manu. "By some hand." Wagner insists that manu means here "by my own hand." We have preferred, however, the simpler interpretation of Heyne. — Miscrebitur kostis, &c. "The foe will pity me, and will seek my spoils." Anchises means that be will die by the hand of some one of the enemy, who will slay him in order to put an end to his misery, and, at the same time, to obtain his spoils.— Facilis jactura sepulcri. "The loss of a tomb is easy (to endure)." His corpse will be left unburied by the foe, but this will be a matter comparatively trivial. The loss of a tomb, how, ever, was in general regarded as a most dreadful calamity. 647-649. Inutilis. "Useless to my fellow-men." He was enfeebled by age, and crippled, moreover, by the thunderbolt of Jove. —Annas demoror. "I delay the passing years," i. e., I drag out existence. He compares himself figuratively to one who in his enfeebled and crippled state, seems actually to retard the years of his existence as they roll on.—Fulminis affecti sentis, &c. "Breathed on me with the blasts of his thunder, and touched me with the fire (of the skies)," i. e., blasted me with his thunderbolt. Anchises, according to the Greek poets, was struck with thander by Jupiter, for having divulged his intimacy with Venus. This left him, not blind, as some maintain (compare line 784), but enfected and crippled.

650-654. Fixus. "Fixed in his resolve."-Effusi lacrimis. For effusi in lacrimas. "Burst into tears and begged." Equivalent, as Wagner remarks, to multis cum lacrimis oranimus.-Omnisque domus. "The whole household."-Vertere. "To ruin." Put for exertere.-Fatoque urguenti incumbere. "And to hasten the doom that was urging on to overwhelm them." The literal force of incumbers in well explained by Heyne: "Urgent, que instant; his si incumbimus, es impellimus, ut provent."-Inceptoque et sedibus, &cc. "And remains steadfast in his resolve, and in the same position as before." -Isdem. Contracted for iisdem.

655-663. Rursus in arma feror. "Again I fly to arms." This is still farther followed out in lines 671, 673.—Qued consilium. "What expedient."—Efferre pedera. Equivalent to discedere.—Sperdeti. "Didst thou expect."—Tantum nefas. "So unhallowed an idea." —Et ecdet hec animo. "And this resolution remains fixed in thy bosom."—Isti leto. "For that death which theu covetest." Observe the force of ists as referring to the person spoken to.—Jampus aderit, &c. "Pyrrhus will even soon be here."—Qui ebtruncet. "Who butchers."

664-668. Hoc erst, quod. "Was it for this that." More literally, "was it this on account of which." Quod is in the accusative, governed by ob understood.—Eripis. "Thou dost rescue me from dangers," i. e., thou hast brought me here in safety through so many perils. Observe the beautiful use of the present tense. The hero wanders back in thought to the scenes through which he has just passed, and fancies that his goddess mother is still shielding him from harm.

Mediis in penetralibus. "Amid the inmost recesses of my home." -Justa. "By their side."—Alterum in alterius, &ce. "Immolated in each other's blood."—Arma. On his return home, Encas may be supposed to have disarmed himself. -- Vocat lux ultime victos. "Their last hour now calls upon the vanquished." Equivalent to mant nos more, or moriendum est, but far more powerfully expressed.

669-674. Sinite instaurata revisam prakia. "Suffer me to revisit and renew the conflicts (in which I have already engaged)."-Nunguam. A strong negation for nulls modo.-Accingor. "I gird myself."-Clipcoque sinistram, dec. "And was inserting my left hand into my shield, fitting it on; and was in the act of rushing forth from the mansion." Literally, "and was bearing myself without the dwelling."-Ecce sutem. "When, lo !"-Hærebat. "Kept clinging to them."-Tendebat. "Held out."

675-678. Periturus. "Resolved to perish." — Et nos rape, &c. "Hurry us also along with thee, into every danger." — Expertus. "Having tested their efficacy." — Cui parvus Iulus, &c. "To what defender is the fittle Iulus, to what one is thy father, and (to what one) am I, once called thy wife, left !" — Conjux quondam tua dicta. Whom you once regarded as your wife, but now abandon to the foe.

680-684. Monstrum. "A prodigy."-Manus inter mastorumque, &cc. "Amid the embraces and parting words of his sorrowing parents," *i. e.*, while his sorrowing parents held him in their fond embrace, and were bidding a last farewell to each other. We have made ora here, with Thiel, equivalent to sermoncs. Most commentators, however, explain it by oculos.-Ecce levis summo, &cc. "Lo! from the very top of the head of lulus, a light, tuft-like flame seemed to pour forth bright coruscations, and this flame, harmless in its touch, to lick his soft locks and feed around his temples."-Apex and flamma are synonymous here.

685-688. Nos pavidi, &c. "We, terror-stricken, trembled with alarm." Trepidare, the historical infinitive, for trepidabant.—Crinemque flagrantem excutere, &c. "And began to brush (with the hand) his blazing hair, and to seek to extinguish with water the hallowed fires."—Excutere. More literally, "to shake out" or "off." — Flagrantem. "Seemingly blazing."—Fontibus. Put for fonts, and this for equd.—Palmas. Consult note on line, 93 book i.

690-694. Aspice nos. "Regard us," i. s., look on us with an eye of pity.—Hoc tantum. "This only do I entreat of thee," i. e., I ask this, and no more —Atque hac omine fame. "And confirm these omens," i. e., put the stamp of truth upon them, by giving us some sign clearly expressive of thy will. — Subicque fragore, &cc. "When, with a sudden peal, it thundered on the left." This was a good emen. Compare the remark of Minelli: "Que enim nobie lave, a

desis deztra proveniunt."—Et de calo lapse per umbras, ôco. "And a star, drawing after it a gleaming train, shot from the sky and sped its way through the darkness with abundant light." Literally, "baving glided from the sky, ran through the shades (of night)," ôcc.

695-700. Illam, summa super, &co. "We distinctly behold it (first) gliding over the top of our dwelling, (then) hide itself, bright of radiance, in the forest of Ida, and marking out our way."—Tum longo limite, &c. "Then the indented path gives forth light in lengthened course." Sulcus is literally "the furrow" traced by the star in the sky, for which we have given Trapp's freer version. — Victus. "Overcome," i. e., prevailed on, convinced by these signs.—Se tollit ad euras. "Raises himself erect," i. e., from the ground, on which he had been lying.—Affaturque dees. "And addresses the gods in prayer."

701-704. Nulla mora est. Supply in me.—Adsum. "I am present." More freely, "I follow."—Dt patrii, scroats domum. "Gods of my native land, (only) preserve my family," i. s., preserve my family, &c., this is all that I ask. — Vestrum hoe augurium, &c. "This omen is yours, and Troy is now under your protection," i. s., this crowning omen comes clearly from you, and what remains of Troy is now taken into your heavenly care. Another Troy will therefore soon arise. Anchises, skilled in augury, inferred, from the tufted flame on the head of Iulus, that the latter was destined to prove a great light unto Trojan affairs, and to reign in another land. The peal of thunder confirms him in his belief, and he now exclaims that Troy is under the protection of Heaven.

705-708. Et jam per mania, &cc. "And now throughout the city the roar of the flames is becoming more and more distinctly heard, and the widely-spreading conflagration rolls the heat nearer and nearer." Observe the force of the present in *auditur*, and of the plural in *incendia*. — Imponere. "Place thyself upon." Literally, "be thou placed upon." Present imperative passive, and equivalent to *impone te.*—Ipse subibo humeris. "I myself will go under thee with my shoulders," *i. e.*, I will bear thee on my own shoulders.— Nec me labor iste g. swabit. "Nor will that burden oppress me." There is something very beautiful in the employment here of the pronoun *iste*, but which cannot very well be conveyed in a direct translation, "nor will that burden oppress me, since it is thou whom I shall be bearing."

709-711. Quo res cumque cadent. "In whatever way things shall fall out," i. e., whatever may be our lot. Observe the tmesis in quocumque.—Sit comes miki. "Be my companion," i. e., take me by the hand.—*Et longe servet vestigia conjuz.* "And let my wife mark our footsteps at some distance," *i. e.*, follow at some distance. Creusa is directed to follow at some distance in the rear of the party, and the domestics are sent off in different directions, lest so large a number of persons keeping together might lead to discovery on the part of the foe.

712-720. Qua dicam, animis, &c. "Attend to what I am going to say." Literally, "turn yourselves in your minds to those things which I shall say:" vertice vosmetipsos in vestris animis ad ea qua dicam.—Est urbe egressis, &c. "There is to those who have gone out from the city a rising ground, and an ancient temple of deserted Ceres," i. e., as one goes forth from the city he sees a hillock, and an old temple of Ceres which has been left deserted during the siege. Commentators differ in opinion as to the true force of the epithet deserte. Some make it mean "bereft of her daughter Proserpina." This, however, is too far-fetched. Others see in it an allusion to the temple's being without a priest, Polyphætes, who had filled that station, having been slain in the course of the war. (En., vi., 481.) We have given, however, what seems the most natural interpretation.

Religione. "By the piety."—Hanc ex diverso, &c. "To this one place we will all come from different directions." More closely, "(each) from a different quarter." With diverso supply itinere or loco.—Cape sacra manu, &c. "Take in thy hand (these) holy things, and our country's penates."—Bello e tanto digressum. "Having just come from the midst of so great a conflict."—Flumine vivo. "In some running stream." Nothing sacred could be touched, observes Valpy, no sacrifice offered, without purification by washing in some flowing water; but particularly this must be observed by a person polluted by blood.

721-723. Latos humeros, &co. "I am spread over as to my broad shoulders and stooping neck with the covering hide of a tawny lion:" Veste pelleque, i. e., veste expelle leonina confecta. Dextræ se implicuit. "Linked himself to my right hand."

725-729. Per opaca locorum. A Græcism for per opaca loca.—Quem dudum, &cc. "Whom but a moment before no weapons hurled by the five alarmed, nor any Greeks gathered together from the adverse host, now every breath of air terrifies, every sound arouses and fills with suspense."—Adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii. Wunderlich insists that glomerati ex agmine cannot be joined in construction, and he accordingly makes glomerati equivalent to densi, and ex adverso agmine to stantes in acie adversa. This, however, is far from correct. The expression glomerali Grail refers merely to parties of Greeks breaking off at different times from the main body, which last itself was continually in motion; such being, as is well known, the force of agmen.

730-734. Omnemque videbar, &c. "And seemed to have accomplished in safety my whole route (through the city)." Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Videbar mihi jam omnem viam per urbem feliciter at sine periculo emensus." We have retained, in accordance with this, the reading of the ordinary text, viam. Heyne, however, adopts in its stead vicem, the conjectural emendation of Markland, giving it the meaning of "periculum," or "forlunam." This eannot be allowed, since, if we read vicem, correct Latinity will require that evasionse be changed to evitasse. Compare line 443: "Nec ullas vitavines vices Danadm."

Crober pedum sonitus. "A frequent sound of footsteps."—Prospeciens. "Looking forth into the distance." Being raised on the shoulders of Æneas, he could see farther before him.—Ardentes clypeos, dcc. "I discern their blazing shields and arms of gleaming brass." Ardentes and micantia refer to the reflected light of the conflagration.

735-740. Hic miki nescio quod, &c. "Here, I know not what adverse power robbed me, trembling with alarm, of my already bewildered mind," i. c., deprived me, already in a state of confusion and alarm, of all calm reflection.—Nanque, svia cursu, &c. "For while in rapid course I pursue routes remote from the 'usual path, and quit the known direction of the road."—Heu, misero conjux, &c. Construe as follows: Heu, incertum (est) conjuxne Creüsa erepta misero fato, substitit, erravine via, &c. Heyne supplies miki with misero, and joins fato in construction with substitit, &c., which is extremely , harsh.—Substitit. "Stopped by the way."—Erravine via. "Or wandered from the path."—Post. "Thereafter."

741-744. Nec prius amissam, &c. "Nor did I observe that she was lost, and direct my thoughts towards her." More literally, "bend back my thoughts."—Una defuit, et comites, &c. "She alone was wanting, and (in leaving us) had escaped the notice of her companions, and son, and husband." Wagner, in commenting on fefellit, very correctly remarks, that the idea of abandonment is to be implied from defuit, and that fefellit is to be regarded as equivalent to ελαθεν άπολιποῦσα.

745-751. Amens. "Driven to distraction."-Deorumque. Weichert, in order to avoid the hypermeter, reads Deûmque. Virgil, however, appears purposely to have employed the hypermeter here, in order to avoid the unpleasant sound produced by the four times repeated syllable unque, namely, natumque, virumque, hominumque, deâmque.—Crudelius. "More cruel," i. e., more cruelly affecting.— Cingor. "Gird myself with," i. e., array myself in.—Stat carss renovare omnes. "My resolution stands fixed to encounter anew every risk." Literally, "to reaew all risks."—Reversi. "To retrace my steps."—Caput objecture. "To expose my life."

752-754. Obscuraque limina porte. "And the obscure threshold of the gate," i. e., the threshold obscured by the gloom of night, and therefore more screened from observation than another entrance would have been.—Qua gressum extuleram. "By which I had gone forth."—Et sessigis retro, &c. "And, reversing my route, I follow the prints of my feet, carefully traced out and the darkness, and week around with my eye." Lumine lustro is equivalent merely to circumspicio.—Retro sequor. Literally, "backward I follow."

755-759. Herror usique animos, &c. "Everywhere a sensation of borror, at the same time the very silence itself, fills my bosom with alarm."—Si forte pedem, &c. "If perchance, if perchance, she might have betaken herself thither." The repetition of si forte, observes Valpy, well represents the mixed hopes and fears of Æneas. —Exsuperant flamme, &c. "The flames gain the mastery; the tide of fire rages to the skies."

760-766. Procedo ad Priami sedes, &c. Finding his own abode wrapped in flames, and discovering no traces of Creüsa, Æneas now hastens to the citadel, and to the palace of Priam, hoping to find her there, near her father's ruined home.—Porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo. "In the deserted porticos, in the asylum of Juno," i. c., in the deserted porticos of the temple of Juno. The porticos are here called "vacuis," because deserted by their usual occupants. —Junonis asylo. There was, according to the poet, a temple of Juno on the high ground of the citadel, which enjoyed the privilege of an asylum, or place of refuge for criminals.

Phænix. The friend and preceptor of Achilles. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Troïa gaza. "Trojan treasure."—Mensæque deorum. "And the tables of the gods." Cerda thinks that by these are meant tripods, from which oracles were given : "Fortasse hæ sunt, quibus oracula reddebantur, quasque Græci τριπόδους vocant." It is more probable, however, that tables of solid gold or silver are intended, on which costly viands and other offerings were wont to be exhibited. The Romans had such at their Lectisternia.—Auro solidi. For e solido auro.—Pueri et matres. These are the captives, about to be dragged into slavery.

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768-774. Voces jactare. "To send forth my voice."—Clamore. "With my outery."—Mæstusque Creüsam, &c. "And plunged in sadness, I called Creüsa again and again, to no purpose oft repeating (the name)."—Tectis urbis. "Amid the dwellings of the city." Equivalent to intra urbis mænia.—Infelix simulacrum. "The unhappy apparition."—Et notâ major imago. "And her image larger than the one known (in life)," i. e., larger than life, indicating, according to Cerda and Heyne, that she had already become a divinity. The former of these scholars has collected numerous passages illustrative of this belief.—Stetërunt. By systole, to adopt the language of grammarians, for stetërunt. It is probable, however, that we have here the ancient pronunciation; at least the analogy of the language is in favour of it. (Consult Anthon's Latin Prosody, p. 127, note.)— Et vox faucibus hæsit. "And my voice adhered to the organs of utterance." Literally, "clung to my jaws."

775-779. Tum sic affari, &c. Servius remarks, that this verse is said to have been wanting in the greater number of manuscripts. It is, however, found in all at the present day.—With affari and demere we may supply capit, although it is neater to make them historical infinitives, for the imperfect. Wunderlich understands visa est, from the previous sentence.—Non hac sine numine divûm, &c. "These things do not come to pass without the will of the gods."— Nec te comitem portare Creüsam. We have here given the reading of Wagner. That of Heyne is Nec te hinc comitem asportare Creüsem, which is the lection also of the common text. Wagner thinks that the reading which Heyne follows owed its origin to Servius, who, having observed that some manuscripts had nec te comitem kinc asportare Creüsam, directed the hinc to be put back after the te, in order to make the line scan. Asportare is altogether too prosaic.-Ille regnator. "Yon ruler." Pointing to the sky.

780-782. Longa tibi exilia, &c. "Long exiles await thee, and a wide extent of sea is to be ploughed by thee." Literally, "long exiles (are) for thee." Supply sunt. By exilia here are meant wan derings from his native land, and hence the plural is used.—*Terram Hesperiam*. Compare book i., line 530. — *Ubi Lydius area*, &c. "Where the Lydian Tyber flows in gentle course between the rich fields of a warlike race." The Tyber is called Lydian because for a great part of its course it washes Etruria on one side, and tradition assigned the origin of Etrurian civilization to a colony from Lydia in Asia Minor.—*Agmine*. A term beautifully descriptive. The banks of the stream keep its waters in dense column of march.—*Opima virûm*, &c. The Latin race are meant. Burmann, with very little

propriety or taste, joins opima sirûm in construction, "populous," "rich in men."—A grave objection is here made by some critics. Eneas hears from Creüsa that he is destined to settle in Hesperia, near the River Tiber, and yet in the next book we find him attempting a settlement first in Thrace and afterward in Crete. The subject will be found discussed by Wagner and Heyne in their editions of the poet.

784-787. Parta tibi. "Have been obtained for thee," i. e., from the fates.—Lacrimas dilecta, &c. "Banish thy tears for thy beloved Creūsa." Creüsa, the dative, is equivalent here to propter Creüsam. —Aut Graüs servitum matribus ibo, &c. "Nor shall I go to wait upon Grecian matrons, I, a daughter of the line of Dardanus, and a daughter-in-law of the goddess Venus." Literally, "nor shall I go to be a slave unto," &c. Servitum is the supine after a verb of motion.

788-791. Magne down genetriz. "The great mother of the gods," i. e., Cybele. The poet means to imply that Creüsa was taken as a companion by Cybele, and made a nymph in her native land. In tarther illustration of this passage, it may be remarked that, according to a legend given by Pausanias (x., 26), Creüsa is said to have been made captive by the Greeks, but to have been rescued from them by Cybele and Venus.—Nati communis. "For our common son," Alluding to Iulus.—Recessit. "Melted away."

796-804. Atque his ingentem, &cc. "And here I find, with wonder, that a vast number of new companions had flocked in."—Collectam exilio pubem. "A band collected for exile." Pubes here must be referred back to viros, that precedes. It is almost the same as populus.—Aximis opibusque. "In spirit and in resources."—Pelago deducere. "To lead them over the deep."—Jamque jugis summa, &cc. "And now the morning-star was rising over the mountain-tops of lofty Ida, and was ushering in the day."—Obsessa. "Blocked up," i.e., closely guarded.—Nec spes opis ulla dabatur. "Nor was any hope afforded of lending aid to my country."—Cessi. "I submitted to my lot."—Montes. We have given here the reading of Wagner, in place of montem, as found in the ordinary text. The mountains generally in the neighbourhood of Troy are meant, not Ida in particular.

BOOK THIRD.

1-4. Res Asia. "The power of Asia," i. e., the powerful kingdom established by the Trojans in Asia. By Asia is here meant what we call Asia Minor.—Immeritam. "Undeserving of such a fate."— Cecidique superbum, &c. "And after stately llium had fallen, and when all Neptunian Troy now lies smoking on the ground." Observe, in this whole passage, the gradual descent from generals to particulars : res Asia; Priami gens; superbum Ilium; Neptunia Troja. As regards the expression Neptunia Troja, consult note on line 625, book i.

Diverse exsilie, &c. "A far-distant place of exile, and deserted lands." Diversus here obtains the meaning of "distant" or "remote," from the intermediate one of "very different," or "unlike." Mark the force of the plural in exsilie.—Desertes terras. We have given to these words the explanation that seems most natural, and which is adopted also by Heyne. The allusion is to lands thinly peopled, if peopled at all, wherein the Trojan colonists would find room for their new settlement. Wagner objects to this, that Latium was by no means a "deserte terra;" but he forgets that Æneas is here merely speaking to Dido of a country in which he is to settle, and, having no accurate knowledge of it himself, presumes, of course, that he will find room there for his intended settlement, or else the gods would not have determined to send him to it.

5-7. Auguriis divin. "By prophetic intimations from the gods." These were the declaration made to him, respecting his fature fate, by the apparition of Hector ($\mathcal{E}n., ii., 295, seqq.$); the lambeat flame that played about the temples of Ascanius (ii., 681); the course of the falling star, and the thunder on the left (ii., 694); and, lastly, the interview with the shade of Creüsa.

Sub ips& Antandro. "Under the very walls of Antandros." This city was situate on the coast of Troas, at the foot of Meunt Alexandra, one of the summits of Ida. Its vicinity afforded an abundant supply of timber for building ships. We must suppose the city to have stood, of course, on ground somewhat elevated, and hence the force of the preposition sub.—Et Phrygia montibus Ida. "And at the base of the mountain-range of Phrygian Ida." As regards the epithet "Phrygia," consult note on line 182, book i. — Sistere. "To settle." More literally, "to place (i. c., establish) ourselves." Supply nosmet. — Contrahinusque viros. "And we draw together our followers."

8-9. Prime estes. "The first days of summer." Equivalent to estatis prime pars. Troy is said to have been destroyed in the beginning of spring.—Dere fatie sela. "To give our sails to the fates," i. e., to sail forth with Heaven as our guide. Heyne makes fatis, here the ablative, and equivalent to propter deorum jussa et monita; and he condemns the dative, which we have preferred following, as incorrect in point of Latinity. He manages in this way to spoil a very poetic idea. Besides, if we can say sela dare ventis, we surely can, with equal correctness, say vela dare fatis.

11-12. Fuit. "Once was."—In altum. "Into the deep." Supply mare.—Penatibus et magnis dis. "The penates (of Troy), and the great gods (of the nation)." The penates and great gods must not be confounded together, although this has been done in their case by several of the commentators. The penates are the deities who watched over Troy as over a large household, and had charge of the public hearth of the city. The great gods are those worshipped by the whole Trojan race, as well within as without the walls of Troy. The great gods, therefore, were always the same, but the penates were different in different cities of the same land.

13-16. Terra procul vastis, &c. "At some distance (from Troy) a land is inhabited, sacred to Mars, with plains of vast extent." The reference is to Thrace, a land where, according to Homer, Mars had his fovourite abode .- Vastis campis. The allusion here is specially to the Thracian Chersonese.-Acri Lycurgo. "By the stern Lycurgus." He is spoken of in fable as an enemy to Bacchus, whom he drove from Thrace and compelled to seek protection from Thetis .- Hospitium antiquum Troja, &c. "A land connected with Troy from early times by the ties of hospitality, and whose penates were in friendly league with our own." Literally, "an ancient place of hospitality for Troy," &c. The tie of hospitality was cemented, in ancient times, between not only individuals, but whole communities. All strangers, therefore, coming from the one nation would be hospitably received by the other. -- Sociique penales. Amounting to what, in modern parlance, would be styled a league offensive and defensive .- Dum fortuna fuit. "While fortune was ours," i. c., while we were fortunate as a people.

17-18. Mania prime loco. "I found my first city." The Roman writers generally call this place *Enos*, which is the name of a city on the coast of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus. But, according to Homer (Π ., iv., 520), Ence existed before the Trojan war. As Encase calls the inhabitants of his new city Encade, the post must have had in view some such name for the place as Ences (Alvera). Of course the settlement in question is purely fabralous.

Fatis ingressus iniquis. "Having entered on the work with adverse fates," i. e., with the fates directly opposed to our making it a permanent place of abode.—*Encadasque neo nomen*, &c. "And I form from my own name the name *Encadas* (for its inhabitants)."

19-23. Dioneæ matri. "To my Dionean mother." Venns is called "Dionean" from Dione her mother. She was, according to Homer (II., v., 370), the daughter of Dione and Jove. The more common legend made her to have sprung from the foam of the sea. —Divisique. "And to the other deities." Equivalent to et ecteris deis. Compare the well-known Greek form of expression, Zeë sai veol.—Auspicibus captorum operum. "The favourers of my works (thus) begun."—Superorus Calicolum, &c. Alluding to Jupiter.

Quo cornea summo, &c. "On the top of which were cornel twigs, and a myrtle all bristled with thick-clustering, spear-like shoots." The long, tapering branches of the tree, observes an anonymous commentator, are properly termed *hastilia*, "spears," or "spearshaped;" but the word has a peculiar propriety here, as it alludes to the spears and darts with which Polydorus had been transfixed, and which had grown up into these trees.

24-26. Viridem silvam. "The verdaat wood," i. e., the shoots of the myrtle.—Ramis tegerem, &c. In sacrifices, the altar was usually shaded with garlands and boughs. On the present occasion, as the sacrifice was intended for Venus, the myrtle, a tree sacred to that goddess, would be peculiarly appropriate.

27-33. Nam qua prime, &c. "For drops of black blood oose forth from that same tree, which is first pulled up from the ground, its roots being torn." The literal translation, following at the same time the natural order of the text, is as follows: "For (as to that tree) which is first pulled up, &c., from this ooze forth drops of black blood."—This prodigy of the bleeding myrtle, and the bleeding corse of Polydorus, has been censured as too marvellous for the epic muse. We may observe, however, in defence of it, remarks Symmons, that it was written for a people who did not refuse their belief in prodigies, and in whose histories they were frequently recorded. In the "Jerusalem Delivered" we find a bleeding and speaking tree (x, 41); and in Spenser's "Faery Queen" a still closer imitation of Virgil's prodigy. (B. i., c. 2, s. 30, 31.) Frigidus horror. "A cold shudder."—Gelidueque coit, &c. "Ap"

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my chilled blood curdles through fear."—Lentum vimen. "The pliant shoot."—Insequor. "I proceed."—Penitus tentare. "Thoroughly to explore."—Ater et alterius, &c. "The black blood follows from the bark of that other also."

34-36. Multa movens animo, &cc. "Deeply meditating in mind, I entreated in prayer the woodland nymphs." By the Nymphæ egrestes are here meant the Hamadryads, who came into being with a tree, and died with it. Æneas, therefore, feared lest this might be the blood of one of their number. Compare the explanation of Servins: "Cogitabam, inquit, ne forte sanguis esset ex Nymphis. Hamadryades namque cum arboribus et nascuntur et percunt. Unde plerumque cæså arbore sanguis emanat."

Gradivumque patrem, &c. "And Father Mars, who presides over the fields of the Getæ." Mars is invoked as presiding deity of the land of Thrace, for by the arva Getica the country of Thrace is meant. The Getæ were a Thracian race, allied, perhaps, to the 'Goths of a later age .- Gradioum. Mars was called Gradivus; but the etymology of the appellation is altogether uncertain. The latter part of the name resembles the Sanscrit deva, "god."-Rite secundarent, &c. "That they would in mercy bless what had been seen by me, and turn the omen to a good account." Secundare is here "to render favourable," or "to make of good augury," i. e., to bless. - Omenque levarent. Literally, "and would lighten the omen." i. c., remove from it the threatening load of evil which seemed to be connected with it .- Rite. When applied to men, this adverb means "in due form," or "order," &c. ; but when spoken of the gods, it refers to the kindness and mercy which they are wont to show to the human race when duly propitiated.-Commentators consider the use of visus for visa, and the employment of the phrase omen levare, as novelties on the part of Virgil (nove dicta).

37-43. Tertia sed postguam, &c. "But after that I attempt for the third time the spear-like shoots, with a more powerful effort, and struggle on my knees against the opposing soil." Literally, "third spear-like shoots," or "spear-like shoots third in order."— Imo tumulo. "From the bottom of the hillock."—Vox reddita. "A voice returned."—Jam parce sepulto. "Oh, spare me, now that I lie buried here," i. e., let it suffice that I suffered so much while alive; let me now, at least, enjoy repose in my grave, as far as I can find it there.—Parce scelerare. "Forbear polluting."—Non me tibi Troja, &c. "Troy did not produce me a stranger to thee." Polydorus was son of Priam and brother to Creusa, the wife of Æneas. He might well, therefore, say that he was no stranger (i. e., not unknown) to the latter.—Haud cruor hic de scipits manat. To complete the idea, we may add, sed de mes corpore.

44-46. Litus avarum. The shore is called "covetons," in allusion to the cupidity of its king.—Confixum. "Me pierced through by them."—Et jaculis increvit acutis. "And hath grown up over me with its sharp javelins," i. e., and the javelins of which it was originally composed have now grown up over me. The weapons thrown at him, and which had pierced his body and become fixed in the ground, had taken root, become shrubs, and covered his corpse, and the hillock had been gradually formed by the drifting sand. Heyne, with far less propriety, makes jaculis the dative, and equivalent to in arbores unde jacula petuntur.—It will now be perceived why the poet covered the hillock with cornel-twigs and myrtle-shoots, both of these being used by the ancients for making handles to spears and javelins. Compare Georgics, ii., 447: "At myrtus validis hastilibus, et bona bello cormus."—The myrtle, moreover, loves the seashore: "Litora myrtetis latissima." (Georg., ii., 212.)

47-50.—Ancipiti formidine. "By perplexing dread," i. e., by perplexity and fear.—Hunc Polydorum. Homer gives a quite different account of the death of Polydorus. He makes him to have been slain in battle by Achilles. (II., xx., 407, seqq.) Euripides, on the other hand, who follows in part the same legend with Virgil, makes him to have been slain with the steel by the Thracian monarch, and his corpse to have been flung into the sea. (Hecuba, i., seqq.)— Furtim mandårat, &c. "Had secretly confided, &c., to the Thracian king, to be brought up by him." More literally, "for a bringing up," so as to preserve for the gerund its active force.—Threises regi. Euripides, who has founded a tragedy (the Hecuba) on the story of Polydorus, calls the Thracian monarch Polymestor. He was the son-in-law of Priam, having married his daughter llione.

53-56.—Ille. "The other."—Ut opes fracta, &c. "When the power of the Trojans was broken," i. e., was weakened or shattered.—Res Agamemnonias, &c. "The fortunes of Agamemnon, and (his) victorious arms."—Fas omne abrumpit. "Violates every tie that men hold sacred." By the murder of Polydorus, observes Valpy, Polymestor violated not merely the laws of justice, but the ties of affinity, of hospitality, and of honour.—Quid non mortalis, &c. "Accursed craving after gold, what dost thou not force mortal bosoms to perpetrate."

58-61. Delectos populi ad proceres. "To the chosen chiefs of the people."-Monstra. "The prodigies."-Idem animus. "There is one and the same mind."-Pollutum hespitium. "This scene of hospitality foully violated."—*Et dare classibus austros.* "And to give the southern breezes to our fleet." Not an hypallage, as the grammarians are pleased to call it, but a highly poetical form of expression; equivalent, in fact, to saying, "and to invite the southern breezes with outspread canvass."

62-65. Ergo instauramus, &cc. "We therefore celebrate funeral rites for Polydorus." The expression instauramus funus is the customary one in such cases, being what is termed religiosum wocabulum. It must be observed, also, that this expression and aggeritur tumule tellus do not denote different things, but the former mark the whole, and the latter merely one of the component parts of the ceremony. Hence we have, with Wagner, placed a colon after funus. The whole passage is worthy of notice, as containing a full account of the ceremonies customary in the interment of the dead, after the ashes had been obtained from the funereal pile.

Et ingens aggeritur, &c. "And (first) a vast mound of earth is heaped up for a tomb." The higher the mound, the greater the honour paid to the dead.—Stant manibus arc. "Two altars stand erected to his manes." Two altars, says Voss, were often erected, not only to deities, but in the funeral ceremonies also of distinguished mortals.—Masta. "Mournful to the view."—Atrâque cupresso. "And with funereal cypress." The cypress is here called atra, "funereal," or "gloomy," not from any dark colour possessed by its wood, but from the gloomy associations connected with it as a fumereal tree. — Et circum Iliades, &c. "And the Trojan females stand around, with loose-flowing locks, according to custom," i. e., with dishevelled locks. The Trojan females stand around the tomb, their hair dishevelled, beating their breasts and uttering cries of wo.

66-68. Inferimus tepido, &c. "(After this) we bring cups frothing with warm milk, and bowls of sacred blood, and we lay his soul at rest in the tomb, and call upon him for the last time in loud accents." The milk and blood were brought to the altars, and then poured out in libation to the gods below, and to the manes or shades of the dead. Sometimes wine was added. These and similar offerings to the dead were called *inferia*.—*Tepido*. Freshly milked. —*Cymbia*. Cups in the shape of boats.—*Sanguinis sacri*. The blood of the victim.—*Condimus*. It was a prevalent opinion among both the Greeks and Romans that the soul could not rest without burial. Hence their extreme anxiety about funeral rites.—*Et magmá supremum*, &c. The last thing done at an interment was to bid farewell to the deceased, by calling upon him thrice, and thrice uttering the word *Vale*! 69-71. Use prima fides pelago. "As soon as confidence is reposed in the deep," *i. e.*, as soon as we could trust the deep. Literally, "when the first confidence was unto the deep."—*Placats.* "Hushed to repose."—*Crepitans.* "By its chiding accents," *i. e.*, by its rustlings, that seem to chide our delay.—*Deducant.* On completing a voyage, the ancients generally drew their vessels up on shore, and brought them down again when about entering on one.

73-74. Sacra mari colitur, &c. "An island, most pleasing (unto these divinities), is inhabited in the midst of the sea, sacred to the mother of the Nereïds and to Ægæan Neptune." The island here meant is Delos; the mother of the Nereïds is Doris, wife of Nereus; and Delos is said to have been sacred to Doris and Neptune long before it became the natal isle of Apollo and Diana.—Mari medio. We have rendered this in accordance with the Homeric manner of expression, making it equivalent merely to in alto. Some translate it "in the middle of the sea," and make it allude to the supposed position of Delos in the centre of the Cyclades.

75-77. Quam pius Arcitenens, &c. "Which the bow-bearing god, with grateful piety," &c. Apollo is meant, and the epithet pius implies a feeling of gratitude on his part towards Delos, as having afforded shelter to his mother Latona, and having been his own natal island.—Errantem. The more received legend makes Delos to have become stationary for the purpose of receiving Latona. Here, however, Apollo fixes it firmly.—Gyaro celsá Myconoque, &c. "Bound firmly by means of lofty Gyarus and Myconus," i. e., bound firmly to these. Gyarus and Myconus were two islands in the group of the Cyclades, between which Delos lay. There is considerable doubt about the true reading here. Wagner gives Errantem Mycono e celsá Gyaroque revinxit; but the epithet celsai is an awkward one to apply to Myconus, which is represented by travellers as all low ground.— Contemnere ventos. Because, before this, it was driven about as the sport of winds and waves.

78-82. Hac placidissima. "This most peaceful island."—Egressi veneramur, &c. "Having landed, we pay reverent homage to the city of Apollo." The town of Delos is meant, of the same name with the island.—Rex idem hominum, &c. "As well king of men as priest of Phœbus," i. e., uniting in himself, according to early custom, the offices of king and priest.—Sacrâ lauro. "The sacred bay." The laurus, or bay-tree, was sacred to Apollo. The ancient laurus must not be confounded with our modern laurel.—Veterem Anchisen, &c. Servius says that Anchises had come to Delos before the Trojan war, to inquire of Anius whether he should accompany Priam to Salamis. Hence he is now recognised by Anius as an old acquaintance and friend.

85-89. Da propriam, &c. "O Thymbrean Apollo, (I exclaimed), grant unto us a home that we can call our own; grant unto us, wearied, walls and offspring, and a city destined to remain," *i. e.*, a permanent city, and a race to perpetuate our name. Apollo was called "Thymbrean," from Thymbra, a town of Troas, where he had a grove and temple. It was in this temple that Achilles is said to have been mortally wounded by Paris.—Observe the peculiar force of ds in this passage. "Give unto us," &c., *i. e.*, show us by oracles how these things may all be obtained; for Apollo had not the power to bestow them, but merely to unfold the secrets of the future as regarded their attainment.

Serva altera Troja Pergama. "Preserve this other Pergamus of Troy," i. e., which we, as we hope, are destined to erect in another land. The Pergamus was the citadel of Troy, and, of course, the strongest part of the city, or, rather, the city itself, $\kappa ar' i \xi_0 \chi n'$. Hence the expression in the text is the same as saying, "Preserve the new city of Troy in all its strength."—*Reliquias Danaûm*, &c. Consult note on line 30, book i.—*Quem sequimur*? "Whom do we follow !" *i. e.*, whom dost thou point out to us as our guide ! what one of gods or mortals ! Observe the use of the indicative with the inter rogative pronoun, the action of the verb denoting something certain, the only thing uncertain being the person whom they are to follow.—Da, pater, augurium, &c. "Oh, father, grant us an oracle, and glide into our minds," *i. e.*, and instruct us as regards the future.

91-92. Liminaque. Observe the force of the arsis or cæsura in lengthening the short syllable que.-Laurusque dei. The sacred bay in front of the temple.-Mons. Alluding to Mount Cynthus, from which Apollo derived the surname of Cynthius. It raises its barren summit to a considerable height above the plain.-Et mugire adytis, "And the sacred tripod to send forth a low moaning sound, the åc. recesses of the temple being unfolded to the view." Cortina, in its primary sense, means a large circular vessel for containing liquids, a kind of caldron. It was afterward applied to the table or hollow slab, supported by a tripod, on which the priestess at Delphi sat to deliver her responses. Hence it sometimes means, as in the present instance, the whole tripod ; at other times the oracle itself, as in En., vi., 347. The tripod was placed over the sacred spiracle or vent, and the low moaning sound is produced by a subterranean wind or gas struggling to escape. For a specimen of an ancient tripod, consult woodcut on page 547.

93-97. Submissi petimus terram. "In lowly reverence we fall to earth."—A stirpe parentum. "From the stock of your ancestors." The allusion is to the land which produced the main stock of the Trojan race.—Ubere late. "In her fertile bosom."—Antiquam exguirite matrem. The oracle means Italy, but its meaning is clothed in so much studied ambiguity as easily to mislead.—Domus Ence. "The line of Encas." Referring to the Romans as descended from the Trojans.

99-103. Hac Phabus. "Thus Pheebus spoke." Supply dist.-Qua sint ca manis. "What may be this city (to which the god alludes.)"--Veterum volveno monumenta virorum. "Revolving in mind the legends of the men of old."--Et spec discite vestras. "And learn your hopes," i. e., and learn, from what I am about to say, what you have to hope for.--The remarks of Anchises, that follow, again give rise to the question, how Ænean, unto whom Creusa had foretold that Hesperia was to be his new home, should have happened to forget this at the present moment. Consult remarks of Wagner and Heyne.

104-110. Josis magni insula. "The island of great Jove." Jupiter was fabled to have been brought up in Crete, in the cave of Mount Dicte. His mother Rhez carried him thither to save him from his father Saturn, who sought to devour him.—Mons Idans ubi. "Where is an Idaan Mount." Crete had its Mount Ida as well as Troas.—Cunabula. "The cradle," i. e., the parent home.—Contum urbes habitant, &c. "(Its people) inhabit a hundred cities, most fertile realms." Crete is called in the Iliad (ii., 649) έκατόμπολις, from its hundred eities.

Maximus poter. "Our eldest father," i. s., the founder of our race, our great progenitor. With maximus supply natu.—Rhatens in oras. "To the Rhatean shores." The shores of Troas are called "Rhatean," from the promostory of Rhatean.—Arses Pergames. "The tower-crowned heights of Pergamus."

111-113. Hinc mater cultrix Cybela. "Hence came the mothergoddess, the inhabitant of Cybela." The allusion is to Cybele, the mother of the gods, who is here called the inhabitant of Cybela, because fabled to have dwelt on a mountain of that name in Phrygia major, and from which she derived her name (KwóćA, Æol. KúćeAa, Lat. Cybela).—Corybantiaque ers. "And the brazen cymbals of the Corybantes." The Corybantes were the priests of Cybele, who celebrated her rites with loud cries and howlings, the clashing of cymbals, &c.—Idaumque nemus. The poet means that the name of Ida originally belonged to a grove and mountain in

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Crete, where the rites of Cybele were wont to be celebrated. This name and these rites were carried from Crete to Troas, in which latter country a new Idzan grove and mountain, marked by the same rites, accordingly arose.

Hinc fide silentis sacris. "Hence faithful secrecy in her sacred rites," i. c., hence, too, came the Idean mysterics, the secret rites of Cybele faithfully kept by her votaries.—*Et juncti currum*, &c. "And hence yoked lions drew the chariot of their queen." Literally, "went under," as referring to their going under the yoke. The meaning is, and from Crete, too, came the custom of representing Cybele, in these sacred rites, seated in a car drawn by lions.

115-120. Placemus ventos. "Let us propitiate the winds," i. c., by sacrifices. The winds must be here regarded as so many personifications.—Gnosia regna. "The Gnosian realms." Gnosus or Caosus ($Kveoo'_{c}$, more correct than Gnossus or Cnossus, if we follow the language of coins and inscriptions) was the royal city of Crete, on the northern coast. Hence "Gnosian" becomes synonymous with "Cretan."

Modo Jupiter adsit. "Only let Jove be present (to our aid)," i. e., be propitious.—Classem sistet. "Shall place our fleet (in safety)." —Meritos konores. "The appropriate victims." More literally, "the victims that were their due," i. e., that ought to be sacrificed according to established custom.—Neptuno. Neptune and Apollo are here mentioned, the former as god of the Ocean, who, if duly bonoured, will still its waves; the latter, as the deity who has just opened the future to their view.—Nigram Hiemi pecudem. "A black sheep to the storm-wind, a white one to the propitious Zephyrs." The black victim is offered to the gloomy storm-god, the white one to the favouring deities of the western wind.

121-124. Fama volat. "A report is spreading," i. e., a flying rumour meets us.—Idomenes ducem, &cc. Idomeneus, the Cretan leader, was expelled by his subjects on his return from Troy, and settled in Magna Græcia. (Compare line 400.)—Hoste vacare domos, &cc. "That its habitations were free from any foe, and that its settlements stood abandoned."—Ortygia portus. "The friendly harbour of Ortygia." Observe the force of the plural in portus. Ortygia, or the quail-island ($\delta\rho\tau\nu\xi$, "a quail"), was another name for Delos.

125-127. Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, &c. "And we coast along Naxos, whose mountain-tops are the scene of the orgies of Bacchus." More literally, "Naxos revelled on its mountain-tops." Naxos was sacred to Bacchus, and his rites were accordingly celebrated here with more than ordinary spirit.

Viridemque Donysam. "And the verdant Donysa." Servius explains the epithet viridem by making it refer to the green marble contained in it; but it is in far better taste to make it applicable to the verdant appearance of the island, as seen by navigators in passing by. So the term nivcam, "snowy," in the case of Paros, ought to be referred to the appearance of its marble cliffs when viewed from a distance.—For an account of the different islands mentioned in the passage under consideration, consult Index of Proper Names. —Et crebris freta consila terris. "And (we pass through) the narrow seas, sown thick with many an island." These words are supposed to describe their passage through the group of the Sporades. —Observe the zeugma in legimus.

129-131. Nauticus exoritur, &c. "The cries of the seamen arise, while engaging with emulation in their various duties."—Hortantur socii. "My companions exhort one another (and exclaim)."—Prosequitur surgens, &c. "A wind springing up astern, accompanies us on our way," i. e., a favourable wind. Compare the Greek oùpog.—Curetum oris. By "the shores of the Curetes" Crete is meant. The Curetes carry us back to the first establishment of the Cretan race and name.

132-184. Molior. "I proceed to erect."—Lætam cognomine. "Rejoicing in the name," inasmuch as it reminded them of home, and seemed like a restoration of their ancient city. Compare the remark of Servius : "Lætam autem propter Pergama restituta."—Arcemque attollers tectis. "And to raise a citadel with lofty roof," i. e., the lofty roof of which would make it appear truly an arx.

135-136. Jamque fere, &c. "And now the ships were mostly drawn up on the dry shore." A part of the vessel having to be selected here as the representative of the whole, by synecdoche, the poet, of course, takes that which is most conspicuous after the vessel has been drawn up, namely, the stern.—Connuliis arvisque novis, &c. "The youth were engaged in forming matrimonial connexions, and in (the tillage of) their newly-acquired lands. I myself was occupied with giving them laws, and assigning habitations." The jura were the laws and regulations necessary to be established in a new settlement. By domos, on the other hand, are meant portions of ground whereon to build.

137-139. Subito cum tabida membris, &c. "When, on a sudden, our quarter of the sky becoming filled with infection, a slow-consuming and lamentable pestilence came upon the frames of men, and upon the trees and crops, and the year was pregnant with death," *i. e.*, a pestilential blight arising from a vitiated atmosphere attacked, &cc.—Satis. Literally, "the sown corn." A participle from sero.—Letifer annus. Supply eral.

141-145. Tum steriles, &c. "Then, too, the Dog-star began to parch the steril fields," i. e., to parch and render them steril.— Arebant herba, &c. "Vegetation withered, and the sickly crop refused its wonted sustenance."—Remenso ire mari. "To recross the sea and go." Literally, "the sea being recrossed, to go."— Veniamque precari. On the supposition that they had committed some offence against the gods, and that the pestilence and drought had been sent for their punishment.—Quem fessis finem, &c. "(To ask of the god) what termination he will point out for our wearied affairs; whence he will direct us to seek alleviation for our sufferings." The expression quem fessis finem rebus ferat may be more freely rendered, "what end to our weary wanderings he will be pleased to point out." Ferat is here equivalent to oraculo monstret.

147-152. Animalia habebat. "Was holding all living things under its influence."—Visi ante oculos, &c. "Appeared to stand before my eyes as I lay slumbering, conspicuous to the view amid the flood of light, where the moon at her full was pouring her beams through the windows inserted (in the wall)." The true reading here is in somnis, literally, "amid my slumbers," not insomnis, "sleepless," as many insist. The expression nec sopor illud erat (line 173) is alone sufficient to settle the point. Heyne thinks that Æneas could not have been asleep, since the images of the gods were seen by him amid the light of the moon. He forgets, however, that this statement about the moonlight forms part of the dream.

153-162. Tum sic affari, &c. "Then thus they seemed to address me," &c.—Dicturus est. "Is about to tell," i. e., stands ready to tell, or would tell.—Ultro. "Unasked."—Limina. Not the threshold of his dwelling, for they were under his roof already, but that of his sleeping apartment.—Sub te. "Under thy guidance."— Idem venturos, &c. "We the same will raise to the stars thy future descendants, and will give empire to thy city," i. e., will crown thy posterity with glory, and thy city with the empire of the world.— Idem. Contracted for iidem.—Maria magnis magna. "A great city for a great race."—Ne linque. "Renounce not," i. e., give not over through weariness.—Scdes. "Your present settlements."—Creta considere. "To settle in Crete." Creta is the dative, by a Græcism, for in Cretá.—Apollo. To be joined in construction with Delius 1

163-166. Est locus, &c. These lines (from 163 to 166) have already occurred in the first book (530-533), where consult notes.

167-171. Ha nobis propria sedes. "These are our proper settlements."—Genus a quo principe nostrum. "From which chieftain springs our race." There is a difficulty in this passage. Iasius was not the father, but the brother of Dardanus, and pater, therefore, is here merely a term of respect, as in the case of Æneas According to the collocation of the words, however, principe must refer to Iasius, and not to Dardanus, when, in truth, it ought to be just the other way, since Dardanus was the real founder of the lime Heyne, therefore, seeks to obviate the difficulty by making a que principe apply to both brothers, and to be equivalent to a quibus prin cipibus. This, however, is extremely harsh, and we have preferred enclosing Iasiusque pater in a parenthesis, by which the references to Dardanus is saved in the words a que principe.

Haud dubitanda. "Which admit of no doubt." Literally, "not to be doubted."—Corythum. Corythus, the founder of Cortona in Etruria, is first put for the city itself, and then the latter for all Italy, or, at least, for Etruria and the neighbouring country of Latium.—Dictæa area. "The Dictæan fields," i. e., Crete, so called from Mount Dicte, in a cave of which Jupiter was nurtured.

173-174. Nec sopor illud erat, &cc. "Nor was that a sound sleep; but I seemed to recognise openly their countenances, and fillet-encircled locks, and their forms present unto my view." Observe the force of sopor here. Æneas was not at the time in a deep sleep, but in that kind of imperfect or incomplete slumber from which dreams naturally arise; hence the vivid nature of the one which he relates.—As regards the construction with illud in the neuter (literally, "nor was that thing a sound sleep"), compare the wellknown dulce satis humor, &cc., as also the following from Seneca and Livy: "Non est illud liberalitas." (Sen., Benef., ii., 8.): "Si koc profectio et non fuga est." (Liv., ii., 35, 5.)

176-179. Corripio a stratis corpus. "I snatch my frame from the couch," i. e., I spring from my couch.—Supinas. Consult note on line 93, book i.— Et munera libo, &c. "And (with due ceremonies) I pour forth pure libations upon the hearth-fires." The foci stand here for the domestic altar.—Intemerata. Not merely of pure wine, but with due precautions and ceremonies. So that the term answers nearly to our epithet "solemn."—Perfecto konore. "The offering being ended," i. e., the libation over.

180-181. Agnovit prolem ambiguam, &cc. "He recognised (instantly) the double stock, and the two founders of the line, and (confessed) that he had been misled by a mistake of later days relative to places of ancient date," *i. e.*, by modern ignorance relative to ancient places. Anchises calls himself "a modern," and his error that of a modern (*novus error*), compared with the remote date of the legends to which he alludes.—*Prolem ambiguam*. Alluding to the double origin of the Trojans, from Dardanus and Teucer. Hence, by gemines parentes Dardanus and Teucer are meant.

182-188. Iliacis exercite fatis. "Still exercised by the fates of Troy."—Tales casus. "Such fortunes."—Nunc repeto, &c. "Now I recollect that she foretold that these things were destined unto our race, and that she often talked of Hesperia," &c.—Hac. The same with tales casus in the previous line, namely, that the Trojans were destined to return to Italy whence Dardanus came.—Debita. Supply fato.—Aut quem tum sates, &c. "Or whom could Cassandra, then, as a prophetess, move." According to the legend, Apollo decreed that no credit should ever be attached to her predictions, as a punishment for a deception she had practised upon him.—Meliora. "Better counsels."

190-191. *Paucisque relictis.* This is said in order to account for the appearance of a Pergamus, at a later day, among the cities of Crete. It is supposed to be the modern *Peramo*. Servius says it was near Cydonia.—*Cavé trabe.* "With hollow bark."

192-195. Altum tenuere. "Held possession of the main," i. e., had gained the deep.—Caruleus imber. "An azure rain-cloud."— Noctem, hiemenque ferens, &co. "Bringing with it darkness and a storm, and the water grew fearfully rough amid the gloom."—Noctem denotes the darkness arising from the dank atmosphere.—Heyne thinks that the storm was encountered by the Trojans in doubling, around the Peloponnesus, and passing from the Ægean into the Ionian Sea. There was always a strong current to be stemmed here. (Compare Hom., Od., ix, 80.)

196-200. Volvant mare. "Pile up the rolling sea."—Æquora. "Billows."—Gurgite vasto. "Over the vast surface of the boiling deep."—Involvere dicm nimbi. "The storm-clouds inwrapped (in their folds) the light of day."—Abstulit. "Snatched away."—Ingeminant abruptis, &c. "Repeated lightnings gleam forth from the bursting clouds."—Cacis in undis. "In an unknown sea."

201-204. Ipse diem noctemque, &c. "Palinurus himself declares that he distinguishes not night from day in the heavens, nor remembers his true route in the midst of the wave." Palinurus was the pilot of the fleet.—Nec meminisse. More freely, "nor recognises."—Tres adeo incertos, &c. "We wander, accordingly, over the deep for three uncertain days, amid pitchy darkness," *i. e.*, for three days rendered all uncertain by the darkness. There is some doubt about the proper construction of *adco* in this sentence. We have given it what appears to be the most natural meaning. It may be joined, however, with *incertos* ("rendered *thus* uncertain"), or it may be connected with *tres* ("for three *whole* days").

205-208. Se attollere. "To rise on the view."-Aperire proced snontes, &cc. "To disclose mountains in the distance, and roll up smoke." We must bear in mind that the fleet is all the time gradually drawing nearer. First, the land itself rises above the distant horizon; then, as the vessels approach, mountains begin to appear; and at last, when near the land, they see smoke ascending, which gives token that the island is inhabited. There is no reference here, as some think, to the smoke of a volcano.-Vela caduat. "The sails fall," *i. e.*, we lower sail *Remis insurgimus.* "We rise to the oars," a poetic expression for rowing vigorously. In active rowing, the body is partially raised at each stroke of the oar, in order to impart more force to it.-Adnixi torquent spumas, &cc. "Exerting their utmost endeavours, toss up the foaming brine, and sweep the dark-blue sea."

209-213. Servatum ex undis, &c. "The shores of the Strophades first receive me, preserved from the waves. The islands called Strophades, by a Grecian name, stand (conspicuous to the view) in the great Ionian Sea." We have removed the comma after dicte, which appears in many texts. For an account of the Strophades, consult Index of Proper Names; and, for the scanning of line 210, the Metrical Index.

Phincia postquam, &c. "Since the mansion of Phineus has been closed against them, and they have abandoned, through fear, their former tables." For the story of Phineus and the Harpies, consult Index of Proper Names.—Metu. Because driven off to the Strophades by Zethes and Calais, the winged sons of Boreas.

214-217. Tristius haud illis monstrum, &c. "There is not a more loathsome monster than they; nor has any more cruel pest, and angry creation of the gods, raised its head from the Stygian waters." —Ira deûm. That which is created by the angry gods, for the pun ishment or discomfort of mortals.—Virginei volucrum vultus. "The countenances of these winged creatures are those of maidens," i. e., they are winged creatures, with the countenances of maidens.— Fadissima ventris proluvies. "Most foul is the constant discharge from their entrails."—Uncaque manus. "Their hands, too, are claw-like." 220-224. Læta armenta. "Fair herds." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Adspectu læta, καλά, ut seges et alia."—Caprigenumgue pecus. "And a flock of goats." Literally, "of the goat kind." —Vocamus. "We invoke," i. e., we vow to offer up to them, if successful, a portion of what we may take.—In partem prædamque. "To a share of the booty." By hendiadys, for in prædæ partem.— Tores. "Couches," on which to recline while eating.—Dapibusque . epulamur opimis. "And proceed to banquet on the rich viands."

225-228. At subita, &c. "But the Harpies, on a sudden, are present in fearful, downward flight from the mountains." Literally, "but the sudden Harpies," &c.—Magnis clangoribus. "With loud flappings."—Diripiuntque. "And plunder."—Tum vox tetrum, &c. "Amid the foul stench, moreover, their hideous cry (is heard)." Literally, "then, again," *i. e.*, moreover.

229-231. Rursum in seccess longo. "Again, in a far-distant reheat." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "In loco longe remoto." - Clausi circum. "Shut in all around."-Horrentibus. "Gloomy." - Arisque reponimus ignom. "And replace the fire on the altars." Virgil here follows the Homeric custom, according to which the fire was kindled on the altars, at a repast, and a portion of the viands offered thereon to the gods. Virgil makes no mention of altars in line 224; but still, from the use of reponimus, it may be fairly inferred that he had there also the same custom in view.

232-237. Ex diverso cali. "From a different quarter of the sky." Supply tractu or loco.—Turba sonans. "The noisy crew."—Arma capessant. "To take their arms." Supply ut.—Et dird bellum cum gente, &cc. "And that open war must be waged with the hideous race."—Haud secus ac jussi faciunt. "They act just as they were commanded." Literally, "no otherwise than they were ordered." —Disponunt. "They place here and there."—Et scuta latentia condunt. "And stow away their hidden shields," i. e., stow away their shields, so as to hide them from view.

238-241. Ubi delapsæ, &c. "When (the Harpies), having glided down, had caused the noise of their pinions to resound along the winding shores." Literally, "had given forth a noise along," &c. We have followed Heyne in referring sonitum to the clangor alarum mentioned in line 226.—Dat signum specula, &c. "Misenus gives the signal with his hollow brass from a lofty place of observation." Misenus was the trumpeter of Æneas.—Ære cavo. With his brazen trumpet.—Et ñova pralia tentant. "And attempt an unusual kind of combat." More literally, "novel combats," i. e., each one singling out a harpy in this strange encounter.—Obscenas pelagi ferro, kc. "To wound, (namely), with the steel these filthy birds of ocean." For the peculiar force of *fedare*, consult note on line 286, book ii.—*Pelagi valueres*. The Harpies are so called because in-habiting isles of ocean.

243-244. Gelerique fugå, &c. "And having, in rapid flight, shot upward to the stars." Literally, "to beneath the stars," i. e., high in air.—Semiceam. To be pronounced as a word of three syllables (sem'èsam). We have adopted this form of the word, with Wagner, in place of the common semesam, as more consistent with semianimis and semihominis, which occur in the course of the poem.— Vestigia fæda. "Their foul traces."

245-249. Una in pracelsá, &cc. "Celæno alone, harbinger of ill, alighted on a lofty rock, and in boarse accents pours forth these words from her breast."--Infelix vales. More literally, "ill-omened prophetess." Compare the explanation of Servius : "Nuntia infelicitatis."-Bellum etiam pro case, &cc. "Is it even war, is it war, that ye are preparing to bring on us, ye fell brood of Laomedon, for the slaughter of our oxen and our prostrate steers !" i. e., is this, this the return that you make us for having slaughtered the oxen over which we are appointed to keep guad ! Are you not content with what has already been done, and must you even bring war in addition, and, in place of atoning for your misdeeds, add outrage to outrage !--Laomedontiads. Literally, "descendants," or "children of Laomedon." There is a latent sarcasm in this appellation. Laomedon was a faithless prince ; and the Trojans are therefore called the wicked descendants of a wicked progenitor.

Et patrio insontes, &c. "And to drive the unoffending Harpies from their paternal realm?" The words "patrio regno" must not be taken in too strict a sense here. They are only meant to indicate a region which had for a long period been assigned to the Harpies as a dwelling-place.

251-252. Qua Phabo pater omnipotens, &c. "What things the omnipotent father foretold unto Phœbus, Phœbus Apollo unto me, (these) I, the eldest of the Furies, lay open (in turn) to you." It was the popular belief of antiquity, that Apollo derived his knowledge of the future from Jove. — Furiarum, magima. Supply natu. In Homer, the Harpies and Furies are distinct classes of deities. They were confounded, however, by a later age, since both were regarded as instruments of punishment and annoyance. Consult note on line 605, book vi.

253-257. Ventisque vocatis, &c. "And, the winds being invoked. ye shall reach Italy," i. e., and having obtained favouring winds, &c. -Datam. "Granted by the fates."-Antequam vos dira fames, &c. "Before dire hunger, and the outrage offered by our (attempted) slanghter, shall compel you to gnaw all around, and consume your very tables with the teeth." The expression ambesas malis absumere is the same as ambedere et ita consumere mensas malis.-Malis. Literally, "with the jaws." Ablative plural of mala. This fearinspiring prediction terminates amusingly enough, as will appear in a subsequent book. (En., vii., 116.) Virgil, however, is not to blame for this, nor is it right to charge him with puerility in causing so alarming a prophecy to have so silly and unsatisfactory a fulfilment. He merely follows a legend of his own day, and clothes it to the best of his ability in the garb of poetry. Strabo relates the same story at large in his twelfth book. Consult the Excursus of Heyne on this subject, as also the Life of Virgil at the commencement of this volume.

258-262. Pennis ablata. "Borne away on her pinions."—Gelidus sanguis diriguit. "The chilled blood curdled."—Nec jam amplius armis, &cc. "Nor now any longer do they desire me to seek for peace by force of arms, but to sue for it by vows and prayers." We have here a blending of two ideas, amounting, in effect, to a species of zeugma; so that exposere must have one meaning when joined with armis (namely, that of quærere), and its own proper force when construed with votis precibusque.—Sive deæ, seu sint, &cc. In either case, the Trojans wished to propitiate them.

263-267. Passis de litore palmis. "With hands outstretched from the shore," i. e., the hands extended towards the ocean, with the palms turned upward. This was the mode of addressing in prayer the deities of Ocean.—Numina magna. "The great divinities of Ocean." These are invoked because the Harpies belong to their dominiona, being "pelagi volucres."—Meritosque indicit honores. "And directs due sacrifices (to be offered up to them)." Meritos equivalent here to debitos.—Dt prohibete minas. "Ye gods, ward off (these) threatening denunciations."—Casum. "Calamity."—Placidi. "Rendered propitions." Literally, "appeased."

Diripere. "To tear." Denoting eagerness to be gone.—Excussosque laxare rudentes. "And to uncoil and ease the sheets." By rudentes are here meant the ropes fastened at the bottom of the sail to its two corners, and which are called in Greek $\pi \delta \delta e_s$. Before setting sail, these ropes, which our seamen call the sheets, would lie in a coil or bundle. In order, therefore, to depart, the first thing was to uncoil or unroll them (excutere); the next, to adjust them according to the direction of the wind and the aim of the voyage. With a view to fill the sail and make it expose the largest surface, they were let out, which was called *immittere*, or *laxare*. Laxate rudentes, among the Romans (Ovid, de Ponto, iv., 9, ?3), was equivalent to "ease the sheets" with us.

268-275. Tendunt. "Swell."-Nemorosa. "Grove-crowned."-Ardua saxis. "Steep with rocks."-Effugimus. "We shun."-Scopulos Ithaca. Homer also calls Ithaca rocky, Kpavay 'Ibány. (Il., iii., 201.)-Laertia regna. "The Laertian realms." Laertes was the father of Ulysses .- Et terram altricem, &c. "And we execrate the land that reared the cruel Ulysses."-Nimbosa cacumina, &c, et formidatus nautis, &c. "The cloudy summits" &c., "and (then) the temple of Apollo, dreaded by seamen, open on the view." Aperitur applies to both cacumina and Apollo, though, in grammatical strictness, cacumina has aperiuntur understood. - Apollo. The reference is to the temple of Apollo at Actium, not to that on the promontory of Leucate, and we must therefore regard the line Et formidatus, &c., as marking a progressive course. Hence Heyne supplies after et the words ulterius progressis, "to us having advanced beyond this." We have inserted the term "then," which answers just as well.-Formidatus nautis. The adjacent shore was rocky and dangerous.

276-277. Et parze succedimus urbi. "And approach the little city." The city or town of Actium is meant, off which in later days the famous sea-fight took place between Augustus and Antony. Virgil purposely alludes to this locality, in order to flatter Augustus, and with the same view makes mention of games having been instituted there by Æneas. These games, then, would be the precursors of those celebrated every five years, at Actium, by order of Augustus, after his victory over Antony.—Stant litore puppes. "The sterns stand on the shore." The prow being turned towards the deep, and the stern towards the land, the latter extremity is fixed upon the shore (stat litore). The prow remains in the deeper water, and therefore the anchor is thrown out to attach it to the ground.

278-280. Insperata tandem tellure potiti. "Having gained at length land we had despaired of reaching," i. e., land sufficiently remote to place them out of the reach of their Grecian foes; for their voyage from Crete had been in this respect full of peril. Compare lines 282, 283.—Lustramurque Jovi, &c. "We both perform a lustral sacrifice to Jove, and kindle up the altars for the fulfilment of our vows." The sacrifice was one of explation for the attack on the Harpies.—Votis. Some render this "with our offerings," taking votum for the thing vowed.—Actiaque Iliacis, &c. "And we render the Actian shores renowned by Trojan games." The common form of expression would be, "We celebrate Trojan games on the Actian abore:" Iliacos ludos Actio litore celebramus. Virgil, however, gives it a more poetic turn.—Iliacis ludis. Games are said to have been celebrated at Actium before the era of the naval victory; so that Augustus, in fact, merely re-established them. Virgil adroitly avails himself of the previous existence of these games, to ascribe their institution to Æneas, and thus connect them, from their very origin, with the Roman name.

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281-284. Exercent patries, &c. "My companions, stripped naked, perform the gymnastic exercises of their native land, (anointed) with slippery oil." Among the ancients, the athletæ, or persons who contended at the games, had their bodies anointed with oil preparatory to their entering the palæstra. The chief object of this anointing was to close the pores of the body, in order to prevent much perspiration, and the weakness consequent thereon. To effect this object, the oil was not simply spread over the surface of the body, but was also well rubbed into the skin. The oil was mixed with fine African sand.

Evasisse tol urbes Argolicas, &c. Alluding, in fact, to their whole voyage from Troy, but more especially to the portion from Crete to Actium.—Fugam tenuisse. "To have held on our flight," *i. e.*, to have made good our flight.—Magnum sol circumvolvitur annum. "The sun rolls round the great year." Literally, "is rolled round." The same as saying that the sun, by its revolution, completes the year. Magnum is a mere ornamental epithet. It savours too much of trifling to make this term apply to the solar year as longer than the lunar.

286-288. Magni gestamen Abantis. "Once wielded by the mighty Abas." Abas appears to have been some distinguished chieftain among the Greek forces at Troy, unless we make him, what is far more probable, a mere poetical creation.—Postibus adversis. "On the confronting doorposts," i. e., on the doorposts fronting upon the view.—Et rem carmine signo. "And I commemorate the act by a verse," i. e., by the following inscription, in verse.—Signo. Literally, "I mark," or "indicate."—Encas kac, &c. Supply consectavit. In inscriptions of this kind the verb is very frequently omitted. In Greek the form would simply be, Alveiaç ámd rov Aavaöv. We must not, as some do, regard this as a trophy put up by Encas for successes over the Greeks, since such successes had no existence, and a trophy would ill accord with the character of a fugitive. The offering is a purely voive one, and is meant as an expression of gratification on the part of Æneas for having been preserved from his foes.

289-293. Considere. "To take their seats in order."—Protinus series Pheacum, &c. "Forthwith we lose sight of the lofty summits of the Pheacians," *i. e.*, we pass rapidly by, and soon lose sight of the island of Corcyra. One of the earlier names of this island was Pheacia.—Abscondinus. A nautical term, the very reverse of aperitur in line 275. Literally, "we hide from view," *i. e.*, from our own view.—Arces. It is best to apply this term to the mountain summits of Corcyra, and not, as some do, to the two conical hills $(\kappa o \rho v \phi \hat{\omega})$ of the city itself, from which the modern Greek name Korfo is supposed to be derived.—Portu Chaonio. "The Chaonian harbour." The Pelodes portus, or "muddy haven," is here meant. It formed the outer bay and channel of Buthrotum.

294-297. Hic incredibilis rerum, &c. "Here an incredible report of occurrences engrosses our attention." Literally, "takes possession of our ears," i. e., fills our ears. Observe the peculiar force of occupat: "Seizes upon before anything else can enter," "engrosses," &c.—Priamiden Helenum. "That Helenus, son of Priam."--Conjugio Eacida, &c. "Having become possessed of the wife and sceptre of Pyrrhus, the descendant of Eacus." The explanation of this is given at line 328.—Eacida. Pyrrhus, as well as his father, Achilles, were of the line of Eacus.—Patrio iterum cessisse marito. "Had again fallen to a Rusband of her native land."

298-300. Miroque incensum, &cc. "And my bosom was inflamed with a wonderful desire to address the hero, and learn all about such important events." In place of the infinitive, the gerund (compellandi, cognoscendi) would be employed in prose. — Linguens. "Leaving behind me."

301-305. Solemnes tum forte. "Andromache, by chance, was at that same moment offering up to the ashes (of her first husband) her yearly funereal banquet, and her mournful death-gifts, before the city, in a grove by the stream of a fictitious Simoïs, and was invoking his manes at the Hectorean tomb, which, a cenotaph of verdant turf, she had consecrated (unto him), and two altars (along with it), an incentive to tears."—Dapes. The Greeks and Romans were accustomed to visit the tombs of their relatives at certain periods, and to offer to them sacrifices and various gifts, which were called *Inferis* and *Parentalia*. The offerings consisted of victims, wine, milk, garlands of flowers, and other things.

Falsi Simoëntis. Alluding to a stream which Helenus and An-

dromache had called the Simoïs, from the Trojan river of that name. (Compare line 349.)—Hectoreum ad tumulum. Observe the peculiar phraseology, as indicating a tomb raised in honour of Hector, but not containing his remains. This last would be Hectoris tumulus.—Inanem. Equivalent to cenotaphium. Literally, "An empty one."—Et geminas, &c. The two altars were probably one for Hector and one for Astyanax. Hence they are styled causam lacrymis, as reminding her of both her husband and son.

306-312. Ut. "As soon as." — Troža arma. "The Trojan arms," i. e., warriors arrayed in Trojan arms. — Amens. "In wild amazement." — Magnis monstris. "At these mighty wonders." — Diriguit visu in medio. "She stiffened as she gazed." — Labitur. "She sinks fainting (to earth)." — Tempore. "Interval." — Verane te facies, &c. "Goddess-born, dost thou present thyself unto me a real form, a real messenger!" More literally, "dost thou, a true appearance, a true messenger, bring thyself unto me ?" i. e., art thou really he whom thou appearest to be (vera facies), and whom thou sayest that thou art (verus nuncius).

Aut si lux alma recessit, &c. "Or, if the genial light (of life) hath departed from thee, oh (tell me), where is my Hector !" *i. e.*, or, if thou belongest to the world of the dead, oh tell me, where is my Hector in the regions below !

313-314. Viz psuce furenti, &c. "With difficulty do I, (in the intervals of her grief), utter a few words of reply to her raving wildly; and, deeply agitated, I stand with parted lips, and speak in interrupted accents." Subjicio is not exactly the same as respondeo. It means that Æneas is only able to utter a few words here and there as the grief of Andromache lulls for the instant. The idea is carried out more fully in raris vocibus hisco. He stands ready to speak, with distended lips (hisco); but, partly from his own agitation (turbatus), partly from the violent grief of Andromache, he can only utter a few words at intervals (rare voces).

315-319. Vitamque extrema, &c. "And I drag out existence through all extremes (of hardship and danger)."—Nam vera vides. "For thou seest realities."—Heu, quis te casus, &c. "Alas! what lot receives thee, hurled from so great a union, or what fortune sufficiently worthy (of thee) has visited thee again !" *i. e.*, what is now your condition, after having lost your Hector ! Is it in any respect such as it ought to be !—Dejectam conjuge tanto. More freely, "deprived of so great a husband." Dejectam may thus be regarded as equivalent to privatam.

Hectoris Andromache, &c. "Hector's Andromache, art thou the Q 9 wife of Pyrrhus !" Heyne thinks that there is something wrong in this line, the more especially because Æneas has already heard that Andromache is united to Helenus. Wagner defends it, on the ground that it is more of an exclamation of sorrow than a real interrogation. "Hast thou, once the wife of Hector, come into the possession of Pyrrhus, both an enemy and a far inferior man !" According to this view of the subject, Æneas purposely conceals his knowledge respecting her third union with Helenus, and merely contrasts Pyrrhus with Hector. It may be added, in confirmation of Wagner's opinion, that the words *qua digna satis fortuna revisit* prepare us for this allusion to Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhin. For Pyrrhine. Heyne and others read Pyrrhin', which is objectionable, since there is no actual apostrophe in Pyrrhin', coming before connubia. Pyrrhin, on the other hand, is an old contracted form.—Connubia servas. Equivalent, merely, to matrimonio juncta es.—Dejecit vultum, &cc. Sir Uvedale Price remarks on this passage, "The very look of the speaker is imaged to us, and the true tone of voice indicated in this affecting picture of Andromache, when she hears from the cold-blooded Æneas the unfeeling and unfounded reproach." This fling at the Trojan hero is all wrong. If we read Pyrrhi, there is reproach in what Æneas says; but Pyrrhin is the language of one who does not believe, or appears not to believe, what he has heard. Hence, too, Heyne is in error when he doubts whether Virgil ever employed the n' in this case.

321-324. O felix una, &c. "O especially happy before (all) others, the virgin daughter of Priam!" Alluding to Polyxena, who was immolated on the tomb of Achilles. As regards the peculiar force of una here, consult note on line 426, book ii.—*Trojæ sub mænibus* altis. Euripides lays the scene of this on the coast of the Thracian Chersonese.—*Quæ sortitus non pertulit*, &c. "Who endured no castings of lot (for her person)." Alluding to the custom, common in Homer and the tragic writers, of distributing the captives as well as other booty by lot.

325-329. Nos, patriá incensá, &c. "We, after our country had become a prey to the flames, having been carried over various seas, (and) having brought forth in servitude, endured the contumely of the race of Achilles, and the haughty youth," *i. e.*, we were compelled to endure the haughty contumely of Pyrrhus, fit scion, in this, at least, of the arrogant stock of Achilles.—Enixæ. Andromache, during her servitude, became the mother of a son named Molossus.

Qui deinde secutus, &c. "Who, afterward, having sought the Ledæan Hermione, and Spartan nuptials, made over to Helenus, his slave, me, a slave myself also, to be possessed (by him)," i. e., to be held as his wife.—*Ledean Hermionen*. Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and, consequently, the granddaughter of Leda.—*Famulanque*. "We have given que the force correctly assigned to it by Wagner and others. *Famulanque* is equivalent to famulam et ipsam, or que et ipsa famula eram.

330-332. Ast illum orepta, &c. "Him, however, Orestes inflamed by an ardent passion for his betrothed one snatched from him, and impelled by the Furies, (the punishers) of crimes, comes upon unawares, and slays by his paternal altars."—*Erepta conjugis*. Hermione had been promised in marriage to Orestes, but was given to Pyrrhus.— *Scelerum Furiis*. The Furies were sent to punish Orestes for the murder of his mother Clytemnestra.—*Excipit incautum*. More literally, " catches off his guard."—*Patrias ad aras*. The scene of this assassination, according to some, was at Delphi, where Pyrrhus had erected altars to his father Achilles, and on which he was offering a sacrifice at the time. The altars were raised in the temple itself, according to Servins, who also states that this was done by him in insult to Apollo, his father having been slein in the Thymbrean temple of the god. Another account transfers the scene to Phthia in Thessaly.

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333–335. Regnorum reddita cessit, &c. "A part of his realms, having been given over to, came into the hands of Helenus, who called the plains Chaonian by name, and the whole country Chaonia," &c.—Cognomine. Referring to a name superadded to some previous one. Compare note on line 350, "Xanthi cognomine rivum."— Pergamague Iliacamque, &c. "And added a Pergamus, and this Trojan citadel to the mountain-tops." Observe the force of hanc, "this citadel here," pointing to it.

337-340. Tibi cursum dedere. "Have directed thy course !" Literally, "have given a course unto thee."—Ignarum. "Ignorant of what has taken place."—Quid puer Ascanius ! "How fares the boy Ascanius !" Literally, "what is the boy Ascanius doing !" Supply agit.

Et vescitur aurâ, &c. "And does she (too) breathe the vital air ? who unto thee when Troy now—" The common text has a comma after superatne, and a mark of interrogation after aurá, making the whole line refer to Ascanius. In the next line, moreover, it has quem instead of qua, again referring to the son of Æneas. We have adopted the excellent emendation of Wagner, which makes the words from et vescilur aurâ contain a new interrogation, and relate to Creüsa. It seems very improbable that Andromache would confine her inquiries to Ascanius; and, therefore, according to the new reading, she begins to ask also about Creüsa, but stops suddenly on perceiving Æneas make a sign of sorrow, by which she discovers that he has lost the partner of his bosom. The sense thereupon is left suspended, and in the next line she resumes her inquiries about Ascanius. The presence of *tamen* in this latter line confirms the view that has been taken of the imperfect hemistich. Thus, for exam ple, Andromache, after stopping short, and concluding from the manger of Æneas that his wife is no more, subjoins, in the following line: "Does the boy, *however*, feel the loss of his parent !"

 Q_{MC} tibi jam Trojá, &c. The view which we have taken of this verse makes it probable that Virgil left the line purposely incomplete. Some commentators, however, suggest various modes of completing it. Thus, for example:

Quem tibi jam Troja peperit fumante Creŭsa. Quem tibi jam Troja obsessa est eniza Creŭsa. Quem tibi jam Troja est obsessa eniza Creŭsa. Quem tibi jam Troja natum fumante reliqui. Quem tibi, jam Troja incensa, deus obtulit orbum.

All of these are bad enough. It may be added that Heyne, unjustly, however, suspects the 340th and 341st lines of being spurious.

341-343. Ecqua tamen puero, &c. "Does the boy, however, feel any concern for his lost mother !"—Ecquid in antiquam, &c. "Do both his father, Eneas, and his uncle, Hector, arouse him to the valour of his line and to manly courage !"—Antiquam virtutem. Literally, "ancient courage." Equivalent, in fact, however, to virtutem majorum.—Avunculus. Creüsa, the mother of Ascanius, was the sister of Hector.

344-348. Longosque ciebat, &c. "And to no purpose was giving vent to copious floods of tears," i. e., and was shedding many and unavailing tears.—Affert see. "Comes." Literally, "brings himself."—A mænibus. "From the city," i. e., on the road leading from the city. — Suos. "His countrymen."—Et multum lacrymas, &c. "And pours forth tears in abundance," &c. Multum is equivalent here to the Homeric $\pi o\lambda\lambda \delta \nu$, or the Latin adverbs valde, admodum, &c.

349-355. Simulataque magnis, &c. "And a Pergamus assimilated to the great one," *i. e.*, built in imitation of its great prototype. Supply Pergamis after magnis.—Et arentem, &c. "And a scanty stream with the name of Xanthus." Cognomen denotes a name superadded to a previous one. Here the cognomen of Xanthus was

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given to a stream, which had been previously called by some other name in the language of the country.—Scazque amplector, dcc. "And I embrace the threshold of a Scalan gate." Compare the remark of Heyne, "Ut exosculari solent postes in patriam reduces."

Porticibus. "Galleries," i. e., of the palace. The king received and entertained the great body of the Trojans (illos) in the spacious galleries. The more select banquet took place in the hall around which the galleries ran.—Aulai in medio, &c. "In the middle of the palace-hall they poured forth libations of wine, the viands being placed on gold, and held the paterse in their hands." The poet dismisses the banquet without much particularizing, the only two allusions being to the libation and the golden service. Heyne thinks that paterasque tenebant is a frigid addition, but Wagner defends it, and makes libabant paterasque tenebant equivalent to libabant pateras tenentes. Still there is something very like an awkward pleonasm in pocula.—Aulai. Old form of the genitive for aula. —Paterasque. As regards the form of the ancient paterae, consult note on line 729, book i.

356-361. Alterque dies. "And a second day." — Vela vocant. "Invite the sails." — Vatem. "The prophet," alluding to Helenus, who is also called by Homer $olwow\delta\lambda w \delta\chi' dpuoros,$ "by far the best of diviners." (I., vi., 76.) — Trojugena. "Son of Troy." Literally, "Trojan born." — Qui numins Plazbi, &c. "Who understandest the will of Pheebus, the tripods, the bays of the Clarian god, the stars," i. e., whose breast is filled with the same prophetic spirit that actuates the Pythoness at Delphi, or the priests of the Clarian god, and who art able to read the stars, and draw from them sure omens of the future. — Tripodas. Alluding to the sacred tripod at Delphi, on which the Pythoness sat. (Consult note on line 92.) — Clarii lauros. With Clarii supply dei. The allusion is again to Apollo, who had a famous seat of divination at Claros, near Colophon, in Asia Minor. The oracle was in a cave, surrounded by a sacred grove.

Et volucrum linguas, &cc. "And the notes of birds, and the omens of the rapid wing," *i. e.*, afforded by the rapid wing. We have here the two great classes of omens accustomed to be drawn from birds, namely, those from their singing or cry, and those from their flight. Birds belonging to the former class were called Oscince; to the latter, Prapetcs.

362-367.—Namque omnem cursum, &cc. "(And well may I ask thee this), since favouring responses and omens have declared my whole course to me." Observe the force of namque, equivalent to red yds. — Religio. This term properly applies to religious rites and coremonies, and then to all things consistent with or flowing from them, such as responses, omens, auguries, dec.—Numine. "By an expression of their divine will."—Et terras tenter replates. "And to make trial of far-distant lands," i. e., to search there for a new home. — Neuma, dictuque nefae, det. "A prodigy strange in its nature, and horrible to relate."—Tristee iras, dec. "Gloomy vengeance and loathsome famine," i. e., famine so severe as to compel us to eat the most revolting food. Compart the explanation of Heytic: "Quaternus ad ultime relacti etims es concent que natures famint."—Quides sequene. "Or by parsuing what line of operations."

200-573. De more. "According to custom," i. e., in due form.--Exorat pacen dirám. "Entreats the favour of the gods."--Vittasque resolvit, dre. "And unbinds the fillets of his consecrated head." Helenus, while performing the sacrifice, had his brow, as was customary, encircled with fillets. Now, however, that he is going to prophesy, he removes the fillets, and assumes more of that air of wild enthusiasm which the ancients ascribed to divine impiration. Compare what is said of the Sibyl in book vi., line 48: "Non compte mensors come."--Ad tus limine, Placks. There appears to have been a temple of Apollo in this new Troy, after the examples of the one which hed steed in the Pergamus at home.--Multo suspensum numine. "Awestruck at the abundant presence of the god," i. e., struck with awe at the many indications around me of the presence of the god.

874-380. Nem to majoribus, dec. "For sure is my faith that thou art going through the deep, under higher auspices (then ordinary)," i. e., strong is my belief that they art the peculiar favourite of heaven, and art traversing the ocean under loftier auspices, and with a higher destiny, than fall to the lot of ordinary men. Next may be referred either to nate dea, which goes before, or to pauce tibi e multis, that follows after. If we refer it to the former, the latent idea will be this: for, that thou art really the offering of a goddess, appears plainly from the higher auspices that are thine. If, on the other hand, we make sam relate to pauce, drc., then the meaning will be, I tell thee only a few things out of many. The remainder are of too exalted a character for a mere mortal prophet to understand or declare to thee. This last is far preferable to the other interpretation, and the broken order of the sentence, by which nam is made to precede pauce, accords well with the agitated state of the prophet's mind while making this disclosure. Hence, too,

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there is no need for the words from nam to ordo being included in a parenthesis.—Sic fata deûm rez, &c. "The king of the gods so parcels out the decrees of fate, and regulates the succession of events; this (settled) order of things is now undergoing its accomplishment." Literally, "is now being made to revolve," *i. e.*, this revolution of events is now in operation.

Quo tutior hospita, &c. "In order that thou mayest traverse in greater safety friendly seas." Tutior, equivalent here to tutius. The allusion is to the Mare Tyrrhenum, or lower sea, along the shores of which the Ausones were settled, from whom the Trojans had nothing to fear. The Adriatic, on the other hand, was full of dangers for them, since its coasts were filled with Grecian colonies. —Prohibent nam cetera, &c. We have removed the comma after scire, so as to make both this verb and fari refer to Helenus, in accordance with the explanation given of nam in line 374.

381-383. Italiam. Governed by dividit.—Vicinosque, ignare, paras, &c. "And whose harbours, ignorant of their true position, thou art preparing to enter as if they were neighbouring ones," *i. e.*, as if they were in thy immediate vicinity. Æneas was now in Epirus, and imagined that all he had to do in order to reach Italy was to cross over the intervening Adriatic to the opposite shores. Helenus informs him of his error, and states that the part of Italy where he is destined to settle is still far away; that if he cross over at once, he will still find a long tract of country to be travelled over; and that his course by sea will be equally long, since he will have, if he wishes to reach its coasts, to sail around Italy and Sicily.

Longa procell longis, &c. "A long route, difficult to be travelled, keeps far off from thee, by intervening lands of long extent, that Italy," &c. Many commentators think that this means a route by sea. Not so, however. The meaning of Helenus, which has already been hinted at in the previous note, is merely this, that if one should cross over at once from Epirus to Italy, he would still have to travel along a tedious and difficult route by land, on account of the "longæ terræ" intervening, before reaching Latium, the spot where Æneas was destined to settle. The "longæ terræ" would be, in other words, the whole intervening tract of Italy, from the eastern shore to the Latin frontier. Heyne thinks that a play on words is intended in longa, longis; via, invia.

384-387. Ante et Trinaoriá, &c. "Both thy oar must be bent in the Sicilian wave, and the surface of the Ausonian Sea must be traversed by thy ships," &c.—Trinacriâ. Sicily was called Trinacria (scil. insula), "the Trinacrian island," from its three promontories or capes (*τρεic åkpas.*)—Salis Ausonii. Alluding to the Lower or Tuscan Sea (*Mare Tyrrkenum*), along a large part of whose shores the Ausones and other kindred nations were settled.

Infernique lacus. Alluding to Lake Avernus, &c.—*Basque insula* Circæ. "And the island of *E*æan Circe." Circe was so called from her native city *E*a, in Colchis. Her island was on the western coast of Italy, and became afterward a promontory of Latium, by the name of Circeii.—*Antequam tuta*, &c. "Before thou canst erect a city in a land of safety."

389-393. Cum tibi sollicito, &c. "When a huge sow, having brought forth a litter of thirty young, shall lie beneath the bolm-trees on the shore, having been found by thee while musing by the stream of a retired river, white (herself), reclining on the ground, her young ones white around her dugs." This circumstance of the white sow with her thirty white offspring, which to many may appear beneath the dignity of epic song, is related by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, on the authority, as would appear, of antecedent writers; and we may conclude that it was the subject of some ancient tradition. Our poet, therefore, observes Symmons, very properly seized on it for the purpose of authenticating his poem with the semblance of historic veracity. What may tend, therefore, to lower it in our eycs, was calculated to give it credit in those of the Romans.

Is locus urbis crit. Alba was built at a later day, by Ascanius, on this very spot, and received its name, according to tradition, from the white sow and her white young ones.—By the retired river the poet merely means a part of the Tiber, at a distance from the haunts of men.

394-402. Morsus futuros. "The future gnawings."--Viam. "A way (for bringing this about)," i. e., without injury to yourselves.--Adcritque vocatus Apollo. "And Apollo, being invoked, will be present to aid."--Proxime que nostri, &c. "Which, nearest, is washed by the tide of our sea," i. e., which, lying in our imme diate vicinity, is laved by the tide of the Ionian Sea, where it flows between Epirus and Italy. The Ionian Sea is here the same with the Adriatic.-Cuncta menia. "All the cities."

Narycii Locri. The Epizephyrian Locri are meant, who settled in Bruttium, in Lower Italy, and who are here called "Narycian," from Naryx, or Narycium, one of their cities at home, opposite Eubœa — Et Sallentinos, &cc. "And the Cretan Idouneneus hath occupied, with his soldiery, the plains of the Sallentini." The Sallentini were a people of Italy, in the territory of Messapia.— Lyctius. From Lyctus, a city of Crete. Hence it is equivalent to "Cretan."--Hic ills ducis, &c. "Here, too, is that little Petilia, relying for defence on the wall of Philoctetes, the Melibusan leader," i. e., defended by the wall, &c. Petilia was a small place in Bruttium, built and fortified by Philoctetes, after the Trojan war. He is called the Melibusan, from his native city, Melibusa, in Thessaly.

403-409. Quin. "Moreover." For quinctism.—Transmissa steterint, &c. "Having been carried across the seas, shall have come to a station."—Purpureo selare, &c. "Covered with a purple covering, be thou veiled as to thy locks." Velare is the present mperative passive, like imponere, in line 707, book ii. More freely, "veil thy locks."—Virgil alludes here to what was properly a Roman custom, namely, to cover the head during a sacrifice, in order that the priest who officiated might observe nothing ill-omened. Afterward, a veil was merely thrown from behind over the head and face, which, although one could see through it, still satisfied the form required.—Ne qua inter sanctos, &c. "Lest, amid the hallowed fires (burning) in honour of the gods, any hostile visage meet thy view, and disturb the omens." Qua, for aliqua.—Omina. Taken before the sacrifice commenced.

Servius tells a curious story, that Diomede, suffering under various calamities, was directed by an oracle to restore to the Trojans the Palladium which he had in his possession. That he came, accordingly, with this intention to the spot where Æneas was sacrificing with muffled head, and that the Trojan warrior, not stopping the sacrifice to receive the image, Nantes, one of his followers, took it.

Hâc casti mancant, &c. "In this ceremony let thy pious descendants remain steadfast," i. e., let them steadfastly adhere to it.

411-413. Et angusti rarescent, &c. "And the straits of the narrow Pelorus shall begin to open on the view." The straits here meant are those between Italy and Sicily, now the Straits of Messina. The name given them in the text is from Pelorus, the easternmost promontory of Sicily, and the point on the Sicilian shore where the straits are narrowest. Helenus directs Æneas not to pass through these, on account of the dangers which threaten from Scylla and Charybdis, but to keep to the left, and sail around Sicily.—Rarescent. To a vessel sailing down along the coast of Italy, this country and Sicily must appear at some distance as one land, until the mariners come in a direct line with the straits; and then the claustre must gradually open and discover the narrow passage.

Lava tellus. Sicily.-Dextrum littus. Italy.

BOOR TREAS.

414-419. Het lots, vi quomient, &c. Construe to fellows : Faring has loca, convulsa quandam vi at vasta raina discituíses. - Perunt. "They say," i. c., there is a tradition. Alluding to the tradition that Sielly, after having formed a part of it, was torn away from Italy by some violent convulsion of nature, and became an island .--- Vand raind. "With vast desolation." Heyne explains raind by terres mote. a meaning which is implied rather in on .- And longingue petustes. "A long continuance of time."-Cum protenue, dec. "When each land was joined and formed but one." Protomus is equivalent, literally, to continue, or the Groot Sinveries .- Venit motio vi pontue. "The sea came violently between."-Arranges et urise, &c. "And with a narrow (and tumultuous) tide, now flows between fields and cities separated by a shore," i. c., separated by the sea, forming a shore on either side. Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Literediductas est idem ac mari, quod interveneral, diductas ; nam ubi litur, ibi mare."-Angusto estu. Alluding to the tide, as being strongly agitated in a narrow strait.

420-423. Dextram Scylla latue, dec. Heleaus is now describing the straits between Italy and Sicily. Scylla is on the Italian, Charybdis on the Sicilian side.—Obsidet. "Guards." More literally, "blocks up." A military term, that here denotes, figuratively, her holding the place like a foe, bent on the destruction of all passers by. The same remark will apply to Charybdis.—Implacate. "Implacable," *i. e.*, unsated.—Atque imo barathri, dec. "And thrice, with the deepest whirlpool of its abyss, it sucks vast waves headlong in, and spouts them forth again in succession unto the upper air, and lashes the stars with the spray," *i. e.*, and thrice, where the abyse is deepest, its eddying waters suck in, dec.—In abraptum. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Profundum, adeogue praceps."

424-428. Cohibet. "Contains."—Ora exsertantem, &cc. "Stretching forth her jaws from time to time."—Prima hominis facies. "The upper part of her body is that of a human being." Prima is here opposed to postrema. Literally, "the uppermost appearance (or look) is that of a human being."—Et pulchro pectore, &c. "And she is a virgin, with beauteous bosom, as far as the groin."

Pistriz. "A sea-monster." Some commentators think that a species of basking shark (squalus maximus) is here meant, and they are probably correct. According to the poet, the lower parts of Scylla consisted of an immense sea-monster, terminating in numerous dolphin-tails, each tail being connected with the womb of a seawolf, and these wombs formed the under part of the pistriz. By the sea-wolf is meant a rapacious kind of fish.—Delphinum caudas, &c.

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"Having the tails of dolphins joined to the womb of wolves." Literally, "joined as to the tails of dolphins with," &c.

429-432. Præstat Trinacrii, &cc. "It is better for thee, delaying in thy course, to pass around the limits of the Sicilian Pachynus, and to fetch a long compass, than once to have beheld the misshapen Scylla," &c., i. e., it is better for thee to take more time in navigating, and, lengthening thy route, to pass around Sicily, doubling Cape Pachynus, its southern extremity, than to expose thyself to the dangers arising from a single view of Scylla.-Et caruleis canihis resonantia saxa. "And the rocks that re-echo with the howlings of the dark blue hounds of the sea." These "hounds" are the canes marina, or sea-dogs. Heyne makes them the same with the lari just mentioned, but not, in our opinion, very correctly. They seem, rather, according to the poet's view, to have been quite distinct from Scylla, and to have occupied the caverns in the neighbouring rocks, whence they issued to destroy shipwrecked mariners. Homer represents Scylla as often catching these sea-dogs for her own prey. (Od., xii., 97.-Schol. in Apoll. Rhod., iv., 825.)

433-436. Si qua est Heleno prudentia, &c. "If Helenus possesses any wisdom (as a man), if any credit is due to him as a prophet." Compare the explanation of Servius : "In homine enim prudentia est, in vatibus fides." Some give a different punctuation, removing the comma after prudentia, and placing it after vati. According to this, prudentia will signify a knowledge of the future. This, however, is far inferior to the ordinary pointing, as we have given it in the text.—Prædicam. "I will tell thee plainly," *i. e.*, I will here openly charge upon thee. Helenus now begins to allude to the dangers which Juno will throw in the way of Æneas. As he cannot, however, particularize these dangers (compare line 380), he contents himself with giving the hero a general warning. He enjoins one thing, nevertheless, in plain and direct terms, namely, to propitiate Juno's favour.

437-440. Primum. "In the first place," *i. e.*, before doing anything else.—Junoni cane, &c. "With willing bosom offer up vows unto Juno, and strive to overcome by suppliant gifts the powerful mistress (of the skies)."—Libens. Willingly, readily, and therefore neither sparingly nor remissly. It answers in this respect to the Greek $\pi \rho o \partial v \mu \omega \varsigma$.—Supera. A strong term. Overcome her anger by the force and abundance of thy gifts. Compel her, as it were, to become propitious by dint of entreaty. Heyne explains it very well by expugna. "Take by storm."—Mittere. "Thou shalt be sent (on thy way)," *i. e.*, thou shalt be allowed to reach. 441-444. Cumaam urbam. "The Cummon city," i. c., the city of Cumme, in Italy, on the shore of Campania. It was famed as the residence of the Sibyl.—Divinosque lacus, &ce. "And the sacred lakes, and Avernus resounding with its (encircling) woods." The reference here is to the Lucrine and Avernian lakes, but especially the latter. They are called sacred, either from their general character, or, more probably, because the Sibyl resided in their immediate vicinity.— Et Averna sonantis silvis. Alluding to the low moaning of the wind among the thick forests that encircled this gloomy and stagnant lake.

Insanam satem. "A wild-raving prophetess." Alluding to the appearance and demeanour of the Sibyl, when under the influence of divine inspiration.—Que rupe sub imá, &cc. "Who, in a deep cave, reveals the secrets of the fates, and consigns characters and words unto leaves," *i. e.*, writes down her oracles on leaves.—Rupe sub imá. Literally, "under a deep rock."—Fate casit. The verb cano here must not be taken in its strict and literal sense, but merely implies that the responses of the Sibyl were in verse, that is, verse not pronounced, but merely written. The usual custom of the Sibyl was not to deliver her answers orally, but merely to commit them to writing.—Notas. Written characters ; letters.

445-452. Carmina. "Verses," i. e., oracles in verse.—Digerit in numerum. "She arranges in order."—In numerum, equivalent to in ordinem.—Ab ordine. "From the order in which they have been placed."—Verum cadem, &co. "And yet these same, when, on the hinge being turned, a slight current of air has set them in motion, and the (opening) door hath disturbed the tender leaves, she never afterward cares to arrest as they flutter through the hollow cave, nor to restore their (former) positions, nor connect (once more) her predictions."—Revocare situs. More literally, "to recall their (former) positions."—Inconsulti absunt. "They (who apply) depart (in this way) without a response." Inconsult here means, more literally, "they who have not been consulted for," i. e., for whose interests the Sibyl has not consulted by giving them a response. In other words, they who have received no response from her.

453-457. Hic tibi ne gus more, &c. "Here let no expenditure of time be of so much consequence in thy eyes."—Quennes. "However much."—Et si cursus socet. "And thy voyage may powerfully invite."—Possisque sinus implere secundos. "And thou mayest be able to fill their favouring bosoms," i. e., to fill their bosoms with favouring gales.—Quin adeas satem, &c. "But go to the prophetess, and entreat her to give thee responses herself, and willingly to

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open her voice and her lips." The general meaning of the whole passage is this : Let not time appear so valuable in thy eyes as to prevent thee from visiting the cave of the Sibyl, dcc.

458-462. Illa tibi expediet. "She will unfold to thee."—Venturagus bella. "And (thy) future wars." Literally, "and the wars about to come (for thee)."—Cursusque dabit, &c. "And, having been addressed with due reverence, will give thee a favourable course," i. e., will show thee how to obtain a favourable course.—Venerata. Used passively, according to poetic usage, based upon the earlier idiom of the language, many deponents of a later day (perhaps all of them) having been originally common verbs.—Que nostrá liceat, &c. Compare line 380. Observe the peculiar force of liceat, as if Heleaus feared that he had even already gone too far in his revelations.—Vade, age ! "Come, onward !"

464-468. Dona auro gravia, &c. "Presents, heavy with gold and cat ivory," i. e., richly adorned with gold and plates, or laminæ of ivory. Secare is the proper term applicable to the dividing of any substance into thin plates. The ivory is here divided in this way, and placed as an ornament on different objects. Thus Pliny remarks, "Dentes elephanti secare, lignumque chore distingui." (H. N., Xvi, 44, 64.)—Gravia. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis or cæsura.—Stipatque carinis, &c. "And stows away in their holds a vast quantity of silver plate, and also Dodonæan caldrons." Heyne considers "Dodonæan" a mere ornamental epithet here: such caldrons, namely, as are in the temple and grove of Jupiter at Dodona, and from which oracles were drawn by his priests. Wagner, on the other hand, suspects that Virgil has followed in this some Greeian poet, who had heard that Helenus had settled at Dodena. (Compare Dion. Hal., i., 32.)

Loricam consertam hamis, &c. "A coat of mail, composed of rings hooked into one another, and (these arranged) in a triple tissue of gold," i. e., a chain-mail, composed of rings of gold, linked or hooked into one another, and resembling in its formation the pattern of cloth technically termed trilix. In other words, the chains that composed the corslet consisted each of three strands, or parallel rows of smaller chains. All that is effected by the shuttle, in weaving, is the conveyance of the woof across the warp. To keep every thread of the woof in its proper place, it is necessary that the threads of the warp should be decussated. This was done by the leashes, called in Latin licia, in Greek $\mu trot$. At least one set of leashes was necessary to decussate the warp, even in the plainest and simplest weaving. The number of sets was increased according

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to the complexity of the pattern, which was called *bilix, trilix, &c.,* according as the number was two, three, or more.—*Conum insignis* galeæ, &c. "The cone of a beautiful helmet, and a hairy crest," *i. e.*, a beautiful helmet, with cone and hairy crest. The cone supported the crest. For cuts, representing ancient helmets, consult page 341.

469-471. Sunt et sua dona parenti. "My father (Anchises), too, has his appropriate gifts."—Duces. "Guides," i. e., pilots for the route. Heyne thinks that grooms, to take care of the horses, are here meant. Wagner, however, who is of opinion that, if such were the meaning of Virgil, the second addit would not be employed, maintains that guides or pilots are intended, and he strengthens this view of the subject by a quotation from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, wherein it is stated, $\eta\gamma e\mu \delta \nu a_{c}$ $\tau \eta c$ $\nu a \nu \tau \lambda i a_{c}$ $\sigma \nu e \pi \lambda e \bar{\nu} \sigma a_{c}$ $A i \nu e i a_{c}$, from Epirus.—Remigium supplet. "He supplies a band of rowers." Heyne objects to this way of translating remigium here, because in Homeric times the rowers were not a servile class, but were composed of the warriors themselves. Wagner, however, very correctly suggests, in reply to this, that Virgil does not follow Homeric usage exclusively, but blends the manners and customs of early and later times.

472-479. Classem velis aptare. "To raise the sails throughout the fleet." Literally, "to fit the fleet with sails," i. e., to have the sails hoisted, and ready for the wind when it should begin to blow Velis is here the ablative, not the dative.—Ferenti. "When favouing (us)." More literally, "when bearing (us on our way)."—Phy eli interpres. Helenus.—Multo honore. "With deep respect." Literally,⁴ with abundant honoar."—Conjugio, Anchisa, &c. "Anchises, deemed worthy (in former days) of a proud wedlock with Venus" Dignate is here taken passively. Compare note on line 460.—Bis Pergameis, &c. Consult note on line 641-3, book ii.— Ecce tibi Ausonia litus. "Lo! the land of Ausonia is before thee." —Hanc arripe velis. "Seize this with thy sails." Heyne is wrong in making this equivalent merely to versus hane ab Epiri litore dirige naves. It means, rather, "sail thither with utmost zeal," sersus hanc summo studio naviga.

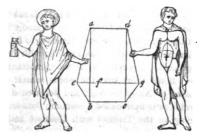
Et tamen hanc pelago, &c. "And yet it is necessary that thou glide by this (same land here) on the deep," *i. e.*, the part of Italy which is nearest here.—Ausoniæ pars illa procul, &c. "That part of Italy is far away which Apollo unfolds (to thee)," *i. e.*, which he indicates by his oracles as the destined r sting-place of the Tro-

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jans. Helenus alludes to the western coast of Italy, which could only be reached by a long circumnavigation.

480-481. Felix nati pietate. "Blessed in the piety of thy son." More literally, "made happy by," &c.—Quid ultra provehor, &c. "Why am I carried farther, and why do I delay, by speaking, the rising winds of the south," i. e., why say I more, and why, by thus lengthening out my discourse, do I prevent you from availing yourscives of favouring gales.

483-485. Picturatas auri subtemine vestes. "Garments figured over with embroidery of gold." Picturatas is equivalent, in effect, here to pictas acu, " painted with the needle," i. e., embroidered or wrought in needlework. So, again, sublemen, which elsewhere means the woof, here denotes, literally, "a thread," and is the same as flum.-Phrygiam chlamydem. This was in the number of the vestes just mentioned. The chlamys was a species of cloak or scarf. oblong instead of square, its length being generally about twice its breadth. To the regular oblong, a, b, c, d (see woodcut following), gores were added, either in the form of a right-angled triangle, a, e, f, producing the modification a, e, g, d, which is exemplified in the annexed figure of Mercury; or of an obtuse-angled triangle, a, e, b, producing the modification a, e, b, c, g, d, which is exemplified in the figure of a youth, from the Panathenaic frieze in the British Museum. The chlamys was worn in war, hunting, and on journeys.



Nec cedit honori. "Nor is her bounty disproportioned to the merit of the object," *i. e.*, nor is her gift unworthy of him on whom it is bestowed. It was just such a gift as the young Ascanius merited to receive —We have given here the commonly-received interpretation of this passage; but it is far from satisfactory.—*Textilibus* donis. "With gifts, the produce of the loom."

436 491. Accipe et her, &c. "Accept these, too, dear boy, and

may they prove unto thee memorials of my handiwork, and beer witness to the lasting affection of Andromache." Andromache, observes Valpy, is occupied with Ascanius alone; to him alone makes presents; she dwells on his resemblance to her murdered son.—Tuorum. "Of thy friends."—O mihi sola mei, &cc. "Oh, sole remaining image unto me of my (beloved) Astyanax." Super is here equivalent to superstes, or, in a freer translation, to que superes. —Sic oculos, sic ille manus, &cc. "Just such eyes, just such hands, just such looks had he." Literally, "thus he bore (or moved) his eyes, thus his hands, thus his looks."—Et nunc equali tecum, &cc. "And he would now be beginning to bud forth (into manhood), in equal age with thee."

492-496. Lacrimis obortis. "Tears having sprung up in spite of me." More freely, "tears gushing forth," &c. Observe the force of ob in composition: against all my efforts to restrain them.—Quibus est fortuna, &c. "Whose fortune is now completed," i. e., the course of whose fortune is now completely run. Literally, "live ye happy, unto whom their fortune is now completed."—Alia ex aliis, &cc. "From one fate to another."—Semper cedentia retro. "The ever-retreating," i. e., which seem to be ever receding from us as we advance.

497-505. Effigiem Xanthi, &c. "You see the semblance of Xanthus, and a Troy," &c.—Opto. "I hope."—Minus obvia. "Less exposed."—Si quando. "If ever."—Cognatas urbes olim, &c. "We will make hereafter our kindred cities and neighbouring communities in Epirus, in Hesperia, unto whom the same Dardanus is a founder, and to whom there is the same fortune, one common Troy in their affections. Let this care wait for our posterity (to fulfil it)." Observe the peculiar usage of utranque, as agreeing with Trojam, where we would expect utrosque, as referring to the inhabitants of Buthrotum and Rome. Some think that the words maneat nostros, &c., contain an allusion to Nicopolis, built and declared a free city by Augustus. Dardanus is here called a common founder of the race, the allusion being to the Trojans with Helenus and those with Æneas.

505-511. Provehimur pelago, &c. "We are borne onward over the deep, near the adjacent Ceraunian Mountains." The fleet leaves Buthrotum, and sailing along the coast of Epirus, in a northwestern direction, comes to the Acroceraunian Mountains, whence the passage across to Italy is the shortest. — Unde iter Italiam, &c. "Whence is the route to Italy, and the shortest course over the waters."—Et montes umbrantur opeci. "And the dusky mountains

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are lost in the shade (of night)."—Sternimur. "We prostrate ourselves," *i. e.*, we lie down for food and rest.—Sortiti remos. "Having distributed the oars by lot," *i. e.*, having determined by lot who should remain on board and keep watch at the oars; who disembark and enjoy repose. Those on board would, of course, be ready at the first signal of Palinurus.—Corpora curamus. "We refresh our frames with food." Supply cibo. — Irrigat. Consult note on line 692, book i.

512-517. Necdum orbem medium, &c. "Nor yet was Night, driven on by the hours, entering upon her mid-course," i. e., it was not vet midnight .- Haud segnis. " Not slothful."-Atque auribus aëra captat. "And carefully catches the air with his ears," i. c., catches with his ears every breath of air. In other words, listens to each quarter for the breeze.-Geminosque Triones. "And the two bears." Consult note on line 516, book i.-Armatumque auro, &c. "And looks round about Orion, armed with gold," i. c., Orion with his golden sword. His sword and belt are formed of very brilliant stars; hence the epithet "armatum auro." Consult Index of Proper Names .- Circumspicit. Observe the force of this verb. Palinurus looks all around the constellation, to see whether there be anything dangerous in its vicinity. Compare the remark of Ernesti, as regards the peculiar meaning of the verb : " Circumspectare, de propidis et timidis, qui sæpe circumspiciunt omnia." (Clav., Cic.)

518-520. Postquam cuncta videt, &c. "When he sees all things settled in the serene sky," *i. e.*, when he sees all those signs which betoken fair and settled weather.—*Tentamusque viam.* "And attempt our voyage."—*Et velorum pandimus alas.* "And spread out the pinions of our sails," *i. e.*, spread out our sails like pinions. Heyne thinks that by *alas* are here meant the extremities of the sails. It is much better, however, to adopt the ordinary explanation.

522-527. Obscuros colles, humilenque Italiam. "Misty hills, and Italy lying low (upon the waters)." The Trojans landed at a place called Castrum Minervæ, below Hydruntum, where the coast is low and flat. The hills seen were those in the interior of the country. —Italiam. The repetition of this word is purposely meant to indicate joy. Compare the $\vartheta \acute{a} \lambda a \tau ra$! $\vartheta \acute{a} \lambda a \tau ra$! of the ten thousand, when they first beheld the sea on their retreat. (Xen., Anab., iv., 7, 24.)—Salutant. "Greet."—Cratera coroná induit. Compare note on line 724, book i.—Mero. "With undiluted wine." As was customary in libations.—Celsá in puppi. He takes his station on the stern, because here was placed the image of the tutelary deity of the ship, together with a small hearth or altar.

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528-536. Potentes. "Rulers." — Crebrescutt. "Freshen." — In erce. "On a height," i. e., on elevated ground inland. — Portus ab Euroo fluctu, &c. "The harbour is bent into a curve by the eastern wave; the opposing cliffs foam with the sait spray." The poet is here describing the Portus Veneris, as it was afterward called. This harbour was formed by two rocks or cliffs, sloping downward from the interior, and the extremities of which served as barriers against the waves. It faced the southeast, and the waves impelled by the southeast wind had, by their dashing, hollowed out the harbour between the two walls of rock.—Gemino demittunt, &c. An enlargement, merely, on the previous idea.—Turriti scopuli. "Turret-crowned rocks."—Refugique, &c. As they approach, the temple is found to be situate on a hill in the interior. The coast between the hills and shore is in general low. The turriti scopuli are spurs coming down from the more elevated country inland.

537-542. Prinum omen. "Our first omen." The ancients used carefully to observe the first objects that met their view on landing in any country where they intended to settle, and thence drew prognostics of good or evil fortune.—Tondentes campum late. "Grazing at large upon the plain."—Candore nivali. "Of bright, snowy hue." Literally, "of snowy brightness."—Bellum, O terra kospita, portas. "Ah! hospitable land, thou (nevertheless) betokenest war," *i. e.*, although hospitable, thou nevertheless betokenest war.— Bella. "For war." Poetic for ad bellum.—Hac armenta. "These animals."—Sed tamen idem olim, &c. "And yet these same quadrupeds have been accustomed from of old to be joined to the chariot, and to bear under the yoke the peaceful reins."—Curru. Old dative, for currui. Hence, succedere curru is, literally, "to go unto," "to come up to," &c.

543-547. Numina sancta, &c. "We supplicate in prayer the revered divinity of Pallas, resounding in arms, who was the first to receive us rejoicing." Alluding to their having seen a temple of this goddess first of all, on their approach to Italy.—*Et capita ante* aras, &c. Compare note on line 405. — *Praceptisque Heleni*, &c. "And in accordance with those precepts of Helenus which he had given us as of the greatest importance, we in due form burn the prescribed offerings to the Argive Juno." Honores for victimas, &c. Compare lines 435, seqq.

549-550. Cornua velatarum, &c. "We turn towards the deep the extremities of our sail-clad yards," *i. e.*, we turn abont, from the land towards the open sea. We prepare to depart. Two ropes hung from the horns or extremities of the sail-yards, the use of

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which was to turn the yards around as the wind veered, so as to keep the sail opposite to the wind. It was also done, as in the present instance, to bring the head of the vessel around, when leaving a harbour into which it had just entered. The following cats, taken from two gems, show both the velata antenna; but with the sail reefed in the one, and in the other expanded and swollen with the wind.



Grajugenúm. "Of the men of Grecian race," i. e., of the Greeks. Alluding to the Grecian colonies in this quarter. Grajugenúm is for Grajugenarum, from the nominative Grajugenæ.

551-553. Hinc sinus Herculei, &cc. "After this is discerned the bay of Tarentum, (a city) founded by Hercules, if report be true." Virgil appears to allude to some early legend, by which the founding of Tarentum was ascribed to Hercules. According to the common account, this city owed its origin to Taras, son of Neptune. That the legend was a doubtful one, is indicated by the words si vera est fama.-Attollit se Diva Lacinia contra. "The Lacinian goddess rears her head opposite," i. e., the temple of Juno on the Lacinian promontory. The Trojan fleet, in coasting along, came to the lapygian promontory, on passing which the bay of Tarentum opens on the view. In front of them, across the mouth of this bay, rises the Lacinian promontory, crowned by a celebrated temple of Juno. Towards this promontory they direct their course, not entering the bay of Tarentum, but merely standing across its entrance.-Caulonisque arces, &cc. "And the summits of Caulon, and the shipwrecking Scylaceum." These places were encountered after doubling the Lacinian promontory. On examining the map, it will be perceived that Scylaceum comes before Caulon, but it must be borne in mind that as the Trojans were passing round the Lacinian cape, they first saw in the distance the heights on which Caulon was built, and then, the shore bending in and forming the Sinus Scylacens, they first observed Scylaceum, at the head of the bay, close on their right.

Navifragum This epithet either alludes to the rocky and dan-

gerous shores near this place, or else to the frequent storms which prevailed in this quarter, between the Tria promontoria Iapygum and Cocintum.

554-557. E fluctu. "Rising out of the wave." They see Ætna in the distance, which appears to them to rise out of the bosom of the sea, the mountain being so lofty as to be visible to them before the island.—Gemitum ingentem pelagi, &c. "The deep, sullen roar of ocean, and the rocks lashed by the waves, and the noise of breakers on the coast." The allusion is to Scylla, the noise of which is heard by them in the distance.—Exultanique vada. "Both the deep waters of ocean leap upward, and the sands are intermingled with the boiling sea." This alludes to Charybdis.—Vada. We have followed, in translating this, the explanation of Heyne: Mers ex imo fundo sublatum in altum egeritur. According to this, vada will convey the idea, not of shoals, but of the very bottom of ocean ; and this is farther seen from the succeeding clause, where the sand from the bottom is washed up by the agitated water.

558-560. Anchises. Supply exclamat. — Nimirum hac illa, &c. 'Doubtless, this is that Charybdis," i. e., of which Helenus spoke. — Canebat. "Foretold."—Eripite. Supply nos. "Rescue (us)."— Pariterque insurgite remis. "And in equal order rise to the oars," i. e., and apply yourselves vigorously to the oars, with equal strokes. Consult note on line 207.

561-563. Haud minus ac jussi faciunt. "They do just as commanded." More literally, "not less than (they are) ordered."— Primusque rudentem, &c. "And first Palinurus whirled around the groaning prow towards the waters on the left," i. e., by a powerful impulse of the rudder he turned away the head of the vessel, which groaned beneath the effort with its straining timbers.—Lævas ad undas. Compare note on line 412.—Lævam cuncta cohors, &c. "The whole fleet made for the left with oars and the winds," i. e., with oars and sails. The left-hand course would carry them off from Italy in a southeast direction.

564-569. Curvato gurgite. "On the arched and troubled wave," i. e., the wave bending and swelling upward.—Et idem subductá, &c. "And (then, again), the water being withdrawn, we the same descend to the lowest shades." Heyne reads desidimus, "we settle" or "sink down;" and Wagner desedimus, "we settled down." But the common reading, descendimus, is far more graphic.—Clamorem inter cava, &c. "Re-echoed amid their hollow caverns." — Ter spumam elisam, &c. "Thrice we saw the foam dashed forth, and the stars dripping with dew." The spray had been carried to such a height, as to seem, when descending, as if it fell dew-like from the very stars. — Cyclopum allabimur oris. "We glide up to the shores of the Cyclopes." Oris for ad oras.

570-575. Portus. Virgil here copies from Homer. The harbour, if ever it did exist, is now completely changed by the lava.—Ab accessu sentorum. "By the approach of (any) winds."—Horrificis ruinis. "With frightful crashings." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Fragore resonal, quem faciunt ruina viscerum montis." By ruina, then, are here meant the crashing sounds proceeding from the bowels of the mountain, and indicative of the rending asunder of the rocks, &c., within.

Prorumpit. "It sends bursting forth." Used here as an active verb.—Candente favillå. "Glowing ember." More freely, "whitehot ashes."—Globos. "Balls."

575-582. Interdum scopulos, &cc. "Sometimes, with loud explosion, it casts up rocks, and the torn bowels of the mountain; and with a deep internal roar it heaps up melted stones high in air, and boils violently from its lowest bottom." — Eructans. Literally, "belching." The good taste of this term has been doubted by some critics. The fault, however, if any, lies with Pindar, whom Virgil here copies, and whose *lpevyovrai* suggested *eructans*.—Liquefacta saza. Lava.—Glomerat. A strong term. Gathers into a heap or pile; piles up.

Fama. "A tradition." — Enceladi semiustum, &c. "That the body of Enceladus, half blasted by the thunderbolt, is pressed down upon by this mass." Enceladus was one of the Giants who fought against heaven. — Semiustum. To be pronounced as a word of three syllables (sēm'üstum). Compare Metrical Index. — Ruptis flammam, &c. "Breathes forth flame from its burst furnaces." By the camini are here meant the caverns and receptacles of fire in the bowels of the mountain. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Cavernis et receptaculis flamma subterraneis, qua nove caminos, fornaces, dixi." — Et fessum quoties, &c. "And that, as often as he changes his weary side, all Sicily trembles to its centre with a deep, murmuring sound, and covers the sky with smoke." More freely, "weaves a pall of smoke over the heavens."

563-586. Immania monstra. "The strange prodigies."—Sonitum det. "Produces the sound."—Nam neque erant, &cc. "For neither were there any fires of the stars, nor was the heaven bright with sidereal light." Wunderlich makes æthra here denote "æris screnitas," while siderea he regards as equivalent to fulgida. He bases this explanation on the disjunctive force of neque. But as Wagner correctly remarks, the particles neque — neque are not always placed disjunctively. (Compare Georgics, iv., 198.) In the present instance, nec lucidus æthrå, &cc., is merely an enlargement of what precedes, and refers to the whole starry firmament taken collectively, astrorum ignes denoting individual stars.

Nubila. Supply crant.—Et lunam in nimbo, &cc. "And dead of night held the moon (shrouded) in a cloud." Literally, "unseasonable night," "night unfit for action," &cc. Compare the explanation of Servius : "Intempesta dicta est nox media, intempestiva, inactuose, carens actibus."

588-591. Primo surgebat Eoo. "Was rising with the first (appearance of the) morning star." Eous is the morning star, and is formed from the Greek $k\phi o_{5}$, another form of which is $h\phi o_{5}$.—Dimoverat. "Had chased away."—Macie confects supremá. "Worn out to the last degree of emaciation." More literally, "wasted with extreme meagerness."—Ignoti nona forms viri. "A strange form of an unknown man," i. e., a stranger, who startled us by the shocking appearance which his person presented.—Miserandague cultu." And in deplorable attire." More literally, "and calculated to excite compassion by his attire."

593-595. Respirimus. "We regard him attentively," i. c., we look at him again and again.—Dira illuvica. "Dreadful was the filth (upon his person); his beard, too, was hanging down; his clothing was fastened together with thoras; but in all other respects he was a Greek, as he had been sent in former days to Truy in the arms of his native land."—Tegumen. We have adopted here the reading of Heyne, instead of the common tegmen. Observe the literal force of the term: "what covered his body."—Cetera. Stronger than alia. Compare the Greek $ra d' u\lambda\lambda a$.—Ut quondam, do. We have preferred the reading of Burmann (ut), to the common lection (et), as far more spirited.

597-601. Paulum hasit. "Paused a little."—Continuitgue. "And checked."—Sese tulit. "He rushed."—Testor. "I conjure you." Put for obtestor. — Hoc call spirabile lumen. "This vital light of heaven," i. e., this light of heaven by which we live and breathe.— Tollite me. "Take me away."

602-606. Scio me Danais, &cc. "I know that I am one from the Grecian fleet," *i. e.*, I know that I am a Greek. Scio, here, is commonly regarded as having the final syllable short; it is better, however, in scanning, to pronounce it as a monosyllable.—*Iliacos Penates.* "The Trojan penates," *i. e.*, the Trojan habitations.—*Si* sceleris tanta est, &cc. "If so great is the wrong done (unto you) by

my offence," i. e., if my offence be so heinous.—Spargite me in fluctus, &cc. "Tear me in pieces, and scatter me over the waves." Equivalent to discerptum dispergite.—Manibus hominum. "By the hands of men," i. e., human beings, as opposed to the inhuman Cyclopes. The last syllable of manibus is lengthened here by the arsis or cæsura.

607-612. Genua. Supply nostra, not Anchisa, as Nöhden maintains.—Genibusque volutans karebat. "And rolling (on the ground), kept elinging to our knees."—Quo sanguine cretus. "Of what race descended."—Agitet. "Pursues," i. e., persecutes, harasses.—Dat juveni. The term juveni is here employed instead of the more feebly-sounding ei.—Prasenti pignore. "By the prompt pledge." Alhuling to the giving of his right hand.

613-615. Patriâ ex Ithacă. "From Ithaca, as my native country."-Genitore Adamasto paupere. "Since my father Adamastus was poor." Equivalent to cum genitorem pauperem haberem.-Mansissetque utinam fortuna! "And would that this fortune had remained unto me!" i. e., and would that this condition, though a needy one, had been also mine. Would that I had remained at home enduring privations, and been contented with the lot of poverty.

616-618. Trepidi. "Trembling with alarm." A well-selected term, alluding to the hurried flight of his companions.—Linquant. "They abandon."—Immemores socii. "My unmindful companions." —Cyclopis. Alluding to Polyphemus.—Domus sanie dapibusque, &c. "It is an abode of gore and bloody banquets, gloomy within, vast of size." We have followed here the common punctuation, and have construed the ablative in close connexion with domus, being what grammarians call the ablative of condition or manner. Compare line 639, book i., vestes ostro superbo. Burmann removes the comma after cruentis, making the ablatives depend on opaca, "gloomy with gore," &c. ; while Wittianus, on the other hand, reads cruenta, "the abode is bloody with gore," &c. Neither emendation, however, is needed.

619-621. Ipse arduus. "The Cyclops bimself is gigantic of size." — Terris avertite. "Remove from the earth."—Nec visu facilis, &cc. "Neither easy to be looked upon (without horror), nor to be addressed in speech by any one," i. e., whom no one can look upon or address without horror. Whom no one can bear to behold or speak to.

622-627. Miscrorum. "Of the wretched beings (whom he has in his possession)."--Vidi egomet. "I myself beheld." Alluding to the story of Polyphemus and Ulysses. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Duo de numero, &cc. "What time, bending backward in the middle of the cave, he dashed two bodies of our number, seized in his huge hand, against the rocky floor, and the bespattered threshold swam with their blood." We have given resupinus here the meaning assigned to it by Heyne and Wunderlich. It depicts the position of one who bends back his body in order to hurl something with greater force. The common translation is, "lying along on his back."—Ad saxum. Commonly translated, "against a rock." — Atro cum membra, &cc. "What time he chewed their members flowing with dark gore, and their yet warm limbs quivered beneath his teeth."

629-632. Oblituses sui est Ithacus, &c. "Nor was the chieftain of Ithaca forgetful of himself at so alarming a crisis," i. e., of the craft and cunning that marked his character. These qualities, in the heroic age, were as highly prized, and conferred as much distinction, as prowess in arms. Hence no covert reproach is here intended.— Expletus. "Gorged."—Cervicem inflexam posuit. "He reclined his bent neck," i. e., he bent back his neck and reclined it on the ground. —Immensus. "With his immense length."—Ac frusta cruento, &c. "And bits of flesh intermingled with gory wine." Holdsworth indulges in some flippant remarks on this picture, as quite unfit for "ears polite," forgetting altogether how well the imagery harmonizes with the manner of thinking and speaking that characterized the heroic age.

634-638. Sortitique vices. "And having arranged our several parts by lot," *i. e.*, having ascertained by lot the part that each was to perform.—Una undique circum, &c. "Pour around him one and all from on every side."—Et telo lumen, &c. "And we bore out with a sharp weapon his huge eye, which, single, lurked beneath his stern brow."—Telo acuto. Homer makes Ulysses and his party employ on this occasion a sharpened stake. Virgil possibly means the same thing here.—Solum. The Cyclopes had only a single eye, and that in the centre of the forehead.—Latebat. A graphic term. The eye lay partly concealed beneath the stern, overhanging brow, the shaggy eyebrow, and the heavy, lowering eyelid. Compare the remark of Heyne : Vides, cådem voce, torvam frontem, horridas palpebras, hirzutum supercilium."

Argolici clypei, &c. "Like an Argolic shield, or the orb of Phœbus." The Argolic shield, as has already been remarked, was of a circular form. Consult note on line 389, book ii.—Umbras. "The manes."

639-644. Sed fugite, &cc. Observe how well this line is adapted,

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by its frequent elisions and dactylic rhythm, to express rapidity of movement.—Rumpite. "Tear."—Nam qualis quantusque, &c. "For such and as great as Polyphemus in his hollow cave pens up his fleecy flocks, &c., a hundred other direful Cyclopes commonly dwell," &c. The full expression would be as follows : "Qualis quantusque Polyphemus est, qui claudit, &c., tales et tanti sunt centum alii Cyclopes qui vulgo habitant," &c.

645-647. Tertia jam luna, &cc. "The horns of the moon are now for the third time filling themselves with light." Literally, "the third horns of the moon are now filling," &cc., i. e., this is now the third month.—Cum trako. "Since I have been dragging out."— Inter deserta ferarum, &cc. "Amid the lonely dens and lairs of wild beasts."

649-654. Victum infelicem, &c. "The branches furnish an unwholesome sustenance, berries and the stony cornels." The epithet lapidosa refers to the large size of the pit as compared with that of the pulp.—Vulsis radicibus. "With their uptorn roots," i. e., torn up by the roots.—Hinc me addixi. "To this I devoted myself," i. e., resolved to give myself up. Addixi is a strong term, and indicates the state of desperation to which Achemenides was reduced. It is properly applied to those who sell themselves to others for life or death, as, for example, gladiators.—Satis est. "It is enough for me."—Potus. "Rather," i. e., rather than the Cyclopes.

656-661. Vastá se mole moventem. "Stalking along with his enormous bulk."—Monstrum horrendum, &c. "A herrid monster, misshapen, huge, from whom sight had been taken away." More literally, "unto whom sight had been taken away." Observe the peculiar art with which the line is constructed. It labours beneath numerous elisions, as if striving to express adequately the horrid appearance of the monster.—Trunca manu pinus regit, &c. "A pinetree in his hand, lopped of its branches, guides and renders firm his footsteps." Observe the ingenious mode adopted by the poet of giving us an idea of the gigantic size of the monster. From the enormous staff he wields in his hand, we are left to imagine the strength and dimensions of his body.—We have followed in manu the reading of the best editions and manuscripts. The common text has manum, "governs his hand."

Solamenque mali. In the greater number of the most authentic manuscripts this hemistich is left unsupplied, as we have here given it. In some, however, the verse is completed with de collo fistula pendet, "a pipe hangs from his neck," which the best editors regard as a mere interpolation. It is evidently an attempt on the part of

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some copyist to make a full hexameter. Heyne, indeed, goes still. farther, and regards the words *ca_sols voluptas, solamenque mali* as also interpolated; but it is very improbable that any one would, in attempting to complete one line, produce another requiring itself to be completed.

662-665. Et ad æquora venit. "And had come to the open sea." This suits well the idea of his immense bulk. Compare the remark of Heyne: "Ubi ad altum usque mare processit: pro vasti scilicet corporis modo." — Luminis effossi, &c. "He washed away with this the fluid gore of his bored-out eye." Inde refers to the seawater. Compare the explanation of Burmann: "Inde, ez æquors, aquá mariná." — Necdum fluctus tinzit. "Nor has the wave yet washed."

666-668. Nos procul inde, &co. "We, trembling with alarm, began to hasten our flight far from thence, the suppliant, so deserving it, having been taken on board," i. e., deserving to be so received by us. His information now proved correct: he was discovered not to be, like Sinon, an impostor. In I. 691, mention is again made of Achemenides. --- Verrimus et proni, &c. "And bending forward, we sweep the surface of ocean with contending oars." Heyne objects to verrimus, and would prefer vertimus, "we turn up." But servere mare is used by Ennius, and passed from him through the whole range of Latin poetry.

669-674. Ad sonitum vocis. "Towards the sound of the (leader's) voice," i. e., the voice of the leader or commander of the rowers, as he gave the signal to the rowers, that they might keep time in rowing. In the ancient ships the motion of the oars was regulated by an officer, who gave the signal for this purpose both with his voice and with a pole or hammer. The Greeks termed him *kelevorife*, and the exhortation, or noise, κέλευσμα. The Romans called the same officer hortator, or pausarius, and sometimes portisculus, which was the name given also to the pole or hammer. That such is the reference in rocis, on the present occasion, there can be no doubt to one who attentively considers the passage. The Trojans at first, indeed, when the danger is imminent, out their cables in silence, but when the motion of the oars has once fairly commenced, the voice of the hortator becomes all-important to enable them to keep proper time and escape with greater certainty; and, besides, the dashing of the cars would soon have discovered them to the Cyclops, even if the hortator had been still. Wagner is decidedly in fayour of this interpretation. Heyne, however, and the other commentators, make vocis in this passage refer to the noise either of the

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ears, or of the water impelled by them. If they are right, ad sonitum pocis will signify, "towards the sound of the noise." This would be the same as ad sonitum soni, which is certainly not a Virgilian idea.

Dextrá affectere. "Of reaching us with his right hand." The prose form of expression would be dextrá affectandi, with the genitive of the gerund.—Nec potis Ionios, &c. "Nor is he able in pursuing to equal the Ionian waves." Equare is generally supposed to refer here to the size of the Cyclops. He could not equal by his size the depth of the sea, or, in other words, he was not tall enough to wade farther. If such be the meaning, fluctus loses all its force. It is better, therefore, to make aquare allude to rapidity of movement. The Ionian billows bear the Trojan fleet away with more rapidity than the monster can employ in pursuit,—Ionios fluctus. The Ionian sea lay between Greece and Italy.

Omnes unde. "All its waves."—Penitus. "To its very centre," i. e., its inmost recesses.—Immugiit. "Re-echoed the roar."

676-681. Excitum. "Summoned forth (by the cry)." In the sense of calling or summoning, the compounds of cio are employed, having the penult long, as formed in the fourth conjugation. Thus, excitus in the present instance, concitus, "called together;" accitus, "called to," &c. But in the sense of arowsing, or stirring up, the compounds of cieo, having the short penult, are used; as, excitus, " aroused;" concitus, accitus, &c.—Portus. Compare line 570.—Et bitors complet. "And crowd the shores."

Cernimus astantes, &c. "We distinctly behold the Ætnean brothers standing side by side in vain, with lowering eye, bearing their lofty heads to the skies; a horrid gathering."-Nequidquam. Because unable to do any harm to the fugitives.-Fratres. Merely implying members of the same race.-Calo, For ad calum.-Concilium. Not consilium. (Consult Gronov., ad Liv., ix., 15.) The term indicates here a mere assemblage.-Conifere. "Cone-bearing." The fruit of cypresses and pines is called concs, because growing in the shape of a cone .-- Constiterunt. "Stand together." Observe the systole making the penult short.-Silva alta Jovis, &c. "Forming some tall forest of Jove, or grove of Diana." The oak being sacred to Jupiter, shows the reference in silva alta to be to the aërias quercus; while the lucus Dianas is one composed of cypresses. It must be borne in mind, however, that by Diana is here meant the Diana of the lower world (Diana infera) or Hecate.

682-666. Precipites metus accr, &c. "Keen terror drives us in beadlong haste to loosen the sheets for any quarter, and to spread our sails to (any) winds (that are) favourable (for escape)." Compare note on line 267 .--- Contra, jussa monent Heleni, &c. " On the other hand, the commands of Helenus warn (us) that (our ships) hold not on their course between Scylla and Charybdis, each (of them), with little difference, the path of death. It is resolved, (therefore), to sail back." There has been considerable discussion respecting this whole passage, Heyne, Wagner, and several other editors regarding it (namely, lines 684, 685, 686) as spurious. They have been defended, however, by Weichert, Moebius, and Jahn, and by the reviewer of the latter in the Jena Review for 1827, No. xciv., p. 367. The meaning of the passage appears to be this: The Trojans, in their eagerness to escape, spread their sails to any wind that might favour their escape. The wind blowing at the time, however, came from the south, and they had, therefore, to choose between passing through the Sicilian Straits or sailing backward in their course. The commands of Helenus forbade the former, on account of the dangers arising from Scylla and Charybdis, and they had, therefore, just made up their minds to sail back, that is, towards the north, when a northern wind sprang up andenabled them to move southward.

Inter. Governing Scyllam and Charybdim.—Lett. Governed by viam.—Ni teneant cursus. Supply naves before teneant. Ni is an old form for ne.—Dare lintea retro. More literally, "to give our sails in a backward direction."

637-689. Pelori. The promontory of Pelorus was the northeramost one, and lay in a northern direction from where the fleet of Æneas now was.—Missus. As if some deity had purposely sent it to their aid.—Vivo pratervehor, &cc. "I am carried by the mouth of Pantagia, formed of the living rock." Pantagia was a small river on the eastern coast of Sicily, to the south of Leontini, now Fiume di Porcári. Its mouth is between high rocks. The epithet vivo saxo, as applied to the spot, indicates the workmanship of nature, and may also be rendered "of the natural rock."—Jacentem. "Lying low on the waters." Thapsus was a peninsula running out into the sea. According to Servius, it was "plana, panc fluctibus par."

690-691. Talia monstrabat, &c. "Such places did Achemenides, the follower of the unhappy Ulysses, point out, as he sailed back (with us) along the shores (before) wandered over (by him.)"—Retrorsus. Ulysses sailed along the eastern shore of Sicily, from south to north, as he came from the island of the Lotophagi on the voast of Africa. These two lines are evidently sparious, and ap-

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pear to owe their paternity to some grammarian, who thought the reader might otherwise inquire how Æneas came by his knowledge of these places. The use of *retrorsus*, in line 690, is not epic; and in the succeeding line, the words *infelicis Ulixi* are out of character as coming from the lips of Æneas, who could have no feeling of commiseration for a bitter foe.

692-693. Sicanio pratenta sinu. "Stretched out in front of the Sicilian bay." The Bay of Syracuse, otherwise called *Portus Mag*sus, is here meant.—*Contra Plemmyrium undosum*. "Opposite the wave-lashed Plemmyrium." The Plemmyrian promontory is meant.—*Priores*. "The ancients." More literally, "the earlier race of men." The poet means that the island got the name of Ortygia from an early legend. According to one of Mai's scholiasts, it was called Ortygia from $\delta\rho rv\xi$, "a quail," because Latona took refuge here, having been changed into a quail in order to escape from the serpent Python.

694-702. Alpheum. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Huc occultas cgisse vias, &c. "Hath worked hither a secret passage beneath the sea, which (stream) is now, O Arethusa, mingled through thy mouth with the Sicilian waters." An explanation of this fable will be found under the article Alpheus, Index of Proper Names.

Jussi. "Being directed so to do." By Anchises, as Heyne thinks.' The poet himself does not say by whom .- Exsupero prepingue, &c. "I pass by the very fertile soil of the (overflowing and) stagnating Helorus." A river of Sicily, between Syracuse and the promontory of Pachynus. It overflows, and for a season remains stagnating upon the adjacent fields. When its waters are withdrawn, great fertility is the result.-Radimus. "We coast closely along."-Fatis numquam concessa moveri. "Allowed by the Fates never to be moved," i. e., forbidden by the Fates to be moved. Alluding to the well-known story of the draining of the adjacent marsh. Consult Index of Proper Names .- Campique Geloi. "And the Geloan plains." These plains lay around Gela, and were famed for their fertility and beauty. - Immanisque Gela, fluvii cognomine dicta. "And Gela, of monster-symbol, called from the name of the river." The city of Gela had the Minotaur on its coins, hence the epithet immanis.

703-706. Arduus inde Acragas, &c. "Then lofty Agrigentum displays from afar her stately walls." Acragas is the Greek name for Agrigentum, and also for the height or rock on which it was situate. It stood 1100 feet above the level of the sea, and, therefore, might well be seen from afar.—Generator. "The breeder."

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The Agrigentines were famous at one time for sending horses to the Olympic games. Theron, a native of this city, is also celebrated by Pindar as an Olympic conqueror.—*Et vada dura lego*, &c. "And I coast along the shoals of Lilybeum, (rendered) dangerous by hidden rocks." Lilybeum was the westernmost of the three famous capes of Sicily. It is not a mountain-promontory, but a low, flat point of land, rendered dangerous to vessels by its sandbanks and concealed rocks.

707-718. Hinc. "Leaving this." — Illatabilis ora. "Joyless coast." So called by him because here he lost his father.—Nequidquam. "In vain." Not having been enabled to reach Italy.—Cum multa horrenda moneret. "Though he warned me of many things to be dreaded."—Hic labor extremus. "This was my last suffering."—Meta. "The termination."—Hinc ms digressum, &c. This carries us back to line 34, book i., "Vix e conspectu Sicula telluris," &cc.—Fata Divûm. "The destinies of the gods," i. e., his career, &c., as settled by the decrees of heaven.—Quievit. "Rested," i. e., rested from his narrative. Wunderlich and others render this " retired to rest," sommo se tradidit. But this is too abrupt, and borders on the burlesque.



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BOOK FOURTH.

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1-5. At regins gravi, &co. "But the queen, long since pierced with heavy care, nourishes the wound in her veins, and is con sumed by a hidden fire." Curi put for amore. The particle at has reference to the close of the preceding book: Æneas, on his part, made an end of his narrative; but the queen, on the other hand, long before it was done, was a prey to ardent love.—Multa viri virtus, &cc. "The many distinguished traits in the hero, and the lofty bonour of his line, keep recurring to her mind." Virtus is here more than mere valour; it is all that ennobles and makes the true man (vir).—Gentis honos. Referring to the connexion of the house of Æneas with the race of the gods, through Venus and Anchises.

Vultus. "His looks."—Nec placidam, &cc. "Nor does (this) care allow calm repose to her frame." Her slumbers were broken, and strange visions came over her in her dreams. Compare line 9: "Que me suspensam incommis (errent?"

6-8. Postera Phebeá, &cc. "The succeeding morning was beginning to illumine the earth with the torch of Phosbus, and had (already) chased away from the sky the humid shade (of night)." Heyne makes aurora here stand for dics, which is justly condemned by Wunderlich.—Lustrabet. Compare the explanation of Forbiger : "Obibat, ideeque radius suis collustrabet."—Cum sic unanimen, &cc. "When, with mind disturbed, she thus addresses her affectionate eister." Unanimen is a beautiful term here, "of one and the same mind," "united in feeling," &cc. Voss also renders it "liebenden (Schwester)."—Male same. Compare the explanation of Intere: "incane, paroptive,"

9-11. Que me superssan, dcc. "What dreams fill me with suspense and alarm?" She dreamed of Æneas and love. This filled her with alarm when she awoke, lest she might be tempfed to violate the vows of constancy which she had previously offered up to the memory of her husband; and yet so powerful were the attractions of the Trojan hero, that this same alarm would, every now and then, pass away from her bosom, and he succeeded by a feeling of utter uncertainty as to how she should act.

Quis some hic hoppes, &co. "Who is this wondrous guest that

hath come to our abodes ?" More literally, "to our settlements." Observe here the imitation of the Greek idiom. In this latter language, the demonstrative placed after the interrogative pronoun draws together two members of a sentence into one; as, owned de $\tau i_{\zeta} \lambda \delta \gamma \varphi$ re sai othere sparel, for τi_{ζ} born owned, for a sentence into one sentence.

Quem sesse ore ferens ! "How graceful in mien!" Literally, "whom, bearing himself (to the view) in personal appearance."-Quam forti pectore, &cc. "How brave in spirit and in arms !" Literally, "of how brave a spirit and arms." The full expression would be, quam forti pectore et quam fortibus armis.

12-14. Nec vana fales. "Nor is my belief a groundless one."--Genus esse deorum. "That he is a descendant of the gods." Supply cum. Observe the employment of genus here for protem or progeniem. — Degeneres animos, &c. "Fear argues ignoble souls," i. e., shows, or indicates. The absence of fear on the part of Eneas, in so many trying situations, is a proof of his high origin.—Exhausta. "Endured (by him, in all their dangers)." Literally, "exhausted," s. e., drained or exhausted of dangers by him.

15-19. Si non sederet. "If it did not remain."—Ne cui me vinclo, &cc. "Not to wish to join myself to any one by the marriage bond, since my first love disappointed me, deceived (in my hopes of happiness) by the death (of Sychwus)."—Si non pertæsum fuisset. Supply me.—Tædæ. "The marriage torch." According to the Roman custom, the bride was conducted to the residence of the bridegroom by the light of torches.

Huic uni, dec. "I might, perhaps, have yielded to this one fault." The fault here meant is a second marriage. Second marriages in women were not esteemed reputable, and, besides, the fault would be greater in Dido's case, considering the strong affection that had subsisted between her and Sychæus.—Patui. Not for possem, as some maintain. Potui succumbere indicates what would have happened under a certain condition, but what, since the condition has not taken place, has not, of course, occurred. It is the same, therefore, as saying, "potui succumbere, at non succumbam."

20-23. Fata. "The death." The fatal end. — Fraterna cade. "With blood poured out by a brother's hand." The same as cade a fratre commissé.—Solus hic inflexit, &ce. "This one alone hath swayed my feelings, and given an impulse to my wavering mind." More literally, "hath bent my feelings," &co., i. e., hath bent my feelings from their former rigidity and coldness, and hath impelled to love my bosom, wavering between this emotion and duty to my former lord.—Agnosco veteris, dec. "I recognise the traces of (my) earlier fame," i. c., I again feel the flame of love, as I formerly felt it.

24-30. Sed mini vel tellus, &c. "But I would sooner wish either the lowest earth to yawn for me, or the omnipotent father to hurl me," &c.—Ante Pudor quam te violo, &c. "Before I outrage thee, O modesty, or break through thy laws." She would offend against propriety and modesty by a second marriage.—Meos amores. "All my love." Observe the force of the plural.—Ille habeat secum, &c. "May he keep it with him, and guard it in his tomb."—Sinum Supply sororis.—Obortis. Consult note on line 492, book iii.

31-34. Refert. "Replies."—O luce magis, &cc. "Oh, dearer to thy sister than the light of day."—Solane perpetuâ, &c. "Wilt thou alone be wasted away, in mourning (for another); during all thy youth !" More freely, "wilt thou alone consume, in sorrow for another, all the days of thy youth !" The reference is to Sychæus.— Juventâ. Heyne takes this in a general sense for *atate*, or *vitâ*. In this, however, he is wrong. The poet has imaged forth Dido as still conspicuous for youthful beauty.

Veners præmia. "The endearments of wedded love."—Id cinerem, &cc. "Think you that the ashes (of the dead), or the manes laid at rest in the tomb, care for that ?" *i. e.*, think you that the departed Sychæus at all cares whether you are again united in wedlock or not !—Manes sepultos. The manes were supposed to rest in peace after the proper funeral ceremonies had been performed.

35-39. Esto: agram nulli, &c. "Granted, that in former days no suiters bent thee (to their prayers) while pining (for Sychæus)," *i. e.*, I allow that in former days your conduct was proper enough in. refusing to listen to any suiters while the loss of Sychæus was still recent in your memory; but now, why continue to act thus ? why struggle with a passion that possesses charms for you ? We must be careful not to connect *esto* with what precedes. The more literal translation is, "Be it so: no suiters formerly," &c.

Non ante Tyro. "Not before that in Tyre."—Despectus Iarbas. "Iarbas was slighted." Iarbas was an African prince, in whose dominions Dido had been allowed to settle, and whose hand she had refused. Compare line 196, seqq.—Triumphis dives. "Rich in triumphs," i. e., agitated by constant warfare. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Videtur ea terra antiquis temporibus, ut hodieque, bellis inter incolas assilue agitatis infestata, proptercaque dives triumphis dicta esse.—Placitone etiam pugnabis amori? "Will you even struggle against a passion that is pleasing to you !"

40-42. Gatula urbes. "The Gatulian cities." Consult Index of

Proper Names.—Numidæ infræni. "The Numidians riding unbridled steeds." Infræni here is very incorrectly interpreted indomits by Ruzeus. Virgil certainly means, says Holdsworth, their governing their horses without a bridle, by a wand only. Heyne and the best commentators agree in giving the same explanation.—Et inkospita. Syrtis. "And the inhospitable Syrtis." The two Syrtes are here meant, especially the Syrtis Major. The reference, hewever, is, in fact, to the barbarous and inhospitable tribes along this part of the shore.

Hinc descrite siti, &c. "On the other side a region rendered desert by aridity, and the widely-raging Barcseans." The Barcseans were properly the inhabitants of the city of Barce, in Cyrenaïca, and are here named by a species of anachronism, since their city was founded long after the supposed time of Æneas. It will be perceived, from an examination of the map, that Virgil speaks here of the Numidians and Gætulians, to the southwest of Carthage, and the Barcsei, to the southeast. Between these he places the Syrtes and a sandy desert.

43-45. Tyro surgentia. "Arising from Tyre."—Germanique minas. Alluding to Pygmalion, who, according to the poet, had threatened war, on account of the treasures which Didó had carried off with her.—Dts auspicibus, &c. "Under the auspices of the gods, and with Juno favouring." Juno is here particularly mentioned, both because she presided over marriage, and because Carthage was under her peculiar care.

47-53. Quan tu urben, &c. "What a city, O my sister, wilt thou see this one."—Conjugio tali. "From such a marriage."— Comitantibus. "Accompanying (our own)."—Quantis rebus. "By how great power." Rebus is equivalent here to opibus or potentid.

Tu modo posce, &c. "Do thou only entreat the gods for favour, and, having performed propitiating rites, indulge in hospitality, and frame pretexts for detaining them." The recommendation of Anna to perform sacred rites that may secure the favour of the gods, is an answer to Dido's qua me insomnia terrent? These rites would serve to counteract the omens connected with her dreams.—Sacrisque litatis. A novel form of expression. Litare properly means "to appease by sacrifice;" here, however, the phrase sacris litatis reminds us of celebrantur ara, and similar poetic forms. Subsequent writers, imitating Virgil in this novel usage, say "litare victimas," "litare sanguinem kumanum," &c.

Dum pelago, &c. "While winter rages on the deep, and the rainy Orion; while his ships, too, remain shattered; while the sky is inclement." Anna here suggests various reasons for inducing Eneas to remain longer at Carthage: the wintry season, the storms threatened by Orion, the shattered condition of the fleet, &c. — Aquesus Orion. Consult note on line 535, book i.—Dum non tractabile calum. This has very much the appearance of an addition by some later hand, to complete a hemistich. It is certainly not needed after dum pelage descut hiems, &c.

64-55. Inconsum animum, &cc. "She wrapped in flame her bosom, glowing with love." More literally, "she inflamed her bosom, all on fire with love," i. e., she kindled the fire that was preying on her peace of mind into an open flame. Incenders is to make a thing all on fire; accenders, to set fire merely to a part. Accensus animus, therefore, is merely equivalent to animus excitatus; whereas incensus animus denotes a bosom pervaded by the powerful influence of some passion or strong emotion, "a mind all on fire." Inflammare is to cause what was before more or less concealed to burst forth into a flame. Compare the version of Voss: "Erhob sie die Glut der Liebs zu Flammen."

Solvitque pudorem. "And removed her former scruples," i. e., removed the scruples in the mind of Dido, as to any disrespect she might be thus showing towards the memory of Sychæus. Some render pudorem in this passage "every sense of shame," a meaning which cannot be too much condemned. Compare the remark of Heyne: "Male accipitur, quasi ad impudentiam sit prolapse."

56-59. Advant. Referring to the two sisters.—Pacemque per aras, &c. "And earnestly seek at the altars for the favour (of the gods)." More literally, "among the altars," i. e., going from one to another, or to the temples of various deities in succession.—Mactant lectas de more, &c. "They sacrifice two-year-old sheep, chosen in due form." Literally, "chosen according to custom." The heathen, as well as the Jewish religion, ordained that no victims should be offered to the gods but such as were sound, perfect in all their parts, and without blemish. This seems to be the import of lectas de more.

Legifera Cereri. "To the law-giving Ceres." Laws were said to have been introduced by Ceres, because agriculture, over which she presided, laid the first foundations of civilized life. Dido, therefore, offers sacrifice to her, as having instituted laws, especially those of marriage, and having led men by these means to the formation of families and the blessings of civilization. — *Phæboque*. She offered sacrifices to Phæbus as the god who presided over futurity, in order to gain his favour for her intended union with Æneas. —*Patrique Lyao*. "And to father Lyæus," *i. e.*, Bacchus, called Lyzeus (Avalog), from $\lambda \delta \omega$, "to loosen," or "free," because he frees the mind from care. Bacchus is here invoked, in order that he might crown the match with perpetual jey.—*Cui vincle jugalie*, &ce. "Unto whom nuptial ties are a care," *i. e.*, who presides over marriage. Hence the epithet *Juno Pronubs*.

60-64. Pateram. Consult note on line 739, book i.—Media inter cornua, &c. This is according to the Roman manner of performing sacrifice. After the immolatio, which consisted in strewing the head of the victim with roasted barley-meal, mixed with salt, wine was poured between the horns. Compare book vi., line 244.—Ante ora deûm. "Before the statues of the gods." Literally, "before the visages," &c.—Pingues. "Loaded."—Instauratque diem donis. "And renews the day with gifts," i. e., makes the whole day one continued scene of solemn sacrifice, by offering victim after victim. These repeated offerings are made from an anxious wish to obtain new omens still better than the last.

Pecudamque reclusis, &c. "And bending with eager expectation over the opened breasts of the victims, consults their (as yet) palpitating entrails." Literally, "standing with parted lips over," &c. Inhians beautifully expresses the eager expectation of the queen.— Exta. These are the $\sigma \pi \lambda \dot{a} \gamma \chi \nu a$ of the Greeks, as contained in the upper stomach, namely, the heart, lungs, liver, &c.

65-67. Vatum. "Of diviners," i. e., of those who seek to derive from sacrifices a knowledge of the future. How ignorant, beautifully exclaims the poet, were the very diviners whom she consulted, and who predicted unto her the secrets of the future from an examination of the victims. They saw not the band of farte busily at work in the case of that very female unto whom they pretended to disclose events about to happen.—Furentern juvant. "Aid her, raging (with the fire of love)."

Est mollis flamma, &c. "The gentle flame meanwhile consumes her very vitals, and the silent wound lives (and rankles) beneath her breast." Est is from *ido.—Tacitum.* More freely, "concealed," "bidden."—*Yivit.* Forcibly said of a wound that keeps rankling mad growing more and more inflamed.

69-73. Furens. "Restless with passion."—Qualis conjectâ, &c. "Like a deer, after an arrow has been seat, whom, off her guard, amid the Cretan groves, some shepherd, pursuing with his darts, has pierced from afar, and, ignorant (of the wound), has left (in her) the flying steel." Heyne well remarks of this beautifully appropriate simile, "Egregia perdite amantis comparatio."—Dictacos. Consult note on line 171, book iii. 74-75. Media per mania. "Through the midst of the fortifications."—Sidonias opes. "Her Sidonian wealth," i. e., the splendid appearance of her city, as testifying to her wealth. With regard to the epithet Sidonias, consult note on line 446, book i.— Urbernque paratam. "And the city that stood ready for him." A union with Dido would place this fair city in his hands, nor need he seek any farther for a resting-place. This, of course, was not openly expressed, but was easily to be implied from the manner of the queen.

76-79. Mediâ in soce. "In the midst of what she was saying." — Labente die. The poet follows the Roman custom of having the cana, or banquet, late in the afternoon.— Quarit. "She looks eagerly for," i. e., she impatiently awaits.— Demens. "Infatuated." — Pendetque iterum, &cc. "And again hangs on the lips of the narrator."

80-85. Post, ubi digressi, &cc. "Afterward, when all had retired, and the (now) dim moon, in her turn, withdraws her light." The reference is to the setting moon with its feebler light.—Vicissim. After giving her light in due course. Hence vicissims may be rendered more freely, "in due course."—Suadentque cadentia, &cc. Consult note on line 9, book ii.

Maret. "She pines.",—Stratisque relictis incubat. "And reclines upon his forsaken couch." The reference is to the couch which had been occupied by Eneas during the banquet. This is so true to nature that it is surprising how such men as Heyne, Wunderlich, Wagner, &c., could be at all in doubt about its meaning.— Genitoris imagine capta. "Captivated by his resemblance to his sire."—Infandum si fallere, &c. "(To see) if (in this way) she may be able to beguile her unutterable love," i. e., deceive her own feelings by substituting an image for the reality; or, in other words, gratify her feelings by gazing on a mere image of the object of her love.

86-89. Non capta assurgunt, &c. "The towers (already) begun continue not to arise."—Non arma exercet. "Do not exercise themselves in arms." — Propugnacula. "Bulwarks." — Pendent interrupta. "Hang interrupted," i. e., are interrupted and discontinued.— Minæque murorum ingentes, &c. "Both the threatening ramparts, vast of size, and the scaffolding raised to the very sky." As regards the expression minæ murorum, compare the explanation of Heyne: "Muri alti, quasi altitudine suâ minantes."—Machina. Among the various explanations of this term given by the commentators, we have selected that which appears the most natural one namely, the scaliblding with the pulleys fixed, and other contrivances for raising materials.

90-98. Quam simulac, &cc. "As soon as the beloved consort of Jove perceived that she was held (enchained) by so blighting a passion, and that a regard for character presented no obstacle to her raging love." More literally, "that she was held (fettered) by," &cc. Quam, as beginning a clause, is here equivalent to cam.— Tuque puerque tune. "Both thou and that boy of thine," i. e., the god of love.—Magnum et memorabile numen, &cc. "It will be a great and memorable exercise of divine power, if one (poor, feeble) woman is conquered by the guile of two divinities !"

Nec me adco fallit. "Nor is it so unknown to me." More freely, "nor am I so dull of comprehension as not to have perceived." --Suspectas habuisse. "Have held in suspicion," i. e., have regarded with an eye of suspicion.--Sed quis crit modus? "But what limit will there be (to this exercise of ennity)?" Compare the exphanation of Wunderlich: "Sed quis modus, scil. inimicitiam exercandi?"-Aut quo nunc certamina tanta? "Or to what purpose now (are) so great contentions (as these)?" More literally, "or whither now (tend) so great contentions?" We have adopted certamina tanta, the conjectural emendation of Heinsius. The common text has certamine tanto, where we must supply opus cel. The manusoripts are in favour of this last, but still it seems to have arisen from the error of some copyist, who took quo for the ablative, when it is, in fact, an adverb, and equivalent to quarsum.

99-104. Quin potius pacem, &cc. "Why do we not rather cultivate an eternal peace, and bring about binding nuptials?" *i. e.*, nuptials the result of a regular matrimonial compact.—*Exercemus.* Observe the zeugma in this verb.—*Habes.* Compare lines 673, seqq, book i.—*Traxique per osea furorem.* "And hath imbibed the maddening passion into her inmost frame." More literally, "and hath drawn the madness through her bones."—*Communem.* "As a common one," *i. e.*, in common.—*Paribusque suspiciis.* "And with equal sway." Equivalent, as Servius well remarks, to equali potestate. The reference here, as Heyne observes, is not to the nuptial auspices, but to those accustomed to be taken among the Romans when individuals entered upon any office of magistracy or power. These are here taken, figuratively for authority or power itself, since they were supposed to imply a sanction, on the part of the gods, for the exercise of such power.

Liceat servire. "Let it be allowed her to obey." More literally, "to come under the power of."-Dotalesque tuz Tyrios, &c. "And

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to consign to thy tutelary care the Tyrians given as a dowry (to Æneas)." Literally, "to consign to thy right hand." We have here followed the interpretation of Wunderlich. Venus, as the mother-in-law of Dido, will become the <u>tutelary deity</u> of the Carthaginians, or, in other words, share that honour with Juno. The deep dissimulation of this remark does not escape the observation of Venus.

105-109. Olli. "Unto her." Old form of the dative for illi, and depending in construction on ingresse est.—Sensit enim, &ce. The words included in the parenthesis assign a reason why Venus replied with insincerity to Juno, namely, because she perceived that the latter had spoken insincerely.—Simulatá ments. "With an insincere mind." Analogous to the Homeric δαλοφουνίουσα.—Qua. "In order that."—Sic contra, &c. "Venus thus began in reply." More literally, "thus, on the other hand." We may supply orationem after ingresse est, though not needed in the translation.

Quis takis demens abnuat? "Who, deprived of all judgment, can refuse such terms as these ?" More freely, "who, so infatuated, as to refuse such terms," &co.-Si mode, quod memoras, &cc. "Provided only a favourable insue attend the proceeding of which thou makest mention." More freely, "provided only that being done which thou proposest, she wished-for event should follow," i. c., pro vided the lasting union of the two races result as a matter of course from the marriage of Eneas any Dido.

110-112. Sed fatis incerta feror, &cc. "But I am borne to and fro in a state of utter uncertainty as regards the decrees of fate; whether Jove, (namely), be willing that there be one common city for the Tyrians," &cc. More freely, "I am rendered quite uncertain by the fates whether," &cc. Incerta fatis must be joined in construction, fatis being here equivalent to de fatis. (Consult Rud dimann, Instit. Gramm., vol. ii., p. 71, ed. Stallbaum.)—Misserios. "Should be blended together."—Aut fædera jungi. "Or that alliances should be made."

113-116. Animum tentare. "To sound his intentions."—Perge, sequer. "Do thou proceed, I will follow," i. e., make a beginning; I will follow up what thou hast begun.—Mecum erst iste labor. "That task shall be mine." More literally, "shall rest with me." —Qued instat. "Our present business."—Adverte. "Mark (carefully)." Supply animum. Literally, "turn thy mind to this."

118-119. Ubi primos crastinus, &c. "When to-morrow's sua shall have brought forth its first risings (from the deep)." The poets used to consider the light as sunk in the ocean every evening, and brought forth from it every morning by the returning sun.-Titan. According to one fable, the sun was the offspring of Hyperion, one of the Titans, and, of course, a Titan himself. This legend was earlier than the one which made the sun and moon (Phœbus and Diana) the offspring of Latona and Jove.

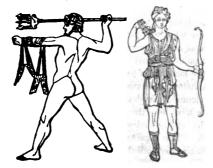
120-121. His ego nigrantem, &cc. Construe as follows : His, dum alæ trepidant cinguntque saltus indagine, ego infundam desuper nimbum nigrantem commixtá grandine, &c.-Dum trepidant alæ, &c. "While the bright-hued plumage flutters in the wind, and (the hunters) are surrounding the thickets with their toils." In hunting it was usual to extend nets in a curved line of considerable length, so as in part to surround a space, into which the beasts of chase, such as the hare, the boar, the deer, the lion, and the bear, were driven through the opening left on one side. This range of nets was flanked by cords, to which feathers, dyed scarlet, and other bright colours, were tied, so as to flare and flutter in the wind. These feathers were termed als. The hunters then sallied forth with their dogs, dislodged the animals from their coverts, and, by shouts and barking, drove them first within the formido, as the apparatus of strings and feathers was called, and then, as they were scared with this appearance, within the circuit of the nets. Commentators generally translate alæ in the text by "mounted hunters," which is totally at variance with the spirit of the passage,

125-128. Adero. "I will be there," i. e., as Juno Pronuba, or the goddess who presides over marriage.—Et tus si miki, &cc. "And provided I have thy sure assent."—Connubio jungam stabili, &cc. Repeated from line 73, book i.—Hic Hymeneus erit. "The god of marriage shall be here."—Non adversata. "Having made no opposition."—Atque dolis risit repertis. "And smiled at the detected fraud." We have regarded dolis here as the dative. Wunderlich, however, prefers the ablative absolute.

130-133. Jubare exorto. "At the first beams of the sun." More literally, "the light, or brightness of the sun, having arisen." Supply solis after jubare.—Retia rara, plaga, &c. "(Forth, too, go) the fine nets, the toils, the broad-pointed hunting-spears; Massylian horsemen also rush (forth), and a pack of quick-scented hounds." —Plaga. The larger kind of nets, for the greater beasts of prey. —Lato venabula ferro. Hunting-spears, with broad iron hoads.— Massyli. The name of a particular nation in Africa, is here put for the Africans collectively.—Odors canum vis. Literally, "a quickscented power of dogs." The expression canum vis is modelled after Homeric usage, as seen in the phrase $\beta ig \, \Pi_{\text{prispace}}$, dc. It is meant to indicate a number of dogs, a pack.

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133-137. Cunctantem. A fine tonch of nature Never satisfied with her personal appearance, the operations of the toilet are begun and ended again and again. — Stat sonipcs. "Her courser stands pawing the ground."—Ac frane force spamentia, &c. "And fercely champs the foaming bit."—Sidoniam picto chlamydem, &co. "Attired in a Sidonian chlamys, with embroidered border," *i. e.*, in a purple chlamys, &ce. The chlamys, to which we have already alladed (note on line 484, book iii.), was not only a military, but a hunting dress, or scarf. In the annexed cut, Diana appears attired in it as abe is going to the chase. The figure on the left is that of Neptune, with the chlamys wound around his left arm for a defence,



139-139. Cui pharetre. "Her quiver." Supply est. Cui beginning the clause is here equivalent to ei; literally, "the quiver to her."—Crines nodantur in surum. "Her tresses are tied up into a knot with gold," i. e., are secured by a golden ornament. This aludes to the custom of forming a knot of hair at the top or back of the head, and of which examples may be seen in the woodcut on p. 338.

Aures subnectit, &c. "A golden clasp fastens her purple robe beneath the boson," i. e., at the waist, and connected with a zone or girdle. The following cut will show specimens of ancient clasps.



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141-146. Incedunt. "Advance." More literally, "move along." —Infert se socium. "Comes in as a companion." More literally, "brings himself in as a companion."—Qualts, ubi, &c. "Such as Apollo (appears) when he abaadons the wintery Lycia," &c. More literally, "as when Apollo abaadons," &c. — Hibeream Lyciam. Apollo was fabled to spend six months of the year at Patara in Lycia, where he had a temple and oracle, and six in Delos, his natal island. The six months which he spent in Lycia" in the text, equivalent to "Lycia, his winter abode."—Xanthiyue flucuts. The Xanthus was a Lycian stream, near which stood the city of Patara.

Instauratque choros. "And renews the dances." The poet makes the god do here what was properly the office of his priests and votaries.—Miztique altaria circum, &c. "While both the Cretans, and Dryopes, and painted Agathyrsi, intermingled together around his altars, raise the loud cry of joy." This is generally supposed to be a figurative allusion to the concourse of people from different countries, who welcomed the deity on his arrival. Nöhden, however, thinks that we have here the names of three orders of priests connected with the religious rites at Delos, names borrowed from mythological times. The Agathyrsi, at all events, remind us of the Hyperboreans, and their offerings conveyed to Delos from the remote north.—But, whoever are here meant, one thing is clear, that they are represented as dancing with song around the altar, and thus performing what was denominated the $\chi op dr \, su \partial L subject.$

Pictique Agathyrsi. Mela speaks of this nation's having a custom of painting their faces and bodies with marks that could not be obliterated: "Agathyrsi ora artusque pingunt, iisdem emnes notis et sic ut ablui nequeant" (ii., 1, 2, 86).

147-150. Ipse jugis Cynthi, &cc. "He himself moves majestie along the mountain-tops of Cynthus." A noble image. While his votaries are employed at the base of the mountain, where the temple was situated, in singing his praises, the god is moving majestie along the lofty summits, a laurel crown on his brow, his hair decorated with gold, and the quiver, with its fearful contents, rattling on his shoulders.—Cynthi. Consult note on line 498, book i.—Mollique fluentem, &cc. "And, adjusting his flowing hair, crowns it with a soft and leafy bough, and clasps it round with gold."—Premit molli fronde. Literally, "presses it with the soft leaf," i. e., with a crown of bay, his favourite tree. — Implicat euro. The hair was drawn up all around the head, and fastened in a knot or spóéoloc, which was secured by a golden ernamont. This mode of dressing the hair (with the exception of the ornament) is shown in the following cut, which gives two busts, one of the Apollo Belvidere, and the other of Diana, both from the British Museum.



Hand segnier, &c. "With no less graceful activity than he did Æncas move along."

151-155. Postquam ventum. "After they had come." Full form, postquess ventum est ab illis.—A(que invis lustra. "And pathless haunts (of wild beasts)."—Ecce! fore, sazi, &co. "Lo! the wild goats, dialodged from the top of the rock, ran down the ridges." Heyne makes dejects equivalent here to que se dejectrant, "having leaped down." We have preferred the explanation of Wunderlich.—Alisi de parte, &ce. "In another quarter, the stags traverse in rapid course the open plaine, and gather together in their flight their dustcovered equadrons," &cc., i. e., and flee in large and dusty herds.— Transmittunt campos. This, when resolved, becomes mituat se trans campos.

156-159. At puer Ascanius. The exchange had again been made between Cupid and Ascanius, and the latter was now once more with his sire.—Acri gaudet equo. "Delights in his spirited speed."—Spumentengus dari, dx. "And wishes a forming bear to be given to his prayers amid the unwarlike herds," i. e., to be given by Diana, the goddees of hunting, to a hunter's vows and prayers.

160-168. Magno misceri murmurs. "To be disturbed with the deep mutterings (of distant thunder)."--Insequitur "Succeeds."---Tyriz comites. "The Tyrian retinue," i. e., the Carthaginian attendants of Dido.--Diversa tecta. "Different shelters."--Amnes. "Torrents."--Prime et Tellus, &c. "And first Earth, and Juno, goddens of marriage, give the signal," i. e., of the unhappy union of the guilty pair. Earth is here personified, as one of the deities presiding over marriage. "This consummation of the unhappy queen's love," remarks Symmons, "is related in the finest spirit of poetry. The nuptial goddess, Juso, presides over the scene: earth and air give ominous presage of the fatal consequences: the hymeneal torches are supplied by lightning; and the nuptial song is formed by sounds of ghostly lamentation, and the howlings of the Oreades, or mountain nymphs. The peculiar modesty of the passage has frequently been made the subject of praise."—Dant signum. A slight tremour of the earth ensues.

Et conscius ather connubils. "And the sky was a witness to their nuptials." This is merely an enlargement on what immediately precedes. The flashing lightning reveals their guilt to the skies.— Summoque ululárunt, &c. "And the nymphs shrieked on the summit of the mountain." The mountain nymphs, or Oreades, are here meant.

169-172. Ille dies primus, &cc. "That day first was the cause of death, and that first of (all) her woes." The more ordinary form of expression would have been, prima causa, or primum fuit causa.... Neque enim specie, &c. "For neither is Dido influenced by appearance nor by character," i. e., she is now equally regardless of appearance and of her own character....Nec jam furtisum, &c. "Nor does she now indulge in clandestine love." Meditatur here does not refer to the mere reflecting upon a matter, but to the clothing of it with reality. Compare the explanation of Heusinger (ad Cic., Of., i., 40, 9: "Meditari non est tantum secum attentius cogitare, verum etiam exercere, et ad guameunque rem se proparare."....Protexti. "She seeks to cover." The more usual construction would be, protexti hoc nomen culpa, "she spreads this name as a covering for her fault;" more literally, "she weaves this name in front of her fault (as a covering or screen)."

173-177. Fams. "Rumour."-Mobilitate eiget, &c. "She flourishes by activity, and acquires strength by her very motion." Literally, "by going,"-Pares mets prime. "Small at first through fear," i. s., her first steps are timid, owing to the secrecy with which, to avoid detection, slanders are first propagated.-Ingredisurgue solo. "And stalks upon the ground." Virgil gets the hint of his phantom from the Eris of Homer, and both this and the previous line are directly imitated from the Greek poet. (I., iv., 442, seq.)

178-179. Irå irritata deorum. "Incensed at the anger of the gods," i. e., at the angry punishment inflicted by the gods on her

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giant offspring.—Extreman, ut perhibent, &c. "The youngest sister, as they say, to Cœus and Enceladus." These are two of the giants, or sons of Earth; and Fame, from the gigantic size to which she ultimately attains, is made their sister. Cœus is ranked by Apollodorus (i., 1, 3) among the Titans. The Giants warred against Jupiter, the Titans against Saturn.

181-183. Cui quot sunt corpore, &cc. "To whom, as many feathers as there are upon her body, so many sleepless eyes are there beneath," &cc., i. e., eyes under the feathers; hence the poet adds mirabile dictu. The body of Rumour is covered with feathers, because, as La Cerda rather quaintly remaks, "Quisque, quum rem enuntiat, swam addit plumam, faciens, quantum in se est, celeriorem famam." The eyes are placed under the plumage, because, as Servius explains it, while Rumour sees all things she is seen by no one; "quum ipea omnia videat, videatur a nemine," alluding, of course, to the incipient stages.—Sonant. "Babble forth."—Subrigit. "She pricks up."

184-188. Nocte volat, &c. "By night she flies midway between heaven and earth, through the gloom, with a rushing sound of her pinions." Rumour flies by night, that is, amid darkness and obscurity, and naught is heard but the rushing sound of her pinions, because incipient slander is stealthy and cautious, and the only indications of its presence are the buzzing and whispering tongues of men.—Luce sedet custos, &c. "By day, she sits as a spy." When slanders have gained a certain degree of ascendency, then Rumour shows herself in the full light of day, and sits down before the eyes of all. But she sits as a spy, on lofty places of observation, searching for new materials of detraction, and prying into the secrets of families.

Tam ficti pravique tenax, &co. "As tenacious of what is false and wicked as an announcer of what is true." Rumour clings to what she has once propagated, whether it be true or false. Compare the explanation of La Cerda : "Heret enim Fama his, qua semel dixit, eaque evulgat tenaciter, modo ficta, prava, aut veraggint." "This personification of Rumour has often been censured," remarks Symmons, "as extended to too great a length; and perhaps, though in the original the description occupies only fifteen verses, we might wish that it had been somewhat shorter. But the part assigned to the monster is important, and the poetry in which she is represented is so admirable, that he must be an unrelenting eritic indeed, who, as he reads, can consent to blot out a single time of it." 189-194. Here turn multiplici, dec. "She, on this occasion, rejeteing (in her task), kept filling the (neighbouring) communities with manifold reports, and telling slike of facts and fictions." Literally, "of things done and not done."

Viro. "As a husband."—Nunc kionem inter, &c. "That they are now passing the winter, as long as it may last, in mutual dalli ance, unmindful of their respective kingdoms, and enslaved by degrading passion." With quan longs supply sit. It was now only the commencement of winter; but Rumour, with her thousand tongues, exaggerates everything, and makes it the intention of the guilty pair to spend the whole winter thus.—*Powers.* The expression *hieraem fowers* is elegantly used for hieraele tempus luxui dars.

195-197. Virûm diffundit in ora. "Pours into the mouths of men." — Detorquet. "She turns away."—Iarban. Virgil, following, probably, the fabulous narrative of some Alexandrean poet, makes Iarbas to have reigned in the Numidian territory, and to have introduced into his dominions the rites and worship of Jupiter Ammon, his sire, from the Oracle of Ammon in the Oasis.—Aggerat. "Aggravates."

198-202. Hie Hammone satus, &ce. "This (prince), begotten by Hammon, a Garamantian nymph having been violated."—Hamanis. "Spacious."—Posuit. "Had reared." The aorist, to be rendered in our idiom by a pluperfect.—Vigilem ignem. "The ever-wakeful fire." This was in imitation of the custom that prevailed in the temple of Ammon in the Oasis, where, according to Plutarch, a consecrated lamp was continually burning ($\lambda e \chi v o \xi$ abeeror.—Plut, Orac. Defect., sub init).— Excubias divûm aternas. "The ever watches of the gods," i. e., in honour of the gods. Alluding to the sacred fire or light kept alive by a wakeful priesthood.—Pecudumque erwore, &ce. "And ground fattened by the blood of victims," &c. Construe solum as the accusative, depending, like ignem, on sacraverat. So also limine.

203-207. Amens animi, &co. "Distracted in mind, and exasperated by the galling umour." "Quare amens animi?" asks La Cerda, "qu'a Fame iras aggeravit." Compare line 197.—Accensus. Consult note on line 54.—Media intor numina divûm. "Amid the very statues of the gods." Equivalent to medios inter divos.

Multa "Earnestly."—Manibus supinis. "With upturned hands," s. c., with the palms of his hands turned upward. Consult note on line 92, book i.—Cui nunc Maurusia, &cc. "Unto whom the Maurunian nation, that feast on embroidered couches, now pour forth in libation the honouring liquor of the god of the wine-press."—Maurunis gens. Another name for the Mauri, or ancient Moorish race. —Piceis. Literally, "painted," i. e., with the needle, in embroidery. Supply acu.—Epulata. Taken as the aorist participle, and denoting what is babitual or customary. Hence its meaning here as a present.—Lengum honorem. Literally, "the Lenguan honour." Bacchus was called Lengus ('O Aquaios), or "the god of the wine-press," from $\lambda \eta \nu \delta \varsigma$, "a wine-press," this machine being sacred to him. As regards the force of honorem, consult note on line 736, book i.

205-210. Hac. Referring to the conduct of Æneas and Dido, and his own slighted love.—Cacique in nubibus ignes, &cc. "And do thy lightnings, moving blindly smid the clouds, serve only to terrify our minds (with idle apprehensions), and mingle together unmeaning sounds ?" i. e., or are we not under any government from on high, and are the lightning and the thunder not the indications of thy power and justice, but merely appearances in the heavens altogether fortuitous, and only calculated to engender idle terrors !—Miscent. Some make this verb govern animos, or eos, understood, and regard marmura as its nominative ; a construction which Wunderlich very properly pronounces "intolerable."

\$12-214. Urbem exiguam, &cc. "Hath built a paltry city, for a stipulated price," *i. e.*, hath paid a price for permission to erect it. Consult note on line 368, book i.—*Litus arandum.* "A tract of above to be cultivated." The immediate territory of Carthage lay along the coast.—*Loci leges.* "Jurisdiction over the district," *i. e.*, over the portion of coast thus granted to her.—*Nostra commbis.* "Our offer of marriage."—*Dominum.* "As her lord and master." Baid invidiously.

215.-218. Et nunc ille Paris, &cc. "And now this Paris, with his effeminate train." The name Paris is here employed as synonymous with all that is unmanly and womanish. And again, as the first Paris robbed Menelaus of the partner of his bosom, so this second Paris has deprived Iarbas of her whom he had hoped to have made his own...-Semiviro. As the terms "Phrygian" and "Trojan" are synonymous with our poet, the epithet semi contains a covert allusion to the Galli, or priests of the Phrygian goddess Cybele. Compare the version of Voss: "Von dem Trupp Halbmänner begleitet."

Maonić mentum mitrå, dcc. "Bound beneath his chin with a Lydian cap, and as to his hair, moist (with perfumes), enjoys the prime that has been wrested from me." By the "Lydian" is here meant in reality the Phrygian cap, which was accustomed to be fastened under the chin with lappets. It is not, as some think, a female head-dress worn by a man, but a part of the male Phrygian attire. Iarbas regards it as a piece of gross effeminacy to wear such a cap, from its resemblance to a female covering for the head.

Nos munera templis, &c. "We, forsooth, (meanwhile), are bearing gifts to thy temples, and are cherishing an idle fame," *i. e.*, and are, to no purpose, proudly relying on our supposed descent from thee.

219-228. Arasque tenentem. "And holding the altars," i. e., one of the horns, or corners of the altar, as was usual with suppliants. --Et oblitos famæ, &cc. "And the lovers, forgetful of their better name." -- Alloquitur. Last syllable lengthened by the arsis or cassura.-- Vade age, &cc. "Come, go, my son; summon the zephyrs," i. e., to waft thee on thy way.--Exspectat. "Lingers."-- Non respicit. "Regards not," i. e., thinks not of.-- Urbes. Alluding to Lavinium, and remotely to Rome.-- Celeres auras. "The swift air." Alluding to the swiftness of the breezes that would bear Mercury on his way.

227-228. Talem. "As such a one."—Ideoque bis vindicat. "And, therefore, twice rescues him." Observe the use of the present where we would expect a past tense. This is done either to bring the action more before the eyes, or else because the circumstances alluded to are still fresh and vivid in the mind of the speaker. Venus had twice saved her son from impending death : once in the combat with Diomede, when he was struck to the ground by the blow of a vast stone, and would certainly have been slain had not Venus enveloped him in a cloud and borne him away (*lived*, v., 815); and a second time, when, under her protection, he escaped unharmed from the flames of Troy, and from the very midst of the Greeks.

229-231. Sed fore, qui, &c. "But that he would be one who should rule over Italy, pregnant with the empire of the world, and fierce in war; one who should show forth (in his actions) a lineage (springing) from the exalted blood of Teucer, and who should bring the whole world, and the same right of the plural: "Imperio quo terrarum orbem amplexars erat Rome."--Proderet. Should show by his provess that he was a true descendant of Teucer, and at the same time reflect credit on his progenitors.-Ac totum sub leges, &c. Literally, "and should send the whole world under his laws."

233-237. Nec super ipse sud, &c. "And he himself attempts no arduous deed in behalf of his own renown." Labores makini is equivalent, generally speaking, to labores suscipere.—Ascanione pe-

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ter, &c. "Does the parent envy Ascanius the Roman towers !" *i. c.*, does he intend, from a feeling of envy, to deprive Ascanius also of the high privilege of founding the Roman name !

Quid struit? "What does he purpose ?" More literally, "what design is he planning !"—Spc. One of the short component vowels is elided, and then the remaining one is lengthened by the arsis; so that, apparently, no elision takes place. (Consult Anthen's Latin Provody, p. 110.)—Inimicá in gente. Said in anticipation, and with prophetic alkusion to the wars between Rome and Carthage.—Naviget. "Let him sail."—Hac summa, &c. "This is the sum (of what we enjoin); in this be thou a messenger from us." Nostri is the gonitive plural. The expression nostri numlius is equivalent, as Wagner remarks, to "qui numtus a nobis militur." Virgil is fond of thus joining a substantive with the genitive of the personal pronoun; as, solatia nostri (Æn., viii., 514); potentia nostri (x., 72).

238-244. Ille. "The other."—Talaria aurea. "The golden sandals." These, as is mentioned immediately after, were winged. The following eut represents one of them.



Alis. "By their wings."—Rapido pariter, &c. "Equally with the rapid blast," i. c., as rapidly as the blast.—Virgam. "His wand." This was the caduceus. It is sometimes represented with wings, sometimes not. It appears without them in the cut in the next page, taken from Millin's Peintures de Vases Antiques, vol. i., pl. 70.

Animas ille crocat Orco. Mercury, with his caduceus, summons the souls of the departed from Orcus, or the lower world, as in the case of Protesilaus, for example, who obtained permission from Pluto and Proscrpina to visit for a short period the regions of light. Hence Hyginus says of him, "a Mercurio reductus," scil. in lumen. --Mittit. "He escorts." Compare the Greek form of expression, rèc ψuxàs πtµπet.--Dat somnos adimitque. "He gives and takes away shumber." An initiation of Homer (Odyss., xxiv., 3, seq.]

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τῷ τ' ἀνδρῶν δμματα θέλγει ὦν ἐθέλει, τοὺς δ' αὐτε καὶ ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει.

Et lumina morte resignat. "And unseals the eyes from death," i. e., breaks from off the eyes the seal that death is setting there; or, in other words, restores to life those who are on the point of death. The common translation of this clause, "closes the eyes in death," has nothing to authorize it. The ordinary meaning of resignare is "to open" (literally, "to unseal"), and we have merely to choose between two different modes of adapting this meaning to the passage under consideration. One mode is that of Forcellini and Heyne, "relaxes the eyes in death," i. c., causes the eye to lose its lustre, and grow dim and powerless as death is coming on. The other is that of Wagner, which we have adopted as the preferable one. It assigns a fifth office to Mercury, that of recalling to life those who are on the point of perishing, and reminds us of the "revocatum a morte Dareta," in the fifth book (line 476), where Dares is represented, not as having already died, but as having been saved from death when in imminent danger of perishing. As regards the force of the ablative morte, "from death," it will be found supported by the following passages, among many others that might be cited : " Urbe reportat" (Georg., i., 275); " acie revocaveris" (Georg., iv., 88); "pelago et flammis restantia" (Æn., i., 679); "Acheronte remissos" (En., v., 99); "refluit campis" (En., ix., 83); " gales chypeopus

resultant" (En., x., 330), &c. Symmons adopts the idea of Wagner, in his metrical version : "And vindicates from death the rigid eye." The same sense is also followed by Voss : "Und vom Tod' auch die Augen entsiegelt."

245-247. Illd fretus, &c. "Trusting to this, he drives onward the winds, and breasts the troubled clouds." Literally, "and swims across," or "over." Mercury, passing through the sea of clouds, is compared to a swimmer breasting the waves.—Cernit. "He discerns (in the distance)."—Duri. "Rogged."—Calum gui sertice fulcit. "Who supports the heavens with his head." "Our poet," observes Valpy, "represents Atlas in another passage as one 'atherics humero qui sustinct orbes' (En., viii., 137); and Ovid, as 'atherium qui fert cervicibus axem' (Met., vi., 175). In the attitude which ancient statuaries gave him, he appears to sustain the globe at once by his head, neck, and shoulders."

248-251. Cui piniferum caput. "Whose pine-crowned head." According to modern and more accurate accounts, the summits of Atlas, in the eastern part of Morocco, under the latitude of 32°, are covered with perpetual snow. We must understand "*piniferum caput*," therefore, as a mere poetical image. The sides of Atlas, on the other hand, which Virgil covers with a mantle of snow, abound with forests, except that which faces the Atlantic. Here the aspect of the mountain is bleak and cold.—Tum. "Then, again," i. e., moreover.

Precipitant. Supply sc.—Senis. Alluding to the fable of Atlas having been changed into a mountain from the human shape.— Et glacie riget, dcc. "And his rough beard stiffens on the view with ice."

259-255. Cyllenius. "The Cyllenian god." Mercury was called "Cyllenius," from Mount Cyllene in Arcadia, on which he was born.—Paribus nitens alis. "Poising himself on even pinioas." We have adopted here the version of Trapp.—Asi similis. "Like to that bird." This bird is named by Homer $\lambda 4000$, probably a species of seagull.—Humilis volat, &cc. "Flies low, near the surface of the waters."

256-258. Haud akter, &cc. This line, and the two verses that follow, are regarded as spurious by some of the best critics. The arguments against their authenticity are as follows: 1. The 257th verse is omitted by one manuscript, the 258th by several. In some manuscripts, again, the 258th is placed before the 257th. 2. The words "*terras inter celumque*" do not apply to a low flight, as Mereury's new was, but to a high one; and, besides, Mercury's flight

was between the sky and sea, not between sky and land. If the latter were the case, the comparison with a seabird would by po means hold good. 8. The 258th line is objectionable on many accounts. In the first place, if veniens be taken in its ordinary sense, the assertion is of course erroneous, since Mercury came as a messonger from Jupiter, not from Atlas. On the other hand, if veniens stands for "descending," or "coming last from," it is certainly a very forced meaning for it to have. Besides, why thrust in any mention of, or allusion to the pedigree of Mercury ! Nothing could be more out of place here. 4. The comparison is too unimportant a one to be carried on through so many lines ; and, besides, Virgil only introduces the hand eliter or hand secus clause when the subject is a striking and marked one. 5. Lines 258 and 257 end with a very offensive rhyme, which is anything else but Virgilian. These are some of the principal objections against the lines under consideration, and are amply sufficient to prove that they are spurious.

Volabet. Bentley suggests legebet, so as to govern litus in the succeeding line. A happy emendation certainly, though sanctioned by no manuscript.—Litus aronosum as Lubys, &cc. "And akim along the sandy shore of Libya, and cleave the winds." As accabet properly applies to sentes, we must either suppose a saugma to take place, or understand some verb like legebet to govern litus. Both expedients are awkward.—Materno ab ave. Atlas was the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury, and, of course, the maternal grandsire of the latter.—Cylicuis proles. "The Cyllenian offspring." Consult note on line 252.

259-360. Ut primum alatis, dec. "As soon as he touched with his winged feet the cabins (adjacent to Carthage)." By magning are here meant the cabins or huts of the African shepherds, already referred to in a previous book. (Consult note on line 421, book i.) These had been in part supplanted by the buildings of Carthage ("magalis quondam," book i., line 431), while they formed in part the suburbs of the city. It was in the suburbs, then, that Meroury alighted, for here it would be most likely that he would find Æneas unaccompanied by the queen.—Arces. "Towers," i. e., along the ramparts, as well as other lofty defences.—As tota noneatem. "And raising new dwellings," i. e., where magalis had previously stood.

261-264. Atque illi stellatus, dcc. "And (what was even still worse), he had a sword studded with yellow jasper, while a cloak, hanging down from his shoulders, blazed with Tyrian purple." Heyne regards atque in this passage as a very troublezence intru-

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der, remarking, "Ut salten atque abuset I" This however, is a very mistaken view of the matter. The presence of atque is allimportant here, and a very emphatic meaning is connected with it. It denotes the wonder and indignation of the god at beholding Æncas, not only busily employed in rearing a city, destined hereafter to prove so hostile to his own posterity, but even wearing openly on his person the gifts of the guilty partner of his love. Thus, Wagner remarks, "Scilicet miratus et indignatus has dona a Didone accepta in Æncé conspicit Mercurius." (Quest. Virg., XXXV., 22.)

Stellatus. The hift and sheath were ornamented with jasper, which flashed in the sunlight, the study resembling so many stars. —Iaspide fuled. Jasper is commonly of a green colour. Servius, however, says that a yellow species was also found, for which he cites the authority of Pliny; but no such statement is made by the latter writer. It is very probable that some yellow kind of gem is meant in our text, to which the name of jasper was loosely applied. "Jameson," observes Dr. Moore, "may say with truth, that we are ignorant of the particular stone denominated jasper by the ancients, for certainly there is no one stone to which the description of jasper could be applied; but in this case, as in others, it is evident that several different minerals were comprehended under a single name." (Moore's Anc. Mineralogy, p. 164.)

Lana. This is the same word with the Greek $\chi \lambda a i va$, and is radically connected with $\lambda \delta \chi v \eta$, lana, or "wool." It signifies, properly, a woollen cloak, the cloth of which was twice the ordinary thickness, shaggy upon both sides, and worn over the pallium, or toga, for the sake of warmth. Here, however, without losing its general force, it means one of a more ornamental nature than ordinary.—Et tenui telas, &c. "And had worked the warp with a thread of gold." By telas are here meant the stamina, or warp. The lana, being a winter garment, suited the season. Its purple colour, and the golden threads interwoven with the warp, befitted the rank of the wearer.

265-266. Continuo invadit. "He straightway accosts him." Literally, "attacks him," i. e., in words.—Nunc. Emphatic: "now," when you have an enterprise of so much moment to accomplish.— Uxorius. "A slave to a woman." Equivalent to minium uxori (i. e., feminæ) deditus, thou art now doing what a woman prescribes, not what a man who has such high destinies to accomplish should mark out for himself.

268–271. Demittit. "Sends down," i. e., has just sent down. U v 2 Observe the use of the present to indicate how rapidly Jove's measenger has sped his way.—Qui numine torquet. "Who causes to revolve by his divine will." Torquet appears to refer here to the motion of the earth around its axis; for, to borrow the words of Cjcero (Acad. Quast., iv., 39, 123), Virgil would seem to have been aware, "Terram circum axes se summá celesitate convertere et torguere." Some render numine torquet, "moves at will," which appears directly opposite to the meaning of the poet.

Jubet. "Orders me." Observe again the peculiar force of the present.—*Teris otia.* "Art thou wasting thy time." In *otis* lurks the idea of time spent in total inaction, as far as the high destinies of the hero are concerned.

275-278. Respice. "Do have some regard for."—Debentur. "Are due (by the fates)."—Tali ore. "In such language." Equivalent to talibus verbis.—Mortales visus medio, &cc. "Left mortal vision (abruptly) in the very midst of the interview." Mortales visus applies merely to the person whom he was addressing, and by whom alone he was seen.—Medie sermone. Abruptly; without waiting for any reply.—Et procul in tenuem, &cc. A beautiful image. The god appeared to retire gradually from before him, and to melt away in the distance into air.

279-286. Aspectu obmutuit amens. "Utterly bewildered, was struck dumb at the sight."—Arrectæ. "Was raised on end." Supply sunt. —Ardet. "He now burns."—Attonitus. "Lost in amazement."— Heu ! quid agat, &co. "Ah ! what shall he do ! With what language shall he now venture to soothe the excited queen ! What first beginnings shall he make !"—Ambire. The literal meaning of this verb, in the present passage, is best expressed by our vulgar English phrase, "to get around."—Quæ prima exordia sumat. Literally, "what first beginnings shall he select !" i. e., among the various modes of opening a conversation with the queen on the subject of his departure, what one shall he in preference adopt !

Atque animum, &cc. "And now he transfers his rapid thoughts to this (mode of proceeding), now to that; and hurries them in various directions, and roams undecided through all." These two verses, namely, 285 and 286, appear again in book viii. (lines 20, 21), and are omitted here by Brunck. Wagner, however, defends them very successfully.

287-290. Hec alternanti, &c. "To him, fluctuating in mind, the following appeared the preferable course." More literally, "to him alternating," i. e., passing from one plan to another.—Serestum. The common text has Cloanthum, for which we have given Seres-

tum, with Wagner, on the authority of the best manuscripts. Brunck is altegether wrong in supposing that Sergestum and Serestum are merely variations of one and the same name.—Classem aptent taciti, dcc. "(Directing them) secretly to equip the fleet, and assemble their companions on the shore." Wunderlich correctly remarks, that in rocat is implied also the idea of monens, "directing."—Arma. Not "aaval equipments," as some render it, but "arms." Naval equipments are already implied in classem aptent.—Et que sit, dcc. "And to dissemble as to what may be the cause of this change of affairs." More literally, "what cause may exist for ohanging (the state of) affairs."

291-295. Quando optima Dido, &c. "Since the generous Dido is ignorant (of what is passing)." — Quando, for quoniam. — Optima. Intended to express his sense of the indulgent hospitality of the queen. The term, however, sounds coldly to a modern ear.— Tentaturum aditus, &c. "Will try (gentle) avenues of approach (unto her feelings), and what may be the most fitting moments for addressing her; what mode of proceeding may be favourable for the case." In readering aditus, we borrow the idea of "gentle" from mollissima, which comes after; as if the sentence had run as follows: "molles aditus, et mollissima fandi tempora." In verse 423 a species of inverted arrangement takes place: "molles aditus et tempora."

Mollissima tempora. Literally, "the gentlest moments," i. c., when he may be able to unfold his future plans to the queen, with the least pain to her feelings.—Facessunt. "Proceed to execute." An old form. Thus we have in Engine, "dicta facessunt" (p. 18, ed. Hessel).

296-303. Dolse presensit, motusque, &cc. "Had a presentiment of their hidden projects, and was the first to discover their intended movements." With except we may supply sense, mente, or something equivalent.—Omnia tuts timens. "Fearing all things (even though safe)," i. e., regarding everything with an eye of suspicion and alarm; even what was perfectly safe, and ought not in reality to have excited such feelings in her.

Eadem impia Fama, &cc. "The same unpitying Rumour brought intelligence to her, frantie."--Cursumque perari. "And a voyage preparing."--Savit inops animi, &cc. "She raves distracted, and in deep excitement roams wildly through the whole city; like a Baochant aroused by the opening rites of the god, when the triennial orgies stimulate her on the name of Bacchus being heard, and Citheron calls her with its nocturnal ery." Commotis secrie. The expression commoner secre is a technical one, and means "to commence the sacred rites." The temples are thrown open; the altars prepared for sacrifice; the sacred vessels and utensils are brought out; dances and processions arranged, &c. In other words, the sacred things are set in motion, "sacre commote sunt."

Thysiss. From the Grock Owier. This is the more correct form. Thyse comes from Owier, which latter is only employed when the first syllable is wanted to be short.—Audits Baccho. Referring to the ery Jo Bacche I as uttered by the Bacchanala.—Stimulant. The ery urges her on to join the crowd of worshippers.—Tricteries Orgia. The allusion here is to the old form of celebrating the orgies. This was done every third year by the Thebans on Mount Citheren, and is not to be confounded with the later festival of the Dioaysia, as celebrated by the Athenians. The latter was annual. The eshbration on Mount Citheren was, moreover, a nocturnal ene.

205-810. Dissimulars etiam, dec. Construe as follows: "Etiam operati, perfet (te), posse dissimulars tantum nefas."—Tantum nefas. "So monstrous an act of villany."—Tacitus. "In silence," i. e., without my knowledge.—Moriturs. "Resolved to die."—Hilerno sidere. "Under a wintry star," i. e., in the wintry sensor. Navigation among the ancients was governed by the observation of the stars. In the period of the year then approaching storms must be expected.—Mediis Agnitonibus. "In the midst of the northern blasts." The north wind would be quite contrary to Ænsas, as he was to sail from Africa.

311-315. Quid ? si non area, mbiens, dec. The meaning of the passage is this : If Troy were even remaining, and thou were about to return to it, not to seek foreign lands and unknown abodes, thou surely oughtest not to think even of going back to Troy at this inclement season.—Troja peterstur elassibus. "Would Troy be sought (by thes) in thy ships."

Per ego has larrymas. "I (do adjure) these by these tears." It is better to understand obtastor here, and construe oro later in the sentence. Observe the position of the words in this clause. This is in accordance with Greek usage, the personal prenoun being placed between the preposition and the noun governed by it; a construction intended to express strong emotion. Compare the Greek, $\pi p \phi_r$ or $\tau \partial \nu \gamma ov \dot{a} \tau \omega \nu$.—Quando aliad milli, &c. "Since I have left to my wretched self no other means of persuading thee," *i. e.*, no other means but tears and entrenties.

316-319. Per inceptos Hymeness. " By our wedded love but just

begun."----Si bons quid de te merui, &c. "If I have in aught deserved well of thee, or if to thee aught of mine was ever pleasing, oh, take pity, I entreat, on a falling line; and if there be any room yet for prayers, forego that resolve of thine."--Fuit aut tibi quicquam. Compare the beautiful passage in the twelfth book (v., 882), "Aut quidquam mihi dulce meanum, to sine, frater, erit."

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320-322. Nonadumque tyranni. "And the kings of the Numidians." Alluding particularly to Iarbas. Tyrannus is here used in its primitive meaning (like the Greek réparvof), as equivalent to rez.—Infonsi Tyrii. "The Tyrians are offended with me," i. e., the Tyrian nobles who had sought her hand in marriage. (Compare line 36.)—Te propter sundem, &c. "On thy account, too, my honour has been lost, and that earlier mame by which alone I was ascending to the stars," i. e., by which, when those camest hither, I was gaining for myself enduring renown. Virgil is said to have recited these lines with wonderful pathos and effect, when privately reading the third and fourth books in the presence of Augustus. Such is the account of Servius.

323-324. Moribundam. "Soon about to die." Priscian (xiii., 5, 34) weads morituram.—Hospes. As Æncas, observes Valpy, proves by his conduct that he does not consider himself boand by the matrimonial tie, it remains for Dido only to view him in that relation to her, in which he must admit himself to stand, that of "a guest." —De conjuge. "From that of husband."

835-330. Quid moror? "Why do I delay?" i. e., to end my sorrews at once by death. This refers back to "cui me moribundam deseris?"—An met Pygmalion, &co. "Shall it be until my brother Pygmalion," &co. With an we must associate the idea of morer understood, from morer which precedes.—Mihi de te suscepta fuisset. "Had been born to me by thee." The prose form is ex te.—Qui te tamen ore referret. "Who might, however, resemble thes in look (alone)," i. e., in countenance, not in mind.— Capta cut deserta. "Deceived or deserted." We have given cut, the reading of several manuscripts, and of the editions before that of Heinsius. Some render capta "a captive," which is far inferior to the meaning we have here assigned it.

331-336. Ille Jovis monitis, &c. "He, in obedience to the warnings of Jove, kept his eyes fixed (on the ground), and, struggling powerfully, suppressed the anguish in his heart."-Ego te, que plurime fando, &c. "Never, O queen, will I deny that thou hast deserved well of me in the case of very many favours which thou cannot counterate in speaking," i. e., that thou hast bestowed numerous favours upon me. The full form of expression would be as follows : Nunquam negabo te promeritam case (de me, quod ad plurima beneficia), qua plurima (beneficia) vales enumerare fando.

Elisse. He calls her by a more endearing and familiar name, but its employment on this occasion sounds almost like mockery. The appellation is said to mean "the exulting," or "joyous one." (Gesenius, Phan. Mon., p. 406.) Bochart makes it signify "the divine maiden," but erroneously.—Dum memor ipse mei, dec. "As long as I am mindful of myself, as long as the breath of life directs these members," *i. e.*, as long as memory retains her seat within me, dec.

337-340. Pro re. "In relation to the present matter." Wunderlich makes re here the same as discesse, but in this he is wrong. It is equivalent, rather, to pro re natâ, i. e., ut res comparata cet.---Neque ego hanc abscondere, &co. "I neither expected to conceal this my departure by clandestine means, do not imagine it."---Nec conjugis unquam, &cc. "Nor did I ever pretend a lawful union, or enter into a compact such as this." Some explain presenti by presuli, "nor did I ever bear before me the torch of marriage." But it was not the Roman custom for the bridegroom to bear a torch, and it is better, therefore, to take presenti in the sense that we have assigned to it.

341-344. Meis auspiciis. "Under my own guidance."—Et sponte mes componere curas. "And to lull my sares to rest in my own way." Literally, "of my own accord."—Urbem Trojanam primum, &cc. "I would cherish, before everything else, the Trojan city and the dear remains of my countrymen." Observe the peculiar force of primum.—Dulces meorum reliquias. The meaning is, that he would honour, according to custom, with yearly sacrifices, the remains of his departed friends and countrymen.—Et recidies manu, &cc. "And I would with this hand have established, for the vanquished, Pergamus rising from its fall." Observe the continued action in colerem, and the final or complete action in possiesem.

345-348. Grynzus Apollo. "The Grynean Apollo." So called from the city of Gryneum or Grynea, on the coast of Lydia, near the northern confines, and which was celebrated for its worship and oracle of Apollo.—Lyciæ sortes. "The Lycian oracles." Referring to the temple and oracle of Apollo at Patara in Lycia. Servius regards both Grynzus Apollo and Lyciæ sortes as mere ornamental expressions, and makes the oracular responses to which Æneas alludes to have been given, in reality, at Delos. This, however, is too frigid. The allusion must be to actual oracles obtained

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from Gryneum and Patara, though not mentioned elsewhere in the poem.

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347-350. Hic amor, hec patria est. "This is the object of my love; this my country." A cold and unfeeling remark to make to one who had loved him as fondly as Dido.-Si te Carthaginis arces, &c. This wretched sophistry is anything but creditable to the character of Æneas. "Dido does not complain of him," observes an anonymous commentator, "(and it would have been very idle if she had) for settling in a foreign country, which he must have done had he staid with her, nor for his having had a design upon Italy in particular before his arrival at Carthage. But what she blames him for is his deserting her now, after he had so deeply engaged himself; upon which, according to her doctrine, he ought to have altered his resolution. The supposition, that such flimsy sophistry as we have here could justify Æneas in the eyes of Dido, may be regarded as one of the many proofs which Virgil has given of his low estimate of the female character; yet the whole is true to nature. Æneas, finding that he has no valid defence, seeks to deceive himself and others by a specious appeal to higher duties, which he ought to have thought of before he contracted so close an alliance with Dido and the Carthaginians."

Quæ tandem Ausoniá, &c. "Why, then, envy the Trojans their settling in the Ausonian land !" More literally, "what envy, then, hast thou that the Trojans should settle," &c. In other words, why grudge the Trojans their Italian settlements, when thou thyself, though a native of Phœnicia, dost prefer to dwell in a foreign city, the Carthage of thine own raising !—Et nos fas, &c. "Let it be lawful for us, too, to seek foreign realms." With fas supply sit.

359-355. Turbida imago. "The troubled image," i. e., the troubled ghost. Wunderlich refers the epithet turbida to the influence of anger, as we say turbidus irâ. This, however, appears inferior to the common mode of rendering, as we have given it.—Capitisque injuria cari. "And the injury done to that beloved one." Caput is here taken, by a well-known poetic usage, for the whole person, or the individual himself.—Fatalibus arvis. "His destined lands."

355-360. Nunc etiam. "But just now, too."—Testor utrumque caput. "I call to witness both thee and myself," i. e., I swear it by thy life and my own. Some refer utrumque caput to Æneas and Ascanius. It is much better, however, to apply it to Æneas and Dido.—Caput. As regards the peculiar force of caput in this passage, consult note on line 354.

Manifesto in lumine. "Amid clearest light." The light, namely,

which encompassed the persons of divinities. — Intrantom muros. Mercury, it will be remembered, alighted in the suburbs of Carthage. —Hausi. "I drank in."—Desine meque twis, &c. "Cease exciting both me and thyself by thy complaints." Compare, as regards incendere, the explanation of Heyne: "Incendere, commovere; luctu, dolors et irá exaspersre." The barsh arrangement, and equally harsh cadence of this line, are very remarkable. From the circumstance of a bemistich following, we might be inclined to believe that the poet had left the speech of Ænese unfinished, intending to complete and retouch it at some future day.

"The conduct of Æneas on this trying occasion," remarks Symmons, "and his reply to the pathetic address of the much-injured queen, discover too much hardness and insensibility to be quite forgiven, though he acts under the command of Jupiter. He assents with too little apparent reluctance to the mandate of the Olympian king; and we should have liked him more if his piety in this instance had been less. There is also in his apeech, and especially at the close of it, a peculiar harshness, to which it is not easy for us to be reconciled. It would seem that Virgil, intent upon the main object of his poem, and seavlved, in this part of it, to excite our pussions to their most intense degree, was careless of minuter delicaeies, and was not, perhaps, desirous of softening down any of the roughnesses of effect."

362-364. Talia disentem, &cc. "Him, all along, while attering these things, she eyes with half-averted look." More literally, "she eyes askance." As regards the force of jamdudum here, compare the remark of La Cerda: "Ait jaundudum, quis ab orationis initie aversa fuit."-- Totumqus percerat luminibus tacisis, &cc. "And with silent look roams over his whole person, and (at length), inflamed to fary, thus breaks forth," i. c., she surveys him in silence from head to foot, &cc.--Profatur. Literally, "openly addresses him."

365-367. Nes tibi dives parenes. "Neither was a goddene thy perent." Supply crot.—Sed duris genuit te, &cc. "But Caucasus, horrid to the view with its flinty rocks, gave thee being, and Hyrcanian tigers brought their dugs in contact with thy lips," i. a., gave thee suck. Some make duris cautibus equivalent here to a duris cautibus, "horrid Caucasus engendered thee out of the flinty rock." The other interpretation, however, is more natural. For an account of Caucasus and Hyrcania, consult Index of Proper Names.

368-370. Nam quid dissimulo, &c. "For why do I conceal my feelings? or to what greater outrages do I reserve myself?" i. c., why do I check the impulse of my feelings, as if I had reason to

fear lest I might examplerate him by what I said? Can I suffer any greater outrage and contumely than he has already put upon me !---Num flets ingrammit nostro 1 "Did he grean when I wept !" More literally, "at my weeping." Dido here causes to address Encas; she speaks not to him, but of him as absent.--Num lumina flexit ? "Did he (once) bend his eyes upon me ?" Compare line 321, "in-" mote tenebal lumina."-Aut miscratus amantem cot ? "Or did he pity the woman that loved him ?"

371-380. Que quibus enteferam, &c. "To what feelings shall I first give utterance?" Literally, "what things shall I prefer to what ?"-Jam japa, &c. "Now, even now, the most mighty Jano," &c. -Oculis equis. "With impartial eyes."

Ejectam litere. "Shipwrecked on my shore."-Et regni demens, doe. "And, foel that I was, I placed him in a share of my kingdom." Compare line \$14.-Amissam classem, &cc. "I restored his lost fleet, I rescued his companions from death." Observe the senguna in reducti. With classem it has the force of renovavi.--In-0CR36. "Excited."-Augur. "The prophetic."-Herrida jusca "Horrid mandates." So called because one obeys them with shuddering, on account of their dreadful import .--- Scilicet is Superis lebor est ! dcc. "This, forsooth, is a (befitting) labour for the gods above; this care disquiets those tranquil beings !" Æneas, as a cloak for his abandonment of Dido, suggests orders from on high which he cannot disobey. The irritated queen seeks to refute , him with doubt and incredulity, and the bitterest wony. Thou talkest of the prophetic Apollo, of the Lycian oracles, of the dreadful mandates which the messenger of the skies has brought to thee : just as if the gods above would trouble themselves with thy concerns, or would allow their calm and tranquil existence to be disturbed by any cares for one so perfidious and ungrateful !

380-384. Neque te tenco, &cc. "I neither detain thee, nor do I deign to confinte thy words." The natural consequence of the view which Dido has taken of the encues of Æneas is a feeling of contempt for him who has employed them. She bids him depart : he is too unworthy to be detained by her. But she expresses, at the same time, the earnest hope that he may be made hitterly to atom. for his baseness.

Spero equidem, &c. "I do indeed hope, that if the just gode can accomplish anything, thou wilt drain the cup of punishment amu the rocks of ocean." More literally, "wilt exhaust panishments," *i. e.*, wilt suffer the fullest and most cruel punishments.—Dido. The Greek accusative, $\Delta c \delta a$, $\Delta c \delta \tilde{u}$.—Sequar atris ignibus absens

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"Though absent, I will pursue thee with glosmy fires." She is thinking of the torches of the Furies and their pursuit of the guilty. As if one of these avenging deities, she will be ever present to his thoughts, and will ever haust him with the terrors of a guilty conscience.

385-387. Et, quum frigida mors, cc. "And when chill death shall have separated these limbs from the vital spirit, as a shade will I be present unto thee in all places: worthless wretch, thou shalt render full atomement: I will hear of it (in the world of departed spirits), and these tidings shall come unto me amid the lowest manes." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Audiam, apud inferos, te dedisse panas."

388-392. Medium sermonem abrumpit. "She breaks off in the middle of her address."—Et auras egra fugit. "And, sick at heart, flees the light of day."—Cunotantem. "Hesitating."—Suscipiunt famulæ, &cc. "Her handmaidens take her up, and bear back her fainting limbs to her marble bedchamber." Marmoreo thalamo for ad marmoreum thalamum, which last would be the prose form of expression.

393-400. Lenire dolontem solando. "To soothe the grieving queen by all solacing means."—Averters. "To divert."—Linbefactus. "Shaken."—Exsequitur. "Proceeds to execute." Literally, "follows out."—Incumbant. "Bend themselves (to the work)," i. e., apply themselves vigorously. Supply operi.—Et litore celess, &c. "And draw down their tall vessels along the whole shore." According to the early custom, vessels were drawn up on the shore, stern foremost, when a voyage was ended, and were supported by props until they were again required, when they were drawn down once more to the water.—Uncts carins. "The tarred keel."—Frondentes remos, et robors infabricats. "Oars with the leaves still attached to them, and unwrought timber."

401-407. Migrantes. "Removing."—Populant. "Plunder."— Tectoque reponunt. "And lay it up in their habitation." This comparison is imitated from Apollonius Rhodius, vi., 1453. More careful modern observation, observes Valpy, does not confirm this proof of foresight in ants, which affords to poets so frequent a subject of allusion. On fine days, it is true, the working ants bring out and expose to the sun the eggs and larvæ; but no store of corn, or of other provisions, has been discovered, or is requisite, as in winter ants become torpid.

Nigrum agmen. "The black column."-Calle angusto. "In a narrow track." - Pers grandia trudunt, &c.. "Some, struggling

against with their shoulders, push onward large grains of corn."---Cogunt agmins, &c. "Keep together the column of march, and chastise the dilatory. The whole path glows with industrious labour."

408-411. Quis tibi tunc, &c. "What were then thy feelings, O Dido, on beholding such things !" More literally, "what feeling, O Dido, was then to thee beholding," &c.—Fervers. "Glow (with busy preparation)."—Arce ex summâ. "From thy lofty palace."— Totumque videres misceri, &c. "And didst perceive the whole surface of ocean, before thy very eyes, to be disturbed by the loud and confused outcries of the seamen." Misceri squor is, according to Wagner, equivalent to vario clamore impleri. It would be more correct to say that misceri, in such a case, is the same as varie turbari, an idea which we have endeavoured to express in the translation.

412-415. Improbe. "Wicked."—Ire in lacrymas. "To have recourse to tears."—Tentare precando. "To try him with entreaties," i. e., to make trial of entreaties.—Et supplex animos, &c. "And, as a suppliant, to make resentment yield to love."—Frustra moriture. "In that event about to die in vain," i. e., about to die in vain, in case she left any one thing unattempted. Compare the explanation of Wunderlich: "Ne, si guid inexpertum relingual, frustra morialur."

416-419. Properari. "That they are hastening." More literally, "that it is being hastened by them."—Vocat jam carbasus auras. "The canvass now invites the breezes," i. e., they are now ready for departure, and wait only for the wind.—Puppibus et lati, &co. On the departure and arrival of vessels garlands were hung at the stern, the images of the tutelary deities being kept there.—Hunc egc si potui, &co. "Since I was able to foresee this so heavy an affliction, I shall even be able, my sister, to endure it." This is all said to deceive her sister. Dido wishes her to believe that she knew all along the Trojans must depart from Africa for Italy, and was therefore prepared for the pang which she knew their departure would cost her. Some commentators give a very different turn to the sentence by making potui equivalent to potuissem, and potero to possem. If this mode of translating be correct, the use of the tenses becomes a mere nullity.

420-424. Hoc tamen unum exsequere. "Still, however, do this one thing."—Solam te colere. "Was accustomed to show deference to thee alone." We may either supply solebat to govern colere and credere, or, what is better, regard these last two as historical infinitives. — Arcanos etiam tibi, &cc. "To intrust to thee even his secret thoughts."—Viri molles aditus et tempora. "The soft approaches unto, and the moments (that are most favourable for addressing, the feelings) of the man," *i. e.*, the manner and the time of working upon his feelings.—*Hostem superbum.* "Him who is now a haughty foe," *i. e.*, who, from a loving and beloved companion, has now become a foe.—*Superbum.* Because he had not yielded to her prayers and tears.

487-428. Aulide. "At Aulis." This was a town and harbour of Bosotia, on the shores of the Euripus, and nearly opposite to Chalcis. It was celebrated as the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet when about to sail for Troy. Here, also, they bound themselves by an oath never to return to their native land until they had taken the city of Priam.—Nec patris Anchise, dcc. "Nor have I disturbed the ashes or the shade of his father Anchises." More literally, "nor have I torn away," *i. e.*, rudely removed. The expression revellere cineres refers to the rude violation of a tomb by removing from it the ashes of the dead and scattering them to the winds. As this disturbance of the ashes was also a disturbance of the manes, the expression manes revelli is also employed, and so far only is it proper.

428-436. Mea dicta demittere. "To let my words descend."— Quo ruit ? "Whither is he hurrying ?"—Miseræ amanti. "To the wretched woman that loves him."—Facilemque fugam, &c. "Both an easy departure, and winds bearing him on his way," i. e., favouring winds.—Non jam conjugium antiquum, &c. "I ask not now for that once-promised union, in which he has deceived me." More literally, "which he has betrayed."—Ut careat. "That he forego."— Regnumque relinquat. "And relinquish his (destined) kingdom."— Tempus iname peto, &c. "I only seek for a brief period, that he well can spare." Observe the beautiful effect of the epithet iname. A period entirely empty for him, entirely disengaged, which he well can spare me from his present employment.

Requirem spatianque furori, &c. "As a respite, and an interval of time for my maddening passion to abate; until my (hard) lot may teach me, at present quite overcome by sorrows, the proper way to grieve," i. e_{i} , may teach me the lesson of resignation.

Quam mini cum dedoris, &cc. "Which when thou shalt have granted to me, I will send thee away fully requited (only) when I die," i. e., I will return thy kindness during all the rest of my existence, and will not consider the favour fully recompensed until the moment of my death. What the true reading or meaning of this passage is can hardly be determined. We have given the reading of Servius, and the interpretation of Heyne. They who read Quam

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miki cum dederit, cumulatum morts remittam, give the worst lection of any. When Dido was solicitous, by her fond message, to delay at least the departure of Æneas, it was a strange argument to induce his assent, to say that, after all, she would send him away leaded with her death.

437-440. Talibus orabet, &co. "In such words she entreated her; and her sister, in the deepest afflication, both bears and bears again (to him) such mournful messages." Anna, in repeated interviews, portrays to Æncas the tears and sorrows of her sister, and communicates to him the entreaties of the latter.—Aut space ullas, &cc. "Nor, capable of being wrought upon, does he listen to any prayers." —Placidas sures. "The compassionate ears."

441-449. Ac volut, annoso, &cc. "And as when the northern winds, descending from the Alps, strive together, now on this side, new on that, to tear up with their blasts an oak powerful with the strength of years; a loud roaring goes forth," &cc.—Alpini Borea. In Virgil's native country, the north winds descended from the Alps. —Ipsa. "The tree itself."—In Tartara. "Towards Tartarus." Mr. T. A. Knight observes, remarks Valpy, that the oak in few soils roots more than four or five feet.

Hand secus, assiduis, &co. "Not otherwise is the hero buffeted, on this side and on that, with unceasing entreaties."—*Et persentit* curas. "And feels deep anguish." More literally, "deeply feels cares."—*Mens.* "His resolution."—*Lacrima volvantus inancs.* "Unavailing tears are poured forth," *i. e.*, by Dido and Anna. Tears are shed by them in vain.

450-451. Fatis exterrita. "Deeply terrified at her fearful destiny." Her misfortunes seemed now but too surely the decrees of fate.— *Tædet cæli convexa tueri*. "She is tired of beholding the arch of heaven." Cicero, as Heyne remarks, first employed this form of expression in his translation of Aratus, and was imitated afterward by Virgil and Ovid. Ennius, however, long before, had spoken of the "*Cali ingentes fornices.*"—*Convexa*. Not put for concava, but referring to the skies as swelling upward and forming the pavement of heaven.

452-456. Quo magis inceptum, &c. "To the end that she may the more readily accomplish her design," &c. The poet now mentions varions evil omens as seen by Dido, and which all operate as so many inducements unto her to commit the act of self-destruction. *—Turicremis aris.* "On the incense-burning altars." More literally, "on the altars upon which incense was burned."*—Latices mi*grescere sacros, &c. "The sacred liquers begin to turn black, and the wine poured out (in libation) to change into ill-omened blood." The *latices sacros* refer to the lustral water, and the offerings of milk.—Non ipsi effata sorori. A beautiful touch of nature, by which the poet heightens the interest and mysterious nature of the event.

457-463. De marmore templum, &c. "A chapel of marble (in memory) of her former husband, which she was wont to cherish with wonderful regard." This was a chapel sacred to the manes of Sychzus.- Velleribus nivers, &c. "Bound around with snow-white fillets and festal garlands." Festa here does not so much indicate anything joyous as rather what is connected with ceremonious observances .- Hinc. "From this." Referring to the chapel .- Ezaudiri voces, et verba, &c. " Voices seemed to be distinctly heard (by her), and the words of her husband calling upon her." Observe the force of ex in composition .- Culminibus. "On the palace-tops."-Queri. The historical infinitive, in the sense of guerebatur.-Et longas in fletum, &c. "And lengthened out a long and mournful note."-Servius says that Virgil, in this passage, gives bubo a wrong gender; so that, according to Heyne, sola bubo will be, in fact, sola avis bubo. Other grammarians, however, make it also feminine, and this, no doubt, is the better way of regarding it here.

465-473. Agit ipse furentem, &c. "The cruel Æneas himselt pursues her, distracted, in her dreams, and she seems to herself to be always left in loneliness, to be always travelling, unaccompanied, along some lengthened route," &c. Nothing, observes Heyne, can be truer to nature than this description of a troubled dream. For they who are oppressed by heavy sorrow, seem to themselves, in their dreams, to be travelling along through fearful solitudes, or to be forever roaming through lonely palaces and long-drawn halls.

Eumenidum veluti, &c. "Just as the frantic Pentheus beholds the band of the Furies, and twin suns, and a twofold Thebes, display themselves to the view." Alluding to the legend of Pentheus, king of Thebes, who for his contempt of the rites of Bacchus was driven to phrensy by the god. The idea in the text is borrowed from the Bacche of Euripides (v. 916, seqq.), where the phrensied Pentheus exclaims,

> Καὶ μὴν ἀρῷν μοι δύο μὲν ἡλίους δοκῶ, Δισσὰς δὲ Θήδας, καὶ πόλισμ' ἐπτάστομον.

Aut Agamemnonius, &c. "Or (as) Orestes, son of Agamemnon, excited to phrensy on the stage, when he seeks to flee from his mother armed with torches and deadly serpents, and when the avenging

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Furies are sitting at the gate." Orestes slew his mother, Clytemmestra, on account of her infidelity with Ægisthus, and was pursned for this crime by the shade of his parent and by the Furies. He because phrensied in consequence. This story was often dramatiged by the ancient poets, and we have the "Orestes" of Euripides remaining at the present day, in which the madness of the young prince is powerfully portrayed. In the present instance, however, Virgil follows a tragedy of Pacuvius, in which Orestes, on the advice of his friend Pylades, goes to Delphi, in order to avoid the Furies and the shade of his parent; but the latter pursues him even within the precincts of the sanctuary, while the Furies sit without waiting for him at the threshold.—We have followed in *agilatus scenis* the order of, Wunderlich.

Scenis. In the plural, because this subject was often represented on the stage. Hence Wagner makes it equivalent to sape in scená --Facibus. The Furies were commonly represented with torches in one hand, and darting serpents with the other.

474-479. Concepit Furias. "She took the Furies to her bosom." — Evicts. "Completely overcome." — Exigit. "She weighs." — Consilium vultu tegit, &c. "She conceals her design with her look, and wears on her brow the calmness of hope." More literally, "renders hope serene on her brow."—Germana. "My own sister."—Que mihi reddat cum, &c. "Which is (either) to give him back to me, or to free me, who love him, from his influence," i. e., or to free me from love for him.

480-482. Oceani finem juxta, &c. "Near the limits of Ocean, and the setting sun," i. c., near the very extremity of the Western Ocean. Virgil here follows the geographical ideas of an age much earlier than his own, according to which Mount Atlas, and the adjacent regions of Africa, formed the limits of the world to the west. This is Homer's idea, and the ocean alluded to in the text is the Homeric ' $\Omega \kappa \epsilon a v \delta c$, or the vast river that encircles the earth.— Ultimus locus. "The farthest region." We must not be surprised to find Æthiopians in this quarter. Homer divides this great race into the Eastern and Western. The former are the people of India, the latter of Africa. The term "Æthiopian," in fact, according to its etymology, means any nation of a dark-brown complexion.

Azem humero torquet, &c. "Turns on his shoulder the axis of the sky, fitted with blazing stars." Heyne makes aptum equivalent here to distinctum, "studded." Wagner, to instructum. The latter is nearer the truth.—Torquet. Atlas supports the heavens on his shoulders, but as the sky, while thus supported, had its diurnal motion, he is said also to impart this. 483-486. Hinc mihi Massyla, cc. "A priestens of the Massyli ian nation has been pointed out to me from this quarter." The Massyli, strictly speaking, were a people of Numidia to the east of Cape Tretum. Here, however, as this Massylian priestens has charge of the temple and gardens of the Hesperides, the epithet must be taken in a very general sense; in other words, Massyla would seem to be equivalent to Libyca. - Hesperidum. The gardens of the Hesperides are placed, by those geographical writers who seek to convert a fable into reality, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Berenice, in Cyrenaica. Virgil, however, gives them a poetic locality near Mount Atlas, in the farthest west.

Epulasque draconi, &c. "Who both used to give its daily banquest to the dragon," &c.—Ramos. The boughs containing the goldess apples. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Spargens hamids mella, &c. "Sprinkling over it the liquid honey and soporiferous poppy," *i. e.*, honey and poppy seed. The commentators, in general, make *spargens* here equivalent to *prabens*, or *objiciens*, so that honey and poppy-seed would, according to them, form the entire food of the dragon. After having settled this point to their own satisfaction, they then wonder why a dragon, required to be ever vigilant, should be fed on such drowsy food. The truth is, however, that spargens is to be taken merely in its literal sense of "sprinkling." The food of the dragon was not honey and poppy-seed, but these were sprinkled upon it, and formed an agreeable condiment.

487-490. Hec se carminibus, &c. "This female engages to free by (magic) charms whatsoever minds she may please (from the passion of love)."—Sistere aquam fluviis, &co. The poet here enumerates some of the usual wonders performed by the sorceresses of early times.—Nocturnosque ciet manes. "She summons also from the tomb the nocturnal manes," i. e., she evokes also the shades of the departed by night.—Mugire. "Send forth a low, moaning sound."

492-494. Trunque dulce caput. "And that dear person of thise." Consult note on line 354.—Magicas invitam, &cc. "That I have recourse against my will to magic arts." Literally, "that I am girded or tucked up," in allusion to the Roman custom of tucking up the toga, or shortening it by means of the umbe, or knot, in front, preparatory to active exertion.—Invitam. Because such practices were offensive to the gods.

Secreta. "In secret." For secreto.—Tecto interiors. "In the inner court." This reminds us of the description of Priam's palace. (Consult note on book ii., line 454.) The poet seems to have had the Re-

man implusium partly in view.—Sub sures. "Beneath the open air." Wunderlich and Wagner prefer making this equivalent to in alum, or in sublime, "on high," "to a great height." The ordinary interpretation, however, is far superior.

495-563. Arma viri. Referring to the sword of Æneas. (Compare lines 507, 607.)—Exustangue omnes. "And all the garments that he hath left behind." This, though a somewhat homely direction, is still, however, in strict accordance with the requirements of magic rites. In cases where the emotion of love was to be extinguished, everything was destroyed that could have recommended itself to the feelings by having ever been brought into contact with the periidious lover.—Perii. "I was undone."

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Cuncts monumenta. "All the memorials," i. e., everything that may remind me of. — Pallor. Arising from the consciousness of premeditated death. — Tamen. "Still." — Novis pratexere, &cc. "That her sister, under these strange rites, is concealing her own death." More literally, "is weaving a covering (or blind) before her own death by means of unusual rites."—Nec tantos mente, &cc. "Nor does she conceive in mind such madness (on her sister's part), or fear worse results than had occurred at the death of Sycheus."—Mente. The mind of Anna, not of Dido.—Quam morte. Supply contigerant, or some similar verb.

694-508. Penetrali in seds. "In the interior of the palace." Equivalent to tecto interiore. The "pile" was erected ostensibly for magic rites, in order that the image, the sword, and the "exanie" of Æmean might be consumed upon it. In reality, however, it was intended for her own funeral pile.—Tadis atque ilice secté. "Of pitch pines and split oak."—Intenditque locum sertis. "Both hangs the place with garlands." A choicer expression than intenditque serta per locum.—Fronde funereé. Alluding particularly to the cypress.—Super, toro locat. "She places on the top, upon a couch."—Exuvias. Everything was placed on the pile that had felt the contact of the person of Æmeas. (Consult note on line 496.)—Ensempue relictum. "And the sword left (as a gift)." (Consult note on line 647.)

Efficient. A very important part of magic rites was to prepare an image of the person against whom the enchantment was designed. This was either of wax or wood, more commonly the former. If the object of the rite was to recall the affections of an individual, the latter was supposed to melt with love as the wax of his image melted. If, on the other hand, the rite was intended as a punishment, he was devoted to death as his effigy was destroyed amid the flame. The object of the present coremonies is the ex-

tinction of the love of Dido, and the punishment of her faithless lover.—Haud ignara futuri. "Not ignorant of what was (actually) about to happen," *i. e.*, well aware that, under all this semblance of magic ceremonies, her own death was the object in view.

509-511. Crines effusa sacerdos. "The priestess, with disbevelled locks." Literally, "dishevelled as to her locks." The Massylian priestess is here meant. (Compare line 483.)—Ter centum tonat ore, &cc. "In loud-toned accents thrice invokes a hundred gods." We have adopted the emendation of Wagner, as far superior to the common reading, tercentum deos, "three hundred gods." The number three was all-important in sacred and in magic rites.

Tergeminamque Hecaten, &c. "And threefold Hecate, the three aspects of the spotless Diana," *i. e.*, the three forms under which she is wont to appear; namely, as Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in the world below.

512-514. Sparserat et latices, &cc. "She had sprinkled, also, imitated waters of the Avernian fountain," i. e., of the Avernian Lake, where was supposed to be one of the entrances to the lower world. "In sacrificing," remarks Valpy, "when the fittest materials were not at hand, a substitution of others imitating them was permitted." -Averni. (Consult Index of Proper Names.)

Falcibus et messæ, &cc "Full-grown herbs also, cut by moonlight with brazen sickles, are sought for, with the juice of black poison," *i. e.*, herbs covered with the ripened down of maturity, and swelling with poisonous juices.

515-516. Quaritar et nascentis, &cc. "The mother's love, too, is sought for, torn away from the forehead of a new-foaled colt, and snatched away from the dam." Amor, which we have here readered rather freely, is more commonly rendered "the hippomanes." "The classic writers," observes Symmons, "mention two species of hippomanes, both of which were regarded as powerful ingredients in filters and poisonous potions. One of these was a tongue-like excrescence, sometimes seen on the forehead of a new-born foal, which, according to a popular notion (not yet extinct), the mare immediately seizes and eats; or, if prevented in her design, refuses to suckle her offspring. Hence, in this passage of Virgil (the effect, in the poetic dialect, being substituted for the cause), it is called 'the mother's love.' The other hippomanes was a fluid distilling from mares, of which Virgil speaks in the third book of the Georgics (line 280, scqq)."

517-521. Molå. "With the salted meal." Roasted barley-meal mixed with salt. Consult note on line 133, book ii. Observe the

ablative of the manner, as it is grammatically called, in "molâ manibusque piis," where some erroneously supply cum; and compare also book vii., 187.—Unum exuta pedem vinclis, &c. "Having one foot bared of the sandal, with robe ungirt." Literally, "freed as to one foot," &c. This was one of the costumes of those who sacrificed. On Etrurian vases one foot of the sacrificer is often seen unshed. It is incorrect to confine this merely to magic rites.—Et conscia fati sidera. "And the stars, conscious of her approaching fate." There is no reference here to anything astrological; the stars are merely called "conscia," as æther is termed "conscius" in verse 167.

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Tum, si quod non aquo, &c. "Then if any deity, both just and mindful, has for a care those who love beneath an unequal compact, this one she invokes in prayer."—Non aquo fadere amantes. More freely, "those who love beneath a compact not equally observed by the objects of their love," i. e., where one proves faithless.—Cura habet. The full expression would be cura sibi habet.—Justum memorque. Just towards the injured, and mindful of the injury.

522-528. Noz erat. This beautiful description of a still night, and of the repose of nature, contrasted with the sleepless and tumultuous agonics of the death-devoted queen, is closely copied from a very fine passage in the Argonautics of Apollonius.—Carpebant. "Were enjoying."—Quiérant. "Were still." Pluperfect rendered, in consequence of its continued meaning, as an imperfect.—Cum medio, &cc. "(It was) when the stars are rolled along in the middle of their course."

Pictague volucres. "And birds of painted plumage," i. e., of manycoloured plumage.—Quaque lacus late, &c. "Both those which occupy far and wide the liquid lakes, and those which inhabit the fields rough with bushes."—Somno posita, &c. "Buried in sleep beneath the silent night, they were lulling to rest their cares, and their hearts (now) forgetful of toils." Lembant. Old form for leniebant. The 528th line is undoubtedly spurious : it is wanting in many manuscripts; it mars the syntactical arrangement of the previous part of this fine passage; and it appears to have been made up from lines 224, 225, of the ninth book. The only way to make the syntax at all tolerable is to place a semicolon after tenent.

529-532. At non infelix animi Phonissa. "But the Phonician Dido slept not, wretched in mind." Supply quievit, or some equivalent verb.—Neque unquam solvitar, &c. "She is neither at any time dissolved in slumber, nor does she feel the influence of night on her eyes or in her bosom."—Rursusque resurgens, &c. "And love, rising anew, again rages, and (again) does she fluctuate amid the stormy tide of her passions." 533-539. Sic also insistic. "In this way, then, does she reason." Insistic is equivalent here to mente et cogitatione insistit.—En! guid agam? "Lo! what shall I do!" We have preferred agam, with Wunderlich, to the common reading, ago.—Irrisa. "(Now) become a subject of mockery." Not for irridenda, as some maintain, but retaining its proper force.—Nomadum connubis. "An alliance with the Numidians," i. e., a matrimonial alliance with the monarch of the Numidiana. Meaning Iarbas.—Maritos. "As husbands," i. e., as a husband. Again referring to their king.

Atque ultime Teucrûm, &cc. "And obey the most degrading commands of the Trojans." A seugma operates in sequer, the verb signifying "to follow" when construed with classes, and "to obey" when joined with jusse.—Quinne auxilio, &c. "(Shall I), because it delights them to have been before this relieved by my aid, and (because) gratitude for what I formerly dial stands its ground in them well mindful of it !" Said ironically. With junct supply cos, and with locatos the infinitive case.

. 540-543. Quis me antem, &c. "But who, suppose that I have the inclination, will allow me (to do this), and will receive me, an object of aversion, in their proud barks?" We have read ratibusque, with Wagner, instead of the common ratibusve. The former is clearly required by the sense.—Fac sells. Supply me.—Sinst. Supply its facere, or sequi.

Nescis, hes ! perdits, &cc. "Ah, ruined one ! knowest thou not, nor perceivest thou yet the foul perjury of the race of Laomedon !" i. e., that characterizes the Trojans. Observe the force of the plural in *perjuria*. The allusion is to the false faith of Laomedon, one of the earlier kings of Troy, towards Neptune and Apollo, and, subsequently, towards Hercules. The whole race are here stigmatized for the same failing.

543-547. Quid tum, &c. "What, then, (supposing that they should even receive me), shall I alone accompany, in their hurried departure, the exulting mariners?" As regards the peculiar force of quid tum? consult Heindorff (ad Horat., Serm. ii., iii., 230).—Oventes. This appears to contain a double idea. Exulting not only at their departure, but at bearing away with them also the Queen of Carthage. Hence the degradation to herself implied in the term.

An inferm? &cc. "Or shall I be borne along (in company with them), surrounded by my Tyrians, and the whole body of my subjects? and those whom I with difficulty tore away from the Sidonian city, shall I again impel over the deep," &cc., i. e., or shall I follow the Trojans with all my people, in order to found a new

eelony along with them in other lands, and thus expose anew to the dangers of the sea and the violence of enemies those whom I brought hither with difficulty from the city of Tyre? — Sidomá. Either because Tyre was founded by Sidonians, or because "Sidonian" here is equivalent to "Phœnician." — Quin morere. "Die rather, as thou hast deserved, and remove thy sorrow with the sword." Quin, with the imperative, is used as a hortatory particle.

548-552. Tu, lacrymis evicts meis, &c. This accusing of a sister who so tenderly loved her shows, as Heyne well remarks, the intense anguish of her own bosom, a feeling that often leads us to be unjust towards these whom we ought to regard as most dear.—Tuprima furentem, &c. "Thou first with these woes dost burden me. transported with love." Compare line 32, segq.-Non licuit thalami, "It was not permitted me to pass the remainder of my days, dec. free from the suptial tie, without blame (of any kind), after the manner of some wild creature, nor to come in contact with cares such as these !" This is said with a sigh. The common text has a mark of interrogation after ourse, which mars the beauty of the passage .- More fere. A general allusion merely to a solitary life, far away from the haunts of men. Some commentators think that there is a reference here to the ounce (Lynz), of which animal Pliny says that, after the death of its mate, it lives in strict widowhood. This, however, is too far-fetched.

Non servata fides, &c. "The faith (once) plighted to the ashes of Sychzeus has not been kept (by me)." Many ancient and modern commentators make a great difficulty here with regard to the form Sychzeo. As, however, the noun Sychzeus has a termination common to many adjectives also, there is certainly no great impropriety in regarding Sychzeo as an adjective agreeing with cineri. At all events, Virgil here takes a much less liberty than Juvenal in his wrsi Numidz (iv., 99), or Ovid in his Numidas leoncs, (A. A., ii., 183).

553-559. Tantos illa suo, &c. "Such complaints did she cause so burst forth from her bosom. Æneas, meanwhile, in his tall ship, now resolved on departing, was enjoying repose," &c. La Cerda seeks to answer the objection of those who wonder why Æneas alept on this occasion, by making this sleep of the hero the result of the "rebus jam rite paratis." He forgets, however, the other view of the case, namely, how little it is to the credit of either the poet or his hero that the latter should, at this time, have been sleeping at all.—Vultu redcuntis codem. "Returning with the same aspect."—Omnia Mercurio similis, &c. "In all things like Mercury,

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both in voice, and complexion, and golden locks, and the graceful limbs of youth." Observe the Græcisms in omnia, voccm, colorem, &c., literally, "as to all things," "as to voice," "as to complexion," &c.—Colorem. This, and the decore membra, have a peculiar reference to Mercury, as the god of gymnastic exercises, depicting the raddy glow of health, and the free and graceful movements of limb, that are wont to result from gymnastic training.

560-564. Potes hoe sub casu, &c. "Canst thou prolong thy slumbers under these dangerous circumstances, and dost thou neither discern what perils then encompass thee! infatuated man!" We have given te circum stent, with Wagner, in place of the common circum stent te.—Dolos dirumque nefas. "Plots and horrid wickedness."—Vario astu. "Amid the ever-varying tide."

565-570. Dum pracipitare potestas. "While thou hast the power to precipitate thy flight." The full expression would be, "dum potestas est tibi pracipitare fugam." In prose, the genitive of the gerund, pracipitandi, would be employed. Jam mare, &c. "Soon wilt thou behold the sea disturbed by her ships."—Trabibus, "naval timbers," for the ships themselves that are formed from them.— Savasque collucere faces. While the Carthaginian galleys seek to intercept thy departure, the inhabitants of the city will pour down with lighted torches to destroy thy vessels on the shore.—Eia age, rumpe moras, &c. "Come, away! break through (all) delays; a woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing."—Se immiscuit. "He mingled himself with," i. e., he disappeared amid.

571-575. Subitis exterritus umbris. "Deeply terrified by the sudden gloom." The deity, on his appearance, as Valpy remarks, seems to have been represented as encompassed with brilliant light. (Compare line 358.) The sudden transition to darkness alarms and awakens Æneas.—Corripit. "He snatches."—Pracipites, vigilate, viri. "Awake, this instant, men." More literally, "in headlong haste."—Transtris. "On the rowing-benches."—Tortosque incidere funcs. "And to cut the twisted fastenings." Referring to the ropes that connected the vessels with the shore.

576-578. Stimulat. "Urges me to depart."—Sancte deorum. "O revered one of the gods." Imitated from Ennius, "Juno Saturnie, sancta dearum," and this last from the Homeric dia Order-Quisquis es. The heavenly visitant had assumed the form and appearance of Mercury, but Æneas could not tell for certain whether it was Mercury himself or some one else.—Paremus ovantes. "We obey with joy," i. e., by expediting our departure.—Placidusque juves, &cc. "And with kindly feelings aid us, and bring with thee propitious stars in the sky," i. e., stars, on the rising of which favouring breezes would blow, and prosperous navigation ensue.

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579-582. Ensem fulmineum. "His glearning sword," i. e., glearning suddenly on the view like the flash of the lightning. — Stricto ferro. "With the drawn steel."—Rapiuntque, ruuntque, &c. "They seize the cordage; they rush to their respective posts; they have left the shores; the surface of the sea lies hidden under their ships." Observe the beautiful use of the perfect in descruere, as indicating haste.

584-591. Novo lumine. "With early light."—E speculis. "From her palace-towers."—Albescere. "Begin to brighten." More literally, "begin to grow white."—Et aquatis classem, &c. "And the fleet proceeding on its way with balanced sails." The wind being exactly fair, the sails were equally distended on either side of the sail-yards. — Litoraque et vacuos, &c. "And perceived the shores and empty harbour without a rower." The expression vacuos sine remige is a species of pleonasm, of which Wagner cites several instances from both Greek and Latin writers. Compare the two following from Silius Italieus : "Vacuum sine corpore nomen" (x., 583), and "Vacuumque Jovem sine pube, sine armis" (xvi., 624).

Flaventesque abscisse comes. "And having rent her golden locks." Literally, "rent as to her yellow locks." Auburn, or, as they were poetically termed, golden locks, were most admired by the ancient Romans.—*Ibit kic, et nostris, &c.* "Shall this man be now departing, and, a mere stranger as he is, shall he have mocked the power of my realms !" *i. e.*, shall he go away in safety, after the contumelies he has heaped on me, the queen of these realms !

592-594. Non arma expedient? "Will not (some) get ready arms?" Heyne takes arma in this passage for instrumenta navalia; but Wunderlich, with more propriety, for instrumenta belli. We must supply alii with expedient, to correspond with alii in the subsequent clause. —Deripientque rates alii, &c. "And will (not) others tear my vessels from the dockyards?"—Ite, ferte citi flammas, &c. Observe the air of rapidity, well according with the impatience and excitement of Dido, which the omission of the copulative gives to this sentence.—Date vela, impellite remos. "Spread sails, ply oars."

595-599. Mentem mutat. "Disorders my reason." Literally, "changes my mind." She now regards the idea of pursuing them, which she had adopted but an instant before, as perfect insanity.— Nunc te facta impia tangunt? "Do the impious deeds (of the man) come home to thee (only) now? They ought then to have done so when thou didst resign (to him) thy sceptre." The common text has fate instead of facta, and the expression fate impia will then apply to Dido; but, as Wagner remarks, impiety is never ascribed to the fates, and the reading is therefore decidedly erroneous. The words facts impia, on the other hand, have reference to the wicked and unhallowed conduct of Æneas, which Dido now confesses ought to have been suspected by her when she gave the Trojan a share of her kingdom.

En deztra fidesque. "Behold the right hand and the faith (of him)." Supply ejus. More freely, "such is the plighted faith of him." Heyne puts a mark of exclamation after fidesque, but the proper place for it is after *Penates.—Subijse humeris.* "Bore on his shoulders." Literally, "went under with his shoulders."

600-606. Non potul abreptum, &c. "Could I not have seized and torn asunder and scattered his body over the waves!" Abreptum divellere to be rendered as equivalent to abripere et divellere.—Patriisque epulandum, &c. "And have served him up, to be banqueted upon, at his father's table." Alluding to the legends of either Thyestes or Tereus. Consult Index of Proper Names.

Verum anceps, &c. "But the fortune of the conflict had been doubtful!" *i. e.*, might have been doubtful.—Fuisset. "Let it have been so."—Quem metui moritura ? "Whom had I to fear, resolved to die !" *i. e.*, what had I to apprehend from the issue of such a conflict, when I had already made up my mind to die ? Observe in metui the pluperfect force which our idiom gives to the Latin aorist.— Foros. "Their hatches."—Extinxém. Contracted for exetinxissem. —Memet super ipsa dedissem. "My own self I would have cast into the flames upon them" With dedissem supply in ignes.

607-611. Flammis. "With thy beams."—Tuque harum interpres, &cc. "And thou, Juno, the author and witness of these my cares." Interpres here indicates one by whose intervention anything is efrected, and the term is applied to Juno as the goddess who presides over marriage, and by whose intervention the union of Æneas and Dido was brought about. In this sense, therefore, she is the author of all the sorrows resulting from those ill-starred nuptials, and, following out the same idea, she is conscious of, or the witness to, them all.

Nocturnisque Hecate, &c. "And thou, Hecate, (whose name is) howled through the cities, in the night season, where three ways meet." The worship of Hecate was conducted at night, in places where three roads met, in allusion to the "tris virginis or Diana" (line 511). These rites were accompanied with loud cries and howlings, by which the goddess was invoked to appear unto her votaries.

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Et Diræ ultrices, &co. "And ye avenging Faries, and ye gods of the dying Elissa." Heyne understands by these last the guardian deities of Dido, "genii Didonis." It is much better, however, to make the reference a general one, to all the gods who feel for Di do's wrongs and will avenge her fate.—Accipite hac, &c. "Hear these (my words), and direct towards my wrongs the well-merited aid of your divine power, and listen to my prayers." We have re ferred malis, with Wagner, to the sufferings and wrongs of Dido, and not, as Heyne does, to the Trojans. The words of Wagner are as follows: "Malis sc. meis advertite numen, i. e., respicite mala mea et proinde ulciscimini; meritum autem quia immerito his tam atrocibus malis obruor."

612-614. Si tangere portus, &cc. "If it be necessary that the unhallowed wretch gain his destined harbour, and arrive at the lands (of which he is in quest); and if so the decrees of Jove demand, if this limit (of his wanderings) remains unalterably fixed." Observe the peculiar force of the plural in portus, as indicating destiny.— Caput. Consult note on line 493.—Adnare. In the sense of pervenire. Compare line 538, book i., "Huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris." —Terminus. Heyne supplies fatorum et errorum. It is better to confine the ellipsis to the latter, as the former is implied in hæret.

615-620. At bello audacis populi, &c. "Yet harassed by war and the arms of a daring people; an exile from his territories," &c. The Rutulians, the subjects of Turnus, are here meant, and by "daring" is meant, in poetic phraseology, "warlike," "spirited." Observe the art with which Virgil here brings forward the most prominent events in the subsequent career of Æncas, as well as in the history of his descendants. It was a prevalent opinion among the ancients that the prayers of the dying were generally heard, and that their last words were prophetic. Thus, Virgil makes Dido imprecate upon Æneas a series of misfortunes which actually had their accomplishment in his own person or in his posterity. 1. He was harassed in war, on having reached Italy, by Turnus and the Rutalians, combined with the Latins. 2. He was compelled to abandon his son, and go into Etruria to solicit assistance (En., viii., 80). 3 He saw his friends cruelly slain in battle, especially the young Pallas. 4. He died before his time, after a reign of only three years, having been slain in battle with Mczentius, according to a national tradition mentioned by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (i., 64); and his body having been carried off by the waters of the Numicius, near which he fell, never received the rites of sepulture. 5. The Romans and Carthaginians were irreconcilable enemies to each other.

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6. Hannibal was Dido's avenger, who arose in later days to be the scourge of the Romans, and to carry fire and sword into Italy.

Nec cum se sub leges, &co. "Nor when he shall have submitted to the conditions of a disadvantageous peace," &c. Alluding to the peace finally concluded between Æneas and Latinus. This is called "*iniquâ*," because the Trojans lost by it their separate national existence and name, and became blended with the Latins as one common people. Compare line 823, book xii.—*Mediâque inhumatus* arcná. "And lie unburied in the midst of the sands," *i. e.*, amid the sands at the bottom of the stream. Servius gives various accounts of the manner of his death.

622-629. Stirpen et genus omne, &cc. "Pursue with constant hatred his stock, and all his future race, and present these offerings unto my ashes." In the latter part of this clause there is an allusion to the sacrifices wont to be offered up to the dead. In the present case, the most acceptable offering to Dido will be unquenchable hatred on the part of the Carthaginians towards the Romans.

Amor. "Amity." — Exoriare aliquis, &c. "Arise thou, some avenger, from my dust, who mayest pursue," &c. More literally, "mayest thou, some avenger, arise," &c. Observe the force and beauty of the second person. Arise thou, who, I see, amid the dim future, art destined to be my avenger, although who thou art to be I know not.—Ultor. The allusion, as we have already observed, is to Hannibal.—Quocumque dabunt, &c. "At whatever time (fit) strength shall lend itself (for the task)."—Litora litoribus, &c. "It is my (dying) imprecation that shores be hostile to shores, waves to waves, arms to arms." Literally, "I imprecate that shores be hostile," &c.

Pugnent ipsique nepotesque. "May both themselves and their descendants be at war." By ipsi are here meant the present generation of both Carthaginians and Trojans; by nepotes, their posterity to the remotest degree. Hence the meaning of the passage is simply this: "May the two nations be at war now and forever." The common text has pugnent ipsique nepotes, "may even their very descendants be at war," which amounts to almost the same thing, except that the hypermeter in nepotesque shows more agitation on the part of the speaker, and therefore accords better with the excited state of Dido's feelings.

630-633. Et partes enimum, &cc. "And kept rapidly turning her thoughts in every direction," i. e., towards every expedient.—Invisam abrumpere lucem. "To break off the hated light." More freely.

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BOOK FOURTH.

"to break off all connexion with the hated light of day."—Nanque summ, dcc. "For the dark ashes held her own in her former country." Heyne objects to this line as interpolated, and it is suspected also by Bryant and Schrader. An objection is raised to the use of summ for cjus, and another to the expression cinis habebat. It is also maintained that the subject is too unimportant to require mention. Wagner seeks to defend the line, but not with much success.

634-641. Annam,, huc siste sororem. "Bring hither my sis ter Anna." We have retained the old pointing, namely, a comma after Annam, and also nutrix, so as to connect miki with cara, which seems the more natural construction. Wakefield, however, removes both commas, and makes miki depend on siste, "bring hither for me," &cc.-Dic corpus groperet, &cc. "Bid her make haste to sprinkle her person with water from the running stream." More literally, "with water from the river." It was customary with the Greeks and Romans to purify their persons with running water before engaging in sacrifice. Consult note on line 719, book ii,

Monstrate piacule. "The explatory offerings that have been pointed out," i. e., by the Massylian priestess.—Tuque ipsa piâ, &c. The nurse, too, was to prepare herself for the sacrifice.—Jovi Stygio. "Unto Stygian Jove," i. e., Pluto, so called because he reigned supreme in the lower world, as Jupiter did in that above.—Que rite incepts paravi. "Which, daly begun, I have prepared (for him.)" —Dardanii rogum capitis. "The pile of the Trojan." Alkuding to the image of Æneas that was placed upon it.—Ille gradues studio, &c. "The other quickened her pace with all an aged female's eagerness." Wagner and others read anilem, agreeing with gradum, but this is much less graphic.

642-647. At trepida, &c. "But Dido, trembling with agitation, and maddened by her horrid design," i. e., by the idea of the horrid deed she was about to perpetrate.—Maculisque trementes, &c. "And her quivering cheeks suffused with spots."—Morte futurá. "At approaching death."—Interiora domus, &c. "Bursts through the inner entrances of the palace, and with a frantic air ascends the lofty pile." The pile, it will be remembered, was constructed in the inner part of the mansion. (Compare line 504.)—Recluditque. "And unsheaths."—Quasium. "Sought," i. e., procured, or bestowed. In line 507, it is called ensem relictum, where we must supply dono, of munere.

649-656. Paullum lacrymis, &c. "Having delayed for a moment amid tears and musing," i. e., in tearful musing.—Novissima verba. "(These) last words."—Dulces exuvia, &c. "Ye relics dear to me, while the fates and heaven permitted you to be so."—*Et guem* dederat, &c. "And I have finished the career which fortane had assigned me."—*Mca mania vidi.* "I have seen my own walls," *i. e.*, walls of my own raising.—*Ults virum.* "I have avenged my husband." Referring to Sychzeus.—*Panas inimics*, &c. "I have punished a hostile brother," *i. e.*, by depriving him of the treasure which he so wickedly coveted.

659-663. Os impressa toro. "Having pressed her face against the couch." More freely, "having buried her face in the couch." This was an act of despair and agonized feeling. We must by no means render the words in question, as some do, "having imprinted a kiss upon the couch."—Sic, sic. Some commentators suppose that Dido here stabs herself twice. This, however, appears to be at variance with *ferro collapsem* in line 663.—Et nestre secum, &cc. "And bear with him the omens of our death," i. e., and from my mournful end take a mournful omen for himself.

663-671. Ferro collapsam. "Fallen on the steel." — Sparsas. "Sprinkled with it." — It. "Ascends." — Concussam bacchatur, &cc. "Rumour revels wildly throughout the agitated city," i. e., wild rumours speed their way, &c. — Tecta fremunt. "The dwellings ring." — Ruat. "Were falling." — Flammagus furentes, &cc. "And the raging flames were rolling over both the house-tops of the inhabitants and over the temple-roofs of the gods."

672-676. Examinis. "Breathless with astonishment."—Fædans. "Disfiguring."—Pugnis "With her clinched hands."—Per medios. "Through the midst of the throng."—Morientem. "On her dying sister."—Hoc illud, germana, fuit, &c. "Was this it, O my own sister ? didst thou aim at deceiving (even) me ?" i. e., was this, then, thy design ? wast thou all the time trying to deceive me ?—Hoc rogus iste, &c. "Was it this which that funeral pile, was it this which those fires and altars were preparing for me ?"—Idem ambas ferro, &c. "The same pang, and the same hour, would have borne us both away by the aid of the sword."

680-687. His etiam struzi, &c. "Did I even with these hands raise (that pile), and with (this) voice invoke our country's gods, that I, cruel one, might be absent from thee when placed upon it thus !"—*Extinzti*. "Thou hast destroyed," by syncope for extinzisti — Patresque Sidonios. "And the Tyrian fathers," i. e., the nobles that form the senate of thy new city. The term patres is here used in accordance with Roman usage.—Date, vulnera, &c. "Give me it, I will wash her wounds with water." We have adopted here the punctuation of Wagner, which makes date govern aquam or lym plas understood. According to the old pointing, date subsers lymphis, soluam, an enallage was supposed to prevail, the words just given being put, it was said, for date, lymphas subscribes. This is harsh.

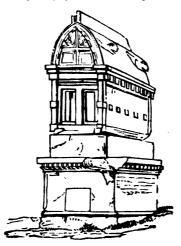
Et extremus si quis, &c. "And if any last breath still hovers around, I will catch it with my lips." Virgil is thought to be alluding bere to a ceremony practised by both Greeks and Romans. When the person was expiring, the nearest relative applied the mouth to his, and received his last breath.—Evecorat. "She ascended." Observe the rapidity of action indicated by the pluperfect.—Since forebet. "Kept cherishing in her bosom."—Alque siccabat. "And trying to stanch." Observe the force of the imperfect in denoting continued action.

688-692. Graves. "Heavy (in death)." — Infixum stridet, &cc. "The wound inflicted beneath her breast emits a bubbling noise," i. e., the blood gushes forth from the wound with a bubbling or gurgling sound.—Ter sees attollens, &cc. "Thrice raising herself, and having leaned on her elbow, she held herself up."—Alto quasivit, &cc. "Sought for the light of day in the lofty heavens, and groaned when it was found." Her eyes now swimming in death, and becoming enveloped in darkness, strive to take in once more the light of day, but with difficulty collect the rays of the sualight; the exertion is succeeded by a groan.

693-699. Longum dolorem. "Her prolonged suffering."—Qua luctantem, &cc. "To release the struggling spirit, and loosen the tie that bound it to the body." More literally, "and loosen the limbs bound unto it," i. e., to loosen the band uniting soul and body.— Fato. "By fate," i. e., by a natural death, at the end of the prescribed term of existence.—Merita nee morte. "Nor by a death that she deserved," i. e., as a punishment for some crime committed by her.—Ante diem. "Before her time." Before her appointed day. —Subilogue accensa furore. "And inflamed with sudden phrensy."

Nondum illi flavum, &cc. The ancients had an idea that no one could die until Proserpina, either in person or by Atropos her minister, had cut off a lock of hair from the head. This lock was regarded as a kind of first-fruits of consecration to Pluto; much in the same way as the hair, which they used to crop from the head of the victim before sacrifice, was reckoned the first offering to the god.—Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco. "And consigned her person to Stygian Pluto."

700-705. Ergo Iris croccis, &c. "Therefore the dewy Iris, on ber saffron pinions, drawing through the heavens a thousand various hues from the opposite sun, flies down," &c.—Hunc ego jussa, &c. "This lock I, being ordered so to do, bear away sacred to Pluto." —Iste corpore. "From that frame of thine." Observe the peculiar force of iste here, as the pronoun of the second person.—Omnis et una, &cc. "And, at the same time, all the vital heat passed away, and her life departed into the winds," i. c., she breathed forth her life, and that life passed away into air. This is a much simpler mode of explanation than to find here, with some, a reference to the doctrine of the "snime mundi," or, with others, an allusion to the belief that the vital principle, after death, mingled with the elements.





BOOK FIFTH.

1-2. Interea medium, &c. "Meanwhile, Eneas, in direct course (for Italy), was now fairly on his route with the fleet." Servius correctly explains interea as follows: Eneas set sail at early dawn, and during the whole day, while Dido's mournful fate is being consummated, he makes but little progress with his fleet, on account of light winds. As evening comes on, he is still in sight of Carthage, and sees the walls and buildings of the city lighted up in the distance by the flames of the funeral pile of Dido, it being customary with the ancients to burn the bodies of the dead at night, and gather their remains on the ensuing morning.

Medium tenebat iter. The expression medium iter does not mean here, as Heyne thinks, "the deep," mare altum; neither does it imply, as others suppose, that one half of the route was already accomplished, for how, in that event, could they still be in sight of Carthage! But it means that Æneas was now fairly on his way, just as the term medius is used on other occasions, when we speak of one who is fully engaged with anything, or who is in the midst of an affair.

Certus. This is commonly rendered, "resolved on his voyage," but as such an expression refers to intent or design, it becomes extremely awkward when applied to one who has now carried his design fully into execution. Wagner, therefore, regards the usage of certus here as similar to that in such expressions as certa hasta, certa sagitta, i. e., ad certum locum tendens; and hence certus, on the present occasion, is, to use his own language, "recto, non erratico itinere cursum intendens."

3-7. Maxia respiciens. "Looking back from time to time at the walls."—Collucent. "Glare."—Duri magno sed amore, &c. "But the cruel sorrows (that arise) when deep affection is outraged, and the conviction of what a frantic woman can do (in such a case), lead the minds of the Trojans through a mournful foreboding (of the truth.)" With duri dolores we may (although this is by no means necessary) supply qui surgere or esse solent, the words amore polluto being in the ablative absolute.—Notumque. The participle in the neuter is here put for the subject. Compare Lucan (i., init.): "Bel-

la populum actes certatum signa canimus." So, also, Tacitus (Hist., ii., 82): "Sufficere adversus Vitellium videbatur Vespasiani nomen et nikil arduum fatis."

8-11. Ut pelagus tenuere rates, &cc. These same lines, with s slight change, have already occurred in the third book (192-195).— The use here of pelagus ("the main") proves our explanation of medium iter to be correct.

12-15. Puppi ab altá. "From the lofty stern."—Palimerus. Supply exclamat.—Quianam tanti, &c. "Why have such threatening storm-clouds begirt the sky?"—Colligere arms jubet, &c. "He orders them to reef the sails, and ply the sturdy oars." Arms properly means all sorts of naval implements, such as sails, ropes, oars, &c. Here, however, it is restricted to the first of these. A similar usage occurs in the case of $\delta \pi \lambda a$ with Homer.

16-20. Obliquely to the wind." He directs the bow of the vessel to a point nearer that from which the wind blows. In other words, he lies nearer to the wind by tacking. — Magnenime Ence, dc. "Brave Æneas, not even if Jupiter, as the adviser (of the step), give me a pledge (of its accomplishment), can I hope to reach Italy with such a sky as this," i. e., in such weather. — Transverse fremant. "Roar across our path." Literally, "roar transversely." The neuter plural of the adjective is here used adverbially, according to the Greek idiom. — Et vespere ad atro consurgunt. "And arise in all their energy from the darkened west." Observe the force of son in composition. — Atque in nuber cogitur aër. "And the air is being gathered into a cloud."

21-22. Nec nos obniti, &c. "We are neither able to make headway, nor even to withstand the storm." Obniti contra refers to their onward course; tendere tantum, to their holding their own, and not being driven back. Servins supplies the ellipsis in the latter phrase as follows: tendere tantum quantum adversa tempestas valet.

23-25. Nec litera longe, &c. Construe and supply as follows: Nec reor fida fraterna litera Erycis, Sicanosque portus longe (abease). The shores are called fids on account of Acestes, who is mentioned presently after; and fraterna, on account of Eryx, son of Venus, and, consequently, half-brother of Æneas, who founded the town of Eryx. —Portusque Sicanos. "And the Sicanian harbours." This is to be taken in a strict sense. The Sicani, after having occupied the eastern parts of Sicily, were driven by the Siculi into the western parts 1

ot the island, where Eryx stood. — Si modo rite memor, &cc. "If only, recollecting aright, I retrace (in thought) the stars (before) observed," *i. e.*, observed by me before the storm arose. With remetior supply animo. It is the same as in animum revoco, "I recall to mind."

26-34. Equidem sic poscere, &cc. "Long since, indeed, have I plainly perceived that the winds so required, and that thou art to no purpose striving against them." Jamdudum, when joined with a present (cerno), gives it the force of a perfect in our idiom.—Flecte viam velis. "Bend thy course (thither) with the sails," i. e., veer the ship around, change the position of the sails, and make for Sicily.—An sit mihi gratior ulla, &cc. "Can any land be more acceptable unto me! or (can there be any) whither I would rather wish to bring my weary ships, than that which," &c.

Quove. The full form would be ullare sit tellus quo.—Et patris Auchisæ, &cc. Anchises died at Drepanum, and was buried on Mount Eryx. (Compare line 707, book iii.)—Portus. Referring to the harbour of Drepanum.—Fertur cita gurgite classis. "The fleet is borne rapidly along over the boiling deep." Cita, the adjective, is here taken adverbially.—Et tandem læti, &cc. "And at length, with joy, they are turned towards the well-known strand," i. e., they turn their prows towards.—Notæ. Because they had been at Drepanum before.

35-38. At, procul excelso, &cc. "But Acestes, having in the distance, from the lofty summit of a mountain, beheld with wonder their arrival, and the friendly ships, (now) runs to meet them, all rough to the view with javelins and the skin of a Libyan she-bear," *i. e.*, in a hunter's garb.—Montis. Mount Eryx is meant.—Adventum sociasque rates. More freely, by hendiadys, "the arrival of the friendly ships."—Horridus in jaculis, &cc. Heyne doubts whether in jaculis is to be connected with horridus; but this construction is successfully defended by Wagner, who cites "leves in hastis," from Ennius, and "metuendus in hastá," from Statius (Theb., iv., 221). The same redundant use of the preposition occurs even in prose writers. (Consult Beier, ad Cic., Off., i., 9, 22.) We have, therefore, -removed the comma after horridus, which appears in Heyne's edition.

Troia, Crimiso, &c. "Whom, conceived from the river Crimisus, a Trojan mother brought forth," *i e.*, his mother was a Trojan, his father the god of the stream. Consult Index of Proper Names.

39-41. Veterum parentum. "Of his ancient sires," i. e., of his parentage on the mother's side, and his Trojan origin.—Gratatur reduces. "Congratulates them on their return." Literally, "con-

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gratulates them returned."—Et gază latus, &c. "And joyfully entertains them from his rural riches, and relieves them, wearied, with his friendly aid."

42-48. Postera cum clara dies. "When the next day, dawning brightly."—Primo oriente. "At its first rising." More literally, "with the first rising sun." Supply sole.—Tumuli ex aggere. "From the summit of a rising ground." A poetic expression for ex tumulo.

Genus alto a sanguine, &c. "A race spring from the exalted blood of the gods." Dardanus, the founder of the Trojan line, was the son of Jove. (Compare line 167, hook iii.)—Annuus exactis, &c. "The annual revolution is completed, the months (composing it) having been gone through, from the time that we," &c.—Mastasque sacravimus aras. "And consecrated mournful altars (to him)," i. c., offered up to him solemn funeral rites.

49-50. Dies. The anniversary of his father's death.—Nisi failor. We have adopted this reading with Wagner, on the authority of some of the better class of manuscripts. The strict distinction between ni and nisi is this: ni affirms; nisi, on the other hand, denies, or else expresses doubt. Ni fallor would imply that it is very possible Æneas may be mistaken in what he says, which certainly is not the meaning intended to be conveyed.—Quem semper accrbum, &cc. "Which I will always esteem one of bitter anguish; always one deserving of being honoured; so, ye gods, have ye willed it."

51-54. Hunc ego, &c. "If I were passing this day, an exile, among the Gætulian quicksands, or were overtaken by it on the Grecian sea, or in the city of Mycenæ, still would I perform my annual vows," &c. We have removed the comma after ego, with Burmann and Jahn, so as to make hunc depend on agerem. Heyne, however, retains the stop after ego, regarding this clause as an anacoluthon, while he makes agerem equivalent to essem. This, however, appears forced.

Gatulis. This epithet is not to be taken in its strict sense, since the Gætuli lay to the southwest of the Syrtes, at some distance inland, but merely as equivalent to Africis.—Deprensus. Supply essen ab co.—Mycena. Genitive singular of Mycena. The expressions Argolico mari, and urbe Mycena, are the same as "in the midst of the foe."—Strueremque suis, &c. "And I would pile up the altars with appropriate offerings."

55-60. Nunc ultro. The idea intended to be conveyed is this: How much more should we now celebrate the day, when we are here of our own accord, &c.—Haud equidem sine, &c. "Not, indeed, I imagine, without the concurrence, without the sacred influence of the gods."—*Et lætum cuncti.* "And let us all render willing honours (to his shade)," *i. e.*, with willing feelings let us all render honours to his memory.—*Poscamus ventos*, &c. "Let us ask him (in prayer) for favouring winds, and that it be his good pleasure that I, when my city is founded, annually offer these sacred rites in temples dedicated unto him." Æneas here declares his intention of celebrating an annual festival in honour of the now deified Anchises, whenever his new city shall be built.

61-63. Bina boum, &c. "Accestes, sprung from Troy, gives unto you two head of oxen in number for each of the ships." Observe the force of the distributive bina.—Adhibete. "Invite." There is no reference here, as Turnebus and others think, to a ceremony resembling the Roman Lectisternium, but merely to a funeral banquet, in which libations were to be made to the Trojan and Sicilian penates.

64-70. Si. "When." Used here in the sense of cum.—Extulerit. "Shall have brought forth," i. e., shall usher in. The ninth day is here mentioned, in conformity with established custom. The funeral rites of the Romans were celebrated on the ninth day. Hence they were termed novendiale sacrum.—Radiusque retexerit orbem. "And shall have laid open the world to view with its beams."—Prima. "First in order." Equivalent here to primum.—Ponsm. "I will

appoint."—Quique pedum cursu valet, &cc. "And let him who prevails in the race of feet, and him who is boldly confident in his strength, or who moves along superior with the javelin or light arrows, or who ventures to engage in the conflict with the cestus of raw hide, be present al." We have placed a comma after cestu, as required by the sense. Some editions have a colon, others a semicolon.—Palma. Equivalent to sictoria.

Crudo cestu. The cestus was used by boxers from the earliest times. It consisted of thongs of raw ox-hide, or of leather, tied round the hands of pugilists, in order to render their blows more powerful. Sometimes these bands were tied round the arms as high as the elbow, as is shown in the annexed statue of a boxer, the original of which is in the Louvre at Paris. The cestus used in later times, in the public



BOOK FIFTH.

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games, was a most formidable weapon. It was frequently covered with knobs and nails, and loaded with lead and iron. (Compare line 405.) Figures with the cestus frequently occur on ancient remains. They appear to have been of various forms, as appears from the following specimens taken from ancient monuments.



Ore fasete omnes. "Do ye all preserve a religious attention," i. e., be watchful over your lips, that you pronounce no words of bad omen, whereby you may, though unintentionally, mar the effect of the sacred ceremonies. Literally, "do ye all favour me with your lips." All profane or ill-omened expressions were forbidden, and religious attention commanded by this formulary, which seems to have preceded the celebration of games or sacrifices.—Ramis. Put for coronis.

72-78. Materna myrto. "With his mother's myrtle." The myrtle was sacred to Venus.-Helymus. Consult Index of Proper. Names.- Ævi maturus. "Ripe in years," i. c., in advanced years. -Sequitur. "Follow," i. e., imitate.-Ad tumulum. "To the tomb," i. e., to the mound of earth that covered the remains of Anchises .-Hic duo rite mero, &c. "Here, making a libation in due form, he pours on the ground two cups of pure wine." The carchesium was a beaker, or drinking-cup, which was used by the Greeks in very early times. It was slightly contracted in the middle, and its two handles extended from the top to the bottom. It was much employed in libations of wine, milk, blood, and honey. The annexed woodcut represents a magnificent carchesium, which was presented by Charles the Simple to the Abbey of St. Denys. It was cut cat of a single agate, and was richly engraved with representations of Bacchanaliaa subjects. It held considerably more than a pint, and its handles were so large as easily to admit a man's hand.-Sanguine sacro. Alluding to the blood of victims.

79-83. Purpureos flores. "Dark-hued flowers." The allusion • appears to be to violets and other flowers of dark or sable hue, as suiting a functeal ceremony.—Iterum salvete, recepti, &cc. "Again



hail, ye ashes, rescued (by me) in vain; hail, both thou soul and shade of my father." Servius thinks, observes Valpy, that this address to the ashes of Anchises is intended as if to Anchises himself. The expression *recepti nequicquam cincres* refers to the circumstance of Æneas having rescued his father from the destruction of Troy, but that father's not having been permitted by the Fates to arrive in Italy.—*Animaque umbraque paterna*. The plural for the singular. According to one of the old scholiasts, the *anima*, or soul, ascends to the skies, the *umbra*, or shade, goes to the world of spirits.

Non licuit fines Italos, &c. "It was not allowed me to seek with thee the Italian territories, and the fated lands, nor the Ausonian Tiber, whatever (stream) it is," *i. e.*, in whatever quarter of that land it may flow.—Fatalia. Destined by the fates to be ours.

84-86. Adytis ab imis. "From the bottom of the shrine." The tomb of Anchises is here called "a shrine," in allusion to its saered character, and the high honours to which, as a species of inferior deity, its occupant is now entitled.—Septum gyros, septena volumina traxit. "Drew along with it seven circles, seven folds," i. e., seven circles folded or entwined together. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Septem gyros in se replicatos." Septena here loses its distributive force. — Placide. "Gently."—Per aras. "Amid the altars." No mention has been made before this of any altars; it was customary, however, to erect them in such funereal ceremonies as the present.

87-89. Carulca cui terga nota, &c. "Its back azure marks (diversified), while a spotted brightness kindled up its (every) scale with gold." With nota we may supply pingebant, or some equivalent verb, from incendebat, that follows.—Maculosus fulgor. Equivalent to macula fulgentes. Heyne refers here to Milton (P. L., ix., 501). "With burnish'd neck of verdant gold."—Jacit. "Sends forth." Compare line 700, book iv.

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90-93. Ille, agmins longo, &c. "It, at length, creeping with its long train amid the bowls and polished cups." Setpens is here a participle, not a noun.—Pateras. Consult note on line 729, book i. — Libavitque dapes, &c. "Both slightly tasted the viands, and harmless retired again (from view) at the bottom of the tomb, and left the altars on which it had fed."—Libavit. Consult note on line -256, book i.—Dapes. The viands forming the funeral banquet or offerings.— Successit. More literally, "went in."—Altaria. The dishes (dapes) on the altars.

94-99. Inceptos genitori honores. "The sacrifices begun in honour of his sire." Literally, "for his sire." — Incertus, Geniumne loci, &c. "Uncertain whether to think that it is the tutelary deity of the spot, or an attendant of his parent." The ancients believed that there were genii appointed, some the protectors of cities and countries, others the guardians of particular spots, &c. — Fanulum. The apotheosis of Anchises is now supposed to be complete: he has an attendant assigned him, as some other divinities have. Such, at least, is the remark of Servius, who adds, "Singula enim numina habent inferiores potestates ministras, ut Venus Adonim, Diana Virbium."—Quinas. Poetic for quinque, without any distributive force. Compare septena, line 85. — Nigrantes terga. "Of sable backs." More literally, "sable as to their backs."—Animamque vocabat, &c. "And invoked the soul of the great Anchises, and his manes released from Acheron," i. e., released to be present at the funeral rites.

100-103. Qua cuique est copia. "With what means each possesses." The full form of expression is as follows: Eá copiá qua copia est cuique. "With that abundance which abundance is to each." -Juvencos. These had been supplied by Acestes, as mentioned above. (lines 61, 62).—Aēna. "The brazen caldrons." Compare lines 216, 217, book i.—Et viscers torrent. "And roast the flesh." Compare line 211, book i.

104-107. Aderat. "Was come."—Phaëthontis equi. "The horses of the Sun." The sun is here called Phaëthon in imitation of the Homeric expression, $\hbar t \lambda \iota o \phi a t \partial \omega v$, "the resplendent sun." Hence Phaëthon properly means, "the resplendent one." Virgil here, as Guenther remarks, blends together a poetic myth and a physical appearance. For Aurora is not fabled by the poets to be conveyed in the same chariot with Phæbus, and yet, since the sun is near his rising, and diffuses the very splendour which is designated by the term Aurors, the latter is said to come with, or to be borne in the same chariot as, the sun.

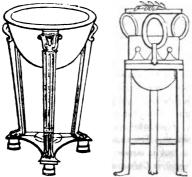
Jam vehebant. "Were now ushering in." - Finitimos excient.

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"Had called forth (from their homes) the neighbouring inhabitants."

109-113. Circoque in medio. "And in the middle of the ring." The surrounding crowd of spectators is here meant. Compare the remark of Heyne: "Circum nove dizit pro consessu, corond. Est Gracorum dyów, de loco dictus, et de turba spectantium."—Sacri tripodes. Either such as had been, or were intended to be, used in sacrifices. When tripods are said to have been given in a present, or as prizes, vases or large bowls supported on three feet are to be understood. All the most ancient representations of the sacred tripod exhibit it of the same general shape, together with three rings at the top to serve as handles. The following cut represents two tripods : the right-hand one shows the appearance of the oracular tripod at Delphi, having a flat round plate called $\delta\lambda\mu\sigma_c$, on which the Pythia seated herself to give responses, and on which at other times lay a wreath of bay.



Et palmæ pretium victoribus. "And branches of palm, a reward for the conquerors." A branch of palm was the ordinary prize of every conqueror at the games, being given in addition to the appropriate crown. According to the common explanation, the palm is the emblem of victory, because it is not crushed or borne down by any weight, but still maintains its growth, and rises superior to oppression.—Ostro perfusæ vestes. "Garments richly dyed with purple."—Argenti aurique talenta. "Two talents, the one of silver, the other of gold." The allusion here is to weight, not to coined money, Virgil following in this the customs of an earlier age.—Et tuba commissos, &cc. "And the trumpet, from the middle of a rising ground, gives the signal that the games are begun." Virgil, in speaking of the trumpet here, indulges in an anachronism. It was not known in Homeric times. (Consult note on line 313, book ii.)

114-115. Prima pares, &cc. The order of construction is as follows: "Quatuor carina, pares, delecta ex omni classe, insunt prima certamina gravibus remis." — Pares. "Equally matched in point of speed." Heyne says, equal both in size and goodness (magnitudins et bonitate); but in this he is evidently wrong, for, as appears from line 118, seqq., the sizes of the vessels differed materially. The smaller vessels required fewer rowers, the larger ones a greater number (the Chimæra, for example, had-three tiers of oars); and in order, therefore, to make them "pares," a due proportion of rowers was to be assigned unto each.—Gravibus remis. "With powerful oars." Gravibus is equivalent here to validis.

116-117. Velocem Mnestheus, &c. "Mnestheus impels the swift" Pristis with a vigorous band of rowers." More freely, "by the aid of an active band," &c.-Remige. The singular for the plural.-Pristin. The ships are named from the images or carved work decorating their prows, or, as we would say, from their figure-heads. In the present case the effigy of a Pristis, or sea-monster, gives name to the vessel of Mnestheus. Compare note on line 166, book x. - Mox Italus Mnestheus, &cc. "In after days, the Italian Mnestheus, from which name (descends) the house of Memmius," i. e., of the Memmii. Virgil, in order to pay court to the noble families of the day, traces their origin to a Trojan source; but the etymologies by which this is sought to be established are absurd and farfetched enough. Thus, for example, Mnestheus is made to come from µvnobebc, "one who remembers," and therefore the Memmii are derived from this Trojan leader, because their family name contains the same root as memor, "mindful !"

118-120. Ingentem Chimaram. "The huge Chimæra." The figure-head of this vessel was an effigy of the fabulous monster Chimæra, whence the name of the ship. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Ingenti mole. "Of stupendous size." This refers to the height of the vessel out of the water, whereas ingentem, at the commencement of the line, has reference generally to the bulk and dimensions of the ship. There is nothing objectionable, therefore, in this repetition of the term.—Urbis opus. "A floating city." More hterally, "a city-work." Compare the explanation of Servius: "Ita magna, ut urbem putares."

Triplici versu. "With a triple tier." This applies, as Ruzeus remarks, to the rows of oars, reckoning horizontally from stem to stern.—Terno ordine. "In triple order." This applies to the oars taken vertically; not, indeed, one immediately above the other, but rising obliquely. We have here another anachronism on the part of the poet. Triremes, or vessels with three banks of oars, were not known in the heroic times, but were invented by the Corinthiaus at a period long subsequent, as we are informed by Thucydides (i., 13). The Geganian family claimed descent from Gyas, the only one of the four commanders to whom Virgil does not assign Roman descendants.

121-123. Domus Sergia. "The Sergian house."—Centauro magud. "In the large Centaur." Centaurus here, as being the name of a ship, is in the feminine gender, navis being feminine. Grammatians term this syncsis; but there is no necessity whatever of our understanding navi, as some editors do. — Genus unde tibi. "Whence thy origin for thee." More freely, "from whom springs thy race."

1.44-128. Contra. "Facing." — Quod tumidis submersum, &c. "Which at times is submerged and beaten by the swollen waves, when the wintry northwestern blasts hide the stars from view," i. e., cover the skies with storm-clouds, and thus conceal the stars. The reference here is to stormy weather generally, not merely to the winter scason.—Olim. Equivalent here to interdum. Compare the explanation of Servius : "Tunc fere cum cori nubibus abscondunt et obrunnt sidera."—Cori. Written also Cauri. Compare the remark of Servius : "Currum pro corum, sicut saurez pro sorez, caulis pro colis" (ad Georg., iii., 278). The wind Caurus corresponds to the 'Apyte one of the Greeks.

Tranquillo silet. "In calm weather it is still," i. e., it resounds with ns dashing of the billows. Supply tempore, or pelago, after tranquilo. The former, however, is preferable.—Immotâque attollitar unda, &c. "And a broad, plain-like surface is raised above the motionkes water, and (forms) a most pleasing resting-place for the basking cormovants." Literally, "a plain is raised amid the motionless water."—Mergis. Literally, "for the plungers," or "divers." The bird here meant is a species of seafowl, that gets its pame from diving for its prey.

129-131. Viridem frondenti, &c. "A verdant goal of leafy holmoak." Winter had now arrived, as Holdsworth remarks, but this is a bough or evergreen oak, in Italy still named Ilce.—Pater. To be joined in construction with Encas.—Reverti. "To turn back."— Et longos ubi, &cc. "And where to take a long circuit." They had to return by passing around it.

132-185. Tum loca sorte legunt. "Then they choose their places

by lot." They were to be all in a line, but the best place would be that which would bring the vessel in her course nearest to the island, and thus enable her to lose the least ground in doubling around the goal. The other places would rank in proportion.—*Duc*tores. The commanders, not the pilots.—*Populei fronde*. Serviss says they wore crowns of poplar on this occasion, because the games were funeral ones, and because Hercules brought the poplar with him from the lower world. Not so. They wore crowns of poplar to propitate Hercules, the god of strength, to whom the poplar was sacred.—*Nudatosque humeros*, &c. "And they shine (to the view), having their naked shoulders profusely anointed with oil."

136-138. Considunt. "They sit down side by side."-Intentague brachia remis. "And their arms are stretched to the cars."-Intentague ti. "Intently." Some object to intents being followed so soon after by intenti. The poet, however, purposely sacrifices elegance to propriety of expression. His object is to show that the rowers were equally intent in body and in mind.--Excultantia cords, &c. "Palpitating fear causes their throbbing hearts to beave, and along with it the eager desire of praise."-Haurit. This verb beautifully describes their heavy breathing, exhausting, as it were, the air from the lungs.

139-143. Clara. "The clear-toned." Observe the rapid movement of the dactylic rhythm in this, and more particularly in the succeeding line, admirably adapting the sound to the sense.—Finibus omnes, &c. "They all, there is no delay, shot forth from their (allotted) places." These "places" were the "loca" mentioned in line 132.—Adductis versa lacertis. "Upturned by their contracted arms." Literally, "by their arms being brought back," i. e., towards the breast, after a vigorous pull at the oar.—Pariter. "In equal time."—Convulsum remis, &c. "Convulsed by the oars and tridentbeaks." Representations of ancient beaks, explanatory of this epithet, will be found on page 293 of this volume.

144-147. Non tam pracipites, &cc. "Not with such headlong speed do the chariots, in the contest of the two-horsed cars, hasten over the plain, and, pouring forth, rush from the starting-place, nor do the charioteers so shake the waving reins over the started yoke bearing coursers, and, bending forward, hang upon the lash." Everything here is beautifully graphic: pracipites ... campum corripuses, ... ruunt effusi, ... undantia lora, and proni in verbera pendent.

Corriguere. The aorist, implying what is accustomed to be done, and therefore rendered as a present.—Concussore. An aorist like-

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wise.—Undantia. A beautifully descriptive term, used in place of *ef*fuse.—Jugis. For equis jugalibus. The yokes are here put for the horses yoked.

148-150. Plausu fremituque, &c. "With the applause and shouts of men, and the eager acclamations of those who favoured (the respective leaders)," i. e., the acclamations of their respective partisans. — Consonat. "Rings again." Stronger than resonat. — Vocemque incluss, &c. "And the shores, shut in (by woody heights), roll along the cry." The shores were high and sloping downward, and were covered with woods. Hence the expressions nemus and incluss in the text.—Pulsati colles, &c. "The hills, struck by the loud noise, re-echo."

151-153. Effugit. "Shoots forth." Literally, "escapes."—Primusque elabitur, &c. "And glides away first over the waters, amid the bustle and shouting."—Deinde. "Next in order."—Melior remis, &c. "Superior in his rowers, but his ship, slow from its weight, keeps him back." Literally, "better in oars."—Pinus. Put for navis. The naval timber for the vessel itself.

154-168. Equo discrimins. "At an equal distance," i. e., from the leading ships. Equivalent, in fact, to "in eddem lined," "on a line."—Locum tendunt, &c. "Strive (each) to gain the foremost place," i. e., to pass her immediate competitor.—Habet. "Has it," i. e., the foremost place, or locum priorem.—Victam. "(Her) vanquished." More freely, "her vanquished opponent."—Junctisque frontibus. "And with their prows in a line."—Et longe sulcant, &c. "And furrow the bring waters far in the distance with the keel." We have given longe, the reading of one of the manuscripts, in place of longd, which appears in all the editions. The expression longd carind appears objectionable, on account of the unnecessary appendage of the epithet longd. On the other hand, longe is graphic and spirited, and points to the long wake which the rapidly-impelled vessel makes in the waters.

159-164. Metamque tenebant. "And were reaching the goal." They were to pass round the goal and return. Compare line 131.— Cum princeps medioque, &cc. "When Gyas, foremost, and (thus far) victor in the midst of the boiling deep."—Gurgite. Descriptive of the sea upturned and foaming beneath the oars.—Quo tantum mihi, &cc. "Whither art thou going, pray, so far to the right!" Mihi is, here what grammarians call the datious ethicus, and is almost, if not entirely, ornamental.—Dexter. The goal, as they passed around it, would be on the left. The object, therefore, would be to keep as close to it as possible, and thus save distance. The pilot Menœtea, therefore, lost ground by keeping too far to the right.

Huc dirige gressum. "Direct your course hither." There is considerable doubt about the true reading here. Gressum is a very unusual word to employ instead of cursum, when speaking of a ship; and, besides, Asinius Pollio, the contemporary of Virgil, blamed Sallust, às Aulus Gellius informs us, for using transgressus in a similar way.—Litus ama, &cc. "Keep close to the shore, and let the oarblade graze the rocks on the left." By litus is here meant the rock. —Stringat sine, i. e., sine ut stringat.—Palmula. This is properly the broad part at the extremity of the oar, having some resemblance to the palm of a man's hand when opened, widening and becoming flat like it.—Altum. "The main," i. e., the sea to the right. Let others make a wider circuit to the right.

165-168. Pelagi ad undas. The obstinate pilot persists in making a wide circuit around the goal, and thus losses ground by his excessive caution.—Quo diversus abis, &c. "'Whither art thou departing, turned away (from the true course)! Once more make for the rocks, Menœtes, 'Gyas again called out with a loud voice." We have adopted here what seems the most natural punctuation and rendering of this passage. Some place a colon after *iterum*, and supply *clamabat*, or an equivalent verb. — Instantem tergo, &c. "Pressing on his rear, and holding his course nearer in." More literally, "holding the places nearer (to the shore)," *i. e., loca propiora litori*. This gave him, of course, a decided advantage.

170-171. Radit iter lævum interior. "Runs grazing along the lefthand path, farther in," i. e., on the inside, between the ship of Gyas and the rocky shore, and grazing the latter with his oars.—Subitusque priorem, &c. "And on a sudden passes by him who had been foremost," i. e., passes by the ship of Gyas, which had lost ground by bending around too far to the right.—Et metis tenet, &c. "And the goal being left behind, now holds the safe (and open) sea." Cloanthus doubles the rocky isle where the meta was placed, and now holds possession of the open sea on his return to the startingplace.

172-177. Tum vero exareit, &c. "Then, indeed, did fierce indignation blaze up in the inmost soul of the warrior." Literally, "in his bones unto the youth." The meaning appears to be, that his whole frame shook with indignation. Dolor properly implies here a mingled emotion of grief and anger.—Segnem Menæten. "The slow Menœtes," i. e., slow from excess of caution.—Decorieque sui. "Of both his own dignity," i. e., as commander. Compare the remark

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of Servius : "Inhonestum emm est irasci, duci presertim."-Sociumque salutis. Their safety would be endangered by the loss of the pilot.

Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, &c. "He himself succeeds, as pilot, to the helm; he himself as director of the vessel's course; and encourages the men, and turns the tiller towards the shores." The terms rector and magister are nearly synonymous here, but are purposely thus employed, in order to express, along with the double ipse, the impetuous movements of the excited Gyas.

173-182. At gravis at fundo, &cc. "But when Menœtes was with difficulty at length given back from the bottom, heavy in his movements from being now advanced in years, and having his wet attire floating around him." The expression madida fluens in veste (literally, "floating in wet attire") is equivalent, in fact, to cui madida vestis fluebat.—Summe petit scopuli. "He climbs to the top of the cliff."

Et labentem. "Both when falling."—Et rident. "And now again they laugh at him." Heyne objects to the use of rident immediate ly after risere, and thinks that line 183 ought to have been struck out by Tucca when revising the poem. Weichert and Ruhkopf, however, successfully defend it. The Trojans had previously laugh ed at Menœtes when falling, and now again they laugh at him when vomiting up the salt water.

183-187. Hic. "Hereupon."-Extremis duobus. "Unto the two Lindmost."-Mnesthei. The Greek dative. Mvno8eúc, genit. Mvnoθέως, dative Munobei, contracted Munobei.-Gyan superare morantem. "Of passing by the lagging Gyas." In prose, the genitive of the gerund (superandi) would be employed .- Capit ante locum. "First seizes the space," i. e., gets nearer the rock, and of course has less space to run in doubling it.-Tota pracunte carina. "By the whole length of his ship." Literally, "by the whole ship going before."-Parte prior, &c. "He was foremost by a part only (of his vessel); the rival Pristis presses on part with her beak." Heyne reads partim, but this appears objectionable. Partim was undoubtedly the "old form of partem; but it soon passed into an adverbial signification (Aul. Gell., x., 13). In the golden age of Latin literature it appears to have been generally used for pars, and employed with plurals, thus : " partim illorum (or ex illis) ejusmodi sunt." Partem, therefore, is to be preferred here without hesitation.

189-193. Insurgite remis. Consult note on line 560, book iii.— Hectorei socii. "My Hectorean companions." Equivalent, simply, to Trojani.—Troja sorte supremá. "Amid the last fortune of Troy," s. c., on the downfall of Troy. — Promite. "Display." Literally,

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"draw forth," call forth into action.—Animos. "That spirit," i. e., that undaunted energy.—Quibus usi. "Which you employed." Supply cotis.—Malcæque sequacibus undis. "And amid the pursuing billows of Malca," i. e., of the Malean promontory, the southeasternmost extremity of Laconia. The sea here is more than usually rough and swelling, and wave follows or pushes on wave in quick succession; hence the epithet sequacibus in the text. Compare the Greek $\pi a \lambda i b \delta i o c$.

194-200. Non jam prima, &c. "I, Mnestheus, seek not now for the first place." Observe the felicitous art of the poet, by which the name *Mnestheus* is put in that part of the line which is the feeblest portion of an hexameter, and where the voice always requires strengthening in some way or other, in order to show that the wishes of Mnestheus are comparatively humble in their nature, for he aspires not to the first place.—*Quamquam O* ! &c. "Although, oh that !—but let those conquer," &c. He checks himself in the halfexpressed wish (an instance of what grammarians term aposiopesis), and is content with an humbler measure of success.

Pudeat. "Let us feel ashamed." Literally, "let it shame us." Supply nos.—Hoc vincite, &c. "Thus far conquer, O my countrymen, and avert a foul disgrace." Literally, "get the better of this," s. e., do not let us come in last. Wagner, Thiel, and others, prefer a different construction, by which hoc is joined to nefas, thus, vincite et prohibete hoc nefas, "get the better of and avert this foul disgrace." The order which we have adopted, however, appears more forcible and natural.

Olli. Old form for illi.—Certamine summo procumbunt. "With utmost striving bend forward (to the oars)." Supply remis.—Vastis. For validis.—Ærea puppis. "The brazen-beaked ship." Ærea for ærata, the reference being to the plates of brass (or more strictly of bronze) covering the rostrum and prow.—Subtrahiturgue solum. "And the sea is withdrawn from beneath them." The galley moves so rapidly that the sea seems to withdraw from beneath her.—Solum. This term, as Valpy remarks from Servius, is applied to whatever is placed beneath, or that supports, another substance; as the air to birds, the sea to a ship, &c.—Arida. "Parched."—Rivis. "In streams."

201-204. Ipse casus. "Mere chance." Literally, "chance itself." —Furens animi. "Wild with excitement." Literally, "raging in mind."—Interior. "Farther in," i. e., nearer the left-hand shore than Mnestheus, in consequence of having fetched a shorter compass.—Spatioque subit iniquo. "And enters upon too confined a

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space." More freely, "and moves along too confined a route." He did not leave room enough between the shore and the vessel of Mnestheus, within which to fetch a compass with his own ship and so pass the goal, but ran his vessel upon a part of the rock projecting farther than the rest and lying directly in his track.—Saxis in procurrentious kasit. "He stuck amid projecting rocks." More freely, "he ran upon projecting rocks."

205-206. Concusse cautes. "The cliffs were shaken (with the blow)." This, observes one of the commentators, is only saying, in other words, that the galley received a violent shock, since action is equal to reaction.—*Et acuto in murice remi*, *&c.*. "And the struggling oars snapped loadly on a sharp projection of the rock, while the prow dashed against and hung suspended (from the rugged shore)."—*Murice*. This term properly means a species of shell fish, here, however, a sharp point of rock on a level with the water, or a kind of coral-formation.—*Pependit*. The prow striking and fixing itself on the rocks, appeared, as it rose from the water, to hang from them, the motion of the water swaying the body of the vessel to and fro. Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Sublimis et suspense *mutavit*, *ibravit se.*"

207-209. Consurgunt. "Arise in a body."-Morantur. "Strive to force her back." This is a nautical term. Servius explains it by "retro agunt."-Ferratasque trudes, &cc. "They bring out both ironshod stakes and sharp-pointed poles." We have preferred trudes, with Heinsius and Wagner, to the common form sudes. The former is found in several good manuscripts, and though the verb trude, from which it is derived, has a long penult, still this can form no valid objection. On the other hand, the sudes merely had their ends burned to a point, and were never shod with iron.

\$10-312. Latus. "Filled with joy."—Acrior. "Rendered more eager," i. e., inspirited.—Agains remorum celori. "With a quick and regular movement of his oars." The oars keep time like an army on its march. Hence we may render freely, "with a rapid march of oars."—Ventisque vocatie. "And the winds being invoked to his aid," i. e., and having hoisted sail.—Prons petit maria, &cc. "Seeks the prone sea (in unobstructed course), and runs along the open deep." The sea, as it lies before him free from any obstructions, is compared to a smooth and shelving plain, that will carry him onward with accelerated progress. Compare the explanation of Heyne, "Prona maria, in quibus cursus pronus ac celer sine impedimento fil."

13-217. Speluncá. "From her covert." Literally, "from her

cave."-Cui domus, &c. "Whose home and beloved nest are in some rock full of hiding-places." By pumer is here meant a rock resembling pumice, from the many coverts or lurking-places eaten into it. Compare the explanation of Forcellini: "Solent stiam vive sere. cavernulis plena, et pumicem imitantia hoc nomine appellari."-Ni-li. The reference is, in fact, to the tenants of the nest, or her young ones, and hence the employment of the epithet dulces, and also of the plural number.-Plausumque exterrita, &c. "And, scared from her abode, gives forth a loud flapping with her wings."-Radit iter liquidum. "She skims along her liquid way." This is all true to nature. The bird, when she begins her flight, makes a loud flapping, but presently she glides along so quietly as not to appear to move her pinions at all. This, as Symmons remarks, is a most apt and striking similitude for the present occasion; and the first agitation of the galley. occasioned by the increased exertions of the rowers, with her subsequent smooth progress through the open sea, could not have been more happily illustrated. Observe in line 217 the beautiful effect of the dactylic rhythm in representing the celerity of the wild dove's flight.

218-219. Fugá secat ultima equora. "Cleaves in her flight the farthest portion of the sea," i. c., that part of the sea which lay around the meta, and marked, of course, the limit of departure from the starting-place, after reaching which, the vessels had to double the meta and return. More freely, "cleaves in her flight the extremity of the course."—Sic illem fert, &cc. "Thus her very impetus bears her along in her flight."

220-224. Descrit. "He leaves behind." — Alto. This epithet does not imply that the rock in question was of any great height in itself. It is almost a repetition of the saxs procurrentia mentioned in line 204. Compare the remark of Jacobs: "Scopulus dicitur altus, quia navigantibus e mari conspectus ob prominentiam suam us apparebat, minime vero, quia summa erat altitudinis." (Disquisit. Virgilian., pt. i., p. 6.)

Breviousque vadis. "And amid the scantily-covered shallows." These lay around the rock, and were covered with bardly any water at all. Jacobs makes them to have been mere sand-flats: "Brevia vada sunt loca circa scopulum, que aquá carebant et multam ostendebant arenam."—Discentem currere. "Trying to run on." Literally, "learning (how) to run."—Consequitur. "He overtakes."—Magistro. For gubernatore. Alluding to Mencetes.

225-231. Ipso in fine. "At the very end of the race." The prize was to be won by the vessel which, after passing around the meta,

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returned first to port. Cleanthus, having doubled the goal, is now near the harbour, and, of course, "ipso in fine."--Quem petit. "Him he makes for." Quem in the beginning of the clause is here equivalent to illum.--Urguet. "Presses closely upon."--Cunctique sequentem, dec. "And all, with eager acclamations, encourage him as he pursues," i. e., urge on Mnestheus, as he presses closely upon Cloanthus.--Fragoribus. "With their outcries," i. e., cries and plaudits. Equivalent, in fact, to clamore et plausu.

Hi proprium decus, &cc. "These are indignant should they not retain their own glory, and the honour (already) in their grasp." Literally, "the honour (already) obtained." By ki are here meant Cloanthus and his crew. They consider the victory (honorem) as now fairly their own, and are indignant at the idea of having it wrested from them at the very close of the contest.—Vitanque volant, &c. "And they are willing to barter life for renown," i. e., they wish for victory, even though their exertions in obtaining it should eventually cost them their lives from over-fatigue, &cc. — Hoe successus alit, &cc. "Those success feeds (with fresh hopes); they are able (to conquer) because they seem to be able," i. e., their recent success supports the crew of Mnestheus in the fresh exertions which they now make; victory seems easy of attainment, be cause they have confidence in themselves.

232-234. Et fors aquatis, &c. "And they would perhaps have gained the prize with equal beaks." — Palmas ponto tendens, &c. The usual gesture in praying to a deity of ocean. According to Servius, palmas utrasque is an antique form of expression for palmam utranque. — Diveque in vota vocâsset. "And invoked the gods unto his vows," i. e., to listen to his vows.

236-338. Letus ego, voti reus, &cc. "With joy will I, bound to a fahilment of my vow, place for you," &cc., *i. e.*, with joy will I, if my vow be granted, &cc. A person is said to be reus voti who has undertaken a vow on a certain condition ; and when that condition is fulfilled, then he is damnatus voti, or votis, *i. e.*, the gods sentence or order him to fulfil his vow.—Porriciam. This is an old religious term, which the copyists have sometimes corrupted into proliciam. The latter, however, is an ill-omened term, since it sometimes carries with it the idea of contemning or neglecting, and would therefore, of course, not be employed.—Liquentia. Heyne regards this as a mere ornamental epithet, in the sense of "liquid." Trapp, on the other hand, gives it the meaning of limpid, clear, or pure. Heyne's opinion is to be preferred. Liquentia, here, is from liquo, -*dre*, not from lique, *-dre*.

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239-243. Omnis Nereldum, &c. "The whole band of the Nerenta, and of Phorcus, and the virgin Panopea." Phorcus, or Phorcys ($\phi \phi \rho \kappa v_{\zeta}$), was a sea-deity, the son of Pontus and Terra, and brother of Nereus. The Tritons and other inferior deities of the ocean composed his train. Consult line 823, and also the Index of Proper Names.—Panopes. One of the chief of the Nereïds.

Pater. An appellation given in general to all divinities.—Portunus. Called also Portumnus. According to Varro, he was the god of harbours. By the Greeks he was termed Palamon, and also Melicertes.— Manu magnâ cuntem impulit. "With his powerful hand impelled the vessel on her way."—Et ports se condidit alto. "And has (already) hid herself in the deep harbour." A poetical form of expression, for intravit portum. Observe the use of the perfect (condidit) to indicate a rapid act; and compare book iv., 582.

244-248. Cunctis ex more vocatis. "All being summoned according to custom," i. e., all the spectators being called together by a herald, according to the custom prevalent at such games.—Declarat. "Proclaims." We have here an imitation of the custom followed at the great games of Greece, where the victor was always preclaimed by the voice of a herald.

Muneraque in neves, &co. "And, as presents for the ships, he gives to choose three young steers each, and wine in abundance, and a great talent of silver to bear away." This permission to choose was given to the crews of the three vessels which had returned to harbour, and had borne, in fact, the fatigues of the race. The ship of Sergestus came in too late for the distribution. Observe the poetic idiom in optare and farre. The prose form would be optandos and ferendum.—Vinaque. Mark the force of the plural as indicating abundance.—Magnum. A mere ornamental epithet here. On other occasions, by the "great" talent is meant the Attic silver talent, as compared with the smaller or Sicilian talent, which last was much used by the Greeks of Sicily and Italy.

249-251. Addit. "He confers." — Victori chlamydem auratam. "Upon the victor a cloak adorned with work of gold." The figures on it were worked in gold.—Quam plurima circum, &cc. "Around which ran the abundant Melibœan purple, in a double meandering line," i. e., two borders of broad purple ran around the garment in waving lines. These borders were not attached to the cloak, but were woven with it.—Mœandro. The Mæander was a river of Asia Minor, forming the common boundary between Caria and Lydia. It was remarkable for the winding nature of its course, and hence the name was used metaphorically for any winding whatsoever.—

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Melibers. The shell-fish which yielded the purple dye were said to be found near an island bearing this name at the mouth of the River Orontes in Syriz. They were also obtained at a seaport town of Thessaly, likewise called Melibers.

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252-255. Intextusque puer, &c. "And the royal boy, on leafy Ida, interwoven (there), eager, like one panting, wearies out the fleet stags with his javelin and in the chase." The cloak was adorned with a representation of the story of Ganymede, which was interwoven into it with threads of gold.—Quem propes sublimem, &c. "Him the rapid armour-bearer of Jove hath caught up on high with his crooked talons." The boy is first represented hunting; the scene then changes, and in another quarter is seen the young prince just caught up by the eagle, who is soaring away with him to the skies. Observe how beautifully the perfect (rapuit) is here employed.—Armiger. The eagle was sacred to Jove, and is frequently represented as bearing his thunderbolts. Pliny, enumerating such things as are proof against thunder, mentions the eagle, and assigns this as the reason why that bird is called Jove's armour-bearer.

Longeri custodes. "The aged keepers," i. e., they to whom the care of the young prince had been confided.—Servit in sures. "Rages to the air." The dogs are represented as looking up, and baying at the eagle as it soars away with their young master.

In explaining this passage respecting the abduction of Ganymede, we have supposed the representation on the cloak to refer to two distinct portions of time. This certainly accords best with the words of the text. Heyne, however, thinks that the words "veloces jaculo cereos cursuque fatigat" do not relate to anything actually appearing on the cloak, but merely denote that Ganymede was carried off while hunting. Wagner, on the other hand, insists that Virgil nods here ! "Non aliter to expedies cx his tricis quam fatendo, bonum Virgilium hic dormitAsse."

258-265. Deinde. "After him."—Virtute. "In point of merit." —Huic kamis, &c. "To this warrior he gives to possess, as an ornament, and a defence in arms, a coat of mail composed of polished rings hooked into one another, and (these arranged) in a triple tissue of gold." Consult note on line 467, book iii.—Habers. The probe form of expression would be kabendam.

Denoice. The ablative from Demoleus, in Greek $\Delta \eta \omega \delta \lambda \omega \omega c$. This was the name of one of the Greeks who warred against Troy. — Vix illam, &c. "With difficulty did his attendants, Phegeus and Sagaris, bear it away, consisting of many folds, having struggled with their shoulders (beneath the load)," i. c., with difficulty, on

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account of its great weight.—Demoleus cursu, &c. This, observes one of the commentators, is an indirect method of celebrating the valour of Æneas; for if Demoleus was able to drive whole squadrons of the Trojans before him, how great a hero must he be who slew the conquerer of these numerous squadrons.

266-267. Tertia dona, &c. "He makes two caldrons of brass, and eups of silver finished with workmaalike skill, and embossed with ornaments, the third presents," *i. e.*, presents to him who came in third.—*Cymbia*. The cymbium was a cup resembling a boat or cymba, being oblong and narrow.—*Argente perfecta*. More freely, "of richly-wrought silver."—*Aspera*. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Figuris eminentibus calata."

268-269. Janque adco omnes. "And thus all now."-Opibusque superbi. "And elated with their presents." More literally, "rendered proud by their riches."-Ibant. "Were moving along," i. e., in solemn procession.-Puniceis tamis. "With scarlet ribands." In verse 110, mention is made of "virides corona;" and again, in verse 494, Mnestheus is spoken of as "viride corona;" and again, in verse 494, Mnestheus is spoken of as "viride corona;" and again, in verse 494, Mnestheus is spoken of as "viride corona;" and again, in verse 494, Compare the chaplet, and also to secure the chaplet itself on the head. Compare the explanation of Servius: "Significat lemniscatas coronas, que sunt de frondibus et discoloribus fasciis."-Tanis. To be pronounced, in scanning, as two syllables, tan-yis.

270-272. Save e scopule, &cc. "With difficulty torn away from the cruel rock by much skill." Arts implies here, in fact, the union of both skill and strength, and is analogous to the Greek dorrf.— Amissis remis, &cc. "The oars being lost, and weakened by a whole tier," i. e., a whole bank or row of oars. Heyne thinks that the words ordine uno refer to the loss of all the oars on one side, namely, three whole tiers. We cannot agree with him.—Agebat. "Brought slowly up." Observe the force of the imperfect.

273-279. Via in aggers. "On the raised part of a road," i. e., the central part.—Æres quera, &c. "Over which a wheel, with brazen felly, has passed transversely," i. e., across which.—Aut gravis sciu, &c. "Or which some traveller, coming down heavily with a blow, has left half dead and mangled by a stone." Literally, "heavy with a blow."—Seminecem, &c. Both sominecem and lacerum refer to saxo, so that it is the same as saying saxo seminecem et lacerum. —Nequidquam fugiens, &c. "In vain, in attempting to escape, does it make long twistings with its body." Literally, "does it give (forth)."

Parte. "In one part," i. e., in the unwounded portion of its body

-Ardens. "Glistening."-Pars vulnere clauda retentat, &cc. "The part maimed by the wound keeps it back knitting knot after knot, and entwining itself around its own members." Observe the force of the frequentative in nexantem. Heyne explains nexantem nodes, &cc., as follows : "Nessentem sc in nodes et replicantem se in orbes."

280-281. Tali remigio. "With such rowing."—Vela facit tamen. "Still, however, she makes sail, and enters the harbour with all her canvass spread." In the words tali remigio there lurks a protasis, to the following effect: "although she cannot well employ her oars." To this sela facit tamen is a kind of apodosis.—The movements of the ship are like those of the wounded serpent, partly vigorous (plenis selis), partly enfected (tali remigio).

282-285. Promisso manere. No particular mention of any prom ised reward has been made before this. Æncas, however, must be supposed to have appointed beforehand certain honours for each of the competitors.—Operum hand ignara, &c. An allusion to Homeric times, when the arts of spinning, weaving, &c., were peculiarly valued.—Cresss genus. "A Cretan by birth "—Sub ubere. "Beneath her breast," i. e, at the breast.

286-290. Misso. "Being ended." There lurks in misso the idea of a dismissal of those present at this contest.-Mediaque in valle, &c. "While in the middle of a theatre-shaped vale was a racecourse." In construction, theatri must be joined with selle, not with circus. The expression pellis theatri is the same as pallis, que instar crat theatri, "a valley which was like a theatre," i. c., a valley having at one end a rising semicircular slope, on the ascending side of which the spectators would be seated. (Consult note on line 427, book i.) - Circus. Equivalent here to stadium .-- Quo se multis cum. &c. "Whither the hero, with many thousands (accompanying), betook himself as the centre of the assembled throng, and sat down on an elevated spot," i. e., sat down on an elevated place in the middie of the assembly. By consessu are meant the great body of seated spectators.-Exstructo. Supply loco. Heyne makes the order to be tulit se, at resolit exstructo consessu. But this is extremely harsh.

291-303. Qui. For corum qui.—Pretiis. "By rich rewards," i. e., by objects of intrinsic value, which he offers as prizes.—Premia. "The recompenses of the contest."—Mistique Sicani. "And the intermingled Sicani."—Primi. "Foremost."—Amore pio pusri. "By his true affection for the boy."—Acarnan. "(Was) an Acarnanian."—Tegeza gentis. "Of the Tegzan race." Alluding to Tegza, an Arcadian city. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Recondit. "Buries in oblivion." Their fame was too obscure to hand their names down to posterity.—Quibus in medies. "In the midst of whom."

304-309. Lastasque advertite mentes. "And turn thereto your joyful attention." — Gnosis. "Cretan." Consult note on line 115, book iii. The form Gnossis is less correct. — Spicula. "Darts." The spiculum resembled in form the lance and javelin, but was much lighter. It was used in hunting as well as in battle. — Calatempre argento, &c. "And a battle-axe, adorned with silver chasing, to bear away," *i. e.*, adorned with chased silver-work. Literally, "chased with silver." Chasing is the art of representing figures, &cc., in a kind of basso relievo, punched out from behind, and scalptured on the front with small chisels and gravers. The handle of the battle-axe was adorned in the present case with this kind of work.—Ferre. Poetic Latinity, for ferendam.

Omnibus his crit, &c. "This one honour shall be to all," i. e., this honour shall be alike to all; all the competitors shall be equally rewarded with these.—*Pramis.* "Special rewards," i. e., other and special prizes.—*Flavd.* "Yellow." The under part of the leaf is of a paler celour than the upper.

310-314. Phalaris insignem. "Adorned with trappings." The phalara were ornaments attached to the harness of horses, especially about the head, and were often worn as pendants, so as to produce a terrific effect when shaken by the rapid motions of the steed. They were bestowed upon horsemen by the Roman commanders as a reward of bravery and merit. The proper form of the phalara seems to have been a boss, disc, or crescent of metal, and the phural is most commonly employed in speaking of these appendages, as they were generally given in pairs. The phalara were worn also by men. Compare lines 359, 458, book ix.

Amezoniam pharetram. "An Amazonian quiver," i. e., a quiver of the same form with those used by the Amazons. Compare woodcut on page 323.—Threiciis. A mere ornamental epithet, to denote • the excellence of the arrows, the Thracians being famous for their skill in archery and the excellence of their equipments.—Lato quam circum, &co. "Which a belt of broad gold encompasses, and a clasp fastens with a tapering gem," i. e., a broad belt adorned with figures and ornaments of gold. This belt was secured in front by a clasp decorated with a long, oval-shaped gem, tapering off at either end. —Fibula. For patterns of fibulæ, consult woodcut on page 497.— Argolicâ. Put for Gracá. Consult, for patterns of ancient helmets, the woodcut on page 341.

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316-317. Corrignment spacia, &cc. "They dash forth upon the eourse, and leave the threshold of the race behind." More literally, "they seize upon the course;" a bold figure, borrowed from the movements of those who make a grasp at anything, or plunge forword to seize it. The eager competitors here rush forward each to seize upon the course, or, in other words, to make it their own by reaching the end of the race first.—Spatia. The race was a double one, that is, the competitors ran from the starting-point to the meta, and back again to the place of commencing. Hence the use of the plural, spatia, to denote the whole course both ways. In chariot-races, the contending parties had to run seven times around the spina circi, a low wall in the middle of the circus; and here, again, the term spatia was applied to all these seven combined.

Limen. The place of starting; the threshold, as it were, of the race.—Efusi, similes nimbo. "Poured forth like the tempest." Nimbus, the storm-cloud, taken here for the storm itself. Compare the version of Voss: "Resch wie die Wetter gestürzt."—Simul ultima signant. "At the same time they keep their eyes fixed on the goal." More literally, "they mark the farthest (places of the course with their eyes)." The full form of expression would be, "signant ultima loca oculia." They keep their eyes fixed on the goal, or meta, not because this is the termination of the race, but because here they have to bend round in their course and run back to the point of starting. He who should reach the meta first and turn shortest round it, would have a decided advantage over the rest. The footrace, it will be perceived, is precisely like the ship-race.

\$18-\$19. Primus abit. "Goes off first."—Omnia corpora. Equivalent, merely, to omnes. The use of corpora, however, is intended purposely to point to physical exertions.—Emicat. "Shoots forth." More literally, "gleams forth (on the view)." A beautifully-expressive term, applied to the movements of a body passing so rapidly before the view as to seem to flash upon it.—Fulminis alis. "The winged thunderbolt." Literally, "the wings of the thunderbolt." So we say in English, "the winged lightning."

320-324. Longo sed proximus intervallo. "But next by a long interval," i. e., a long space intervening. — Spatio post deinde relicto, &cc. "Then, a space being left after (this one), Euryalus, third in order." More literally, "a space being left after," or "behind," post being, in fact, an advert here. — Quo deinde sub ipso. "And then close after him." More literally, "close after which same one." Observe here the peculiar force of the preposition sub.

Calcemque torit, &cc. "And now, pressing on his shoulder, he

rubs heel against heel." A graphic description of a well-contested race. Helymus is only one step in advance of Diores, who runs closely by his side, and seems to lean or press on one of Helymus's shoulders; the foremost foot, moreover, of Diores is close on a line with the hindmost foot of Helymus, and grazes it, as it were: calx calcem terit, "heel rubs against heel."

325-326. Spatia et si plura supersint, &c. "And had more stages of the course remained, he would, in all likelihood, having glided ahead, have passed (the other), or would have left (the race) a doubtful one," i. e., or would have equalled him so far as to make it doubtful which of them had the advantage. The Latin employs the present tense, supersint, transcat, relinguest, as describing an aotion passing before the eyes at the time. Our English idiom requires the past tense. Observe, also, the use of the subjunctive here to mark a highly probable result.—Spatia plura. The spatia here were only two in number. Had there been more, or, in other words, had the race been a longer one, the issue would have either been extremely doubtful, or Diores would have gained.

327-330. Spatio extremo. "In the last stage," i. e., near the termination of the second spatium, and, of course, near the end of the race itself. — Sub ipsam finem adventabant. "They were rapidly drawing near to the very end (of the race)." Heyne makes finem here mean the goal, or meta, and he, of course, considers the race merely a single one, namely, from the starting-place to the meta, the party that reached the meta first being, as he thinks, the conqueror. We have adopted, however, the idea of Wagner, who makes the race a double one; and in accordance with this view, therefore, the term finem in the text will mark the starting-place, unto which the racers return after doubling the meta, and which, therefore, forms the end of the running.

Levi cum sanguine, &c. "When Nisus unluckily loses his fosthold in some slippery blood; where, by chance, poured forth from slain steers, it had moistened the ground, and the verdant heritige above."—Ut. Equivalent, here, to ubi. Compare Catullus, xi., 3: "Litus ut longe resonante Eos tunditur undà.—Superá. For superne.

331-333. Jan victor ovans. "Already an exulting victor," i. e., already exulting as if now victorious.—Vestigis presso haud tenuit, &cc. "Kept not his steps, slipping (from under him), on the ground trodden upon," i. e., slipped as his foot came in contact with the ground, and was unable to recover himself.—Titulate. For titulantia. A bold use of the past participle passive of an intransitive vorb for the present participle.—Pronus. "Headlong," i. e., full on his face.—In ipso immundoque, &cc. "Amid both the filthy mire itself and sacred gore," i. e., the mire occasioned by the blood of the victims mingling with the earth.

334-338. Non tamen Euryali, &c. "Not of Euryalus, however, not of their mutual affection was he forgetful." Observe the force of the plural in amorum, as denoting the reciprocal affection of two friends.—Per lubrica. "On the slippery place." Supply loca.—Ille sutem. "He, on his part." Referring to Salius.—Jacuit. We would naturally expect the present here, but the perfect expresses better the celerity of his fall. — Revolutus. "Rolled backward." Compare Voss: "Rückwarts zollets jener."—Emicat. "Springs forward."—Muncre. "Through the kind aid."—Prima tenet. "Holds the first place," i. e., is foremost in the race. Supply loca.

340-344. Hic tatum caves, &cc. "Hereupon, Salius fills the whole assembly of the spacions pit, and the front seats of the fathers, with loud outcries." We have rendered caves here by the English term "pit," in order to make the meaning more intelligible. The word, however, properly indicates the whole body of seats in the Roman theatre that were occupied by the commonalty. The equites sat in front of these, and the senate in front of the equites. Hence prime ors patrum, literally, "the foremost faces of the fathers."—Dolo. "By unfair means."—Favor "Popular favour."—Lacrymaque decorq, "And his becoming tears." He begs with tears that the victory may not be taken from him and given to another.—Gratior et pulchro, &c. "And merit coming forth more lovely to the view in a beauteous form." Heyne makes veniens equivalent here to que est. This, however, is by no means correct.

345-347. Adjusat. "Aids him," i. e., advocates his claim to the first prize.—Proclamat. "Cries out."—Qui subiit palma, &cc. "Who succeeded to a prize, and came in for the last reward in vain, if the first honours are to be yielded up to Salius." The first three, it will be remembered, were each of them to have a prize (compare line 308); so that Diores, who was next to Helymus, was entitled to the last prize only in case Salius should be set aside, and Euryalus be allowed to have the first.—Reddantur. We have given this form, with Wagner, as far superior to the common redductur.

349-350. Certa. "Fixed," i. e., unaltered as regards those who have received them.—Pueri. "Young warriors."—Et palmam moset, &c. "And no one moves the prize from its order," i. e., and no one disturbs the order in which the prizes have been gained.— Palmam. This refers, not to the main prize, but to the one which each has obtained in order.—Me liceat casus, &co. "Let it be allow.

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ed me, (however), to commiserate the hard lot of a friend who has not merited his misfortune." Literally, "of my innocent friend." Mc is the accusative before *miserari*, and the literal translation will be, "let it be lawful that I commiserate," Acc. Some manuscripts, however, read *mt* in the dative, contracted for *mini*, and depending on *licent*.

359-361. Villis oncreanm, dcc. "Loaded with shaggy hair and gilded claws." The furs of lions and other wild beasts were worn in ancient times by persons of distinction, and the claws used sometimes to be gilt, for ornament and show.—Et le lapsorum miseret. "And if thou pitiest the fallen."—Digns. "Suitable."—Lande. "By my merit," i. e., in point of merit.—Ni me, que Selium, dcc. "Had not (the same) hostile fortune borne me (away from it), that did Salius." Wagner considers tulisset here a metaphor borrowed from the movements of a vessel.—Udo turpis fimo. "All fifthy with humid mire."—Risit pater optimus olli. "The excellent father smiled at his plight," i. e., the condition in which he was, and the appearance which he presented.

Didymaonis artes. "The skilful workmanship of Didymaon." Observe the force of the plural in artes, and compare the remark of La Cerda : "In voce artes observe excellentiam clypei : numerus cnim multitudinis indicat laudem non vulgarem; quasi in co efformando omnes artes consumerit, et pans exhauserit Didymaon." Of Didymaon as an artist nothing is known. The name is probably an imaginary one.—Neptumi sacro, &co. "Taken down by the Greeks from the sacred door-post of Neptune." The reference appears to be to some votive shield, Trojan, of course, which had been carried off by the Greeks in the sack of Troy, but had come back again into the hands of Æneas, through Helenus, who had given them this, among other presents, at parting. Forbiger and Thiel, however, make Danais here not the ablative, but the dative of disadvantage, and suppose the shield to have been a Greeian one, taken by Æneas himself from some Greeian temple in the course of his wanderings.

382-366. Cursus. "The races."—Et dona peregit. "And he have gone through with the prizes," i. e., with the distribution of the prizes.—Si cui. Supply cst.—Virtus animusque presens. "Manly skill and ready courage." By animus presens is here meant a cool and ready spirit to meet any sudden emergency in the conflict.—Et evinctis attollat, &c. "And let him raise on high his arms, the palms of his hands being bound (with the cestus)." Consult, as regards the cestus, the note on line 69.—Honorem. "Prize."—Velatum suro, &c. "Decked with gold and fillets," i. e., having the horns

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gilded, and fillets around the brow. It was customary to adorn the oxen with fillets, and to gild their horns, both when they were designed for sacrifice, and also when they were to be given away as rewards of merit.

368-371. Vastis cum viribus, &c. "Dares, with his mighty strength, displays his visage, and rises, amid the loud applause of the spectators."—Paridem. Even Hector is represented as inferior to Paris at the cestus.—Idemque. "And the same who." More freely, "and who also."—Quo maximus occubat Hector. "Where the mighty Hector lies." According to Dares Phrygius, whose statement, however, is pure fable, there was a truce for two months between the Trojan and Grecian armies after the death of Hector; and during this time funeral games were celebrated by the former at Hector's tomb. At these games Virgil represents Dares as present, and victorious with the cestus.

872-374. Qui se Bebrycid veniens, &cc. "Who, as coming from the Bebrycian nation of Amycus, was wont to boast thereof." Equivalent to qui se venientem ferebat. The Bebrycians, the primitive settlers of Bithynia, were famous for their skill in boxing. Amycus was one of their ancient kings, and was slain in a boxingmatch by Pollux. The meaning of the text, therefore, merely is, that Butes boasted of his belonging to a nation famed for pugilism, or, in other words, of his own acquaintance with the art. Some make gents refer to descent from Amycus; but this is inferior.

375-379. Talis Dares caput," &c. "Dares, such a one as this, raises his lofty head for the first conflicts," i. e., rises and comes forth first into the lists.—Alternaque jactat, &c. "And, stretching forth, throws out his arms one after the other."—Quaritur huic alius. "For him another is sought," i. e., they look all around to find an antagonist for him.—Agmine. For multitudine.—Adire. "To encounter."—Manibusque inducere cestus. "And to draw the cestus on his hands."

380-384. Alacris. "Elated."-Excedere palmá. "Withdrew from the prize," i. e., yielded it to him without a contest.-Si nemo audet. "Since no one dares."-Qua finis standi? "What end shall there be of my standing here ?" The full form of expression would be, "qua finis sit miki standi kic?" Observe the feminine gender in finis, and compare line 554, book ii.-Quo me decet, &cc. "How long is it fitting that I should be detained ?" For quousque mc decet teneri. The term decet is stronger here than oportet, as indicating what is fitting and right. 385-386. Ducers dona jube. "Order me to lead away the prizes." He stands ready with his hand on the horn of the steer, waiting for the order to lead it away as his own. Compare the explanation of La Cerda : "Jube me ducere hoc pramium, quod jam manu tenco."---Ore fremebant. "Raised a loud cry (of assent)."---Reddique viro, &cc. "And expressed the wish that the promised (prizes) be given to the man." Jubeo has here its primitive meaning, "to desire," "to express one's wish," as opposed to vectors, "to forbid." Compare Crombie's Gymnasium, vol. i., p 123.

387-393. Grassis. This is commonly rendered "aged," and is regarded as an epithet of Acestos. Heyne, however, gives it the force of an adverb, grassiter, and connects it with castigat, "heavily" chides." Wagner and Jacobs are both in favour of this latter interpretation, and it certainly ought to be preferred to the other.— *Proximus ut, &c..* "As he sat next him on the verdant couch of grass." Consederat, the pluperfect in the sense of the imperfect.

Frustra. "In vain," i. c., if now thou remainest inactive, and dost allow this boaster to triumph — Tam patiens. "So patiently."— Ubi nunc nobis, dcc. "Where, now, for us is that divine hero, (that) Eryx, to no purpose called thy instructer (in puglistic art)?" Nobis is here used in accordance with a colloquial idiom of the Latin, and is hardly translatable in our tongue. It is almost the same as saying, "Where are use now to look for that fame of thine as a puglilis, derived from Eryx, thy illustrious instructer in the art ?" Eryx, son of Venus, was famous for his puglistic skill; and from this, as well as from his origin on the mother's side, he is here called deus ille. He was the instructor of Entellus in the art of boxing.— Ubi fama per omnom, dcc. "Where is that fame of thine spread throughout the whole of Sicily !" i. e., thy fame as a puglist.— Spolie. The trophies won by him in puglistic encounters.

394-400. Ille sub kec. "To these things the other instantly replies." More literally, "the other, immediately after these (words, replies)." Observe the peculiar force of sub with the accusative, as indicating quickness of time.—Cessit. "Has departed."—Pulsa. "Driven from my bosom."—Sed enim gelidus, &cc. "But (I hesitate from another cause), for my chilled blood flows in dull current, old age retarding it, and my worn-out powers are grown cold within my frame."

Si mihi quæ quondam, &cc. "If I had, if I now had that youth which formerly was mine, and in which yonder braggart exults with confident air." — Improbus iste. More literally, "yon worthless fellow."—Haud equidem pretio, &cc. "I would have approached (this contest), not, indeed, induced by any prize and by the fair steer (that is offered); nor do I regard rewards," *i. e.*, I would have engaged in this encounter without caring for a prize.

401-403. Geminos cestus. "A pair of gauntlets."-Quibus acer Eryx, &c. "With which the impetuous Eryx was wont to engage in close conflict, and with the stiff hide (of these) to brace his arms." The expression ferre manum in pralia is nothing more than manum conservere; and so, again, intendere brachta tergo is merely equivalent to inducre ecstum.-Duroque tergo. Supply corum, and compare the remark of Wagner, Quast. Virg., xxxiv., 4. Tergo, it will be observed, is for tergore.-As regards the form of the cestus, consult note on line

404-406. Animi. Supply omnium — Tantorum ingentia septem, &c. "Seven huge thongs of such thick ox-hides stiffened (on the view), with lead and iron sewed in."—Stupet. "Is astounded."—Longeque recusat. "And standing afar off, refuses to fight," *i. e.*, shrinks back and declines the conflict. Servius, who is followed by Heyne, makes longe here equivalent merely to valde; but by this explanation half the force of the term is lost. The word is meant to be a graphic one, and we have translated it accordingly. The same idea is adopted by Voss: "Mehr noch staunt selbst Dares sie an, der ferne zuruckstuzt."

407-408. Magnanimusque Anchisiades, &c. "While the brave son of Anchises both tries the weight, and wields, now in this direction, now in that, the immense folds themselves of the gauntlets." Observe the zeugma in versal, which verb, when connected with pondus, has the force of examinat, or explorat. Æneas first ascertains the weight of the gauntlets by lifting them from the ground; and then he tries their fitness for pugilistic encounters by wielding them to and fro. Heyne understands by vinclorum volumina the thongs by which the cestus was attached to the arm; but Wagner, with more propriety, makes these words mean the thongs and cestus both included, for the whole cestus was nothing, in fact, but one long thong. (Wagner, Quast. Virg., xviii, 2.)

409-411. Senior. "The aged (Entellus)."—Quid, si quis cestus, dcc. "What, if any one (of you) had seen the gauntlets and arms of Hercules himself?" i. e., the gauntlets with which Hercules himself was wont to arm his hands. In the expression cestus et arma there is a species of hendiadys.—Ipsius. Observe the force of this pronoun, contrasting the gauntlets of Eryx, then lying before the view of the whole assembly, with the more fearful ones of Hercules himself.—Tristem. Alluding to the conflict between Hercules and

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Eryx, which is here called *tristis*, because in this pugilistic encounter Eryx lost his life.

412-416. Germanus tuus. Addressed to Æneas. Eryx was born of the same mother with Æneas, namely, the goddess Venus; hence he is here styled the germanus of the Trojan hero. According to Varro, as quoted by Servius, the term germanus meant originally a brother by the same mother, but of a different father, so that it is here used in its primitive sense. More commonly, however, those are called germani who are the offspring of the same father and mother. — Gerebat. "Used to wield." — His. "With these," i. e., having his hands bound with these.—His ego suetus. "With these I myself was accustomed (to contend)." Supply pugnare.—Melior sanguis. "Better blood," i. e., more youthful blood.— Æmula necdum, &c. "Nor as yet was envious age beginning to whiten (on the view), being scattered over my two temples," i. e., nor had old age as yet scattered gray hairs over my temples.

418-421. Idque pio sedet Enez, &c. "And if this (determination) remains fixed unto the pious Eneas," *i. e.*, if this is so determined by Eneas.—Probat auctor Acestes. "If Acestes, the adviser (of this combat), approve." Compare, as regards the force of auctor here, the explanation of Heyne: "Auctor Acestes, suasor, qui primus me ad hanc pugnam excitavit."—Equenus pugnas. "Let us make the contest an equal one." Servius makes pugnas equivalent here to arma, *i. e., cestus*. This, however, is decidedly inferior to the more common interpretation, as we have given it.

Erycis tibi terga remitto. "I lay aside for thee the hides of Eryx," *i. e.*, the cestus of Eryx. *Tibi* is here the dative of advantage.—*Trojanos cestus.* "Your Trojan gauntlets." *Trojanos* here is merely equivalent to *tuos.*—*Duplicem amictum.* "His double garment." Servius makes this the same with the *abolla*, a woollen cloak which was probably only a varied form of the pallium. The form and manner of wearing the *abolla* may be seen in the woodcut opposite, from the bas reliefs on the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus at Rome.

422-423. Magnos membrorum artus, &c. "The huge joints of his limbs, his huge bones, and sinewy arms." Lacertus, as Crombie has shown, means the upper part of the arm, from the elbow to the shoulder. This is the most muscular portion of the arm, and is therefore employed here to carry with it the idea of strength. Not unfrequently, the word is used to denote strength itself; as in Horace $(E_{P.}, ii., 2, 47)$: "Casaris Augusti non responsura lacertis."—Exuit. "Laid bare." Supply veste.—Ingens. "Of vast dimensions."



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424-429. Extulit. "Produced," i. e., caused to be brought forward.—Constiti in digitos arrectus. "Stood erect on tiptoe." This was done, both in order to plant a blow with more effect, by throwing forward the weight of the body, and to avoid a blow with more ease by springing back.—Digitos. Supply pedum.—Retro longe ab icts. In order to avoid the coming or threatened blow of the antagonist.—Pregnamque lacessunt. "And provoke the fight." Equivalent to the modern pugilistic term, "sparring." The expression in the text is a figurative one, borrowed from the movements of a pitched battle, where the two armies commonly begin the attack by slight skirmishes, until martial fury is completely aroused.

430-432. Ille. "The one." Referring to Dares.—Pedum melior motu. "Superior in agility of foot," i. e., more active in advancing upon, or retreating from, his opponent. — Membris et mole valens. "Powerful in limbs and bulk," i. e., in bulky limbs. Hendiadys, for mole membrorum.—Sed tarda trementi, &c. "But his enfeebled knees totter unto him trembling (beneath the weight of years)." Consult Metrical Index.—Æger anhelitus. "His difficult breathing."

433-486. Multa viri nequiequam, &c. "The combatants, to no purpose, aim many blows at one another." Vulnera is equivalent here inerely to ictus.—Nequiequam. Because not contributing to victory. —Et pectore vastos, &c. "And give forth loud sounds from the breast," i. e., the breasts of each resound loudly beneath the blows received on them.—Errat crebra. "Wanders rapidly." In a literal translation, crebra agrees with manus, "the frequent hand wanders." --Crepitant. "Crack," i. e., emit a cracking sound.

437-438. Stat gravis. "Stands firm." — Niss codem. "In the same (firm) posture."—Corporé tela modo, &cc. "Only with his body and watchful eyes he avoids the (coming) blows." Entellus does not change his position, but avoids the blows aimed at him partly by parrying, and partly by the inclination of his body.—Tela. Figuratively applied to the blows that come thick and fast, like so many missiles.—Exit. A gladiatorial term, equivalent to evitat.

439-442. Ille. "The other." Referring to Dares.—Velut oppugnat qui. "As one who attacks."—Molibus. "With machines of war." Equivalent to machinis.—Aut montana selet, &c. "Or who sits down in arms around some mountain fortress," i. e., besieges. —Nunc hos, nunc illos, &c. "Now he tries these, now those approaches, and the whole place, with every exertion of skill, and fruitlessly presses on in various assaults." Literally, "he roams over, now these," &c. — Arte. By employing all the expedients which the art of war suggests. So Dares tries every pugilistic art against his antagonist.

443-449. Ostendit deztram insurgens. "Rising on tiptoe, put forth his right hand."-Ille. Dares.-A vertice. "Downward."-Celerique elapsus corpore cessit. "And having stepped aside by a rapid movement of his body, retreated (from before it)."-Efudit. "Spent."-Et ultro ipse gravis, &cc. "And of his own accord, heavy of himself, falls heavily also to the ground with his vast weight." Ultro is equivalent here to non prostratus ab adversario.-Quondam. "At times."-Concidit. "Falls prostrate."

450-452. Consurgust studies. "Arise in a body, with eager feel ings," *i. c.*, with their feelings eagerly enlisted for each; the Trojans rejoicing at the success of their champion, the Sicilians sympathizing with the misfortune of the other.—It clamor calo. "A confused cry ascends to heaven," *i. c.*, intermingled cries of joy and sympathizing sorrow.—At humo attollit. By the laws of the combat, if one of the parties fell, his antagonist was not to take advantage thereof, but to allow him to rise again and renew the encounter.

453-457. Casu. "By his fall."—Acrior. "With increased spirit."—Tum pudor incendit vires, &co. "Then, again, shame kindles up his energies, and conscious prowess," i. e., a consciousness of prowess. Conscia virtus, for virtutibus conscientis. — Ardensque. "And all on fire," i. e., burning with indignation.—Equore toto. "Over the whole lists."— Nunc ille sinistrd. "Now in like manner with his left." The usage of the pronoun *ille* here is peculiar to the Greek and Latin idiom, and is regarded as a great elegance. It serves to render the clause more graphic and vivid. In English, it is commonly rendered "in like manner," or "also."

458-460. Requies. "Respite."—Quam multâ grandine, &co. "With as much hail as the storm-clouds rattle on the house-tope, with so many thick-coming blows does the hero in rapid succession batter and drive Dares about the field." More literally, "so with thickcoming blows," &co. The prose form would be tam multis atque densis iclibus.

481-487. Iras. "His wrathful feelings."—Animis acerbis. "With imbittered spirit.—Feasumque Darets cripuit. "And rescued the exhausted Dares." Feasum imports here much more than lassum, and conveys the idea of one worn out and fast sinking beneath the onset of another.—Damentia. "Infatuation."—Non vires alias, &c. "Dost thou not perceive far other strength (than what thou didst expect to encounter), and adverse deities," i. e., and the fortune of the fight completely changed.—Cede deo. "Yield to the god," i. e., to the divinity that favours thy antagonist.—Diremit. "Put a stop to." Heyne thinks that the que in dixique did not proceed from the poet, but from a later hand, but it is defended by Wagner, who makes the que and ct indicate a simultaneous effect, "he both said and (at the same moment) put an end to," &c.

468-470. Fidi aquales. "His faithful companions." The idea is well expressed by Trapp: "His mates, officious to their vanquiabed friend," *i. e.*, showing their attachment by kind offices, and faithful to him in his misfortune.—Genua agra trahentem. "Dragging along his tottering knees."—Jactantemque utroque caput. "And throwing his head on this side and on that." More freely, "his head swerving listlessly from one side to another." So exhausted was he, that, as he was led off, his head fell now on this shoulder, now on that.—Utroque. Literally, "on either side."—Ejectantem. "Casting forth."

473-481. Superans animis. "Elated in soul." More literally, "towering in spirit."—Hac cognoscite, &c. "Know these things, both what powers were mine in my youthful frame," &c., i. e., learn from these things both what my strength must have been in early days, &c.—Revocatum Dareta. "The rescued Dares."—Et adversi contra, &c. "And took his station over against the front of the opposite steer."—Libravit arduus. "He levelled from on high."—Media inter cornua. Here the scull is strongest.—Efractogue illisit, &c. "And drove them into the bones, the brain being dashed out (with the blow)."---Examinisque tremens procumbit. "And, trembling, fails lifebess." Tremens is meant to indicate a sudden convulsion or quivering, the immediate precursor of death.--Bos. To end an hexameter with a monosyllable is not proper, unless some particular end is sought to be gained by this, as in the present instance, to make the sound an echo to the sense, the heavy fall of the animal being well expressed by the closing cadence of the line.

482-484. Super. "Standing over it." The full expression would be, stans super case tauro.—Hanc tibi, Eryx, &cc. "This more suitable victim do I offer unto thee, O Eryx, instead of the life of Dares." Literally, "I pay to thee this more suitable life instead of the death of Dares," i. e., instead of killing Dares.—Persolvo. This verb here carries with it the idea of paying or fulfilling an obligation or vow. Eryx had been the instructor of Entellus in the pugilistic art, and the latter, therefore, owed it to his preceptor not to let the skillwhich he had imparted to his pupil be triumphed over by another.

Artemque. Referring to the art of wielding the cestus.—Repeno. He now lays aside the art forever, like a gladiator who has obtained his exemption from farther service, and has hung up his arms, in consequence, on the door-posts of the temple of Hercules.

486-489. Qui forte velint. "Those who may chance to be inclined.—Ingentique manu. "And with his powerful hand." Servius understands by this, "with the aid of a numerous party;" but the other explanation is better, as said of a hero, and of heroic times. "Profecto non video," observes Wagner, "quun omnia in Acroibus ingentia fingantur, our adeo offendamur hec loco. Per ingentem manum declaratur magna vis et robur corporis in manuum operisus conspicuum."

Volucrem trajecto, &c. "A swift-winged dove, on a cord passed through." The dove is bound to the line, and this last is inserted through a hole in the extremity of the mast.—Quo. "At which." Literally, "whither."

490-493. Dejectamque area, &c. "And a brazen helmet received the lot (of each) cast into it." These lots consisted of small pieces of wood or other material, and each competitor had either his name written upon one, or else some private mark made thereon, by which it might be distinguished from the rest.—Clamore secunde. "With favouring acclaim," *i. e.*, with exulting shouts on the part of his friends.—*Exit.* "Comes forth." The lots were placed in the helmet, and the latter was shaken by some one who kept his face turned away from it, until a lot leaped forth. This was the successful one. Virgil here imitates Homeric usage. The lots

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were not drawn, as was customary in a later age.—Locus. "The lot." The lot of each is called *locus*, because it assigns the *place*, in point of order, in which each of the archers should shoot, that is, whether he should be first, second, third, &c., which is commonly called the first, second, or third place.

493-499. Modo. "Lately."—Consequitur. "Follows."—Panders. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Jussus. "Having been ordered." More freely, "having been instigated (by Minerva)." The goddess appeared to Pandarus under the guise of Laodocus, son of Antenor, and prevailed upon him to break the truce by discharging an arrow at, and wounding Menelaus.—Tekm torsisti primus. "Didst first discharge an arrow." Consult Homer, II., iv., 86, seqq., where the whole story is given.—Extremus galeáque, &cc. "Acostes remained last in order, and at the bottom of the belmet, be himself also having ventured to attempt with his hand the task of the young," i. c., the lot of Acestes remained, &cc.—Juvenum laborem. Archery, an exercise more suited to those in the bloom and vigour of life.

500-506. Flexos incurvant arcus. "They bend their curved bows." For curves inflectunt arcus.—Pro se quisque. "Each according to his strength."—Nervo stridente. "(Sent forth) from the twanging string."—Adversi arbore mali. "In the wood of the opposite mast." —Timuitque exterrita, &c. "And the scared hird showed its terror by the fluttering of its pinions." Literally, "by its pinions."—Ingenti plausu. "With immense applause," i. e., from the spectators. Heyne refers plausu to the "flapping" of the bird's pinions, not to the plaudits of the spectators; but the epithet ingenti plainly disproves this.

507-508. Post acer Mnestheus, &c. "After (him) the ardent Mnestheus took his station, with his bow drawn close, aiming on high, and directed equally his eye and his shaft."—Adducto. The string of the bow, and the hand that held it, were brought in contact with his bosom, the bow at the same time being fully bent.— Alta. Supply loca.—Pariterque oculos, &c. He strained his eye, and directed his arrow, at the bird, as simultaneous acts.

509-513. Miserandus. "Unfortunate." Literally, "to be pitied "-Ferro. "With the arrow," i. e., with the iron-headed shaft. --Valuit. For potuit.--Nodos et vincula, &cc. "He (only) severed the knots and hempen bands, by means of which, tied by the foot, she hung from the tall mast."--Illa notos algue atra, &cc. "She, taking wing, hath begun to escape into the wide air and dnsky elouds." Literally, "into the winds," &cc. In ventos is equivalent merely to in arem. Compare the well-known expression in senter recessit. The preposition in is not confined in its government to nubile, but extends its force to notos also. This is in imitation of a common Greek idiom, where two substantives are connected by a copula, and the latter of the two has the preposition before it, which extends its government to the former also. Compare the remarks of Bentley, ad Horat. Od., iii., 25, 2.

518-518. Rapidus. "In haste." Equivalent to rapide, or confertim.-Jamdudum area contenta, &c. "Holding his arrow, long since stretched on the ready bow," i. e., long since fitted to the bow. Compare the remark of Forbiger : "Nam non solum arcus, perum etiam tela, sagitta, hasta, contendi dicuntur."-Fratrem. He invokes his brother Pandarus as a hero, or defied person, on account of his pre-eminent skill with the bow. Servius says that Pandarus was worshipped as a hero by the Lycians.-In vota. "To his vows," i. e., to crown his vows.-Jam vacuo latam, &c. "(And) now (for an instant) having eyed the dove, joyous amid the open sky, and flapping with her pinions, he pierces her under a dark cloud." Wagner misses in jam vacuo latam calo speculatus the accustomed ease and elegance of Virgil's style, whether we join these words to what goes before or comes after. He thinks that the poet ought to have written, fratre Eurytion in vota vocato, and would have done so had not parato immediately preceded. His conclusion, therefore, is, that this is one of the passages left by Virgil for future correction .- Fizem. "Fixed in her."

519-521. Amissá palmá. All farther chance of success was now frustrated by the death of the bird. Hence the palm was lost to Acestes.—Superabat. "Remained." Put for supererat.-Contendit. " Discharged." This is the reading of the best manuscripts and editions. The common text has contorsit, a strange term to apply to an arrow, though perfectly proper in the case of a javelin.---Ostentans artemque pater, &c. "Displaying, revered chiestain, both his skill and twanging bow." Acestes, having no longer a mark at which to shoot, may have chosen to display his skill by showing to what height he could make the arrow mount .-- Pater. The reading of the best manuscripts. Its use here after qui is analogous to those cases where ille, at the beginning of a clause, is followed, after an interval of several words, by some term indicating once more the subject of the proposition ; as in the following, " Ille etiam patrice agmen ciel Ocnus ab oris." The common text has artem pariter. Whether we read pater or pariter, however, the last syllable is lengthened by the cessura, or arsis.

538-584. Subitum. The trac reading. The common text has subite .- Magnoque futurum augurio. "And one about to prove of high portent."-Decuit post exitus ingens, &cc. "The great event subsequently proved this, and fear-inspiring soothsayers interpreted the omen too late." The arrow taking fire in the air typified and preceded the burning of the ships, which was the acitus ingens ; and the soothsayers applied the prodigy too late, namely, not until after the event itself had taken place. Terrifici is to be taken as a general term, indicating the office and functions of augurs considered. as interpreters of the fearful and mysterious omens of the gods. We have given here the most natural explanation of this somewhat obscure passage, referring the omen of the arrow to the burning of the Trojan ships mentioned towards the close of the present book. Heyne, however, thinks that the poet alludes to the wars waged at a later period in Sicily, between the Carthaginiane, Sicilians, and Romans. Wagner, on the other hand, is of opinion that the omen was intended to point to the war between Æneas and Turnus.

525-528. Liquidie in nubibue. "Amid the liquid clouds." It would have been a very singular prodigy under any circumstances, as one of the commentators remarks, but much more so when the air was moist and cloudy.—Arsit. "Took fire."—Cale refue. "Leosened from the sky." Alluding to what are called shooting or falling stars.—Transcurrunt. "Shoot across." Wakefield reads calum for calo, making the accusative depend on transcurrunt.—Crinem ducunt. "Draw (after them) a long train of light." Crinie is commonly applied to the long train of a comst; here, however, to the track of a shooting star.

539-534. Hasere. "Stood rooted to the ground."—Precati. Supply sunt.—Nor maximus omen abanit, &co. Enceas was deceived, and regarded the omen as one portending good.—Sume. Supply hac, as referring to munors. — To executes ducers honores. "That thou shouldst enjoy honours superior to the rest." Literally, "that thou draw honours out of lot," i. e., not having them by lot. The poet, having the idea of lot in mind, employs ducere, "to draw," in the sense of accipere, "to receive."—Exsortes. Equivalent to extra sortem, or, in other words, precipuses or extraordinarias. The poet al-Hudes, observes Valpy, to a Grecian custom of dividing plunder. Cortain captives, or valuable articles of plunder, were at once assigned to individuals distinguished by rank or by valour, and were not included in the general mass divided by lot. Compare book ix., Jime \$71.—Honores. We have given here the reading of Wagner,

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which rests on better manuscript authority than *konsersm*, although the other is preferred by Heyne.

535-538. Ipsius Anchise, &cc. "Which once belonged to the aged Anchises himself." — Impressum signis. "Embossed with figures," i. e., adorned with figures raised from the surface, called by ancients call opus anaglyphum, and resembling what are termed cameos.—In magno munere. "For a great gift." Observe here the peculiar use of the preposition in, derived from a similar usage in Greek (not, however, of frequent occurrence), in the case of èv. The paraphrase would be, guod pro magno munere (or, in numero maximorum munerum) habendum esset.—Cisseus. A Thracian monarch, the father of Hecuba.—Ferre. "To bear away.—Sui. Agreeing with amoris.

540-544. Appellat. "He proclaims."-Nec bonus Eurytion, &c. "Nor did the good-natured Eurytion envy the honour ranked before his own," i. e., envy Acestes, who had been preferred to himself, or the honour which he had hoped to obtain, but which had been bestowed upon another. Heyne, whose explanation this is, seems more inclined, however, to regard pralato as equivalent to prarepto, as if the meaning were, "the honour which had been borne (or snatched) away by another." Wagner condemns this, and doubts if any passage can be produced where pralatus has the force of prareptus.-Dejecit. "Struck down."-Proximus ingreditur donis, &c. "That one advances next (to Eurytion) in (the value of) his gifts, who cut the cords; that one, last in order, who pierced," &cc., i. e., that one is next to Eurytion in the value of the prize which he received. The allusion is to Mnestheus. Servius makes donis equivalent here to ad dona, "for a prize ;" and La Cerda, on the other hand, takes ingreditur donis for incedit gloriabundus cum donis. Both of these explanations are inferior.-Extremus. Referring to Hippocoon.

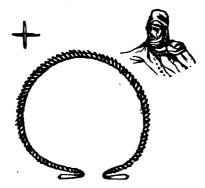
546-550. Custodem comitemque. Virgil here follows the custom of his own age, by which such protectors and attendants were assigned to the boys of noble or wealthy families. Compare Horace, Ep. ad Pis., 161.—Epytiden. "The son of Epytus." Homer calls him Periphas or Periphantes, son of Epytus the herald. (II, xvii, 223).—Fidam sic fatur ad aurem. He had been one of Anchises' most trusty attendants.—Vade, age, et Ascanio, &c. "Come, go, he says, and tell Ascanius, if he has by this time his band of boys ready with him, and has arranged the evolutions of the horses, to lead (hither) his troops in honour of his grandsire," &c., i. e., in order to take part in the games celebrated in memory of Anchises. The poet now introduces us to a mock-engagement performed by the Trojan boys on horseback. This species of exercise was in general repute among the Romans, and was called *Ludus* or *Lusus Trojanus*. It was frequently exhibited by Augustus, until it was iscontinued in consequence of the complaint of Asinius Pollio, whose grandson Æserninus had the misfortune to break his leg while he was performing his part in it. (*Sueton., Vit. Aug., 43.*) Virgil, in order to pay his court to Augustus, represents this military exercise as of Trojan origin.

551-556. Ipse omnem longo, &cc. "He himself orders all the crowd that had poured in to retire from the spacious course, and the plains to be clear."—Incedunt. "Advance."—Pariterque lucent, &cc. "And shine brightly alike before the eyes of their parents on coursers obedient to the bit," i. e., and make a brilliant display in their martial equipments and with their well-managed steeds. Lucent is equivalent, in fact, to lucent ermis.—Mirata fremit. "Gaze upon with admiration, and loudly applaud." More literally, "having admired, loudly applaud."—In morem. "According to custom," i. e., the custom or usage connected with this celebration.

Tonsá come presse coroná. "The hair was pressed by a garland of leaves." The corona tonsa, or tonsilis, was made of leaves only, stripped from the bough, and was so called in contradistinction to the corona nexilis, in which the whole branch was inserted.—Coma. This term must not be taken here very strictly. The garland, in fact, as would appear from line 673, was placed around a helmest worn by each boy, and in this sense only can here be said to rest upon the brow.

557-559. Præfiza. "Headed." Virgil, in describing the equipments of the Trojan boys on this occasion, merely gives us those which he had himself seen in his own day at such exhibitions. According to Bæbius Macer, as quoted by Servius, Angustus gave the Roman boys who performed the *Ludus Trojanus* a helmet and two spears each. So, again, Suetonius informs us (*Vit. Aug.*, 43) that the same emperor bestowed a golden torques on the young Asprenas, who had been injured by a fall on one of these occasions.—*Leves.* "Polished." Observe the long penult.

It pectore summo, &cc. "A pliant circular chain of twisted gold goes from the upper part of the breast over the neck," *i. e.*, hangs down from the neck on the breast. The poet here describes the *torques*, an ornament or kind of chain, of gold, twisted spirally, and bent into a circular form, which was worn around the neck. The following woodcut exhibits a *torques* found in Brecknockshire, and now preserved in the British Museum. The same woodcut contains a section of this torques of the size of the original. It shows four equidistant radiations from a common centre. This torques is four feet and a half in length.



553-567. Una soies jucenum, dec. "One squadron of youths (is that) which, exulting (in their chief), the little Priam leads, bearing his grandsire's name," dec.—Polite. Polites has already been mentioned in book H., line 556, dec., as having been alain by Pyrrbus, in the presence of his father Priam.—Aucture Rales. "Destined in after days to imercase the Italians," i. e., to augment the pepulation of Italy by his own race of descendants; for, as Servius informs us, quoting from the Origines of Cato, he separated subsequently from Encas, in Italy, and founded the city of Politorium, named by him after his father Polites.—Thracius albie, dec. "A Thracian steed, dappled with white spots." The Thracian horses were held in high repute. Hence Hesiod speaks of Opjeng inverpolyce (Op. et D., 596), and an ancient eracle classes together, as superior of their kind, the

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herses of Thrace, the women of Sparta, and the men who drink the waters of the fair Arethusa :

Ππποι Θρηΐκιοι, Δακεδαιμόνιαι δο γυναϊκες, "Ανδρες δ' οι πίνουσιν δδωρ καλής 'Αρεθούσης.

Vestigia primi, &c. "Displaying his fore-feet, white of hue, and his forehead, also white, as he tosses it on high." Arduus, more literally, "with head erect." The expression vestigis primi pedis is merely a pleonasm for primos pedes.

568-574. Alter Atys. "A second (leader is) Atys."—Attt Latini. "The Latin Attii," i. e., the Roman family of the Attii.—Pueroque puer dilectus Iule. "And a boy, beloved by the boy Iulus." Here the poet, as Valpy observes, designs another compliment to his patron, in allusion to the subsequent union between the families thus derived from Trojans. M. Attius Balbus married Julia, sister to M. Julius Cassar; their daughter Attia married C. Octavius; she was mether of C. Octavius, whom Julius Cassar adopted, and who was afterward named Augustus.

Extremus. "The last (leader)," i. s., the leader of the third troop. Sidenia. Equivalent here, in all probability, to Africo.—Candida. "Fair."—Eese. A poetic pleonasm, founded on a Graesism. The prose form would be ut asset, if required to be expressed. — Sui. Agreeing with amoris.—Trinscrife senioris Acesta equis. "On Sicilian stoeds of the aged Acestes," i. c., belonging to the aged Acestes.

575-579. Pawides. "Full of eager excitement," i. e., eager for tame. Compare the explanation of Servius: "Gloria cupiditate sollicitos." Pavor, in its primitive and generic sense, indicates a palpitation, common either to fear or joy, or, indeed, to any violent emotion. Hence pavidos, in the text, denotes not so much a sensation of alarm as a throbbing feeling of eager excitement, arising from the wish of gaining the applause of those present.—Veterumque agnoscunt, &c. "And recognise (in them) the looks of their elder parents," i. e., and trace a resemblance between them and their sires. Veterum appears to be equivalent here merely to atate provectiorum.

Postquam omnen, &c. "After that they, joyous, had passed in review, on their steeds, before the whole assembly, and the eyes of their fathers." The boys came into the field in a long train, and in this order ride around before the whole assembly.—Paratis. "To them when (now) ready." After riding around, one after the other, they all form in a line abreast, and wait for the signal to commence. —Longe. "From a distance."—Inconstigue flagello. "And sounded with his lash."

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580-582. Olli discurrers pares, &c. "They (thereupon) rode forth in parted order, keeping the same front, and broke up the main troop (as they moved along), by threes in separate bands." Pares is equivalent here to pares loco, or codem ordine. They rode forth in detached troops of three each (observe here the force of dis in the verb discurrere), but kept all moving in one line, or abreast.—Terni. We have adopted here the explanation of Nöhden, who supposed the whole line of thirty-six boys to be broken up into small bands (chori) of three each, but all, as we have just remarked, keeping the same front. Heyne and others, however, make terni here refer merely to three bands of twelve each.—Agmina. The main troop of thirty-six. Observe the force of the plural.—The following arrangement will represent the whole line riding forth in small troops of three, the figure m indicating three such riders, and the open part of it denoting the front, the closed part the rear.

யயயயயயயய Rursusque vocati, &c. "And again, at the word of command,

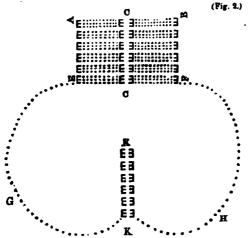
they wheeled about, and bore (against one another) hostile spears," s. e., advanced against one another with spears on a charge.—Vo-cati. Literally, "on being called," i. e., by their leaders. Supply a ducibus.—The following will give some idea of the manœuvre here alluded to. The letters A B show the line formed after wheeling about, the front being now where the rear had been. Six troops, of three boys each, then gallop off towards A, and six others towards

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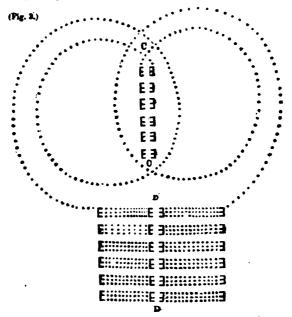
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B, the dividing point in the line being indicated by the letters C D. These two divisions of six troops, or eighteen boys each, then bend round respectively at A and B, and, riding on, form two new lines at E G and F H. These two lines then advance on a charge, and skirmish at K K.

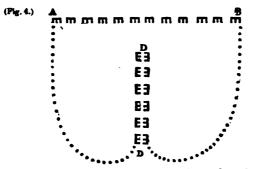
583-587. Inde alios incunt cursus, &c. "Then they commence other charges and other retreats, confronting one another (from time to time), after taking long circuits, and they involve alternately circle within circle, and call up the (various) images of a battle with arms," i. e., exhibit the various aspects of a real engagement. In other words, they represent a mock-fight.-Adversi spatiis. We have rendered spatiis here in a different way from most commentators, who make it refer merely to the intervals between every two lines, as they successively confront each other. The term, however, appears to be borrowed rather from the movements of the circus.-Nunc spicula vertunt infensi. "Now, with hostile bearing. they direct their javelins (against one another)."-Pariter. " Side by side," i. e., again formed into one line, as at first. The following diagrams will give some idea of the movements here described. In No. 2, after skirmishing at K K, they ride off towards H and G. form a new line at F B and E A respectively, and skirmish again at C C.



In No. 3, after skirmishing at C C, they wheel off, cross each ether's path. and ride, line around line, thus forming circle within circle, stopping at intervals to form and skirmish, as, for example, at D D, and again wheeling off and riding round.



In No. 4, after skirmishing at D D, they wheel off, ride round, and form one line at A B (factá pariter nunc pace feruntur).



588-591. Ut guondam Crett, &c. "As, in former days, the labyrinth

in lofty Crete is said to have had a path intricately formed by means of walls interrupting the view, and (to have contained within it) an artifice perplexing by means of a thousand (different) avenues, whereby the once going wrong, incapable of being detected (at the moment), and not to be remedied (afterward) by netracing one's steps, rendered of no avail (all) the marks of the way." Heyne well observes, that this description of the labyrinth is a kind of labyrinth in itself.

Altá. An epithet applied to Crete, from Idz and its other mountains.—Labyrinshus. A name given by the ancients to a species of structure, full of intrieate passages and windings, so that, when once entered, it was next to impossible for an individual to extricate himself without the assistance of a guide. One of the most famous of these was that in Crete. (Consult Index of Proper Names.) —Parictibus. To be pronounced, in scanning, as a word of four syllables : Par-ystibus.—Cacis. Cutting off the view entirely, so that one could form no idea whatever of the length or disection of the path in which he was at the time.—Ancipiten dolum. Equivalent to iter dolesum or fallens.

Error. A going wrong, a deviating but once from the true path.---Indeprensus. Of which the person is not aware at the moment.---Irremeabilis. More literally, "not to be retraced."---Signa sequendi. The marks for guiding one on his way. Sequende put for sequendi viam, or simply procedendi.---Falleret. Observe the force of the subjunctive, "frustrated," or "rendered of no avail," as is said.

592-595. Hand aliter Tenerûm nati, &c. " Just so the sons of the Trojans ride through and cross each other's path." More literally, "impede in their (onward) course one another's career." Compare diagram No. 3 .-- Texuntque fuges et prelia ludo. "And with intricate movements represent flights and battles in sport." Observe the peculiar force of texant here, as in line 589. The metapher is borrowed from the interlacing threads of a web .- Delphinum similes. "Like dolphins," i. c., to the movements or habits of delphins. Similie takes the dative of external resemblance, but the genitive of resemblance in nature, habit, or internal constitution. Delphinum is the genitive plural of delphin.-Carpathium Libycumque secant. "Cleave the Carpathian and Libyan deep." Supply pelagus. The Carpathian Sea lay to the northeast of Crete, in the vicinity of the island of Carpathus ; the Libyan Sea, between Crete and the coast of Africa. Hence the poet describes the dolphins as passing rapidly from the Carpathian into the neighbouring Libyan Sea, and again, with equal rapidity, from the Libyan into the Carpathian. Hence the peculiar propriety of the epithets Carpathium and Libycum; and hence, too, the conjunction que is by no means to be taken as a disjunctive, se, as some commentators fancy.—Luduntque per undas. These words are rejected as spurious and redundant by Weichert, Wagner, and others. They do not appear in some manuscripts.

596-602. Hunc morem cursus. "This species of equestrian movement." More literally, "this custom of the course."- Longan Albam. "Alba Longa." Consult Index of Proper Names .- Retulit. "Renewed."-Priscos Latinos. "The ancient Latins," i. e., the early Latin race. - Ipse. Supply celebraverat. So, again, with pubes, supply celebraverant. - Albani docuere suos. "The Albans taught them to their children." With suos supply sucros .- Patrium honorem. "This honoured institution of our fathers." - Trojaque nunc pueri, &c. "And the sport is now called Troy, the boys (themselves) are called the Trojan band." Equivalent to ludicrum illud nunc dicitur Troja, pueri id ludentes dicuntur Trojanum agmen. The verb with which pueri agrees is therefore understood. We have adopted what seems the least objectionable mode of construing this sentence. Thiel, however, following the punctuation of Jahn, who merely places a final stop at the end of the line, with no intermediate commas, translates as follows : "And this Trojan band of the boy (Ascanius) is still called Troy."

603-608. Hác celebrata tenus, &c. "Thus far were the games celebrated in honour of his deified father." By tmesis, for kdc tenus celebrata, &c...Fortuna fidem mutata novavit. "Fortune, having become changed, altered her faith." Fortune is here regarded, by personification, as a friend on whom Æneas had relied for favour and protection. She now changes sides, alters her faith, and proves treacherous. ... The historical ground for the narrative which follows, respecting the burning of some of the Trojan ships, may be seen in Dionysius of Halicarnassus (i., 53). Compare Heyne's sixth Excursus to the present book.

Dum varius referent, &cc. "While they are celebrating the solemn rites at the tomb (of Anchines) with various sports." More literally, "while they are rendering," *i. e.*, to the shade of Anchines.— Ventosque aspirat cunti. "And breathes (favouring) winds upon her as she goes," *i. e.*, hastens her course, and sends the winds to waft aer on her way.—Multa movens. "Meditating many schemes in mind." Supply animo.—Antiquum saturata dolorem. Compare book 1, line 25, seqq.

609-617. Illa sirgo. "She, the maiden." The pronoun ills is often, like the Homeric δ and $a\delta r\delta c$, so placed in the early part

of a sentence as to indicate obscurely the subject, which is itself brought in after an interval of some words. Compare Wagner, Quast. Virg., XXI., 7.—Per mille coloribus arcum. "Along her bow of a thousand hues." The bow is here her pathway from heaven to earth.—Cito tramite. "By a rapid path."—Ingentem concursum. The concourse of spectators witnessing the games. Compare line 106, &co.—At procul in solá, &cc. "But at a distance, the Trojan women, apart, on the lonely beach."—Secretæ. According to ancient castom, women were not allowed to be spectators at the games. Hence secretæ, literally, "separated (from the men)," secretæ a viris.—Actá. A term of Greek origin, $\dot{\alpha}\kappa r \dot{\gamma}$ (Æolic $\dot{\alpha}\kappa ra$), derived from $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, "to break," and denoting the place where the billows break.

Amissum Anchisem flebant. They were performing their part of the funeral coremonies, in bewailing the loss of Anchises.—Aspectabant. "Were gazing earnestly upon." Observe the force of the frequentative.—Heu! tot vada fessis, &c. "Ah! (to think) that so many shoals, so much of ocean remains for us wearied, was the one common cry of all."—Urbem. "A fixed abode." Equivalent here to sedem certam.—Pelagi laborem. "The hardships of the deep."

618-621. Hand ignara nocendi. "Not unskilled in mischief."-Et facienque dea, &c. "And lays aside both the look and the attire of a goddess." Vestem refers here to the flowing robes of a being of the other world, which, in the case of Iris, were of rainbow hue. Compare what is said of Venus in another part of this poem (i., 404) : " pedes vestis defluxit ad imos."-Ismarii conjux, &c. " The aged wife of the Thracian Doryclus." Heinsius, following the authority of some good manuscripts, reads Tmarii, as indicating a native of Epirus, Tmarus or Tomarus being a mountain of Epirus. at the foot of which stood Dodona. As, however, Beroë is afterward called "Rhateia," i. e., Trojana, Ouwens and Ruhnken give the preference to Lemarii, the reading of Servius and the common text, and which occurs in many manuscripts.-Cui genus, et quondam, &c. "Who once had rank (from family), and reputation, and offspring." Observe the elegant use of the subjunctive mood in fuis. sent, assigning, as it were, the reason why Iris had assumed the form of this female; so that we may, in fact, render the clause more freely, "because she once had rank," &c.

623-629. Quas non manus, &cc. "In that no Grecian hand dragged you to death in war," &cc. Observe, again, the force of the subjunctive in *traxerit*, assigning a reason for their being truly deserving of pity, since, or in that, no Grecian hand deprived them of exustence in their native land.—Gens. "Race."—Cui estite. "Per what gloomy end."—Te. "You, one and all."—Jam sertitur. "Is now passing away." More literally, "is now revelving."—Cum from, cum terras, &c. "Since we are borne along, having traversed seas, having traversed every land, having passed as many inhospitable rocks, and baneath so many stars."—Saze. Heyne makes this refer to rocky shores, but Wagner, with more propriety, to lowely and barren rocks of Ocean.—Sidera. We have taken this in its most natural sense, as referring to the different constellations by which their long wandsrings over the deep were affected, either for good or for evil. Some commentators make it signify "tempers ;" others, "regions" in different latitudes. Both of these appear unsatisfactory.—Fugientem. "Ever fleeing from us."—Volvieur. "Are toesed."

630-634. Hic. "Here are." Supply sust. --- Quis prohibit, dec. "Who prevents our creecting walls !" Jacors muras is here equivalent to ponere or exstrucre muros, the leading idea being borrowed from the well-known phrase, jacere fundaments. -- We have given guis, with Wagner, instead of quid, with Heyne. The former socords better with what immediately precedes: "Hic Bryois fines fraterni," &c., and is the same as saying, "nemo igitum prohibebit."--Civibus. "To our countrymen," i. e., the Trojans.

Rapti neguidquam, &c. Because we never seem to be about to give them a permanent abode. — Trojs. "Those of Troy."—Hetereos amnes, &c. "Hectorean streams, a Kanthus and a Simois." Hectoreos is here equivalent, in fact, to Trojanos, as indicating rivers to which a Trojan colony shall give names derived from their native land.

635-640. Quin agite. "Come, then."—Infauetas puppes. "These unlucky ships."—Nam miki Cassandra, &co. "For the shade of the prophetic Cassandra accemed to give me, during sleep, blaxing terches. Here, she exclaimed, seek for Troy," &c., i. e., I dreamed, of late, that Cassandra's spectre gave me blazing torches, and thus exclaimed, &cc.—Jam tempus agit res. "The occasion now impels the deed," i. e., the present opportunity is so favourable a one as of itself to prompt the design. Heyne and others read agi res, which they explain by agenda rei; but the common reading appears more forcible and natural.

Nec tantis more prodigiis. "Nor let there be any delay unto portents so manifest as these," i. e., which point out so plainly what we are to do. She refers to the things seen by her in the dream. With more supply sit.—En guatuor are Neptune. A sacrifice ap-

BOOK FIFTH.

pears to have been offered to Neptune before the games commenced, probably to obtain a favourable voyage, and the brands were still burning on the altars. But why four altars ! Servine gives two answers to this question, neither of which is very satisfactory : either, namely, the commanders of the four ships creeted each one before entering on the race ; or else Cleanthus rearest all four, in fulfilment of his vow (line 238, segg.).—Animumpus. "And courage for the attempt."

641-643. Prime informum, &cc. "She is the first to seize with violence the heatile fire, and with her right hand upraised, having exerted all her strength, she brandishes and hurbs it from afar." Coruscat conveys with it the idea of a gleaning brand, kindled into a bright blaze by being rapidly whirled around before it is thrown. Observe, tea, that corusco, though usually neutor, is here employed in an active sense.

644-649. Una e moltie. " One of the throng."- Tet natorum. " Of the numerous sons."-Non Berge zobis. "This is not Berge that you have here." Literally, "this is not Beroë for you."-Rhasteia. Equivalent to Trojana, from Rhæteum, a promontory of Trans, on the shore of the Hellespont .- Divini signa decoris. "The marks of divine beauty." Decor, which we have here rendered beauty, denotes in fact, however, all that constitutes the outward grace and becomingness of divinity, and embraces the ardentes scali, the spiritus, the values, drs .- Ardeniceque conios. " And her bright-gleaming eyes." Trapp conveys the meaning of this very happily : " the lightning of her eyes."-Qui spiritus illi. "What heavenly dignity is hers." Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Ad dignitatem spectat : hie, spisitue alter, magnus ; sensus, adosque gostas, et oris species, majoriatem habens at numen." Some, with loss propriety, refor spiritue to the ambreeial perfume that marked the presence of a divinity.

650-652. Dudum Beroën, &c. "Not long since, having departed (from her), left Beroë sick, fretting that she alone was deprived of such an exercise of duty as this." More literally, "such an employment as this."--Nec inferret. "And could not pay." Inferre here properly conveys the idea of burning offerings or tokens of honour at ene's tomb.

654-668. At matres prime ancipites, &c. "But the matrons at first, uncertain (how to act), began to regard the shipe with lowering looks, undecided between their wretched love for the present land, and the realms that summoned them by the fates."—Malignis. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Torvie, transversis, quales alias

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animi maligni signum esse solent."--Præsentis torre. Sieily.--Vocantia regna. Italy.--Ingentemque fugå secuit, &c. "And in her flight cleaved a mighty bow beneath the clouds," *i. e.*, formed a mighty bow as she cleaved the air in her flight. The bow was her pathway in descending from the skies, and she now returns on the same. The expression secuit arcum, therefore, is the same as socando aëra fecit arcum, or, in other words, incessit per arcum.

659-663. Monstris. "At the mighty prodigy." Observe the force of the plural.—Conclamant. "They raise a universal shout."—Focis penetralibus. "From the inmost hearths (of the adjacent dwellings)." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Ex interioribus partibus (domorum proximarum)." The fire on the altar was not sufficient for their purposes.—Spoliant aras. "Rifle the altars," i. e., take what brands were thereon, as also the garlands and boughs with which they were adorned.—Frondem. Put for frondes.—Furit immissis, &cc. "The fire rages with loosened reins," i. e., with violence. A metaphor borrowed from the fierce rapidity of coursers, when no longer checked by the rein.—Vulcanus. Put for ignis, by metonymy.— Pictas abiete puppes. "The painted sterns of fir." Abiets to be pronounced, in scanning, as a word of three syllables, ab-yets.

664-666. Ad tumulum, cuncosque thestri. "To the tomb of Anchises, and the seats of the theatre," i. e., the seats of the verdant enclosure where the games were witnessed. The poet applies a term here (cuncos) which properly suited, rather, a building erected for exhibitions. The seats were so divided, by passages diverging upward from a common centre, as to form compartments resembling wedges, or cones with the top cut off. Compare woodcut at page 336.—Incensas naves. "The tidings that the ships have been set on fire."—Ipsi. Referring to the assemblage at the games.—Respiciunt. "See behind them (in the distance)." Equivalent to a tergo conspiciunt.

667-674. Cursus equestres. "The movements of his troop."--Sic acer equo, &cc. "Rode at full speed for the troubled camp, accoutred as he was."-Castra. Referring to the naval encampment, or the place where the ships were drawn up.--Ezanimes magistri. "Those to whose care he was committed, breathless with alarm." --Iste. "Is this of yours ?" Observe the force of iste, as the pronoun of the second person.--Quo tenditis. "At what are you aiming."-Misera cives. "My wretched countrywomen." -- Vestras spes uritis. With your ships you consume all your hopes, for without them you cannot reach Italy.--Ego sector Ascanius. Supply sums. Insnem. As now for the moment ceasing to be a covering for bis head.—Quá ludo indutus. "Wearing which in sport." More literally, "arrayed in which in sport."—Belli simulacra cisbat. "He was calling up the mimic representations of warfare."

676-679. Ast illæ, &c. "But they (the women), through fear, setake themselves everywhere to flight, along different parts of the shore," &c. — Diverse litora. For diversas litoris partes. — Sicubi. "Wherever there are any." More literally, "if there be such anywhere."—Piget incepti, &c. "They loathe the deed (but a moment before) begun, as well as the light of day; and having become changed in feeling, they recognise (once more) their friends; and Juno is shaken from their breast," i. e., ashamed of what they have just done, they hide themselves from the light of day; their phrensy departs, they recognise their countrymen and friends, and the baleful influence of Juno ceases to mislead.—Excussaque pectore, &c. Juno, the cause of their fury, was dislodged from their breasts; in allusion, remarks Valpy, to the prophesying priestesses, who recovered themselves when they had dislodged the spirit by which they had been possessed.

690-684. Non ideirco posuse. "Did not, therefore, abate." More literally, "lay aside."—Udo sub robore, &c. "The oakum keeps burning beneath the wetted timber, vomiting forth the slow-rolling smoke; while the lingering fire preys upon the ships, and the destroying element descends throughout the whole frame of the vessel."—Udo. Wetted by the hands of those who strive to conquer the fire.—Vivit. A beautiful expression, for ignem alit.—Est. From ëdo, "to consume," &c.—Vires. "The efforts."

685-690. Humeris abscindere vestem. A sign of extreme distress common to the Greeks, Romans, and most of the Oriental nations. —Tenders palmas. Consult note on line 93, book i.—Si nondum exosus, &cc, "If thou dost not yet hate the Trojans to a man." More literally, "if thou art not yet one hating the Trojans to a man." Supply es with exosus, which last, though passive in form, is here active in meaning. Compare solitus sum, from soleo.—Pietas antique. "Thy former compassion."—Flammam eveders. "To escape the flame."—Et tenues Teucrûm, &cc. "And resoue from dostruction the feeble affairs of the Trojans."

691-700. Quod superest. "What now alone remains," i. e., to fill up the measure of misfortune. Compare line 643, book xii., "Id rebus defuit unum."—Efusis imbribus. "With outpoured showers."— —Sine more. "Violently." More literally, "in an unusual manner."—Ardua terrarum. "The mountains." Supply loca. Literally, "the high places of the earth."— Turbidue inder agué, éco. "A shower dark with water, and most black with thick-coming aouthern blasts."—Super. "From above." Put for dasuper.—Semiusts madescunt robors. "The half-consumed timbers are drenched." More literally, "bagin to be soaked through." Simusts, in admning, is to be prenounced simiusts, dropping the i, or class sim-yusts. —Vapor. Put again for ignis.—A pests. "From destruction."

740-763. Case concusses acerbo. "Shocked by the bitter estamity."—Ingentes curve mutabat. "Kept turning his mighty caree," i. e., kept anxioualy revolving.—Versans. "Deliberating within himself." --Oblitue fatorum. "Forgetful of the fates," i. e., of the realme promised to him by the fates in Italy. Meierotto, observes Valpy, daubts whether, on this occasion, Æncess does not also forget himself. Such lamentations and despair would better suit a femule. The excuse is, that he may have perceived that the women's fary was divisely inspired, and may have suspected that their husbands partook of the same sentiments.— Halarne capessoret orus. "Or whether he should attempt to reach the Italian shores."

704-708. Tum senior Nautes. We learn from Dionymius of Halioarnassus (vi., 69), and also from Servius, who cites the work of Varro, De Familiis Trojanis, that there was a Nautian family among the Romans which derived its esigin from Nautes, or Nautias, a priest of Minerva. This Nautes, the same, probably, with the one mentioned in the text, had saved, it was said, the Palladium from the sack of Troy, and was, therefore, intrusted with the oare of it by Æners. The Nautian family still enjoyed this privilege in the reign of Augustus.

Unum. "In an especial degree." Equivalent here to presipue. Compare note on line 436, book ii.—Multi erts. "For his great akill (in prophecy)."—Here response delet, dec. "Gave forth these responses, (declaring) as well what the mighty wrath of the gode portended, as what the settled order of the fates required." The wrath of the gods was seen in the burning of the ships; the settled order of the fates required, in common with this wrath, that all the Trojans should not reach Italy, but that some should be left behind in the island of Sicily.—Isque. This serves to continue the sentence, which had been partially interrupted at vel que portenderet, dec.

"09-718. Quo fate traduct retraductor." Whither the fates draw us onward or back," i. e., whithersoever they lead.—Quidquid erit, &cc. "Whatever shall befall us, every visitation of fortune is to be surmounted by patiently enduring it." Compare Horace (Od., xxiv., 1, 19): "Levius fit patientid, quidquid corrigere est nefae." -Diving stirple. Accestes was "of divine origin," since he was the son of the river-god Crimisus; and he was also one of the descendants of Dardasus, who derived his origin from Jupiter.-Et conjunge volcatem. "And join him unto thee, willing to aid."

Amissis superant gui navibus. "Those who are now superfluous from the loss of the ships," *i. e.*, the crews of the four ships that were burned, as well as all others who were conveyed therein.—*Et* guos pertasum. "And those who are tired of." Literally, "and those whom it has wearied of." Supply *est.*—*Delige*. "Pick out." —*Et his kabeant terris*, dco. "And let them, wearied out, have walls of their own in these lands. They shall call the city Acesta by a permitted name," *i. e.*, giving it that name with the permission of Acestes. This is the city known in after days under the name of Ægesta or Segesta.

719-724. Incensus. "Animated." Literally, "fired."—In curse enimus, &cc. "His mind is divided among all kinds of cares." We have placed a comma at the end of line 719, in accordance with the directions of Gliemann and Wagner. Turn usro will then refer back to incensus, just as in the following it refers to the preceding participle: "Quo repulse, turn usro," &cc. (Liv., ii., 29.)—Et Nox etra polum, &cc. "And now black Night, borne slowly onward in her two-horse chariot, was holding possession of the sky: then the image of his father Anchises," &cc.—Facies. The mere apparition, or eldwlow, of Anchises, is here meant; for the soul of the deceased hero was in the Elysian fields.

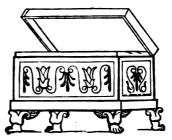
725-730. Iliacis exercite fatis. "Tried by the fates of Troy," i. e., who, in the destruction of Troy, and thy subsequent wanderings, hast been severely tried by the will of heaven.—Qua nunc pulcherrima. "Which now, most excellent of their kind."—Fortissima corda. "The stoutest hearts."—Gens dura, atque aspera cultu. "A race hardy of spirit and rugged of culture," i. e., brave, but uncivilized.

731-736. Ditis tamen ante, &c. "Yet first approach the mansions of Pluto in the lower world, and through the depths of Avermus seek, my son, an interview with me."—Amans piorum concilia. "The pleasing assemblies of the pious."—Colo. "I dwell amid." Last vowel preserved from elision by the caseural pause.—This descent of Æncas to the lower world has been already predicted by Helenus (line 441, book iii.).—Casta Sibyla. "The Sibyl, holy and pure," i. e., a virgin prophetess.—Nigrarum posudum. "Of black sheep." Victims of a black colour were accustomed to be offered to the gods of the lower world.

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737-739.—Genus omne tuum. "Thy whole progeny," i. e., line of descendants.—Torquet medios Nox kumida, &cc. "Humid night is now turning in the middle of her course." Literally, "turns her middle course." Night, having ascended to the meridian in her chariot, is now beginning to move along her downward course. Compare note on line 9, book ii.—Et me savus, &cc. According to the popular belief that ghosts disappear at early dawn.—Savus. Because he compels the shades to return to the gloom of the lower world.

741-745. Quo proripis ? "Whither dost thou hurry away ?"-Cinerem et sopitos, &cc. "He arouses the ashes and dormant fires," i...e., he removes the ashes, and kindles up again the fire of the previous day.—Pergameumque Larem, &cc. "And, suppliant, worships his Trojan household-god, and the shrine of hoary Vesta, with the sacred meal and a full censer." By the penetralis Vesta are here meant the Penates in the shrine of Vesta.—Farre. Consult note on line 133, b. ii.—Acerra. In making Eneas burn incense, Virgil follows the custom of his own time rather than historic verity. Incense, according to Pliny, was unknown in heroic times.—The following woodcut gives the form of an ancient censer. It is taken from a bas-relief in the museum of the Capitol.



748-754. Arcessit. "Sends for." The common text has accersit, but accerso is a corrupt form which came into use during the decline of Latinity.—Edocct. "Makes them fully acquainted with." —Et que nunc animo, &cc. "And what resolve now stands fixed in his mind."—Consilius. "To his plans." He straightway puts his plans in operation.—Jussa. Referring to the orders or directions of Æneas.—Transcribunt. "They enrol." This was the term properly applicable to such an occasion. Hence Servius remarks, "transcripti in colonias deducebantur."—Populumque volentem deponunt. "And set apart the people that wished it."—Resenunt. They replace by new timbers those that are burned.—Rudentesque. Hypermeter.—Exigui numero, &c. "Few in number, yet theirs is a valour ardent for war."

755-758. Urbsm designat aratro. We have here a reference to another custom on the part of the Romans, who, when they were about to build a city, first marked out the limits of it, by drawing a furrow with a plough, which they held obliquely, so as to make all the clods fall inward, and lifted up the plough over those spaces where they intended to have the gates, which thence were called *porta*, as is said, from *porto*, "to lift," or "carry." The furrow marked out the circuit of the walls.—Sortiturgus domos. "And assigns by lot the places for habitations."

Hoc Rium, et hac loca, &c. "He orders this spot to be an Ilium, and these places to be a Troy." Rium here refers to the new city, which is to be regarded by its inhabitants as a second Ilium; while Troja designates the adjacent territory, which is to be for them a new Trojanus ager.—Gaudet regno. "Rejoices in his kingdom," i. e., in this accession to his realms.—Indicitque forum, &c. "And appoints a forum, and gives laws to the assembled fathers." Forum does not here denote a place, but rather regulations for holding public assemblies, courts of law, &c., which were accustomed to be convened in the forum or agora.—Patribus. Referring to the senatofs of the new city, who were so called from their age.

759-761. Tum vicina astris, &c. "A temple is then begun to be erected to the Idalian Venus, on the summit of Mount Eryx, near to the stars." More literally, "the foundations are then laid for a temple," &c.—Vicina astris. A poetic hyperbole, to denote a lofty structure. The mountain in Sicily next in height to Ætna was Eryx, whence Venus obtained the appellation of Erycina from her temple on its summit. The lofty site of this temple is indicated, therefore, by the expression vicina astris.—Idalia. Venus was called the Idalian goddess, from Idalium, in Cyprus. Consult note on line 680, seq., book i.—Tumulo Anchizeo. "To the tomb of Anchises."—Late sacer. "Sacred far and wide," i. e., held sacred by all the surrounding communities.

762-764. Dies novem. The Anchisēum, or chapel sacred to the manes of Anchises, and which was erected near his tomb (as may be inferred from the word "sacerdos additur," &c.), was consecrated by a solemn nine days' feast. The Inferiæ of Anchises, and a nine days' feast connected with them, were afterward introduced as an annual solemnity into the cities of Latium, as appears from Ovid (Fast., ii., 543, seq.)—Et aris factus honos. "And sacrifices had

been offered on the altars."—Streaserunt. "Made calm." Levelled every angry billow, and made the surface of the waters resemble one vast plain.—Creber aspirane. "Breathing more and more freshly," *i. e.*, freshening more and more. Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Creber, primities vi, increasers," and also has 599, book iii., "Crebrescunt optate surs."

767-769. Ipsa jam matres, &co. "Those same methers now, those same individuals, to whom," &co. The pressouns ipsa and ipsi are here equivalent to eastern and iidom. (Compare Wagner, Quast. Virg., Xviii., 2, o.)—Et non telerabile nomen. "And its very name not to be endured," i. e., and who could not even hear its name with patience. This seems a far more natural reading than numon, which Wagner and others adopt, and which they make equivalent here to violentiam.

771-777. Consanguinco Acasta. "To his countryman Accestes." No relationship can be traced between Æncas and Accestes, and therefore consenguincus here is merely the same as "countryman," "of the same nation."—Eryci. He sacrifices to Eryx as to a deified here.—Tempestatibus. Compare line 130, book iii.—Solsipus ex ordine funem. "And next in order the cable to be lossened from the shore." Funis is here the cable or stern-fast, by which the vessels were respectively secured after having been drawn up on the shore.—Ex ordine. Equivalent to the Greek sadafig.

Tonsa folius oliva. "With leaves of the plucked olive," i. s., with leaves plucked from the olive, and formed into a chaplet. Consult note on line 556. The following cut, from a medal of Lepidus, resresents an olive crown.



Stans proced in prové. Corremonies of this kind were usually performed at the stern of the vessel, where the images of the tutelary deities were placed. On the present occasion, however, the prov is selected, since they were leaving the harbour.—Exteque salesa

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porricit, &c. Consult note on line 238.—Surgens a puppi. "Springing up astern."

778-784. Exercita. "Harassed."-Effundit pectore questus. Borrowed from Ennius.-Inexsaturabile pectus. "Her never-to-be-sated resentment."-Quam nec longa dies, &c. "For her neither length of time, nor any piety appeases; nor, subdued by the mandate of Jove or by the fates, does she begin to desist." Literally, "does she begin to be quiet." The position of quam, at so great a distance from its antecedent Junonis, would hardly be tolerated in prose Latinity, though here it would seem to impart a kind of epic dignity to the style. We have made it, as beginning the clause, equivalent to nam illam.-Pietas. The devout bearing of Eneas towards Juno herself.-Jovis imperio, fatisve. She still persisted in her opposition to Æneas, even in spite of the power of Jove, and the decrees of heaven, that had fixed his settlement in Italy.

785-787. Non mediá de gente, &c. "It is not enough for her to have effaced their city, by her unhallowed hatred, from the midst of the race of the Phrygians; nor to have dragged its relics through every kind of punishment; she (now) pursues the very ashes and bones of ruined Troy."—Mediá de gente Phrygum. The same as mediá ex Troade.—Exedisse. Literally, "to have eaten out," "to have consumed." From exèdo.—Traze. For trazisse, by a species of syncope. — Reliquias. Referring to the surviving followers of Æneas.—Troja cineres, &c. She continues to pursue the last sad remnant of Troy, though this is now so feeble and comparatively lifeless as to be deserving almost of being called the mere ashes and bones of that devoted city. Wagner places a colon after omnem, and in the next line punctuates as follows: Reliquias Troja, cineres alque ossa peremta insequitur.

788-798. Sciat illa. "She may know," i. e., she must needs have some powerful motive for acting in this way; what that motive is, however, she best knows; I do not. Venus here artfully dissembles her knowledge of the true cause, in order to excite the commiseration of Neptune.—Ipse miki nuper, &cc. Construe as follows: Tu ipse (es) testis miki, quam molem nuper subito exciterit in Libycis undus. — Molem. Equivalent to tempestatem. — Nequicquam. "In vain." Because she did not accomplish her purpose; the storm having been allayed by Neptune.—In regnis tuis. Compare line 188.

Per scelus. "By an act of wickedness."—Etiam actis. "Having been also driven on by her."—Fæde. "Basely."—Classe amissd. "Their fleet having been lost (in part)."—Quod superest, oro, &cc. "As the only thing that remains, I do beg that it may be allowed them to sail over thy waves in safety." We have given quod superest what appears to be the truest meaning here. The only thing that now remains for Venus is to entreat the aid of Neptune.—*Tibi* per undas. A Greecism, for tuas per undas : oot karà kúµara.—*Con*cessa. "Things that are permitted."

799-803. Tum Saturnius, &c. The peculiar cadence of this line makes it sound like one borrowed from Ennius.—Fas omne est, &c. "Goddess of Cythera, it is altogether right for thee to place confidence in my domains, from which thou derivest thy origin. I have deserved this also at thy hands." Venus was fabled to have sprung from the foam of the sea.—Omne. A Græcism, for omnino.—Sape furores, &c. Compare line 125, seqq., book i.; line 192, seqq., book iii.; line 10, seqq., book v., &c.

Xanthum Simoëntaque testor. "I call Xanthus and Simoïs to witness." These were two rivers that ran near Troy, and were witnesses, of course, to the truth of his statement. Virgil has here in view the narrative of Homer, in the twentieth and twenty-first books of the Iliad. It is there stated, that Æneas, having engaged in conflict with Achilles, was only saved from destruction by the interposition of Neptune. The Grecian hero thereupon turned his wrath against the main body of the Trojans, made a dreadful slaughter of them, and choked up the stream of the Xanthus with their dead bodies. This led to the well-known contest between himself and the river-god.

804-811. Quum Troia Achilles, &c. "When Achilles, pursuing the breathless squadrons of Troy, dashed them against the walls," *i. e.*, drove them back in confusion against their own city walls.— *Gemerentque repleti amnes.* "And when the choked rivers groaned (with the dead)," *i. e.*, were filled to groaning with the bodies of the slaughtered Trojans. A metaphor borrowed from the idea of a building so full as to groan beneath the pressure.— Amnes. The Xanthus and Simoïs are both meant, but more especially the former. The Simoïs was a tributary of the Xanthus, and Homer makes the latter call upon it for the aid of its waters against Achilles.

Pelidæ tunc ego forti, &cc. "Then in a hollow cloud I caught away, from the valiant son of Peleus, Æneas having engaged (with him), with neither gods nor his own strength equal," i. e., equal to those of his opponent.—Cuperem quum verters. "Although I was desirous of overthrowing."—Perjuræ. Neptune was offended at the Trojans on account of the perjury of Laomedon, for whom he had, in conjunction with Apollo, built the walls of Troy.

812-815. Mens cadem. "The same disposition," i. c., the same

friendly feeling towards Æneas.—Tutus, quos optas, &c. "He shall reach in safety the harbour of Avernus, for which thou wishest." By the portus Averni Cumze is here meant.—Unus. Palinurus.— Unum caput. "One life." As regards Palinurus, compare line 833, seqq.

817-821. Auro. "To his golden car." Auro here, for currui aureo, is very doubtful Latinity. Wagner suggests as a reading, Jungit equos, aura genitos.—Feris. "To his fiery coursers."—Manibusque omnes, &cc. "And gives forth freely all the reins from his hands," i. e., slackens all the reins in his hands.—Caruleo curru. "In his azure car." The car is of the same colour with the sea.— Sub axe tonanti. "Beneath the loud-resounding chariot."—Fugiunt vasto athere nimbi. Wagner reads fugiuntque ex athere nimbi, on the authority of a single manuscript (and even in this, too, occurring merely as an "altera lectio"). All the other manuscripts give the common reading.

822-826. Tum variae comitum facies. "Then (appear) the various shapes of his retinue," *i. e.*, his retinue under various shapes. The text is here purposely abrupt, and a verb must be supplied by the mind of the reader. Bothe, offended at this abruptness, suggests comitant for comitum; but comito, though occurring in Ovid and other poets, is not employed elsewhere by Virgil, who always uses comitor.

Senior Glauci chorus. "The elder train of Glaucus." The term senior here means merely "existing from of old," and not as exhibiting any of the concomitants of actual age. The train of Glaucus, and "the whole band of Phorcus," consisted of inferior deities of the sea, as well as of marine inhabitants of various kinds, such as phoce, &c. — Inousque Palamon. "And Palamon, son of Ino." Palamon was the same with Portunus or Melicerta.—Thetis et Melits, &c. Thetis and several of the Nereids are here mentioned. —Nesse, Spioque, &c. A line either borrowed from Georg., iv., 338, or introduced there from this place. The names are all of Greek formation : Ngoaig, $\Sigma \pi e_i \omega$ τe , $\Theta \dot{\alpha} lei \dot{\alpha}$ τe , $Kuµod \dot{\alpha} m$ τe . (I., xviii, 41, seq.)

827-834. Suspensam mentem. His mind had been a prey to anxiety on account of the burning of the ships.—Attolli malos. The masts were usually taken down when the vessel arrived in port, and raised again when about to depart.—Intendi brachia velis. "The yard-arms to be stretched with sails," *i. e.*, the sails to be hoisted by means of the yards, along which they were stretched. (Vide cut.) The expression intendi brachia velis is regarded as an hypallage for vela intendi brachies. Such an explanation, however, is quite unnecessary.



Una omnes facers pedem. "They all tacked together." The pedes were the ropes attached to the two lower corners of a square sail. They ran from the ends of the sail to the sides of the vessel towards the stern, where they were fastened with rings, attached to the outer side of the bulwarks. When the wind was directly astern, the vessel was said "currere unopede;" but when she had to keep tacking, she was said "currere uno pede;" or "facere pedem," the term pes, in the singular, being then applied to that one of the two ropes which is drawn in when the vessel tacks. — Pariterpute sinistros, &c. "And at one and the same time they let go the sheets on the left, now (again) on the right." More literally, "they loosened the left sails, now the right." As the vessel tacked, the sail, of course, must fill, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and while one sheet would be kept taught, the other would be loosend ed as as to allow the sail to swing around.

Una ardua torquent, &cc. "Together they turn and turn back the lofty end of the sail-yards." The ends of the square-sail yards were called cornus, probably because horns were anciently attached to them. These turn as the sail fills on different sides.—Sua flamins. "Favouring gales."—Densum agebat agmen. "Lod on the thick squadron." Palinurus, the pilot of Ænesas, led the way.—Ad Auns elii, &co. "The others were ordered to shape their course by him."

685-640. Mediam cali metam. "The senith of the sky." Equivalent to medium calum. A metaphor borrowed from the race-course. -Sub remis fusi, doc. "Stretched along the hard benches, under the cars."-Levis Sommus. "The god of sleep, light of pinion."-Aëra dimovit, doc. "Divided the dark air and dispelled the shades," i. e., cleaved the air with his pinions, doc. Aëra dimovit is nothing more than aëra escabat.-Tristia sommia. The same here as tristes somnos.--Phorbanti. A Trojan, named Phorbas, appears in the 14th book of the Iliad, line 490.

843-853. Iaside. "Son of Iasus."—Ipsa. "Of themselves."— Equate aura. "A steady breeze," i. e., filling the sails equally on each side.—Datur hors quieti. "A time is now afforded for repose." —Pone. "Recline."—Furare. "Steal away." Equivalent, in fact, to, but more elegant than, subtrake.—Tua muners inido. "Will perform thy duties." More literally, "will enter upon."

Vix atollens lumina. Showing already the influence of the god of Sleep.—Mene satis placidi vultum, &c. "Dost thou bid me be ignorant of the aspect of the calm sea and of its quiet waves!" *i. e.*, dost thou bid me place reliance on the deceitful aspect of the now peaceful sea! No, no! I am too well aware of its real character.— *Credam quid enim.* "Why, indeed, shall I intrust?"—*Cali fraude* screni. "By the treachery of a screne sky," *i. e.*, by the delusive appearance of screnity in the sky.—*Clavumque affixus*, &c. "And tixed and clinging to it, he nowhere let go of the tiller." The following cut represents a ship with its rudder. The pole by which it is fastened to the ship's side is the clavus.—Sub astra. "Directed towards the stars."



854-860. Lethao rore madentem. "Dripping with Lethean dew, i.e., with the waters of the river of forgetfulness, in the lower world. —Vique seporatum Stygid. "And rendered soporific with Stygian strength," i.e., producing a deep sleep like the sleep of death, of which, in the present case, it was the precursor.—Cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. "And dissolves his swimming eyes unto him struggling against it."—Natantia. Having those confused images swimming before them that usher in slumber.—Vix primos inopina, drc. "Unexpected repose had scarcely begun to relax his limbs, when (the god of Sleep), leaning upon him," dcc., i.e., throwing his E a m

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weight upon him. Viz primos to be rendered as viz primum.—Perte. This enabled him to float three days. Compare line 350, book vi.

861-866. Ipse volans tenues, &c. "The god himself flying off, raised himself on his pinions into the thin air." More literally, "he himself, winged (deity), flying, raised himself," &c.-Currit iter tutum, &c. "(Meanwhile), the fleet not the less (on that account) runs along a safe route over the surface of the sea, and, fearless, is borne onward," &c.-Jamque adeo, &c. "And now, indeed, carried forward, it was drawing near to the rocks of the Sirens, dangerous of old," &c. The rocks of the Sirens, sometimes called the islands of the Sirens (Insula Sirenum, vijoo: Seionvovoai), were three in number, and lay off the coast of Campania, on the south side of the promontory of Surrentum. For an account of the Sirens themselves, consult Index of Proper Names. - Difficiles guondam. Referring to Odyssey, book xii., line 39, seqq.-Ossibus. Bones of mariners, deceived by the songs of the Sirens.-Tum rauca assiduo, Ac. "At that time the hoarse rocks resounded afar by reason of the constant dashing of the salt sea." They re-echoed formerly with the songs of the Sirens; now, however, with the dashing of the waves.

867-871. Pater. Referring to *Eneas.* — Amisso fluitantem, &c. "Perceived that the vessel, rocking to and fro, was roving about, her pilot being lost; and he himself (thereupon) guided the ship amid the nocturnal waters." With *fluitantem* supply navem, or, more correctly, perhaps, eam, as referring to ratem immediately after.—Nudus. "Unburied." The fate of Palinurus is related in the 6th book, line 337, seqq.

"There is a difficulty in this place," observes Symmons, commenting on line 868, "which, as far as I can recollect, has not been noticed by any of the commentators. The gubernaculum of the ship had fallen with Palinurus into the sea. By what means, then, could her course, immediately on the discovery of the accident, be governed by Æneas! This, surely, is an oversight of the poet's, which betrays the want of his final revision.—In the separation of this book from the next, Tucca and Varius, to whom the management is generally ascribed, appear to have acted injudiciously: for sic fatur lacrymans is parted too violently from the lamenting reflection of Æneas; and et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris seems to be the just conclusion of the book, when the fleet has finished its voyage from Sicily, and is now, at length, safe in the port of Cumæ."

BOOM^{*}SIXTH.

1-3. Sic fatur lacrymans. This refers to the lament for the loss of Palinurus, at the close of the preceding book. Consult the concluding note to that book. — Classique immittit habenas. "And throws up the reins to the fleet," *i. e.*, and makes all the haste he can with his fleet.—*Et tandem Euboicis*, &c. "And at length glides up to the Eubœan shores of Cumæ." The fleet at length reaches Italy, and comes to anchor in the harbour of Cumæ, on the Campanian coast. Cumæ was said to have been settled by a colony from Chalcis in the island of Eubœa, and hence the language of the text, "the *Eubœan* shores of Cumæ," for "the shores of Cumæ, Eubœan in its origin."

3-4. Obsertunt pelago proras. "They turn their prows seaward." Alluding to the ancient mode of disposing of vessels when they had reached their destined harbours. The stern was drawn up and fixed on the shore, the prow turned towards the sea. The prow, consequently, remained in the deeper water, and therefore the sinchor is thrown out to attach it to the ground.—Dente tenaci. "With tenacious flook."—Fundabat. "Firmly held."—Et litora curva, dc. "And the bending sterns line the shores." The collected ships, with their aplustria, or stern ornaments, adorn the shores, aa it were, with a fringe or border (pratextá). The following woodcuts represent the form and position of the aplustre.



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5-8. Emicat. "Leap forth." Compare note on line 319, book v.— Semina famma. "The seeds of the flame," i. e., the sparks of fire. Compare the Homeric $\sigma \pi i \rho \mu a \pi v \rho \delta c.$ —Abstrusa. "Concealed." More literally, "pushed away (from view)."—Pars densa ferarum. "Others traverse in rapid course the forests, the umbrageous haunts of savage beasts, and point out (to one another) the streams discovered by them." Rapit is equivalent here to cursu rapit, or, in other words, to rapido cursu perlustrat. Thus the steed is said campum rapere; the ship, aquora rapere.

9-13. Arces quibus altus Apollo, &c. "The towers over which Apollo presides on high." Alluding to the temple of Apollo, on the summit of a rocky hill, on which hill stood also the citadel and town of Cumæ. Apollo, therefore, presided, as $\pi o \lambda co \tilde{v}_{\mathcal{A}} c_{\mathcal{A}}$, over temple, citadel, and town.—Horrendaque procul, &c. "And the spacious cave, the retired abode of the Sibyl, venerated from afar." This cave was a large chamber, hewn in the solid rock, on which the temple and citadel stood.—Sibyllæ. Consult Index of Proper Names.

Magnam cui mentem, &c. "Into whom the Delian god of prophecy breathes an enlarged mind and impassioned spirit, and discloses the future to her view," *i. e.*, a mind, the boundaries of whose knowledge of the future are enlarged, and an impassioned spirit by which she may give utterance to the vast conceptions of that mind. Mens denotes the understanding, the intelligent part of the mind; animus, the sentient part, as affected by external impressions, and agitated by passions. — Delius vates. More literally, "the Delian prophet." Apollo, the god of prophecy, is meant; and he is called "Delian," from his natal isle of Delos.

Jam subcunt Trivia, &c. "Now they enter the hallowed grove of Diana, and (now) the gilded temple (of the god himself)." The first part of the line indicates their approach to the sanctuary of Apollo, through a grove sacred to Diana, by which it was surrounded; the latter part to their entrance beneath the temple-roof itself. —Lucos. Observe the force of the plural, as denoting a hallowed grove. 14-17. Desialus. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Ut fama est. "As the legend tells." Literally, "as the report is."—Prapetibus pennis, &co. "Having ventured to trust himself on rapid pinions to the sky." Alluding to the fable of his having fled from Crete (Minoia regna) on pinions of his own invention.—Insuetum per iter. The air.—Gelidas snavit ad Arctos. "Swam forth to the cold regions of the North," i. e., launched forth on his pinions. Enavit, beautifully and gracefully assimilates the movements of his pinions in the one element, to those of a swimmer in the other.—Gelidas ad Arctos. The route of Duedalus was not directly towards Sicily. He first winged his way to the remote North," and visited, in his route, the amber islands, or Electrides, at the mouth of the Eridanus.— Arctos. The two constellations of the Greater and Smaller Bear, near the north pole.

Chalcidicdque levis, &co. "And, light of wing, hovered at length over the Chalcidian towers (of Cumæ)." Literally, "over the Chalcidian citadel," which stood on the higher part of the rocky hill. Superastitit is commonly rendered "alighted upon," which quite destroys the force of the compound. Voss gives it far more correctly: "Ueber der chalcidischen Burg stand endlich der schwebende Künstler."

18-19. Redditus his primum terris. "Given back first to these lands," i. e., given back from air to earth. He was "restored" to these regions, only so far as they were the first part of earth to which he was finally given back after his long wanderings in the air; he was not restored to them as to his starting-place, which had been the island of Crete. He visited many places in his flight, but here his flight itself ceased.—Tibi, Phabe, sacravit, &c. "He consecrated to thee, O Phabus, the oarage of his wings." Duedalus consecrated his wings to Apollo, just as a mariner, preserved from the dangers of ocean, makes an offering to some god in fulfilment of a vow.— Remigium alarum. Compare note on line 301, book i.—Posuique immania templa. "And built a spacious temple." Tradition ascribed to Dædalus the erection of the temple of Apollo, on the heights of Cumæ.

20-22. In foribus, letum Androgeo. "On the gates (was sculptured) the death of Androgeos." The poet now proceeds to describe the carved or sculptured work on the temple gates, where was delineated the whole story of Minos, his son Androgeos, the Minotaur, and Dædalus. Consult, in relation to all these, the Index of Proper Names.—Androgeo. The Attic genitive of Androgeos, i. e., 'Audoóyew, genitive of 'Audoóyew;. The common text has Androgei, but

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Androges in approved of by the old grammarians, Carisius, Probus, Servius, and Priscian.

Tum penders panes, &co. "Next in order (wore seen) the Athenians, ordered (wretched lot !) to pay every year, as an atonement, the bodies of their offspring by sevens." As an atonement for the death of Androgeos, his father Minos compelled the Athenians to send seven of their young men and as many maidens every year to Crete, to be devoured by the Minotaur.—Coropids. A name given to the Athenians, from Cecrops, the earliest king of Attica after Ogyges.—Septens. Observe the force of the distributive: not "seven," but "by sevens," that is, the youths by sevens, and the maidens by sevens, or fourteen in all every year.

23-26. Stat ductis sortibus urns. "There stands the urn, the lots having been (just) drawn from it." The scene is still at Athens. The mames of the fourteen victims were drawn by lot from an urn.—Contra, clats mari, &c. "On the opposite side, raised above the sea, the Gnosian land faces the view." By the "Gnosian land" is meant the island of Crete. Consult note on line 115, book iii. The island of Crete was represented on the soulpture as facing the land of Attion, with the sea flowing between.—Hic crudelis smer tauri. "Herein (is represented) the cruel passion for the bull." The scene of that part of the sculpture now referred to is laid in Crete; so that kic means, in fact, "here in the island of Crete."— Crudelis. Because a cruel infliction on the part of Venus. Consult Index of Proper Names, e. v. Pasiphaë.

Suppostaque furto, &c. "And Pasiphaë substituted by furtive art, and the blended race, and the Minotaur, offspring of double form, the sad memorial of unballowed passion."—Furto. By the contrivance of Dedalus a deception was practised on the animal.— Monuments. Observe the force of the plural. Equivalent to trists monumentum.

27-30. His labor ille domus, &c. "Here, (too, is seen) that laboriously-constructed abade, and inextricable maze," i. s., of the Labyrinth, in which the Minetaur was enclosed. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Labyrinthus. — Magnum regime sed emin, &c. "But (it was not to remain forever inextricable), for Dudalus, having compassionated the deep love of the princess (Ariadae), himself disclosed the wiles and windings of the structure, guiding with a thread the uncertain footsteps (of Thessus)." Observe the elliptical force of sed enim, as equivalent to the Greek $d\lambda\lambda a$ $\gamma a\rho$.—Regime. The term regime is sematimes, as here, applied by the Latin posts to the daughter of a monarch. Consult Index of Proper Names, s

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v. Ariadae and Theseus.—Amorem. The love of Ariadae for Theseus.—Ipor. He himself had constructed the Labyrinth, and knew, therefore, the secret of its windings. Others of the ancient poets make Ariadae to have aided Theseus, without the intervention of Desdatus.

Tu quoque, &cc. "Thou too, O Icarus, wouldst have had a large share in so great a work, had grief allowed it. Twice had he essayed to mould thy fate in gold; twice did the father's hands fail him (in the attempt)." — Magnum partem haberes. More freely, "wouldst have occupied a prominent part." Equivalent, in fact, to magna pars esses.—Sinerct doler. Observe the omission of si. A closer translation of the Latin than that which we have given will show a resemblance between this and a colloquial English idiom: "Thou wouldst have a large share, &cc., sould grief permit."—Dolor. The grief of Desdalus for the loss of his son Icarus. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Icarus.

38-39. Quin protenus omnia, &c. "They would have gone on, indeed, and examined all things in unbroken succession with eager gaze." More literally, "they would indeed have examined all things uninterruptedly with their eyes." Quin is equivalent here to vere or same. Compare the Greek kal µiv kai.—Omnia. To be pronounced, in scanning, as of two syllables, omn-ya.—Ni jam premissus, &c. "Had not Achates, having been sent on before, been now present," *i.e.*, now returned.—Deiphole. The name of the Cumsan sibyl. Virgil gives her the character of a priestess of Apollo and Hecate. (Compare lines 118, 564.) She was the daughter of Glaucus, a seadeity, who also possessed prophetic powers.—Glauci. Supply filis. —Regi. Æneas.

Non hecista sibi, &cc. "The present moment demands not for itself such sights as these on which thou art now gazing." Observe the force of ista, as referring to the person addressed.—Præstiterit. "It will be better."—Intacto. "As yet unteuched (by the yoke)."

49-43. Affats sacordes. The sibyl is still meant.—Nec sacra morantur, &cc. "Nor are the herces slow in executing her hallowed commands." Literally, "nor do the herces delay her hallowed commands."—Alta in templa. "Into a spacious fane." The temple and cave of the sibyl are here meant, not the temple of Apollo already mentioned. The temple was, in fact, the same with the cave, as appears very plainly from the context.

Eulosice rupis. "Of a Eulosen rock." A poetical allusion to the settlement of Cume by a Eulosen colony. — Excisum. "Had been bollowed out." — Aditus. "Entrances." — Ostis. "Doors" closing these entrances. Of these apertures into the sybil's cave, . Æncas enters by the one nearest to Cumz, and then issues near the Lake Avernus.

45-50. Virgo. Still meaning the sibyl. — Poscers fats tempus. "It is time (for thee) to inquire thy destiny (in prayer)." Supply precibus.—Poscers. A Greecism, for poscendi.—Deus, acce ! Deus. She utters these words as she feels the influence of Apollo coming over her.—Forcs. The gates of the temple-cave.—Subito non sultus, dco. "On a sudden, nor look, nor colour, nor adjusted locks remained the same)." More literally, "not look, not colour (remained) one and the same, not adjusted locks remained (the same)." Her look became changed, her colour went and came, her hair streamed forth in wild disorder.

Sed pectus ankelum, &co. "But her bosom heaves, and her heart swells wildly with fury, and (ahe seemed) taller to the view, and to utter unearthly accents, when she was inspired by the now nearer and nearer power of the god." With ankelum supply est.—Fers cords. Literally, "her wild heart."— Majorque videri, &cc. More literally, "she (was) taller to be bakeld, nor uttering what was human."—Affais est. Felt the divine affatus; was breathed upon by the god.—Jam propiors. Observe the force of the comparative, as denoting constant and gradual approach.

51-53. Cessas in vote precesque ? "Dost thou delay with thy vows and prayers ?" Observe the elegant use of the preposition in. The prose form of expression would be cessas ad vota facienda, &c...-Neque enim ants dehiscent, &c... "(Delay no longer), for not before shall the great portals of this awe-struck abode begin to open (on the view)."—Ante. Until thy vows and prayers are heard.—Attonita. Attributing to this inanimate object the sensation of those who hear its sound.—Magna ors domus. The Trojans would appear to be still before the entrance to the cave, unless we suppose domus to denote the inmost shrine.

56-61. Phabe graves Troja, &c. Homer represents Apollo as constantly adhering to the side of the Trojans.—Dardana qui Paridis, &c. "Who didst guide the Dardan shaft and the hand of Paris against the body of the descendant of Æacus," i. e., against Achilles, whom he wounded in the heel, the only vulnerable part of that hero.—Directi. By syncope, for direction.

Magnas obcuntis terras, &cc. "Under thy guidance have I entered upon so many seas, encircling extensive lands, and have penetrated unto the far remote nations of the Massylians, and the regions before which the Syrtes lie spread."—Duce te. Referring to oracles received at different times from the god.—Intravi. Observe the xeugma in this verb.—Massylum gentes. Poetic exaggeration. The Massylians take the place of the Carthaginians, the latter alone having in reality been reached, the former lying farther to the west. So, again, the Syrtes are mentioned in place of the immediate coast of Carthage, although the former had been unvisited, and lay far to the southeast.

Pratentaque Syrtibus arva. Literally, "and the fields stretched in front by the Syrtes." Compare line 692, book iii., "Sicanio pratenta sinu insula," &c. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Syrtis.—Jam tandem Italiæ, &c. "Now, at length, we hold in our grasp the shore of Italy, ever (hitherto) fleeing before us." Compare line 629, book v.

62-68. Hác Trojana tenus, &c. "Thus far let the (adverse) fortune of Troy have followed us." Hác tenus. By tmesis, for hactunus.—Jam fas est, &c. Because they have now attained the object of their hostility by the downfall of Troy.—Obstitit. "Ever proved obnoxious."—O sanctissima vales. "O most holy prophetess," addressing the sibyl. — Da (non) indebita, &c. "Grant (F ask not for realms not due to me by the fates) that the Trojans settle in Latium," &c. The prayer to become acquainted with the secrets of the future here changes into a petition for a certain event to be accomplished. The notions of foretelling an event, observes Valpy, and of granting it, by the divinity addressed, seem not to have been accurately distinguished; the address of the person consulting was often in the nature of a petition.—Agitalague numina Trojæ. "And the penates of Troy long tossed to and fro (upon the waves)."

69-70. Tum Phabo et Trivia, &c. An allusion, according to Servius, to the temple of Apollo erected by Augustus on the Palatine Hill; so that Æneas fulfils this part of the vow through the agency of his illustrious descendant.—Festosque dies, &c. "And (will establish) festal days (called) after the name of Phæbus." Supply instituam from the previous clause, and observe the zeugma that takes place in this verb, the idea of building a temple being connected with that of establishing festal days.—De nomine Phæbi. The allusion is to the Ludi Apollinares, or games in honour of Apollo, instituted at Rome during the second Punic war, after the battle of Cannæ.

71-73. Te quoque magna manent, &cc. "Thee, too, a spacious sanctuary awaits in our realms. For herein will I place thy oracular responses, and the secret destinies uttered unto my race; and, O benign one, I will consecrate chosen persons (unto thy service)." ---Magne penetralis. The Sibylline books were first kept in a stone ebest under ground, in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. When the temple was burned, B.C. 82, these books perished in the fire. A new collection was then made, and, on the rebuilding of the temple, were deposited in the same place that the former had occupied. In the reign of Augustus, however, they were placed in two gilt cases at the base of Apollo's statue, in the temple of that god on the Palatine Hill. It is to this latter temple that Virgil here properly alludes.

Sortes. It is thought, from a remark of Servius (ad En., iii., 444; compare vi., 74), that the Sibylline predictions possessed by the Romans were written on palm leaves. Their nature being such, Niebuhr supposes that they were referred to in the same way as eastern nations refer to the Koran and to Hafiz: they did not search for a passage and apply it, but probably only shuffled the palm leaves, and then drew one. This will serve to explain the use of sortes by the poet, in the sense of "predictions."—Lectos viras. Originally but two persons were intrusted with the charge of the Sibylline books; then ten; and at last fifteen. These individuals are the lecti wiri of the text.

74-76. Foliis tantum, &c. "Only commit not thy verses to leaves." It has been supposed that the leaves of the Cumzan sibyl, described by Virgil, were designed as an allusion to the form of the Sibylline books mentioned in the note on "sortes," line 72.—Ne turbate volent, &c. Compare line 443, seqq., book iii.—Ipsa canas pro. With this request, made in accordance with the suggestion of Helenus (Æn., iii., 443), the sibyl complies.

77-80. At Phabi nondum patiens, &c. "But the prophetess, not yet enduring Apollo," i. e., not yet mastered or subdued by the god; still struggling against the power that was coming over her. This power was the divine afflatus, a spirit of prophecy.—Immanis in antro bacchatur. "Raves wildly in her cave." More literally, "in wild excitement raves in her cave," immanis being equivalent here, in fact, to fera, or furens.—Magnum si pectore possit, &c. "If (in any way) she may be able to shake off the mighty god from her breast," i. e., trying if she can shake off, &c.—Excussionse. Used as an agrist, in instation of the Greek idiom, the attention being confined to the simple act itself, without any reference to a particular time.

Tente magis ille fatigal, &c. "So much the more does he weary her foaming lips, subduing her fierce heart, and, by a direct exertion of his power, moulds her to his will." The god, subduing the prophetoss to his will, is compared to a rider mastering a spirited steed. As the horseman distresses and wearies with the bit, so Apollo "fatigat os rabidum." The same metaphor is continued in the words "fingilgue premendo."

81-84. Domus. "Of the abode." The temple-cave, or sanctuary of the sibyl.—Per sures. "Through the (outer) air," *i.e.*, to the Trojans standing without.—O tandem magnis, &c. "O thou that wast at length gone through with the great dangers of ocean ! But beavier ones await thee on land." Observe the abrupt but forcible change of construction in sed terred, &c. In this response, observes Valpy, confirming the prediction of Helenus $\mathcal{E}n.$, iii., 459, the oracular tone, and, in particular, the solemnity of the pauses, are most poetically combined.

85-90. Hanc curam. "This source of care," i. c., the fear lest they may never reach the Lavinian or Latin realms .-- Sed non et venisse volent. "But they shall also wish that they had not come." -Multo sanguine. "With abundant blood."-Cerno. "Plainly do I discern."-Non Simois tibi, &c. "Neither a Simois, nor a Xanthus, nor a Grecian camp, shall be wanting unto thee," i. c., thou shalt find in Latium a renewal of all the toil and carnage of the Trojan war. The Simois and Xanthus are the rivers Numicus and Tiber; Turnus is Achilles; and Lavinia, like Helen, kindles up the war.-Alius Latio jam partus Achilles. "Another Achilles is already obtained for Latium." Consult preceding note. Turnus, like Achilles, had a goddess-mother, the nymph Venilia.-Nec Texcris addita Juno, &c. "Nor shall Juno, added to the Trojans (as their constant scourge), be anywhere absent (from them)." According to Macrobius (Sat., 64), the term addita, in this passage, is equivalent to "affixa, ct, per hoc, infesta." We have preferred, how ever, giving the word in question its natural meaning, in which pretty much the same idea is involved. Wagner makes nec addita absrit the same as "non desinet addita case," and Lobeck compares the phrase with the Eureoriv Equations of Sophooles (Ajax, 611).

91-97. Quum tu supplex, &c. "What nations of the Italians, or what cities shalt thou not then, a suppliant, entreat (for aid), in the midst of thy distress!" Quum, standing, as it does, at the commencement of the sentence, is elegantly employed for tum.—In rebus egenis. More literally, "in the midst of thy needy affairs."—Causa muli tanti, &c. "The cause of so great calamity shall again be a bride, showing hospitality towards the Trojans, and again a foreign union." In the one instance, Helen, who hospitably received Paris on his arrival at Sparta, was the cause of the Trojan war; in the other, Lavinia, whose father, King Latinus, will give a friendly reception to Æneas and his followers, is to be the cause of war in Latium.

Sed contra audentior ito. "But advance against them with a bolder front."-Qua. "In whatever way." Supply viá or ratione. Heyne, on the authority of the first Akline edition, gives qua in place of the common guam. Wagner prefers quam, "than thy fortune will permit thee;" and he explains it as follows: "Quo magis reluctability tibi Fortuna, co audentior ei obsiste." This, however, seems harsh.-Graié pandetur ab urbe. The city of Euander, who was of Arcadian origin. Compare line 51, book viii.

99-101. Horrendae ambages. "Her fearful mysteries," i. e., her fearful and mysterious predictions.—Remugit. "Sends forth low moanings."—Ea frens furenti, die. "Such reins Apollo shakes over her as she rages, and keeps turning the goads deep in her breast." Heyne makes ea here the same as tam valida. This, however, is opposed by Wagner, who refers es to obscurie vers involvens, and takes ea frens to mean that Apollo so controls the sibyl's breast as not to allow her to disclose the plain truth at once, but to envelop it in more or less obscurity.—Vertit, dec. Keeps fixing them more and more deeply.

103-105. Non ulla laborum, &cc. "No aspect of sufferinge, O virgin, arises new or unexpected on my view; I have thought over all things beforehand, and have beforehand gone through all in my own mind."—*Pracepi*. I have formed unto myself beforehand an idea of these things, from what Helenus ($\mathbb{Z}n.$, iii., 441) and my father Anchises ($\mathbb{Z}n.$, v., 730) revealed to me.—*Paregi*, &cc. I have already performed them in thought.

106-109. Quando. "Since."-Dicitur. Supply esse.-Inferni regis. "Of the monarch of the lower world." Pluto.-Et tensiress palus, &c. "And the gloomy lake (formed) from the overflowing Acheron." This lake, between Cume and Misenum, must be distinguished from the Avernian lake. Real and fabulous geography are here intermingled. The lake in question was believed to be one of the avenues of approach to the lower world.-Continges. "May it fall to my lot." Contingit generally implies good fortune, as in the present instance.-Ad conspectum et ors. "Unto the sight and presence."-Doccas iter, &c. "Teach me, I pray, the path, and unfold the sacred portals," i. e., the portals of the lower world.

111-118. Eripui. "I rescued (from destruction)."-Maria onnia. "The hardships of all seas." Literally, "all seas."-Invalidus. "Though feeble."-Vires ultra sortsmaue senecta. "Beyond the

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strength and the lot of age," i. e., the usual condition or allotment of age.

Quin. "Moreover." Equivalent to quinstiam.—Idem orans mandata dabat. "That same parent, entreating, charged me."—Gnatique patrisque. Æneas and Anchises.—Nec ts neguicquam, &co. "Nor has Hecate set thee over the Avernian groves in vain," i. e., thou canst easily accomplish this for me, as priestess of this hallowed spot.

119-123. Si potuit manes, &cc. "If Orpheus was able to summon unto him the manes of his spouse," &c., i. e., to evoke or lead her forth. There is considerable doubt about the connexion of this whole sentence with what precedes. Heyne suggests two solutions of the difficulty: first, by supposing that some such clause as this precedes, "Quidni et miki adire inferos liceat?" or, secondly, by connecting si potuit, &c., with misserer that precedes. We have adopted, however, a much more natural order. It is this: to understand nothing before si potuit, &cc., but to make the whole sentence turn on the words et mt genus ab Jove summo.

Si fratrem Pollux, &c. "If Pollux redeemed his brother by alternate death." Castor and Pollux had the same mother, Leda; but Jupiter being the father of Pollux, he was immortal; whereas Castor, being the son of Tyndareus, was subject to mortality. Upon the death of Castor, Pollux, from his great affection for him, shared with him his immortality, so that they lived by turns, one day in the world above, another in the world below.—Itque redique viam totics. "And goes and returns this way so often," i. e., this way to the lower world, near which we two are.—Quid Thesea, &c. We have employed a parenthesis, so as not to break the continuity of the sentence.—Magnum. This epithet suits better with Thesea than with Alciden, as is shown by Wagner.—As regards the descent of Theseus and Hercules to the lower world, consult Index of Proper Names.

Et mt genus, &cc. "My origin also is from Jove supreme, (and why may I not, therefore, do the same) ?" *i. e.*, why may I not, as they did, visit the regions below.

124-128. Arasque tenebat. "And kept clinging to the horns of the altar." Observe the force of the plural, and consult note on line 219, book iv. The altar referred to must be supposed to have stood in the vestibule or entrance of the sanctuary, corresponding to that usually placed in the pronaos of a temple.—Sate sanguine dirâm, &c. "O thou that art sprung from the blood of the gods, Trojan warrior, son of Anchises, the descent to the world below is

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an easy one."—Averno. Poetic idiom for in Avernum.—Sel resocars gradum, &c. "But to retrace one's steps, and to come forth (again) to the upper air, this is the (true) task, this the (true) difficulty (of the undertaking)." Any one can descend at pleasure to the regions below, for the portals of gloomy Pluto lie constantly open to receive all of mortal birth; the real difficulty consists in returning to the light of day.—Resocare gradum. Literally, " to recall one's steps."

129-132. Equus Jupiter. "Favouring Jove."-Aut ardens crezil, &c. "Or brilliant merit hath exalted to the skies."-Poluere. "Have been able to effect it."-Tenent media omnia silva. "Woods occupy all the space between." More literally, "all the intervening places," i. e., between the upper and the lower world. One of the causes of difficulty in returning is the thick forest that intervenes. The poet borrows the idea of this forest from the thick woods surrounding at one time the Lake Avernus. - Cocytusque sinu labens, &c. "And Cocytus gliding along (in sluggish current), encircles it with its black and winding stream." Cocytus was one of the fabled rivers of the lower world. This opposes another barrier to egress from the realms of Pluto. It is rather singular that the poet, when mentioning these obstacles, did not reflect that they formed as serious an impediment to one entering as to one endeavouring to depart from the world of the dead. And, again, if one could make his way through them in entering, what was there to prevent his returning by the same route ?

134-139. Bis Stygios innare lacus. "Of twice floating upon the Stygian lake," *i. e.*, now, as well as after death. Innare, by a Græcism, for innandi. So videre, in the next clause, for videndi.—Insano labori. "In so wild an undertaking." Heyne makes insanus labor equivalent here merely to magnum ausum, or ardua res. This, however, wants strength.—Accipe quæ peragenda prius. "Hear what first is to be done."—Latet arbore opacá. "Lies hid from view on a tree of dark foliage." — Dictus sacer. "Consecrated." Literally, "called sacred," *i. e.*, regarded as sacred.—Junoni inferne. "To the Juno of the lower world." Proserpina. So Pluto is called the Stygian Jove, &c..—Omnis lacus. Referring to the forest around the Avernian lake.—Et obscuris claudunt, &c. "And thick shades shut in amid gloomy valleys," *i. e.*, thick shades enclose, &cc.

140-142. Sed non datur. "But it is not allowed one."-Operta. "The dark recesses." Supply loca.-Auricomos quam quis, &cc. "Before that he has plucked from the tree its golden-tressed shoot," s. e., the branch with its golden foliage. The term come (occurring here in suricomos) is often applied poetically to the foliage of trees.

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-Quis. For aliquis. But as cui (for alicui) is to be supplied with datur, the pronoun quis here obtains the force of ille. Wagner reads gui, in this sense: "Non datur, misi si, qui ants decorposit."--Hos sibi pulchre summ, dro. "The fair Proscrpina hath ordained that this gift be brought unto her as one peculiarly dear." More literally, "as one peculiarly her own."

142-148. Prime anulae. Supply rame.—Non deficit alter aureus. "Another golden one fails not," i. e., immediately occupies the place of the former.—Frondescit. "Puts forth leaves."—Alte vestige oculis, doc. "Track it out on high with thine eyes, and plack it in due form with thy hand when found."—Alte. High up in the tree, buried amid the thick foliage:—Rite. To be joined, in construction, with carpe.—Volens facilisque. "Willingly and ensity."— Te vocant. "Call thee to this enterprise," i. e., if it is fated for thee to visit the lower world.—Vincere. "To overcome it," i. e., its resistance to being separated from the parent tree.—Nee consellers. "Nor even to lop it off."

149-155. Jacet examinum, &ce. Alluding to the death of Misenua, mentioned at line 162, seqq.—Totamque incestat, &cc. "And pollutes the whole fleet with death." The presence of a corpse was always thought to have a polluting effect.—Dum consulta petis, &cc. "While thou art seeking counsel, and lingering on our threshold."—Pendëre, according to Servius, is, properly, "desiderare aliquid audire." Compare line 79, book iv., "Pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore."

Sedibus hunc, &cc. "Restore him first to his proper abode," i. e., to the earth, which is the proper habitation of the dead, and to which we are said to be restored in death, since from it the human race first came into life. Observe the force of the plural in sedibus... Nigras. Because intended for the deities of the world of darkness. -Ea prima piacula sunto. "Let these explatory offerings be first in order," i. e., be the first that shall be made by thee...-Regna invia vivis. "Realms inaccessible to the living."-Presso. For compresso.

156-161. Encas masto, &c. "Eseas, with downcast eyes and sorrowing countenance, enters (on his way)," i. e., begins to pursue the route to his fleet. Literally, "fixed down as to his eyes, with sorrowful countenance."—Cacosque volutat, &c. "And revolves within himself the events (thus) darkly unfolded."—Et paribus curis, &c. "And plants his footsteps under the influence of equal cares," i. e., and moves on, a prey to equal cares with Eneas.— Mults serebant. "They discussed many things." Serebant for disserebant.—Humandum. "Requiring the rites of interment."

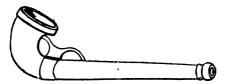
163-165. Ut venere. "When they came."- Aoliden. "Son of Ao-

lus." Many commentators suppose that as Misenus played upon a wind instrument, the poet, by a figurative genealogy, makes him the son of the wind-god. Not so, however. Virgil calls him *Bolkics*, as indicating merely his descent from a mortal father, named *Eolus*, probably the same with the one who is said to have fallen in battle with the Latins. (*En.*, xii., 543, seqq.—*Henye*, *Excurs*. vii. ad *En.*, vi.)

Ere ciere viros, &c. "In arousing warriors with the brasen trumpet, and kindling up the battle with its blast," i. e., in giving the signal to engage. Ciere and accendere, by a Græcism, for in ciendo, in accendendo.—According to Servius, when Virgil recited this passage to Augustus, the verse was imperfect, consisting only of the hemistich, are ciere viroe. In the presence of Augustus, however, and at the instant, the poet added, Martemque accendere cantu. There appears to have been no essential difference in form between Greek and Roman or Tyrrhenian trumpets. Both were long, straight, bronze tubes, gradually increasing in diameter, and terminating in a bell-shaped aperture. They present precisely the same appearance on monuments of very different dates, as may be seen from the euts annexed, the former of which is from Trajan's column, and the latter from an ancient fictile vase.



166-169. Hectors circum, &c. "Around Hector was he accustomed to engage in conflicts, conspicuous both for his clarion and his spear." Observe the use of the imperfect (*object*), to denote continued action, between *fuerat* and *addulerat*, where the mere fact of an action's having taken place is implied.—*Circum.* More freely, "in company with," or "in attendance upon."—*Litue.* This instrument was long, and curved at the end. From the similarity of form, the original staff received the same appellation. Virgil indulges in an anachronism here, in making Misenus acquainted with the *lituus*, since both the *lituus* and *tuba* were unknown in Homeric times. He has merely, however, followed in this the custom of the tragic writers. The following representation of a *lituus* is from Fabretti.



170-174. Non inferiors secures. "Having followed a not inferior leader," i. e., one not inferior to Hector himself. Literally, "having followed no inferior things." An imitation of the Greek idiom, by which the thing is put for the person; as, for example, $rai \, \eta \tau r\omega$ for $r\partial v \, \eta \tau \tau ova. -- Tum.$ "On this occasion."-Forte cavi dum personat, &c. "While, inconsiderate man, he happens to make the seas resound with his hollow shell." Observe the use of conche for licuus, as if, in the flow of composition, the word had escaped unwillingly from the poet, who was thinking at the time of Triton and the shell on which he is always represented blowing.

Emulus exceptum Triton, &cc. "Triton, jealous of his skill, if the story be worthy of belief, had taken the hero by surprise among the rocks, and plunged him in a foaming wave," *i. e.*, had drowned him amid the foaming waters. Literally, "had plunged, amid a foaming wave, the hero taken by surprise," &c.—Triton. A seadeity, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and made by the poets his father's trumpeter. He was represented blowing on a shell. Consult woodcut, p. 304.

175-178. Circum fremebant. "Bewailed around."—Aram sepulchri. "An altar-shaped funeral pile." This means nothing more, in fact, than an ordinary funeral pile. The pile was built in the form of an altar, with four equal sides, whence the language of the text. Ovid, in like manner, calls it *funeris ara.*—(Trist., iii, 13, 21.)

179-184. Itur. "They go," i. e., itur ab illis.—Picce. These, on account of their resinous nature, would be especially needed for the funeral pile.—Frazineeque trabes, &c. "Ashen logs, also, and

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the fasile eak, are cleft by wedges." Observe the singular number in scinditur, the verb agreeing with the nearer and more important noun; the rolur being employed in greater abundance than the frazince trabes.—Montibus. "From the mountains." Equivalent to de montibus.—Primus. "Foremost." Taking the lead.—Paribuoque accingitur armis. "And is equipped with like implements," i. e., with tools like those wielded by the rest. This piety towards the dead well becomes the character of Æneas, and the poet dexterously avails himself of it to pave the way for the discovery of the tree containing, amid its foliage, the twig of gold.

185-189. Alque hac ipse, &c. "And (while thus employed) he revolves these things by himself in his own sad heart." Inse has here the force of solus .- Tristi. Referring to his sadness for the loss of Misenus .- Aspectans. "Gazing wishfully at." Observe the force of the frequentative .--- Et. "And at length." His silent musings are at length succeeded by audible prayer .- Si nunc se nobis, dcc. "O, if that golden branch on the tree now display itself unto me amid this so thick a forest !" Observe the use of the present subjunctive with si, implying that the branch may or may not be now displaying itself to the view; in other words, not excluding the possibility of such a thing's taking place : on the other hand, si ostenderet would exclude the probability of its now happening. Compare with the use of si in this passage, as indicating a wish, the Greek idiom in the case of el and el yáp.-Quando. "Since." Equivaleat to guandoquidem. Compare line 315, book iv .- Vere heu nimium. "Too truly, alas !"

191-195. Ipea sub ora viri, &c. "Came flying from the sky before the very eyes of the hero." Calo is equivalent here to de calo. —Sedere. "Lighted."—Maternas aves. The dove was sacred to Yeaus. So, also, the eagle was sacred to Jupiter; the peacock to Juno; the owl to Minerva; the cock to Mars, &c.—Este duces, O, &cc. "O, be ye guides of the way, if any way there be." Mark the use of the indicative with st, as indicating his secret belief that there really was some path, that was now to be pointed out to him. —Per sures. "As ye move through the air."—Ubi pinguem, &c. "(To the apot) where the rich bough costs its ahade upon the fertile soil." The expression opacat kumum is a mere poetic phrase, and its meaning must not be pressed too closely. The idea to be conveyed is simply this: "where the golden bough is."

197-204. Vestigis pressit. "He checked his footsteps," i. e., stood still. In taking auguries, after the prayer, the observer, says Servins, quoted by Valpy, either stood or sat down. — Que signs

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front. "What indications they may give."—Pascentes illa tantum, dcc. "They, feeding all the while, kept moving onward only so far in their flight, as the eyes of those following could mark them by their ken." They kept taking short flights, and lighting, at intervals, to feed.—Produce. Historical infinitive, for prodibant.

Graveolentis. "Noisome." To be pronounced, in scanning, grav'olentis, the final vowel of grave being dropped.—Sedibus optatis. "In the wished-for seats," i. e., the place which they had long desired to reach. Wagner thinks that optatis refers rather to the circumstance of this being the spot where the desired branch was to be found by Æneas.—Discolor unde suri, &c. "Whence the splendour of the gold, differing in hue from that of the tree itself, shone forth through the branches." The branch was golden, and, consequently, yellow of hue; the tree itself was green. Hence the force of discolor, with regard to which compare the explanation of Nöhden: "Von der Farbe des Baumes verschieden."

205-212. Quale solet silvis, &cc. "Just as in the woods the mistletoe, which its own tree produces not, is wont to bloom with new foliage amid the winter cold, and to encircle the tapering trunks with its yellow shoots." The mistletoe is a parasitical plant, twining itself around various trees, and growing at their expense; for the roots insinuate their fibres into the woody substance of these trees, and the plant lives entirely on their sap, since its own stem and leaves are incapable of absorbing moisture.-Brumali frigore. The mistletoe blooms in the winter season .- Quod non sua seminat arbos. The seeds from which the mistletoe springs are deposited on trees by birds, especially by the large or missel thrush, with whom its berries are a favourite food .- Sua arbos. The tree around which it twines.-Et croceo fatu, &c. The leaves of the mistletoe are green in winter, but its stalk and shoots are of a vellow or saffron hue. Hence the golden twig amid the green leaves of the tree is compared to the winter garb assumed by the mistletoe.

Talis crat species, &c. "Such was the appearance of the gold spronting forth on the dark-hued holm-tree; so did the metallic leaf tinkle in the gentle wind." Bractea is properly any thin leaf or plate of metal; here, however, of gold.—Cunctantem. "Seeming (to him) to delay." It appeared merely to delay to the impatient and eager Æneas. Any actual delay on the part of the twig would have falsified the words of the sibyl, at line 146.

213-217. Et cineri ingrato, &c. "And perform the last sad duties to his senseless ashes." Literally, "ungrateful ashes," because not aware of the kind and pious offices that were rendered, and therefore making no return.—*Pinguem tadis*, &c. "Resinous with pines and cleft oak," *i. e.*, of resinous pine and cleft oak.—*Ingentem pyram*. The longer and higher the funeral pile, the greater the mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—The student will note the description of the funeral solemnities here given, as it forms a summary of the principal rites of the Romans on such occasions.

Cui frondibus atris, &cc. "Its sides they intertwine with boughs of dark foliage," i. e., with boughs of yew, pine, and such other trees as are suited, by their sombre foliage, for funeral solemnities. The sides of the funeral pile, among the Romans, were, by a law of the twelve tables, to be left rough and unpolished. They were frequently, however, as in the present instance, covered with dark leaves.—Et ferales ante cupressos, &co. "And place in front funereal cypresses." Many commentators imagine that trees are bere meant, and that they were planted before the pile. It is more probable, however, that, by cupressos in the text, we must understand merely 'ogs of cypress, placed on the front part of the pile. These, while burning, would counteract by their odour the unpleasant effluria from the dead body. The cypress, too, on another account, is a fit tree for funeral solemnities, since, when once cut, it never grows again.

218-223. Undentia flammis. "Bubbling up (with their contents) under the influence of the flames."—Frigentis. "Of him lying cold in death." The washing of the corpse with warm water, the subsequent anointing of it, the keeping of it eight days in the house before burning, and the bidding farewell in a loud tone of voice at the funeral pile, were all, in reality, so many precautions, says Pliny, against premature interment, where a party was not actually dead, but only in a state of suspended animation.—Purpureasque super, &c. His best attire is now thrown over the deceased.

Ingenti subiere feretro. "Went under the huge bier," i. e., carried the bier to the funeral pile, and placed it thereon.—Et subjectam more parentum, &cc. "And with averted look, after the manner of their fathers, they held the torch placed beneath," i. e., they applied a lighted torch to the base of the pile. Literally, "turned away as to their face." This turning away of the face was done "ominis cause," and the act of firing the pile was performed by the nearest relation.—Facem. On ancient monuments, the torch appears to be formed of wooden staves or twigs, either bound by a rope drawn round them in a spiral form, or surrounded by circular bands at equal distances. Both kinds are seen in the annexed woodcut. The inside of the torch may be supposed to have been filled with flax, tow, **x** other vegetable fibres, the whole being abundantly impregnated with pitch, rosin, wax, oil, and other inflammable substances.



224-327. Congesta cremantur, &c. "Heaped together are consumed offerings of frankincense, the flesh of victims, bowls of outpeured oil," *i. e.*, outpoured oil by bowlfuls. These and various other articles, such as ornaments, vestments, &c., were accustomed to be thrown into the fire as the flames began to rise. — Dapes. Some commentators, following Homer (II., xxiii., 168), make this term signify "the fat of animals." Others understand by it "dishes of food." We have preferred, however, following the opinion of Heyne, according to whom it means pieces of the flames as portions of so many victims.

Relignias vino, &c. "They soaked the remains and the imbibing ember with wine."-Cado aheno. "In a brazen urn." Brazen, or. rather, bronze funeral urns were not so frequently employed as those of marble, alabaster, or baked clay. Still, however, they are sometimes found even in modern times. The funeral urns were most commonly square or round. Those preserved at the present day have usually an inscription or epitaph upon them, beginning with the letters D.M.S. or only D.M., that, Dis Manibus Sacrum, followed by the name of the deceased, with the length of his life, &c. The woodcut given on p. 486 is a representation of a sepulchral urn now in the British Museum. It is of an upright, rectangular form, richly ornamented with foliage, and supported at the sides by pilasters. It is inscribed to the memory of Cossutia Prima. The height is twenty-one inches, and the width at the hase fourteen inches six eighths. Below the inscription an infant genius is represented driving a car drawn by four horses.

228-231. Idem ter socios, &c. "The same individual thrice carried the limpid water around his companions." Put for tulit undam circa socios. Compare the analogous usage in the case of circumdare, where we can either say, for example, circumdare oppidum castris, or circumdare castra oppido. Coryneus, on this occasion, carries the lustral water round in a vessel, and sprinkles the company with it by means of a branch of olive.—Spargens rore levi, &c. "Sprinkling them with the light spray, and with a branch of the prolific olive."—Felicis olive. The domestic olive is meant, as opposed to the olcaster or wild olive, which is unproductive, and therefore termed infelix.—Dividue novissima verbs. "And pronounced the last farewell." This consisted in pronouncing vale, "farewell," three times.

233-236. Sepulcrum imponit. "Erects a tomb."—Suaque arms viro, dec. "And places thereon for the man the instruments of his calling, both an oar and a trumpet." He was both carsenan and trumpeter. In Homeric times the warriers themselves handled the car. The implements of a person's calling were in early times placed upon his tomb, as in the present case. As, however, they were liable to injury from exposure, the custom afterward arcse of representing them in stone or markle.—Miscaux. This is the Miscaum promontorium, now Cape Miscau, still retaining the name of the warrior, supposing the origin of that name to be true (which, however, is not the case), and forming the upper extremity of the Bay of Naples.—Propere exception. "He proceeds to execute with all speed." He has obtained the golden bough, and is now prepared to act.

It may not be amiss, before leaving this part of the poem, to enumerate briefly the different steps taken in the interment of the dead, as they are alluded to in the text: 1. The corpse is washed with warm water, and then anointed. 2. A dirgs is sung. 3. The body is laid upon the bier. 4. The most valuable raiment of the deceased is placed upon the corpse. 5. The bier is then placed upon the top of the funeral pile. 6. This funeral pile, which has meanwhile been erecting, is of an altar-shape, and is constructed of resinous woods, oak, cypress logs, &co. 7. The pile is set fire to by the nearest relative, whose face is turned away at the time. 8. When the flames begin to rise, various perfames are thrown into the firo, pieces of the flesh of victims, bowls of oil, ornaments, vestments, and other things supposed to be agreeable to the deceased. 9. The pile being burned down, the embers are soaked with wine, and the bones and ashes of the deceased are gathered by the near est relatives and placed in an urn. 10. All present are then thrice sprinkled by a priest with lustral water from a branch of olive (for which bay was often substituted). 11. All then bade farewell to the deceased, by repeating the word *vale* thrice.

237-243. Vastoque immanis hiatu. " And vast (to the view) with its wide-yawning mouth." This cave lay between the Lake Avernus, on the one side, and a gloomy wood on the other, and was the opening to the world below. As the lake was surrounded by hills, it is very probable that there was some vast cave in one of these. which Virgil, guided by popular superstition, had in view. The adjacent country, indeed, is said to abound in such openings .- Tuta. "Fenced," i. c., rendered difficult of access. The participle of tweer or twor .-- Impune. The exhalation from the cave, and also from the lake, killed them while attempting to fly over .--- Volantes. "Flying things." Equivalent to volucres .- Halitus. "An exhalation."-Sese ferebat. "Arose." Literally, "bore itself."-Convexa. Consult note on line 451, book iv .-- Unde locum Graii, &c. This line is generally considered spurious. In some manuscripts it does not occur at all, while in others it appears written by a more recent band .- Aormon. From a, not, and dovic, "a bird," because no bird could fly over. Hence, according to some, the Latin Avernus. The derivation, however, is of no value.

244-247. Invergit. "Pours." Inverge properly means "to bend," and here describes the bending or inverting of the cup as the contents were poured out. This inverting of the cup was customary, according to Servius, in sacrifices to the gods below.—Et summas carpens, &c. "And plucking the highest hairs between the horns." These were plucked out, or cut off, and thrown into the fire as primitiz.—Libarning prime. "As the first offerings," i.e., the first part of the intended sacrifice.—Calo Ereboque potentem. The same goddess was Luna in the sky, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proscrpina in the world below.

243-250. Supponent cultres. "Put knives under," i. e., under the threats of the victims. Poetic phraseology for "cut the threats of the victims." Consult, as regards the form of the sacrificial knife, the cut on page 384.—Pateris. The object was to let none of the sacred blood fall upon the ground. As regards the form of the patera, consult note on line 728, book i. — Atri velleris. Black victims were always selected for the deities below. Compare nigrantes terga juvencos, in line 243.—Matri Eumenidum. Night, who was fabled to have brought forth the Furies unto Acheron as their sire.—Magnaque sorori. "And to her mighty sister." Tellus, or the goddess of the earth. According to Servius, Night and Earth were daughters of Chaos.

260-254. Sterilem vaccam. "A barren cow." This was the eustomary offering to Proserpina. Homer calls it $\beta o \bar{v}_{i} \sigma rei \rho a$ (Od., xi., 30).—Nocturnas inchost ares. "He erects noturnal altars," i. e., he erects altars, and offers a sacrifice thereon during the night season. This time was purposely selected, inasmuch as the offering was to a god of the lower world. Inchoser, according to Servius, is a religious term, equivalent to facere, or erigere.—Solida viscera. "Entire carcasses," i. e., holocausts or whole burnt-offerings. Consult, as regards the poculiar force of viscera here, the note on line 211, book i.—Fundeneque. "Pouring also."—Ardentibus extis. "Upon the burning victims." Exts is here taken, like viscera above, for the carcasses of the victims, er, in other words, for the victims themselves.

256-263. Mugire. "To rumble."-Juga silvarum. "The wooded heights."-Canes. . . . adventante Ded. Hecate, accompanied by her infernal hounds, in imitation of Diana accompanied by her pack of the upper world .- Procul, O ! procul, &cc. This was the solemn preamble with which the celebration of the sacred mysteries used to be ushered in, the form of expression in Greek being, éxáç, έκας έστε βέδηλοι. By profani, on the present occasion, are meant, as Wagner thinks, the Trojans who had accompanied Æneas thus far. The possession of the golden bough rendered Æneas himself pure, and fit to enter on his fearful journey .-- Invade viam. " Enter boldly on thy way." Literally, "seize upon the way."-Ferrum. Servius says he had consecrated his sword to do service against the shapes of the lower world, by having struck the victims with it in the recent sacrifice !- Animis. " Courage."- Pectere firmo. "A stout heart."-Furens antro, &cc. "She dashed with a wild air into the open cave."--Vadentem. "As she moves along."

264-267. Dt, quibus imperium, &c. "Ye gods unto whom is the empire of souls." A general invocation unto the gods of the lower world. Warburton thought that Virgil, in the description which he here gives of the lower regions, meant to portray the sacred mysteries of Eleusis, celebrated every fifth year in the city of Eleusis, in Attica. He is ably refuted, however, by the historian Gibbon.--Et Chaos, et Phlegethon. Consult Index of Proper Names.--Nocte tacentis late. "Lying silent far and wide in night," i. e., wrapped in silent night.--Audita. - Supply a me.--Sit, numine sestro. "May it be allowed me, by your divine permission."--Merses. "Hiddea." Literally, "plunged."

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363-272. Ibant obscuri, &c. "They moved along amid the gloom, shrouded in obscurity, under the lonely night," *i.e.*, they moved on alone amid the gloom of night, shrouded in obscurity. The expression obscuri solá sub nocts is equivalent, in fact, to sub obscurá nocts soli.—Inania regna. All general privations, observes Burke, are great, because they are terrible—vacuity, darkness, solitude, and silence. With what fire of imagination has Virgil amassed all these circumstances at the mouth of hell! (Subl. and Beaut., ii., 6.)

Quale per incertam, &cc. "Such as is a journey in woods, by the unsteady moon, beneath the faint and glimmering light."—Incertam lunam. Clouds floating through the sky, and shrouding at intervals the brightness of the moon.—Luce maligná. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Lux maligna, parca, infrma, ac tenuis."— Umbrá. "In shade," i. e., with clouds."—Et rebus nox abstulit, &cc. "And gloomy night has robbed surrounding objects of their hue."

273-281. Vestibulum ante ipsum, &c. "Before the vestibule itself, and in the first jaws of Hell, Grief and averging Cares have placed their couches. There, too, dwell pale Maladies," &c. The vestibulum did not properly form part of the house, but was a vacant space before the door, forming a court, which was surrounded on three sides by the house, and was open on the fourth to the street. The two sides of the house joined the street, but the middle part of it, where the door was placed, was at some little distance from the street. We see from this the general meaning of vestibulum in the present passage, as applied to the open space in front of the entrance to the lower world.

Luctus. Before the entrance to Orcus are grouped, according to the poet, all the ills and calamities that infest human life, and make us wish for the grave as a place of final repose.-Ultrices Cure. The stings of Conscience. Remorse .- Tristisque Senectus. Old Age is here described as sorrowing over the recollections of the past, and sighing for days gone by .- Metus. "Despondency." The continual apprehension of evil .- Maleruada. "That persuades to crime."- Turpis Egestas. " Loathsome Want."-Consanguineus Leti. "Own brother of Death." Compare Hom., Il., xiv., 231: Υπνος κασίγνητος Θανάτου. Hesiod makes Death and Sleep the sons of Night (Theog., 750).-Et mala mentis Gaudia. "And the sinful Joys of the Mind," i. c., the criminal lusts of the heart. Compare Voss: "Des frevelen Herzens Schwarmungen."-Adverso in limine. "On the very threshold itself, as it confronts the view," i. e., in the very entrance itself.

Ferreique Eumenidum thalami. "And the iron bedchambers of G c • the Furies." The Furies guard the entrance, and have there their cells of iron (as rigid and unbending as their own hearts), just as in ancient mansions the gatekeeper or θυρωρός (janitor) had his station at the door of the dwelling, and near it his room or cell.—Discordia demens. "Frantic Discord."

282-289. In medio. Supply vestibulo.—Quam sedem Sommia, &c. "Which seat they say that vain Dreams hold in troops as their own, and cling beneath every leaf." Vulgo is here, as Servius well remarks, equivalent to catervatim, and is not to be joined in construction with ferunt. The language of the text, it will be observed, refers merely to vain or false dreams, such as are sent from the world below. True dreams, on the other hand, says Servius, come down from the skies. "Vana autem ideo, quia ab inferis. Nam vera mittunt superi."

Multaque praterea, &c. "Many monstrous forms, moreover, of various wild beasts house at the gates, Centaurs, and Scyllas of double form," &c. Supply in foribus stabulant with monstra. The words thus supplied are to be translated, while those already Expressed with Centauri are to be dropped in rendering.—Stabulant. Equivalent, here, to habitant, but having a special reference, in its literal sense, to the idea implied in fererum and Centauri.—Centum geminus. "The hundred-handed." The Homeric isaróyxetogo (R., i., 402).—Bellua Lerna. "The beast of Lerna." The Hydra, that was slain by Hercules.—Forma tricorporis umbra. "The form of the triple shade," i. e., the shade of the three-bodied Geryon. For an account of the different mythological names here mentioned by the poet, consult Index of Proper Names.

290-294. Corripit ferrum. Compare the remark of Servius, alluded to in the note to line 251.—Strictam aciem. "The naked edge." Literally, "the drawn edge."—Docta comes. "His wise companion." Alluding to the sibyl.—Tenues sine corpore vitas, &c. "That these airy, unsubstantial spirits flitted to and fro under the empty appearance of the form (they bore)," *i. e.*, that these were airy, unsubstantial spirits flitting to and fro, &c.—Irruat. In our idiom we translate *irruat* and *diverberet* as if they had been respectively *irrwisset* and *diverberaset*. The Latin idiom, however, is far more graphic, and paints the action at once to the eyes. Literally, "if his wise companion do not warn him, &c., he will rush upon them, and will cleave," &c.

295-303. Hinc via. "From this point begins the way," i. e., after passing the vestibule and first entrance.—Turbidus kic, &cc. "Here a wildly-eddying stream, turbid with mire, and of vast ingulfing

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depth, keeps boiling up, and discharging all its sand with a sullen roar into the Cocytus." The poet calls this river the Acheron; its more usual name, in the language of fable, was the Styx. So, again, it is now a river, and presently it is described as a lake or fen. Compare the remark of Heyne: "Noti subtiliter, et ad historici diligentiam, nomina fluviorum inferorum a Virgilio posita exepctare; sed pocta more, variatis nominibus, Acherontem appellat, qui fere Styx case solet; etiam flumen, mor lacum et paludem."—Arená. Taking the place of cano, and equivalent to it, in fact.

Voragine. Compare the explanation given by Forcellini of the term vorago : " Locus immensæ profunditatis, a vorando, quia in cam cadentia non emergunt, sed absorbentur."-Cocyto. For in Cocytum. -Portitor has horrendus, &c. "Charon, dread ferryman, of fearful squalidness, guards these waters and streams."-Plurima canities inculta. "An abundant, grisly, untrimmed beard." Literally, "very much untrimmed gristy hair."-Stant lumina flamma. "His eves stand glaring (as with) flame."-Subigit. "Thrusts along."-Velisque ministrat. "And tends the sails." Velis is here the dative. and ministrat is equivalent to ministeria facit. Literally, " and ministers to," or "attends upon the sails." This he does by drawing in and letting out the opposite braces .-- Ferrugined cymbá. "In his dusky bark," i. e., his bark resembling the dark hue of iron, which it had contracted from long exposure to the murky atmosphere of the lower world, and the turbid and discolouring water. Compare line 410, where the epithet carulca is applied to Charon's boat.-Jam senior, &c. "Now advanced in years; but there is to the god a fresh and a green old age." Compare the expression cruda senectus with the Greek & µòv yñpac.

305-316. Huc omnis turba, &cc. "Hither the whole crowd (of the dead) poured forth in the direction of the banks, kept rushing." Huc marks the spot where Charon stood. — Quan multa in silvis, &cc. "As many as are the leaves that, having glided through the air, fall m the woods on the first coold of autumn; or as many as are the birds that flock," &cc. The full form of expression would be, tam multi, quan multa in silvis, &cc. Literally, "so many, as many leaves as fall," &cc.—Gurgite ab alto. "From the troubled deep," i. e., agitated by wintry blasts."—Frigidus annus. "The cold season of the year." Literally, "the cold year."

Stabant orantes, &c. "There they stood, praying to be the first to pass over." Literally, "to send their course across the stream." —Amore. "Through eager longing for."—Navita tristis. "The stern boatman," i. e., harsh and unbending in his purpose. — Ast

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alios longe submotos, &c. "While others, driven away, he keeps at a distance from the shore." More freely, "he drives away and keeps at a distance." These are they whose bodies remained without burial, and who could not cross until they had received the rites of interment, or until they had wandered a hundred years on the banks of the stream.

318-324. Quid vult concursus, &c. "What means this flocking to the stream ?" For a literal translation, supply sibi with vult r "What does this flocking, &c., wish for itself?"---Quo discrimine. "By what distinction."--Remis vada livida verrunt. "Sweep with oars the livid waters." As Charon himself propelled the boat, we must regard remis verrunt as morely a general expression for newgant or transcunt.

Longava sacerdos. According to the fables of poetry, the Cumean sibyl had already lived about seven hundred years when Eneas came to Italy. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Cocyti stague, &ce. The Cocytus and the Styx are here put in apposition, though in reality different streams. Consult note on line 297.—Df cujus jurare, &c. "Whose divinity the gods fear to swear by and to deceive." This alludes to the Styx, not the Cocytus. If a god swore by the Styx, and broke his oath, he was deprived of nectar and ambrosia, and of all heavenly privileges, for ten whole years.

325-330. Inops intumataque. "Needy and unburied," i. e., consists of those who were too poor to leave behind them the means of interment, and who have therefore been deprived of the same, as well as of those who have, from the nature of their death (shipwreck, for example, or any other accident), been without the rites of burial. —Portitor ille, Charon. "Yon ferryman is Charon."—Sepulti. "Are they who have obtained the rites of interment."—Nee ripus dator, fec. "Nor is it allowed him to carry them across these fearful banks or hoarse-resounding waters."—Sedibus. "In a final abode," i. e., in a tomb or grave. Observe the force of the plural.—Tum demum admissi, dcc. "Then at length, being admitted (into the bark), they revisit (and erces) the much-wished-for lake."

832-836. Multa putans. "Deeply pondering."-Sortem iniquam. "Their hard lot."-Mortis honore. "The honours of interment." Literally, "the honour of death."-Leucaspim. One of the crew of the ship of Orontes; probably the pilot.-Simul. To be construed with vectos, not with obruit.-Aqué involvens, dcc. Alluding to the storm described in the first book, line 113, seqs.

837-339. Sese agebat. "Was making towards them." Literally, "was bringing himself (towards them)."-Libyco carse. "In the voyage from Carthage." Literally, "in the Libyan voyage." This expression is to be taken in a very general sense, since Palinurus was lost after the fleet had left Sicily. ... Medius effusus in undis. "Dashed into the midst of the waters." Compare the explanation of Wagner: "In medio, per mare Libycum, cursu effusus." Arusianus, an early grammarian, notices another explanation of this passage: "Diligentiones quidam Grammatici hoc ita dividi volunt: Cum in medios undis esset, puppi effusus exciderat."

340-345. Multi in umbril. "Amid the deep gloom." — Fallar. "(To be) false."—Animum delusit. "Deluded my expectation."— Canebat. "Prophesied," i. e., declared by his oracles. The allusion appears to be, not to any special prediction in the case of Palinurus, as Nöhden supposes, but to the general language of the response given by Apollo in book iii., line 92, seqq : "Eadem tellus (Ausonia) vos ubere lato accipiet reduces." The declaration of Neptune to Venus (line 814, book v.) is far more definite : "Unus crit tantum, amissum gueng gurgite quaret," &c. —En ! here promises fides est ? " Lo ! is this his promised faith ?" i. e., is it thus he keeps his word !

847-861. Cortina. "The oracle." Consult note on line 92, book iii.—Nec me deus aquore mersit. "Nor did any god overwhelm me in the sea," i. e., bury me amid the waves. He was hurled into the sea, it is true, by Somnus, but then, as is subsequently stated, he swam to the shore, and was there murdered. Observe the employment of mersit for submersit.—Namquegubernaclum, &c. "For, falling headlong, I drew along with me the helm, torn off, as chance would have it, with great violence, unto which, assigned as its guardian, I was closely adhering, and by which I was regulating our course."

362-857. Non ultum pro no tantum, &c. "That not any so great fear for my own self took possession of me, as lest thy ship, deprived of her rudder, her pilot being dashed overboard," &c. Excussa magistro is here equivalent to excusso magistro, or ex quá magister erat excussus.—Tres hybernas nocies. "For three tempestuous nights." —Vexit me aquá. "Bore me on the surge." The helm aided him in floating along,—Summá sublimis ab undá. "Raised high on the top of the surge." An imitation of the Homeric $\mu syalov and x \delta u aros$ abose. Many connect summá ab undá with prospesi, but this is lessgraphic, and less in accordance with the rhythm of the line.

358-362. Jam tuta tenebam. "I was now on the point of reaching a safe (landing) place." More literally, "already was I beginning to hold safe places (as my own)."—Ni. "Had not." We would expect to have here cum gens crudelie, dcs., insuderst, or else in place

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of tenebam to have had tenuissem. The change, however, to ni invasieset comes in the more forcibly from its suddenness.—Madidd cum veste gravatum. "Burdened with my wet garments." The preposition cum, according to the best commentators; is pleonastic here. Wagner compares Sophocles, Ed. T., xvii.: ol of one yr/pop $<math>\beta apeic lepic.—Pressantemque uncis manibus, &cc. "And grasping$ with my bent hands the rugged projections of a mountain promontory." This was that promontory of Lucania which was afterwardcalled by his name. Compare line 381.—Predemque igners publeset. "And deemed me, in their ignorance, a (rich) prize."—Versent in litore. "Keep tossing me on and off the abore."

863-866. Quod. "Therefore." Supply ob or propter .- Aures. "The vital air."-Eripe me. "Rescue me." He is referring specially to his uninterred remains; and it is to this calamity of his being without the rites of burial that he alludes in the words his malis. So, again, in mihi .-- Terram injice. "Cast earth upon me," i. e., bury me. In ordinary cases, casting three handfuls of earth upon a corpse was equivalent to the rites of interment, and this pious duty was enjoined upon every passing traveller who might meet with a dead body lying exposed. Here, however, Palinaras requests more formal and solemn rites .- Portussue require Velinos. "And seek (for that purpose) the Velian harbour," i. c., the harbour of Velia, a city of Lucania near the promontory of Palinurum. Here his corpse was to be found. Virgil has been charged with an anachronism in this passage, because the city of Velia was founded at a period long subsequent to the Trojan war. But, as has been remarked by several commentators, the port in all probability existed before the town was built.

367-371. Si quam tibi, &c. "If thy goddess-mother points out any to thee." Quam refers to vism understood.—Creatrix. Compare line 534, book viii.—Sine numine divûm. "Without the authority' of the gods."—Innare. "To navigate."—Misero. "To a wretched one." Meaning himself.—Sedibus ut saltem placidis, &c. "That at least I may in death rest in peaceful seats." Servius makes this refer to his past vocation as a mariner, and the toilsome and roving life connected with it. But Wagner thinks that the shade of Palfnurus begs to be released from the long wanderings on the banks of the Styx, to which the unburied were always subjected. This appears to be the preferable view.

373-376. Tam dire cupido. "So impious a desire."-Amnemque scverum, &cc. "And the gloomy river of the Furies." The Furies are here named for the deities of the lower world generally ; just as if the poet had called it the river of Proserpina, of Hecate, &c. Servius is clearly in error when he explains the words of the text by "circs quem habitant Eumenides," since, according to line 280, the Furies have their chambers in the entrance of Hell.—Ripah. The shades of the unburied were not allowed even to draw near to the bank on their own side of the stream. If they did, Charon drove them back. Compare line 316, seqq.—Fata dcum. "The futes of the gods," i. c., the fixed decrees of heaven.

277-383. Sed cape dicta memor. "But mindful treasure up these words." Cape memor is equivalent here to tene memoria.—Finitimi. "The neighbouring people," i. e., the communities dwelling in the vicinity of the spot where Paliaurus was murdered.—Prodigits cælessibus. "By prodigies from on high." One of these was a pestilence, and the Lucanians were told by an oracle that, in order to be relieved from it, they must appease the manes of Palinurus. A temb was accordingly erected to his memory, and the promontory where he swam to shore was called, after his name, Promontorium Palinurum, now Capo di Palinuro.—Tua ossa pubunt. "Shall by expiatory rites do honour to thy remains."

Et tumulo solemnia unittent.. "And shall render annual offerings at that tomb." Literally, "shall send annual offerings unto the tomb." With solemnia supply sacra, or some equivalent term. The expression mittere sacra is analogous to the Greek πέμπευν lepá... Eternumque lacus, &c. The promontory is still called Capo di Palunro. Compare note on line 379...Parumper. "For a little while," i. e., soon to return. Compare the explanation of Doederlein, "paulo post rediturus." (Lat. Synon., vol. i., p. 147.)...Gaudet cognomine terrá. "He rejoices in the spot that is to bear his name," t. e., he rejoices in the idea that a spot is to be called after him. Literally, "he delights in the land named after him." Cognomine is the ablative of the adjective cognominis. Many manuscripts read terra, making cognomine a noun; an easier and more usual form of expression, but on that very account less likely to be the true one. Compare the Greek mode of speaking: χαίρει δμωνύμω χώρο.

384-387. Ergo iter inceptum peragunt. "Thereupon they proceed to complete their journey begun." Observe the force of ergo here in the sense of deinde.—Navita quos jam, &cc. "Whom as soon as the boatman beheld from the Stygian wave, even at the distance at which they then were, moving along through the silent grove," &cc. Charon, when he espied them, was in the act of crossing the stream; hence the expression Stygia ab undá.—Jam inde. Observe the peonliar force of this combination; literally, "already from that quarter," i. e., he already espied them from that quarter where they were, when passing through the grove in the direction of the bank, and some time before they had reached the bank itself. Compare the remark of La Cerda : "In were jum inde, id est, a longe, note Charontis rigilantiam."-Sie prior aggreditur dictis, dec. "He is the first to accout them in these words, and, without being addressed, challenges them thus."

389-393. Quid venias. "What may be the occasion of thy coming." Literally, "on what account thou mayost come." With quid supply propter.—Jam istine at comprime grassum. "And stay thy step new from that spot where thou art." Observe the peculiar force of the pronoun ists as appearing in the adverb istinc, its derivative. Iste, it will be remembered, always refers to the person addressed.—Nectisque separa. "And of drowsy Night."—Corpora viva. His boat was only intended for disembodied spirits.

Net vero Alciden, dtc. "I neither, indeed, had cause to rejoice at my having received Hercules on the lake, when he came hither," dto. According to Serviue, who quotes from the Posudo-Orpheus, Charon was alarmed at the appearance of Hercules, and ferried him over without hesitation. He was pusished for this with a year's imprisonment. We may suppose that he also received punishment in the case of Theseus and Pirithoüs. — Die guenguam geniti. Hercules was the son of Jove, as also Pirithoüs (11., xiv., 37). Theseus, socording to some, was the son of Neptune (Hygin, Fab., 37).

395-397. Tertarum ills manu, dto. "The first (of these) sought, with his unaided hand, to consign to fotters the keeper of Tartarne, and, (with this view), dragged him, trembling, from beneath the threas of our monarch himself." Ills refers to Heroules, the first-mentioned of the three, and Tartarum custodem to Cerberns. Hercules was ordered by Eurystheus, for his twelfth and last labour, to bring upon earth the three-headed dog Cerberus. On asking Pluto to give nim this animal, the god consented, provided he would take him without using any weapons. This explains the force of manu in the jext, *i. e.*, by the hand alone, without the aid of any weapon. Herenters brought Cerberus chained to Eurystheus, and then took him back to the lower world.—Jperus a solio, dto. The post of Cerberus was at the entrance of Hell. We may suppose, therefore, that he hed fied in alarm to the presence of Pluto, and erouched at his feet.

Hi dominam Ditis, &c. "The latter (two) attempted to carry off our queen from the (very) bedchamber of Pluto." Literally, "our mistress." Heyne makes dominam here a peculiar appellation of Proserpina, analogous to discusses. Others construe it with Disc, in the sense of *uzorem*. We have given it the simplest sense. Charon speaks of Proscrpina as his queen and mistress. It is not known whence Virgil borrowed the idea of this daring attempt on the part of Thesens and Pirithoüs. Most probably, however, he merely enlarges, after poetic fashion, on the ordinary legend, which made these two warriors descend to Hades for the purpose of carrying off Proscrpina. Consult Index of Proper Names.

398-403. Amphrysia sates. "The Amphrysian prophetess." The sibyl takes here the appellation of Amphrysis, from Apollo, the deity to whom she owed her inspiration, and who was called Amphrysius from the river Amphrysus, on the banks of which he had once tended the flocks of Admetus, when banished for a season from the skies. --Moveri. "To be disturbed."--Nec vim tela forunt. "Nor do the weapons (which thou seest here) bring any violence (along with them)," *i. e.*, intend any act of violence.--Licct ingens janitor, &cc. "The gigantic gatekeeper (of this lower world), eternally baying in his den, may, (as far as we are concerned), continue to terrify the bloodless chades," *i. e.*, Zeness comes net, like another Hercules, to bear away Cerberus in chains. The three-headed, gigantic monster may, as far as we are concerned, go on and exercise his vocation undisturbed. With licet supply per nos, and before teneat the conjunction ut.

Casta licet patrui, &c. "The obaste Procerpina may, (for anything that we intend to do), still keep to the threshold of her uncle (and lord)," *i. e.*, may remain eafe within the palace of Pluto. With *biet* supply, as before, per nos, and also ut before screet. The expression screare limen is somewhat analogous to our English phrase "to keep within doors." The meaning of the whole passage is this: We are not come, like Theseus and his friend, to bear away Preserpina from the palace of her lord.—Patrui. Pluto was both the hashend and uncle of Proserpina, for she was the daughter of his brother Jupiter by Ceres.

405-410. Image. "Thought," i. e., regard for. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "image apud animum," i. e., cogitatio.—At ramum hune agnesses. "At least acknowledge this branch," i. e., the potency of this branch, for thou hast yielded to that potency before. Observe the employment here of the subjunctive mood as a softened imperative: literally, "acknowledge, I beg."—Aperit. "(With these words) she discloses to his view."—Residunt. "Begins to cease." More literally, "settles down," or "subsides."—Nec plura his. "Nor did she utter more words than these." Supply as follows: Nec dixit plura verba his. Venerabile donum, &c. "The reversed offering of the fated twig." It is called *donum*, because intended as an offering to Proserpina (line 142), and *fatalis wirga*, because no one could pluck it against the decree of fate (line 148).—Longo post tempors visum. Heyne thinks the meaning is, that Charon had not seen it since it was brought to the world below by Hercules, and after him by Theseus and Pirithoüs. This, however, clashes with the remark of Servius, cited by Heyne himself, and to which we have referred in the note on line 392. It is more than probable that the meaning intended to be conveyed is a general one, without reference to Hercules or any one else.—Cæruleam puppim. "His dark-hued boat." Compare line 303.

411-416. Per juga longa. "On the long benches." Juga, properly speaking, are the rowers' benches, corresponding to the juya of the Greeks ; here, however, they were merely the seats for passengers, placed transversely or across the boat .-- Lazatque foros. "And clears the boat." Literally, "clears the hatches or gangways." Fori has various meanings as applied to a vessel, namely, the deck, or decks, the hatches, gangways, &c., and sometimes even the seats of the rowers. The leading idea, as shown by the root (fero), is a passage of communication from one part of the vessel to another. In the present instance it stands for the boat itself, every avenue of which was crowded with disimbodied spirits .- Alveo. "In the body of his bark." Alveus is properly the hold of a vessel, here taken for the interior of the bark .- Ingentem Encan. "The great Æneas," i. e., great of size, both as regarded the heroic standard, and as contrasted with the dimensions of the boat into which he was about to enter.

Cymba suitlis. "The boat of sewed hide." Literally, "the sewed boat." Either made of hides sewed together, or of a frame of wickerwork, with hides stretched over it and sewed.—Rimesa. "And full of chinks," *i. e.*, leaky. Compare Lucian (Disl. Mort., 10): rò σκαφίδιον καὶ ὑποσαθρόν ἐστι καὶ δεαβόει rà πολλά.—Informa limo. "Amid unsightly mire."—Exponsit. "He lands." More literally, "he puts out."

417-425. Cerberus hac ingens, &co. "Huge Cerberus causes these realms to resound with the barking of his triple jaws, lying along, in all his fearful size, in his den that confronts the view."-Horvers colubris. "Beginning to bristle up with scrpents." Cerberus had three heads, and on his three necks snakes instead of hair.--Melle soporatam, &c. "Flings a cake, rendered soporiferous with honey and vegetable ingredients, medicinally prepared." By the term offam appears to be here meant a ball or lump. It was composed of

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seeds and grain of various kinds, moistcned with the juice of magic and soporiferous herbs. Compare Heyne : "Sunt tamen omnino grana et semina, succis horbarum, qui vim aliquam, v. c. in magicis rebus, habent, perfusa."-Objectam. "The cake thrown to him." Supply offam, or sam.

Occupat adium. "Seizes upon the entrance." Occupo carries with it, in general, the idea of anticipating. Hence the meaning here is, that Æneas seizes upon the entrance before Cerberus can recover from his lethargy. — Evaditque celer, &c. "And quickly passes beyond the bank of that stream from which there is no return," i. c., from which the dead who once cross it can never return to the upper world.

426-433. Voces. "Gries." — Vegitus ingens. "Loud wailing." More literally, "loud screaming." Vagitus property denotes the cry of a young child. Energy first enters on that part of the world below where the disimbodied spirits of infants have their abidingplace. — Exercise. "Deprived of their share." — Atra dics. "A gloomy day," i. e., a gloomy fate. — Funere acerbo. "Into immature death." Immature is a metaphor taken from unripe fruit.

Hos juzza, &cc. Leaving the place where the souls of infants abide, he comes to the quarter where dwell the spirits of those who have been unjustly condemned to death.—Falso damnati crimins mortis. "Are those who have been condemned to death by a false accusation." No funeral honours were bestowed on persons condemaed to death; but, if the sentence were unjust, they might be deemed exceptions to the rule, and equally favoured with the most innocent.—Nec were ke, &cc. "Nor, indeed, are these scats assigned them without a trial, without a judge." The expression sine sorts contains an allusion to Roman customs. The prætor, or any other judge appointed to preside at a trial, especially one of a criminal nature, selected by lot a certain number of judices selecti, or assessores, who set with him, heard the cause, and aided him with their advice. Hence sine sorte means, in fact, "without a regular trial."

Quasitor Minos, &c. "Minos, as supreme judge, shakes the urn; he both summers an assembly of the silent shades, and makes himself acquainted with their lives and crimes." The term Quasitor properly means one appointed to preside at some special inquiry, and who becomes, therefore, as far as this matter is concerned, a supreme judge. Minos receives his special appointment from the Fates, and the urn which he shakes contains the lots from which the names of the associate judges are to be drawn.—Silentum con-

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eilium. Asconius, in his commentary on Cicero (Argum. in Verr., de Prat. urb.), makes this refer to the judices selecti, or assessores, and reads, in consequence, consilium. He is refuted, however, by Heyne, with whom Wagner coincides in opinion. The "turba forensis," or crowd of auditors, is meant, more especially that portion of them who are to be tried before the tribunal.—Discit. More literally, "learns (the story of) their lives," &c.

Nöhden thinks that lines 431, 462, and 433 are misplaced, and his opinion is certainly a correct one. They come in as a kind of parenthesis, and contain merely a general statement, which is no more applicable to this than to any other part of the context.

434-439. Proxima deinde, &c. Eneas comes next to the quarter where are the souls of those who have committed suicide.—Qui sibi letum, &c. "Who, free from other offences, have procured death for themselves by their own hand," i. s., who, stained by noerime, have, through more weariness under the barden of existence, made away with themselves. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Nulle crimins polluti, sed vite tadio; propter arcanarum molem gud se oppressos videbant."—Projectre. "Have flung away."—Quan sellent athers in alto, &c. Imitated from the remarkable destartion of Achilles in the Odyssey (ii., 488, segg.), that he would rather ba a rustic, labouring for hire under a needy master, than rule over the world of the dead.

Fas obstat. "The law of heaven prevents." Some read fats obstant, which is less forcible. — Palus insmabilis. "The hateful marsh." — Novies interfuse. "Nine times poured between," i. e., nine times intervening. Heyne makes novies here equivalent merely to surplus. It is much more forcible, however, being a mystic number, and the square of the sacred three. The Styx intervened nine times by reason of its numerous windings.

441-449. Partem fusi is omnom. "Stretched out in every direction." Thus far Æneas has visited the abiding-places of these unhappy spirits whose term of existence on earth has been prematurely abridged. He now comes to "the fields of mourning," the abode in particular of these who have been the victims of unhappy love. These fields are represented as most spacious, in order that the shades which wander about therein may find room for privacy, and for solitary communing with their own bosoms. *His gues durus amor*, &c. "Here secret paths conceal these whom hard-bearted love has consumed with crack privacy. The myrtle was secred to Venus, the goddees of Love.

His Phadram Procrimque, &c. Virgil is not by any means accu-

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rate in this grouping. The good and the bad are indiscriminately. blended together, and the blameless Ganis, the virtuous Prooris, and the exemplary Laodamia, are found associated with the perfidious Eriphyle, and with Phardra and Pasiphaë. For an account of the different personages mentioned in the text, consult Index of Proper Names.—Et juscuis guardam, dec. "And Camis, once a youth, now a woman, and again brought back by fate to the earlier form." Comis is here feminine, $\frac{1}{2}$ Kawir, and is the reading of Heyne. Wagner, however, has a long critical note in favour of Camsus, but Brunck well remarks, that Camsus revoluts is a groun solocism.

Qualem prime qui, dec. "As one either sees, or thinks he has seen through the clouds, the moon rising on her first appearance in the month." Qui for aliqui, an earlier form of aliquis. This comparison of the shade of Dido with the new moon when first visible, is imitated from Apollonius Rhodius (iv., 1479) .--- Surgers. More freely, "appearing," or "showing itself." The literal meaning, of course, is merely poetical here, as we do not see the new moon on its rising .- Dulci amore. "With fond affection."- Verus nuntius. dro. " Did true tidings, then, come to me ?" Alluding to the flames of the funeral pile, which told him too plainly in the distance her unhappy fate as he was departing from Carthage. Compare the commencement of book v .-- Ferroque entreme scouters. " And had sought death by the sword." Supply is with secutam (case) .--- Extrema. Literally, "the extreme things (of life)," i. c., the closing scene of existence. Thus, we say of one who is just passing out of existence, that he is in "the last extremity." - Per sidera juro, dec. Æncas, says Wagner, invokes the stars and the gods above, because he himself still belongs to the upper world ; and he also calls

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upon the gods below, from a wish to persuade Dido, who is now an inmate of the world of the dead.

462-466. Senta situ. "Thick covered with the mould (of ages)," i. e., all hideous and loathsome to the view from long neglect. A metaphor borrowed from things that acquire, through neglect. A metaphor borrowed from things that acquire, through neglect, a thick covering of mould and loathsomeness.—Nec credere quiri, dc. "Nor could I, (under existing circumstances), have believed that I, by my departure, was bringing so much anguish upon thee." Queeo is weaker than possum, and denotes more possibility under existing circumstances.—Ferre. Observe the force of the imperfect of the infinitive.—Aspectu. Old form of the dative, for aspectui.—. Queen fugis? "Whom dost thou shun?" Equivalent, in effect, to quid me fugis?—Extremum fato, dcc. "This is the last thing (granted me) by fate (in thy case), that I address thee now," i. c., I address thee now for the last time, never destined to behold thee hereafter.

467-468. Talibus Encas, &c. "By such words did Encas strive to soothe the incensed bosom of her storn of aspect, and kept calling up his tears." We have adopted the excellent emendation of Wagner, torus tuentis, instead of the common reading, et torus tuentem. The expression torus tuentem as applied to animum, becomes excessively awkward, notwithstanding the various attempts of Heyne to explain away the difficulty. If we retain the reading of the common text, the only plausible mode of translating will be to make animum an imitation of the Homeric card dupto, namely, secundum, or quod ad animum.--Torus tuentis. Not "of her eyeing him sternly," for this would clash with line 469, but preserving a stern and fixed expression of countenance, while her eyes remained cast on the ground.

Lenibat. Old form for leniebat. Compare polibant (Ba., viii., 436), and consult Struve, "Ueber dis Latsinische Declination und Conjugation," p. 141.—Ciebat. More literally, "kept exciting," or "arousing."

459-476. Aversa. "Turned away."—Incepto sermone. "By his discourse (thus) begun." Servius is wrong in making this equivalent to "a principio orationis." The true explanation is given by Burmann. Ænceas was preparing to say more, but Dido remained perfectly unmoved by the exordium which he had hoped would have kulled to rest all her angry feelings towards him.—Vultum movetur. A Gracism.—Quam si dura silex, &cc. "Than if she were standing (before him) a hard flint or Marpesian rock." Marpesa, or Marpessa, was a mountain in the island of Paros, containing the quarries whence the famous Parian marble was obtained. Compare note on line 593, book i.

BOOK SIXTH. '

Corriguit sess. "She hurried away."—Inimica. "With imbittered feelings."—Nec minus. "Nor the less (on that account)," i. e, notwithstanding this.—Percussus. "Struck to the heart." A much better reading than concussus, "shocked." He would have been "shocked" at her death, had he now learned it for the first time. As the case stood, however, he was deeply wounded in feeling at her hard lot.

477-493. Datum molitur iter. "He toils along the path before bim." Compare Heyne: "Datam simpliciter accipe, qua via patet, ducit."—Que, secreta. "Which, apart from the rest," i. e., lying or situate by themselves.—Tydeus. The father of Diomede, and who, along with Parthemopæus and Adrastus, belonged to the number of the "Seven against Thebes."—Ad superos. "Among those in the world above," i. e., among the living. Ad for apud.—Belloque caduci. "And who had fallen in war." Caduci is equivalent here to the Greek πεσύντες, a usage which Virgil appears to have first introdueed, and which many subsequent writers adopted.—Longo ordine: "In long succession." Equivalent, in fact, to ingenti multitudine.

Tres Antenoridas. "The three sons of Antenor." These were Polybus, Agenor, and Acamas (Hom., Il., xi., 59).—Cereri sacrum. "Consecrated to the service of Ceres." i. e., priest of Ceres. Literally, "sacred to Ceres."—Etiam. "Yet." Equivalent here to etiannum.—Circumstant frequentes. "Stand crowding around him." —Usque moreri. "To detain him a long time." Compare the explanation of Servius: "Usque, diu; et est adverbium."—Et conferre gradum. "And to keep pace with him."—Agamemnonizque phalanges. "And the squadrons of Agamemnon."—Vocem exiguam. "A feeble voice."—Inceptus clamor, &c. "The cry begun (to be raised), disappoints them as they stand with gaping lips." More literally, "disappoints them opening their mouths." In the world of shadows all is unreal. The very cry, which the shades here attempt to utter dies away, as something unreal, on their very lips.

494-499. Laniatum. "Mangled." Virgil's representation of the mangled phantom of Desphobus is in accordance with the ideas of Plato, who taught that the dead retain the same marks and blemishes on their persons which they had while alive.—Lacerum crudeliter ora. "Cruelly lacerated as to his visage, his visage and both his hands, and his temples bereft of the ears cropped off." The repetition of ora in this passage heightens the effect intended to be produced by the narrative.—Truncas inhonesto vulnere. "Maimed by a shocking wound," *i. e.*, the nose was cut off, and the wound shockingly diafigured the visage of the sufferer. Compare the version of. Voss: "Und die Nase von schändender Wunde gestümmelt." Pevitantem, &c. "Trembling with agitation, and striving to hide the marks of his dreadful punishment," i. e., the dreadful punishment inflicted by the cruelty of the Greeks.—Tsgentem. A very graphic term here. He holds up before his face the stampe from which the hands had been lopped away, and endeavours to hide with these the wounds inflicted on his visage.—Notic socilus. "In well-known accents."—Ultro. "First," i. e., of his own accord, and unasked.

500-508. Armipotane. Deliphobus was one of the most valiant of the Trojans after Hector. — Optavić. "Has full inclined." More literally, "has chosen."—Cisi tanium de te liquit. "Unto whom has so, much power over thes been allowed !" More literally, "unto whom has so much been allowed concerning thes !"—Miki tulit. "Brought tidings unto me." — Tumulum immem. "A constaph." —Rhotae in liters. Consult note on line 100, book iii.—Ter see ressoi. Consult note on line 68, book iii.—Nomen et arms locum servant. "Thy name and arms preserve (for thee) the spot," i. e., thy name engraven on the tomb, and thy arms fixed up thereon, ever recall thee to remembrance.

To. "Thy remains themselves." Equivalent to tunn corpus. Encas could not find the dead body of Deiphobus, in order to give it proper interment. The constaph, however, sufficed to example the soul of the Trojan warrior from the penance of wandering a hundred years on the banks of the Styx.—*Penere.* "To inter (them)."

509-513. Tibi relictum est. "Has been left (undone) by thee."---Omnia solvisti, "Thou hast discharged every duty."--Et funerie umbrie. "And to the shade of his dead body." Funerie is have equivalent to cadaverie. Compare line 491, book ix.: "Que nume funue lacerum tellus habet ?"--Sed me, &c. Observe the elliptical unage of sed in this passage: "But (since thou inquirest about these thinga)." Equivalent to sed (quoniam ists quarie).--Lacense. "Of the Spartan woman," i. e., Helen. Deïphobus had married Helen after the death of Paris. According to some authorities, he received her from Priam as the prize of valour (Lycophr., 168, seqg.--Schol. ad II., xxiv., 251).--Ills have monuments reliquit. "She has left me these memorials of herself," i. e., these ghastly wounds, received by me through her perfidy.

513-516. Ut supreman, dsc. "How we passed the last night (of our national existence) amid unreal joys." Compare book ii., lines 25, 248, seqg.--Saltu venit. "Came with a bound." Poetic exaggeration. The horse came over the ramparts, so far as they were levelled to admit it into the city. Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Supergressus est, parte murorum dejectd."-Gravis. "Pregnant (with death)." Equivalent to gravidus, or fatus.

617-519. Illa, chorum simulans, dcc. "She, feigning a (sacred) dance, led around the Trojan females, celebrating with Bacchio ories the orgies (of the god)." By chorum is here meant a dance in honour of Bacchus.—Ementes orgia. Equivalent to emande orgia celobrantes, i. s., "celebrating the orgies with wild gesticulations and ories." The term emans, of which we have here the nominative plural, is the present participle of the deponent emari, answering to the Greek status. The root of both verbs is eds, a cry of the Bacchantes, of kindred origin with the ejacalation ela.—Flamman media ipsa, dcc. "Herself in the midst held a large blazing torch, and kept inviting the Greeks from the summit of the citadel." Helen, while leading around pretended orgies in honour of Bacchus, made terchsignals to the Greeks from the citadel of Troy.

530-537. Confectum curie. "Worn ont with cares." The term curies here refers to the events and movements of the day which had just drawn to a close, when the Trojans were not as yet fully certain whether their fores had finally departed, and which day, therefore, Desphotus had spent amid anxious cares and the customary employments of warfare.—Gravatum. "Weighed down."—Pressit. "Overpowered."

Egregie conjuz. "My incomparable spouse." Said, ironically, of Helen.—Amovet. We have adopted this, with Wagner, on the authority of some of the best manuscripts, instead of the common reading emovet.—Et fidum capiti, &co. The ancient warriors were wont to lay their swords under their pillows when they retired to rest.—Scilicet id magnum sperans, &c. "Hoping, namely, that this would prove a very acceptable favour to her loving spouse, and that in this way the infamy of her former misdeeds might be completely extinguished."—Amanti. Said, ironically, of Menelaus, her first husband, and containing a sneer at both his expense and Helen's.

528-584. Thalamo. The dative, used poetically for in thalamum. —Æelides. "The grandson of Æolus." Alleding, sarcastically, to Ulyasea, who was said to have been, not the son of Laertes, but of Sisyphus, the famous robber, the son of Æolus.—*Instaurate.* "Ropay." Equivalent to rependite, er retribuite.—*Pio ere.* "With pious lips," i. e., on just grounds.—*Qui casus.* "What chances."—*An gus te fortuna faligat*? "Or what (other) fortune harasses thee ?" Wagner regards this as a double interrogation moulded into one: thus, "en alis te fatigat fortuna ? et qua est es ?" We have adopted H = 2 the idea.—Tristes sine sole, &c. "These sad and sunless mansions these regions of turbid gloom," i. c., where night and Chaos dwell.

535-540. Hac vice sermonum, &c. " During this mutual converse, Aurora, in her rosy chariot, had already passed the mid-heavens in -her ethereal course." The expression has vice sermonum is compared by one of the commentators with the Homeric wit uty in execosiv queibóuella. Heyne makes a great difficulty with this passage as regards the time that Æneas spent in the world below. According to him, the grammatical view of the case requires that the Trojan hero should have remained there merely during the interval between early dawn (the time when he descended) and the rising of the sun. This period, however, is too short to contain the whole action of the present book. The best explanation is that given by Voss, and in which Wagner coincides. According to this writer, Æneas, as before stated, descends along with the Sibyl at early dawn (line 255), and remains in the lower regions one entire day. The first half of this day is taken up with what occurs until the interview with Deiphobus. While Æneas is conversing with the latter, Aurora has reached the mid-heavens, that is, one half of the day has been consumed (for Aurora travels over the same path with the sun, and merely precedes that luminary), and the Sibyl now warns Æneas that the day is declining, or, in other words, that night is rushing on, and that he must hasten, therefore, to accomplish what remains to be done, since he would have to return to the upper world at eve, no mortal being allowed to spend more than one day in Pluto's realms. Æneas thereupon proceeds on his destined journey, and emerges from the world below at nightfall. (Voss. Mytholog. Br., vol. ii., p. 90, seqq.)

Et fors trakerent, &co. "And they would, perhaps, have spent the whole allotted time in these (inquiries)."—Comes Sibylls. "His companion the Sibyl."—Nox ruit. "Night comes rapidly on."—Ducimus. "Consume." More literally, "pass away."—Ambas. Equivalent here to dues.

641-543. Dextera, que. "The right (is) that which."—Ditis magni mania. "The palace-walls of mighty Pluto." Compare line 630, seqq.—Hac iter Elysium nobis. "By this (is) our route to Elysium." With hac supply parts.—Malorum exercet panes, &cc. "Carries on the punishments of the wicked, and leads to impious Tartarus." More literally, "sends (them)." Heyne finds a difficulty here, and contends that we cannot correctly join via exercet panes et mittit ad Tartara. Wagner, however, remarks, that this is merely an instance, of by no means uncommon occurrence, where two proposi-

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tions connected by a copula are blended into one. Thus, the left path, by sending the wicked to Tartarus, carries on their punishments, *i. e.*, the left path conducts to Tartarus, where the wicked are punished.

544-547. Ne servi. "Be not angry."—Expleto numerum. "I will complete the number (of the departed)," *i. e.*, I will go back again unto the shades whom I have just left, and will complete their number, which was lessened by my departure from among them in order to commune with Æneas.—Reddarque tenebris. "And will give myself back unto the darkness." Literally, "will be given back."—*I*, decus, *i*, nostrum, &cc. "Go, go, our glory, enjoy a happier destiny (than was mine)," *i. e.*, glory of our nation, pride of the Trojan name. — In verbo vestigis torsit. "At the word turned away his steps," *i. e.*, having thus spoken, turned away.

548-556. Respicit. "Looks back."-Mania lata. "A vast prison-house."-Flammis ambit torrentibus. "Encircles with torrents of flame." More literally, "torrent-flames." Compare Milton's "torrent-fire," and Voss's " Mit dem sturz aufstrudelnder Flammen." -Phlegethon. The river of fire in the lower world. Consult Index.-Ports adverse, &c. "The portal fronts the view, vast of size," i. c., fronts in the direction by which Æneas came .- Solidoque adamante columna. "And its door-posts (are) of solid adamant." By "adamant" is here meant, in postic parlance, the hardest kind of iron. (Consult Moore's Anc. Mineralogy, p. 143). Compare the Homeric description of the entrance to Tartarus : ενθα σιδήρειαί τε πύλαι, καλ rance obooc .-- Executers ferro. "To hew them down with the steel." More literally, "to hew them to pieces," &c.-Stat ferres turris, &c. "(There) stands an iron tower (rising) to the air," i. e., rearing its head on high. Auras, of course, is mere poetic embellishment, borrowed from the upper world -- Palla succincta cruenta. "With her bloodstained robe tucked up around her." More literally, "tucked up with bloodstained robe." Succinctus properly refers to a tucking or holding up by means of a cincture, or by a gathering of the robe around the waist. This tucking up was always required when persons were about entering on any active employment. In the present instance, Tisiphone is all prepared for action. - Vestibulum. "The entrance." Equivalent here merely to aditum.

557-561. Hinc. "From this quarter." Referring to the whole prison-house generally.—Exandiri. "Were plainly heard."—Verbere. "Lashes." Two stridor ferri, &c. "And then again the clanking of iron, and chains dragged along (the ground)."—Strepitumque exterritus hausit. "And in deep dismay drank in the loud upreer." With hausit supply anribus.—Que scelerum facies ? "What aspects of guilt (are here) ?" i. e., what species of crimes are here taken cognizance of !—Quis tantus plangor, &cc. "What mighty waiting (arises) on the air ?"

563-569. Nulli fas casto, &cc. "It is allowed no one who is pure to tread (that) accurated threshold." - Scalaratum. Contaminated with crime, from the wicked within, and therefore unit for the pure in heart to tread .- Lucis Avernis. The Sibyl, as priestens of Heoate, presided over the Avernian groves.-Dofm panas. " The punishments inflicted by the gods on the wicked."-Greesius. "The Cretan. Consult note on line 115, book iii.-Habet durissima regna. "Holds beneath his (judicial) sway these most inexorable realms." -Castigatque auditque doles. "And punishes, and (for that purpose) hears the story of their crimes." We have here a construction precisely similar to that in book ii., v. 351 : " Meriamur et in media erms runnus." In both these cases grammarians talk of a Gerspow $\pi_0 \phi_{\tau_0 00}$, but in neither is so clummy an expedient at all necessary. In the present instance, the verb castigat comes first, because the attention of the reader is to be particularly called to the subject of punishment, and then the character of that punishment is dwelt upon. It is not of an arbitrary and tyrannical nature, but inflicted after a careful examination of each case, and after a full revealing of all, even the most secret, deeds that may have been perpetrated. in the upper world. Hence the passage, when paraphrased, will stand as follows : "Rhadamanthus inflicts punishment on the guilty; ay, and before inflicting, gives a patient hearing to their case. and compels each one to make a full disclosure of all his offences How dreadful, then, and yet how just must that punishment be !"

Dolos. Equivalent here to criming per dolum commisse.—Que quis apud superos, &c. "What offences committed in the world above, and demanding explation, any one, exulting in their unavailing concealment from man, has delayed (atoning for) even to the late heur of death," i. e., has put off atoning for until death has closed the scene. The individual during life neither confesses, nor is accused, and therefore escapes punishment in the world above. But this concealment avails him nothing in the world below, where all crimes stand fully revealed. *Piacula* is here equivalent to crimins explanda. —*Furto inani*. More literally, "in deception not finally availing." *Furtum*. All secret acts of vice or deception go under the name of furtum.

570-572. Accincte flegelle. "Armed with the lash."-Sentce que-

at insultans. "With insulting air makes the guilty quake beneath its blows." Compare the remark of La Cerda on the nature of this punishment: "Omnis verberatio fichet aut fuste, aut virgis, aut flagelle. Extrema hac turpissima, inhonestissima, crudelissima ac prateres servilis."—Torvos angues. "Her grim serpents."—Agmina sava sorerum. This is commonly supposed to apply merely to two furies, namely, Allecto and Magura, the ordinary number of the furies being only three. The poet, however, would seem to have had troops of these avenging deities in view.

573-579. Horrisono stridentes cardine, &co. "Grating on the horror-sounding hinge, the accursed portals are laid open to the view." Compare Milton's well-known description : "the infernal doors . . . on their hinges grate harsh thunder." Commentators generally suppose that the words Tum domum horrisono, &c., are uttered by the poet himself. In this, however, they are wrong, and the words in question must be supposed to be spoken by the Sibyl in continuation of her narrative. Tisiphone guards the entrance to Tartarus. The guilty pass from Rhadamanthus into her hands, and she drives them before her with her lash unto the very gates of Tartarus, or the place of punishment. Here she calls upon her sisters, and, at the call, the fearful pertals are thrown open to receive the condemned. This is all, as Symmons remarks, in the natural course of the narrative : immediately follows, Cernis, custodia qualis, &c. The Sibyl directs the attention of Æneas to the guard without the gate, and then proceeds to tell kim of the more terrible monsters within.

Custodia qualis. "What kind of sentinel." Referring to Tisiphone. When feminines are formed of nouns terminating in os and es, they assume another form; as, custos, custodia; nepos, neptis; hospes, hospita.—Facies que. "What shape."—Quinquaginta stris, ecc. "A vast hydra, with fifty dark-gaping months, more cruel still (than any fury), has its dwelling-place within." Serior is commonly rendered, "fiercer (than that of Lerna)," but this alkusion to the Lernean monster is too abrupt, and not at all warranted by the connexion of ideas in the text.—In praceps. "Headlong downward." — Tenditque. Supply textum.—Suspectus. "The view upward." Supply est.

580-584. Titanis pubes. "The Titan brood." The Titans were the giant offspring of Cœlus and Terra, and warred against the gods. They must not be confounded, however, with the giants, the later offspring of Earth, who are mentioned immediately afterward..... Funde solventur in imo. "Are rolled in the lowest bottom," i. c., roll in agony in the lowest abyss of Hell. — Aloidas geminos. "The twin sons of Aloeus." Alluding to the giants Otus and Ephialtes. Consult Index, s. v. Aloida.—Immania corpore. "Gigantic frames." — Rescindere aggressi. "To break into and tear down the mighty heavens." Observe the double idea involved in rescindere, and compare the remark of Heyne (ad Georg., i., 280): "Est autem rescindere pro exacindere, cum notione perrumpendi, uti si sallum, porta, rescind idicitur."

585-589. Vidi et crudeles, &cc. "I saw, also, Salmoneus suffering cruel punishment." More literally, "readering cruel atonement." Crudeles carries with it here the idea of severity merely, not of injustice. — Dum initatur. "While he initates," i. e., for having dared to imitate. — Sonitus Olympi. "The thunders of the sky." — Lampada quassans. "Brandishing a blazing torch." — Meducque per Elidis urbem. "And through (his) capital in the very heart of Elis." The capital city here alluded to was Salmonia, founded by this monarch, and situate on the River Alpheus. According to Apollodorus (i., 9, 7), it was destroyed by lightning. Some commentators think that the city of Elis is meant, but this place was founded at a later period. — Ibat seens. "Moved exulting," i. e., glorying in his might.

590-594. Demens. "Madman!" - Qui simularát. "Who had presumed to counterfeit."— Ere et cornipedum, &c. "With his brazen car, and the tramp of his horn-hoofed steeds." Consult Index, s. v. Salmoneus, where the full account is given. — Telum. "His bolt."—Non ille faces, &c. "He cast no firebrands, nor the smoky light from torches."

695-600. Nec non et Tityon, &cc. "(There) one might also see Tityos, foster-child of Earth the universal parent." More literally, "and it was also to see," i. e., it was also permitted one to see. Compare the Greek form of expression, $\frac{1}{7}v$ dè ideiv.—Alumnum. If we follow the Homeric account, wherein Tityos is called *yaing kpixvdéog vlóv*, the term alumnum in the text becomes equivalent merely to filium, or "son." Virgil, however, seems rather to have had in view the later account, which made Tityos the son of Japiter and Elara. According to this version of the legend, Jupiter, fearing the anger of Juno, concealed Elara beneath the earth, where she gave birth to Tityos, who is hence called Earth's foster-child. (Apollod., i., 4, 1.—Apoll. Rhod., i., 761.)

Per tota novem cui, &cc. "Whose body is stretched over nine whole acres." Literally, "unto whom his body is stretched," &cc. Imitated from Homer (Od., xi., 576): 6 8 in invia neiro givespa.... Jugera. The term jngerum, though for convenience' sake common ly translated "acre," is in reality the appellation of a measure, 240 feet in length, and 120 in breadth, and containing 28,800 square feet. It was the common measure of land among the Romans.— *Immortale jeaur tondens*, &c. "Pecking at his imperishable liver, and his entrails (ever) fruitful for (fresh) inflictions of punishment, both ransacks (these) for its (daily) banquet, and dwells beneath his deep bosom; nor is any respite afforded to the fibres constantly springing up anew." Consult Index for the full account.—*Jeaur.* The offence of Tityos was incontinence : the liver, therefore, as the seat of desire, becomes also the principal seat of punishment.—*Fibris.* Compare the remark of Servius : "*Fibra sunt eminentia jecotis.*"

601-602. Quid memorem Lapithas, &cc. "Why need I mention Ixion and Pirithous, the Lapithæ? (why) those over whom the dark fainty rock just about to fall, and very like to one actually falling, hangs threatening?" Much difference of opinion exists about this passage, several commentators supposing that the line quos super, &cc., refers back to Ixion and Pirithous. This, however, is both in direct opposition to the ordinary mythology respecting these two personages, and, besides, clashes, as far as the former is concerned, with line 616: "radiisque rotarum districti pendent." We have, therefore, considered quos super, &cc., as containing an allusion to Tantalus, and other offenders like unto him, who are all similarlypunished. We have also placed a dash after Pirithoumque, which saves the trouble of any lengthened ellipsis before quos super, and yet serves to keep up the connexion with quid memorem.

603-606. Lucent genialibus altis, &c. "The golden feet shine brightly unto the lofty festal couches, and the banquet stands ready before their view (bedecked) with regal splendour." We have here another feature in the punishment of Tantalus and those who resemble him. The expression genialis torus is elsewhere applied to the nuptial bed; here, however, it denotes the banqueting couch. Both the bedsteads and festal couches of the Romans were high, and the latter were always elevated above the level of the table. These high beds and couches were entered by means of steps placed beside them. The body of the bedstead or couch was sometimes made of metal, and sometimes of costly kinds of wood, or veneered with tortoise-shell or ivory. The feet (fulera) were frequently of silver or gold.

Furiarum maxima, &c. "Near (them) reclines the eldest of the Furies." Accubat is here used in accordance with the Roman custom of reclining at meals. Our corresponding expression would be "sits." — Maxima. Supply natu. Compare Euripides, Iph. in T., 963: $\pi\rho i \sigma c \phi' i \pi c \rho \phi' E \rho v \omega ;$ and Statius (Theb., vii., 477): "Emmenidum antiquissima." An expression precisely similar to the one in the text has been employed by the Harpy Celssno in speaking of herself (book iii., line 252). Some commentators refer the whole passage from Lucent genialibus allis down to intonal ore, to the punishment of the voluptuous generally, and make it distinct from that of Tantalus. The view which we have taken, however, seems preferable.

608-613. Quibus invisi fratres. "They by whom their brothers were hated." - Inneza. "Devised and practised." The relation between patron and client among the Romans was a very intimate one, and held in respect next to that between guardian and ward. According to the law of the Twelve Tables, if a patron defrauded his client he was to be held accursed : " Patronus si clienti fraudem faxit, secer esto."-Aut qui divitiis, &c. "Or they who brooded by themselves over their acquired riches, nor assigned a portion to their kindred." More literally, "nor put aside a portion for their own."-Quique arma secuti impia, &c. "And they who have engaged in unhallowed conflicts, nor dreaded to violate the faith which they had plighted to their masters." Most commentators refer this to contests against one's native land, or, in other words, to civil wars. Such, however, cannot by any means be the idea intended to be conveyed. If this were Virgil's meaning, he would be indirectly consuring Augustus himself. It is better to refer the passage, with Wagner, to a servile war, where slaves are in open insurrection against their masters.-Dominorum fallers deztras. Literally, "to deceive the right hands of their masters."

615-620. Aut quæ forma viros, &cc. "Or what form (of suffering), or (unhappy) lot, has plunged these beings (into wo)."-Fortame. This is in accordance with the idea of destiny, so firmly believed in by many of the nations of antiquity.-Sexum ingens volvent alii. This was properly the punishment of Sisyphus; but others equally guilty are here made to share it along with him. Compare line 602. -Radiisque roterum, &cc. "And hang fast bound to the spokes of wheels." Districti not only implies here that they are "fast bound," but also that their limbs are stretched out on the wheel. It is, therefore, a much superior reading to destricti, as given by some manuscripts. The punishment alluded to in the text was properly that of Ixion, but it was inflicted, according to the poet, on others, also, equally guilty. Compare note on line 602. Selet, aternumque sedebit. "There sits, and will forever sit." Theseus and Pirithous were placed by Pluto upon an enchanted rock at the gate of his realms. From this rock they were unable to move. Theseus, however, was at last released by Hercules.—*Phle*gyasque miscrvimus, &c. "And there Phlegyas, most wretched," &cc. Consult Index.—*Testatur.* "Utters this solemn declaration." --Moniti. "Warned (by my fate)."

621-692. Hic. "This one." - Dominumque polentem imposuit. "And imposed upon it a powerful master," i. e., the voke of a tyrant. The term dominus had an odious sound to Roman ears, from its being commonly employed to designate a master or proprietor of slaves. Hence Augustus is said to have always refused assuming it : " Domini appellationem, ut maledictum et opprobrium, semper exhorruit. (Sueton., Vit. Aug., 53.)-Fixit leges pretto, &cc. "Made and unmade laws for a (stipulated) price," i. e., for a bribe. Literally, " fixed up and unfixed laws." We have here an allusion to the Roman custom of fixing up the laws, engraved on tables of brass, in public places, more especially in temples, in order that all might read and become acquainted with them; and of unfixing or taking them down when abrogated. Compare Servius : "Fixit autem ideo, quia incisa in arcis tabulis affigebantur parictibus." Wagner places a semicolon after imposuit and refixit, so as to refer to two different instances of criminality, in different individuals; and some commentators imagine that Virgil has Curio and Marc Antony in view. Others, who retain the ordinary punctuation, make the passage refer to Marc Antony alone. It is more than probable, however, that the allusion is merely a general one.

623-627. Hic thalanum, &c. "That one invaded the bed of his daughter, and (sought) an unhallowed union." Observe the zeugma in *invasit.*—Ausoque potiti. "And have accomplished what they dared." More literally, "have become possessed of," &c.—Comprendere. "Comprise in words."—Percurrere. "Enumerate." Literally, "run over."

629-635. Carpe viam. "Pursue thy way."—Cyclopum educta caminis, &c. "I plainly see the walls constructed in the forges of the Cyclopes," i. e., the brazen walls of Pluto's palace. Literally, "drawn forth from the furnaces of the Cyclopes." The expression Cyclopum caminis conveys the idea of stupendous magnitude.—Atgue adverso fornice portas. "And the portals with their confronting arch," i. e., the arched portals confronting the view.—Hac dona. "This offering." Referring to the golden branch. More freely,

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keeping in view, at the same time, the peculiar force of the plural, "this precious offering."—*Pracepta.* "Our instructions."

Pariter. "Together."—Opaca viarum. A Græcism for opacas vias.—Corripiunt spatium medium. "They hastily traverse the intervening space."—Recent spargit aquá. Lustral water was placed in the entrances of temples, in order that the devout might have their persons sprinkled with it before going in. In imitation of this custom, the poet places lustral water in the entrance to Pluto's palace.—Adverso in lumine. "In the opposite portal."

637-644. Perfecto munere diva. "The offering to the goddess being fully made," i. c., the golden branch, sacred to Proserpina, being placed in the portal of the palace.-Amana vircia, &c. "The delightful verdure of the Fortunate groves." More literally, "the delightful green retreats."- Largior hic campos, &c. "A freer and purer sky here decks the fields, and clothes them with resplendent light." Compare, as regards the force of largior, the explanation of Heyne : " Largior æther, egregie, patentior, liberior, nullis nubibus, nulla caligine obductus."-In translating this passage, Heyne gives us our choice of two modes of construction, though he himself prefers the latter : namely, either Largior ather (est) hic, et vestit campes purpureo lumine; or else, Æther largior, et purpureo lumine, hic vestit campos. We have, however, adopted neither of these, but have merely supplied restit in the first half of the sentence, and have given the verb a different meaning in each clause, assigning, at the same time, to ct the peculiar force to which Wagner alludes in the following remark : "Jam vero si res naturá suá non disjunctas inter se copula junxeris, propones illas tanguam diversas, coque efficies, ut altera, non tam juncta priori, quam ab cá sejuncta, plus nanciscatur roboris et gravitatis." (Quæst. Virg., XXXIV., 2.)

Lumine purpureo. Consult note on line 591, book i. — Norunt. "They enjoy." Literally, "they know," i. e., they are familiar with. —In gramineis palastris. "In grassy palastras," i. e., places of exercise.—Pedibus plaudunt choreas. "Strike the ground with their feet in the loud-resounding dance." Equivalent to pede terram pulsando choreas agunt.

645-647. Nec non Threicius, &c. "The holy bard of Thrace, too, in flowing vestment, replies in melodious numbers to the seven varying tones of his lyre, and now he strikes the string with his fingers, now with his ivory quill," *i. e.*, accompanies with his voice the tones of his lyre, playing on the latter with finger or with ivory quill, according as he wishes to produce a graver or a sharper sound.

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Sacerdos. This term embraces the idea of both priest and bard, but more particularly the latter. Orpheus is said to have introduced certain mystic rites and religious dogmas, all of which were imparted through the medium of verse. In this sense, therefore, and in this alone, was he a priest as well as bard.—Longd cam veste. The attire of a citharcedus or minstrel.—Obloquitur numeris, &a. We have adopted here the explanation of Muenscher (Obs. in Virg., En., p. 21). According to this writer, the verb obloqui has the same construction here that we commonly find in Latin compound words : thus, we can either say obducere rem rei, or obducere rem rs; and obstrepit res rci, or obstrepitur res re. Virgil's meaning, therefore, is simply this : "Per numeros (i. c., verba numerosa) obloquitur chordis ;" or, in other words, "Ore canit ad septem chordarum sonos."

Septem discrimina vocum. More literally, "the seven distinctions (or differences) of tones." The allusion is to the tones produced by the seven strings of the lyre, each different, of course, from the other. There appears to be an anachronism in connecting the name of Orpheus with the heptachord. The seven-stringed lyre was introduced by Terpander at a much later period than that commonly assigned to the bard.—*Fidem.* We have adopted the conjectural emendation of Markland. The common text has *eadem.* By *fidem* we may understand either the instrument itself or each individual string. The latter appears preferable.

648-659. Genus antiquum Teucri. "The ancient race of Teucer," i. e., the descendants of Teucer, an early king in Troas, who reigned over the Teucrians.—Et Trojæ Dardanus auctor. "And Dardaaus, the founder of the Trojan line." The expression genus antiquum Teucri applies, in strictness, only to Ilus and Assaracus. Dardanus was a stranger-chieitain who settled in Troas, married the daughter of Teucer, and founded the city of Dardanus at the foot of Mount Ida. Ilus and Assaracus were the offspring of his grandson Tros.—Pulcherrima proles. "A most glorious progeny."—Melioribus annis. "In better years," i. e., in the good olden time when mankind were more virtuous, and therefore happier.

Procul. "From afar." Equivalent to stans procul. — Currusque inance. "And the shadowy cars." In the world of the dead all is unreal, even down to the arms and chariots of the equally shadowy warriors.—Qua gratia currûm, &c. "Whatever fondness was theirs when alive for chariots and arms; whatever care (they took) in training the sleek steeds, this same accompanies them (now) deposited beneath the earth."—Currûm. For currum.—Pascere. Poetic idiom, for pascende, the ablative of the gerund.—Repôstos. For repositos. — Vescentes. "Feasting." — Unde superne, &c. "Whence the stream of the Eridanus, falling from above in an abundant tide," &c.—Eridani. Virgil appears to follow here some old poetic legend, which made the Eridanus rise in the lower world.

660-664. Hic manus, &cc. Supply as follows: "Hic (est) manus (eorum) qui passi (sunt)," &cc.—Quique. Supply erant.—Pii vales. "Holy bards," i. e., filled with the true inspiration of song, and uttering strains fraught with piety and genius. This idea is expressed immediately after by Phabo digna locuti, i. e., taught such useful doctrines of religion and morality as were worthy of the god to whose inspiration they laid claim.—Excolucre. "Improved."—Inventas ar(es. "Inventions." Literally, "invented arts."—Quique sut memores, &cc. "And of those who, by deserving well, made others mindful of them." Merendo is here equivalent to bene merendo, or promerendo.

667-678. Muscum ante omnes. Because conspicuous not only as a bard, but also as a benefactor of the human race in establishing mysteries, one of the most powerful means of early culture.—Atque kumeris exstantem, dcc. "And look up to him with admiration, overtopping (them all) by his lofty shoulders," i. e., surpassing them in stature by head and shoulders.—Optime. "Most excellent." Not "best." In Greek & $\lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma re$.

Illius ergo. "On his account." When ergo is thus employed, the noun always precedes in the genitive.—Tranavinus. "Have crossed," i. e., in Charon's bark.—Certa domus. "Any particular abode."—Riparum toros, &c. "The couches afforded by the banks of streams, and meads all verdant through many a rill." The use of recentia here is analogous to that of the English word "fresh."— Hoc superate jugum, &c. "Ascend this hill, and I will soon place you in an easy path," i. e., a path that will easily lead you to him. —Campos nitentes. "Bright fields of light."—Dehinc summa cacumina, &c. Musseus here departs from them, and the Sibyl and Æneas descend the hill on the other side, in the direction of Anchises.

679-683. At pater Anchises, dec. "Now father Anchises, deep in a verdant vale, was surveying the souls enclosed therein, and destined thereafter to go forth to the upper light, musing upon them with deep attention; and, as chance would have it, was reviewing the whole number of his race, and his dear descendants, and the fates and fortunes of the men, and their characters and achieve ments."-Recolens. Equivalent here to meditans. The verb properly means to recall to mind the scenes of the past.-Manus. Equivalent here to fortis facts. . 684-691. Tendentem. "Advancing." Supply cursum. Literally "stretching (his course)."—Alacris palmas, &c. "With eager joy he stretched forth both his hands."—Et vox excidit ore. "And these accents fell from his lips."—Exspectate parenti. "Long expected by thy parent," i. e., on which I had long counted, for beholding thee hare. Heyne prefers spectate, "approved" or "well-tried," which is also praised by Lennep (ad Ter. Maur., p. 417). The common reading, however, is well defended by Wagner, who also remarks that no similar instance of lengthening a short syllable (tuaquē spectata) can be found in Virgil: "Nec ullum producta brevis syllaba exemplum, quod huic reste comparari possit, apud Virgilium invenitur."—Vicit iter durum. "Overcome all the difficulties of the way ?" More literally, "overcome a hard journey ?"

Datur. "Is it (indeed) allowed me !"—Et reddere. "And render back."—Voces. "Accents."—Sic equidem ducebam animo, &c. "So, in trath, I thought in mind, and conjectured that it would be, carefully calculating the time (requisite for its accomplishment), nor has may anxious care deceived me."—Tempora. Literally, "the times," i. e., the several spaces of time requisite for the performance of each intervening event, until Æneas should at length reach the lower world, as he had been directed by his father to do.—Nec me meas cura, &c. More freely, "and a father's anxious wish has been completely fulfilled."

692-702. Quas terras. Supply per from the succeeding clause.— Ne quid Libyæ, &cc. Allading to Dido and Carthage. The father foared lest the allurements of Carthage might mar the high prospects of his son.—Sæpius occurrens. "Often appearing." More literally, "meeting (my view)." Compare line 351, book iv., and line 712, book v.—Hæc limina tendere. "To direct my steps unto these abodes." More literally, "to these thresholds," i. e., of the lower world.—Stant sale Tyrrheno. "Stand (moored) in the Tyrrhenian brine." His vessels were drawn up on the Campanian shore at Cume, or, in other words, on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea.— Jungere destram. "To join my right hand (with thine)."—Ter conatus, &cc. Repeated from book ii., line 792, seqq.

703-705. In salle reductd. "In a retired vale." More literally, "a receding vale," i. e., curving inward, and receding from the view. Compare the remark of Wagner: "Reducta vallis, i. e., sinum efficiens."—Seclusum nemus. "A sequestered grove."—Et virgulta sonantia silvis. "And (hears) the bushes rustling amid the woods." Wagner proposes silva, "with their thick underwood," which is probably the true reading. Observe the zengma in videt.—Lethæumque, &cc. "And (espice) the Lethean river that glides by (those) peaceful abodes."

706-712. Volabant. "Kept flitting." — Estate serená. "On a calm summer's day." — Strepit omnis murmure campus. "The whole field resounds with their (busy) hum." These words form the apodosis of the sentence, and refer, not to the bees, but to the spirits flitting to and fro, and to the low murmuring sound (the image socie) proceeding from their lips. — Porro. "In the distance." Compare the Greek $\pi \delta \phi b \omega$. Some supply fluentia, but this is hardly necessary. — Tanto agmine. "In so dense a throng." Agmen is well selected here, as denoting a body in metion to and fro.

713-715. Anima guibus altera fato, &cc. "Those souls unto which other bodies are due by fate, quaff at the water of the Lethean river care-dispelling draughts and a lasting forgetfulness (of the past)." The poet now enters, in the person of Anchises, upon certain philosophical dogmas, founded upon the tenets of the Pythagorean school, with some additions borrowed from the Platonic system. The substance of these doctrines is simply this : after the soul is freed from the chains of the body, it passes into the regions of the dead, where it remains, undergoing purgations of one kind or other, till it is sent back to this world to be the inhabitant of some other body, brutal or human; and after suffering in this way successive purgations, and animating in turn different bodies, it is finally received into the heavens, and returns to and becomes merged in the great Essence, or Soul of the world, of which it was originally an emanation. Moreover, before each of these several departures to the upper world to inhabit some new frame, the spirits drink of the waters of Lethe, in order to forget whatever has happened to them in their previous state of being.

Detentur. Anchises here speaks of such as were destined to return to other bodies; for some were excepted from that transmigration, those especially who, on account of their virtues, were admitted at once to their reward, without any farther trial, and translated to the skies. In the number of these was Anchises, whose soul, therefore, was already in the heavens; for dEneas, according to the popular belief, only conversed with his image, or simulacrum, in the shades. Consult note on line 81, book v.

716.-718. Has equidem, &cc. "Long since, indeed, have I desired to speak of these unto thee, and to display them to thy view, (long since) to enumerate to thee this race of my descendants." Jampridem, like jamdudum, when joined with the present, gives it, in our idiom, the force of a perfect.—Jampridem hanc prolem, &cc. Heyne

BOOK SIXTH.

thinks that there is some harshness in the connexion of this part of the sentence with what precedes, and that Virgil probably wrote ostenders coram jampridem, ac prolem, &c. Wagner, however, considers the objection a feeble one, and refers jampridem (which thus becomes an emphatic term) to both members of the sentence. We have followed his suggestion.—Italia repertd. "On Italy's having been found," *i. e.*, on thy having at length reached Italy after so many wanderings.

719-723. Aliquas ad calum, &c. "That any souls go hence on high unto the upper air, and return anew to sluggish frames !" The expression ad calum is here equivalent merely to ad superas auras, relation being had at the same time to the position of the speaker in the world below. The same idea is implied in sublimes.—Miseris. "Unto these wretched ones." They are truly to be pitied on account of their wish to return to the wretched realities of life. What he here calls a wish to revisit the upper world, is subsequently shown to be a matter of pure fatality.—Suscipit. "Answers." Literally, "takes up;" as in our own idiom, "takes up the conversation."

724-727. Principio calam, &cc. "In the first place, a spirit within nourishes the sky, and earth, and liquid plains (of ocean), and the bright orb of the moon, and the Titanian stars; and a principle of intelligence, diffused through every part, actuates the whole mass, and blends itself with the mighty frame of the universe." The poet is here describing what the Stoics called the "Soul of the Universe," or anime mundi, namely, a spirit or easence gifted with intelligence, and pervading and animating matter, and all things formed out of matter. The human soul is an emanation from this great principle, proceeding from it as a spark from the parent fire.

Titaniaque astra. The sun and stars are here meant, but more particularly the former. Heyne and Voss make it merely the plural of excellence for Titanium astrum, and suppose the sun alone to be meant. This, however, is rather forced. The epithet "Titanian," however, belongs more, in fact, to the sun than to the stars, and in this sense he is the same with the Homeric Hyperion.—Spiritus. The terms spiritus and mens combined are like the $\psi v \chi \dot{\eta}$ and $v o \dot{v}_{\zeta}$ of the Greek schools. The former denotes the great living, the latter the great intellectual principle, and both united constitute the anima mundi.

728-732. Inde kominum, &c. "Thence (spring) the race of men and animals, and the vital principle of the flying kind," &c., i. e_{v} men and animals, birds and fishes, all derive their life and being from this great principle that animates the universe.—Marmores sub aquore. "Beneath its sparkling surface." Heyne explains marmoreus here, very correctly, by "resplendescens a sole." Compare the Homeric ála µap: apény.

Igneus est ollis, &c. "In these seeds (thus implanted within us) there is a fiery energy, and a heavenly origin, so far forth as our corrupt corporeal natures do not retard them, and our earth-born imbs and perishable members dull not (their keen edge)." By semina are here meant the emanations from the great anima mundi, which enter into and vivify our mortal frames, and form the souls of men.—Quentum non noxia, &c. The meaning is, that these emanations that take up their abode within us are constantly struggling with our gross corporeal propensities, and ceanot fully exercise their peculiar influence because more or less retarded by our passions and evil propensities.—Noxia. Literally, "harmful," i. e., harming or marring our spiritual natures.

733-735. Hinc metuunt, &c. "Hence they fear," &c. The meaning is, that from the contaminating influence of the body arise our passions and emotions, and everything that disturbs the placid course of our lives.—Neque respicient. "Nor, confined as they are in darkness and a gloomy prison, do they regard their celestial natures," *i. e.*, they are so degraded by their slavery to the body while confined within its dark prison-house, that they forget their beavenly origin. The poet, it will be remembered, is still speaking of the semina, or divine emanations, that constitute the souls of men.

Quin et supremo, &cc. "Nay, too, when with the last light life has left (them), yet not every ill, nor all corporeal infections entirely depart from the wretched ones, but it is wholly unavoidable that many imperfections, long habitual (to them), should adhere (to their natures) in surprising ways." The doctrine advanced here and in what follows is briefly this: the soul contracts certain impurities from its union with the body, which impurities cleave unto it even after the death of that body, and have therefore to be eradicated in the lower world by various kinds of penance. These modes of atonement or expiation the poet then proceeds to describe.

738-743. Ergo exercentur panis, &c. "They are therefore exercised with chastisements, and pay the penalties of former offences." Veterum properly denotes here the same idea with that conveyed by diu concreta in the previous line. The chastisements referred to are of three kinds, according to the nature of the stain contracted by the soul. If the impurity be slight and superficial, it is bleached away in the wind, or washed out in the water; but if it be of a darker and deeper dye, it is burned out by fire.—Alix panduntur, &cc. "Some, hung up, are spread out to the empty winds."—Infectum scelus. "The deep stain of guilt."

Quisque suos patimur Manes. "We suffer each his own portion. of spiritual punishment." Literally, "we endure each his own Manes," i. e., we endure each the burden of punishment imposed npon our Manes in the world below, according to the degree of imnurity contracted by our ethereal natures in the world above. Heyne adopts a different construction, making Manes depend on guoad understood. The meaning will then be, "We suffer each in his own Manes," i. c., the Manes of all of us undergo some purgation or other. The interpretation which we have adopted, however, seems decidedly preferable.-Exinde per amplum, &c. "After this we are sent along the spacious Elysium, and, few in number, hold (at length as our own) the fields of joy." Heyne makes per, in this passage, have the force of ad. It conveys rather the idea of moving on through, or along, an extensive region. Hence Wagner remarks, "per, ut de loco amplo."-Pauci. A small number only succeed in reaching Elysium. Those who are not sufficiently purified return to earth to animate new bodies.

745-747. Donec longa dics. &cc. "Until length of days, the (appointed) revolution of time being completed, has removed the inherent stain, and left pure the ethereal spirit, and the fiery energy of the simple essence." i. c., has restored the fiery energy of the ethereal essence to its originally pure and unmixed state. Heyne makes a difficulty with donec, and thinks that lines 745, 746, and 747 are misplaced. Elvsium being, according to him, not a scene of purgation, but of rest. Wagner, on the other hand, regards donce here as equivalent to cum landem, and in this way seeks to remove the objection. There is no need, however, of giving so unusual a meaning to donce, nor are the lines in question at all out of place. Our souls, says the poet, contract certain impurities from long union with the body, which impurities must be effaced by severe penance. After these stains have been eradicated, the soul has to pass a certain time in Elysium, in order that an habitual communion with virtuous emotions may now restore it to its proper tone, and take the place of its former habitual communings with what was corrupt. In this sense, therefore, Elysium becomes a second scene of purification and trial.

Perfecto temporis orbe. This was a period of a thousand years, as is stated soon after.—Aurai. Old form of the genitive for aura. The expression ignis aura appears to be nothing more than spiritus ilie igneus. 748-755. Ubi mille rotam volvere, &cc. "When they have completed the circle of a thousand years." Literally, "when they have caused the wheel (of time) to revolve during a thousand years." Rota is here taken figuratively for orbis, or the Greek $\kappa i\kappa\lambda oc.$ —Deus evocat. "A deity calls forth," *i. e.*, they are influenced by some secret and divine power to pass out from Elysium, &cc. Deus is here to be taken generally, and is somewhat analogous to the Greek $\delta \delta ai\mu\omega v.$ —Scilicet immemores, &cc. "In order, namely, that, forgetful (of the past), they may revisit the valued realms above," *i. e.*, the upper world. Convexa is here specially applied to the arched surface of the upper world, forming the valuted roof of the world below.— Immemores. Referring to the oblivious effect produced by the draught of Lethe.—Velle. "To be willing."

Natumque, unaque Sibyllam, &c. "And draws his son and the Sibyl along with him into the midst of the assemblage and buaxing crowd." The epithet sonantem, as here employed, derives illustration from the Odyssey (xxiv., 5), ral de rpi(ousau Enorro.-Tumulum. "A rising ground."-Unde omnes longo ordine, &c. "From which he might be able to survey them as they passed opposite to him in a long line, and become acquainted with their countenances as they (successively) approached."

756-759. Dardaniam prolem, &cc. "I will unfold in words what glory shall hereafter attend the Trojan race, what descendants await them of Italian stock," *i. c.*, of the new stock that sprang from the union of Æneas with Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus.—Nostrumque in nomen ituras. "And destined to succeed to our name." Anchises now enters upon a rapid sketch of early Latin history, then passes off to Roman affairs, enumerates some of the most eminent men of that nation, and closes the brilliant catalogue with a beautiful allusion to the untimely death of the young Marcellus.

760-766. Ille, vides, &cc. "Yonder youth, thou seest (whom I mean), who leans upon the headless spear, occupies by destiny the places nearest to the light (of day)," i. e., he is the first of thy Italian descendants that shall see the light. Observe the peculiar construction in *lucis loca*, so that proxima lucis loca will mean literally "the nearest places of light."—Purd kastå. A spear without any iron head, not intended, of course, for battle, but merely as a badge of sovereignty, and answering the purpose of a sceptre. Among the Romans of a later day, a spear of this kind was bestowed as a reward by generals upon their soldiers, more especially for saving the life of a citizen.—Italo commiztus sanguine. His mother Lavinia was as Italian princess.—Albanum nomen. Silvius became a com-

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mon cognomen for the kings of Alba, after the time of the first Silvius. Thus Livy remarks : "Mansit Silvius postca omnibus cognomen, qui Alba regnarunt."

Tua postuma proles, &c. "Thy posthumous offspring, whom, too late for thee, advanced in years, thy wife Lavinia shall bring forth in the woods," &c. Some commentators make postuma here equivalent to postrema, and explain it by "youngest" or "latest. And they are led to this mode of translating by their considering postuma, in the sense of " posthumous," as inconsistent with tibi long ano, &c. This way of rendering, however, is objectionable on many accounts. In the first place, postume for postrema is not recognised by any writer of pure Latinity. Secondly. Silvius is actually said to have been a posthumous child. Thirdly. Even if we admit this interpretation of postuma for postrema, a difficulty arises between educet and tibi long avo, since, according to the legend quoted by Servius from Cato, Lavinia fied to the woods a/ter the death of Æneas, through fear of Ascanius. She certainly would not have done this had Eneas been living, even though he were advanced in years. We have, therefore, on these and other grounds, given postuma its ordinary meaning, and connected tibi long avo with serum, the idea intended to be conveyed being simply this: that Silvius, as born after his father's death, was the too tardy offspring of advanced years, his parent not having lived to behold him.

Educet silvis. Compare, as regards the force of cducet here, a similar usage of the verb in line 780. Silvius derived his name, according to this account, from the circumstance of his having been born in the woods (in silvis).--Unde genus, &c. "Through whom our race shall rule in Alba Longa." Literally, "from whom." Unde is here equivalent to a quo. Silvius reigned after Ascanius and became the parent stock of the royal line of Alba.

767-770. Prozimus ille, &c. "That next one (is) Procas, glory of the Trojan race; and (that is) Capys, and (that) Numitor, and (that one he) who shall represent thee in name, Silvius Æneas." Proximus here does not denote the next in the order of reigning, but merely the one who happens at the moment to be standing nearest to Silvius. Hence Servius remarks, "Proximus, standi ordine non nascendi." Procas was the twelfth in the line of Alban kings, Capys the sixth, and Numitor the thirteenth. Procas, moreover, is called "the glory of the Trojan race" or stem, because he was the father of Numitor and Amulius, and the grandfather of Rea Silvia, the mother of Romulus.—Pariter pictate vel armis cgregius. "Alike renowned, whether for piety or arms." Heyne makes vel conjunctive here, which Wagner very properly denies. The expression pictate vel armis is nothing more than "sive pictatem size fortitudinem spectes."—Si unguam regnandam, &c. An historical allusion on the part of the poet. Æneas Silvius was for a long time kept out of the throne of Alba by his guardian, and only ascended it at the age of fifty-two years. Still, however, he reigned thirty-one years.

771-777. Quantas vires. "What manly vigour." Strength of body is here regarded as the sure concomitant of an heroic spirit. -At ani umbrata gerunt, &c. "But they who wear their temples shaded with the civic oak, these shall found for thee," &c. The monarchs thus far named were conspicuous for warlike achievements; they who are now alluded to in general terms are famed for the arts of peace and as the founders of cities. We have adopted the reading of Heyne and others, namely, at qui, instead of the common algue, notwithstanding the very ingenious arguments of Wagner in support of the latter.-Civili quercu. The civic crown was the peculiar symbol of peace, and of everything connected with the preservation of existence. It is here worn by the founders of cities, and among the Romans was bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. This crown was composed of oak leaves, because, says Servius, by the fruit of the oak, in early times, human life was sustained.

Nomentum. Supply condent, which verb may be easily inferred from imponent, in the succeeding line. The places mentioned in the text were all Alban colonies. According to Dionysius of Halicarnassus (3. 31), Alba Longa sent out thirty colonies into different parts of Latium and the adjacent country.—Castrum Invi. "The fortress of Inuus." After verse 774, the following line is found in some editions: Lande publicities celebres, addentque superbos; but it does not appear in any of the earlier ones, nor in any manuscript, and is said to have been composed by a Milanese lawyer named Lampugnani, who inserted it into the text. We have rejected it, of course, as a mere interpolation.

777-778. Quin et avo comitem, &c. "The Mavortian Romulus, moreover, whom his mother Ilia, of the blood of Assaracus, shall bear, adds himself also as a companion to his grandsire." The common reading is *addet*, which the commentators, following Servius, refer to Romulus's restoring the crown to his grandfather Numitor, and reigning conjointly with him. This, however, appears rather forced. We have substituted, therefore, *addit*, as given by one of the manuscripts. The meaning will then be, that the shade of Romalus, as seen by Anchiecs and Encas, overtakes and moves onward along with the shade of Numitor.—*Mavortius*. Because the son of Mars.—*Assaraci sanguinis*. The same as *Trojani sanguinis*. Consult note on line 284, book i.

779-788. Gemins crists. The warlike character of Romulus is indicated by his shade's appearing in full array for battle, even to the double orest. Compare the Greek dislow and diloopov.—Suo jam sigsat honors. "Already marks him out with his own peculiar honour," *i. e.*, with tokens and emblems of his subsequent deification, an honour peculiarly his (Romulus's) own. The expression sua honore, therefore (erroneously referred to Jupiter), is equivalent to "qui ei destinatus est."—Hujus auspiciis. Referring to him as its founder.—Anisons. "Her lofty spirit."—Septemque una, &c. "And, though a single city, shall encompass seven hills with a wall." Referring to the seven hills on which Rome was built.—Prole virum. "In a progeny of heroes," *i. e.*, in a warlike and heroic race of inhabitants.

Berecyntia mater. "The Berecyntian mother." Referring to Cybele, called Berecyntia (Bepexwvría), from Mount Berecyntus in Phrygia, where she was particularly worshipped.—*Turrita.* "Turret-crowned," *i. c.*, wearing a crown formed of turrets. Cybele was the goddess of nature or of the earth, and hence her crown of towers is a type of the earth.—*Lata Deum parue.* "Rejoicing in the bringing forth of gods." Cybele was the fabled mother of the goda. —*Complexa.* "Embracing," *i. e.*, having. Equivalent to habens.— Supera alta tenentes. "Occupying the lofty mansions above." Supply loca, and compare the Homeric ὑπέρrara ὄώματ' έχοντες.

789-797. Hic Casar. "Here (is) Cæsar." Alluding to Julius Cæsar.—Magnum cæli ventura, &c. "Destined to come forth beneath the spacious axis of the sky," i. e., into the light of day.—Hic vir, hic est. "This, this is the man."—Augustus Cæsar. This name, observes Valpy, is now applied by the poet to his imperial patron for the first time. It was assumed by him A.U.C. 727. By bringing him into immediate opposition with Romulus, Virgil prevents any parallel being drawn between the merits which he is pleased so poetically to ascribe to Augustus, and those of any other Roman.—Divi genus. "The descendant of a god." The same in effect as Divi Julii Cæsaris filius. Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Cæsar, having previoualy been his nephew.—Aurea condet sæcula, &c. "Who shall again establish the golden age in Latium." It was established before him by Saturn. The allusion in the text is to the universal peace which Augustus established in the Roman world.

Super et Garamanias, &c. "Beyond both the Garamanies and $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{x}$

Indi." The preposition super has here the force of altra. The Garamantes were a tribe in the interior of Africa, over whom some successes had been obtained by L. Cornelius Balbus. The mention of the Indi, on the other hand, refers to the arrival of an embassy from two kings of India (called, by Strabo, Porus and Pandion) unto Augustus when in Syria.-Jacet extra sidera tellus, &cc. "That land lies beyond the stars, beyond the pathway of the year and the sun," &c. The reference is not to the country of either the Garamantes or the Indi, but to the land lying beyond these, in the remote south or southeast, unto which Augustus is to carry the glory of the Roman arms. Virgil probably had in view the country of Æthiopia, since this region had been partially overrun by the Roman troops under C. Petronius, in retaliation for an inroad made by the Æthiopians into Egypt under their queen Candace .- Siders. The constellations of the zodiac are really meant .- Anni solisque vias. The path along which the sun is supposed to move in describing the circuit of the year; an amplification, consequently, of the idea contained in sidera.

798-800. Hujus in adventum, &c. " Through dread of the coming of this one, already now both the Caspian realms shudder at the responses of the gods." The flattery here bestowed on Augustus accorded well with his own superstitious feelings. The basis of the compliment appears in Suctonius (Vit. Aug., 94), where it is stated that a few months before the birth of Augustus, a prodigy occurred at Rome, by which it was indicated that "Nature was bringing forth a king for the Roman people," Regen populo Romano naturam parturire .-- Caspia regna. Alluding in particular to the Parthians, whose territories to the north bordered on the southern shores of the Caspian. The alarm here ascribed to them contains an indirect allusion to one of the most glorious events of the reign of Augustus, his compelling, namely, the Parthians, by the terror of his name, to restore the standards taken by them on the overthrow of Crassus .--Maotia tellus. "The Maotic land," i. c., the Scythian tribes around the Palus Mæotis.- Septemgemini Nili. "Of the sevenfold Nile." Alluding to its seven mouths .- Turbant. "Are filled with alarm." More literally, "are in a troubled state." This poetic trouble of the mouths of the Nile is an allusion to the alarm that pervaded Egypt, when about to fail under the power of Augustus after the battle of Actium.-With turbant supply sese.

801-803. Nec vero Alcides, &c. According to the poet, neither Hercules nor Bacchus traversed so large a portion of earth as is that over which the glory and the arms of Augustus are destined to extend.—Fixerit aripedem licet, &co. "Although he pierced the brasen-footed hind." This was the hind with brazen hoofs and golden horns, and which was so celebrated for its speed. Hercules was occupied a whole year in continually pursuing it.—Fizerit. Some commentators make a difficulty here. According to the common account, Hercules had to bring the animal alive to Eurystheus, and yet be is represented in the text as having transfixed it with an arrow. Servius, therefore, explains fixerit by statuerit, "he stopped," but this is extremely harsh; and besides, Apollodorus, in his narrative of the affair, expressly says, roferioac ouvédale (ii., 5, 3). A partial wounding, in order to arrest the speed of the animal, appears to be out of the question; since the arrows were all dipped in the venom of the Hydra, and sure to prove mortal even in the case of a slight injury. The only way to solve the difficulty is by supposing that Virgil followed some other than the common account.

Aut Erymanthi. Alluding to the capture of the Erymanthian boar. --Et Lernam, &c. The destruction of the Hydra.

804-807. Nec qui pampineis, &c. Alluding to the expedition of Bacchus (Liber) into India and the remote East. The movements of this deity, on the occasion here referred to, were far more marvellous in reality than any of the warlike exploits of Augustus. Accompanied by Silenus, mounted on an ass, and followed by a train of Satyrs and Bacchants, he achieved the conquest of India without a blow. Virgil, however, contents himself here with merely representing the god in a chariot drawn by tigers, the reins covered with vine-leaves, and descending from Mount Meros, on which he has just founded the city of Nysa. - Pampineis. "Covered with the leaves of the vine."-Juga flectit. "Sways the yoke." More literally, "turns (or bends) the yoke," i. e., directs the movements of the animals yoked to his car.- Agens tigres. "Driving his tigers." -Et dubitamus edhuc, &c. The verb is in the plural, Anchises speaking of himself as well as his son; but the latter alone is in reality meant .-- Virtutem extenders factis. "To extend our glory by our exploits." The idea intended to be conveyed is well expressed by Servius : " Cum tibi tanta sit præparata posteritas, dubitas virtutem factis extendere ? id est, gloriam."

808-812. Quis procue ille autem. The spirit of Numa Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, now appears in the distance. Que for quis. — Ramis insignis olivæ. "Conspicuous with the olive crown." More literally, "conspicuous by reason of branches of olive." The olive was an emblem of peace, and is here worn by Numa as a legislator and the founder of the Roman religion.—Sacra. "The sacred utensils."—Nosco crines, &c. "I begin to discern the locks and hoary chin of the Roman King." Observe the peculiar force of nosco, and how well it harmonizes with the idea implied in procul. The spirit of Numa is first seen in the distance, and is then merely conspicuous for the olive crown which it wears; but, as it draws nearer, Auchines begins to recognize the individual features of the king.—Incanague ments. The gray locks and beard of Numa indicate that he was to reign to an advanced age.

Primus qui legibus, &cc. "Who shall be the first to place the city on the firm basis of laws." More literally, "to establish the city by laws."—Curibus parois, &cc. "Sent from humble Cures and a poor estate to a great empire." Cures was the native place of Numa, and a small town of the Sabines. The magnum imperium was Rome.

813-816. Cui deinde subibit, &co. Construe, cui deinde Tullus subibit, qui rumpet, &c.--Otis. "The long repose," i. e., the long repose enjoyed during the peaceful reign of Numa .- Tullus. Referring to Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.-Residesque movebit, &c. "And shall rouse to arms his slothful subjects."-Triumphie. More graphic than bellis would have been .- Jectantior Ancus. " The too vainglorious Ancus." According to the account given by Servius from Pomponius Sabinus, Anous, before his accession to the throne, was dissatisfied that Tullus should hold what he conceived to be of right his own, he being the grandson of Numa, a circumstance of which he used to boast, and therefore threw himself on the fayour of the people, and determined to destroy the reigning monarch and all his family. This, however, can hardly be the true account. Niebuhr gives a better solution of the matter as follows : In the old poems Ancus bore the epithet of "the good ;" and as he is related to have parcelled out conquered lands among the people, this may have been the ground of the epithet. This same circumstance may, on the other hand, have induced the more aristocratic Virgil, from an ignorance of his true motives, to charge him with vanity and courting popular favour.

817-821. Tarquinios reges. "The monarchs of the Tarquinian line." Referring to Priscus and Superbus. No mention, it will be perceived, is made of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.— Animamque superbam, &co. "And the lofty soul of the avenger Brutus, and the fasces rescued (from the grasp of a tyrant)." Brutus is here called "the avenger," as having avenged both the wrongs of Lucretia and the cause of freedom.—Fascesque receptos. The fasres are here the badge of the highest authority, which passed from the hands of the kings into those of the consuls.—Sawasque secures, "And the unrelenting axes." Each bundle of fasces contained at first an axe, the fasces or rods for scourging, and the axe for beheading. The axes are here called "unrelenting," because by them his own sons were beheaded.—Natosque pater, &c. When the two sons of Brutus were found guilty of plotting against the state, the father, as consul, not only ordered them to be put to death, but himself looked on and saw the sentence put into execution.—Nova bella masentes. "Exciting fresh wars," i. e., conspiring for the restoration of the Tarquins.

822-823. Infelix 1 utcunque, &c. "Unhappy (parent)! in whatever light posterity shall regard these deeds, (still with thee) love of country shall conquer (the feelings of a father), and the boundless desire of praise." More literally, "however posterity shall bean these deeds." It would seem from this, that in Virgil's time, at least, there was a difference of opinion with regard to the merits of this startling deed.—Minores. Supply natu.—Laudum. The praises of the good, and of all, in fact, who value country above every other consideration.

824-825. Quin. "Moreover." For quinetiam.—Decios. "The Decii." Alluding to the two Decii, father and son, who devoted themselves for their country, the former in a war with the Latins, the latter in one with the Etrurians and Gauls. There was a third Decius, who imitated this heroic conduct of his ancestors in the war with Pyrrhus.—Drusosque. M. Livius Salinator Drusus, distinguished for his warlike services in the second Punic contest; and M. Livius Drusus, tribune of the commons in the time of the Gracchi. The Drusi were an illustrious branch of the Claudian house, and to it belonged Tiberius, and Livia, the wife of Augustus. One of the sons of Livia, the brother of Tiberius, distinguished himself by his victories over the Germans.

Savumque securi Torquatum. "And Torquatus, unnatural with the axe." Alluding to Titus Manlius Torquatus, a Roman commander, who put his son to death for disobedience of orders. Consult Index.—*Et referentem signa Camillum.* "And Camillus bringing back the standards (from the foe)," *i. e.*, recovering the standards lost in the battle with the Gauls at the river Allia. Camillus defeated the Gallic invaders of his country, and compelled them to raise the siege of the Capitol.

826-829. *Illa autem.* "But those (souls) yonder." Alluding to Julius Cæsar and Pompey.—*Paribus in armis.* "In equal arms." This is said of the two as being both Romans, and arrayed in Ro-

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man arms. Compare Georgics, line 490, book i.—Concordes and nunc, &c. "Souls now in union, and (to remain so) as long as they are covered with the shades of night." Cæsar and Pompey were at first in friendly relations with each other, and the poet makes this friendship also to have characterized their souls in Elysium. Personal ambition subsequently made them the bitterest foes, and brought unnumbered evils on their common country.—Necte. It seems strange to talk of the shades of night in Elysium, when the poet has just informed us that this abode of the good is illumined by a sun of its own. In popular belief, however, the lower world is always supposed to be enveloped in gloom, and it is to this belief that the poet here sacrifices a more accurate phraseology.—Quantas acies stragemque. "What battles and carnage."

830-832. Aggeribus socer Alpinis, &c. "The father-in-law descending from the Alpine barriers and the heights of Monœcus; the son-in-law furnished with the opposing forces of the East." The father-in-law is Julius Cæsar; the son-in-law, Pompey, who married Julia, the daughter of the former. By the "aggeres Alpina" are meant the Alps; by the arz Monaci, a promontory formed by the Maritime Alps, where they project into the Sinus Ligusticus, or Gulf of Genoa. On the promontory was a temple of Hercules Monœcus, and near it a harbour, now Monaco. According to Virgil, Cæsar passed into Italy by crossing the Alps near this promontory. This, however, was not true, since he followed a different route, and the poet, therefore, would merely seem to have mentioned the arx Monaci by a kind of poetic license, that he might connect the name of Hercules with that of Julius Cæsar .- Adversis Eois. Pompey drew the principal part of his forces from the eastern provinces, or, more accurately speaking, those lying immediately to the east of Italy, in the number of which, therefore, Greece would be included.

833-835. Nc, pueri, ne tanta, &c. "Do not, my children, do not make wars, so fierce as these, familiar objects to your minds." Grammarians call this an hypallage, for ne tantis animos assuescite bellis. There is no need whatever of having recourse to such a view of the matter, which would only weaken the force of the peculiar construction in which the poet here indulges. Virgil imitates, in this passage, the line of Homer (IL, vii., 279), where the aged herald Ideus exclaims to Hector and Ajax when engaged in single combat, $u\eta\kappa i\tau \pi alde \phi low \pi ole \mu liter u \eta de \mu de x coflor. — Neu patriz validas, &cc.$ The alliteration in this line is remarkable, as if the poet intendedby the very sound of the words to express abhorrence at the deed. Tuque prior, &c. Addressed to the spirit of Cæsar. Why an appeal should be made to the elemency of this leader is explained by the words genus qui ducis Olympo. Mercy forms a conspicuous attribute of the Divine nature, and ought, therefore, to characterize all who derive their origin from so exalted a source.—Genus qui ducis Olympo. The order of descent here alluded to will be as follows: 1. Anchises, the spouse of Venus: 2. Æneas: 3. Ascanius or Iulus: 4. The Gens Julia, to which Cæsar belonged. Hence we see why Anchises, immediately after, calls him sanguis meus, "my own blood," i. e., my own direct descendant.

836-837. Ille triumphatá, &c. "That one shall as victor, in triumph over Corinth," &c. Literally, "Corinth being triumphed over." The allusion is to Mummius, the destroyer of Corinth. Consult Index.-Capitolia ad alta. The triumphal procession, after moving through different parts of the city, always passed up the Via Sacra to the Capitol, where a solemn sacrifice was offered to Jupiter .-- Casis insignis Achivis. Virgil, as will readily appear, does not follow any certain order in his historical allusions. He would seem to have mentioned Mummius in this passage, not because he was in any respect more conspicuous than others of the Roman commanders, but because the name of this general affords the poet an opportunity of alluding to the overthrow of the Achivi, since Mummius, by the overthrow of Corinth, broke up the Achaan league. To the ears of a Trojan, this triumph over the descendants of his country's bitterest foes, by one of his own posterity, would be beculiarly pleasing.

838-840. Eruet ille Argos, &c. Alluding, in all probability, to L. Emilius Paullus, the conqueror of Perses, the last king of Macedonia. With the subjugation of this kingdom all Greece fell under the Roman sway. Hence the poet says, in strong language, of this commander, Eruct ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas, in place of Referring to Perses, a descendant of Æacus through Achilles. The roval line of Macedonia claimed descent from Achilles through Phthia, the mother of Philip III., and not through Olympias, as some incorrectly maintain .- Genus armipotentis Achillei. "Of the lineage of Achilles, mighty in arms." Literally, "the race of Achilles," &c. The allusions here are marked by singular propriety. The very descendant of the terrible Achilles is to fall beneath the prowess of Rome, the martial daughter of Troy .- Avos Troja. "His ancestors of Troy." Put for avos Trojanos.-Templa et temerata Minerva. For et temeratum templum Minerva. Alluding

to the violation of Minerva's temple by the brutality of Ajax, sor of Oïleus. Observe here the employment of the plural to depict more forcibly the horrid nature of the deed.

841-844. Magne Cato. Cato the Censor is meant, not Cato of Utica. The position of the name, in the vicinity of those of Cossus and the Gracchi, plainly shows that Virgil alludes to the elder Cato.—*Tacitum*. "Unmentioned."—*Cosse*. Aulus Cornelius Cossus, famed for having been one of the very small number who, in the course of Roman history, offered up the spalie opima. The spalie opima were those which one commander took from the commander opposed to him, or, to quote the words of Livy (iv., 20), "qua dux duci detraxit." Romulus offered the first; Cossus, the second (A.U.C. 317); and M. Marcellus (A.U.C. 532), the third. There were no other instances besides these.

Gracchi genus. "The race of Gracchus," i. e., Sempronius Graochus, and his two sons Tiberius and Caius. The poet, however, would seem to allude more especially to the father, who distinguished himself in the second Punic war.-Geminos Scipiadas. "The two Scipios." Scipio Africanus the Elder, and the Younger. Carthage was conquered by the one, destroyed by the other.-Cladem Libva. "The scourge of Africa."-Parvoyue potentem Fabricium. "And Fabricius, powerful with feeble means." Literally. "nowerful with a little." This is generally thought to contain an allusion to the story of Pyrrhus's having fruitlessly attempted to bribe him. It would seem, however, to refer rather to the great infinence enjoyed by him in the state, notwithstanding his poverty. Thus Muenscher remarks : " Parvo potentem Fabricium vocat posta, ouippe qui parvá re familiari contentus ob ipsam parsimoniam el continentiam cum prudentià et fortitudine conjunctam in rebus publicis gerendis plurimum valuerit." (Obs. in Virg., En., p. 27.)

Vel te sulco Serrane serentem. "Or thee, Serranus, sowing in the furrow." Alluding, not to Cincinnatus, as some suppose, but to C. Atilius Serranus, who was found thus employed when intelligence was brought unto him of his having been elected to the consulship. Pliny says that he obtained the cognomen of Serranus from this circumstance: "Serentem invenerant dati konores Serranum, unde cognomen." (H. N., xviii., 4.) Virgil appears to follow this account, improbable though it is, by perpetrating what would be called at the present day a play on the name.

845-846. Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? "Whither, ye Fabii, do ye hurry me, exhausted ?" i. e., with difficulty following the lengthened glories of your line.—Tu Maximus ille es, &c. "Thou art that Maximus, (greatest of the name), who alone," &c. Alluding to the celebrated Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed *Cunctator*, who saved his country by his wise delay in the contest with Hannibal. The term *Maximus* requires here a double translation : first, as a more proper name ; and, secondly, as indicating the pre-eminence to which the individual in question was entitled among the other members of the line. Here, again, Virgil would appear to be playing on the name. —Unus qui nobis, &c. This line is borrowed from Ennius.—Rem. "Our state." Equivalent to rempublicam.

846-850. Excudent alli, &c. "Others, I do indeed believe, will mould more naturally the breathing brass; they will draw forth living features from the marble." The allusion here is to the Greeks, who were the acknowledged masters of the Romans in the arts and sciences, in eloquence and literature.—Spirantia ara. Statues of bronze, so skilfully wrought that they seem to breathe and live.—Vivos de marmore vultus. Marble statues that appear instinct with animation.—Melius. "More eloquently."—Calique meatus describent, &c. "And will describe with the rod the movements in the heavens, and will explain the rising stars."—Radio. The astronomer's rod is meant.

851-853. Regere imperio populos. "To rule the nations with authority." The Roman is to yield the palm to the Greek in arts, sciences, and literature; his own scene of action is to be the battlefield, where he is to be without a competitor; and his true and only employment is to reduce all nations beneath his sway.—Pacisque imponere morem. "And to impose the terms of peace."—Subjectis. "The vanquished."

854-855. Mirantibus. "To his wondering auditors." Referring to Æneas and the Sibyl.—Aspice ut insignis, &c. The individual here meant is M. Claudius Marcellus, the celebrated antagonist of Hannibal. (Consult Index). The name and praises of this leader naturally serve to introduce, a few lines farther on, the mention of the young Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus.—Spoliis opimis. Marcellus was the last of the three individuals mentioned in Roman history as having offered up the spolie opime. He slew Viridomarus, a king of the Galli Insubres.

857-859. Hicrem Romanam, &c. "This one shall steady the Roman state, on a great tumult disturbing it; a mounted leader, he shall prostrate the Carthaginians, and the Gaul renewing the war; and shall consecrate the third suit of captive armour unto father Quirinus."—Tumultu. Alluding to the inroad of the Galli Insubres and their allies. Bellum is a much weaker term than tumultus. The latter indicates some sudden and violent interruption of the puble. tranquillity, exciting wide-spread alarm, and was specially employed by the Latin writers to designate a war in Italy, or an invasion by the Gauls. (Consult Cic., Phil., viii., 1.)—Eques. Poetically employed for dux, and yet containing, at the same time, a reference to the exploit of Marcellus in defeating Viridomarus, this having been a battle of cavalry.—Rebellem. The Galli Insubres had made war anew after a peace had been concluded with them.

Tertiaque arma, &c. Alluding to the spolia opima, and his having been the third who offered them up.—Quirino. Referring to Romulus. There is a difficulty here. The spolia opima, according to the institution of Romulus, were to be offered up to Jupiter Feretrius. Either, therefore, the religious feelings of a later age connected Romulus with Jove in this very rare consecration, or else we must seek a key to the difficulty in the remark of Servius, who states that, by a law of Numa, spolia opima of the first class were to be consecrated to Jove; of the second, to Mars; and of the third, to Quirinus or Romulus. The opima spolia of the first class were those taken when a pitched battle had been fought. Now, as the contest between Marcellus and the Gauls was not one of this kind, we may in this way account for the arms of the Gallic king being consecrated to Romulus. (Consult Heyne, ad loc.)

860-861. Una. "Along with him," i. e., in company with the elder Marcellus.-Egregium formá juvenem, &c. The allusion is to the young Marcellus, the son of Octavia, sister of Augustus, and, consequently, nephew of that emperor. Augustus gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, and intended him for his successor; but he died at the early age of eighteen, universally regretted on account of the excellence of his private character. Augustus had frequently entreated Virgil to be allowed a perusal of the Æneid while the composition of the poem was going on, and the latter had as often, through modesty, declined. Prevailed on, at length, however, by these importunities, the poet recited to him the sixth book, in presence of Octavia, the mother of young Marcellus, a short time after the decease of the latter. In prospect, very probably, of this recitation, he had inserted the beautiful eulogium which we are here considering, and in which he alludes to the premature death of the beloved youth. But he had skilfully suppressed the mame of Marcellus till he came to the line "Tu Marcellus eris," &c., when the widowed mother swooned away. No one can even now, at this late day, read them unmoved. Virgil is said to have received from the afflicted parent 10,000 sesterces (dens sestertia) for each verse of

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this celebrated passage. As the eulogium properly commences at O nate ! ingentem, &c. (line 868), and terminates at munere, in the 886th line, this would make the whole sum received by the poet near \$7000.

862-866. Sed frons lata parum, &cc. "But his brow was little joyous, and his eyes wore a dejected expression." Literally, "and his eyes were of a dejected look." The mournful brow and dejected look are here meant to be prophetic of an early death.—Virum. The elder Marcellus.—Quis strepitus circa comitum. "What a bustle of companions (there is) around him !" This is meant to indicate his great popularity.—Quantum instar in ipso ! "What nobleness of mien in himself!" We have followed here the explanation of Heyne. Compare the remark of Ernesti (Clav. Cic., s. v.): "Instar semper al iquam magnitudinem indicat apud optimos scriptores." The ordinary mode of translating the clause in question is as follows: "How great a likeness (there is) in him (to the other)!" i. e., to the elder Marcellus.—Nox atra. Night is here typical of death.

868-871. Ne quare. "Inquire not into," i. e., seek not to become acquainted with.—Ostendent terris, &c. "The fates will merely show this one to the earth, nor will they permit him to live longer." Esse is here equivalent to vivere.—Ultra. Literally, "beyond this," i. e., beyond a mere showing of him to the world.—Nimium vobis, &c. "The Roman progeny, O ye gods, would have seemed to you too powerful, had these gifts been lasting ones." With visa supply esset.—Hac dona. This may be rendered more freely as the plural of excellence, the allusion being to Marcellus: "this most valued gift." Compare the explanation of Nöhden: "Marcellus Romanis donatus."—Propria. Peculiarly and always yours. Equivalent to perpetua.

872-876. Quantos ille virûm, &c. "What groans of heroes shall that plain near the great city of Mars send forth !" The allusion is to the Campus Martius, near Rome, where the funeral obsequies of the young Marcellus were celebrated.—Funera. "Funeral rites."— Cum tumulum, &c. The remains of the young prince were deposited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, on the banks of the Tiber. This mausoleum had been erected by that emperor A.U.C. 726, in his sixth consulship.—Nec puer Iliacd, &c. "Neither shall any youth of the Trojan race raise the Latin fathers so high in hope," &c., i. e., excite such high hopes in the Roman nation. The common form of expression would be in tantam spem tollet avos. Valpy makes spe an old form of the genitive here for spei, and governed by tantum. This, however, is quite unnecessary: spe is here the simple ablative. Compare the Greek tλπiouv traipeto. 878-885. Hew pistas ! &c. "Ah, piety ! Ah, integrity of ancient times !" i. e., what piety shall be his ! what integrity like that of the good old times of yore !--Non quisquam obvius. "No antagonist." --See cum pedes iret, &c. "Either when he might be advancing on foot against the foe, or piercing with the spurs the flanks of his foaming steed," i. e., either when advancing to the conflict on foot or on horseback.--Si qua fata aspera, &c. "If in any way thou canst break through the rigid decrees of fate, thou shalt be a Marcellus," i. e., thou shalt prove thyself a worthy scion of that noble stock. Consult note on line 860.

Manilus plenis. "By handfuls."—Purpureos spargam flores, &cc. "Let me scatter the dark-hued flowers (upon his tomb), and let me heap up these gitts at least to the shade of my descendant, and discharge a fruitless duty." The ancients were accustomed, on cer tain days, to crown the tombs of the dead with flowers.—Spargam. Observe the force of the subjunctive in this verb, and also in accumulem and fungar. The construction is in imitation of the Greek. Consult Matthiæ, G. G., § 518, and Elmsley, ad Eurip , Med., 1242. Some editors supply ul, but without any necessity or propriety.— Animanque nepolis, &cc. An elegant poetic construction, for kase dona accumulem in animam nepolis.

887-895. Aëris in campis latis. "In spacious fields of air," i. e., the fields where dwell airy, shadowy forms. Heyne is offended by this rather unusual form of expression, and is therefore led to interpret aër in the sense of darkness, like the Homeric inp. But this is only exchanging one difficulty for another, since the regions of Elysium at least are illumined by their own sun, and not involved in gloom.—Que per singula. "Through each of which."—Vira. "To the hero." Equivalent to ei.—Docetque. "And informs him of."

Sunt gening Sommi ports. This fiction is borrowed from the nineteenth book of Homer's Odyssey, line 562, seqq., and probably was of still earlier origin.—Fertur. "Is said to be."—Cornes. With our improvements in the arts, observes Valpy, horn seems a rude material; but the inventor of the fable knew none more transparent, of which he could imagine gates to be composed.—Veris umbris. "Unto true visions of the night," *i. e.*, true dreams. Among the several reasons, observes a commentator, why true dreams are made to pass through the horn-gate, and false ones through that of ivory, the most plausible appears to be this, namely, that horn is a at emblem of truth, as being transparent and pervious to the sight; whereas ivory is impenetrable to the vision.—Altera condenti, dco. "The other, brightly shining, being akilfelly wrought of white ivory." 696-901. Sed. "But (through this)."—Ubi. Standing near the beginning of the sentence, this adverb has here the force of *ibi*. Some manuscripts read *ibi* at once. —Portâque emittit eburná. The commentators make a great difficulty here, being unable clearly to discover why Virgil diamisses Æneas and the Sibyl by the ivory gate, this being the one through which false dreams pass to the upper world. The answer is a very simple one. Neither of the gates in question was made for the egress of mortals, and, therefore, the poet might cause the hero and his companion to leave the lower world by whichever one he pleased.

Viam secat. "Moves with rapid steps." Literally, "cuts his way." Compare the Greek $\tau \ell \mu \nu \epsilon \nu \delta \delta \delta \nu$.—Tum se ad Caieta, &cc. "Then he proceeds by the direct course to the harbour of Caieta." Caieta was a town and harbour of Latium, lying some distance to the northwest of Cumæ.—Recto limite. Equivalent here to rectá viá. We have read limite, with Heyne, instead of litore, as Wagner, and others before him, give it. The presence of litore in the succeeding line favours the change, since Virgil could hardly have used the same word a second time after so short an interval —Litore. For in litore.





BOOK SEVENTH.

1-4. Tu quoque, &c. "Thou, too, O Caieta, nurse of Æneza, didst impart in thy death an enduring fame to our shores," i. e., thou, too, as well as Misenus and Palinurus. (Compare lines 234 and 381, book vi.) According to the poetic legend here followed by Virgil, Æneas buried his nurse on this part of the Italian coast, and the promontory, harbour, and city of Caieta were called after her name. For the true etymology, however, consult Anthon's Class. Dict. — Litoribus nostris. Referring to the shores of Italy, since it is the poet that speaks.— Æternam. The promontory, port, and city of Gaeta still retain enough of the ancient name to fulfil this poetic prediction.

Et nunc servat honos, &c. "And still even now thy honoured memory preserves its abiding-place," *i. e.*, still lingers around this spot. Sedem is generally regarded here as equivalent to sepulcrum; but the meaning which we have assigned it seems preferable.—Ossaque nomen, &c. "And thy name marks (the spot where) thy remains (lie interred) in great Hesperia, if that be any title to renown," *i. e.*, the name of the promontory, port, and city stand in place of a monumental inscription.—Si qua est ea gloria. Equivalent, in fact, to qua est magna gloria.

6-9. Aggere composito tumuli. "The mound composing the tomb being raised." Literally, "the mound of the tomb being put together."—*Tendit iter velis.* "Directs his course onward with the sails," *i. e.*, sails onward with a fair wind.—*Aspirant auræ*, &c. "The breezes freshen towards the approach of night." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Sub noctem ventus secundus increbrescit;" and also the version of Binet: "Un vent frais s'élève à l'entrée de la nuit." —*Tremulo sub lumine.* The epithet tremulo beautifully describes the moonbeams dancing upon the top of the water.

10-14. Proxima Circaa, &c. "The neighbouring shores of the land of Circe are coasted by." Circe was fabled to have inhabited an island on the Italian coast, above Caieta. This island was afterward connected with the continent by accumulations of sand, and became the promontory of Circeii.—Dives. Virgil appears to have had in view here the description which Homer gives of the wealth and splendour of Circe's abode. (Od., x., 210, seqq.; 314, seqq.; 348, seqq.) — Inaccessos. "That ought not to be approached." Equivalent to*inaccedendos*. The groves were full of danger to those who entered, on account of the transformations which all underwent who tasted the cup of Circe. (Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v.) — Solis filia. Circe was a daughter of the sun-god, according to both Homer and Hesiod. — Resonat. For resonare facit.

Tectisque superbis. According to Homer, the palace of Circe was in the centre of the grove.—Urit odoratam, &c. "Burns the fragrant juniper for a nocturnal light," i. e., to give light during the night season, while she plies the loom. On such occasions the wood was placed in a sort of brazier, called sometimes ignitabulum.—Cedrum. The cedrus of the Romans, and xéópoc of the Greeks, was, according to the best botanical authorities, a species of juniper.— Arguto tenues, &c. "Running over the slender web with the shrillsounding shuttle." The epithet arguto refers to the sound made by the shuttle in passing. Compare the version of Trapp: "While, through the slender web | Her whistling shuttle flies along the loom."

15-24. Exaudir. "Were distinctly heard." The historical infinitive, taking the place of the imperfect.—Irs. "The angry cries." —Savire. "Were raging." Historical infinitive again.—In prasepibus. "In their enclosures," i. e., caves or stalls.—Forma magnorum huporum. "Wolves of vast size." Heyne makes this equivalent simply to lupi, in which he is corrected by Wagner.—Potentibus herbis. "By potent herbs," i. e., by the juices of magic herbs which she had mixed together in her cup.—Induerst in vultus, &c. "Had transformed into the visages and bodies of wild beasts." Induo carries with it the idea of clothing or arraying one in any garb or covering. Circe here clothes them with the form of animals. The cup of Circe is a type of the degrading effects of sensuality.

Qua monstra talis. "So monstrous a fate as this," i. e., so unnatural a change.—Delati. "On being wafted," i. e., in case they were to enter.—Neu subirent. "Nor might even approach."—Fugam dedit. "Sped their course." More literally, "gave them the means of escape."—Prater vada fervids. "By the boiling waters," i. e., past the island, which projected like a promontory, and around the point of which the waves were always more or less agitated.

25-28. Radiis. Supply solis. — Lutea. "The saffron-hued." Equivalent to croces. Compare the Homeric κροκόπεπλος, as applied to Aurora.—Posuere. "Became stilled." Supply sess.—Omnis flatus. "Every breath of air."—Et in lonto luctantur, 600, "And the oars struggle in the placid marble of the deep." The term marmor is here applied to the sea, not with any reference to solidity, but as indicating a bright and polished surface. This usage comes into the Latin from the Greek. Homer calls the bright sea, shining beneath the rays of the sun, $\mu a \rho \mu a \rho \epsilon \eta \nu$ å λa . Hence, also, we have, in a similar sense, in other writers, $\pi \delta \nu \tau o \varsigma \mu \delta \rho \mu a \rho o \varsigma$ and $\tau a \mu \delta \rho \mu a \rho o \varsigma$ with the Latin poets made marmora pelagi, as Catulhus, for example, because $\mu \delta \rho \mu a \rho o \varsigma$, i. e., $\lambda e \nu \kappa \delta \varsigma$ ("white"), is in Latin marmor.

Tonse. Agreeing with arbores understood, and referring properly to branches of trees shorn of their foliage, &c.; and then to oars.

29-36. Ingentem lucum. Virgil makes the banks of the Tiber, near its mouth, to have been covered at this early period with thick woods; and historical accounts would seem to confirm the accuracy of this description. In the territory of Laurentum, moreover, where Æncas landed, there was, in more ancient times, a dense growth of bay-trees (laurus), whence both the territory and city derived their name.—Hunc inter. "Between this," i. c., with the grove on either side.—Variæ. "Of varied plumage."—Luco. For per lucum.— Flectere iter. "To bend their course thither."—Fluvio succedit opaco. Æncas enters the mouth of the stream, and disembarks in the territory of Laurentum.

87-45. Nunc age, gui reges, &co. " Come now, O Erato, I will tell what kings, what complexion of the times, what state of things then existed in sacient Latium, when first the stranger host," &c. A new invocation here takes place, on the important occasion of the arrival of Eneas in Italy .- Erate. The muse of amatory poetry, here invoked by the poet, in allusion, probably, to the union of Æneas and Lavinia, on which turns the denonement of the poem .- Oui reges. Latinus, Turnus, and Mezentius .- Que tempora rerum. This alludes to the public relations between the different communities; while status points to the state of things in each particular one .--Valem mone. "Instruct thy poet."-In funera. "To mutual carnage."-Tyrrhenemque manum. "And the Tuscan bands." Alluding to the story of Mezentius.-Majus opus moveo. "I enter upon a greater task." Virgil, after having imitated the Odyssey in the first six books of his poem, announces that he intends to raise his strains. He is now to take the Iliad for his model.

47-52. Hunc Fauno, &c. "We hear that this monarch sprang from Faunus and the Laurentian nymph Marica." More literally, "we receive (from tradition)." The race of Latinus is carried back by the post to Saturn e its founder, who reigned in Latium during the golden age. From Saturn came Picus; from Picus, Faunus.— Genitum. Supply fuisse.—Pater. Supply erat.—Te refert. "Cites thee."—Tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. "Thou art the remotest author of his line."—Fato divûm. "By the fated will of the gods."—Primáque oriens, &c. "But one (son), just rising into life, was snatched away in the first (bloom of) youth." More literally, "just growing up."—Sola domum et tastas, &c. "An only daughter preserved his line and so great an inheritance." Observe the force of the imperfect in servabat. She was expected to preserve, being as yet merely heiress to the throne.—Plenis nubilis annis. "Fit for marriage, in the full measure of her years." Literally, "with full years."

54-57. Illam petebant. "Sought her hand."—Avis stavisque potens. "Powerful in grandsires and great-grandsires," i. e., in a long line of ancestry. Turnus was descended from Pilumnus, a son of Jupiter, who married Danaë, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, when, banished from her father's palace, she came into Italy with an Argive colony. Turnus was the son of Daunus, king of Apulia, by Venilia, the sister of Amata, queen of Latinus.—Quess regia conjux, &c. "Whom the royal spouse (of Latinus) strove, with wonderful affection, to have connected as her son-in-law (with her line)." With adjungi supply site.

59-63. Tecti medio. "In the centre of the palace." Virgil here speaks in accordance with Roman customs, and makes the palace of Latinus to have had an impluvium, or open space in the centre. As the Romans frequently planted trees in this central court, so here we find a bay-tree growing in the impluvium of the palace of Latinus.-In penetralibus altis. "In a deeply-retired court." We have given here a paraphrase rather than a translation. Compare preceding note.-Sacra comam. "Of sacred foliage." Literally, "sacred as to its foliage." The whole tree was sacred, and the foliage, of course, untouched. Hence sacra comam is equivalent, in fact, to frondibus intactis .- Metu. "With (religious) veneration."-Pater. Construe ipse pater Latinus. - Laurentesque ab sá, &c., "And to have given, from it, the name Laurentes to these who dwelt in the vicinity." By the term colonis are here meant the natives of the surrounding country, who belonged to the stock of the aborigines. The post makes them to have been called Laurentes from the single laurus found here. The more common account says that the country, city, and people were styled Laurentum, Laurentes, &c., from the dense woods of bay-trees that covered the face of the land.

64-70. Dense. "Thick-clustering."—Stridore ingenti. "With a loud humming."—Obseders. "Beset." From obsido. This verb denotes, not so much a settling on the top of the tree, as a swarming around it. A part only settle on it at last, the remainder hanging down from it like a cluster of grapes, an appearance expressed in Greek by the adverb $\beta orpvdóv$.—Pedibue per mutua nexis. "With their feet linked one to another."—Jumo frondente pependit. According to Pliny (H. N., ix., 17), bees swarming and settling on a bay-tree were a bad omen. They were also thought to afford a sinister presage when appearing in any sacred place, or on the tent of a commander.

Externum virum. "A foreign leader." — Et partes petere, &cc. "And a host from the same parts (whence came the bees), seeking the same parts (unto which they winged their way), and ruling as masters from the very summit of our citadel." As the Trojans were to come from the Lower or Tuscan Sea, the bees must be supposed to have arrived from that same quarter. On the other hand, the allusion in partes easdem is to the summit of the tree; and as the bees took possession of, and hung down from the top of this, so the Trojans were to bear sway from the very citadel of Laurentum.—Dominarier. Old form for dominari.

71-77. Castis adolet dum, &c. "While the virgin Lavinia kindles up the altars with the hallowed brands." The verb adoleo, which is here freely rendered by "to kindle," properly carries with it the idea of rising, ascending, or heaping up. Hence the meaning properly is, "causes the flames to arise from the brands on the altar."---Vise (nefas) longis, &c. "She seemed, (horrid prodigy!) to catch the fire with her long tresses, and to be getting consumed as to all her attire with the crackling flames." Ornatum is here the accusative of nearer definition, in imitation of the Greek.--Tum fumide lumine, &c. "Then, all smoking (to the view), to be enveloped in yellow light," i. e., to be then enveloped in smoky, yellow light.---Vulcanum. Metonymy, for ignem.

78-84. Ferri. "Was regarded (by the soothsayers)." Historical infinitive for ferebatur. — Canebant. "They predicted." — Ipsam. "That the princess herself." Lavinia is here put in opposition to the nation at large, as indicated by populo.—Portendere. "That it portended."—Sollicitus monstris. "Alarmed by these prodigies."— Oracula Fauni, &cc. "Goes to the hallowed oracle of Faunus, his prophetic sire." Observe the force of the plural in oracula.—Lucosque sub aled, &cc. "And consults the groves that lie below the deep Albunca." The oracle of Faunus was in a thick grove below the springs or fountain of Albunea, which last were on the hill of Tibur, or *Tivoli*, and likewise surrounded by dense woods. The springs of Albunea were the largest of the sources whence were formed the *Albulæ Aquæ*, and the name Albunea, as well as that of *Albulæ Aquæ*, has reference to the whitish colour of the water, which is of a sulphureous character, and emits a noisome stench. According to Bonstetten, the *Acquæ solforeta d'Altieri* now answers to the ancient Albunea. The *Albulæ Aquæ* flow into the Anio.—*Altâ Albuneâ*. According to Cluver, the fountain of Albunea is of unknown depth.

Nemorum quæ maxima, &cc. "Which, greatest of the forest-streams, resounds with its sacred fountain, and, buried in shade, exhales a noisome stench," *i. e.*, a noxious, mephitic gas, produced by the sulphureous character of the soil. This passage has given rise to much discussion. Heyne at first explained *nemorum* by a reference to the Greek idiom, "through the grove," like *xarà*, or duà roù àdaouç, for *iv àdace*. Afterward, however, in a review of Bonstetten's work (Gött. gel. Anzeig., 1804, n. 168), he proposes the following, which we have adopted : "Albunea (aqua), quæ, maxima (aquarum) nemorum, sonat sacro fonte." Bonstetten, following Probus, makes Albunea here the name of a forest, not of a fountain, an explanation which Wagner thinks removes the whole difficulty. But what meaning are we then to attach to *lucos sub altá* Albuneá (silvâ)?

85-91. Enotria tellus. The "Enotrian land" is here put for Italy in general. Consult note on book i, line 532.—Dona. "The offerings."—Incubuit. Referring to the priest. This lying down in temples for the purpose of obtaining responses was termed incubatio, *tyxoupings*. Heyne makes the priest and the individual consulting the oracle both lie down in the temple. Latinus lies down in the temple, because in him the functions of king and priest were combined.—Atque imis Ackeronta, &c. "And addresses the deities and manes of the lower world, in the farthest depths of Avernus." Ackeron here stands for the deities and manes of the world below, and Asernus for the lower world itself, of which it formed one of the entrances.

92-101. Et tum. "On this occasion also."—Tergo. For tergoribus.—Connubiis natam sociare Latinis. "To unite thy daughter in Latin wedlock," i. e., in wedlock to a Latin. Connubiis, the plural for the singular, as more solemn. So thalamis for thalamo, and gemeri for gener.—Thalamis neu crede paratis. "Nor place any reliance on the nuptials already prepared," i. e., and reject the nuptial arrangements already made for the union of thy daughter with Turnus. This prince, although a Rutulian, belonged to the great Latin race, and hence was excluded by the words of the oracle from the hand of Lavinia.—*Externi generi*. "A foreign son-in-law," *i. e.*, a son-inlaw from stranger-lands.—*Sanguine*. "By his descendants."— *Quorumque ab stirpe nepotes*. "And the posterity (springing) from whose stock."—*Recurrens*. "At his rising and setting."—*Oceanum utrumque*. The Eastern and Western oceans. A flattering allusion to the extent of the Roman power under Augustus, who, while in the East, had received ambassadors from the banks of the Indus.

103-106. Premit. Equivalent here to celat.—Jam tulerat. "Had already borne the intelligence," i. e., the tidings of the response given to Latinus.—Graminco ab aggere. "To the grassy bank (of the Tiber)." The preposition ab refers, literally, to the bank as the quarter whence the firm hold proceeded.

109-111. Et adorca liba, &cc. "And place along the grass wheaten cakes beneath the viands (so Jove suggested), and heap up with wild fruits the Cereal base," *i. e.*, the wheaten base, in allusion to Ceres, the goddess of husbandry. These cakes were made of wheaten flour, with honey and oil, and were generally used on sacred occasions. They were circular, and marked off into four quarters by a cross drawn on the surface.—Jupiter ille. Literally, "that Jupiter," *i. e.*, that Jupiter who had been their guide and counsellor in all their wanderings.—Monebat. Equivalent, as Heyne remarks, to subjiciebat. Wagner, with less propriety, considers it the same as "had predicted."—Solum. So termed, because on this the food was laid.

112-115. Ut verters morsus, &cc. "When a scantiness of food drove them to turn their bites against the small-sized cake, and to violate with hand and daring jaws the orb of the fated bread, nor to spare its broad quarters."-Violare. When meat was placed before a person at table on cakes or bread, used as plates with us, to eat this bread or cake was deemed inauspicions. That violare here has some such reference to sacred things and their violation, appears plain from the presence of audacibus in the succeeding clause.-Orbem. Referring to the whole surface of the round cake, the violation commencing at the circumference.-Crusti fatalis. The cake or bread is here called "fated," because it indicated their fortunes. -Quadris. Consult note on line 109.

116-119. Heus! etiam mensas, &c. "'What! are we even consuming our tables!' exclaims Iulus, carrying his pleasantry no farther."—Nec plura alludens. More literally, "nor joking farther unto (those around)." Observe the force of ad in composition.—Ea vox. "This (casual) remark."—Tulit finem. "Announced the termina-

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tion."---Eripuit. "Caught it up."---Ac stapefactus numine pressit. "And astounded at the (strange) fulfilment of the prediction, mused "for a moment upon it)." Heyne explains pressit in this passage by socem Ascanii repressit, "checked his son." This, however, cannot be the meaning of the poet, since Ascanius had already checked himself, as is shown by the words nec plura alludens. It is better, therefore, with Wagner, to supply animo after pressit, making the full expression to be socem animo pressit, as we have explained it.

121-129. O fidi Troja Penetes. "O ye Penates of Troy, worthy of all reliance." They had predicted unto him, in the dream montioned in a previous book, that he should reach Italy in the course of his wanderings. (Compare lines 163, seqq., book iii.)—Repete. "I recollect." Supply memorid.—Anchises fatorum, &c. There is some difficulty here. Anchises had not foretold this occurrence, but the Harpy Celeno, unless we suppose, with some commentators, that it formed part of the conversation between the father and son in the world below. It is more than probable, as Heyne thinks, that the fable of the Harpies was interwoven into the poem by Virgil after its completion, and that the hand of death prevented him from adapting other parts of his work to that episode.

Accisis depibus. "Thy provisions being expended."—Tum sperare, dxo. "Then, wearied out, remember to hope for a lasting home, and there to place thy dwellings with the hand, and construct them with a rampart (encompassing)." It is better to make sperare depend in construction on memento, than to regard it as the infinitive for the imperative.—Illa fames. "That hunger of which he spoke." —Exities. "To our afflictions." Equivalent to erumnis. Tissot charges Virgil here with inadvertence. How could one who had heard the Sibyl speak of fierce and bloody conflicts still remaining to be encountered in Italy, imagine that his troubles were soon to have an end 1

131-140. Que loca, &c. "What places are these, or what men poissess them! where are the cities of the race !"-Diverse. "Different routes." Supply itimers or loca.-Pateras libate Jovi. "Empty bowls in libation unto Jove." Pateras is here more poetic than vinum.-Et vina reponite mensis. "And replace the wine on the tables," i. e., and renew the banquet. Heyne makes reponite here equivalent merely to the simple appenite; in which, however, he is refuted by Wagner, whom we have followed.-Genium loci. "The genius that presides over the spot."-Precatur. "He addresses in prayer."-Duplices parentes. Alluding to his two parents: Venue among the gods, Anchises in the regions below.

141-147. Clarus. "In a screne sky." Thusder in a screne sky was regarded as a good omen.—Rediisque ardentem, &c. "And brandishing with his own hand, displays from the heavens a cloud blasing with rays of light and gold." The thunder proceeded from the cloud —Manu quatiens. The rapid movement of the cloud is compared to a thunderbolt brandished by the father of the gods.

Diditur. "Is spread." Didere is a Lucretian term, which many of the copyists have corrupted into dicitur and deditur.—Debita mænia. "Their destined city."—Vina coronant. Consult note on line 784, book i.

150-154. Diversi. "Taking different routes." Compare line 132. -Urbon. The city of Laurentum is meant.-Hac fontis stagma, &c. "(They learn) that these are the standing waters of the Numician fountain." Supply rescisent, which is implied, in fact, in explorent, this latter verb being here equivalent to explorent enimo et comperiunt .--- Heyne makes the "Numician fountain" and its "stagna," as here alluded to, identical with the river Numicius, near Lavinium. Wagner, however, shows this to be incorrect. The Numicius of Virgil is always spoken of by him in such a way as to show that it was in the immediate vicinity of the Tiber, whereas the Levinian Numicius was fifteen Roman miles distant from that stream. The stagna fontis Numici, therefore, would seem rather to correspond to the modern Stagno di Levanie. According to this view of the case, the Numicius here meant is the stream connecting the lake or pool with the sea, and by the stagna fontis Numici are meant the waters proceeding from the springs or sources of the river, and which spread themselves over the adjacent territory.

Ordins ab omni. "From every rank." Donatus says, "ex omni multitudine;" but Servius, more correctly, "ex omni qualitate dignitatum : quod spud Romanos in legatione mittendâ hodieque servatur."-Augusta ad mænia regis. Laurentum, the capital of Latinus.-Oratores. "Ambassadors."-Ramis velatos Palladis omnes. "Bearing all fillet-decked branches of olive." Literally, "all bedecked with branches of olive." Suppliants were accustomed to carry branches of olive (a tree sacred to Minerva, and the symbol of peace), with fillets of fine wool or other materials appended thereto; wool, however, was commonly preferred. These branches being carried in the hand, and the fillets or vitte hanging down over the hands of the bearers, the expression manus velate, "hands covered or veiled," arose among the poets, and heace, also, the term velames, ts became applied to the "ramis vitati" themselves. Compare the Greek expression in the Cedipus Tyranaus of Sophocles (line 3),

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ίπτηρίοις κλάδοισιν έξεστεμμένοι, and the Greek usage in the case of the verb στέφεσθαι.

157-159. Ipse. Referring to Æneas.—Mania. The place here indicated is said to have been afterward Troja and Castrum Troja. (Heyne, Excurs. 3, ad Lib. vii.) The position of the camp may be ascertained from the plan given in Wagner's edition, vol. iii., p. 415. It fronted the sea, between which and it a plain intervened. Its right rested on the Tiber, where the fleet lay; its left on the "stagna fontis Numict." In the rear was marshy ground, between the Tiber and the stagna.—Moliturque locum. "And builds upon the spot." Equivalent to tectaque in loco molitur.— Primasque in litore sedes. "And (this) his first settlement on the shore." Heyne explains primas here by "in prima litoris parte," but he is refuted by Wagner.

161-165. Juvenes. "The warriors." Applied generally to the "centum oratores."—Exercentur equis. Virgil, who always loves to flatter the national pride of the Romans, ascribes here a high antiquity to the exercises of the Roman youth in the Campus Martius. —Domitantque in pulsere currus. "And break the car-bearing steeds in the dusty plain."—Acres arcus. "The stiff bows."—Lenta spicula. "The pliant javelins," i. e., formed of pliant wood.—Cursuque isctuque lacessunt. "And challenge one another in the race, and in pugliistic encounter." Ictu here is generally supposed to refer to archery and hurling the javelin ; and Servius explains it by jaculations. We cannot consider this to be correct, since mention has already been made of the bow and javelin, and have therefore referred the term in question to exercises in puglism.—Lacessunt. Supply se. Equivalent to provocant se et lacessunt.

167-169. Ingentes viros. "That men of lofty port." Ingentes is here merely ornamental. Everything connected with the heroic age, or with heroic races, is of lofty bearing, and exceeds ordinary bounds.—Medius. "Surrounded by his court." Literally, "in the midst," i. e., of his subjects or attendants.

170-173. Tectum augustum, &c. "There stood in the highest part of the city an august structure, vast of size, raised high on a hundred columns, the palace (in former times) of the Laurentian Picus, awe-inspiring by reason of its (sacred) woods, and the religious veneration of early days." Literally, "of their parents or forefathers." This building stood on the acropolis of Laurentum, and, as was customary in the case of temples, and often of palaces, was encompassed by a sacred grove or wood. — Laurentis regia Pici. This structure was different from the palace of Latinus, the reigning monarch, and which has already been mentioned (line 59).

Hic sceptra accipere, &cc. "It was a custom betokening good fortune for the monarche of the land to receive the sceptre here, and (here) to raise the first bas gas of kingly sway," i. c., and here first to display the ensigns of kingly authority .-- Omen. The meaning is. that it was a custom sanctioned by the ordinances of religion, and deemed, consequently, of propitious influence. Its observance, it was thought, would ensure a recurrence of the presperity of previous reigns. Compare the remark of Heyne : "Omen, egregic pro more, cui bonum omen ineral, ut majorum fortuna sequeretur regem regnum auspicantem .-- Fasces. The fasces, or badges of Roman consular authority, are taken for the emblems of kingly power. The Romans derived the fasces from Vetelonia, a city of Etruria ; and they would seem to have been common to several of the early nations of Italy. As to lower the fasces was deemed a mark of respect from an inferior to a superior magistrate, so here "to raise" them is a type of kingly sway. Consult, as regards the fasces, note on line 818, book vi.

174-176. Hec illis curia templum. "This hallowed structure was a senate-house unto them." The building is called templum, not because it was actually one, but from its venerable character, and the religious associations connected with it. The idea in the text is a Roman one, the curia being all sacred structures.—Ariste. Put for any victim.—Perpetuis mensis. "At the long tables." Perpetuis here is a much stronger epithet than longis, and conveys the idea of table joining table in long succession.

177-182. Ex ordine. In the order in which the persons represented had succeeded to each other .- Antiquá e cedro. "Of ancient cedar." The peet carefully observes propriety even in relation to the material employed, statues of wood being earlier than those of stone .- Vitisator. "The vine-planter," i. c., the first planter of the vine in Italy. This term is borrowed from the old peet Accius, in whose fragments it occurs (ap. Macrob., v., 3).-Curvam servans, &c. "Having a curved pruning-knife at the base of his statue." More literally, "keeping a curved pruning-knife," &c., i. c., preserving in the pruning-knife, which lay at the base of his statue, a memorial of his introduction of the vine. The statue of Sabinus, if an ancient one, as is here stated, would be shaped like one of the class termed Hermse, that is, it would consist of a human head, placed on an oblong and erect block of wood, tapering off below, and having no arms. Virgil, it will be perceived, here assigns to Sabinus, in the falz or pruning-knife, what was commonly regarded as a badge of Saturn. Very probably he had some early

Italian legend in view. Some commentators, very incorrectly, join curpan servans out imagine falcem with Saturnusque senez.

Janique bifrontis image. "And the image of the double-faced Jaune." Consult Index of Proper Names.—Vestibule. The vestibulum did not properly form part of the house among the Romans, but was a vacant space before the door, forming a court, which was surrounded on three sides by the house, and was open on the fourth, to the street.—Ab origins. "From the origin of the race."

183-186. In postibus. The Donaria offered to the gods were suspended not only from the anta, but likewise from the door-posts and lintels of their temples; as well as of palaces, which, like the present, partook of the sanctity of temples.—Crists capitum. "Helmet-crests." Consult note on line 468, book i.—Et portarum ingentia claustrs. "And massive bars of city-gates."—Rostra. Consult note on line 35, book i.

187-188. Ipse Querinali lituo, &cc. "(There) Picus himself, tamer of steeds, sat with his Quirinal augur's-wand, and attired in his short and girt-up trabes, while with his loft hand he wielded a sacred shield." Quirinali lituo is what grammarians term the ablative of manner, and requires no ellipsis of the preposition case to be supplied. Neither is there any necessity of our supposing a zeugma in succinctus, or of supplying some such form as instructus. Consult note on line 517, book iv. The epithet Quirinali is generally explained here as referring to Romulus, who, in a later age, received the epithet of Quirinus, after his apotheosis, and is said to have been skilled in augury. This is all very unsatisfactory, if not positively incorrect. It is better to refer the epithet in question to the attributes and worship of Janus, who bore the name of Quirinus (the defender and combatant by way of excellence) long before the time of Romulus.-Latuo. For the shape of the lituue, consult note on line 392, book i.

Parva succinctus trabed. The trabea was a toga ornamented with purple horizontal stripes (trabes). Servius, in his comments on the present passage, mentions three kinds of trabea : one wholly of purple, which was sacred to the gods; another of purple and white · and another of purple and saffron, which belonged to augurs. The purple and white trabea was a royal robe, and is the one referred to in the text. It was worn by the Latin and early Roman kings, ano is especially assigned by the poets to Romulus. It was also worn by the consuls in public solemnities, such as opening the temple of Janus. (Compare line 612.)—Succinctus. Referring to the oldfash ioned mode of wearing the toga, sometimes called the cinctus Gabi-

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mus, by which mode it was girded up and made shorter. It consisted in forming a part of the toga itself into a girdle, by drawing its outer edge round the body, and tying it in a knot in front.

Ancile. This name is given to the sacred shield carried by the Salii. According to the ancient authorities, it was made of bronze, and its form was oval, but with the two sides receding inward with an even curvature, and so as to make it broader at the ends than in the middle. The original ancile was said to have fallen from the skies in the time of Numa. To secure its preservation, Numa ordered eleven other shields to be made exactly like it. These twelve ancilia were kept in the temple of Mars Gradivus, and were taken from it only once a year, on the kalends of March. The feast of the god was then observed during several days; when the Salii, or pricets of Mars, twelve in number, carried the sacred shields about the city, singing songs in praise of Mars, Numa, and Mamurius Vetarius, who made the eleven. They at the same time performed a dance, in which they struck the shields with rods, so as to keep time with their voices and with the movements of the dance. The following woodcut represents both the ancilia themselves as borne by Salii, and the rod used for striking upon them.



189-193. Equûm domitor. In imitation of the Homeric $i\pi\pi\delta\delta a\mu o_{s}$. —Quem capta cupidine, &c. "(Picus), whom struck with her golden wand, and changed by her magic herbs, the enamoured Circe, seized with desire, made a bird, and scattered colours over his wings." More literally, "sprinkled his wings with colours." He was changed into a bird called *picus*, after his own name (a species of woodpecker), having purple plumage, and a yellow ring around its neck. The woodpecker, into which he was thus transformed, was of great use in augury, in which art this king excelled; and this gives us the key to the whole fable.

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Conjuz. Equivalent here to emens. Consult the particulars of the story, as given in the Index of Proper Names.—Venenis. Compare the language of Ovid, in relating this same legend : "Si non count omnis Herbarum virtus. (Met., Xiv., 356).—Patriáque sede, "And on his hereditary throne."

196-204. Auditi. "Having (already) been heard of (by ns)," i. e., already well known to fame.—Aut cujus egentes. "Or (yourselves) in need of what."—Errors viz. "Through some error in your course." More literally, "through some mistake of the way."— Qualiz multa mari, &cc. "Things such as mariners often suffer on the sea."—Ne fugite hospitium. "Shun not our hospitality."—Saturni gentem. "The race of Saturn," i. e., the race among whom Saturn once dwelt. This deity was fabled to have reigned in Latium during the Golden Age.—Haud vincle nec legibus, &cc. "Just neither from constraint nor the influence of laws, but of their own sacoord regulating their conduct by the institutions of that early deity," i. e., living in conformity with the pattern of justice and piety established by Saturn in the Golden Age.

205-211. Fama est obscurior annis. "The tradition is somewhat obscure through length of years." So many years have gone by that the tradition has become an obscure one, and the knowledge of it is confined to only a few old men of the Aurancan nation. The Aurunci belonged to the stem of the Aborigines. Consult Index of Proper Names.-Auruncos its ferre sence. "That old men of the Auruncan nation thus relate."-His agris. Referring to Italy generally, since Dardanus did not come from Latium, but Etruria. (Compare line 167, seqg., book iii.)-Ut. "How that."-Penetrárit Observe the employment of the subjunctive in expressing a tradition. -- Threactamone Samon. Dardanus, on leaving Italy, passed first into Samothrace, and thence into Asia Minor. Consult Index of Proper Names .- Hinc illum Corythi, &c. "Him, having (origisally) set out from this land, (even) from the Tuscan city of Corvthus, the golden palace of the starry heavens now receives on a throne, and increases the number of the altars of the gods." Literally, "adds number to the altars of the gods." Dardanus, having become deified after death, is honoured with a throne in the skies and an altar on earth .- Corythi. Consult note on line 170, book iii.

212-219. Ilioneus. He was the speaker, also, it may be remembered, in the first interview of the Trojans with Dido. (Compare line 521, book i.) — Genus egregium Fauni. "Illustrious offspring of Faunus."—Nec sidus regione size, dcc. "Nor has any constellation, or any shore led us astray from the direct line of our course," i. e. nor has any error in the observation of the stars, nor any mistake as regards the coast, led us out of our true course.—Consilie. "Purposely."—Que maxime quondam, &cc. "Which the sun, as he journeyed from the extremity of the heavens, used once to behold as most powerful." The expression extreme Olympe refers to the very extremity of the eastern horizon, over which the sun was supposed to elimb with his chariot at the commencement of his daily course. Hence the meaning of the text is simply this, "a kingdom once most powerful in the East."

230-237. Avo. "As their great progenitor."-Quants per Ideoe, &co. "How violent a tempest, poured forth from the cruel Mycense, has traversed the Idean plains; by what destinies impelled the respective continents of Europe and Asia have come inte collision; he hath heard, both if the extremity of earth removes any one (from the rest of his species) by means of the encircling Ocean; and if the zone of the scorching sun, outspread between the four other zones, separates any one (from the abodes of men)."

Tempestas. Alluding to the Trojan war, and the invasion of Asia by the Greeks, headed by a prince of the royal house of Mycens.-Concurrent. Literally, "rushed together (to the conflict)."-Tollus extreme. The poet probably had in view some such apot as " Ultima Thule," though the express mention of it by name would have been unpoetical in this place .- Re/uso Oceano. The reference is to the Ocean encircling some remote island, and appearing to be poured back into itself. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Oceanus refosus dicitur, quatenus, ambiens insulam, in semeterefundi videtur." -Plage solis iniqui. More literally, "the region of the intemperate sun." The too intense heat of the sun is here indicated by an epithet implying unfairness of apportionment. The ancients believed the terrid zone to be unfit for human habitation on account of the excessive heat; and they assigned it vast tracts of arid sand, which separated it from the other zones. Hence the peculiar force of exsents in the text. The four other zones are the two frigid and the two temperate.

228-233. Diluvio ex illo. "After that delage (of calamity)." The term diluvio keeps up the idea implied in tempestas (line 233). -- Dis sedem exiguam, éce. They ask a resting-place for their national deities, since, wherever the statues of these are allowed to remain, there they themselves will find a home. -- Litusque innocuum, éco. "And a tract of shore without injury to any one, as well as water and air that are open to all."-Non indecores. "No dishonour."--Nec vestrs feretur, éco. "Nor shall your fame (for this act) be ascounted light, or our gratitude for so great a kindness begin (soon) to pass away."

235-242. Sive fide, seu quis, &cc. "Whether any one has made trial of it in plighted friendship, or in warfare and in arms."-Fide. In amity; to which the right hand of Æneas was pledged .---Verba precantia. "The words of suppliants." Literally, "supplicating words."-Et petiere sibi. &c. "Have both sought us for themselves, and have wished to unite us unto them."-Huc repetit, &c. "Hither Apollo recalls us, and urges us on, by his mighty commands, to the Tuscan Tiber, and the hallowed waters of the Numician fountain." Commentators find a difficulty here in assigning a nominative to repetit, when no such difficulty ought to exist. The allusion to Apollo is perfectly plain. Compare, moreover, lines 94, seqq., book iii., and 345, seqq., book iv. The pointing of the common text is decidedly erroneous, namely, a comma after ortus, and a semicolon after repetit. This would make the verb repetit refer to Dardanus, and spoil the sense. Equally incorrect is it to understand Æncas as a nominative.—Fontis vada sacra Numici. Consult note on line 150. In the neighbourhood of this piece of water the ancient Latins would seem to have worshipped one of their national divinities, whom the Romans, at a later day, confounded with Jupiter Indiges, or the deified Æneas, this warrior having been fabled to have fallen in battle on the banks of a river named Numicius. Hence the epithet "sacred" applied to the stream mentioned in the text. (Compare Heyne, Ezcurs., iii., ad lib. 7.)

243-248. Det. Referring to Æneas, and recalling our attention to line 221 : "Troive Encae tua nos ad limina misit." There is certainly some negligence here on the part of the poet, for in the regular course of the sentence, det ought to refer to Apollo. It is probable, therefore, that this part of the speech was found in an unfinished state by Tuoca and Varius, and would have been revised had the life of Virgil been spared .- Fortune parse prioris munera. "(Some) humble gifts, (memorials) of former fortune."-Reliquias. "Relics."-Hoc auro. "From this golden bowl." The first present consists of a golden patera for libations. Consult note on line 729. book i. - Hoc Priami gestamen erat. "This was borne by Priam." With these words we must suppose that Ilioneus delivers the sceptre to Latinus; and yet at the same time gestamen must carry with it a general allusion to the wearing of royal insignia, for it applies also in some degree to both tiaras and vestes. So we would say in our idiom, "this was borne by Priam, this was worn by him, and also this," presenting at the same time the three gifts in succession.

Tisrer. The tiara here meant was the same with the Phrygian bonnet, formed with lappets to be tied under the chin, and dyed purple. It was made of a strong and stiff material, and was of a conical form, though bent forward and downward. A representation of it is given in the woodcut on page 345, where Priam appears with the Amazon Penthesilea.

Riadumque labor vestes. "And (these royal) robes, the work of Trojan females," *i. e.*, embroidered by them. Compare the Greek, *Epya ywalkuv*.

249-258. Defiza Latinus obtutu, &c. "Latinus keeps his countenance fixed downward in earnest gaze, and remains rooted (in look) to the ground, rolling his eyes in deepest thought." Observe the gradation in this picture. We have first the countenance directed downward ; then the look fixed on the ground ; and lastly the rolling eye expressive of deep and earnest thought .-- Purpura picta. "The embroidered purple." Referring to the Iliadum labor vestes .--Sceptra Priameia. Plural of excellence. The sceptre of Priam, with all its interesting associations.- Quantum in connubio nate, &c. "As much as he muses on the nuptials and bridal couch of his daughter." The words connubio thalamoque form here a kind of poetic pleonasm. Compare line 571, book ii : " Armentalis eque mammis et lacte ferino."-Sortem. " The oracular response." Compare line 95 .- Hunc illum fatis, &c. "That this was that one, come from a foreign land, who was portended by the fates as his son-inhaw, and was called into his kingdom with authority equal to his own," i. e., was called to share his kingdom. Literally, "under equal auspices."-Viribus. "By their prowess."

259-266. Di nostra incepta secundent, &c. "May the gods crown with success our design, and their own presage." The term incepta refers to the union of his daughter Lavinia with Æneas; and augurium to the prophecy of Faunus.—Munera nec sperno. "Nor do 1 reject your presents," i. e., and your presents I cheerfully receive.— Rege Latino. "While Latinus is king."—Divitis uber agri, &c. "The fertility of a rich soil, or wealth such as that of Troy."—Pars miki pacis crit, &c. "It shall be unto me a part of our (intended) alliance to have touched the hand of your monarch," i. e., it shall be in my eyes no small advance towards peace and friendship to have once grasped the hand of your king, Æneas.—Tyranni. This term is used here in its old and good signification, as equivalent to res Compare the Greek usage in the case of rógarroc. **268-273.** Nata. Lavinia.—Viro. "To a husband."—Gentis nostra. Referring to the Italian nation generally.—Patrio ex adylo sortes. "Oracular responses from my father's shrine." Referring to the oracle of Faunus.—Plurima cælo monstra. "Very many prodigies from on high." Compare line 58, seqq.—Generos. Plural of excellence. "A powerful son-in-law."—Hoc Latio restare. "That this destiny remains for Latium."—Hunc ilium poscere fata, &c. "I both think that this is that one whom the fates demand, and, if my mind augurs aught of the truth, I take him (unto me as such)." Opto, as Heyne remarks, can here, from the nature of the context, have no other meaning but that of eligo or amplector, or generum probo. Compare the words of the critic themselves : "Generum probo, quia eum fato destinatum generum esse auguror."

274-279. Numero omni. "Out of his whole number."—Nitidi. "Sleek steeds."—Ordine. "In order," i. e., one after another, without passing by any individual.—Instratos ostro alipedes, &c. "Wingfooted coursers overspread with purple and embroidered housings," i. e., with embroidered purple housings. Alipedes is here a figurative expression to denote great swiftness They appeared to fly



rather than to run.—*Tapetis*. These were the same with what were called *ephippia*, and were sometimes rendered more ornamental by the addition of fringes. The preceding woodcut represents one of these housings.

Aurea pectoribus, &c. "Golden chains hang low down from their breasts." By monilia are here meant chains resembling those called torques. Consult note on line 559, book v. Monile otherwise means a necklace, specimens of which are given in the woodcuts on page 360.—Tecti auro fulrum, &c. "Profusely deckod with gold, they champ the yellow gold beneath their teeth," i. e., the bits are also golden. The bit was commonly made of several pieces, and flexible, so as not to hurt the horse's mouth. When, however, the steed was intractable, it was taught submission by the use of a bit which was armed with protuberances resembling wolves' teeth, and hence called lupatum (scil. framum).

280-283. Geminosque jugales. "And a pair of steeds yoked to it." Jugalis properly means "fit for the yoke," i. c., broken in to draw a chariot or other vehicle.-Spirantes naribus ignem. In figurative allusion to their descent from the steeds of the Sun. The coursers that drew the chariot of the sun were with the ancient poets the type of all that was spirited and excellent in steeds .-- Illorum de gente, &c. "Of the race of those which the inventive Circe caused to be produced without the knowledge of her sire (the sun-god), a spurious breed, from a substituted mare," i. e., the steeds in question were begotten by one of the horses of the sun, without the knowledge of that deity, upon an ordinary mare sent surreptitiously by Circe, the daughter of Phœbus.-Dadala. Equivalent here to sollers or ingeniosa. The same epithet is applied by Ennius to Minerva (p. 338, ed. Hessel).-Patri furata. Literally, "having stolen from her sire," i. c., having done the thing by stealth as far as her parent was concerned.-Nothos. Where the father is known, the term nothus is applied to an illegitimate child; where unknown, spurius.

284-285. Talibus Encada, &c. "After such gifts and words on the part of Latinus, the Trojans return mounted on their steeds, and bring back tidings of peace." Observe the peculiar usage of the ablative in talibus donis dictisque. It is the same, in fact, as talibus donis a Latino acceptis verbisque dictis.

286-289. Inachiis ab Argis. "From Inachian Argos." So called from Inachus, who was said to have founded it. Argos was one of Juno's favourite cities, and she must be supposed to be passing from it here in order to visit some other cherished spot, perhaps Carthage —Aurasque invecta tenebat. "And, borne onward (in her car), was holding possession of the regions of air," i. e., and was moving along through the air in her chariot.—*Et ex athere longe*, &c. "When from afar, out of the sky, even from the Sicilian Pachynus, she espied in the distance," &c. Juno at the time was passing through that part of the heavens which lay directly above the Sicilian promontory of Pachynus. From this elevated point she espied Latium in the distance, and marked the scenes that were passing there.

991-901. Fize. "Transfixed."-Fatis contraria nostris, &c. The fate of Juno is, that she cannot prevent the fate allotted to the Trojans. - Num Sigets occumbere campis, &c. "Could they fall on the Sigman plains; could they, when made captives, be retained in captivity! Did blazing Troy reduce to ashes its inhabitants! (Of what avail has all this been !) they have found (for themselves) a way through the midst of armies, and through the midst of flames," i. e., have they not fallen on the plains of Troy ! have they not been dragged into captivity ! have they not been wrapped in the very flames that consumed their city! and have they not, despite all this, made their way in safety through the midst of armies and fames ! This passage is imitated from Ennius : " Que neque Dardaneis campeis potuere perire, | Nec, cum capta, capi ; nec, cum combusta, cremari."-Sigais campis. A general name for the plains around Troy, derived from the promontory of Sigeum. Consult note on line 312, book fi.

At, credo, mea numina, &c. "But my divine power, I suppose, at length lies exhausted," &c. The train of thought is as follows: But probably they have thus escaped in consequence of my divine power being completely exhausted in punishing them, or because my hatred is now completely sated! why, in very truth, I have been constantly pursuing them; I have chased them over every sea; I have opposed myself unto them everywhere; and it has done no good whatever. The clause from at, credo, &c., to quievi, is, as will be perceived, bitterly ironical.—Quinctiam patriá, &c. "Nay, I have even dared with hostile spirit to pursue them," &c.—Absumta in Tencros, &c. "The energies of the sky and the sea have been spent (to no purpose) on the Trojans."

302-303. Quid Syrtes, &cc. Compare line 146, book i.; line 555, book iii., &cc.—Profuit. When several substantives, partly singular and partly plural, come together, the poets are fond of making the verb agree with the last of the singular nonns. (Compare Corte, ad Lucan, i., 200.)—Securi pelagi atque mei. "Regardless of the ocean and of me," i. e., secure in mind; troubled by no thoughts about either the dangers of ocean or my vengeance. 304-307. Mars perdere gentem, &cc. Servius gives us the explanation of this legend. Pirithous, monarch of the Lapithæ, had forgotten Mars in his invitation to all the gods, and also to the Centaurs, to be present at his marriage with Hippodamia. The god of war, in consequence, caused the quarrel to arise between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, which ended in an open and bloody conflict. With regard to the expression perdere gentem, &cc., it must either be regarded as poetical exaggeration, since, according to the common account, the Lapithæ proved victorious over the Centaurs, or else Virgil follows some other version of the fable. — Lapithâm. Con tracted for Lapithærum.

Concessit in iras, &cc. "The father of the gods himself gave up ancient Calydon to the wrath of Diana." Alluding to the story of Œneus, and his neglect of Diana in not inviting her to the celebration of his harvest-home feast. This brought about the famous Calydonian boar-hunt, and the war between the Curetes and Ætolians, in the course of which the city of Calydon suffered much, and was nearly taken by the foe. Consult Anthon's Class. Dict. s. v. CEneus and Meleager .--- Quod scelus aut Lapithas, &cc. "Either the Lapf ithe, or Calydon deserving what so severe a punishment ?" We have here an imitation of Greek construction, where two separate clauses are blended into one. Thus the full form of expression will be, Ob quod scelus aut Lapithas tantam pænam, aut Calydona merentem ? Hence scelus in the text becomes equivalent to sceleris penam, or to panam itself .- Merentem. Observe the participle here in the singular number, and agreeing with Caludona, although Lapithes precedes.

308-312. Nil linguere incusum, &c. "Who, unhappy one, could eadure to leave nothing untried." Potui is here equivalent, in some degree, to sustinui. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Sustinui: semel in eum locum me demisi ut omnia cuderem." Servius makes infelix here equivalent to nocens or irata. But this appears forced...-Que memet in omnia verti. "Who have turned myself to all expedients," i. e., have had recourse to all manner of expedients...-Quod usquam est. "Whatever anywhere exists," i. e., whatever divine power there may be anywhere, even in the world below..-Acheronta. "The gods below." Acheron, the river of the lower world, taken for the deities that bear sway there.

313-322. Dabitur. Supply miki.—Immota conjus. "Unalterably his spouse." Immota is here to be rendered as an adverb, though agreeing, in fact, with conjus.—Trakers. "To protract."—Execudere. "To make slaughter of."—Hic gener algue socer, dcc. "Let

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the son-in-law and the father-in-law come together into union at this price of their followers."—Dotabere. "Thou shalt be dowered with," i. e., thy dowry shall be paid in.—Pronuba. "As the goddess who is to preside over thy nuptials." Bellona, the goddess of war, will here take the place of Juno herself. Consult note on line 166, book iv.

Nec face tantum, &c. "Nor did the daughter of Cisseus alone, pregnant with a torch, give birth to nuptial fires; her own offspring, too, shall prove the same to Venus, and a second Paris, and a firebrand deadly to Troy again rising from its fall."—*Cisseus*. A female patronymic, referring to Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus and wife of Priam. She dreamed that she was delivered of a blazing torch, and her dream was accomplished in her bringing forth Paris, who kindled the war which destroyed his country.—*Quin idem Veneri*, &c. Æneas, also, is to prove a funeral torch for the fortunes of his followers.—*Paris alter.* Æneas is to prove a second Paris, in not only bringing ruin on his remaining countrymen, but in making a woman (Lavinia) the cause of the conflict.—*Recidiva.* Consult note on line 344, book iv.

323-329. Horrenda. "The dread goddess," i. e., dreadful in her wrath.—Terras petivit. She now alters the course of her chariot, and descends to earth.—Dirarum sororum. Alluding to the Furies. — Infernisque tenebris. "And from the darkness of the lower world."— Crimina nozia. "Noxious crimes." All crimes are, in truth, more or less harmful; still, however, the poet here adds the epithet nozia, for the purpose of showing that the desire of harming others was peculiarly innate in this goddess.—Cordi. "Are a source of delight." Supply sunt.

Sorores. Her sisters were Megæra and Tisiphone. All three were daughters of Acheron and Night.—*Tam sævæ facies*. "So cruel are the aspects which she assumes." The Furies generally were accustomed to assume different shapes for terrifying and punishing the wicked.—*Tot pullulat atra colubris*. "Gloomy of visage, she sprouts forth with so many snakes." The Furies were commonly represented with snakes instead of tresses sprouting forth from their heads.

330-337. Acuit. "Stimulates."—Hunc mihi da proprium, &c. "O virgin, daughter of Night, grant me this labour (that is) peculiarly thine own," i. e., that accords so well with thy peculiar attributes, and comes so naturally within thy province.—Ne noster honos, &c. "Lest my honour or my fame be infringed upon and give ground," i. e., be compelled to yield to the superior influence of my foes.—

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Ambire. "To circumvent." Equivalent, literally, to the vulgar English phrase, "to get around."—Obsidere. "To get possession of." From obsido.—Unanimos. "Hitherto of one soul."—Atque odiis versare domos. "And embroil whole families with bitter hatred."—Tu verbera tectis, &cc. "Thou canst introduce, beneath the roofs of dwellings, stripes and funereal torches." Wagner, taking in the whole train of ideas, refers verbera not to inflictions of puaishment, but to domestic strife and collisions; and funereas faces to the bloodshed consequent on these. This is also the explanation given by Donatus.—Nomina mille. Alluding to the different forms which she assumed, from time to time, for the purpose of making mischief, and the different appellations which she in consequence received.

338-340. Fecundum concute pectus. "Ransack thy fruitful bosom," i. e., thy bosom fruitful in mischief.—Compositem pacem. "The peace that has been concluded."—Crimins belli. "The deeds of violence that give rise to war." Crimins is here much stronger than causes would have been.—Simul. "At one and the same time."

341-345. Ezin. "Instantiy." On the commands of the superior gods, remarks Valpy, no reply, but instant obedience was given.— Gorgoneis infecta venenis. "Steeped in Gorgonian poisons." The reference here appears to be to the snakes that formed her tresses, like those that encircled the head of Medusa.—Tyranni. For regis. Consult note on line 266.—Tacium. Servius takes this as equivalent here to tacite. It is better, however, to connect it at once in construction with limen. The threshold of Amata's apartment becomes a silent one, in allusion to the deep-seated care to which she is a prey. Amata, it will be remembered, was the wife of Latinus, and sister to Venilia the mother of Turnus, and was desirous of bringing about the union between her daughter Lavinia and Turnus. —Ardentem. "Deeply excited in feeling." Coguebant.—"Kept disquieting." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Ipse ire dicitur coquere nos, vel pectus nostrum, h. e. sgilare, vezare."

346-352. Huic. "At her." Equivalent to in hanc, but with the additional idea of "for her harm."—Pracordia ad intima. "Unto its inmost recesses."—Quo furibunda domum, &co. "In order that, transported to fury by the monster, she may throw the whole dwelling into confusion."—Ille. "It." Referring to the serpent. —Et lavis pectora. "And over her polished breast." Compare the remark of Heyne: "Lævia epitheton egregie delectum, ut serpentis lubricum lapsum adjuvet."—Volvitur attactu nullo, &co. "Rolls on with imperceptible touch, and escapes the observation of the raging queen."—Fit tortile collo, &cc. The snake becomes a torques, or twisted ornament of gold around her neck. Consult note on line 559, book v.—Fit long *e tenis vitte*. "It becomes the band that forms the long fillet." The allusion is to a fillet, encircling her tresses and hanging down long behind.

354-357. Ac dum prime luce, dcc. "And while the first contagion, gliding along with its humid poison, attacks every sense," dcc. Luces here indicates the corrupting effect of the serpent's breath, and the venom with which it comes loaded is termed "humid," or "damp," the breath itself being humid.—*Pertentat*. A well-selected term. The serpent is only, as yet, operating from without. The verb, therefore, is of milder import than occupat would have been.— Necdum animus toto, dcc. "Nor as yet has her mind felt the (maddening) flame throughout her entire bosom."—Mellius. "In gentler accents."

359-362. Exsulibuence datur, &c. "Is Lavinia, O (thou her) father, to be given to a Trojan exile to wed ? and hast thou no compassion for either thy daughter or thyself?" Observe the force of the plural in exsulibus Teneris, as indicating strong contempl: "a mere Trojan exile," "a needy wanderer from Troy." Observe, also, the peculiar force of the present in datur: "Is Lavinia being given," i. e., is she about to be given.—Primo aquilone. The north wind would be favourable for a departure from Italy, the south wind unfavourable. Aquilo is, strictly speaking, the northeast wind, though here taken generally for the north.—Prado. "A mere robber." We have separated perfidus from prado by a comma, as Wagner has done, which makes the latter term more foreible.

363-366. At non sic Phrygius, &c. "Now does not the Phrygian shepherd in this same way effect an entrance into Lacedæmon, and has he not (in this same way) borne off," &c. Wakefield makes *penctrat* here the aorist, by contraction for *penetravit*, "did he not effect an entrance." This, however, is quite unnecessary. The present tense is here employed to give animation to the passage, as if the subject were still fresh in the remembrance of the speaker, and had but recently occurred.—*Phrygius pastor*. Paris, in allusion to his early mode of life on Mount Ida.

Quid tua sancta fides? "What becomes of thy plighted faith ?" i. e., plighted to Turnus, in having promised him the hand of thy daughter.—Quid cura antiqua tuorum ? "What of the regard which thou hast all along had for thy people ?" Observe the peculiar force of antiqua, as indicating that which has been existing for a long

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time back, but which now begins to cease. Two ideas are therefore blended here.—Consanguineo Turno. "To thy kinsman Turnus." His mother, Venilia, was the sister of Amata, the speaker.

367-373. Si gener externâ. &c. "It a son-in-law from a foreign race is sought (by thee) for the Latins," i. c., to rule over the Latins; to take part with thee in the government of Latium. Compare line 256, " Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari auspiciis," and line 472, book xi., "generumque adsciverit urbi." - Idque sedet. "And if this determination be a settled one."-Omnem equidem sceptris, &c. "I, for my part, think that every land is a foreign one which, being independent, is disjoined from our own sway." Literally, "sits apart from our sceptre."-Dicers. "Mean."-Et Turne, si prima, &cc. "And if the first origin of his family be traced back, Turnus has Inachus and Acrisius for his progenitors, and the heart of Greece (for his native home)." Turnus claimed to be descended. from Danaë, daughter of Acrisius. Compare note on line 410.-Modiaque Mycenæ. Mycenæ; the earlier capital of Argolis, is here put first for that country itself, and then for the whole of Greece. Acrisius, father of Danaë, reigned in Argos. Observe in this passage the reasoning of Amata. The oracle requires a son-in-law from a foreign nation. Every nation, however, is a foreign one that is free from the Latin sway. Turnus, therefore, as prince of the Rutuli, answers the condition of the oracle; and besides, to make assurance doubly sure, the family of Turnus can trace back its origin to the very heart of Greece, namely, the land of Argolis.

374-383. Contra stars. "To stand firm in his opposition."—Lepsum. Supply est.—Furials malum. "The infuriating venom."— Ingentibus excita monstris. "Troubled in mind by horrid images." Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Monstra sunt terrores et phantasmata furentis animo objecta."—Sine more furit lymphata. "Wrought up to phrensy, she rages wildly."—Quondam. "At times."—Turbo. "A whip-top." The Greek βόμδος or βέμδοξ. Observe the poculiar aptaess of the comparison between sine more furit and curvatis fertur spatiis, the maddening venom of the serpent, and the powerful impulse of the lash; between magno in gyro and immensam per urbem, the wonder of the yeuthful throng, and the astonishment of the inhabitants of Laurentum at the wild movements of their queen.

Vasua atria circum. "Throughout some empty court," i. e., all around throughout.—Curvatis spatiis. "In circling courses." Spatiis is a term borrowed from the Roman races. Consult note on line 316, book v. — Stupet inscis sugra, dcc. "The inexperienced and beardless throng stand ever in silent amazement, wondering at the rapidly-revolving box-wood."—Inscia. More literally, "ignerant (of the true cause of its motion)."—Supra. This describes the boys bending over the top and intent upon its movements.—Burum. The material out of which these articles were commonly made. So Persius uses burum for turbo, "burum torquere flagello." (Sat., iii., 51.)—Dant animos plaga. "They lend their souls to the blow." Heyne, very strangely, rejects this explanation, and refers the words of the text to the top itself, making plaga the nominative, and supplying turbins after animos, "the blows impart a more rapid motion to it." Nothing can be more forced than such an interpretation.

385-388. Simulato numine Bacchi. "Under the pretence of celebrating the orgies of Bacchus."—Majus nefas. "A more appalling deed." Alluding to her having performed in this way the worship of Bacchus, in order to suit her own prirate ends.—Majorem furorem. "A wilder career of phrensy."—Thalamum. "The intended union."—Tadasque moretur. "And may delay the muptial torches." Referring to the torches of the marriage train which conducted the bride to her husband's dwelling. Compare note on line 18, book iv. Schrader suggests tadasve, supposing the meaning of the text to be this, namely, that she may either break off the match entirely, or else may delay it for some time. Wagner, however, shows tadasque to be the true reading, since Amata hoped that, by delaying, she might prevent the marriage altogether.

389-391. Euce Bacche ! fremens. "Shouting forth (from time to time), All hail ! O Bacchus !" Euce, in Greek evol, was the common cry of the Bacchantes while celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. The origin of the term is disputed. Hermann (ad Sopk., Trach., 218) makes it to have been originally a Doric imperative, evol, afterward employed as an interjection, with its accentuation altered to a circumflex on the last syllable. This, however, is opposed by Giese (Eol. Dial., p. 313). Lehrs, on the other hand, writes the word with an aspirate on the last syllable. ($De \ sud. Arist. Hom.$, p. 387.) With regard to the Latin form of the word, we have adopt ed Euce instead of the common Evold, on the suggestion of Wagner. The objection to Evold is, that the first syllable is short (Heyne, ad En., xi., 31), which also forms an argument in favour of Eucender, Eucender, &c., where the common text has Evender, Evender, &c.

Etenim molles tibi, &c. "For that she assumes the soft thyrsi for thee, that she moves around thee in the dance, that she surtures for thee her consecrated locks." These words apply to Lavinia. and are spoken of her by Amata; only we have them in what as called the *oratio obliqua*, in place of their being uttered directly by the mother. Some editions remove the full stop after *crimem*, and connect these lines with *Fama volat*; but this is far inferior. Amata consecrates her daughter to Bacchus, by promising that she shall bear his thyrsus, join in the dances around his abrine, and cherish her hair, now sacred to him, that it may float in his orgies. The consecrating of the hair to some particular god was an act of devotion not unusual in the times of remote antiquity. Long hair was especially necessary for those who celebrated the mysteries of Bacchus, as in these frantic orgies it was thrown about in the wildest disorder.

Thyrsos. The thyrsus was a pole carried by Bacchus, and by Satyrs, Mænades, and others who engaged in Bacchic festivities and rites. It was sometimes terminated by the apple of the pine, or fircone, that tree being dedicated to Bacchus in consequence of the use of the turpentine that flowed from it, and also of its cones, in making wine. The monuments of ancient art, however, most commonly exhibit, instead of the pineapple, a bunch of vine or ivy leaves, with grapes or berries, arranged into the form of a cone. The annexed woodcut, taken from a marble ornament (Mon. Matth., ii., tab. 66), shows the head of a thyrsus composed of the leaves and berries of the ivy, and surrounded by acanthus leaves. Very fre-



quently, also, a white fillet was tied to the pole just below the head, in the manner represented in the woodcut on page 360, taken from one of Sir William Hamilton's vases.

392-396. Famu solat. "Rumour flies forth," i. c., the rumour of this conduct on the part of the queen flies forth over the land.--- Furies accenses pectors. "Inflamed by the Furies in their breast." — Idem omnes, &cc. They all follow the example of their queen, and rush forth to celebrate the orgies.— Nova tecta. "New abodes" i. e., the recesses of the forests and mountains.— Descruere domos. "They have abandoned their homes." Observe the beautiful use of the perfect in denoting rapidity of motion. The action is already performed ere the poet can well describe it.

Pampineasque gerunt, &c. "And arrayed in fawn-skins, wield spears decked in vine-leaves." The skins here meant are the nobrides (veloideg), or fawn-skins, and we have translated accordingly. Skins of this kind were worn originally by hunters and others, as an appropriate part of their dress. They were afterward attributed to Bacchus, and were, consequently, assumed by his votaries in the processions and ceremonies which they observed in honour of him. The annexed woodcut, taken from Sir William Hamilton's vases, shows a priestess of Bacchus in the attitude of offering a nebris to him, or to one of his ministers. The works of ancient art often show it as worn not only by male and female bacchana's, but also by Pans and Satyrs. It was commonly put on in the same manner as the ægis or goat-skin, by tying the two fore legs over the right shoulder, so as to allow the body of the skin to cover the left side of



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the wearer. On the present occasion, however, the skin appears to have enveloped the person, and to have been secured by a girdle.

397-403. Flagrantem pinem. "A blazing pine-torch," i. e., a natural torch, formed of a pine branch, as distinguished from torches of more artificial construction. Consult note on line 224, book vi. --Canit hymeneos. Amata, by this conduct, observes Valpy, shows her insanity: in marriage processions lighted torches were usually eatried.--Torvum. "With a stern look." The neuter of the adjeotive taken as an adverb. Compare the Greek bewor.--Ubi quaque. "Wherever ye each may be."-Si qua piis animis, &cc. "If any affection for the unhappy Amata still remains in your loyal bosoms." Pris here has reference to the feeling of devoted loyalty which they are supposed to have towards their queen.-Si juris materni, &cc. "If ary concern for a mother's right fills you with pain," i. e., for the right which a mother should ever enjoy of being heard as to the marriage of a daughter.--Capite. "Take up," i. e., begin, enter upon the celebration of.

406-413. Satis acuisse. "To have given sufficient keenness to." Vertisse. "To have thrown into confusion."—Fuscis alis. The Furies are here represented as winged deities. They occur as such elsewhere also, and, in particular, on what are termed Etrurian vases. Compare Voss, Mythol. Br., u. 40.—Audacis Rutuli. Referring to Turnus.—Acrisioneis. Put for Argivis. The Latin adjective is formed from the Greek 'Aspisious, which last comes from 'Aspisiouv, another form for 'Aspisioc, the name of Danaë's father, who was king of Argos.

Locus Ardea quondam, &cc. "The place of old was called Ardea by our forefathers; and Ardea now remains an illustrious name; but its fortune has departed." Literally, "has been." The common reading in this place, remarks Symmons, is Ardua, as the original name of the city, altered, by the innovation of time, into Ardea. I am persuaded, with Heyne, that the sole name intended by Virgil was Ardea, and I cannot discover, with Trapp, any difficulty in the construction of the passage. In the time of Virgil the city of Turnus was in ruins. The common reading gives an improbable etymology of the name from a modern Latin word, and rather perplexes the sentence. The more likely derivation of the term was from ardea, "a heron," which was a bird of augury. I shall not notice the other interpretation of the passage which regards avis as the nominative case in apposition with Ardea, and compels, of course, a very different translation, namely, "the place was called Ardea, a bird," for to be rejected it needs only to be exposed.

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414-419. Mediam quietem. "Mid repose," i. e., the repose of the midnight hour.—Farialia membra. "Her Fury's limbs," i. e., her ordinary shape and appearance as a Fury.—Et frontem obscenam, dec. "And ploughs with wrinkles her brow, distigured by age."— Vittá. The "fillet" was the peculiar badge of priests, priestesses, and all who offered sacrifice.—Tum ramum innectit olive. "Then she binds around (her head) a branch of olive," i. e., an olive crown. In Virgil, olive crowns are used for a double purpose: to decorate victors, and to fit a person for the performance of sacred rites; for this tree was regarded as peculiarly auspicious, and a symbol of peace. It forms, therefore, on the present occasion, part of the costume of the pretended priestess. (Compare Wagner, ad Georg., iii., 81.) For a cut representing an olive crown from a medal of Lepidus, see page 596. (Goltz, Hist. Cas., xxxiii, 5.)

Fit Calybe, Junonis, &cc. "She becomes Calybe, the aged priestess of Juno, and her temple," *i. e.*, of the temple of Juno. The construction is anus sacerdos Junonis templique. The mention of Juno is here very appropriate. This goddess, of course, favoured the interests of Turnus; and, besides, she had a temple at Ardea. '

421-426. Tot incasson fusos, &cc. "Wilt thou suffer so many labours to have been expended in vain, and the sceptre, which is thine of right, to be transferred to Dardan colonists ?" Supply esse after fusos. — Transcribi. Compare line 750, book v. — Et questias sanguine dotes. "And the dowry purchased with thy blood," i. e., the blood of these and thy subjects. Turnus must be supposed to have aided Latinus in his wars. Compare line 426.—I nunc, ingratis, &cc. "Go now, derided one, expose thyself to ungrateful dangers," i. e., go now, expose thyself to fresh dangers for those who deride thee, by having disappointed thy fondest hopes, and who will again recompense these dangers with the blackest ingratitude.—Tege pace Latinor. The Latins, in their wars with the Tyrrheni, had received aid from Tarnus, and by this means had obtained peace.

427-434. Hac adeo. "These very things." Wagner considers adeo untranslatable here; remarking, "Interdum adeo its ponitur, ut non habsamus, quod in sernaculo sermone ei respondeat, solaque soni vocisque intentione a nobis exprimi possit, ut En., vii., 427, Hæc adeo tibi me," &c. (Quest. Virg., XXVi., 3.)—Quum jaceres. "When thou mightest be lying."—Et armari pubem, &cc. "And with feelings eager for the conflict, make preparations for thy youth to be armed and marched forth from (thy city) gates." In construction we must join lætus in arma, which becomes equivalent to alacer ad arma tapiende. Et Phrygios, &c. Construe, et exure Phrygios duces, qui conseders pulchro flumine, pictasque carinas.—Pictasque carinas. "And their painted vessels." The ships of the ancients were adorned with painting at both the bow and stern. The former especially was ornamented on both sides with figures, which were either painted upon the sides or laid in.—Calicolûm vis magns. "The mighty will of the gods."—Dicto parere. "To observe his promise."—Sentiat. "Know," i. e., feel, to his own cost, the true power of.

435-444. Sic orea visissim, &c. "Having begun (to speak), thus in turn replies."—Classes invectas, &c. "The intelligence that a fleet has been wafted into the waters of the Tiber," &c. We have recalled undam, the reading of the common text, instead of adopting alwo, as given by Heyne. The weight of manuscript authority, according to Wagner, is in favour of the former.—Ne tantos miki fange metus. "Conjure not up for me so great causes of alarm."—Victs situ, vcrique effeta. "Overcome by dotage, and worn out as regards the (power of distinguishing the) truth." The expression wice situ may be more freely rendered, "enfeebled both in body and mind."—Verique effeta. Worn out by age, so as to be incapable of distinguishing truth from falsehood. A metaphor taken from exhausted ground.

Curis neguicquam exercet. "Agitates with idle fears."—Et erms regum inter, &c. "And deludes (thee), a prophetees (of ill), with groundless alarm, amid the warlike movements of kings." Heyne makes valem here equivalent to adituam, "a temple-keeper." We have preferred, however, the explanation of Wagner, who regards the word as analogous, in some degree, to the Greek kasémesrer, but with a strong tinge of irony.—Cura tibi. "Thy province is." Literally, "it is a care for thee."—Bella viri pacenque, &c. "Let men have the management of war and peace, by whom wars ought to be managed." Quts is here put for quibus.—Gerant. We have given gerant, with Wagner, as more forcible than gerent, the reading of Heyne and others. The latter critic, moreover, regards the words quts bella gerende as spurious, but Wagner defends them.

445-451. Exarsit. "Blazed forth."—Oranti. "While yet speaking."—Tot Erinys sibilat hydris. "The Fury hisses with so many snakes," i. e., so many snakes hiss forth from the Fury.—Tantaque se facies aperit. "So horrid a shape discloses itself to the view." Tanta carries with it here not only the idea of something appalling to the sight, but also of a visage and shape larger than the human. —Republit. "She repulsed him."—Erexit. "Reared."—Verberaque insonuit. "And sounded her lash." The Furies are generally represented with a scourge, with which to punish the wicked in Tartarus. It probably was supposed to resemble the whip used for punishing slaves, which was a dreadful instrument, knotted with bones or heavy indented circles of bronze, or terminated by hooks, in which latter case it was aptly denominated a scorpion. Hence we sometimes read of the scorpion-lash of the Furies. The following woodcut represents an ancient lash.



459-465. En ego ! "Behold me now."—Respice ad hæc. "Look well at what thou now seest," *i. e.*, look well, and recognise my real character.—Jupeni. For *in jupenem.*—Et arro lumine, &co. This darting of the torch into the bosom of the warrior is merely symbolical of the Fury's breathing into him a mad desire of warfare.— Arma amens fremit. "He madly cries aloud for arms." Equivalent, in fact, to arma fremens petil.—Amor ferri. "An eager desire for the sword."—Ira super. "Anger, above all," *i. e.*, more than any other feeling.—Magno veluti quan flamma, &c. "As when a flame of twigs is applied, with a loud erackling, to the sides of some bubbling caldron, and the waters bound upward with the heat."—Aquai. Governed by emnis. The common text has aque wis. Consult Heyne's critical note. Aquai is the old form for aque.—Atque alte spumis exuberst. "And bubbles up on high with foam."

467-474. Pollutà pace. "Now that friendly relations are violated," i. e., by the king's having resolved to wed his daughter unto another.—Primis jusenum. "Unto the chief of his warriors."—Se satis ambobus, &c. "That he is coming, a match for both parties, as well Trojans as Latins." Venire is here much more emphatic than esse would have been.—Divosque in vota vocavit. "And had called the gods unto his vows," i. e., and had addressed his vows unto the gods. Equivalent to decoque invocavit votis.—Hunc. "This one (of their number)." More freely, "one."—Hunc atava reges. "That one his regal ancestors."—Hunc claris deztera factis. "A third, his right hand, with its illustrious exploits." The poet here enumerates the different incitements to war, as arising from the personal qualities of the leader.

476-482. In Teucros. "Against the Trojans."—Arte nord. "With fresh artifice."—Insidüs cursuque, &c. "Was hunting the wild creatures by snares and open chase."—Hic subitam camibus, &c. 'The Cocytian virgin hereupon inspires the hounds with sudden fury, and touches their nostrils with the well-known scent, that with keen ardour they might pursue a stag."—Cocytia virgo. The Cocytus was one of the rivers of the lower world, the quarter whence the Fury came.—Objicit. Literally, "flings sudden madness upon the hounds."—Laborum. "Of their troubles."—Bello. For ad bellum.

483-493. Formá præstanti, &c. "Of surpassing beauty, and tall with (branching) horns."—Tyrrhidæ pueri. "The young sons o. Tyrrheus."—Parent. The present for the past tense, in order to impart animation to the narrative.—El late custodia, &c. "And unto whom is intrusted the charge of the fields far around."

Assuctum imperies, &c. "(The animal), accustomed to ber commanda, their sister Silvia was wont to deck with her utmost care, entwining its horns with soft garlands, and used to comb the wild oreature, and lave it in the crystal stream." Observe the use of the imperfect to denote an habitual act — Silvia. Sister to the youths, and daughter of Tyrrheus. — Manum patiens. "Patient beneath her hand." Literally, "enduring her hand."— Menscepue assuctus herili. "And accustomed to his master's board," i. e., accustomed to be fed from the table of his master. — Ipse. "Of his own accord." — Será quemois nocte. "However late at night."

494-495. Commonere. "Roused."-Fluvio cum forte secundo, des. "As he chanced to be floating down with the stream, and from time to time allayed the heat upon the verdant bank." Heyne renders deflueret as equivalent to defluxissel, and makes the stag to have been roused after he had floated down the stream, and when he was now reclining on the grassy bank. Wagner very correctly oppeses this, and takes the meaning to be, that the stag was cooling itself, partly by floating with the current, and partly by reclining every now and then on the bank of the river. Thus he remarks, "Non est deflueret pre defluxisset positum: hos disit posts: asium cervus herabat et fluvio defluene et in umbrosh ripd decumbens."

497-499. Curve corns. "From his bended bow." The bow is here called corns because it was sometimes made out of this material. Homer speaks of a bow made out of the long horns of a species of wild goat, fitted to one another at the base, and fastened

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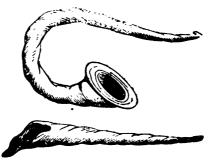
together by means of a ring of gold ($\chi\rho\sigma\sigma\ell\eta \ \kappa\rho\rho\omega\eta$. *R.*, iv., 105, seqq.).—*Nec dextræ erranti*, &c. "Nor was a god wanting unto his right hand, that might otherwise have missed." *Deus* is here to be taken in a general sense. Servius very unnecessarily refers the term to Allecto, comparing it with the Greek $\dot{\eta} \ \partial e \dot{\alpha}$.—*Erranti.* Wagner thinks that this may also be understood of Ascanius, following with his eye and bended bow, or, in other words, with his right hand, the movements of the stag as it kept shunning him and attempting to escape in different directions successively.—*Actaque multo*, &c. "And the shaft came driven with a loud (hissing) sound," &c.

503-507. Lacertos. The whole arm is here meant. Strictly speaking, however, the term lacertus means the arm from the elbow to the shoulder; and brackium from the wrist to the elbow. This is the correct distinction, and different from that laid down by most lexicographers. (Crombie, Gymnas., vol. ii., p. 115, seqq)--Pestis aspera. "The fierce destroyer," i. e, Allecto.-Improvisi. "With unexpected celerity." The Fury, still lurking in the woods, urges them on, so that they came with unexpected suddenness, as if they hardly needed the call of the maiden.--Torre obusto. "With a brand burned to a point."-Stipitis gravidi nodis. "With a heavy knotted club." Literally, "with the knots of a heavy club."

509-514. Quadrifidam quercum, &c. "As he chanced to be cleaving an oak into form, with wedges driven home, breathing fury, his axe being snatched up," i. e., happening, at the time, to be cleaving an oak with wedges, he, as soon as he heard the summons, caught up the axe, and, inspired with sudden fury, converted it into a weapon of war.-At sava e speculis, &c. "But the cruel goddess, having found, from her place of observation, an opportunity of doing harm." -Stabuli. "Of the rustic dwelling." Bonstetten describes structures of this kind, in his Voyage sur la scene des six derniers livres de rEnéide, p. 102, seqq. - Pastorale signum. The custom then prevailed, as now, of summoning the inhabitants of the neighbouring country with a horn, when their presence was suddenly needed.-"Strains." Wakefield maintains (ad Lucret., vi., 346) Intendit. that the true reading here is incendit; and Wagner states that he would adopt it in the text, if it had more manuscript authority in its favour.

516-517. Triviæ lacus. "The Lake of Diana." It was near the town: of Aricia, and is now called Lago di Nemi. It is not far from the village of Gensano, according to M. Villenave, and about three leagues from the site of ancient Laurentum. — Sulfureá albus aquá. "White with sulphureous waters." The waters of the Nar, now Nera, were of a whitish hue, on account of their sulphureous character, and Eustace still applies to the modern stream the epithet of "milky." Servius says that nar meant "sulphur" in the language of the Sabines. The Nar separated Umbria from the Sabine territory, and emptied into the Tiber after receiving the waters of the Velinus.—Fontesque Velini. The Velinus, now Velino, was in the Sabine country, and one of the tributaries of the Nar.

519-527. Buccina. "The horn." Equivalent here to cornu. The buccina, strictly speaking, was a kind of hora trumpet, anciently made out of a shell. It nearly resembled in shape the shell buccinum. In the first figure of the annexed woodcut, taken from a frieze, the buccina is curved for the convenience of the performer, with a very wide mouth, to diffuse and increase the sound. In the next, a copy of an ancient sculpture taken from Blanchini's work, it still retains the original form of the shell.



Indomiti agricola. "The hardy rustics." Indomiti is here equivalent merely to duri; or, as Heyne explains it, "qui atteri nequent aut frangi ac fatigari laboribus et arumnis."—Direxere acies. "They have marshalled their (respective) lines." Observe the employment of the perfect to indicate rapidity of action.—Non jam certamine, &cc. "No longer now is the affair carried on in rustic encounter," &co. —Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt. "But they contend with the doubtful steel." We have followed here the explanation of Wagner, who refers the words ferro ancipiti to the equality of arms on both sides, and the doubtful conflict thence resulting: "Ego sic acception; aquatis jam armis decernunt, quo fit ut certamen existat anceps."—Atraque late horrescit, &cc. "And far and wide a deadly crop of drawn swords begins to bristle on the view."—Eraque fulgent, &c. "Their brasen armour, also, struck by the sun, gleams upon the view, and darts forth flashings unto the clouds."

528-530. Primo sento. "With the rising wind."--Sese tollit. "Swells."-Altius. "Higher and higher."-Consurgit. "It towers aloft." More literally, "it rises with all its energy." Observe the force of cum in composition.

531-534. Primam ante aciem, &c. "In front of the foremost line of battle."—Tyrrhei. To be pronounced as a dissyllable, instead of Tyrrhei from a nominative Tyrrheus, which is not to be confounded with the form Tyrrheus, occurring in line 485, and which makes the genitive in -cos.—Maximus. "The oldest." Supply metu. —Almo. A rarer form than Almon, as given in the common text. Sosipater, the grammarian, says that no Latin word terminates in on.—Vulnus. "The wound-inflicting shaft."—Et ude vocis iter, &c. "And choked with blood the passage of the humid voice, and the slender-breathings of life." The epithet udæ is here applied to the voice, in allusion to the humid passage along which the voice travels. The ordinary form of expression would be udum vocis iter.

535-539. Corpora multa. Supply sternuntur.—Seniorque Galæsus. "And (among these) the aged Galæsus." For the grammatical construction supply sternitur.—Dum paci se medium offert. "While he offers himself as a mediator for peace." More literally, "while he offers himself in the midst for peace."—Justissimus unus. Consult note on book ii., l. 426.—Balantum. "Of bleating sheep." Supply orium.—Quina. Equivalent here merely to guinque. The poets often use the distributives for the common numerals.—Redibant. "Returned home from the pastare," i. e., were wont to return day after day.

540-544. Equo marte. "In equal conflict," i. e., with equal fortune, neither side as yet proving superior to the other. These words apply merely to the early stage of the fight, at which period Allecto takes her departure, having sufficiently embroiled the combatants, and sown the seeds of war. There is no need, therefore, of Markland's emendation, save marte, as suggested by him in his comments on Statins (Sils., v. ii., 21). — Promissi facts potens. "Having fulfilled her promise." More literally, "having become mistress of what had been promised (by her)," i. e., having brought it under her control, or accomplished it. Compare the Greek form of expression : typearing yevouten div visioxero.—Imbuit. "Had imbaed." The aorist to be rendered as a pluperfect in our idiom.Compare v. 554.

Et prime commisit funcra pugne. "And had brought about the O o o carnage of the first fight," i. e., and had caused a carnage-stained conflict to be joined. Commissit gets its meaning in the text from the idea of joining battle.—Celi converse per surse. "Turned away through the air." We have followed here, with Wagner, the first reading of the Medicean manuscript (converse), instead of converse, as given by Heyne and others. The latter critic regards converse celi as in apposition with surse, and supplies evects. He thinks it probable, however, that the original reading was cellique evects per surse. Servius, on the other hand, says that per is to be repeated : per celi converse et per surse. Neither of these opinions is of much value; the true reading is, beyond doubt, the one which we have given in the text.—Victriz. "With an air of triumph." Literally, "victorions," i. e., having gained her object.

545-560. Perfects tibi. "Consummated for thee," i. e., in accordance with thy wish and mandate.—Dic. "Tell them now." Said ironically.—Colant. "To unite." Supply ut.—Hec stiam his addam. "The following also will I add unto these things (which I have already done)."—Two certs voluntas. "Thy sore assent."— In bells foram. "I will arouse to war." More literally, "I will bear or urge onward," &cc.—Inseni Martis supere. "With a desire for maddening Mars." Cunningham conjectures insano, but the form of expression in the text is more puetical.

663-560. Stant. "Remain fixed."-Que fors prime dedit, dco. "Recent blood hath drenched the arms which chance first gave."--Conjugis. We have given this reading in place of communic, as having much stronger manuscript authority in its favour, and as being also the more appropriate term of the two in the present instance. Consult Wagner's critical note, ed En., i., 73.-Egregium. Ironical.-Genus. "Offspring."-Te super athoreas, dcc. "That thou wander with any farther freedom in the upper air."-Cede locis. "Retire from these places."-Egs, si que super, &cc. "If any labours, resulting from coming events, remain to be performed, I will direct them in person." Literally, "if any fortune of toils remains over." Super and est are separated by tmesis, for superest.

551-562. Stridentes anguibus. "Hissing with serpests." A new feature in the description of the winged Fury.—Supera ardua. "The world above." Literally, "the lofty regions on high."

563-565. Italia media. "In the centre of Italy," i. e., at equal distance between the two seas, namely, the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian of Lower Sea. The spot referred to was in the country of the Hirpini.—Nobilis, et famâ, &c. "Of high renowa, and celebrated by fame is many regions."—Amsanchi valles. "The vale of Amsanctus." The ancient Latins believed that they saw here one et the entrances to the lower world, and therefore called the spot Amsanctus, from am and sanctus, equivalent to ab omm parts sanctus. Some antiquaries have confounded this spot with the Lake of Cutiliz, near Risci, but Servius distinctly tells us that it was situated in the country of the Hirpini, which is also confirmed by Cicere. Pliny (H. N., ii., 93) mentions a temple consecrated to the goddese Mephitis, in this quarter, the vestiges of which were discovered by the Abbé Fortis. (Saggi scientifici e lettersri dell' Academis di Padoon, vel. ii., p. 146.) The vale of Amisanctus is at the present day the valley of Friesno, and the name of the neighbouring village Mufiel is derived from the ascient term Mephitis.

566-571. Fragonus torrens. Virgil merely speaks here of a torrent, running through the middle of the valley, and surrounded by trees; and in the immediate vicinity is a gloomy cave, out of which a neisome, sulphureous vapour proceeded. This cave was regarded as one of the avenues to the lower world, and through it the Fury descended. More modern authorities speak of a lake in this quarter, which still exists, so that the natural features of the place must have altered somewhat since the poet's time, a circumstance very likely to occur in a volcanic country. One reason why the site of the valley of Amsanctus has given rise to discussion, is because openings like the one here described are found in several quarters of Italy. The ancients used to call them services Charomes, or spirecule.

Savi spiracula Ditis. "And the vents of cruel Plato," *i.e.*, breathing-places. The allusion is to the mephitic vapour proceeding from the cave.—*Ruptoque ingens*, &c. "And a vast ingulfing abyss, the barriers of the lower world being broken through (by it), opens its pestilential jaws," *i.e.*, the abyss leads downward to the lower world, and a noxious vapour rises from it.—*Pestiferas.* Modern travellers describe the spot as still unwholesome.—*Levabat.* "Relieved of her presence."

572-575. Extrement bells imposit manum. "Puts the finishing hand to the war," i. c., arouses the war to its full extent....Ex acie. "From the bettle-field."....Fadatigue era Galazsi. "And Galassue disfigured by ghastly wounds." Literally, " and the person of the disfigured Galassus."

577-579. Medioque in crimine. "And in the midst of their charges against the Trojans." Some render this, "and in the midst of the crime," i. e, while the bodies yet remained exposed to view of the two persons who had been claim by the Trojans.--Cadie et ignis torrorem ingeminat. "Redoubles the terror of fire and sword," i. e., gives rise to a new source of alarm, namely, lest he and his incensed followers lay waste the city with fire and sword, on account of the broken faith of Latinus.—*Tencros in regns socari*, dcc. "(Complaining) that the Trojans are called in to share the kingdom; that a Phrygian race are being bleaded (with the Latin); that he himself is driven from the palace-threshold." We may supply *querens*, or some similar participle, at the commencement of this sentence, although it is hardly needed.

580-586. Tum, quorum, &co. "Then they, whose mothers, possessed by Bacohus, bound along in wild dances through the thick woods," &co. Thiasus is a wild dance in honour of Bacchus. --Nomen. "The influence," i. e., the authority of the queen is allpowerful with them. This refers, not to the matree, but to their sons, and comes in properly as a parenthesis after cotunt.--Martemgue fatigant. "And are importunate for war."--Ilicet cuncti. "All straightway."--Contre omine. Compare verse 64, seqg.--Contre fats decim. Alluding to the orecular response of Faunus. Compare verse 81, seqq.--Perverso numine. "Under an adverse influence." Equivalent to infecto numine, as explained by Crevier (ad Lim., xxi., 33, 4). Servius makes perverse the same here as inteo, which accords well with Crevier's view.

587-590. Ut pelagi rupes, &cc. Heinsius thinks that either this or the previous verse is spurious. Pierius and Ursiaus, on the other hand, regard the repetition of pelagi rupes, on which Heinsins in part founds his objection, as an elegance rather than a blemish. Heyne, however, thinks that the purposes of elegance would be better subserved by a different arrangement of the words. The same critic is of opinion that the lines in question both proceeded from the pen of Virgil, but that they missed a final revision in consequence of his death. Wagner extends Heyne's remark to the whole passage, namely, from verse 587 to v. 590, inclusive ; while he regards v. 586 as a very good one, the rejection of which would materially injure the connexion. Valckonser condemns the SETth verse in his remarks on the Fragments of Callimachus (p. 275), and Weichert defends it. (De Vers. injur. susp., p. 93, sogg.) The latter part of it, "magno venients fragore," certainly differs very little in meaning from "multis circum latrantibus undis" in the next line. For other objections, consult the remarks of Wagner.

Magno senieste fragore. "When a loud uproar (of the billows) is coming on."-Que sees, multis, &c. "Which supports itself by its own mass, notwithstanding many surges howl around."--Scopuli

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nequidquam, &c. This certainly has very little to do with the spirit of the comparison. And besides, how very tamely the conclusion of verse 590 reads, "laterique illisa refunditur alga."

591-595. Cacum exsuperare consilium. "For overcoming their blind resolve," i. e., their rash design.—Nutu. "In accordance with the nod," i. e., in full conformity with the wish and settled purpose. —Multa pater testatus. "The aged monarch having repeatedly called to witness."—Frangimur. "We are overpowered." Literally, "we are broken," i. e., all our opposition is shivered.—Ipsi has sacrilego, &cc. "You yourselves, O ye miserable ones, shall render full atonement for this with your sacrilegious blood." More literally, "shall pay these penalties," i. e., the penalty due for this act of wickedness, in so openly resisting the manifest will of the gods. Hence the use of the term sacrilego, as indicative of their impious warfare against heaven.

596-600. Nefas. "Wicked one !" Equivalent to sceleste.---Voisgue decos venerabers seris. "And thou shalt reverence the gods in late (but unavailing) prayers."--Omnisque in limins portus. "And the haven (of security) is wholly at hand," i. e., is close at hand. We have here given what appears to be the simplest explanation of this much-contested passage. Compare Servius, as corrected by the Dresden manuscript: "Securitas omnis in promtu est," where the common reading is in portu. Heyne's interpretation of the text is as follows: "Totus sum in aditu portus." Ruhkopf, Jahn, Wagner, and others, explain it thus: "omnis portus est in limine," i. e., omne auxilium miki ante pedes et paratum est seni.

Funce felici spolior. "I am only deprived of a happy death." Funus is here put for more, and has no relation, as some think, merely to funeral ceremonies.—Rerum habenes. "The reins of affairs," i. e., the reins of government.

601-603. Mos erat Hesperio, &c. "It was a custom in Hesperian Latium." The epithet "Hesperian," here applied to Latium, is meant to designate it as a land lying to the west of Greece. So, also, we find Hesperia Italia. The term Hesperia, indeed, though in reality only an adjective, became at length, by long use, converted into a second appellation for Italy itself.—The custom of opening the gates of Janus in war, and closing them in time of peace, was only established in the reign of Numa. In assigning to it here, however, a more ancient origin, the poet avails himself of his usual privilege; and this fiction of his has a twofold object in view, to impart, namely, additional interest to the poem, and to flatter the pride of the Romans.

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Quem protenus urbes, &c. "Which the Alban cities all along held sacred." By the "Alban cities" are here meant the thirty colonies established by Alba Longa in Latium and the adjacent territories.--Nunc, maxima rerum, &c. "(And which) at the present day, Rome, the mistress of the world, religiously observes; when first they arouse Mars to conflicts." The expression maxima rerum means, literally, "greatest of things," i. e., Rome, than which nothing throughout the world is greater or more powerful.--Movent Martem. This is commonly referred to the Roman custom of striking the sacred ancilia suspended in the temple of Mars, whenever war was proclaimed. Heyne, however, rejects this explanation, and makes Martem equivalent here to arme.

604-606. Getis. This mention of the Getse points to the boundaries of the Roman Empire along the Danube. The other names have a similar reference to the eastern frontier. A striking idea is thus formed of the greatness of the Roman Empire. . The Gette were conquered in the reign of Augustus, A.U.C. 726, by the proconsul Licinius Crassus. - Hyrcanis, Arabisve, &c. Augustus, in A.U.C.732, made great preparations against the Parthlans (among whom the Hyrcani, Arabians, and Indi are here loosely numbered by the poet), and it is to these preparations that Virgil alludes in the Augustus marched against the Parthians, A.U.C. 734, and text. recovered from them the Roman standards that had been taken in the disastrous overthrow of Crassus. These standards he regained. not by fighting, but by the mere terror of his arms. Virgil died the following year, having flattered his imperial master to the last .---Arabis. From the more unusual nominative Arabi, instead of Arabes.

Tendere ad Indos. "To direct their march against the Indi." The Indi are here, as has just been remarked, confounded with the Parthians.—Auroramque sequi. "To pursue the morning," i. e., to penetrate to the utmost bounds of the East.—Parthosque reposeers signa. No event in the whole reign of Augustus was deemed more glorious than the recovery of the Roman standards from the Parthians, and it was frequently made a subject of eulogy with the poets of the day. Coins were also struck in commemoration of it.

607-610. Sunt geminæ Belli portæ. "There are two gates of War." War is here personified as a deity. The two gates appear to contain an allusion to the double visage of Janus, and to have been placed, one in front, and the other in the rear, the temple itself being what the Greeks called $\delta\mu\phiin\rho\delta\sigma rv\lambda\rho_s$. The Roman custom of opening the temple of Janus in war, and keeping it closed during peace, the poet here carries back to the time of Æneas. Instead of the temple of Janus, however, he calls it the temple of War, and makes Janus sit as guardian on the threshold. Numa erected the temple of Janus at Rome, and introduced the appropriate ceremonies, but it is very probable that the custom was one of early Latin origin, and that Virgil is merely following here an old tradition.

Religione sacra, &c. "Awe-inspiring by reason of religious associations, and the dread of cruel Mars." We have given sacra here the meaning assigned to it by Servius, especially as these same gates are called *tristes* in verse 617.—Martis. The poet supposes War and Mars to be fettered within until egress is allowed them by the opening of the temple gates. Janus sits on the threshold as a guard over them.—*Eternaque ferri robora.* "And the eternal strength of iron," *i. e.*, and bolts of hardest iron.

611-615. Has. "These gates." Supply portas. The words stridentia limina are generally considered as in apposition with has (portas), and are construed immediately after. It is much better, however, to regard the passage as an instance of anacoluthon; that is, the poet commenced the sentence with has (portas), but when he reached reserve he supplied a new accusative, stridentra limina, in place of the former.—Ubi certa sedet, &c. "When the resolve of battle remains settled unto the fathers," i. e., when the Roman Senate have resolved on war.

Ipse Quirinali trabea, &c. "The consul in person, arrayed in his Quirinal trabea and Gabine cincture, unbars the grating thresholds; be, in person, summons forth conflicts," *i. e.*, calls forth War and Mars to their cruel work.—*Trabed*. The *trabea* is here called "Quirinal," *i. e.*, "Romulean," because worn by Romulus as well as the other early kings. Consult note on line 188.—*Cinctuque Gabino*. The "Gabine cincture" was a peculiar mode of wearing the toga. It consisted in forming a part of the toga itself into a girdle, by drawing its outer edge round the body, and tying it in a knot in front, and at the same time covering the head with another portion of the garment. Its origin was Etruscan, as its name implies. (*Müller, Etrusker*, vol. i., p. 266.)—*Æreaque assensu*, &c. A blast of trumpets accompanied the ceremony.

616-622. Jubebatur. "Was urged," i. c., was desired by his excited subjects.—Tristes portas. "The gloomy portals." Compare note on verse 608.—Fada ministeria. "The revolting task."—Impulit ipsa mame. "In person, with her own hand, urged forward." The doors must be supposed to have opened inward.—Belli ferratos rumpit, &cc. "The daughter of Saturn burst open the ironbound portals of War." Imitated from Ennius :

. . Postquam Discordia tetra Belli ferratos postos portasque refregit.

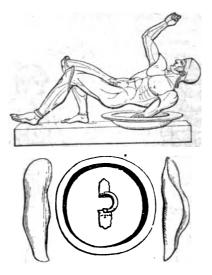
623-627. Inexcita alque immobilis ante. The poet has already referred to the deep repose which Latium had previously enjoyed. Compare verse 45, seqq.—Pars. Standing here successively for qui dam, ... alii, ... alii, and taking not only the plural as a noun of multitude, but the gender, also, which is implied in the leading idea. — Pars arduus altis, &c. "Others, mounted on tall steeds, rush forward covered with dusf," i. e., amid clouds of dust.—Pars leves clypcos, &c. "Others cleanse with fat lard their smooth shields," &c. The reference, strictly speaking, is to the removal of spots and stains by means of unctuous substances.—Tergent. More correct, according to Servius, than tergunt; and also, as Wagner states in opposition to Heyne, favoured by a larger number of good manuscripts.—Arvind. The allusion to this substance, as well as to the whetstone, is condemned by some critics, but defended by Heyne and Wagner.—Subiguntque. "And grind."

627-631. Adeo. "Nay, what is more," i. e., not only do the Latins themselves prepare actively for war, but five large neighbouring cities arm in their behalf. Of these five cities, Antemnæ, Crustumerium, and Tibur were on the northern confines of Latium, in the country of the Sabines; Atina was in the territories of the Volsci ; Ardea was the capital of the Rutuli.—*Tiburque superbum.* "And the proud Tibur." The epithet superbum refers not only to the wealth and magnificence of the place, but also to its lofty situation. —*Crustumeri.* The name of the people put for that of the eity. *Crustumerium* could not well find place in an hexameter verse.

632-6:4. Tegmina tuts cavant, &c. "They hollow out safe coverings for the head," *i. e.*, they forge helmets. Equivalent to cudunt galcas. — Flectuntque salignas, &c. "And bend willow osiers for the frames of shields." Literally, "the osier frames of bosses," the boss, or umbo, being taken for the whole shield. The allusion is to shields of wicker-work, covered with hides, and these still farther secured by plates of iron. The willow was selected for this purpose on account of its lightness. — Alii thoracas aënos, &c. "Others hammer out the brazen corslets, or the light greaves from ductile silver." The following cut will represent the usual difference of form and appearance between the ancient Greek thorax and that worn by the Roman emperors and generals. The figure on the left is the Roman, and Virgil would appear to have had some such corslet in view.



A pair of greaves was one of the six articles of Leves ocreas. armour which formed the complete equipment of a Greek or Etruscan warrior, and likewise of a Roman soldier as fixed by Servius Tullius. They were made of bronze, brass, tin, silver, or gold, with a lining, probably, of leather, felt, or cloth, and were of light construction. As they were fitted with great exactness to the leg, they probably required in many cases no other fastening than their own elasticity. Often, nevertheless, they were farther secured by two straps behind, or by rings around the ankles. Their form and appearance will be best understood from the accompanying woodcut. The upper figure is that of a fallen warrior, represented among the sculptures now at Munich, belonging to the temple in Ægina. In consequence of the bending of the knees, the greaves are seen to project a little above them. This statue also shows very distinctly the ankle-rings. The lower portion of the same woodcut represents the interior view of a bronze shield and a pair of bronze greaves, which were found by Signor Campanari in the tomb of an Etruscan warrior, and which are now preserved in the British Museum. These greaves are made right and left.



635-640. Vomeris huc et falcis honos, &cc. "To this the honour (once) rendered unto the share and seythe, to this all love of the plough has yielded; and they forge anew in the furnaces their fathers' swords," i. e., they forge the sword anew out of the iron implements of agriculture. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Instruments illa rustica liquefacta recolunt."—Classics. "The trumpets." The classicum, which originally meant a signal rather than the musical instrument which gave the signal, was usually sounded with the cornu.—It bello tessers signum. "The word goes forth, the signal for war." Tessers properly means anything of a square form. From the application of this term to tokens of various kinds, it was transferred to the word used as a token among soldiers, and the same with the orivônµa of the Greeks. Before joining battle, it was given out and passed through the ranks, as a method by which the soldiers might be able to distinguish friends from foces.

Trepidus. "In eager haste."—Ad juga. Chariots were then used in war by all distinguished leaders.—Auroque trilicem, &c. Consult note on book ill, 1. 467.—Accingitur. "Girds himself with," i. e., girds on.

641-646. Pandite nunc Helicona, &c. "Open Helicon, now, O ye Muses, and arouse the strains of song." Literally, "set in motion the songs." The Muses are here invoked to open Helicon, their

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sanctuary, and pour forth upon the bard that inspiration of song which is demanded by the scenes he is about to describe. We have here an imitation of Homer's call upon the deities of Helicon (*R.*, ii., v. 484, segq.): $\delta\sigma\pi\epsilon\tau e \ v\bar{v}\nu\ \mu o\iota$ Movoat, n. τ . λ .—Excit: "Were summoned forth." Consult note on book iii, 1. 676.—Jum tum. "Even in these early days."—Quibus arserit armis. "With what arms it blazed," *i. e.*, what warriors it then armed for battle. Arders is here beautifully employed to denote the blaze of arms in the battle-field. Compare Homer (*R.*, ii., 780): "Ot & up loav, work re $\pi vol x^{0}v$ mison $v\mu_{00170}$.

Et meministis, &c. "For you, O ye goddesses, both remember (these things), and can recount them. Unto us there hardly glides a feeble breath of fame," *i. e.*, we mortals, otherwise, hear but the feeble voice of tradition. Virgil here almost literally translates the language of Homer (II., ii., v. 485, seq.):

> ύμεις γάρ θεαί έστε, πάρεστέ τε, ίστε τε πάντα, ήμεις δε κλέος οίον άκούημεν, ούδε τι ίδμεν.

The poet now enters upon an enumeration of the Latin forces, after the manner of Homer in his "Catalogue of the Ships." This recital occupies the remainder of the book.

647-654. Tyrrhenis asper ab oris. "Fierce from the Tuscan coasts." The epithet asper, "fierce," or "cruel," as well as the expression "contentor divûm," sufficiently characterize this leader. (Consult Index of Proper Names.)—Excepto Laurentis corpore Turni. "The person of the Laurentian Turnus (alone) excepted." Corpore Turni is a species of Hellenism for Turno. The poets always make their chief heroes (as Turnus here is on the side of the Latins) superior to every other. This is natural enough, since otherwise the interest would be diminished; and, moreover, they bring the good qualities of others to light in order to elevate still more highly the chief heroes of their strains by the force of comparison.

Equům domitor. "The tamer of steeds." Compare the Homeric $l\pi\pi\delta\delta a\mu o c.$ — Debellatorque ferarum. A common ground of praise in the ancient warrior, and referring to the manly exercise of the hunt.—Agylliná ex urbe. "From the city of Agylla." Afterward called Cære.—Nequidquam. Because they could not save him from death.—Dignus patriis qui latior esset, &c. "Worthy to have taken more delight in (obcying) a father's commands, and to whom Mezentius should not have been a father," *i. e.*, worthy to have had a father whom a son could have obeyed with more satisfaction: therefore worthy of a better father.

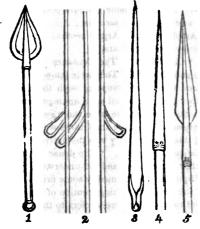
655-663. Insignem palmá. "Distinguished for the prize." It

had gained the prize in a chariot-race. Some commentators make the text refer to an emblem of victory, a branch, namely, of bay or palm, attached to the chariot. This, however, as Heyne remarks, suits better the custom of a later age.—Satus Hercule pulckro, &cc. "Aventinus, of heroic mien, sprung from Hercules, type of heroic beauty." The epithet pulcker, as applied here to Aventinus and his sire, especially the latter, seems to be imitated from Ennius, who, in speaking of Romulus, calls him "Romulu" polcer." (Ennii Fragm., ad. Hessel, p. 19.)

Insigne paternum. "His paternal emblem," i. c., a symbol of his father's prowess. This custom of bearing devices on the shield is imitated by Virgil from the tragic writers. Compare Eurip., Phan., 1142, seqq., where the same device is assigned to Adrastus, king of Argos.—Centum ang_es, &c. Elegantly expressed instead of what would be the more usual form, hydram centum serpentibus cinctem. —Collis Aventini siled. "In a forest on the Aventine hill." One of the hills on which Rome was afterward built.—Furtioum parts edidit. "Brought forth as her furtive offspring." Furtioum is here a much more elegant reading than furtivo, as given by several manuscripts.—Oras. Heyne thinks that this has very probably been altered, in the lapse of time, from auras. Wagner, however, states that oras is the reading of the best and greatest number of manuscripts.

Mizta deo mulier. "A mortal female united unto a god." Compare the Greek, $\mu_{i\gamma}ei\sigma_a \vartheta e \bar{\wp}$.—Geryone exstincto. Hercules was now on his return from Spain, with the oxen of Geryon, whom he had slain.—Tirynthius. "The Tirynthian hero." Hercules is called Tirynthius, because the crown of Tiryns belonged to him by inheritance, through his mother Alemena, who was daughter of Electryon, king of that city.—Boves Iberas. "His Spanish cattle." More freely, "his Iberian herd." Alluding, as above remarked, to the oxen of Geryon.

664-665. Savosque dolones. "And cruel pikes." The dolo was a very long pole, with a short iron head. Compare the explanation of Varro: "Ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo."—Tereti mucrone, veruque Sabello. "With tapering sword, and Sabine spit-shaped dart." By teres mucro is here meant a narrow sword, tapering off to a point. By the veru Sabellum, on the other hand, we are to understand a species of dart, otherwise called verutum, the shaft of which was 3½ feet long, and its point five inches. It was particularly used by the Samnites and Volsci, and was adopted from them by the Roman light infantry. Virgil calls it here a Sabine weapon, probably because it was of Sabine origin, since the Samnites themselves were of Sabine descent. In the following woodcut, figure 4 represents the head of a dart in the royal collection at Naples; it may be taken as a specimen of the veruium, and may be contrasted with figure 5 which is the head of a hance in the same collection.



666-669. Ipse pedes. Heyne supplies pugnat; but Wagner, with far more propriety, makes ipse the nominative to subibat .-- Torquens. "Shaking." This term appears to carry with it here the idea of a covering depending from the shoulders, and moving to and fro as the wearer walks along. -- Impexum. "Shaggy."-- Cum dentibus albis, &c. "A covering with its white teeth for the head," i. c., that part of the hide which corresponded to the head of the animal was stretched, with the teeth attached to it, as a covering over the head of the warrior. We have avoided the wrangling of the commentators respecting this passage, by regarding indutus, with Heinrich, as a plural noun in apposition with tegumen. If indutus be taken as a participle, it remains to be shown how capiti, for caput, can be Virgilian Latinity.-Sic. The adverb comes in here with great force, as a kind of general summary .- Horridus, Herculeoque, &c. "All rough to the view, and bound as to his shoulders with the attire of Hercules," i. c., and having the attire of Hercules attached to his shoulders. Hercules is commonly represented as attired in the skin of the Nemean lion.

670-677. Tiburtia mania. "The walls of Tibur."-Fratris Tibur P P P ti, &c. Catillus, Coras, and Tiburtus were three brothers, said by some to have been the sons of Amphiaraus. They migrated from Greece, and founded Tibur, calling it after the name of Tiburtus, the eldest of the three. According to others, they were the grandsons of Amphiaraus. There is no historical evidence that these three brothers were contemporary with *Eneas* and Latinus; the anachronism, however, is a pardonable one in a poet.—*Gentem*. Equivalent here to *urbem*.—*Argiva juventus*. Alluding to the supposed descent from Amphiaraus, the Argive soothsayer.—*Densa inter tela*. "Amid the thick-clustering spears."

Nubigenæ. "Cloud-born." The Centaurs were the fabled offspring of Ixion and the cloud. They were famed for their swiftness, and Catillus and Coras are compared with them in this respect, swiftness of foot being regarded as a distinguishing quality in an ancient hero. So in Homer, we have the "swift-footed Achilles." —Homolen Othrymque. Homole and Othrys were two mountains of Thessaly, and this same country was the native region of the Centaurs.—Dat euntibus ingens, &c. "The dense forest gives way before them as they move along, and the underwood yields with loud crashing." Virgil has been blamed by some critics for passing from the greater to the less, and making mention of the virgults after ingens silva. But ingens here merely refers to the density of the forest, and silva dat locum to the projecting branches which are broken as the Centaurs rush through, while the expression virgulas cedum alludes to the underwood that is trampled down beneath their hoofs.

678-685. Pranestina urbis. "Of the city of Præneste."—Vulcano genitum, &c. The order is, (Rex) Caculus, quem regem omnis atas credidit genitum (fuisse) Vulcano, &c. "The royal Cæculus, whom every age has believed to have been begotten by Vulcan amid the rural herds, and to have been found on the hearth." Bryant and Heyne suspect that verses 679 and 680 are spurious, especially as omnis quem credidit atas appears to them to come in so languidly. Wagner defends this latter clause by referring to the mode in which Cæculus removed the doubts of the multitude as to his divine origin. (Consult Index of Proper Names.) And hence he thinks that omnis quem credidit atas is introduced as if to point to the removal of all doubts on the subject.

Legio late agrestis. "A rustic band from all the country around." —Quique, &c. "Both they who inhabit," &c. Imitated from Homer, of d' elzov, valov, *kvéµovro.* — Altum. Præneste stood on the brow of a lofty hill.—Arva Gabinæ Junonis. "The .fields of the Gabine Juno." Referring to Gabii and its territory.

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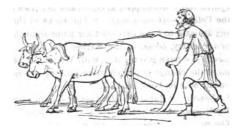
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Juno was pa.ticularly worshipped at Gabii, and her rites came to Italy with the Pelasgi.—Hernica sexa. "The rocks of the Hernici." The Hernici are said to have derived their name from the rocky nature of their country, herna, in the Sabine language, signifying a rock.—Pascit. We have given pascit, with Wagner, in place of pascis. It makes the change of person more striking in quos, Amasene pater. Consult note on book ii., 1. 56.

686-691. Sonant. "Rattle." More poetical than sunt.—Glandes liventis plumbi spargit. "Scatter balls of livid lead," i. e., from slings. The manner in which the ancients managed the sling may be seen in the annexed figure of a soldier, with a provision of stones in the sinus of his pallium, and with his arm extended in order to whirl the sling about his head. The plummets mentioned in the text, and which we have translated "balls," were of a form between acorns and almonds, and were cast in moulds.



Vestigia nuda sinistri, &c. "They plant the sole of the left foot naked on the ground; a low boot of untanned hide protects the other." The left foot advanced was protected by the shield, and therefore needed no covering. This fashion of protecting merely one foot or leg is frequently seen on ancient monuments.—Pero. This was a low boot of untanned hide, worn by ploughmen, shepherds, &c. It had a strong sole, and was adapted to the foot with great exactness. It was also called $\pi\eta\lambda\sigma\kappa\dot{a}r\iota_{c}$ on account of its adaptation for walking through clay or mire. This convenient clothing for the foot, however, was not confined exclusively to the laborious and the poor. In the Greek mythology, Perseus was represented wearing boots of this description with wings attached to them. Diana wore them when accounted for the chase. The following woodcut represents a ploughman with the pero.



692-697. Fas. "Allowed by the fates." Messapus, observes Symmons, is not represented as absolutely invulnerable; and nothing more is affirmed in this passage respecting him, than that it was not permitted to wound him. To the introduction, in this place, of an invulnerable hero, we should strongly have objected, as more suitable to the romance of Ovid than to the epic propriety of Virgil, and as not adapted to the station assigned to this particular chief. In the presence of an invulnerable hero, even Turnus and Æneas would have been of inferior consequence. But Messapus was defended from wounds only: with less good fortune, he might have been wounded.

Equosque Faliscos. "And Æqui Falisci." There is no allusion here to the story of Camillus and the schoolmaster (Liv., v., 27), as some suppose ; neither does the text refer to the Falisci, and speak of them as a branch in part of the Æqui, as Niebuhr endeavours to show (Röm. Gesch., vol. i., p. 81); but Virgil merely alludes to the town of Falisci, which was called *Equi*, because situate in a plain. Compare the name Equinatium. (Müller, Etrusher, vol. i., p. 110.) ; 698-705. Aquati numero. "In equal ranks." Santen (ad Ter. Maur., p. 176) thinks that the reference here is not to ranks, but to the rude numbers in which they sang the praises of their king. This, however, is too refined an interpretation .- Cen quondam nivel, dco. On the song of the swans consult the remarks of Ernesti, ad Callim., H. in Apoll., v. 5 .- Ammis. "The Cayster."-Asia palus. "The Asian marsh." (Consult Index of Proper Names.) The first syllable of Asia is here long; when signifying a region, it is short .-- Pulog. "Struck with the sound."-Noc exisquem arates, &c. " Nor would any one (afar) have thought that armed battalions, out of so great a bost, were mingling together," &c .-- Volucrum rancarum. Under the head of "rance volucres" which fly from the sea to the land, the cranes are particularly meant, since in the beginning of winter they come over the sea in search of milder regions.

• 707-716. Magnique ines agminis inster. "And himself equal to a mighty host." Consult note on book vi., v. 865.—Claudis et tribue et gens. "Both the Claudian tribe and house." Virgil does not allude here, in fact, to the origin of the Claudian family, as Heyne supposes, but rather to the origin of the fiame. And even then, as Niebuhr remarks, he is only seeking for an eponym. Clausus was no more the progenitor of the Claudian tribe than he was of the Claudian house. (Röm. Gesch., vel. i., p. 466, ed. 8.)—In pertom date. "Had been shared."

Ingens Amiterna, deo. The situation of the places that now begin to be enumerated shows that Virgil makes the Sabine territory somewhat more extensive than it appears in Strabe and Pliny. The poet has an earlier age in view.—Prisci Quirites. The inhebitants of Curve, called prizes to distinguish them from the Romans of a later day.—Resser rure Velini. "The dewy fields of the Velinue." The valley of the Velinus was so delightful as to merit the appelletion of Tempe (Cic. ad Att., iv., 15), and, from its dewy freshness, its meads obtained the name of Rossi-Campi.—Tiborim. We have given this form of the name, with Wagner, in place of the common Thybrim.—Hortins classes. "And the classes of Horta," i.e., the forces draughted from the different classes. The arrangement here alluded to is similar to that made by Servins Tullius of the Reman people.—Populique Latini. "And the Latin commutities," i.e., the Latin colonies establiched in the territory of the Sabines.

717-721. Quesque scens infruetum, doc. "And these whom the Allia, inauspicious name, dividing, flows between." The name of the Allia is here termed infanatum, on account of the total defeat of the Romans by Breanes, upon the banks of this river, B.O. 369. ---Quam multi Libyop, doc. "(So many in number do they march onward), as many billows as are rolled on the surface of the Libyan deep." As regards the use of mermor for aquor, consult note on line 28, book vii. Before guam multi supply tam multi incedunt.---Savus ubi Orion, doc. The setting of Orion, which was in the beginning of spring, was accompanied by heavy storms.

Vel quam sole nowo, &cc. "Or when, in early summer, the thickclustering ears are scoreched either in the plain of the Hermus," &cc. Jahn thinks that the ellipsis which, according to him, exists at vel guam, ought to be supplied as follows: quam multi volvumtur fluctus, alluding to the waves formed by the wind among the ripe grain. This, however, is quite unnecessary. The poet intended to say, wel quam sulfa sum erists; but he has inverted the construction, and made it what we see in the text, the idea of a large number be-

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ing sufficiently implied in dense. — Pulsu pedam. "By their tranp." — Conterrite. Supply est. We have followed the punctuation of Wagner, placing a comma after sonant.

723-729. Hinc. "After these."-Agamemonius Halasus. "The Agamemonian Halasus." According to some, he was the son of Agamemon. This, however, is incorrect, since his father is meationed in book ix., v. 417. He was, more probably, a member of the same line, or else had been a companion of the Grecian hero's.-*Turnague feroces*, &c. "And hurries to the aid of Turnus a thousand fierce followers." Rapit is equivalent here, as Servius remarks, to reptim adducit.-Massics. "The Massic regions," i. c., the country around Mount Massicus. Supply locs.-Aurunci patres. "The Auruncan fathers." The Aurunci here meant dwelt in Campania, on the other side of the Liris, where the town of Suessa Aurunca stood. On this side of the Liris dwelt other Aurunci, from whom Turnus obtained auxiliaries.-Subicinaque juxta equars. "And the adjacent plains of the Sidicini."

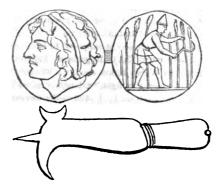
Cales. Accusative plural.—Amnisque sadori, &c. "(With him came) also they who border on the Vulturnus," &c. As these are to be referred, along with the others, to "mille repit populos," we abould expect the accusative accolam, and in like manner, soon after, Saticulum. As, however, the nominative is employed in both instances, we must resort to some such ellipsis as cum co veniunt. A similar construction occurs in Æschylus (Pers., 33, seqq.), $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda \cos$ θ' $\delta \mu \epsilon \gamma a \kappa a \pi \alpha \lambda v \theta \rho \epsilon \mu \omega \nu$ Nei $\lambda \alpha \epsilon$ $\delta \pi e \mu \rho \nu$. Eovorestáry, 'Aprámagoo.

730-734. Terestes sumt achydes illis arma. "They have for weapons tapering darts." The achys, as appears from the account of Virgil, was a species of dart; not, as some say, a kind of club with projecting knobs. The peculiarity of this weapon appears to have consisted in its having a leathern thong attached to it; and the design of this constrivance probably was, that, after it had been thrown to a distance, it might be drawn back again. It certainly was not a Roman weapon. It is always represented as used by foreign nations, and as distinguishing them from Greeks and Romans.—Have lento sptare flagello. "To fit these with a pliant strap." Flagello is here equivalent to amento.

Lasses catra tegit, &c. "A targe protects their left arms: (they have) short crooked swords for close conflict." With enses supply sunt illis.—Catra. This was a small round shield, made of the hide of a quadruped. From the accounts given by ancient writers, and from the distinct assertion of Tacitus (Agric., 36) that it was used by the Britons, we may with confidence identify the *cætra* with the target of the Scottish Highlanders, of which many specimens of considerable antiquity are still in existence. It is seen covering the left arm of the two accompanying figures, which are copied from a manuscript of Prudentius, probably written in Britain, and as early as the ninth century.

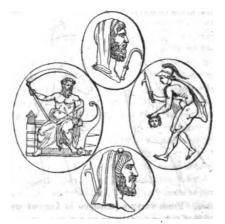


Falcati enscs. From various passages in ancient writers, it has been inferred that the ensis falcatus was a weapon of the most remote antiquity; that it was girt like a dagger upon the waist; that it was held in the hand by a short hilt; and that, as it was in fact a dagger, or sharp-pointed blade, with a proper falx projecting from one side, it was thrust into the flesh up to this lateral curvature. The lower figure in the annexed woodcut represents the falx vinitoria, or pruning-knife for vines, to which the ensis falcatus bore a close resemblance.



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In the following woodcut four examples are selected from works of ancient art to illustrate this subject. One of the four cameous here copied represents Perseus with the *ensis falcatus* in his right hand, and the head of Medusa in his left. The remaining three represent Saturn.



735-743. Teleboim Capreas, dec. "While he was holding soneath his sway Caprea, the realm of the Teleboans." The Teleboans originally occupied the islands called *Taphia*, between Leucadia and the coast of Acarnania. From these they afterward wandered forth and settled in the island of Caprese, and on the adjacent coast of Campania.—Et quos mehifara, dto. "And those on whom the walls of the fruit-bearing Abella look down." Abella appears to have been situated on an eminence. The epithet malifers would seem to have been applied to it by no other writer.—*Teutonics ritu* soliti, dcc. "Who are wont to hurl, after the Teutonic fashion, the darts called *Cateia*." The cateia is supposed to have resembled the aciys. (Consult note on v. 730.) It probably had its name from cutting, and, if so, the Welsh terms catei, "a weapon," cateia, " to eut or mangle." and catea. "to fight," are nearly allied to it.

Petce. Consult note on book i., l. 490.—Breus ensis. The es of the ancients was a composition in which copper formed the principal ingredient. We commonly translate es by the term "brass," and ercus, "brazen," &c., and this, for ordinary purposes, may answer well enough. The mere correct version, however, would be "bronze." Brass is a combination of copper and sinc; whereas all the specimens of ancient objects, formed of the material named es, are found, upon analysis, to contain no zinc, but, with very lim, ited exceptions, to be composed entirely of copper and tis. To this mixture the term bronze is now exclusively applied by artists and founders.

746-749. Horrida pracipus oui gens, &c. "Whose nation is the Æquiculan, singularly reugh, and accustomed to much hunting in the woods, with a rugged soil."--Æquicula. The poet alludes to the Æqui or Æquiculi, who dwelt on both sides of the river Anio, and whose chief city was the obscure one of Nerses.--Vivere rapto. "To live by plunder."

750-759. Marruviá de gents. The Marruvii here meant were a branch of the Marsi, and their chief city, Marruvium, lay on the eastern abore of the Lake Fucinus.—Frends et felici elivé. A hendiadya, for fronde felicis elive. Consult note on book vi., l. 320. The elive garland is here worn as the badge of a priest.—Greviter spirantibus. "The peicon-breathing."—Cantu manuque. "By song, and by the hand," i. c., by the application of the hand. This art is still praotised in India, according to travellers.— Et morsus erte levelet. "And healed their bites by his art."

Dardania cuspidie, &co. He fell by the spear of Ænons. Consult pook x, 1. 543, scqg.—In vulnera. "For healing wounds." Equivalent to ad vulnera sananda.—Namue Angine. Angitis was the sister of Circe. Her grove lay near the Lake Fucinum, in the territory of the Marsi.—Vitred undá. "With its glassy water," i. c., its clear, orystal water.

761-764. Ibat et Hippolyti, &cc. Construe, Et Vibiue, puloherrina. proles Hippolyti, ibat bello. The dative bello is here equivalent to ad bellum .-- Virbius. This was also the name given to Hippolytus himself after he had been brought back to life; being derived, according to the ancient mythologists, from vir and bis, s. c., sui vir bis fuit. Wagner considers it very surprising that both father and son should have borne the same name, a circumstance so contrary to the custom of remote antiquity, and he therefore suspects that there is some error here, either on the part of Virgit, or the authorities whom he has followed. He thinks, moreover, that the cause of the error is to be found in the expression Aricis mater. This form of words, on comparing it with Populonia mater in the 10th book, v. 172, he makes equivalent merely to Aricia patria; but they who did not understand its true import, took mater in the literal sense of "mother," and therefore imagined a second Virbius as a son of the Hippolytus who, under the name of Virbius, was translated to the skies.

Insignem. "Conspicuous in arms." Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Insignem case armorum specie putabinus."--Egerie lucis. The fountain and grove of Egeria, here meant, were near the city of Aricia. There was another fountain of the same nymph, connected with the legend of Numa, near the Porta Capena of Rome.--Humentia circum litors. Referring to the shores of the Lake Fucinus. --Pinguis ubi et placabilis, &co. "Where (stands) an altar of Diana rich (with frequent sacrifices) and easy to be appeased," i. e., a rich altar of Diana easy to be appeased. Placabilus implies that the altar does not require here, as elsewhere, human victims. Hence, also, it is pinguis, crowned with many a victim, since otherwise, had human sacrifices been offered upon it, the horrid nature of the rite would have made the ceremony a comparatively infrequent ene. Consult Wagner's very able critical note, in opposition to the remarks of Heyne.

765-769. Noverce. Pheedra, wife of Theseus.—Patriasque explêrit, &c. "And had sated, with his life's blood, a father's vengeance." For an account of the death of Hippolytus, consult Index of Proper Names.—Turbatis distractus equis. "Dragged hither and thither by his frightened steeds." He was dragged over the ground by them until life became extinct.—Paonits revocatum herbis. "Recalled to life by medicinal herbs." Paonits, from Ilatón, the physician of the gods, though they were applied in this case by Æsculapius.— Amore Disns. Hippolytus had devoted himself entirely to the service of Diana.

772-773. Ipse. "Himself," i. e., in person.—Repertorem medicine, dcc. "The Phœbus-sprung inventor of such medicine and akill." Alluding to Æsculspius, the son of Apollo, and who restored Hippolytus to life. Jupiter punished him for this by striking him with a thunderbolt and hurling him to the shades. Apollo, on this, slew the Cyclopes who had forged the thunderbolt, and was, in consequence, banished for a season from the skies.

775-781. Relegat. "Sends him away," i. e., consigns him.—Ubi. "That there."—Ignobilis ævum exigeret. "He might pass his days in unnoticed retirement." Compare, as regards the force of ignobilis here, the explanation of Heyne: "Ignobilis, in bonam partem, utsote in secessu et solitudine, placide adeo et tranquille."—Versoque ubi nomine, &c. "And that there he might be Virbius, under an altered name." More literally, "his name being changed."—Unde etiem. "Hence also." Unde, as beginning a clause, is here equivalent to unde.—Litore currum, &c. Markland very ingeniously conjectures, Litors circum Heu jusenem, &c. What offends him in the common 784-793. Verticur. "Moves vigorously." - Supra est. "Overtops (all the rest).-Triplici crinita jubd. "All hairy with a triple crest." Consult note on book i., v. 468.-Chimaram. Consult Index of Proper Names .- Altacos. "Ætnæan," i. e., like those of Ætna.-Tam magis illa fromens, &c. "The more furious she, and the more fiercely raging with baleful flames, the more sanguinary the battle becomes with outpoured blood."-Sublatis cornibus Io. "An Io, with horns erect," i. e., a representation of Io changed into a heifer.-Jam setis obsita, &c. "Now overgrown with bristly hair, now a heifer."-Argumentum ingens. "A memorable subject."-Et custos virginis, &co. Along with the transformed Io there was represented on the shield the many-eyed Argus, appointed by Juno as the keeper and watcher of the heifer. In the back-ground also was depicted the river-god Inachus, the father of Io.-Calatâque amnem, &c. "And Inachus, her sire, pouring forth a river's stream from his embossed urn." The urn was raised in relief from the shield, and was itself adorned with work in relief.

793-802. Nimbus peditum. "A cloud of infantry." Compare Homer, Il., iv., 274: $v \not e \phi o c l \pi e ro \pi e \zeta \dot{o} v$.—Densentur. From denseo, -irs.—Argivaque pubes. "And Argive youth," i. e., the youth of Ardea, which was said to have been an Argive colony. Consult note on line 372.—Sicari. The Sicani occupied a portion of central Italy before their migration to Sicily. Compare book xi., l. 317. The reference in the text appears to be to a portion of this ancient race who had settled on the Tiber, in the territories of the Rutuli.—Sacrans acies. A name given, probably, to a portion of the Ardeatse, or people of Ardea. Consult Heyne, Exours., viii.—Picti scuta Labici. "The Labici with painted bueklers." Literally, "painted as to their bucklers." The poet assigns thom painted shields, probably in accordance with some old tradition.

Numici. Consult note on line 150.—Circæum jugum. "Circe's Mount." It was afterward called *Promontorium Circæum*. Consult note on book vii., l. 10.—Queis Jupiter Anxurus, &c. "The fields over which Jupiter Anxurus presides." The full expression would be, aroa, queis arvis Jupiter, &c. The country here meant is the territory of Terracina, a city which took the name of Anxur from Jupiter Auxurus, who was worshipped there. Consult Melale, Rom. Hist., vol. ii., p. 463, Cambridge transl.—Forenia. The grove of this goddess was three miles from Auxur. Here also she had a temple.—Sature palue. Near Circui, and forming part of the famous Pontine marshes.—Ufens. This river flowed through the Pontine marshes.

803-812. Camilla. Virgil, in imitation of Homer, introduces a female warrior into his poem. In Homer it is the Amanon Penthesilea; in Virgil, Camilla. She leads a squadron of Volscian cavalry, and is accompanied also by four female combatants, Lavina, Tulla, Tarpeia, and Acca. Compare book xi., 656, 665, &c... Florentes ere. "Armed in resplendent brase." Consult note ca b. i., 1.448. Florentes is here equivalent to splendentes.—Calathis. The calathis was properly the basket in which women placed their work, and especially the materials for spinning. In the following woodcus, taken from a painting on a vase, a slave, belonging to the class called *quasillaria*, is presenting her mistress with the calathus, in which the wool was hept for embreidery



Sed prais virge, &cc. "Bet, though a virgin, (she was inured) to the hardships of war." Literally, "to endure hard conflicts." Supply assusts est. — Oursugue pedam prevertere ventos, &c. Camilla was remarkable for swiftness of foot, a quality which Virgil here describes in hyperbolical language.—Per summa gramine. "Along the topmost stalks."—Nec lassest. Equivalent to nec lasura coset. —Fluctu suspense tumenti. "Suspended over the swelling surge."

813-815. Et prospectat suntem. "And game after her as she moves along."---Ut regime ostro, &c. "(To eee) how regal rank veils her polished shoulders with the purple." She wore a purple chlamys, or cloak, in token of her regal origin.--Fibula. Heyne understands this, not of a clasp, but a pin. The annexed figures of needles and pins, chiefly taken from originals in bronze, vary in length from wa inch and a half to about eight inches.



The mode of platting the hair, and then fastening it with a pin or needle, is shown in the annexed figure of a female head, taken from a marble group which was found at Apt, in the south of France.



Lycism pharetrum. These were of the bast kind.—Ipss. "She herself." Wagner makes this equivalent in fact to trunco corports, or tergo, the humeri and crimis having each been previously mentioned, and ipsa, therefore, standing in opposition to them.—Pasteralem myrium. "A pastoral myrile-spear," i. s., a spear made out of the wood of the myrile, the tree from which the shepherds were accustomed to form their crooks.

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BOOK EIGHTH.

1-8. Ut belli signum, &cc. "When Turnus had raised the signa: of war from the citadel of Laurentum, and the trumpets had sounded forth with their hearse notes." Virgil makes Turnus display a standard from the Laurentine citadel as the signal of war. This was, in fact, a Roman custom, which is here ascribed, by a poetic anachronism, to an earlier people. On any sudden emergency two standards were displayed from the Roman Capitol: one red, to summon the infantry; and the other blue, for the cavalry.—Lawrenti. Latinus had retired from the helm of state, and Turnus, having the feelings of the people on his side, was virtually at the head of affairs.

Concussit. "Had aroused."—Impulit arma. "Had given an impulse to the war." Literally, "had urged onward arms," *i. e.*, the taking up of arms. Some translate this, "had clashed together his arms," *i. e.*, shield and spear; of which Heyne, however, disapproves as too harsh.—Turbati animi. "The minds of all were thrown into deep excitement."—Turmultu trepido. "In eager and tumultuous haste."—Effera. "Transported to fury."—Messapus. Compare book vii., 691.—Ufens. Book vii., 745.—Mezentius. Book vii., 647, seqq.—Latos vasiant cultoribus agros. "Lay the widespread fields bare of cultivators." They withdrew the cultivators of the soil in order to fill the ranks of their respective armies. By thus depopulating the country they in fact lay it waste, vestant.

9-16. Diomedis urbem. Argyripa. Diomede had settled in Lower Italy, after his return from Troy.—Consistere. "Are obtaining a firm footing."—Inferre. "Was introducing."—Et fatis regem, &c. "And asserted that he was demanded, as king (of the land), by the fates."—Et increbrescere nomen. "And that his fame was beginning to spread."

Quid struat his cosplis. "What he may be planning by these first steps of his."—Pugnæ. "Of the war."—Ipsi. "To Diomede himself." They wish to be understood that Æneas will, at a proper opportunity, turn his arms, in all probability, against Diomede likewise, not only on account of his present power, but also by reason •

of former enmity. The fruitless result of this embassy, however, appears in book xi., 226, seqq.

18-24. Telia. "Such things were passing." Supply gerebantur. Literally, "were being done."-Qua. Equivalent here, at the beginning of a clause, to hac .- Magno curarum fluctuat astu. Compare En., iv., 582 .- Atque animum nunc huc, &c. These two lines have already appeared, book iv., 285, 286 .- Sicut agua tremulum. &c. "As when the tremulous light reflected from the sun, or the image of the radiant moon, in brazen caldrons of water, glances over every place far and wide around, and is now darted up on high. and strikes the ceiling of the lofty roof." This comparison is borrowed and heightened from Apollonius Rhodius, iii., 754, who applies it to the case of Medea, when she is represented as trembling at the danger to which Jason was soon to be exposed. The principal force of the comparison lies in tremulum and omnia pervolitat late loca, as well as jamque sub auras, &co. The thoughts of Æneas are as little capable of fixing themselves and remaining stationary even for a moment, as the dancing beam of light reflected from the water.

Labris. The hips or edge of the caldron taken for the entire vessel.—Sole. The image of the sun in the water. So, also, *imagine* Lune.—Omnia loca. Referring to the different parts of the room or apartment in which the caldrons are supposed to be placed.—Laqueeria. Consult note on book i., v. 726.—Sub curas. Equivalent merely to in alum.

28-35. In ripd. "On the bank (of the Tiber)."-Gelidique sub etheris axe. Consult note on book ii., 512.-Seramque dedit per membra, &cc. What is peculiar to sleep, namely, its spreading itself over the limbs, is here ascribed to the one who is enjoying sleep.-Deus ipse loci, Tiberinus. "The god himself of the place, Tiberinus." The god of the Tiber is here at the same time a local deity.-Senior. "Of aged mien." The river-gods were generally represented in works of art as advanced in years.-Eum tenuis glauco, &c. "A vestment of hempen cloth, fine of texture, eawrapped his form with its sea-green covering, and a shady reed-crown covered his locks," *i. e.*, around his middle he wore a covering of the colour of the water, &c. Consult note on line 64.-Afari, demere. Historical infinitives.

36-40. Ex hostibus. "Out of the hands of the foe."—Revekis nobis. In allusion to the fabled Italian origin of Dardanus. Troy is brought back to the land whence it sprang.—*Eternaque Pergame* serves. Because a second Ilium is to be founded in Latium.—Ex spectate. Because predicted by oracles.—No absists. "Desist not (from thy lofty undertaking)."—Tumor omnis et irs, dec. "All the swelling anger of the gods has subsided." More literally, "has yielded," i. s., to the controlling power of the fates. Tumor et irs is put, by a species of hendiadys, for tumens irs.

49-49. Vana hac fingers somnum. "That sleep (merely) creates these things as empty fictions," i. c., that what is now presented to thee is merely the vain creation of dreamy sleep. -- Lilorcis ingene, &c. The river-god here repeats what Helenus had already predioted (book iii., 890, 'seqq.).-Ex quo ter denis redevatibus annis. "In thrice ten revolving years from which period," i. c., from the time of finding the animal and her young .- Clari cognominis. "Of illustrious name." Referring to Alba, which, according to the poet, who follows here some early tradition, devived its name from the white sew found on the spot by Ænces. It took its name more probably, however, from the chalk deposites in its neighbourhood. (Compare Heyne, ad Tubull., i., 7, 58.)-Hand inserts cano. "No uncertain things de I forstel," i. e., I forstel things firmly established by the fates.-Quâ ratione quod instat, &c. "In what way thou mayest victoriously accomplish what now claims thy attention." Literally, "what is urgent," or "what impends."

61-58. Arcades his oris; dsc. The god now gives most singular directions, and yet in full accordance with what the Sibyl had predicted (book vi., 97), namely, a union between the Trojans and a Grecian race. According to an old tradition, Eugander, a Pelagie chief, came, about sixty years after the fall of Troy, from Arcadia, where he had inhabited a city named Pallanteum, and settled ia Naly on the eastern side of the Tiber, where he founded a city, called also Pallanteum, on the Palatine Hill, as it was subsequently termed. He and his Arcadian followers claimed descent from Pallas, son of Lycaon, and hence they are styled by Vingil "genue a Pallante profectum." With this race the god of the Tiber directs Æncas to form an alliance.—Eusnerum. More correct than Econform, the common reading. Consult mete on book vii., 389.

In montibus. "Among the mountains," i. e., on the Palatine Hill. (Consult previous note.)—Pallancie. Pallas, son of Lycaon. (Pausen., viii., 44.—Apollod., iii., 8, 1.)—Ducant. "Wage."—Adhibe. "Take." —Ipse ego te ripis, &cc. "I myself will guide thee along the banks and by the direct route of the stream," i. e., and by the direct route up the Tiber.—Adversum amnem. "The opposing river," i. e., the opposing current of the river.

59-65. Primisque cadentilus astrus. "And with the first stars

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that set," i. s., and at the first dawn of day.—Fer preces. "Offer (propitiating) prayers."—Supera. "Strive to overcome."—Mihi victor honorem persolves. "Unto me thou shalt pay (due) honours when finally victorious."—Stringentem ripas. "Gently laving the banks." Stringo here carries with it the idea of grazing, gently touching, gliding by, dcc.—Caruleus. The water of the Tiber is of a yellowish hue. Compare book ix, 814. The epithet "cærulean," however, is here applied to the god, as being a general attribute of rivers.—Hic miki magna domus, cc. "Here, (in after days), a mighty home, a head (of empire) for loty cities, arises for me." Exit has here, in effect, the force of exibit. The reference is to the eity of Rome, which the river-god declares is to be his "mighty home," because in it he is to be worshipped with peculiar honours.—Celsis caput wrbibus. Rome is to be, in other words, caput wrbium.

66-75. Deinde lacu Fluvius, &cc. "The river-god thereupon hid himself from view in the deepest part of his stream, seeking the lowest bottom." Lacu alto is equivalent, in fact, to amnis parte altissimá....Nox Æncan somnusque, &cc. "Night and sleep together left Æncaa," i. e., meanwhile it was day, and Æncas awoke...Sustinet. "Supports." A much better reading than sustulit, as given by Heyne. The latter merely refers to the taking up of water; whereas the former implies that the water is upheld in the hand until the prayer is ended.

Genus annibus unde est, &cc. "Whence rivers have their origin." He is addressing the nymphs who preside over fountains.—O Thybri genitor. The river-god is again regarded as advanced in years. Compare line 33.—Cum flumine sancts. The stream is here termed "sacred," because the abode of the river-deity.—Arcete periclis. "Free him from dangers," i. e., put an end to all his dangers. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Finem laborum facito."—Quo te cumque lacus, &cc. "In whatever fountains thy waters hold thee, compassionating our hardships; from whatever spot thou comest forth most beauteous," i. e., wherever thy fountain head is; wherever thou gushest forth in all thy beauty from the ground.

77-80. Corniger Hesperidum, &cc. "Horn-bearing river, monarch of Italian waters." The epithet corniger is given to rivers, because, in the works of ancient art, the river-gods were generally represented with either the visage or the horns of a bull, in allusion to the roar and impetuous movement of waters, especially when issuing from their parent source.—Et propius tua numina firmes. "And fulfil thy divine promises with more immediate aid." Literally, "more nearly," i. c., from a mearer scene of action than the dream

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displayed; m closer proximity with my affairs than the dream afforded.—Numina. Referring to the promise made by the river-god of conducting Æneas safely to the city of Euander, &c.—Armis. Arms, in the proper sense of the term, not naval equipments. Compare verse 93.

82-85. Cum fatu concolor albo. "Of the same colour with her white offspring."—In litore. There is no clashing here between this and per silvam. The meaning is, in fact, per silvam in litore, but the poet indulges purposely in more than ordinary amplification of language in order to mark the extraordinary nature of the event.— Tibi enim. "Even to thee," i. e., to thee, not to any other deity. Heyne makes enim have here a strong assoverative force, and to be equivalent to utique. It would be more correct, however, to say that it has an assertive and restrictive force combined, and is equivalent to quidem. Compare Hand, Tursellin., ii., p. 393.—Cum grege. "With its brood," i. e., the litter of young ones.

86-89. Quam long a est. "During its whole continuance." Literally, "as long as it is." Observe the use of the present here in denoting unbroken continuity.—*Et tacita refluens*, &c. "And refluent, subsided to such a degree with its silent wave, as, after the manner of a peaceful lake and tranquil pool, to smooth over the bosom of its waters, in order that all struggling might be absent from the oar."—*Refluens.* As if the current were now setting up the stream.—Substitit. More literally, "stood still."—*Equor aquis.* Equivalent to aquarum. Literally, "so as to smooth over its surface with its waters."

90-92. Rumore secundo. "With joyous shouts," i. e., on the part of the rowers, encouraging one another at the oar. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, who connects these words with what precedes, but refers them to the naval "celeusma," which regulated the movements of the men at the oars. Heyne, on the other hand, connects the words in question with *labitur uncta*, &cc., placing a semicolon after celerant; a punctuation preferred also by Burgess (ad Daves. Misc. Crit., p. 446) and Wakefield. The reference will then be to the gurgling noise of the water under the prow, " with a pleasant gurgling sound." But, as Wagner remarks, since there is nothing very forcible in these words, they give a heavy air, if joined with it, to the line that comes after. The true mode of appending them would have been, "Labitur uncta vadis abies rumore secundo."

Uncla abies. "The well-pitched fir." Supply pice after uncla. The expression in the text is borrowed from Ennius : "Labiur uncla

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trabes." (Enn., Fragm., p. 79, cd. Hessel.)—Mirantur et undæ, &cc. Nothing can be more beautiful than the picture which is here afforded of armed vessels gliding amid forests, over the bosom of a placid and sequestered river, and presenting to the pacific scene, for the first time, a spectacle of warlike exhibition.—Insuctum. "Unaccustomed to the sight."

91-96. Fatigant. "Weary out," i. e., spend. They pass the whole day and night in incessant rowing.—Et longos superant flexus. "And surmount the long bendings (of the stream)."—Variisque teguntur erboribus, &c. The banks of the river were covered with trees, whose branches hung over the stream, and beneath and through which the vessels made their way.—Placido æquote. "As they move along the placid surface (of the stream)."

97-100. Sol medium cæli, &c. "The scorching sun had ascended the mid region of the sky." Literally, "the mid orb of the sky." Orbem here properly refers to the arching vault of the sky, and the path of the sun along the same.—As rara domorum testa. "And the scattered roofs of dwellings," i. e., and roofs of dwellings appearing here and there.—Que nunc Romana potentia, &c. The humble city of Evander then occupied the Palatine Hill, which in the subsequent days of Roman power and magnificence was crowded with lofty edifices, such as the temple of the Palatine Apollo, the Palatine Library, connected with the same, &c.—Tum res inopes, &c. "Evander at that time (there) possessed a scanty sway." More literally, "scanty resources," or "power." It was, at the time of the Trojan hero's arrival, the humble kingdom of Evander.

102-106. Honorem. "Sacrifice."—Amphitryoniadæ magno. "To the great son of Amphitryon," i. e., Hercules, the reputed son of Amphitryon, but in reality the son of Jove.—Omnes juvenum primi. "All the chief of the youths," i. e., all the youths of the most distinguished families. Equivalent to omnes juvenes primi, and an imitation of the Greek.—Pauperque senatus. A graphic expression, and depicting forcibly the weak sources of this humble Argive colony.—Ad aras. "At the altars." The victims were accustomed to be slain near the altars, and of course the ground round about would be stained with their blood.

107-114. Atque inter opacum, &cc. "And that they were gliding towards them amid the shady grove, and that (the crews) were bending to the silent oars," *i. e.*, were rowing silently, but steadily. The expression *tacitis remis* may refer either to the absence of all shouting on the part of the mariners, or to the cessation of the nave celeusma."--Relictis mensis. They were engaged at the moment in partaking of the sacred feast which always followed the sacrifice.—Rumpere sacra. "To break off the sacred rites," i. c., to interrupt the solemnity by abruptly leaving the feast. This, if done voluntarily, was regarded as an act of sacrilege; if the result of compulsion, it became an omen of evil augury.—Obvius. "To meet (the new comers)."—Juvenes. "Warriors."—Tenditis. Supply cursum.—Qui genus ! unde dome ! "Who are you as to race ! From what country do you come ! "Domus is here used, as frequently elsewhere, for patria. Compare the Greek forms of axpression, of which those in the text are an imitation : $\tau i ueg (\kappa arà) \tau i y i veg;$; $\pi i \delta ev olko ev ;—Arma.$ For bellum.

115-120. Puppi ab altá. At first the Trojans had directed the prows of their vessels towards the shore; on coming nearer, however, they had caused the prows to swing around, and having turned the sterns of the ships to the land, they now impelled them thitker by a backward movement, so that on disembarking they might, according to ancient custom, draw their vessels upon the shore stern foremost. Consult note on book vi., 1. 5.—Bello superko. "By a haughty and unfeeling war." Superko, as here employed, carries with it the blended ideas of haughty disobedience towards the oracles of the gods, and cruelty towards the unfortunate.—Ferte kec. "Bear these my words," i. e., this my message. Servius, with less propriety, refers kec to the olive-branch.—Socia srma. "Allied arms," i. e., an alliance in arms.

124-125. Exceptique manu, &c. "And he extended his hand, and having grasped the right hand of Æneas, kept chinging to it," i. e., having grasped, held him tightly by his right hand. Compare the explanation of Heyne, "Manum ejus prehendit, et prehensam tenet;" and the Homeric phrase by r' apa of our xeto. The expression arcspitque manu means, literally, " and received (him) with (his) hand," i. e., stretched out his hand to receive Æneas as he leaped from the stern upon the shore.— Subcunt luco. "They enter the grove." Literally, " they move beneath."

128-133. Et vittá comtos, &co. "And to extend before me branches decked with the fillet (of wool)." The fillets, which were made of wool, were wrapped round the branch.—Non equidem extimus, &cc. "I had no apprehensions, indeed, because thou wast a leader of Greeks," &cc., i. e., from thy being a Grecian leader.—Quodque ab stirpe fores, &cc. The relationship was as follows: Hippodamia, daughter of Œnomaus and Sterope, married Pelops, from whom the Atridæ were descended. Sterope's mother was Maia, who was herself the mother of Mercury, and from Mercury Eu-

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ander was said to have sprung. According to another account, Echemus was the father of Euander, and had for wife Timandra, the sister of Helen and Clytemnestra, which last two females married the two Atridé.—Maa virtus. "The purity of my own motives."—Sancta oracula divûm. Alluding to the revelations of the Sibyl.—Cognatique patres. Dardanus and Mercury, as is explained immediately after.—Conjunzere me tibi. "Have united me unto thee," *i. e.*, have filled we with the desire of becoming united unto thee, " *i. e.*, have filled we with the desire of becoming united duzere me, ut me tibi adjungere studcam."—Et fatis egere volentem. "And have urged me hither by the fates, (of myself) inclined (to come)." His destinies, as announced by the Sibyl, and confirmed by the god of the Tiber, concurred with his own inclinations.

135-142. Ut Graii perhibent. Wagner charges Virgil with having made a manifest slip in assigning these words to Æneas, a Trojan.—Advehitur Teucros. "Is wafted unto the Teucri," i. e., unto Troas, where Teucer then reigned.—Cyllenæ. Mercury was born of Maia, on Mount Cyllene, in Arcadia.—Fudit. "Brought into existence."—Auditis si quidquam credimus. "If we may give any credence to what we have heard," i. e., if tradition be entitled to any credit; if it speak true in any respect.—Scindit se sanguine ab uno. "Divides itself from one common source," i. e., branches off in two diaughters, Electra and Maia.—Sanguine ab uno. Literally, "from one blood," i. e., from the blood of one and the same progenitor.

143-151. Non legatos, neque prima, &c. "I have not made trial of thee in the first instance, by means of embassadors, or any artful attempts at negotiating." With legatos supply per, from the succeeding clause. Pangere is equivalent here to figere or facere. Hence pangere alicujus tentamentum is the same as aliquem tentare, and this is equivalent here to aliquem aggredi precibus. Compare the Greek πειράζειν τινός.—Objeci. "Have I exposed (to danger)."

Gens cadem Daunia. "The same Daunian nation." Alluding to the Rutuli, who are here called the Daunian race, from Daunus, their earlier king.—Nikil abfore quin mittant. "That nothing will be wanting to their sending," i. e., to their reducing.—Et mare quod supra, &c. "And from their holding (beneath their sway) the sea that laves it above, and that which washes it below," i. e., the upper and lower seas, or the Adriatic and Mare Tyrrhenum.—Fidem. "A pledge of fidelity."—Sunt nobis fortia bello, &c. "We have stout hearts for war; we have courage, and warriors tried in valiant deeds." Literally, "in things," i. e., in action; by actual experience.

153-159. Jam dudum. "Long before he had ceased." Literally, "long since."-Lustrabet lumine. "Was busily engaged in scanning with his look."-Ut libers. "How gladly."-Recordor. "Recall to mind."-Nam memini, &c: "For I remember that Priam, son of Laomedon, when on his way to Salamis, for the purpose of visiting the realms of his sister Hesione, continuing his course onward, came to the cold regions of Arcadia," i. c., after having visited his sister at Salamis, he continued his journey and came to Arcadia, which lay to the west and southwest of that island, and in - the centre of the Peloponnesus. Here Euander, at that time a young Arcadian prince, had an opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with him and Anchises. These reminiscences impart great freshness and beauty to the poem .- Protenus. Observe the force of the adverb in expressing continuity of progress -Arcadia gelidos fines. Modern travellers represent Arcadia as still a very cold country in winter. This is natural enough for so mountainous a region. (Consult Holland's Travels, p. 426).

160-168. Vestibat. Old form for vestiebat.—Flore. "With down." —Juvenili ardore. "With youthful eagerness."—Phenesi. Pheneos was a city of Arcadia, and the residence at that period of Euander. Subsequently to this, and before his migration to Italy, he inhabited Pallanteum. Compare note on line 341.—Pharetram. Consult note on book i., line 315.—Lyciasque sagittas. The Lycians were famous for their skill in archery. Hence a Lycian arrow is one of the best of its kind.—Chlamydem. Consult note on book iv., line 137. —Frenaque bina. Consult note on book iii., line 542.

169-174. Ergo et, quam petitis, &cc. "Therefore, both the right hand which you seek, is (now) joined by me in friendly league (with you)." Miki, by a Græcism, for a me.—Auxilio lætos dimittanı, &cc. "I will dismiss you gladdened with aid, and will assist you with supplies." By opibus are here meant warlike supplies in general, not merely troops, as Servius explains it.—Quando. "Since." Equivalent to siguidem.—Faventes. "With willing minds." This term contains a tacit allusion to the well-known formula, "favete linguis," by which those who were present at a sacrifice were enjoined to keep a religious silence as far as any ill-omened expressions were concerned. Æneas and his followers are not, of course, required to keep absolute silence, but only to join in the celebration with good feelings, and to abstain from marring its effect by any remark of an inauspicious or ill-omened character.—Jam nunc. "Straightway."

175-183. Sublata. "Which had been removed." They had been removed on the approach of the Trojan vessels.-Ipse. "He him-

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self." Emphatic. King Euander, as the chief personage present, -Pracipuum. "In particular." More literally, "as the principal one (of his guests)."-Solio scerno. Poetic, for ad solium acernum.-Viscera tosta. "The roasted flesh." Viscera for carnes .- Onerantoue canistris, &c. "And heap up in baskets the gifts of laboured Ceres," i. c., the gifts of Ceres, on which labour had been bestowed in order to render them fit for the use of man. A mere poetical periphrasis for "bread." Onerant canistris, more literally, "they load in baskets," i. e., they load baskets with, &c.-Perpetui lergo bovis, &c. "On the chine and explatory entrails of an entire ox." The chine, vorov, tergum, was presented, says Valpy, at the table of the principel persons. Its Homeric epithet, διηνεκές (Il., vii., 312), seems here meant to be expressed by perpetui, as if the poet had said perpetuo tergo.-Lustralibus. So called because accustomed to be burned on the altar as a part of the sin-offering, or lustratio. It must be borne in mind, however, that Virgil, in using this epithet, follows the custom of later ages, since in Homeric times the entrails, as here represented, were served up at table.

184-189. Postquam ezemia fames, &c. A close imitation of the well-known Homeric line, avirable tradination of the well-known Homeric line, avirable tradination of the well-known Homeric line, avirable tradination of the solution of the ancient gods, bath imposed on us these solemn rites, this necustomed banquet," &c. "No empty superstition, and one ignorant of the ancient gods, bath imposed on us these solemn rites, this necustomed banquet," &c. ---Veterum ignara deorum. A superstition abandoning the good old path of early worship. ---Serveti facinus. "We do (all this) because preserved."---Meritosque novanus honores. "And renew (well) merited honours." The feast was an annual one in honour of Hercules, for having delivered them from Cacus. The fable of Cacus and Hercules was one of Italian origin, and was frequently handled by the Roman poets. On the present occasion, the episode relating to it may, as Heinrich remarks, appear to some to be spun out to too great a length; the poet, however, has an excuse in its being a domestic legend, and one of great renown.

190-192. Saxis suspensam hanc rupem. "This rock suspended on crags." He points to a large mass of stone, on the summit of a neighbouring height, resting on broken fragments of rock, and connected with the mountain by means of these alone, the main body of the supporting rock having been thrown down, and these supports alone left standing. Compare the explanation of Forbiger:/ "Cacumen rupis singulis modo saxis cum ipso monte coharens, mole ejus diruptà et scopulis dejectis."—Disjecta procul ut moles, &cc. "(Observe) how the masses of stone have been scattered to a distance all around, and (how) the mountain habitation stands desolate; while the cliffs have dragged down mighty ruin (in their faff)." The true mcaning of moles has been explained in the previous note.—Montus domus. The cave of Cacus on the mountain-top. The rocky masses that guarded the entrance have been torn away, and the interior stands all deserted to the view.

193-200. Vasto submota recessu. "Going back from the view in a vast recess." Literally, "withdrawn (from view)."—Semihominis Caci, &c. "The dire form of the but half-human Cacus." He was of gigantic size, half human, half savage beast.—Foribusque affism superbis, &c. "While affixed to the cruel entrance hung the heads of men, all pale to the view," &c.—Illius atros ignos. "The gloomy fires of that same god."—Aliquando atas. "Time at length." Ætas here implies a long previous continuance of treuble.

202-208. Tergemini nece, &cc. Hercules now came from Spain, bringing with him the oxen of Geryon, after having stain their master himself, "of triple form," in the island of Erythea, which lay in the Sinus Gaditanus, or Bay of Cadiz.—Hdc agebat. "Drove this way." Supply vid.—At furius Caci mens effera, &cc. "But the mind of Cacus maddened by the furies, that nothing of wickedness or of fraud might be undevised or unattempted." Inausum, as Wagner remarks, here refers to a design or intent; intractatum, to a design or intent carried into execution. There is, therefore, nothing tautological in this passage.—A stabulis. Referring here to the pastures in which they had laid themselves down for the night.—Avertit. "He abstracts."

209-212. Ne qua forent pedibus, &c. "That there might be no (sure) indications from the direct marks of their feet."—Versisque viarum, &c. "And hurried along with the tracks of their route turned (in an opposite direction)," i. e., in an opposite direction to that in which they had been dragged.—Saxo opaco. "In his gloomy habitation in the rock."—Quarenti. Supply Alcida or Hercuti. Some read quarentem, others quarentes, depending at once on ferebant. According to our text, ferebant, "led," has se understood. Wakefield considers the whole line spurious, and Heyne observes that it might as well be away.

213-218. Moveret. "Was beginning to remove." A metaphor borrowed from military operations, as, for example, the breaking up of a camp, castra movere.—Et colles clamore relinqui. "And the hills were getting left behind (by them) with loud cries." Barmann gives a different and much less natural interpretation: "and the hills were left behind by their cry," i. e., their cry passed beyond, or over the hills, and reached the cave of Cacus.—Reddidit vocem. "Returned the ery."—Custodica. "Though carefully guarded."

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BOOK BIGHTH.

219-323. Hic vero Alcides, &cc. "Hereupon, indeed, from the dark gall of Alcides, indignation blazed forth with sudden fury."
Observe the force of the plural in furies.—Arma roburque. "His arms and club." A species of poetic pleonasm for robur alone.—. Ardue. "The summit." Supply loca.—Turbatumque sculis. "And betraying his agitation by his look."

225-227. Ut sees inclusit, &c. "After he had shut himself in, and, having broken the (supporting) chains, had let fall the enormous stone, which there used to hang suspended by the aid of iron and his father's art, and had secured the entrance (thus) defended by the opposing mass."--Ruptis immane calcuis, &c. A large stone hung suspended over the entrance by iron chains, and, when lowered by means of these, closed the mouth of the cave. Cacus, in his alarm, does not wait to lower the stone, but breaks the chains, and lets it fall at once.-Ferro. Referring to the iron chains.-Arte paterná. By the art of his father Vulcan.-Fultos. To be connected with objice in construction. So Ovid (A. A., ii., 244), "apposité janua fulta serâ." Compare also Heyne and Wunderlich, ad Tibull., i., 2, 6.--Objice. Referring to the barrier afforded by the stone after it had fallen. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "objice, i. e., saro illo objecto pro objice."

228-235. Tirynthius. Consult note on b. vii, 1.662.—Ter sazea tentat, &c. "Thrice to no purpose does he make trial of the stone thresholds," i. e., thrice to no purpose does he endeavour to force an entrance into the cave.—Acuta silez. "A sharp and flinty cliff." Silez is feminine here, but elsewhere it is usually masculine.—Præcisis undique sazis. "With the rocks cut away all around," i. e., the cliff was steep on all sides.—Speluncæ dorso insurgens. "Rising up as a back for the cave," i. e., it formed a back to the cavern, and at the same time rose to a great height.—Dirarum nidis domus, &c. "A convenient spot for the nests of inauspicious birds."

236-246. Ut prona jugo, &c. "As, bending forward with its top, it overhung the river on the left," *i. e.*, it had the Tiber on its left, and hung over this stream. Hercules, therefore, placed himself on the right of the rock, and by a powerful effort tumbled it into the river.—Dexter in advorsum nitens. "Striving full against it on the right."—Maximus ather. "The vast æther."—Dissultant ripa. "The banks leap asunder," *i. e.*, the mass of rock falls partly on the bank, and causes this to split and break up.—Detecta. "Uncovered to the view."—Et umbrosa penitus, &c. "And its gloomy caverns lay open to their inmost recesses."—Penitus dehiscens. "Gaping downward to her very centre."—Dis invisa. ""Hated by

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the very gods." Compare the Homeric $\tau \dot{\alpha} \tau c \sigma \tau v \dot{c} \delta v \sigma i \ \phi c \dot{\alpha} i \ (I., xx., 65.) - Superque immane barathrum, &c. "And from above the hideous abyse be seen, and the shades of the departed tremher at the light let in."$

247-255. Insperate. "Unexpected."—Inclusum. He had now sc. chance of escape.— Insueta. "After a strange manner."— Telis premit. "Plies him with missiles."—Omniaque arma advocat. "And ealls to his aid weapons of all kinds."—Vastisque molaribus. "And vast stones." Compare Heyne: "Molaribus simpliciter pro grandibus saxis."—Faucibus ingentem fumum, &c. This he does as the son of the fire-god.—Commixtis igne tenebris. "The darkness being intermingled with fire." He emits both smoke and fire.

256-261. Animis. "In his wrath."--Qua plurimus indem, &co. "Where the thickest smoke rolls onward its wave, and the vast den boils with pitchy vapour." A beautiful poetic circumbocation, to express "where the smoke was thickest," or qua fumus densissimus crat.--Incendia vana. "Unavailing flames."--Corripit is nodum complexus, &cc. "He seizes Cacus, grasping him like a knot, and, holding on, keeps choking him until his eyes project from their sockets, and his throat is dry of blood." We have given in modum here the simplest explanation. Some commentators make Hercules to have doubled up Cacus, as it were; but some mention would then have been made by the poet of the broken spine. Others suppose that he grasped Cacus around the middle, as he had done the Nemean lion and Anteus. Neither opinion is correct. In nodum appears to be equivalent merely to in similitudinem nodi.

Angit inharcens, &c. More literally, "clinging (to him), compresses his projecting eyes," &c.—Propertius (iv., 9, 15) and Ovid (*Past.*, i., 576) make Hercules to have slain Cacus with his club. In details of this kind, the poets, of course, very seldom agree.

262-267. Foribus revulsis. "The door being wrenched away," i. e., the stone that blocked up the front entrance being removed.-Abjuratæque rapinæ. "And the abjured plunder," i. e., the plunder, the possession of which he had denied with an oath. This circumstance is not mentioned elsewhere by the poet, but still ft is easy to be conceived as having taken place.-Tuendo. "With gazing upon." Put for intuendo.-Villosaque setis pectora, &c. "And the breast of the half-savage all shaggy with bristles."

268-270. Celebratus honos. "The honours (of the hero) have been celebrated by us," i. e., these annual honours have been rendered to the hero.—Latique minores, &c. "And posterity, with grateful joy, have observed this day ' Lati is here equivalent to lati

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bencficio, i. e., grati.—Primusque Potitius auctor, dec. "And Potitius (was) the first observer, and the Pinarian house (were) the guardians of these rites sacred unto Hercules." The expression primus auctor is explained by the narrative of Livy (i., 7), where it is said that the Potitii came to these rites when first established sconer than the Pinarii.—Domus Pinoris. The priesthood for these rites remained in the Pinarian and Potitian houses, although Livy speaks only of the latter, and Virgil of the former. The Potitian family continued till the censorship of Appius Claudius, A.U.C. 448; the latter till a much later period, but the time of its extinction is not precisely ascertaned.

271-273. Statuit. "(The hero himself) erected." We have adopted here the punctuation of Heyne, namely, a full stop at the end of verse 270, making the nominative to statuit to be supplied from verse 260. In the same way, Ovid also makes Hercules to have erected this altar unto himself: "Constitutique sibi, que Maxima dicitur, aram." (Fast., i., 581.)—Maxima. The era Maxima of Hercules was in the Forum Bearium at Rome. Heyne regards verses 371 and 272 as spurious.

273-275. Texterum in munere laudum. "In bonour of an exploit so glorious." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "In konorcm tanti facinoris, quo de nobis meruit Hercules." Wagner, however, and some other editors, give munere here the force of sacrificio, i. e., "in sacrificio Herculi ob egregium illud facinus instituto."—Porgite. Old form for porrigute. The reference is, not to the stretching out of the cup in pledging one another, nor for the purpose of having it replenished by the attendants, but in order to perform a libation.— Date vine. "Make libations."

276-277. Herculcá bicolor guum populus, &cc. "Whereupon the poplar of double hue (straightway) both veiled his locks with its Herculean shade, and with its leaves entwined together hung down." The poplar was sacred to Hercules; heace the expression in the text, "Herculeá umbrá." The leaves, moreover, on the upper and the under side are of a different colour; hence the term bicolor.

280-283. Devezo Olympo. "The diurnal hemisphere declining."
In the revolution of the heavens, the diurnal hemisphere was now setting.—Primusque Potitius. "And Potitius at their head."—Pellibus in morem cincti. Evidently in imitation of the costume of Hercules.—Flammas. "Blazing torches."—Instaurant epulas, &cc. Heyne regards this and the succeeding line as spurious, but they are ably defended by Weichert (De Vers. injur. susp., p. 98, seqq.), and more especially by Wagner. This last-mentioned writer refers in-

staurant spulse to the evening repast, the other having taken place at midday; while he regards the mense grats scennic done as pointing to the librations made after supper, and the subsequent circulation of the wine.

295-289. Tum Salii. Weichert is offended at this mention of the Salii, and proposes Tunc alii. But the Salii would appear to have been an early Italian priesthood, whom Numa subsequently restricted to the worship of Mars.—Incense altaria circum. "Around the blazing altars." As the flame ascended, the Salii danced and sung. —Hic juschum chorus, &c. The band of Salii here meant consisted, as appears from the poet, of young and old.—Ferunt. "Tell of." Put for referant.—Ut prime noverce, &c. "How, tightly grasping, he crushed with his hand the first monsters of his stepmother (Juno), and her two snakes." Monstra and angues both refer to the same things, namely, the snakes which the infant Hercules crushed in the cradie.

292-295. Fatis Junonis inique. "By the fated commands of unfriendly Juno." It was fated that Hercules should undergo so many labours in order to satisfy the wrath of Juno, and that not even Jove should be able to free him from the same.—*Tu nubigenas, invicte, &c.* "Thou, unconquered one, dost subdue with thy hand the cloud-born (Centaurs), of double-form." By giving mactas here the general meaning of "to subdue," we are saved the trouble of having recourse to a zeugma; for the *Cresia prodigia* was brought alive to Eurystheus.—*Cresia prodigia.* "The monstrous boar of Crete." Literally, "the monstrous Cretan prodigy." Observe the force of the plural.

296-304. Te Stygii tremuere lacus. Referring to the time when Hercules descended to the lower world in quest of Cerberus.—Janitor Orci. Cerberus.—Ullæ facies. "Any shapes."—Typhoeus. Here, observes Valpy, the same Hercules, who was contemporary with Eurystheus and Theseus, is made to have taken part in the wars between the gods and the giants. Not so by any means. Hercules merely encounters the shade of Typhoeus in the lower world, as Æneas (vi., 287) does the shades of the Lernean Hydra, of the Chimera, &c. Consult note on book vi., line 285.—Arduus, arms tenens. "Gigantic, holding arms."—Rationis egentem. "Deprived (by this) of thy presence of mind."—Turbd. For multitudine.—Vers. "Undoubted."—Dezter. "Propitious."—Pede secundo. "With favouring omens."—Spirantem ignibus. "Breathing with flames," i. e., breathing forth flames. Equivalent to exspirantem ignes.

307-312. Obsitus avo. "Oppressed with age." Compare Terence

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(Bun., ii., 2, 5), "annis pannisque obsitus ;" and Plantus (Menachm., v., 2, 4), "consitus sum senectute." — Faciles oculos. "His eyes quickly glancing." — Capitur. "Is delighted." — Virûm monuments priorum. "Memorials of the men of earlier days." Referring particularly to the ruins of earlier cities. Compare verse 355, seeq.

813-317. Romana conditor areis. Evander is called here "the founder of the Roman citadel" merely in allusion to his having founded the ancient city of Pallanteum on the Palatine Hill. Compare verse 54. — Indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque. "Native Fauns and Nymphs," i. c., produced in the very land itself. Indigene is analogous here to abroxbover. The early Italians were termed by the Romans of a later day Aborigines, since no tradition existed of their having wandered into the land from foreign parts. A similarly indigenous origin, therefore, is here assigned to their sylvan divinities .- Truncis et duro robors nata. "Sprung from the trunks of trees and the stubborn oak," i. e., from the trunk of the stubborn oak. An old and proverbial form of speech, to indicate a rude and simple race. Compare the Greek expression and doubt if and merone sives. (Hom., Od., xix., 163, with the note of Crusius). The country around the Tiber appears to have been covered with forests at an early period, in which a wild and untutored race wandered. These the poet, on account of their uncivilized and primitive habits, makes to have sprung from the very trees themselves:

Notice most, neque cultus. "Neither any settled mode of life, nor enlare." Most here denotes those settled habits unto which menattain only through the influence of early culture.--Jungers tearos.. "To yoke the steers (unto the plough)," i. e., to turn their attention to agriculture.--Componers opes, dec. "To gather wealth, or to use sparingly what had been acquired."

318-383. Asper victu, venatus. "Hunting, a rugged source of sustenance." More literally, "rugged in the sustenance (it afforded)." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "*Bet venatus qui asperum vic tum prabet, k. e. non nisi labore et molestià parandum.*"—*Primus al etherio,* dec. The old tradition of the dethronement of Saturn by his son Jupiter, and his consequent settlement in Latium, which was followed by the golden age.—*Composuit.* "Gathered together." More literally, "settled," *i. e.*, gave them settled habitations.—*Quoniam latuisset tutus.* "Since he had lurked secure." Observe the use of the subjunctive in indicating a tradition : "he had lurked, as is suid." The derivation itself of *Latium* from *lateo* is utterly worthless. The poets make Saturn to have lain hid here, because

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he feared lest his non Jupiter might retaints upon him for having descured his brethren.

294-897. Aures que perhibent, dec. "Under that king was what they call the golden age." The construction is, sub illo rege fuere secula que perhibent (fuisse) aures (secula).-Deterior ac decolor stas. "A degenerate age, and one of inferior hue." The reference is first to the silver age, and then to these of brass and iron. They are all, including even the silver, regarded as degenerate. - Habendi. "Of gain."

328-3:12. Matus Ausonis. Consult Index of Proper Names for an account of the Ausones and the Sizani.—Posnit. "Changed." Literally, "laid aside," i. e., laid aside one name and took another, according as some invading tribe, according to Virgil, imposed a new appellation upon it.—Twa reges. "Then (came) kings," i. e., a succession of kings to rule over the land.—Asperyue Thybris. "And (among these) the fleroe Thybris." This was a Tuscan king, whe fell in battle near the river Albula, and caused its name to be changed to that of Tiber (Thybris, Tiberis). So, at least, says the old legend. — Vetus Albula. "The ancient Albula." Albula, the old name of the Tiber. Manaert considers Albula the Latin, and Thybris, or Tiberis, the Etrerian name of the stream, which last beeame, in the course of time, the prevailing one.

333-341. Pulsum patrić. An accidental marder competied him to leave Areadia. — Extrema. "A remote part." The early Greeks regarded the western regions of the world as comparatively remote and unknown — Porners. "Have established."—Matricque agere tromenda, dc. "And the awe-inspiring admonsitions of my inether, the nymph Carmentis, and the god Apotio as the author (of the step), have impelled me (to this course)."—Carmentalem Romani nomins portem, dcc. "And the gate which the Romans (now) call Carmestal by name." We have adopted Romani, with Wagner, in place of the common reading, Romano.—Priscum Aonorem. "Ancient honorary memorial."—Et nobile Pallanteum. "And that the Pallanteum would become encobled." On its site, in after days, the Palatium was erected.

343-344. Retulit. "Galled." Equivalent morely to appellavit Compare the remark of Wagner, is explanation of this meaning : "Verba enim sunt note, quibus res quase referimus, ou exprimimes." ---Gelidá sub rupe. The Luperent was a cave sacred to Pan, at the foot of the Pulatine Hill. It was said to have been consecrated to the god by Euander.---Perrhesis distant Panos, 6to, "According to the Arcadian custom, named after the Lycean Pan." The cave was

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valled Lupercal, from lupus, just as, in Arcadia, Pan was styled Aucalor, from $\lambda\delta\kappa\sigma_c$. This Greek etymology, however, is of no value. The appellation $\Lambda\delta\kappa\kappa\epsilon_lor$ was given originally to Pan from Mount Lyczus in Arcadia. — Parrhasio. Equivalent to Arcadico. The same is derived from the Parrhasii, a people of Arcadia near the Laconian frontier.

345-346. Nec non et eacri, &co. "He points out also the grove of the sacred Argiletum," *i. e.*, the grove of Argiletum, sacred to Argus. This Argus was an Argive, and a guest of Euander's, who conspired against that monarch, and was slain, in consequence, by the followers of the latter, though without his knowledge.—Argileti. The Argiletum was here a grove, and the name was said to have been derived from Argi letum, *i. e.*, the "death of Argus." Others, however, deduce the term from argilla, "clay," &c., a large quantity of which is found in that vicinity. At a later day, Argiletum was a street at Rome, which led from the Vicus Tuscus to the Forum Olitorium and Tiber.—Testaturque locum, &c. "And he calls the place to witness (his innocence), and informs (Æneas) of the death of his guest Argus," *i. e.*, states to him all the particulars of the story.

347-348. Hinc ad Tarpeiam sciem, &cc. "From this place he leads (him) to the Tarpeian Rock, and to the Capitol, now of gold, in former days all rough to the view with wild bushes."—Tarpeiam. The poet here indulges in an anachronism. The Tarpeian Rock received its name, according to the common account, in the reign of Romulus.—Capitolis. For Capitolium. The Capitoline heights only are meant here. At a later day they were crowned with splendid buildings, especially the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.—Aurca. Alluding partly to the splendour of the edifice itself, partly to the immense treasures which it possessed in works of art, &cc. Consult Recquire de Capitolio, c. xxiv., seq.

349-354. Jam tum religio, &cc. "Even then the awe-inspiring holiness of the spot used to fill with terror the timorous rustics." To enthrone, remarks Symmons, from the remotest times, on the summit of the Capitoline Hill, a visible divisity, arrayed in all the terrors of the monarch of the gods, was a sublime idea, which has been executed as nobly as it was conceived. — Silvam saxumque. "The forest and the rock itself." The former of these refers to the woods which then covered the Capitoline heights; the latter, to the rocky heights themselves.—Quis deus, incertum est, &cc. "A god inhabits; what god is uncertain." — Quum sape nigrantem, &c. "When often with his right hand he shook the ægis, blackening on

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the view, and called together the storm-clouds." Jupiter, according to this legend, presented himself to the view in his most fearful form; holding the mgis in his right hand and the thunderbolt in his left.

Egide nigrantem. The darkness, observes Symmons, with which Virgil has in this place surrounded the majesty of the god, and has described as emanating from his mgis, is productive of the most sublime effect.—According to ancient mythology, the mgis woon by Jupiter was the hide of the goat Amalthea, which had suckied him in his infancy. The following woodcut represents Minerva with the ægis. It is from an antique in the museum at Naples.



Dextrá. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, placing a comma after dextrá, and thus connecting it with what precedes. Consult Wagner's critical note.

255-361. Hac duo oppida. Janiculum and Saturnia, as is mentioned soon after.—Veterumque vides monumenta, &c. Compare verse 312.—Hanc arcem. "This stronghold." Pointing to one of the two ruined towns. The common text has urdem, which comes in very awkwardly after oppida.—Passimque armente videbant, &c. "And everywhere perceived herds of cattle lowing in (what is now) the Roman Forum and the splendid Carinze." Euander's cattle were pasturing in what was at a later day the very heart of Rome.

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--- Carinis. The Carines formed a street at Rome, in a hollow between the Cælian, Esquiline, and Palatine Hills, whence its name. It contained some of the most splendid private structures in the eity, and was the residence of many of the principal Romans.

362-368. Sedes. "The monarch's abode."—Hac regis. "This (humble) palace."—Contemmers opes. "To contemn riches," i. e., even as he did.—Et to quoque dignum finge deo, dec. "And mould thyself also (into a frame of mind) worthy of the god, nor come fastisions unto our scanty affairs," i. e., make thyself to resemble Hercules in a contempt for mere external splendour, and despise not our humble hospitality.—Ingentem. Compare note on book vi., 1.413.—Libyetidis. For Libyez, from the Greek Aufwaric, gen. idec.

369-380. Nox ruit. "Night comes rapidly on." Consult note on book ii., l. 250.—Meter. "Parent goddess."—Vulcanum alloquitur, &cc. Imitated from Homer (I., xix., 394, eegq.), where Juno succeeds in influencing the monarch of Olympus.—Thalame curca. "In the golden bedohamber." The epithet aurco here indicates the workmanship of a god, namely, Vulcan himself.—Et dictis divinum, &c. "And breathes divine love into her words." Some render dictis, "by her words," and understand illi as the object. This, however, is inferior.—Debita. "Due (to them by the fates)."— Casuras. "Destined to fall."—Artis opieque tuze. "Of thy art and power," i. c., such as thy skill and power could produce.—Exercere. "To call into action," i. c., to employ.—Labores. Referring to the labores of his forge.—Natis. "The reference is to one in particular, namely, Paris.—Durum laborem. "The severe hardships."

381-965. Constitut. "He has obtained a footing.—*Et sanctum* miki numen, &cc. "And implore arms from thy divine power revered by me," i. e., worthy of all reverence in my eyes.—*Nato. Encas.*—*Filia Nerei.* Thetis, who, according to Homer, obtained erms for Achilles from the fire-god.—*Tithonia conjuz.* "The spouse of Tithenus." Aurora, who obtained, according to the Cyelie poets, arms for her son Memnon from Vulcan.—*Qua mania.* "What walled cities."

301-393. Otim. "At times."—Tonitru quam rupts corusco, &co. "When the bright, chink-like fire of the skies, having burst forth with (loud) thundering, traverses the storm-clouds with gleaming hight." Ignes rims, literally, "the fiery chink," is extremely graphic, and we have endeavoured to preserve its force in the translation.— Rupts. Besides the idea of suddenness, this term conveys also that of a zigzag motion, according to Heinrich.—Lats dolis, et forms conscis. "Exulting in her wiles, and conscious of (the potent influence of) her charms." 1

394-399. Alterno devinctus emors. Initisted from Lucretins (i., 34).-Quid causes petis ex alto. "Why dost thou seek such farfetched arguments !" More literally, "why seekest thou arguments from what is remote !" i. c., from such remote instances as those of Thetle and Aurora. Fiducia mei. "Confidence in me."--Bimilis ei eura fuisset, &c. "Had a wish like this been thine," i. e., hadst thou wished me to do this. Literally, "bad there been to thee such a care."-Trojam stars. "Troy's standing."--Priamumque superesse. "And Priam's surviving." According to the ancient belief, the devrees of Fate could not be altered, but they might be put off.

490-404. Atque has tibi mens est. "And this be thy resolve."----Quidquid in arts med, dec. "Whatever of careful skill I can premise thee within the confpass of my art."---Liquidore electro. "Or liquid electrum." Electrum was a compound metal much esteemed by the ancients, and took its name, probably, from its resemblance to pele amber. It was composed of silver and gold in certain proportions. According to Pliny, the propertions were four parts of gold to one of silver, but other writers mention a greater quantity of the less precious metal.---Quantum ignes animespue selent. "As much as fires and breathing bellows are able to effect, (all this de I promise unto thee)." Supply onne hoc tibi promitic, as referring te_all that precedes, from guidguid in arts mod, dec ---Animes. Compare the explanation of Bervius : "Spiritus, quo fabriles inflari follos se lent."---Viribus indubitere twis. "To distruct the extent of thy india ence." Indubitere, according to Servius, was first used by Vingil

407-415. Inde ubi prima quies, doc. "Then, when the first (interval of) repose had chased away slumher (from his eyee), in the mid career now of night driven away," i. e., at midnight. Madio jam noctis abacta curriculo is equivalent merely to medid jam nosta...-Oui tolerare vitam impositum. "On whom the task is imposed of supporting existence."-Tennique Minerod. "And the loom yielding but a scanty reward." The name of the goddess is here employed for the art over which she presided.-Sopitos. "Dormant."-Noctem addens operi. "Adding night to her work," i. e., wosking early in the morning, before it is light.

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414-412. Insula Sicentium, &c. "An island is raised (from the sea) near the coast of Sicily and Æolian Lipara." Homer makes the workshop of Vulcan to have been in Olympus (II., xviii, 369). Virgil, on the other band, here selects one of the Lipari islands, named Hiera, off the northern coast of Sicily. Callimachus (H. in Dian., '46) makes Lipera the scene of the fire-god's labours, and hence Theocritus (Id., ii., 138) names Vulcan Auropaiog .-- Erigitur. Referring to the mountainous character of the island .-- Et Cyclosum excess caminis, &c. "And Etnean caves eaten out by the forges of the Cyclopes." By Æinas anirs are here meant caverns resembling those supposed to be in the bowels of Ætna, and hollowed out by the action of fire. -- Validique incudibus ictus, &co, "And powerful blows are heard re-echoing from anvils." Equivalent, as Servine remarks, to references gemitus audiuntur. Literally, "and powerful blows, being heard, return a groan from anvils."

Stricture Chalybum. "The (ignited) masses of iron." Stricture here is equivalent to µúdpou.—Chalybum. The name of the people (Chalybee) is put for the metal for which their country was famous. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Et fornacibus ignis ankelat. A beautiful poetic expression to denote the low roar of the flames in the furnace.—Vulcani donus, &c. "It is the abode of Vulcan; and the land is called Vulcanian by name."

438-427. Hoc. Old form for huc. — Ferrum exercisiont. "Were working the iron." — Brontesque, Stropesque, et . . . Pyracmon. These three names have each a meaning. The first is derived from $\theta \rho ovrý$, "thunder;" the second from $\sigma re\rho orý$, "lightning;" the third from $\pi v \rho$, "fire," and $\delta \kappa \mu \omega v$, "an anvil." Hesiod (*Theog.*, 140) and Apollodorus (i., 1, 2) call this last one 'Apyny, Arges. — His informatum manibus, Sec. "These had in hand an unfinished thunderbolt, part being already polished off, (of the kind) which the Father hurls in very great numbers upon the earth from the whole sky; part remained incomplete." — Informatum. A technical term, applied to the work of attuaries, painters, and other artists, when in progress and still unfinished. Compare line 447.—Que plurima. An imitation of the Greek. The Latin prose form of expression would be cujus generic plurima.

439-430. Tres imbris torti radios, &c. "They had just added three shafts of hail, three of the rain-cloud, three of gleaming fire, and (three) of the storm-winged southern blast." The thunderbolt is here made to consist of twelve shafts or barbed darts, every three typifying some phenomenon that accompanies the thunder in the kingdom of nature. To these are then added the fearful gleamings, the lond uproar, the panic terrors, &c., that mark its path.—Imbris terti. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Imber tortus, h. e. constrictus et coactus in grandinem." Compare also book ix., 671, seqq.— Radios. Equivalent to cuspides, or the Greek &xrivar. These radii are sometimes represented as straight; more commonly, however, they have a barbed point like a javein, while the remaining part has a zigzag appearance, as if in imitation of forked lightning. The number of radii, again, varies from four to twelve, and they are either made to project from the two extremities of the bolt, or from the extremities and the sides. The bolt itself is often depicted with wings.

431-434. Fulgores nune terrifices, &c. "They were now, intermingling with the work terror-inspiring gleamings, and uproar, and fear, and the wrath of heaven with its vengeful fames." Literally, "and angers with pursuing flames."—Miscebant. Observe the force of the imperfect, as indicating the work on which they were employed at the time of the fire-god's coming. So also instabant and polipont.—Instabant. "They were urging on," i. e., were expediting as a piece of work.—Quibus ille viros, &c. An enlargement of the idea contained in the Homeric Lasordor.

435-438. Ægidaque horriferam. The reference is now to the breastplate of Minerva, not to the argis as wielded by Jove.—Turbets. Equivalent to *irsta*.—Arms. Observe the employment of arms, as indicating defensive armour, the ægis being now the breastplate.—



Squamis auroque. "With golden scales." A hendiadys. -- Connesse. "Intertwined."- Ipsamque Gorgona. "And the Gorgon herself," i. e., the Gorgon's head ; referring to Meduca. whose head formed a common appendage of the breastplate of Minerva .-- In our remarks on the ægis (verse 354), it was stated that, according to ancient mythology, the segis worn by Jupiter was the hide of the goat Amalthea: it must now be added, that, by the later posts and artists, the original conception of the agis appears to have been forgotten or disregarded. They represent it, as appears from the present passage among others, as a breastplate covered with metal in the form of scales, not used to support the shield, as was done with the more ancient ægis, but extending equally on both sides, from shoulder to shoulder, as in the annexed figure, taken from a statue at Florence.

Denote vertextem, dcc. The eyes are here represented as actually moving in their sockets, which adds, of course, to the wondreas nature of the work. Compare Wagner, ad loc., and also what is said by the ancient poets respecting the wonderful airópara of Vulcan. (Hom., Il, xviii., 417, seqg.—Nitsch, Nov. Lex. Mythel., vol. ii., p. 629, ed. Klopfer.)

439-453. Tellite cuncta. "Away with all things." — Auferte. "Lay aside."—Nune usus. "Now is there need."—Omni nunc arts magietrd. "Now of all your masterly skill."—At illi ocius incubuere, dcc. "But they all together, and having parcelled out the work equally, bent themselves quickly (to the task)." We have followed the construction recommended by Wagner, "omnes paritergue cortici," not "omnes incubuere et sortist (sunt)."—Æs. Comput note on b. i, v. 449.—Chalybe. "Iron." Consult note on verse 421.— Informant. "They mark out the outline of." The force of informo, in such cases as the present, is well explained by Forcellini, "primam et rudem alicui rei formam induco." Compare note on verse 428.

Union contra. "Alone (sufficient) against."—Septenceque orbitus orbes impediant. "And they join plates firmly to plates in sevenfold order," i. e., they lay plate upon plate to the number of seven, and unite them firmly together. The result is a sevenfold shield of metal plates. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Lamins area, aliss super aliem impacts, ut septemplex esset clipcus."—Impediant. The force of this verb is well explained by Wagner: "its inter se jungunt et compingunt, ut divelli non possint. — Lacu. "In the trough." Compare Ovid, Met., ix., 170.

. . . gelido ceu quondam lamina candens Tineta lacu strictit

Ills inter see, &c. Observe the pecaliar cadence of the line, as indicating laborious and strenuous effort.— In sumerum. "In equal time."—Versanique. "And keep turning again and again." Ob serve the force of the frequentative.

455-460. Exandrum ex humili tecto, deo. From a scene of labour, noise, and bustle, remarks Valpy, the reader is at once transported to another, where reigns perfect repose.—Bt matutini volucrum, deo. The reference is particularly to the note of the swallow. Compare Anscreon (Od., xii., 8, seq.), where the bard complains of his dreams being broken by the swallow's early twittering, $\delta \pi \alpha \rho \delta \rho i a to a ska$ whether the poet means the crowing of the cock !—Et Tyrrhenapedum circumdat, dec. "And binds the Tuscan sandals to the soles

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of his fact." The spithet Fyrzhene is here merely ornamental. Otherwise, however, by the "Tuscan sandal" was meant a particular kind, having a wooden sole, and fastened round the foot by leather thongs. Hence Tyrzhene mincula in the text, literally, "Tuscan thongs."

Tegeaum ensem. "His Arcadian sword." Tegeaum is equivalent here to Arcadisum, from Tegea, a city of Arcadia — Demizee ab land, &c. "Throwing around him a leopard's skin hanging down from his left shoulder." The panthers of the Latins is the wipowher of the Greeks, and corresponds to the leopard, not the panther.

461-448. Gemini custodes cancs. "Two watchful dogs." More literally, "two dogs, guardians (of the mansion)."—Limine ab alia. Markland regards also as inconsistent with the idea of an humble mansion, and therefore proposes aris. Heyne thinks that we must either adopt Markland's emendation, or else regard also as "paulo atiasius." Wagner is of opinion that the epithet is merely a general one, and is here employed to indicate the threshold of a palace, however small and humble this last may be. Heinrich's explanation, however, appears to be the best, namely, that also here refers to a threshold raised high above the ground after a rustic fashion.

Nospitis Ence seden, &c. "The hero sought the spartment of Ences, and a place for private conference," i. c., the apartment of Ences, and the privacy which it afforded. We have followed here the explanation given to this passage by Wagner : "Secretum autem focum, cubils Ence, settist Eucarder." The object of the monarch was to have a private conversation with his guest on matters of high moment to the latter, and therefore requiring strict secrecy.— Sermonum memor, et promissi maneris. "Mindful of his (previous) conversation, and his profiered service." Compare verse 170, seq .—Huic. Referring to Eucander.—Licito sermons. "Unrestrained converse." Because they were now in private.

472-477. Pronomins tanto. "In comparison with the distinguished name (which I enjoy with these and thy countrymon)," i. e., in comparison with that fame which has induced you to come hither. Compare Heyne: "Pro famil qua to all nos adducit." Some commentators, with less propriety, refer nomine tanto to Allners and the Trojans: "considering your distinguished name."—Hinc Tusca the dimur anni. Alluding to the Tiber, which bounded his humble realms on the west, and which is here called "the Tuscan river," because forming for a great part of its course the boundary of Etraria on the east and southeast.—Opulanteque regnis castra. "And the forces of a powerful kingdom." Literally, "and a camp rendom-

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ou powerful by a kingdom." Grammarians term this an hypellage, for opulenterum regnorum castre.—Quan saluten. "Which cource of saving aid."— Essis passentibus. "The very fates domanding (theo)," i. e., in accordance with the express will of the fates.

478-483. Head proceed hims, dec. "Not far from this place stands inhabited the abode of the Agylline city, built of ancient stone," i. .e., stands inhabited the city of Agylla, of ancient origin. Mgylla was also called Carre, and was of Pelangic origin, having been founded at a very early period by Tyrrhenian Pelangi. *-Lydia gene.* "The Lydian nation." The Tyrrhenian Pelangi, who sottled in, and civilized Experies, where said to have come from the coast of Lydia. The post mesoly speaks here of their founding Agylla, but the reference, of course, is simply to this as one of their settlements. *Rax doined Mazzative.* "King Mesontion at length." Mezentius is here called "king;" his true title, however, was Lucumo. This last was the title applied to the hereditary chiefs who ruled over each of the twelve independent tribes of the Errorism nation.

484-485. Di reservent. "May the gods have similar punishments in store."—Termenti genus. "A refinement in torture." Literally, "a kind of torture."—Fessi. "Wearied out (by his cruchtice)."— Infanda furentem. "Raging past description."—Ad fastigia. "To his palace-reof." Fastigiam is properly the peak of the roof, taken here for the whole.—Confugere. "Fled for sufety." The historical infinitive, put for the imperfact. — Defendier. "Was defended." Historical infinitive. Old form for defendie... Procenti Marte. "With present war," i. ... by an immediate recourse to arms. The people of Agylla, according to Evander, were at that very time in arms, and on the point of sailing against the Etrurians to domend that Mementius be given up.

497-507. Toto nampue fremunt, &cc. "For their galleys, crowded together along the whole shore, send forth loud outeries, and demand that they set sail."—Pupper. The vessels are here put for the arews themselves.—Signs fare. Literally, "that they bear onward the standards," i. e., advance.—Maonia. Maonia was another name for Lysia among the poets. It contains, therefore, an allesian here to the alleged Lydian descent of the people of Agylla, or, rather, of the Etrurians generally, through the Pelasgio Tyrrheni.

Flos veterum virusque virum. "Flower and strongth of an ancient race." Veterum virum is equivalent here to gentis antique. According to Servius, the expression in the text, flos veterum, &c., is borrowed from Danius.--Justus dolor. "A just indignation." Externes optute duces. "Choose foreign leaders," i. c., a foreign leader. Externes duces is put, in strictness, for externum ducen. Misit. "Has just sent."—Mandatque insignia. "And commits to me the other badges of royalty." The reference here is to the sells eburnea, trabes, dxc.—Tarchon. This form is more in accordance with the usage of Virgil than Tarcho, as given in the common text. The poet makes Greek names, having a Latin genitive, end in the nominative inton, with the single exception of Apollo. On the contrary, names of Italian origin end with him in e, as Aluro, Epulo, Histe, dcc.—Succedam castris. Supply precentes ut. "Entreating me to come to their camp," dcc.

508-513. Tarda gelu saclisque efinta. "Retarded in its movements by the chilled blood, and worn out by the long lapse of years." Saclis is here equivalent to annis, or longe annorum cursu.—Sera ad fortia. "Now slow for valiant deeds." Literally, "late."—Nature exhortarer. "I would exhort my son (to supply my place), were it not that he, of a mixed race by reason of a Sabine mother, derived a portion of his country from this land." The oracle required a foreign leader, and the son of Euander only fulfilled the condition on the father's side, having been born of a Sabine mother.—Indulgent. "Favour."—Ingredere. "Enter upon the task."

514-519. Hune Pallanta. "My Pallas here." Observe the force of hunc in indicating gesture. The father points to his son, who is close by.—Et grave Martis opus. "And the heavy work of war." Compare the Homeric µdy' byyov 'Apago.—Corners. "To mark," i. s., to mark, and make them models of imitation.—Arcadas equites. The cavalry are sent as immediate aid. The epithet Arcades in merely ornamental. The Arcadians at home, by reason of their mountainous country, were not very strong in cavalry. The same remark will apply to the new territories of Euander in Italy, independently of their small size.—Pallas. Supply dabit.

520-526. Tenebant. "Were keeping."—Putabant. "Were revolving." We have altered the common punctuation after Achetes and putabant, in accordance with the suggestion of Wagner. In translating, therefore, the words ni signum, &c., in the succeeding line, we must supply as follows: "(and they would have continued long te do so) had not," &c. In prose Latinity we would have cum in place of ni, with a semicolon or communa after Achetes and putabant.—Cale eperto. "In the clear sky." Literally, "in the open sky." So, on the other hand, clouds are said to cover the hoavens.

Vibratus. "Darted."-Cum sonits. "With a peal of thunder." Thunder and lightning in a clear sky formed an omean of peopling Importance.--Rusrs. "To be coming into collision." Put for corrusrs.---Tyrrhonusque tube, &cc. "And the blast of the Tyrrhenian trumpet to send its deep notes through the sky." The Tyrrheni, who brought civilization into Etruria, are also said to have been the inventors of the trumpet. Observe the poetic usage of Tyrrhenus tube clanger for Tyrrhenus tube clanger.

537-529. Fragor increpat ingens. "A mighty crash thunders forth."—Arms inter nubers, &c. These were the arms just made by Vulcan for Æncess, and which Venus was bearing through the sky. In the clear heavens was a cloud in which they were conveyed, and hence the expression inter nubers, in the text.—Per sudum. "Through the clear air."—Et pulsa tonare. "And (hear them), elashed together, to resound aloud." Observe the zeugma in rident, the verb in this clause being equivalent to audiunt.

533-540. Quem casum portents ferant. "What (coming) event these prodigies portend." Literally, "may be bringing (with them)."-Ego poscor Olympo. "I am called by heaven." Literally, "I am asked for by Olympus." Sapply ab before Olympo. The meaning of the clause is, "I am summoned by the gods to the conflict." Me vocant dii ad pugnam. Heyne regards Olympo as the dative for ab Olympo, and gives a nomewhat different explanation of the passage: "Me Olympus poscit, me will, respicit, h. e., ad me ostentum aris spectat, nikil est quod vos tensamini."

Heu quanta miseris, &c. Æneas sees, in spirit, the overthrow of his foes. — Thybri pater ! The battle in which Turnus lost his life, and the Latine were defeated, was fought in the vicinity of the Tiber. ~ Compare Ruhkopf's note in opposition to the remark made by Heyne (*ed loc.*) in his smaller edition.—*Poscast*.... rumpant. Uttered ironically.

542-546. Et primum Herculeis, &c. "And first he awakens the dormant altars with Herculean fires." Postic, for "he awakens the alumbering fires on the altars sacred to Hercules." By "Herculean fires" are meant fires in honour of Hercules. Euander, according to Heyne, would seem to have worshipped Hercules as a domestic or family deity, and to have consecrated a special altar to him in his dwelling, and on this altar Æneas now rekindles the fires for a sacrifice to him as one of Euander's Penates. Anothet sacrifice is then offered by him to the Lar domesticus of Euander, and his more immediate Penates. Wagner, however, takes a more correct view of the subject, and makes the sacrifice to Hercules to have been offered at the Ara Maxima, on which the previous oblation was being made by Euander at the time of Æseas's arrival.

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After this, according to the same critic, another sacrifice is made within the dwelling, unto the Lares and Penates.—Hesternumque Larem, &cc. "And then, with joyous feelings, approaches the Lar of the previous day's worship, and the humble Benates (of his entertainer)," i. e., the Lar to whom he had made his offering on the previous day, when entering for the first time the dwelling of Euander. Some read externum, in the sense of fiview, instead of Acsternum, but without any necessity. — Pareosque Penates. The epithet pareos has a peculiar reference to the humble abode of the menarch.

547-550. Qui sesse in bells sequentur. "To accompany him to the scene of warlike preparations," *i. e.*, to Gære, and the forces assembled there, in order that he may obtain their aid. Bells here strikingly depicts the martial feeling that animates the people of Cære, and their eagerness to advance against the Rutulians. Commentators manage to find a difficulty here, where none is fast exists.—Pars cetera prond, &c. "The remaining portion are borne along by the descending current, and float, without any exertion on their part, down the stream." Segnes is equivalent here to sine remigio, as Servius well explains it.—Nuntis rentura. The feminine agreeing with pars, instead of mantii conturi.—Rerumque patrisque. "Of both the condition of affairs and of his father's movements." The remainder of the Trojan encompanied Æseas to the city of Enander return to the Trojan encompanent, and bring the tidings to Ascanius of the affairs in hand.

552-557. Exsertem. "One distinguished from the rest." Supply equum, and consult note on book v., line 534.—Prefulgens unguisus aureis. "All resplendent with gilded claws." The preposition pre increases here the force of the simple verb.—Tyrrheni ad litora regis. "To the shores of the Etrurian king," i.e., to Cære, where Mezentius had been reigning. Some manuscripts give limine, of which Heinsius approves. This reading, however, is not needed. We must bear in mind that the forces of Cære were encamped on the shore, ready to embark as soon as a fit leader could be found.— Matres. Mothers, alarmed for the safety of their sons, about to proceed to the war.—Propusque period it timor. "And fear now borders more and more closely upon the danger itself," i.e., they do not now fear danger therely, but they fear it as something close at hand, and imminent. Consult Wagner, ed loc.

558-566. Ewntis. "Of his departing son." Supply fitii.—Incxpletum lacrymans. "Weeping in a way that would not be satisfied." We have preferred here the reading of Heyne to incrpletus, given by Wagner. It is certainly the more forcible and natural

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see of the two.--O miki referat si Jupiter. "O that Jupiter would restore to me."--Qualis cram. "(And that I might be again such) as I was."--Prenests sub insi. In the aeventh book, line 679, seqq., Casculus is called the founder of Preneste, and is numbered among the chickains in the army of the Lation. Here, however, Enander mays that he himself fought, in earlier years, under the walls of Preneste, and slew Herilus, king of that place. Gasculus, therefore, must bave been a second founder of the sity, or, in other words, must have rebuilt it.--Feronia. Compare book vii., line 800. ---Terna arma movenda. "Arms to be thrice wielded," i. e., the combat to be thrice waged. He had to be thrice conquered and slain.--Ommes animas. "All his lives."

569-571. Nete. Pullas.—Finitimo hais capiti insultans. "Insulting this his neighbour," i. e., me, his neighbour. Literally, "insulting this neighbouring head." Compare, as regards the force of copiti here, the note on book iv., 613. We have given finitimo, with Wagner, in place of finitimus, as adopted by Heyne. It is more enphonious, and sanctioned also by better manuscripts.—Viduásset. For priodeset. Compare, as regards the peculiar force of this verb, the remarks of Corte, ad Lussa., ii., 441.—Urbem. Care or Agylla.

574-563. Pairias preces. "A father's prayers." Patrias for peternas.—Numina sestra. "Your divine pleasure."—Si visurus cum vive, &c. "If I live to behold and meet him again."—Venturus in unum. For concenturus.—Nusc. O musc. Wagner reads, nunc, musc O isceat, which he strives to defend on metrical, or. rather, rhythmieal goounds.—Orudelem abrumpers vitam. "To break the tie that binds me to an unhappy existence." — Dum cura ambgua, dcc. "While my cares still hang in suspense; while hope of the future is uncertain."—Mes even et sels coluptes. "My late and enly joy," i. e., the only solace of my destining years.—Gravior mustures. "More painful tidings than ordinary." We have given use, with Wagner, instead of the common no. It is certainly the more spirited form here.

588-598. Chlamyde et pictis, dco. "Conspicuous in his chlamys and emblazoned armour." By pictis armis we must understand armour not only decorated with gold and ailvar ornaments, as Heyne remarks, but having zieo devices (ypassel, ofmara) painted upon the ahield, dce.—Conspectus. This participle is here equivalent to conspicuss, or, as others say, to conspiciendus.—Chlamyde. Consult note on book iv., line 137.

Oceani perfusue undá. "Rising from Ocean." Literally, "bedewed with the water of Ocean."-Quem Venus ante alies, fie. Because it is her own star. — Exhibit as secrem calo. "Hath regred its hallowed visage in the sky," *i. e.*, has begun to ascend in all its hallowed beauty from the edge of the horizon.—Qua proxime mete vierum. "Where is the nearest limit of their route," *i. e.*, by the shortest route. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Qua brevissimo itinere perventur co quo tendunt."—Quadrapedante putrem, dsc. "The hoof shakes the dusty plain with the sound of the couraer's tramp." Literally, "with quadruped-sound." If this line, imitating the sound of cavalry in quick motion, Ennlus is imitated.

597-607. Gelidum prope Caritie amnem. "Near the cold river of Care." Caritie is here the genitive of Cares, another form of name for the city of Cære. The name of the river itself was, according to Cluver, Ceretanus, corresponding to the modern Vacine. The stream flowed on the east side of the city .--- Undique colles inclusere cavi. "Hills surrounding a valley shut it in on all sides."-Nonus. Merely synonymous with lucus in line 597, and standing here for lucum .-- Dismqus. " And a festal day."-Qui primi fines aliguando, &c. "Who once held the first possession of the Latin fields." More literally, "were the first that held possession," fro. These Pelasgi, according to the common account, settled also in Gere, and left many traces of their language and customs behind them. (Dion. Hal., i., 20.-Id., iii., 58.)-Tuta tenebant castra locis. "Kept their camp defended by the situation of the place."-El latis tendebat in arvis. "And stretched away over the wide-extended fields," i. c., the line of encampment was extended over a wide space of country .-- Curant. This narration is completed in the tenth book, verse 148, segg.

610-616. Golido secretum fumine. "Apart by the cold river." Sccretum is here equivalent to solum, i. e., secretum a sociis. We have given et golido, with Wagner, in place of egolida, the reading of Heyne. Egolidus is not in accordance with epic language; and, besides, the river in question has already been styled golidum in a previous verse.—Promissá arte. "By the promised skill." Equivstont to arte quam mihi promiserat. Compare line 401.—Rediantia. "All radiant to the view."

617-625. Des donis et tante, &c. "Dulighted with such precious gifts from the goddess." A hendiadys. Literally, "delighted with the gifts of the goddess, and so great an honour."-Expleri. Supply twondo. "With gazing upon them."-Miraturgue intergue manus, &cc. "And admires, and, (supporting) in his hands and arms, keeps turning from side to side," &co. The smaller parts of the armour are babl in his hands; the larger in his arms. - Senguinean.

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"Red-gleaming." Equivalent to rutilam.—Inardescit. "Begins to kindle up."—Leves ocreas. "The polished greaves." Consult note on book vii., line 634.—Electro. Consult note on verse 402.—Auroque resocto. "And refined gold."—Et clyps non enarrabile textum. "And the workmanship of the shield too wonderful to be described in words." Cerda refers textum to the execution of the work, Heyne, to the subjects unfolded on the shield; it appears, however, in fact, to have reference to both in an equal degree.

627-639. Hand vetum ignarus, &c. "Not ignorant of what had been forstold, nor unaware of the ages that were to come."—Genue emne future, &c. "All the descendants of the race about to spring from Ascanius."—Pugnataque in ordine bella. The centre of the shield represented the Mediterranean, with the battle of Actium. The remainder was divided into compartments, each devoted to some prominent period of Roman history.

630-634. Feceral et viridi, &cc. "(There) he had also represented the newly-delivered she-wolf reclining in the cave of Mars." Feram is here equivalent to enizam...-Gemines have ubers circum, &cc. "Around her dogs twin-boys hanging and sporting, and sucking undismayed their (foster) mother; she herself bent back with tapering neck, gently licking them by turns, and moulding their bodies with her tongue." The twin-boys are Romulus and Remus. The story of their having been suckled by a she-wolf is often depicted on aneient coins..-Mulcsre allernos. The motion and successive action, observes Symmons, seemingly attributed in some instances to the figures on the shield, belong to the explanation, which sometimes mingles the future with the present. The painter or the sculpter can give only one point of action, but he who explains the painting or the sculpture will naturally illustrate its design.

635-638. Et raptas sine more Sabinas, &cc. "And the Sabine women carried off, without regard to law or right, from the assemblage in the circus, when the great Circensian games were celebrated."—Sine more. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "sine more, guippe jure genitum violato."—Caree. The caree was that part of the eircus, theatre, &c., which contained the audience or spectators. In the present instance the circus is meant, the reference being to the Circensian games. The rape of the Sabine women took place during the celebration of these games, which were then called Consualis, because in honour of Consus or Neptune.—Circensibus. Supply ludie.

Subitoque nowum consurgers bellum, &c. "And a new war arising on a sudden to the followers of Romulus, and the aged Tatius, and the rigid Cures," i. e., arising between the Romans, headed by-Romulus, and the Sabines led on by Titus Tatius.—Consurgere. Observe the peculiar construction, additional consurgere, where the prove form of expression would have been et bellum subito consurgens. —Curitizeque storris. Cures, one of the Sabine towns, is here put for the whole nation. The epithet sensoris refers to the austere and rigid manners and meral discipline of the Sabine race.

639-641. Idem reges. Romulus and Titus Tatius.—Paterns. Consult note on book i., line 739.—Casé porcé. According to a Ro man custom, of which Livy often makes mention. Compare also book xii., 170.—Porcé. The masculine would be the proper form; but the feminine is here employed in place of it by poetis usage, and also in order to avoid the less elegant masculine form, porce. Compare Quintilian (viii., 3, med.), "Quadam non tam retions guam entry indicantur, ut illud: cassá jungebat fasdera porcé. Pecit elegans fiotio nominis; quod si fuisset porco, vile oral."

642-645. Cita quadrige, &c. Alluding to the death of Mettue Fulfetius, who was tora asunder by being attached to two fourhorse chariots that were driven in different directions. Niebshr makes the more correct form of the name to have been Mettime.—At tu dictis, &c. "But thou, O Alban, shouldst have adhered to thy agreement," i. s., shouldst not have acted treacherously in battle towards the Romans.—Mendacus. Equivalent here to perfide.—Tullus. Tulkas Hestilius.—Per silvers, &c. Commentators discover here a resemblance between the sound and sense.—Et sparsi rorsbant, dec. "And the bushes, sprinkled with his blood, were dripping wet," i. c., the blood kept falling from them, in fine drops, to the ground.

645-651. Parsenne. There is coasiderable doubt about the true form of this name. Horace, in a pure inmbic line (Epod., xvi., 4), gives Porsens. Martial, also (Epigr., i., 22), has Porsens, and the short penalt is likewise found in Silius Italicus (viii., 391, 409; x., 484, 502). Niebuhr maintains that Poreins, in Martial, is a blunder on the part of the poet (Röm. Gesch., vol. i., not. 1200); but this is far from likely, seeing that the short quantity is given, also, by the two other writers just mentioned. (Consult Macauley's Lays of Anc. Rome, p. 44, seqq., Lond. ed.) It seems better, therefore, to suppose that the original Tuscan form of the name was Porsenna, like Viber.na, Ergenna, &cc.; and that this became shortened, in the ordinary pronanciation of the Romana, into Poreine or Person. Both forms, therefore, might easily occur in poetry. Heyne reads Porsene, but Bervius says, "Sane Porsenne," though the reason which the littler assigns is not very satisfactory, "unam n uddidir metre cause."

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Jubebat. "Was ordering (the Romans)," i. e., was depicted in the act of ordering.—In ferrum rusbant. "Were rushing to arms." Equivalent, as Thiel well explains it, to rusbant ut arms raperent. Compare Georg., ii., 508.—Illum. Referring to Porseana.—Quis vellere, &c. We have given quis, with Wagner, instead of quod, the reading of Heyne. Quod refers to the feelings and sentiments of the speaker, and is what grammarians call subjective : quis, on the othbr hand, refers to what is actually taking place before the eyes, and is objective.—Cocles. The poet alludes to the legend of Horatius Cocles and the Sublician bridge.—Vinclis raptis. "Her confinement being broken." Vinclis is here put for custodid.

652-654. In summo custos, &c. "On the highest part (of the shield), Manlius, the guardian of the Tarpeian citadel, was standing in defence of the temple (of Jove), and holding possession of the lofty Capitol, while the royal cottage appeared rough to the view, all fresh with Romulean thatch." We have made in sommo refer to the shield, not, as Heyne maintains the words ought to be rendered, to the arx, or citadel. Compare in medio, verbe 675. Wagner is in favour of this same interpretation.—Tarpeia ercis. The Tarpeian rock formed part of the Capitoline Mount; hence the epithet "Tarpeian" applied by the poet to the citadel, which stood on the latter. —Protemplo. The preposition has here the force, not of antca, but "in defence of."

Romuleoque recens, &c. Alluding to the casa Romuli, or thatched cottage of Romulus, the primitive palace (regia) of that early king, and preserved by the Romans with great veneration. It stood on the summit of the Capitoline Mount.—Recens. In the workmanship of Vulcan, the thatched roof was wrought of gold, and presented, therefore, a fresh and new appearance to the eye. Heyne regards verse 654 as spurious, but it is ably defended by Wagner.

655-658. Atque hic auratis, &c. Heyne condemns the mixture of poverty and splendour in this and the previous line. But it must be borne in mind that the *surate porticus* do not mean galleries really of gold, but merely indicate that Vulcan employed this metal to depict them on the shield.—*Gallos in limino*, &c. "Gave warning that the Gauss were present on the threshold," *i. e.*, were just at hand. An allusion to the well-known legend of the Capitol's baving been saved from surprise by the sacred geese.

Tenebentque. "And were now in the act of beising upon." Equivalent to in eo erant at tenerent.—Et done notis opace. "And by the friendly aid of dusky hight." A somewhat pleonastic ad-, dition, after tenebris.

659-662. Aures carsaries ollis, &c. "They have golden locks, ard golden attire," i. e., their hair and attire were represented in gold. The ancient writers assign yellow or ruddy locks to the Celtic race. Consult on this subject the note of Niebuhr (Röm. Geech., vol. ii., p. 592, n. 1169.)-Aurea vestis. Servius very strangely un derstands this of the beard, in which he is followed by Wakefield The words refer to the Gallic (ad Lucret., v., 672) and others. sagula, mentioned immediately after, and which are represented here as golden, either because they were of a yellow ground or, what is more probable, because the Gauls were fond of attire interwoven with gold. (Compare Sil. Ital., iv., 155.)-Virgatis lucent as gulis. "They shine brightly on the view in their striped short cloaks." These were striped in different colours, like the Scotch plaid. The segulum was a smaller kind of segum, which last was a kind of military cloak worn by the Romans as well as other nations. The sagum was open in front, and usually fastened across the shoulders by a clasp. The form of the sagum worn by the northern nations of Europe may be seen in the following cut from the column of Trajan, representing three Sarmatians with sage.



Lactes colla. The Gauls were in general remarkable for fair complexions. Hence Ammianus remarks, "Candidi pane sunt Galli omnes" (xv., 12, init.).—Auro innectuntur. "Are encircled with chains of gold." More literally, "are bound with gold." The refcrence is to the torques, of which mention has been made in a previous note (book v., line 559).—Alpina gasa. "Alpine javelins." The gasum was a heavy weapon, the shaft being as thick as a man could grasp, and the iron head barbed, and of an extraordinary length compared with the shaft. The term itself is probably.

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of Celtic origin, and was used by the Gauls wherever their ramifications extended. The Romans adopted the use of the gæsum from the Iberians.

663-664. Hic exsultantes Salios, &c. "Here, (in another compartment), he had wrought out the dancing Salii, and naked Luperci, and the pointed caps with woollen tufts, and the sacred shields that fell from the sky."- Salios. Consult note on line 285. - Lupercos. The Luperci were the priests of the god Lupercus. Every year they celebrated a festival in honour of this deity, who was regarded as the god of fertility. This festival took place on the 15th of February, and during a part of it the Luperci ran, half naked, half covered with the skins of goats which they had sacrificed, through the streets of Rome. (Consult Index of Proper Names) .- Apices. The epex was a cap worn by the Flamines and Salii at Rome. The essential part of the apex, to which alone the name properly belonged, was a pointed piece of olive-wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool. This was worn on the top of the head, and was held there either by fillets only, or, as was more commonly the case, by the aid of a cap, which fitted the head, and was also fastened by means of two strings or bands. The Flamines were forbidden by law to go into public, or even into the open air, without the apex. On ancient monuments we see it round as well as conical. From its various forms, as shown on bas-reliefs, and on coins of Roman emperors, who as priests were entitled to wear it, six have been selected for the following woodcut. The middle figure shows one of the Salii with the rod in his right hand.



Ancilis. Consult note on book vii., line 188. 665 668. Casta ducebant sacra, &c. "Chaste matrons, in soft-TTT

moving carriages, were leading the sacred procession through the city," *i. c.*, were moving along in procession to celebrate sacred rites. We have given *mollibus* here the meaning attached to it by Servius, who makes the *mollia pilenta* to have been carriages well hung, and therefore easy and soft of motion. Niebuhr is in favou. of this same interpretation. (*Röm. Gesch.*, vol. i., p. 463, n. 977.) - *Pilentis.* The pilentum was a splendid four-wheeled carriage, furnished with soft cushions (to which last some think that *mollibus* here alludes, though not correctly), which conveyed the Roman matrons in sacred processions, and in going to the Circensian and other games. This distinction was granted to them by the Senate, on account of their generosity in giving their gold and jewels, on a particular occasion, for the service of the state. (Compare Liv., v., 25.)

Et te Catilina minaci, &c. Catiline is here placed in Tartarus, and the younger Cato, who so nobly opposed his murderous designs, has a seat assigned him in Elysium. That the Cato, who died at Utica, is here meant, there can be no doubt whatever; nor need we be surprised at Virgil's openly praising a republican and patriot. It was part of the policy of Augustus to keep up an appearance of freedom, and to profess an attachment to the old forms of the republic, while in reality he was playing the tyrant. A difficulty, however, of another kind has been started by some commentators. In the sixth book (1. 434), Virgil has assigned a different spot in the lower world to those who committed suicide, and yet here Cato, who fell by his own hand, is made lawgiver to the souls of the pious. A poet, however, as Symmons remarks, is not to be compelled to such rigorous consistency; and though the multitude of suicides might be condemned to a state of middle punishment, one illustrious soul might be exempted from their lot, and stationed by the power of his virtues among the blessed. Besides, it is to be remarked that the suicides whom Virgil represents as suffering in Hades are they who wantonly threw away their lives from the mere impatience of existence, and not they with whom the act of self-destruction was, as they believed, justified by the motive, or consecrated by the cause in which it was committed.

671-677. Hac inter tumidi, &c. "In the midst of these (scenes) was spread far and wide a representation of the swelling sea wrought in gold, while the waters foamed with silver waves," *i. e.*, while the foam of the waves was wrought in silver. Literally, "foamed with the white billow," *i. e.*, of white metal; silver. In the shield of Achilles, as described by Homer, Oceanus, the great world-stream, is represented, according to the rude geographical

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ideas of that early age, as running around the border of the shield; for, with Homer, the earth is a circular plane encircled or girded by Oceanus. In the shield of Æneas, on the other hand, the sea occupies the middle of the picture, and represents the Mediterranean.

Carula. Equivalent here to equora. There is, in fact, an ellipsis of maria. - Argento clari delphines. "Bright dolphins of silver." Equivalent to delphines ergentei. - In orbern aquora verrebant, dec. "Swept the seas in circular course with their tails, and cleaved the swelling tide."-In medio clusses aratas, &c. "In the middle (of the shield) one might behold brazen-prowed fleets, the Actian conflicts; (there) you might see, too, all Leucate in a ferment with the marshalled war," &c. By in medio is here meant the central part round about the boss .- Cornere erat. An imitation of the Greek idiom, where by is employed with somewhat of the force of kfin .---Instructo Marte. Equivalent, in fact, to classibus instructis .- Feredre. With the short penult, from the old stem-form fervo, of the third con jugation.-Leucaten. Referring to the promontory of Leucate, in the island of Leucadia. This promontory was at some distance from the true scene of action, the battle having been fought in the mouth of the Sinus Ambracius, lying to the north. The poet, however, represents the fleets of Antony and Octavianus as drawn up in opposition to each other near this same promontory, in order to give a more imposing aspect to the scene.

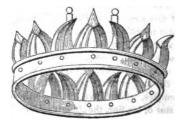
Auroque efulgere fluctus. This looks very much like a later interpolation, inserted for the purpose of completing the verse. We have skready been told that the sea was golden (1. 671, seeg.), and, besides, that the crest of the billows was of silver; so that what is stated seems either superfluous, or else contradictory to what has gone before. Weichert, Jahn, and Wagner attempt to defend it, but with very little success.—Efulgers. From the old stem-form efulge.

679-681. Hine Augustus, &c. "On the one side (is) Augustus Omear," &c. Augustus defends the Roman nation, and the gods of his native land; Antony, on the other hand, comes supported by a foreign force, and as the enemy of his country. The poet skilfully avails himself of this idea.—Cum Patribus Populoque. This is stated, in order that it might appear that Augustus was defending the cause of the republic, as intrusted to him by the Senate and people. —Penatibus et magnis Dis. Compare book iii., 12.—Stans celsa in puppi, &c. An imposing picture. Augustus stands at the stern of the vessel, near the images of the tutelary divinities; bright flames play about his temples, while above his head, on the top of his belmet, shines the star of his line, the Julium sidue. Geminas cui tempore, &c. "His bright temples dart forth twin flames ; and on the summit of his helmet, his father's star displays itself to the view." Literally, "is opened (on the view)." Aperitur is properly said of the rising of a star, and becomes here, therefore, a forcible term, as indicating a new luminary of the sky. Heyne explains geminas flammas tempora, as poetic for gemina tempora flammas.-Leta. Denoting here merely brightness or splendour. Compare book i., 591 .- Patrium sidus. Alluding to the famous star, or rather comet, which appeared not long after the assassination of Julius Cæsar, and which was visible for seven nights, beginning to appear each time one hour before sunset. (Sucton., Vit. Cas., 88.) This star, according to the popular belief of the day, was the soul of Cæsar received into the sky. Hence Augustus caused a star to be affixed to the head of Cæsar's statues, and he himself wore one on the top of his helmet at the battle of Actium. (Voss, ad Eclog., ix., 47.)

682-688. Agripps. This was the famous M. Vipsanius Agripps, who commanded the fleet on the present occasion, and to whose exertions Augustus was mainly indebted for the victory. — Ventis escandis. The wind had been adverse until the fifth day. Hence sentis here, as the more immediately important term, precedes dis. —Arduns. Referring to his station on the stern of his ship, like that of Augustus. (Compare verse 680.)

Cui, belli insigne superbum. "For whom, proud badge of (successful) warfare, his beak-decked temples shine resplendent with a maval crown," i. e., his brow is encircled with a corone rostrate of gold.—Belli insigns superbum. Augustus had bestowed a corone restrate of gold on Agrippa, for his naval victory over Sextus Pompeius, off the coast of Sicily. Velleius Paterculus says that it had been previously conferred on no Roman (ii., 81).

Tempora navali, dcc. It seems difficult to determine whether the corona navalis and the corona rostrata were two distinct crowns, or only two denominations for the same one. Virgil here units both



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terms in one sentence. But it appears probable, that the former, besides being a generic term, was inferior in dignity to the latter, and was given to the sailor who first boarded an enemy's ship; whereas the latter was given to a commander who destroyed the vhole fleet, or gained any signal victory. At all events, they were oth made of gold. The preceding woodcut gives the form of the corona navalis.

Hinc ope barbarica, &cc. "On the other side, Antonius, with barbaric aid, and arms of various kinds, victorious from the nations of the remote East, and the shore of the Indian Sea, brings with him Egypt," &c. Antony, besides the Roman legions, which had suffered much in the wars with the Armenians, Medes, and Parthians (Vell. Paterc., ii., 82), brought a large number of eastern auxiliaries . with him. (Plut., Vit. Ant., c. 61). These troops, moreover, having been collected from different nations, must have had very different kinds of arms. Hence ope barbarica, and variis armis .- Victor ab Aurora populis, &c. Antony had been recently successful against the Parthians. He had also become possessed of the person of Artavasdes, king of Armenia. (Plut., Vit. Ant., c. 37, seqq.-Vell. Paterc., l. c.)-Litore rubro. Not the shore of what we term at the present day the Red Sea, but that of the Indian Ocean. This ocean the Greeks termed *lov0pà dálagga*, which the Latins translated by mare rubrum .-- Ultima Bactra. Put here for the remote East generally. Bactra was the farthest city of the East that was subject to Antopy, and hence the language of the text, ultima Bactra. - Sequiturque (nefas !) &c. "And, (O monstrous !) an Egyptian consort follows (him)." Cleopatra is meant. A union between a Roman and a foreigner was not regarded as a lawful marriage, but simply as a living together. Hence the foul disgrace which such a union brought with it to Antony. Equally disgraceful was it to come to the battle accompanied by a female, and one, too, unto whom, although she was a foreigner, he had promised, if victorious, the full dominion of the Roman world.

689-693. Ruere. Supply videntur. Heyne gives ruere here a transitive force, and understands mare, making the verb refer to an upturning of the sea with oars, &c. This, however, is opposed by Wagner, who regards ruere as meaning here simply "to rush."— —Rostris tridentibus. Consult note on book i. line 35. — Pelago credas, &c. "You would believe that the very Cyclades, torn from their foundations, were floating over the deep," &c., i. e., from the size of the ships engaged, you would believe that they were so many floating islands. The large ships, however, were on the side of Antony. Augustus gained the victory by his light Liburnian galleya.

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Tenti mole viri, dc. "The combatants press on in turret-crowned ships of so vast a bulk." The ships of Antony, on this occasion, were, according to the unanimous testimony of the ancient writers, remarkable for their great size. They had also, besides this, large towers exected on them.

694-695. Stappes flamme, &c. "The blazing tow is scattered around from the hand, and the winged steel from military engines." Literally, "the flame of tow." The poet here alludes to what was technically called a malleolas. The term denoted a hammer, the transverse head of which was formed for holding pitch and tow, which, having been set on fire, was projected slowly, so that it might not be extinguished during its flight, upon houses and other buildings, in order to set them on fire, and which was, therefore, commonly used in sieges, naval battles, &c. Virgil is here historically correct, since a large number of Antony's vessels, which fought with obstinate bravery even after he had fied, were set on tre by missiles and destroyed.

Navå cade. "With the first slaughter." Novå merely marks here the commencement of the conflict. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Per ills novå cæde rubescunt nihil aliud significari videtur guan: incipiunt cade rubescere; novum enim dicitur quod primum fd."

696-697. Regins in mediis, &c. "The queen in the midst sum mons her squadrons (to the conflict) with the sistrum of her native land." The allusion is again to Cleopatra. Virgil ironically places the sistrum in her hands, and, in like manner, Propertius represents her as wishing to put to flight with this instrument the Roman trumpet (iii., 2, 43). The sistrum was an Egyptian instrument of mn-



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sic, used in certain ceremonies by that people, and especially in the worship of Isis. It was held in the right hand, and shaken, from which circumstance it derived its name, $\sigma e i \sigma r \rho o v$, from $\sigma e i \omega$, "to shake." Its most common form is seen in the preceding woodcut. Apuleius describes the sistrum as a bronze rattle (*arcum crepitaculum*), consisting of a narrow plate curved like a sword-belt, through which passed a few rods, that rendered a loud, shrill sound. He says that these instruments were sometimes made of silver, or even of gold.

Necdum etiam geminos, &c. "Nor does she even as yet behold the two serpents behind her," *i. e.*, nor does she foresee her approaching end, or the serpents that are to cause it. Cleopatra, according to the common account, destroyed herself by the bite of an asp. Virgil, however, would seem to have followed some other version of the story, which made her to have employed two asps. Compare the language of Velleius Paterculus (ii., 87).

698-704. Omnigentingue detim monstra, &c. "The monstrous forms, too, of gods of all kinds, and the barking Anubis." The gods of Egypt are here arrayed against the gods of Rome. The language of the poet contains an ironical allusion to the strange deities, and the animal worship of the Egyptians. Anubis was represented with the head of a dog, and hence he is styled latrator.

Calatus ferro. "Fashioned in relief out of iron."—Tristesque ex athere Dira. "And the gloomy Furies (darting down) from the sky."—Palla. Consult note on book i., line 648—Actius Apollo. Referring to Apollo as worshipped on the promontory of Actium, where he had a temple. Hence the term desuper in the text, Apollo being described as looking down from his mountain-height on the scene of the conflict.

707-710. Ipsa videbatur, &c. It will be borne in mind that various stages of the fight were portrayed on the shield. Cleopatra a moment ago was represented as summoning her followers to the conflict, and she is now depicted in another part of the shield as in the act of fleeing from the battle. The ancient writers make her to have been the first that fled on the present occasion. The infatnated Antony followed her, and ruined all his hopes.—Et laxos jam jamque, &c. "And now, even now, to be letting out the unceiled braces," i. c., and to be now expanding every sail. Consult note b. v. 830.—Pallentem morte futura. "Pale at (the thought of) approaching death." The poet makes the Egyptian queen to have already meditated the act of self-destruction. Some commentators, however, refer the words of the text merely to the terror of

the moment, lest death might overtake her amid the tumult of battle and flight. It is rather, however, the paleness of despair.

Undis et lapyge. "By the waves and the wind lapyx." This wind blew in the line of Apulia, lapygia, and the promontory of lapyx (Promontorium lapygium), whence it derived its name. It answered to the west-northwest, and was directly favourable for Cleopatra in her flight towards Egypt. The wind, as may be inferred from the accounts of those who have recorded this memorable battle, shifted during the engagement from the southeast to the west-northwest, from the former of which points it had favoured the sailing of the fleet of Augustus when it proceeded to meet the enemy, and from the latter it now speeded the flight of Antony's forces towards the Peloponnesus and Egypt.

712-713. Pandentemque sinus. The river-god, in a reclining posture, his form partially covered with a robe, stands ready to receive the fugitives into his bosom.—Totà veste. "With all his expanded robe." Equivalent to toto sinu expanso. The reference is to the sinus, or swelling bosom of the robe.—Caruleum in gremium. The colour of the waters is here applied to the god himself. Compare line 64, "Caruleus Thybris."—Latchrossque flumina. "And sheltering waters," i. e., waters affording many lurking-places or latchra. The reference appears to be especially to the numerous mouths, &cc., of the Nile, and their intricate navigation.

714-716. At Casar, triplici, &c. We now come to the grandest feature in the whole description, the threefold triumph of Augustus. This splendid pageant lasted three days. On the first day was celebrated a triumph for the reduction of the lapydes, Pannonians, and Dalmatians. On the second day there was a triumph for the victory at Actium, and on the third day one for the reduction of Alexandrea and Egypt, and the close of the war. (Dio Cass., li., 21.-Sueton., Vit. Aug., 22.) - Dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat, &c. "Was paying his immortal vow to the gods of Italy, (was consecrating) three hundred most spacious temples throughout the whole city." Observe the zeugma in sacrabat. The common text quite destroys the effect of this, by placing a comma after immortale, and connecting sacrabat with the succeeding line.-Tercentum. A definite for an indefinite number, and equivalent, in fact, to plurime. It must be observed, also, that the poet here assigns to one particular period of the life of Augustus what was scattered, in fact, over the whole of his reign, the consecrating, namely, of numerous temples, &co. (Compare Suctor., Vit. Aug., 29).

718-723. Matrum chorus. "(There was) a band of matrons," i. c.,

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Remain mothers, returning thanks to the gods, with prayers and hymns, for the return of peace.—Ipse. A splendid addition to the picture. Augustus is represented as sitting under the marble portico of the temple of the Palatine Apollo, and looking down upon the triumphal procession as it passes by. In this procession are borne the golden crowns presented to him by various nations (dona populorum), long trains of captives succeed, and along with them are carried the effigies of rivers, the Euphrates, the Rhine, the Araxes, all of which have acknowledged his arms. — Niveo limine. "On the snow-white threshold," i. e, in the marble portico. The temple of the Palatine Apollo is here meant.

Dona recognoscit populorum, &c. "Reviews the gifts of many a nation, and fits them to the proud temple-gates."—Quam variæ linguis, &c. "As various in the fashion of their attire, and in their arms, as in their (several) languages."

724-728. Nomadum. Referring to the nomadic tribes of Africa. Antony drew large supplies from Africa, especially from Æthiopia, and from Cyrene on the Mediterranean coast. — Discinctos Afros. "The loosely-attired Africans," i. e., loosely attired, as inhabitants of a hot clime.—Lelegas, Carasque. Names of ancient communities, put here to represent the nations of Asia Minor.—Gelonos. The Geloni were, properly speaking, a Scythian or Sarmatian race. Here, however, they stand for the Thracian tribes, many of whom were numbered among the forces of Antony.

Mollior undis. "More gently with its waters," i. c., with a more gentle stream, as if acknowledging defeat. The reference here is to the Parthians particularly .- Extremique hominum Morini. "And the Morini, remotest of men." The Morini were a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British Ocean. They are here called eztremi hominum with reference to their remote situation on the coast. - Rhenusque bicornis. "And the two-horned Rhine." Alluding partly to the two arms of the river, numely, the Vahalis and Rhenus, and partly to the usual costume of river-deities. Consult note on line 77.-Et pontem indignatus Araxes. "And the Araxes, disdaining a bridge." Strong poetic language to designate a rapid and impetuous stream. Servius adds, that Augustus succeeded in throwing a bridge over this river, a previous one, erected by Alexander the Great, having been swept away. The remark is probably incorrect. If, however, it be true, Virgil's meaning will be, "and the Araxes that (once) disdained a bridge."

729-731. Dona parentis. "The splendid gift of his parent." Observe the force of the plural. Dona parentis is in apposition with cliptum. — Rorungus ignarus, &c. "And, though ignorant of the events themselves (delineated thereon), delights in the mere representation."—Attollens humers, &c. He raises up, and throws over his shoulder, by means of the strap attached to it, the shield which thus contained on its bread surface some of the most glorious events in the history of his descendants. In the Homeric times, the Greeks used a belt for the sword, and another for the shield. These passed over the shoulders and crossed upon the breast. The shield-belt lay over the other, and was the larger and broader of the two. This mode of carrying the shield was subsequently laid aside, on account of its inconvenience. The later method is shown in the following woodeut.



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BOOK NINTH.

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1-5. Atque. The particle atque connects the partative that follows with the portion of the story detailed in the previous book.—*Ea.* Referring to what is described in the eighth book respecting the movements of Æneas at the court of Euander, and his subsequent visit to the people of Cære.—*Diversá penitus parte.* "In a far different quarter," *i. e.*, at the court of Euander, and also in Etruria.

Luco tum forte parentis, &c. "Turnus, at that time, happened to be sitting inactive in the grove of his progentor Pilumnus, (which lay) in a sacred vale."—Pilumni. Compare book x., 619.—Thaumantias. "The daughter of Thaumas." A beautifully-expressive appellation for the goddess of the rainbow, Thaumas signifying "wonder," from the Greek $\vartheta a \tilde{v} \mu a$.

6-11. Optanti. Supply tibi.—Volvenda dics. "Time, as it rolls on." Consult note on book i., l. 269.—Urbe. "His new city."— Sceptra. "The realms." For regna.—Corytki. "Of Corythus," i. e., of Etruria. Corythus, the mythic founder of Cortona, one of the cities of Etruria, is here put for that city itself. Cortona was also called Corythus from him.—Lydorumque manum. Alluding to the Lydian origin of Etrurian civilization, through the Pelasgic Tyrrheni. Consult note on book viii., l. 479.—Agrestes. The poet does not mean by this mere undisciplined rustics, but hardy bands of the cultivators of the soil. Compare book x., l. 310, where mention is made, in the same sense, of the agrestes turmæ of Turnus, and consult also line 607, seqq., of the present book.

13. Turbata arripe castra. "Seize upon his camp while it is in a state of confusion," *i. e.*, attack the Trojan camp while in a state of confusion and alarm at the absence of its commander. No intelligence had as yet been received respecting Æneas; for the events in this book are simultaneous with those described in the preceding book, and the companions of Æneas were as yet on their return from the court of Euander.

18-24. Nubibus actam. "Shot from the clouds."-Unde hac tam clara repente tempestas. "Whence, on a sudden, this so bright a sky !" Tempestas answers here precisely to our term "sky," and denotes the upper regions of the air, where the clouds are, and where the changes of weather (*tempestates*) are supposed to originate.—Medium video discedere calum, &cc. "I see the mid-heavens part asunder, and the stars wandering in the firmament." Iris, in her departure from the earth, cheaves the air with a flash of light, and the beholder, as he follows her with his eye, fancies that he sees the heavens opening to his view, and the very stars appearing amid the beams of day.—Palantes. Referring merely to the regular courses of the stars in the sky.

Quisquis in arma vocas. Turnus knew Iris, but he did not know by what deity she had been sent to earth.—Ad undam. For ad for tem.—Summoque hausit, &cc. This was done that he might pray with washed hands and with the greater purity.—Multa. "Earnestly."

26-29. Dives pictaï vestis et auri. "Rich in attire interwoven with gold." Equivalent, as Heinrich and Wagner remark, to vestis auro intertexta. — Pictaï. Old form for picta. — Tyrrhida juvenes. Compare book vii., 484.— Vertutur arma tenens, &c. This verse is found already in book vii., 784, and is wanting, also, in many manuscripts. It interrupts the comparison, as Heyne remarks, between the progress of an army and that of a river, in the three next verses, and he therefore regards it as interpolated. It is rejected, also, by Brunck, Schrader, Bothe, and Weichert. Jahn and Wagner defend it, but without much force.

30-32. Ccu, septem surgens, &c. "As the deep Ganges, swelling with its seven peaceful channels, (flows on) in silence." According to the ancients, the Ganges, soon after leaving its sources in the Montes Emodi, flowed along in seven channels for a part of its course. This idea is here adopted by Virgil. Amnibus, therefore, does not refer, in the present passage, to tributary streams, but is equivalent merely to alveis. The force of the comparison lies in the silent flow of the river and the silent march of the mighty host.— Surgens. Referring to the periodical increase of the waters of the Ganges and Security. "Of which the violence has abated." Tho Ganges has now left the mountains, and its stream is less impetuous along the more level country.

Aut pingui fumine Nilus, &c. "Or the Nile, with its fertilizing stream, when it flows back from the fields, and has now compressed itself within its former channel." Another comparison of the silent march of the host, with the silent reflux of the Nile, and its flow of waters after the annual inundation has subsided.

34-45. Prospiciant. "Behold in the distance."-Ab adversa mole. "From that part of the ramparts which fronted the foo"-Date tele. cfc. The common text has date tela, scandite, which has been condemned by many critics as being the only instance where Virgil makes long a final short syllable preceding a word beginning with s and another consonant. We have given ascendite, with Wagner, from one of the manuscripts.—Per omnes conduct se, &cc. "(Rushing in) through all the gates, block themselves up."

Si qua interea fortuna fuisset. "That, in case any accident of war should occur during the interval (of his absence)."—New creders campo. "Nor trust to the open field."—Monstrat. "Urge them on " Equivalent here to impellit or swadet. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Nam qui swadet, monstrat quid sit faciendum, et qua ratione." —Objiciunt portas tamen. "They nevertheless (merely) oppose their gates (to the foe)," i. e., they content themselves with remaining within the protection of their ramparts.

49-53. Thracius equus. The epithet here is merely ornamental, and equivalent, in fact, to insignis or præstans. The Thracian horses were held in high esteem by the ancients, but we can hardly suppose that Turnus had literally one of this particular kind.—Qui primus in hostem.. Supply irruat.—Adtorguens. Ad here, as elsewhere, increases the force of the simple verb, "brandishing powerfully" or "vigorously."—Arduus. "Mounted on his steed." Supply equo.

55-57. Teucrûm mirantur, &cc. "They wonder at the faint-heartedness of the Trojans; that the men do not trust themselves to the open plain, do not advance to meet them in arms, but keep within their encampment."—Non obvia ferre arma. More literally, "do not bear arms to meet theirs."—Castra forere. Somewhat analogous to our English expression, "nestle within their camp." An ironical expression, of course.

60-64. Quum fremit ad caulas. "When he howls at the sheepfolds." Heinrich explains caulas by the "doors" or "openings" of the fold, and supplies ovilis.—Asper, et improbus ird. "Exasperated, and ruthless with rage."—In absentes. "Against those whom he cannot reach." The sheep, being protected from his fury, are here regarded as actually absent.—Collecta fatigat edendi, &c. "The raging desire of food, contracted by long waiting, keeps goading him on."—Ex longo. For a literal translation, supply tempore.

66-68. Duris ossibus. "Throughout his hardy frame."—Quæ via. "What path of attack," i. e., what mode of access.—Atque effundat in æquum. "And pour them forth (to the conflict) upon equal terms." The inequality of the contest at present consisted in the Trojans being defended by their ramparts. Turnus wished to bring them C.

out to a fair and open fight. Hence in equam is a much better reaging than in equar, as given by Heyne. The latter would imply that the camp of the Trojans was on elevated ground, and that Turnus wished to bring them down into the plain; but the Trojan encampment was itself in the plain, not on high ground.

70-76. Aggeribus septam, &cc. The vessels were drawn up on shore, according to ancient custom.—*Et fluvialibus undis.* "And the waters of the stream." The reference appears to be to canals or trenches dug around the vessels, and cutting off the approach of a foe.—*Sociosque incendia*, &c. "And calls for fire from his exulting followers."—*Incumbunt.* "They bend their energies (to the work)." —*Fumida tæda.* "The smoky brand."—*Et commiztam Vulcanus*, &cc. "And the flames carry with them intermingled embers to the stars." *Vulcanus*, by metonymy for ignis or incendia. Supply fert from the preceding clause.

79-84. Priscs fides facto, &cc. "The belief in the fact is, (it is true), of ancient date, but the tradition has never died."—Deûm genetrix Berecyntis. "The Berecyntian mother of the gods." Cybele, to whom Ida, as well as Mount Berecyntus in Phrygia, was sacred. Consult note on book vi., line 785. — Quod two cars parens, &cc. "What thy beloved parent asks of thee, now that, (through her means), Olympus is subdued (unto thy sway)." Jupiter's mother had preserved him from Saturn; to her, therefore, as Servius remarks, he was indebted, in fact, for the possession of Olympus.

85-87. Pince silve miki, dcc. "I have a forest of pine, dear to me during many years. (In a part of that forest), on the summit of the (Idean) mountain, once stood a grove, whither they used to bring me sacred offerings, gloomy with the dark pitch-pine and maple trees." Heyne regards lines 86 and 87 as spurious; but they are defended by Wagner, whose interpretation we have given. The grove covered the summit of Ida, and in it sacrifices were offered to Cybele. The remainder of the mountain was occupied by the pine forest. The grove was composed of pitch-pine trees and maples intermingled.—Fuit. The grove once stood there; the trees were afterward cut down to build the fleet.—Trabibus. For arboribus.

88-89. Has. Supply arbores, from lucus, &c. — Dardanio juveni. Æneas. — Anxius angit. Heyne calls this "incpta alliteratio," and reads urguet. Wagner, on the other hand, maintains that Virgil purposely employs an alliteration here to express a stronger feeling of solicitude on the part of the goddess; and he refers to Cicero's moles molestiarum (Ds Orat., i., 1).

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90-92. Metus. "My apprehensions."—Atque hoc precibus, &cc. "And let a parent be able to obtain this by her entreaties."—Cursu willo. "By any voyage."—Turbine venti. "By any whirling blast of wind."—Prosit nostris in montibus, &cc. "Let it prove a source of advantage (unto these), that they rose into life on our mountains," i. c., that they grew on Ida, a mountain sacred unto me.

93-97. Torquet qui sidera mundi. "Who regulates the movements of the stars of the universe." Consult note on book vi., l. 798.—Quo fata vocas? "Whither dost thou call the fates !" i. e., what change art thou striving to make in the settled order of things? —Aut quid petis istis? "Or what art thou seeking for those ships of thine !" Supply navibus or trabibus.—Mortaline manu facta, &c. "Shall vessels made by mortal hands enjoy an immortal privilege ? and shall Æneas go through uncertain dangers, certain himself of being saved !"

98-105. Immo. "Nay rather."—Defuncte. "Having performed their course." Supply cursu suc. — Quacunque evaserit, &c. The pronoun and verb are in the singular, but the reference is a plural one. All the ships did not reach Italy. One, the vessel of Orontes, was sunk in the storm off the coast of Africa (book i., 113), and four were burged by the Trojan women in Sicily (book v., 699.)—Mortalem cripiam formam. Supply iis omnibus.—Nereia Doto et Galatca "Doto and Galatea, daughters of Nereus."

Idque ratum, &c. "And gave the sign with his nod that this was ratified by the streams of his Stygian brother, by the rivers that roll with pitch and blackest whirlpool." With ratum supply esse.— Stygii fratris. Pluto. Jove ratifies his promise with the fearful oath by the Styx, Cocytus, and other rivers of the lower world, which oath no deity dared to break with impunity.—Ripas. In the sense of amnes.

107-119. Debita tempora. "The destined period of time."—Turni injuria. "The outrage of Turnus," i. e., the violence offered by him to the sacred ships.—Matrem. "The mother of the gods."— Sacris. "That were sacred to her."—Oculis. Supply Trojanorum. —Ab Aurord. "From the East."—Ideique chori. "And (in it) choral bands of the Idean followers of the goddess." Literally, "Idean choruses." Alluding to the different priests of Cybele, the Corybantes, the Curetes, and the Idei Dactyli. Figures of these were geen in the cloud.—Horrenda. "Awe-inspiring."

Ne trepidate. "Hasten not."—Maria ante exurcre, &c. "It shall be allowed Turnus to wrap the seas (themselves) in flame, sooner than these sacred pines."—Soluta. "In freedom."—Puppes. The sterns, not the prows, are here mentioned, in allusion to the ancient mode of drawing up vessels stern foremost on the shore.—Demersis rostris. "With diving beaks," i. c., plunging into the waves with their prows.

120-131. Hinc virginez, &c. "From this same quarter, wonderful prodigy, as many virgin forms give themselves back to the view, and are borne along the deep, as coppered prows had before this stood ranged along the shores." Hinc refers to zerors ima.

124-127. Messapus. The commander of the van. Compare line 27.—Cunctatur et amnis, &cc. "The river, too, pauses in its course, sounding hoarsely, and Tiberinus (its god) recalls his current from the deep."—Revocat pedem. Literally, "recalls his foot."—Ultre enimos tollit dictis. "Farther than this, too, he raises by his words the spirits of the Rutulians; and farther, too, rebukes them (for their fears)." Ultro has here the force of insuper. Consult Wagner, Quast. Virg., XXVII. 1.

128-132. Trojanos kac monstra petunt. "These prodigies have for their object the Trojans."—Auxilium solitum. Turnus regards the loss of their ships as a sure proof that Jove has abandoned their cause.—Non tela neque ignes, &cc. "They wait not for the weapons nor fires of the Rutulians," i. e., Jove, by destroying their vessels, has ruined all their hopes, and they do not wait, therefore, to be stripped of their fleet by us.—Rerum pars alters. "One portion of the means of deliverance." Referring to the loss of their ships.—Terra autem, &c. "(The other portion), the land," &c.— Tot millia. In apposition with gentes Italæ.

138-139. Conjuge. "My bride," i. e., Lavinia, my affianced bride. --Nec solos tangit Atridas, &cc. "Nor does that cause of indignant grief come home to the Atridæ alone," i. e., nor are the sons of Atreus (Menelaus and Agamemnon) the only ones who have fex indignation at a loved one's having been borne away.

140-144. Sed periisse seinel satis est, &cc. "But (it will be said) it is sufficient atonement for them to have perished once. (Wellthen), it should have been sufficient for them to have committed this offence once before, having conceived (after this) an almost total aversion towards the whole race of women."—Perosos. Agreeing with the pronoun understood in the accusative before peccare.

Quibus have medii, &co. "(They) unto whom this confidence in their interposed rampart, and the delays occasioned by their trenches (to a foe), a slight separation between them and death, afford courage. Have they not seen, however," &c. Observe the harshness of construction in guibus have, &c., as indicative of the excited

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teelings of the speaker.-Non. To be taken here in the sense of nonne.

148-152. Sed vos, O lecti, &c. With vos supply dicite.—Mille cararis. Alluding to the fleet of the Greeks that sailed against Troy. Mille is here merely a round number, employed according to a wellknown poetic usage.—Tenebras et inertia furta, &c. "Let them not fear the darkness of night and the cowardly theft of the Palladium," &c., i. e., let them not fear lest we come in the night season, like Ulysses and Diomede, and steal from them that on which their safety depends. In other words, let them not fear lest we call darkness and fraud to our aid.

153-154. Luce, palam, certum est. "By day, face to face, are we resolved." Supply nobis after certum est.—Haud sibi cum Danaïs, &cc. "I will soon make them come to the conclusion that they have not (now) to do with Greeks, and with (mere) Pelasgic youth, whom Hector baffled until the tenth year." Fazo is an old form for fecero, and the future perfect is here used for the simple future, in order to express haste, or rapidity of operation. Hence the translation given by us, "I will soon cause," &cc.—Pube Pelasgá. Contemptuous, as denoting a mere band of beardless warriors.

156-158. Melior pars dici. "The better part of the day," i. e., the part better adapted for action.—Corpora procurate. "Refresh your frames." More literally, "attend to," "take care of."—Et pugnam sperate parari. "And expect that a fight stands ready (for you)," i. e., remain fully assured that on the morrow a battle awaits you.

160-167. Flammis. "With watch-fires."—Illos centeni quemque, &c. "A hundred warriors follow these each." The select band consisted, therefore, of 1400 men. — Variantque vices. "And vary the turns in (guarding)," i. e., take turns, &c. — Vertunt. "Invert," i. e., drain. — Noctem custodia ducit, &c. "The watches spend the sleepless night in play."

169-170. Et armis alta tenent. "And in arms occupy the walls." —Portas explorant. "They carefully examine the gates."—Pontes et propugnacula jungunt. "They join together the bridges and outworks," i. e., they join the outworks to the main fortifications by means of stages or galleries.

171-175. Tela gerunt. "They bring together missiles," i. e., heap them up, so as to have them ready for action.—Instant. "Urge on the work."—Acer. "Active."—Si quando adversa vocarent. "If at any time adverse circumstances should summon (them to exertion)." —Rectores juvenum. "Leaders of the forces."—Exercetque vices, &cc. "And attend, in turn, to what is to be defended by each." More literally, "and take turns as to what is to be defended." &cc.

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176-182. Porte. "Of one of the gates."—Hyrtacides. "Son of Hyrtacus."—Ida venatriz. "The huntress Ida." A nymph, the mother of Nisas; not, as some suppose, the mountain so named, with the epithet venatriz added by enallage.—Et juxta. "And by his side (stood)."—Ora puer primé, &c. "(As yet) a mere boy, marking his cheeks with the first down of youth." Literally, "with first unshorn youth."—Amor unus. "One common bond of affection."

185-191. An sua cuique, &c. "Or is that which one earnestly desires to be regarded as a divine inspiration !" More literally, "or is his own desire a deity to each one !"-Inpadere. "To attempt." Said, generally, of things that involve more or less of difficulty and hazard.—Quas fiducia rerum. "What confidence in their affairs."—Rara. "Here and there," i. e., at scattered intervals.—Soluti. "Relaxed from their vigilance."—Quid dubitem. "What I am now revolving."

192-195. Encan acciri. "That Æneas be summoned (to our aid)."—Qui certa reportent. "To bear unto him the true state of our affairs." More literally, "to bear unto him certain (or positive) tidings."—Si, tibi que posco, promittunt. "If they promise what I ask for thee." Nisus generously intends to give over all the rewards that shall be promised for the achievement unto his friend Euryalus, being content himself with the glory alone that may result.—Tumulo videor reporte, &c. "Methinks I can find a way near yon hill unto the walls and city of Pallanteum." In such a construction as the present, where mania occurs immediately after mu ros, the latter appears to refer to the walls, the former to the city itself, with its buildings. (Compare Wagner, ad loc., and Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch., vol. ii., not. 80.)—Videor. For a literal translation, supply miki.

200-204. Solum ts mittam? "Shall I send thee away alone?" i. e., shall I suffer thee to be exposed alone?—Argolicum terrorem, &cc. "Bred up amid the fearful warring of the Greeks and the disasters of Troy," i. e., bred up in the very midst of the disastrous warfare that was waged against our former country by the Greeks.—Argolicum terrorem. More literally, "the terror inspired by the Greeks... -Sublatum. An allusion to the Roman custom of fathers taking up children newly born, in token of acknowledging them.—Nec tecum talis gessi, &cc. "Nor did I ever perform such a part, with thee (for a witness), when I followed the high-souled Æneas and his final destinies."—Fate extreme. Alluding to the wanderings of Æneas in quest of his destined city and final home.

205-211. Hic. Indicative of gesture, the hand being placed on

the breast.—Lucis contentor. "Contemning life."—Et istum qui raté, &cc. "And one that will believe the glory unto which thou dost aspire to be cheaply purchased by (the sacrifice of) life."—Nee fas; non. "Nor have I any right to do so; no." The full form of expression would be, nec fas est mini tale verseri.—Me referat tibi ovantem. "Send me back unto thee exulting (with success)."—Sed, si guis, &cc. "But if any (many things of which kind thou seest in enterprises as hazardous as this), if any, whether chance or deity, hurry me into adverse fortune," &cc.—Discrimine tali. More literally, "amid such a hazard as this."

213-218. Sit. "Let there be one," i. e., let me leave a friend behind me who, &c.—Solitá. "As she is wont to do." Alluding to the usual fickleness of Fortune.—Absenti ferat inferias. "May bring funeral offerings unto me, though far away," i. e., to my absent corpse. The ancient Greeks and Romans were accustomed to visit at stated periods the tombs of their relatives and friends, and to offer to them sacrifices and various gifts. These oblations were called inferia.

Decoretque sepulcro. "And may honour me with a cenotaph."— Que te, sola, puer, dcc. "Who alone, of many mothers, having dared (to do this), follows thee, oh bey, nor cares for the walls of the great Acestes." The mother of Euryalus had refused to be left behind in Sicily with the other Trojan females, but baddly followed her son. Compare book v., 715, seqq. It must be borne in mind, however, that not all the Trojan females were left behind in Sicily, but only those advanced in years. The mother of Euryalus, therefore, was the only one of the more aged matrons that accompanied the fleet. Compare book xi., 85.

220-233. Loco. "From its first position."—Vigiles. Those who were to take the guard.—Serventque vices. "And take their turn." —Regem. "The young prince." Ascanius.—Castrorum et campi medio. "In the centre of the camp and plain." Equivalent to castrorum campestrium medio, "in the middle of their camp situate in the plain."

Alacres. "With eager earnestness."-Rem magnam, &cc. "That it was a matter of great importance, and would be worth the delay," *i. e.*, the delay and interruption which it might occasion to the council.-Trepidos. "Agitated," *i. e.*, excited by the idea of the service they were about to render their country.

235-238. Nove has nostris, dc. "Nor let these things which we are now going to prepose be judged of by our years." Literally, "nor let these things which we bring be looked at from the side of our

years."—Locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi, &c. "We ourselves have observed a place (fit) for our secret design, which presents itself in the double road leading from the gate that is nearest the sea." Two roads led from this gate : one to Laurentum, and through the camp of the Rutulians, who had come by it to attack the Trojan camp; the other turned to the left, passed in the rear of the camp, and led into the interior of the country.—Insidiis. Their design of going forth secretly to Æneas.—In bivio porte. Literally, "in the double path of the gate."

243-255. Nec nos via fallit cuntes. "Nor is the way likely to deceive us as we travel along it." — Vidimus obscuris primam, &cc. "Often, while hunting, have we seen from amid the shady valleys the nearest part of the town."

Quorum semper sub numine, &c. Compare book ii., 703.—Quum tulistis. "Since you have produced."—Certa. "Bold."—Humeros deztrasque, &c. He first embraced them, throwing his arms around their shoulders, and then he grasped the right hand of each. —Pro laudibus istis. "For this most meritorious conduct of yours." —Moresque vestri. "And your own virtues," i. e., your own approving consciences.—Actutum. "Anon."

255-269. Integer ani. "Now in the bloom of years." Taken in connexion with what follows, it denotes that they will ever find a friend in Ascanius from youth upward.—Immo. Referring back to immemor. Hence we render as follows: "No! (never unmindful; on the contrary), I, whose sole happiness is centred in my father's return," dcc.—Nise. Ascanius names one of the two merely, but means, in fact, both; since at line 525 we have "vos, O Calliope, precor," by a precisely similar construction.—Assaracique Larem. "And the lar of Assaracus," i. e., the tutelary divinity of our line. Assaracus, one of his early forefathers, is here placed for the whole line.

260-263. Fides. "Confident hope," i. e., that my father will be restored to us.—In vestris pono gremiis. "I place in your bosoms." A beautiful expression. I place all my happiness and hopes under your care, to cherish and preserve, even as a mother cherishes her child in her bosom.—Nikil illo triste recepto. "There will be no sorrow when he shall have been regained by us." Supply erit.

263-266. Perfecta atque aspera signis. "Of finished workmanship, and rough with embossed work."—*Tripodas.* Compare note on b. iii, 1. 92.—*Dat.* Certain substantives denoting something that remains with one, or is more or less abiding in its nature, such as *domum*, *munus*, &c., sometimes take the verb in the present tense with the poets, where we must translate by a past one.

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268-274. Et prædæ dicere sortem. "And to appoint a distribution of booty," i. e., to fix a day, place, and manner of distribution. We have adopted here the common reading dicere, and have given it the explanation which Wagner assigns. Heyne and others have duce- ϵ_i ; but ducere sortem cannot be said of a leader himself, since the poition of the latter was always taken from the plunder before the main body of his followers drew lots for their own shares. If, therefore, we retain ducere here, it can only have the meaning of ducendum curare.

Insum illum. "That very horse." Supply equum.—Jam nunc tus pramia. "Being from this very instant thy prizes."—Matrum. Equivalent merely to feminarum.—Suaque omnibus arma. "And the arms that belong to all," i. e., together with their arms. The allusion, of course, is to the "captivi."—Campi quod. "What of domain." 275-280. Te vero. Ascanius now turns to Euryalus.—Mea quem spatiis, &cc. "Whom my own age follows with nearer interval," i. e., to whom I am nearer in age. A metaphor taken from racers, spatia denoting here the intervening space between the two competitors for the prize.—Venerande puer. "Idolized boy."—Tibi mazima rerum, &cc. "In all my actions and plans I will place the utmost reliance on thee."

281-282. Me nulla dies, &c. "No day (of my future life) shall, as I hope, prove me unworthy of this so bold an attempt: thus much (do I promise): let fortune fall out favourable or adverse." We have adopted here the punctuation of Heyne, excepting the stop after arguerit, which we have changed from a semicolon to a colon. —Tantum. Supply promitto.

288-289. Inque salutatam. "And without having taken leave." Literally, "and unsaluted (by me)." Observe the tmesis in inque salutatam for insalutatamque. — Nox et tua testis, &c. He invokes what was nearest at the moment of speaking, namely, the surrounding darkness, and the right hand of Ascanius, which he was then grasping.

291-294. Hanc sine me, &c. "Allow me to entertain this hope of thee." Tui, the genitive of the personal pronoun.—Atque animum patrice, &c. "And the image of parental affection (which these words called up) moved his bosom powerfully." The poet refers here to the thought of his own father, as occurring to Iulus on beholding the filial devotion of Euryalus.

296-300. Sponde digna tuis, &c. "Expect all things worthy of thy glorious undertaking." Literally, "promise unto thyself;" tibi to be supplied. We have given here the ordinary reading, which Wagner defends. Heyne, on the other hand, has *spondeo*, which involves a metrical difficulty, for *o* final in verbs is very rarely shortened by writers of the Augustan age, and (excluding the present instance) no example occurs in Virgil of the final *o* in a verb being left short, except in *scio* and *nescio*. If, therefore, we retain *spondeo* with Heyne, it ought to be pronounced as a dissyllable, *spondyo*.

Namque crit ista, &c. "For that mother of thine shall be a mother unto me," i. e., thy mother shall be cherished by me as fondly as if she were my own.—Nec partum gratia, &c. "Nor does merely a slight return of gratitude await (her, for having given us) such a son."—Per quod pater ante, &c. "By what my father, before me, was accustomed (to swear by)." Ascanius here imitates his father Æneas in the form of his oath. His parent was accustomed to swear by his own head : the son now swears by his own.

301-307. Reduci, rebusque secundis. "In case thou return, and success attend thee."—Matrique tux generique manebunt. "Shall remain for both thy mother and thy kindred," *i. e.*, shall be preserved for them in case thou shouldst fall.—Atque habilem bagind, &co. "And had fitted it, easy (in consequence) to wear, unto an ivory sheath." We must suppose a sheath adorned merely with ivory— Pellem horrentisque, &c. "The skin and spoil of a shaggy lion," *i. e.*, a skin, the spoil of, &c. ; a skin stripped from, &c.

309-313. Primorum. "Of leaders." Primorum is here the genitive of primores.—Juvenumque senumque. Referring to primorum.— Ante annos. "Before the years (of manhood had even come)." Supply viriles.

Sed aura omnia discerpunt, &c. "But the breezes scatter them all, and give them (rendered) unavailing to the clouds." The messengers did not succeed in reaching Æncas, but perished by the way.

315-319. Ante. "Before they themselves perished." To complete the sense, some words must be supplied here. Servius makes the full form of expression to be antequam ipsi perirent, which we have followed in translating —Arrectos litore currus. "Along the shore, chariots with the poles raised in air." The allusion is to chariots from which the horses have been unharnessed.

Vina. "Jars of wine," i. c., vessels more or less full of wine, the remains of the previous evening's debauch.

322-326. Consule longe. "And keep a look-out from afar." Consule is here equivalent to prospice, or provide.—Vasta dabo. For pastabo.—Et lato te limite ducam. "And will lead thee along a broad pathway," i. e., a path made wide by the sword.—Tapetibus altis exstructus. "Raised high on lofty carpets," i. e., on a lofty couch overlaid with rich carpets.

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329–336. Temere. "Promiscuously." — Sub ipsis nactus equis. "Having found him close to the horses."—Pendentia. "Hanging (relaxed in sleep)."—Sanguine singultantem. "Spirting forth blood with convulsive throes." Sanguine, poetic for sanguinem. — Tori. Referring to the places where they lay.—Plurima. Neuter plural, accus. for plurimum, by a poetic idiom.—Luserat. "Had sported at the banquet."

337-341. Multo deo. "By the potent influence of the god," i. e., by much wine.—Si protenus illum, &c. "If he had without intermission made that sport equal to the night, and had prolonged it until the light of day."—Turbans. "Spreading confusion."—Mandiiques trahitque. "Both grinds with the teeth and tears."—Fremit ore cruento. After these words, we must supply in the mind some such form of expression as this : simili modo furebat Nisus.

343-345. Ac multam in medio, &c. "And secretly attacks, in promiscuous slaughter, a numerous and ignoble throng." In medio is well explained by Wagner: "Varios et sine discrimine."—Vigilantem. "Awake."

347-350. Pectore in adverso, &c. "Into whose confronting breast, as he rose, the other, from near at hand, buried the entire sword, and withdrew it amid abundant death," *i. e.*, and withdrew it after inflicting by the wound certain death.—*Purpuream animam.* "The purple tide of life." Literally, "purple hife."—*Hic furto fervidus*, &c. "The other, all on fire with (the success of his) fartive slaughter, keeps pressing on."

352-356. Rite. "In order."—Sensil enim nimid, &c. "For he perceived that they were getting hurried away by too eager a desire for slaughter." More literally, "by too great slaughter and desire."—Panarum exhaustum satis est. "Vengeance has been sufficiently exhausted."

359-366. Phaleras. Consult note on book v. line 310.—Et aurea bullis cingula. "And a belt adorned with golden bosses." Literally, "and a belt golden with bosses."—Cingula. Observe the force of the plural, as indicating a costly belt.—Hospitio quum jungeret absens. "When, though absent, he connected himself with him by the tie of hospitality." With jungeret supply se illi.—Ille. Remulus.—Post mortem bello, &c. After the death of the grandson of Remulus, who was slain in battle by the Rutulians, the latter became possessed of the belt, and gave it, either as a portion of the booty, or as the prize of valour, to Rhamnes. Wagner regards this line as spurious. Consult his critical note.

Nequidquam. Because not destined long to enjoy them.-Habslem. "Well fitting."-Tuta capessant. "Make for a place of safety." 369. Et Turno regi response ferebant. "And were bearing an answer to King Turnus." Turnus had gone on before with a lightarmed band, to attack the Trojan camp. Meanwhile, forces were collecting in the city of Laurentum, and Turnus sends back word to accelerate the march of these. The three hundred horse are despatched with an answer to this request, from the capital of Latiants. Heyne and others read regis, making the answer come from Latiants himself. But Wagner, with mere propriety, and on better masuacript authority, gives regi, and supposes the answer to have come from the commander of the infantry, which still remained behind; for Latianus himself had given up the reins of affairs, as we have been toki in book viii., line 600.

372-375. Hes. Nisus and Euryalus. — Lavo flectentes limite. "Turning away by the left-hand path." The two Trojans had at first taken the right-hand path, in order to reach the camp of the Rutulians; in leaving this, they turn to the left, and fall in with the hostile cavalry. The left-hand route would have carried them towards the Tiber and the city of Euander.

Immemorem. "Not aware of the circumstance," i. e., unconscious that his helmet was betraying him.—, Radiisque adversa refulsit. "And, being opposed to the beams of the moon, sent forth a gleam of light."—Haud temere est visum. "This passed not unobserved." More literally, "the thing was not observed in vain."

377-380. Nihil illi tendere contra. "They made no reply." The historical infinitive. Tendere is well explained by Servius as equivalent here to tendere verbis.—Ad divertia nota. "At the well-known bye-ways."—Omnem abitum. "Every avenue of escape."

363-385. Rara per occultos, &c. "Here and there a pathway gave light through tracts covered with underwood." Calles can hardly be the right reading here, and ought, probably, to be changed into selles. If it be allowed to stand, it must be taken in the sense which we have assigned to it.—Fallique timor regione viarum. "And fear leads him astray from the true direction of his route." Compare note on book ii., line 737.

386-388. Imprudens. "Not perceiving that Euryalus remained behind."—Ad lucos. "As far as the groves." We have given lucos, in this place instead of lacus, the reading of Heyne.—Habebat. "Had there."

391-398. Revolvens. "Retracing."—Simul et vestigia retro, &c. "At the same time he both measures back his footsteps (carefully) marked (by him)," &c.—Signa. "The signals," i. e., their calling upon one another in different parts of the wood.—Fraude loci et necthe oppressum. "Overcome by the treachery of the place and night," i. s., led astray by the darkness and his ignorance of the country.

404-408. Presens. "Propitious."— Latonia custos. "Latonian guardian," i.e., Diana, or the Moon. Custos refers to her as a huntress, and goddess of the weods.—Si qua ipse meis, &c. "If any I myself ever added." Auxi in the sense of addidi.—Suspendive tholo, &c. "Or suspended any to the vaulted ceiling, or attached them to thy sacred pediment."

412-415. Et venit aversi, &c. "And came against the back of Sulmo, who was turned away (at the time)." The common text has adversi, which cannot stand, even though we explain *tergum* by scutum, as Servius and Donatus do.—*Ibique frangitur*, &c. "And is there broken, and passes through his vitals with the fractured wood." The spear of Nisus was driven through the back of Sulmo, so that the head projected out of his breast; the long handle, however, behind, bends down by its own weight, and breaks off.—*Et longis singultibus*, &c. "And beats his flanks with long-drawn gaspings."

417-426. Summa ab sure. "From the tip of his ear." He poised the weapon above his shoulder before throwing it.—Dum trepidant. "While they keep moving about in confusion."—Ardens. "Burning with rage."—Tantum dolorem. "So painful a sight."

427-430. Me, me (adsum, qui feci), &c. "Me, me, (here am I, who did it), turn your weapons against me." Eagerness to save his friend gives a broken and interrupted air to his speech. We may suppose petite, or some verb of similar import, to be understood with me, me, though not required in translating. Some make me, me, to be governed by the preposition in understood, as inferred from in me convertite, &c. This, however, is extremely harsh.

Mea fraus est omnis. "The whole offence is mine." Fraus is here equivalent to scelus or culps.—Iste. "He who is now in your possession." Observe the force of ists.—Tantum infelicem, &c. "He only loved too much his unhappy friend."

435-445. Purpureus flos. "Some bright-hued flower." This beautiful passage appears to be imitated from Catullus (xi., 22).— In solo Volscente moratur. "He persists in the attack on Volscens alone."—Proturbant. "Drive off."—Rotat. "Whirls to and fro."— Conformus. "Pierced by many a wound."

447-449. Nulla dies, &c. "No lapse of time shall ever remove you from the remembrance of posterity." More literally, "from a remembering age."-Dum domus Anca, &c. "As long as the line of Æncas shall dwell near the rock of the Capitol, never to be moved,

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and the Roman father shall hold the empire (of nations)." By the domus Ense is meant the Julian line.—Immobile saxum. Rome was to stand as long as the rock of the Capitol stood, and to a Roman the Capitol was eternal.—Pater Romanus. According to Heyne, Jupiter Capitolinus is here meant; but, according to Wagner, Augustus. This latter opinion is the more probable, the poet not meaning that Augustus is to reign forever, but that the empire of the world will be ever held by his line.

458. Receptas. "Recovered."

461-472. Jam sole infuso. "The beams of the sun being now (again) poured upon the world, created things being now (again) disclosed to view by its light."-Suas. We have followed the reading of Wagner. Heyne gives suos, and regards it as an elegance; to which Wagner replies, "Sed quid in hoc manifesto vitio insit elegantiz, non video."-Rumoribus. These appear to have had reference to the pocturnal slaughter.

Opposure acien. "Opposed to them their front of battle." Supply suam.—Movebant. For commovebant.—Nota nimis miseris. "But too well known to the wretched beholders."

473-479. Pavidam per urbam. "Through the panic-stricken city," i. e., the encampment and new city of the Trojans.—Radii. "The shuttle."—Revolutaque pensa. "And the web was unravelled."— Agmina prima. "The foremost bands." She mingles in the foremost line of the combatants, in order to behold once more the features of her son.

481-489. Hunc. "Thus." Equivalent to talow.—Time ille, &co. "Art thou (in this state) that late solace of my old age (so often promised)."—Solam. Supply me.—Terrá ignetá. "In a strange land." His native country, on the other hand, would be terra note. —Date. "Given up to."—Nec te in tua funera, &co. "Nor did I, (thy) mother, bestew my cares upon thee for thy funeral rites," &cc. We have here a most corrupt passage, and one which all the commentators give up in despair. All the manuscripts read funera, and we have, therefore, instead of changing this to funere, with Wagner, adopted the emendation of Donatus, which consists in the insertion of the preposition in. The phrase producere, or ducere funus, means "to perform the last sad offices of affection.

Veste tegens, &cc. "Covering thee with the robe which, with haste, I was urging on night and day for thee, and was consoling with the loom the cares of age." The mother, of course, in prepa-

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ring the robe, was not anticipating the death of her son. She was getting it ready for him as an ornamental appendage.

491-502. Et funus lacerum. "And thy lacerated corpse."—Hoc mihi de te, &cc. "Is this all of thee that thou bringest back to me !" Alluding to the gory head of her son, which she had in full view.— Hoc sum secuta. "Was it on this account that I followed thee !"—^{*} Pietas. "Feelings of parental affection."—Torpent infracta, &co "Their enfeebled strength lies torpid for the approaching fight."— Incendentem luctus. "Increasing (every moment) their affliction." —Inter manus. For in manibus.

503-509. At tuba terribilem, &c. Observe the beautiful effect. produced by this sudden change from tears and sadness to the bustle of war. It is as if we were aroused at the instant by the very blast of the trumpet. The line is imitated from a well-known one of Ennius. --Increpuit. "Chided (the lingering assailants)."--Acceierant actá pariter, &c. "The Volscians hasten on in equal order, a testudo having been formed." Consult note on book ii., line 441. --Quá rara est acies, &c. "Where the (Trojan) front of battle is thin, and the circle of defenders not so dense with men, shows openings through it."--Non tam. Equivalent, in fact, to non valde.

511-516. Longo bello. "In their long war," i. e., with the Greeks.—Infesto pondere. "Of heavy (and destructive) weight."— Tectam aciem. "The testudo-protected band." They rolled down large stones in order to break through the serried order of the testudo. If the shields were kept firmly locked together, the missiles cast upon them would roll off like water from a roof.—Quan tamen omnes, &c. "While (the Rutulians), notwithstanding, beneath the close covering of shields, take delight in enduring every hardship." With juvat supply Rutulos.—Nec jam sufficient. "(At length, however), their strength suffices not." More literally, " nor now do they suffice in strength." Supply viribus.—Quá glabus imminet imgens. "Where the dense band presses closely on." Referring to the testudo.—Immanem Teucri molem, &c. "The Trojans roll along and pitch over (on the foe) a mighty mass." Runnt is here taken actively, in the sense of projeciunt.

517-522. Armorum tegmina. "The serviced covering of their shields."--Caco Marte. "In covered fight," i. e., under the covering of the testudo.--Pinum. Probably a pine-tree in flames, instead of an ordinary torch.

525-528. Vos, O Calliope, precor, &c. "Do you, (O ye Muses, and thou in particular), O Calliope, aid me, I entreat, while I tell in song," &c. A peculiar construction, by which the Muses are all invoked, but the invocation is specially addressed to one of the number, who alone is named. This construction is imitated from the Greek.—*Et mean ingentes*, &c. "And unfold with me the vast outlines of the war." *Ore,* meaning, literally, the extreme edges of a garment, here denote figuratively the whole circuit of events, the main outlines. The details themselves are too numerous to be all given.

530-537. Suspects. "Height."—*Et pontibés altis.* "And with lofty communications," *i. e.*, communications by timbers laid across from the tower to the walls.—*Summed opun vi.* "With the whole extent of their resources."—*Casas fensetras.* "The hollow loopholes."—*Ardentem lampada.* "A blaxing fire-vessel." According to some of the commentators, *lampas* here denotes a kind of vessel, containing combustibles, and furnished with hooks, which was thrown in sieges.—*Plurima.* "Increased." Equivalent to *eucla.*—*Tabulas.* "And (then) clung to the timbers, (by this time) partially consumed." More literally, "esten in." By postce are here meant the main or upright beams.

540-548. Peste. "The consuming flames."-Tum pondere turris, dcc. By crowding too much into that part of the structure to which the flames had not as yet come, they overturn the tower, which was merely of wood and rested on the ground, and it falls over on its side towards the foe.

Immani mole secutá. "An immense mass of ruins having followed."—Confixique swis telis, &c. Some of them are pierced by one another's weapons; some are transfixed by the splintered timber of the tower.—Quorum primerous Helenor, &c. "Of whom Helenor, (still) in the flower of youth, whom the slave Licymnia had clandestinely borne unto a Lydian king, and had sent to Troy in forbidden arms, was lightly armed with naked sword, and inglorious with a buckler unadorned with a device." Literally, "with a white buckler."

Vetitis armis. Not, as Heyne says, because, on account of his tender youth, he was yet unfit to bear arms, but because he had been forbidden by his father to engage in warfare at so early an age. — Parmá albá. The shields of distinguished warriors hore painted devices; but Helenor, the young warrior, had still to gain himself a name. Hence the epithet inglorius.

553-556. Head nescia. "Not ignorant (of its approaching fate)." Tent. "Reaches."—Tects. "The summit (of the ramparts)."

559-566. Pariter cursu teloque secutus. " Pursuing equally in (rap-

id) course and with his javelin," *i. e.*, equalling in speed the javelin which he threw. — Demens. "Fool."—Pendentem. "As he hung (from the wall)."—Magná muri cum parte, &cc. The wall appears to have been a low one, according to the custom of the heroic age.— Jonis armiger. "The armour-bearer of Jove," *i. e.*, the eagle; so called from its being represented in ancient works of art as bearing the thunderbolt of Jove. — Martius lupus. "The wolf, sacred to Mars."

567-575. Invadunt. "The foe rush on."—Aggere. "With heaped-up earth."—Ad fastigia. "To the summits of the towers."—Atque ingenti fragmine montis. Explanatory of saxo.—Longe fallents sagittá. "With the arrow deceiving from afar," i. e., coming from afar, and inflicting an unexpected wound. Surprising from afar.— Summis pro turribus. "On the summit of a tower."

576-579. Levis strinzerat. "Had slightly grazed."-Projecto tegmine. "Having thrown aside his shield." His person thereby became exposed, and hence he is called demens.-Alis allapsa saggitta. "A winged arrow glided (swiftly) towards him." More literally, "an arrow glided towards him on its wings."-Infixa est. "Was pinned." -Lavo lateri. The side that had been previously protected by the shield now thrown aside.

582-585. Pictus acu chlamydem, &c. "In embroidered cloak, and bright with Iberian purple." Literally, "painted with the needle as to his cloak." Compare book i., line 708 .- Ferrugine Iberá. Alluding to the purple dye of Spain, which was of a darker colour than ordinary, and hence is termed by the poet ferrugo.-Matris luco. "In the grove of (the nymph) his mother." We have written matris with the small initial letter, and have given it the explanation for which Wagner contends. The mother of the youth, according to this, was a nymph of Sicily (the Symethus being a Sicilian river), to whom the grove was sacred, but her name is not mentioned. Heyne writes Matrie, with the initial letter a capital, and refers the term to Ceres, or the Ennæan Mother, so called from the plain of Enna in Sicily; this goddess being often called $M\eta\tau\eta\rho$, as her daughter Proserpina was styled Kópy. But so plain and bald an allusion to Ceres, when no other part of the context refers to her, does not harmonize with the usual practice of an epic poet.

Symathia circum flumina. "Around the streams of the Symathus."—Pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici. "Where there is a rich and appeasing altar of the Palici." Literally, "of Palicus." As the Palici were two in number, there is some doubt whether we ought not to read Palicûm (for Palicorum), as Cerda suggests. With

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respect to the expression *pinguis et placabilis ara*, consult note on book vii., line 764.

587-588. Ipse. "With his own hands."—Et media adversi, &c. "And split with the melted lead the forehead of the other as he confronted him." Media tempora is well explained by Wagner as being the space between the two temples, in other words, the forehead or brow.—Liquefacto plumbo. Not with a leaden bullet that melted in the air in consequence of its rapid flight, but lead melted into the form of a bullet.

590-593. Bello. Having only done it before in the chape.—Turnique minorem, &cc. "And who, having been lately united to her in wedlock, had the younger sister of Turnus to wife."—Minorem. Supply natu.

596-597. Turnidusque novo, &c. "And puffed up in heart by his recent alliance with royalty."—*Et ingentem sess*, &c. "And moved to and fro his bulky frame with loud outcries (as follows)."

598-602. Iterum. Alluding to their having before this been besieged by the Greeks in Troy.—Bis cap!i. Once by the Greeks, and once, as he is confident will be the case, by the Latins.—Et morti pratenders muros. "And to extend walls as a screen against death." We have given morti, with Wagner, instead of Marti, as adopted by Heyne.—Nostra communia. "Our brides." Referring particularly to Lavinia, whom Æneas was seeking to take away from Turnus. —Fandi fictor. "False of speech."

603-606. Primum. "At the moment of their birth."—Sevogue gelu, &cc. The poet alludes here to a custom said to have been prevalent among several of the early Italian nations.—Venatu invigilant, &cc. "Our boys are on the alert for the hunt, and incessantly scour the woods." Venatu is here the old dative for venatui.—Flectere ludus equos, &cc. "Their sport consists in managing the steeds, and in darting the pointed arrow from the bow of horn."

609-616. Omne aroun ferro teritur. "Our whole life is passed in arms."-Versá kastå. "With inverted spear." They urge on their oxen at the plough with the handle of the spear, and also guide them with the same.--Premimus. Equivalent to teginus.-Desidiæ cordi. "Indolence is your delight." Supply sunt vobis.-Choreis. Choral dances, the accompaniments of a peaceful state of things, are here regarded as marks of effeminacy by this member of a warlike nation. --Manicas. "Sleeves." A mark of effeminacy, like the preceding. --Mitræ. Consult note on book iv., line 216.--Redimicula. "Ties," i. e. side-bands. These were ribands or side-pieces, attached to the mitra or other headdress at the occiput, and passing over the choulders, so as to hang on each side, over the breast. They were, properly, female ornaments, and in the statues of Venus were imitated in gold. The Phrygians, an effeminate nation, also wore them.

617-618. O vere Pkrygia, &c. "O Phrygian women truly, for ye are not Phrygian men." Imitated from Homer (ll., ii., 235).—*Ite yer alta Dindyma.* "Go along the lofty summits of Dindymus." Mount Dindymus, in Phrygia, was sacred to Cybele, and here her rites were celebrated with peculiar fervour. They were characterized by great licentiousness.—*Ubi assuctis biforem*, &c. "Where for you, accustomed thereto, the pipe utters its twofold note," *i. e.*, its harsh and grating note. The allusion is to a very simple instrument used at the festivals of Cybele, and having merely two openings or perforations. It was probably a relic of rude and early art, which had retained its place at these celebrations, and the music obtained from which was of the rudest and simplest kind. Some commentators refer to Varro, as cited by Servius, who states that the Phrygian tibia was formed of two pipes, that on the right hand having one perforation, that on the left two. This, however, is inferior.

619-620. Tympana vos buxusque, &c. "The timbrels and Berecyntian boxwood (pipe) of the Idean mother call you: leave arms to men, and refrain from the sword." The *tibia* or pipe was made of boxwood; hence *buxus* is here equivalent, in fact, to *tibia.—Ideae matris.* Cybele. Compare book iii., line 111.— Tympana. The tympanum was a small drum or timbrel carried in the hand. Of these, some resembled, in all respects, a modern tambourine with bells. Others presented a flat circular disk on the upper surface, and swelled out beneath, like a kettledrum.

621-629. Ac dira canentem. "And exclaiming in abusive accents." —Nervoque observus equino, &cc. "But, having confronted him, aimed an arrow on his horse-hair string, and drawing his arms far apart, stood (for a short time in that posture)."—Ante. "Before he discharged the shaft."

Aurată fronte. "With gilded front," *i. e.*, with gilded horns. This was a common custom. — Pariterque caput, &c. Of equal height with its mother. — Jam cornu petat, &c. "Who shall already attack with his horn, and scatter the sand with his feet.," *i. e.*, shall paw the ground preparatory to making the onset.

630-636. Audiit et cœli genitor, &cc. "The father (of all) heard ithe prayer), and thundered on the left from a serene quarter of the sky." Thunder and lightning in a clear sky was regarded as a prevernatural indication of the will of the deity, and was favourable or is 'vourable, according to the nature of the case, and the quarter of the heavens in which it was heard.—*Intonuit levum.* Thundes on the left was deemed a favourable omen among the Romans, as unfavourable one among the Greeks. This was owing to the different positions of the Roman and Greek soothsayers when they took their respective omens. The former faced the south, and, of course, had the eastern part of the heavens, the lucky quarter, on their left. The latter faced the north, and had the east on the right. The east was always deemed lucky, because the heavenly motions were supposed to commence there. When the Romans, therefore, use *laxus* in the sense of "unlucky," they speak after the Greek fashion.

Sonat una fatifer arcus. "The fate-bearing bow twangs at the same instant." The moment Ascanius hears the thunder, he knows that his prayer is granted, and straightway discharges his arrow.— Adducta segitta. The arrow was drawn back along with the bowstring.—Hoc tantum Ascanius. "Thus much only did Ascanius exclaim."—Sequentur. "Greet the deed." Literally, "follow after."

638-642. Crimitus Apollo. Long and beautiful hair was a peculiar characteristic of Apollo. Compare note on book i., line 740 .--Urbenque. "And the (Trojan) city," i. e., their city and encampment, or New Troy .- Macte nová virtute, &c. "Go on and increase in early valour, O boy! This is the pathway to the stars, O descendant of gods, and thou that art destined to be the progenitor of gods." According to Priscian (v. xii., 66), the earlier Romans used the nominative form, mactus. In addressing a person, they would say mactus esto, which, according to etymologists, is equivalent to magis suctus esto, "be thou more increased," i. c., go on and increase more and more. The vocative, however, seems gradually to have supplanted the nominative in such expressions, until the latter became quite obsolete. Hence arose the form that we have in the text, macte, i. e., macte esto, for mactus esto. Nay, so far did usage prevail, that macte was even employed instead of macta, with feminine nouns. (Wagner, ad loc.)

Sic itur ad estra. Literally, "thus is it gone (by mortals) unter the stars," i. e., this is the path to immortality.—Dis. He was the grandson of Venus.—Deos. Cæsar and Augustus.

644-651. Nec te Troja capit. "Nor is Troy capable of containing thee." Literally, "nor does Troy hold thee," i. e., Troy alone, or, in other words, the state to which the Trojans are now reduced is no longer worthy to contain thee.— Spirantes suras. "The gently-blowing breezes."—Antiquum. The epithet antiquum is here employed, in an unusual sense, for scnem.—Ad limins. "For his threshold."

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Compare Livy (XXXIV., 6), "Servi ad remum," and Terence (Andr., 1., 130), "Canes ad venandum."—Pater. Æneas.—Sæva sonoribus. "Harsh in sound." Alluding to the corslet, and the shield covered with metal plates, the clanking sound of which would be different, of course, from the noise made by the bow and arrows which the god was accustomed to wear. Butes, it must be remembered, was still in a vigorous old age, and could still move actively in arms.

653-656. *Bneide.* More correct than *Encada*, as given by Heyne and others, and more appropriate, too, on the present occasion, as designating the son of *Encas*, whereas *Bneada* would be an appellation for any Trojan.—*Ceters.* "For what remains," *i. e.*, of the conflict.

660-663. Pharetranque fugd, &c. "And they heard, as he departed, the rattling quiver." Literally, "they perceived in (his) flight," &c. Apollo, in departing, resumes his divine form.—Dictis et numine Phaebi. "In accordance with the words and the will of Phœbus."—Animasque in aperta, &c. "And expose their lives to open dangers."

664-667. Totis per propugnacula muris. "Along the battlements, throughout the whole circuit of the walls."—Intendunt acres arcus. "They bend their vigorous bows."—Amentaque torquent. "And whirl the straps of the javelins." They give the javelin a rotatory motion around its own axis, by means of the strap attached to it, before hurling the weapon at the foe. Consult note on book vii., 1. 780. —Flictu. "On being struck."—Pugna aspera surgit. This hemistich is regarded by some as spurious, but is successfully defended by Weichert and Wagner. It seems to be required by the preceding tum.

668-671. Pluvialibus Hadis. "Under the influence of the rainy Kids." Storms attend the rising and setting of these stars.—In vada. "Into the waters of ocean."—Pracipitant. Supply se.— Torquet aquosam kiemem, &c. "Sets in commotion the rainy tempest, and bursts the hollow clouds in the sky," i. e., and causes the clouds to discharge their contents from the sky.

673-675. Jovis luco. Situate on Mount Ida.—Silvestris Iæra. "The forest nymph Iæra."—Abictibus juvenes patriis, &c. "Youths equal in height to their native firs and mountains." Poetic exaggeration, to denote loftiness of stature.—Commissa. "Had been confided to their care."

 in air."—Liquentia flumina circum. "Around the clear streams." Heyne regards liquentia as a mere poetic embellishment, and equiv alent to "liquida."—Intonsa capita. "Their leafy heads." Intonsa is here equivalent to frondosa. Literally, "unshorn."

684-686. Quercens, et pulcher Aquicolus, &cc. These are the names of the Rutulian chieftains who made a rush at the gates accompanied by their followers. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful. Some of them were put to the rout along with their bands; others fell in the very entrance.—Agminibus totis cut versi, &cc. "Either put to the rout, turned their backs with all their bands (of followers)," &cc. Some commentators refer agminibus to the Trojans, and make it the dative case: "presented their backs to whole bands (of the Trojans);" but the poet, thus far, is describing the prowess of two Trojans merely, Pandarus and Bitias; and the Trojan bands are not collected at the spot until we reach verse 689.

688-690. Tum magis increaseunt, &c. "Still more, thereupon, do their angry feelings increase in their hostile bosoms." This is commonly supposed to apply to the Trojans, whereas the foiled Rutulians are evidently meant.—Discordibus. Equivalent here to infestis, or hostilibus.—Et procurrere longius audent. The Trojans now forget the caution given them by Æneas, and begin to venture forth from their camp into the open field.

692-695. Turbantique viros. "And throwing into disorder those opposed to him."-Fervers cade nová. "Are raging with unusual slaughter."-Fratresque superbos. "And to the brothers elated with their success." Alluding to Pandarus and Bitias.

697-700. Thebaná de matre, &cc. "Illegitimate offspring of the great Sarpedon, by a mother a native of Thebe." The city of Hypoplacian Thebe, in Mysia, is here meant.—*Itala cornus.* "The Italian cornel," i. e., the weapon made of the wood of the cornel.—*Stsmacho.* "The throat." Compare the remark of Cicero (N. D., ii., 54): "Ad radices (lingua) harens, incipit stomachus."—Reddit specus atri vulneris, &cc. "The gaping aperture (of the wound) sends forth a foaming tide of dark blood." Specus is here equivalent to cessum, or vulnus hians; and atri vulneris (which is governed in construction by undam) is the same as atri senguinis.

704-705. Neque exim jaculo, &cc. "For he would not have resigned his life to the javelin (merely)." When it is said, remarks Symmons, that Bitias would not have surrendered his life to a common javelin, nothing more is meant than that the armour worn by this gigantic warrior was so strong that it could not be penetrated by the spears which were usually thrown by the hand in battle. Contorta phalarica. "The twisted phalarica," i. e., the phalarica, with its twisted ropes. The phalarica was the spear of the Saguntines, and was impelled by the aid of twisted ropes. It was large and ponderous, having a head of iron a cubit in length, and a ball of lead at its other end. It sometimes carried flaming pitch and tow. This missile was generally thrown from an engine; here, however, it is hurled from the hand of Turnus. It was chiefly employed in the defence of walls, and was hence called *kasta murelis*.

706-709. Duo taurea terga. "Two bull-hides," i. e., on his shield. Terga, for the more common form tergora, from tergus.—Duplici squamá et auro. "With double scales of gold," i. e., plates formed in imitation of scales. Observe the hendiadys in squamá et auro.— Collapsa. "Powerless."—Et clypeum super intonat ingens. "And his vast shield thunders over him," i. e., his shield, vast of size, falls over him with a sound like that of the thunder. We have followed here the best commentators in making clypeum a noun of the neuter gender. Thus Servins also remarks : "Lectum est etiam hoc clypeum, ut probat Caper ; quod magis debenus accipere." And again, Donatus explains the passage as follows : "Magna clypei species magnum fecerat sonitum." If, however, we make clypeum the accusative of the ordinary masculine form clypous, the meaning will be, " and vast of size, he thunders above his shield," i. e., falls with a noise like thunder upon his shield.

710-713. Talis in Euboico Baiarum, &c. "Thus, at times, on the Eubœan shore of Baiæ, falls the stony pile, which, constructed previously of large masses (cemented together), they cast into the deep: in this same way does it, descending headlong," &c. We have given talis with Wagner, as making a more forcible combination with sic, than qualis, which Heyne adopts.—Euboico Baiarum litore. So called on account of its vicinity to Cumse, a colony from Chalcis, in Eubœa. Compare book vi., line 2.

Sazes pila. Baise was a favourite residence of the rich and luxurious Romans, who constructed beautiful villas along all the shores of the Bay of Baise, or Sinus Baianus. These villas were commonly erected on artificial moles carried out to some distance from the land, for the sake of the sea-air and prospect; and in the construction of the moles, vast pillars of stonework were employed to give stability to the whole. These pillars (or *pila*) were formed of large masses of stone cemented together with pozzolana, which becomes hard under water, and were then sunk into the sea. The poet compares the fall of Bitias to the descent of one of these masses amid the waves.—Anic constructam. The preposition must be joined with constructant (notwithstanding what Heyne says), as denoting the length of time previously spent on the work.—*Penitusque vadis illisa* recumbit. "And, dashed against the bottom, sinks deeply down (into its bed)."—*Vadis*. Used here for the bottom of the sea.

715-716. Prochyta alta. "Prochyta raised above the waves." As the surface of this island (now Procide) is, in fact, level, alta must be taken here as a common epithet for islands, in so far as they project above the waters, whether that projecting be to a considerable height or not.—Durumque cubile Institute, dcc. "And Isarime, placed, by Jove's commands, as a rugged couch upon Typhoeus." Inarime was another name for the island Ænaria or Pithecusa, off the Campanian coast. Jupiter was fabled to have confined here the giant Typhoeus, having placed upon him an extinguished volcano, while, as be lay, his back was goaded by the rugged islandcouch. In other words, he lay between the volcano and the bosom of the isle, just as Pindar makes him to have been confined between the base of Ætna and the bosom of Sicily. (Pyth., i., 50. Comp. Dissen, ad loc.). Hence we see the double idea conveyed in the words durum cubile imposts.

718-723. Et stimulos acres, &c. Consult note on book vi., l. 101. — Data copia pugnæ. The success of Turnus at the gates affords them now a favourable opportunity of attacking and taking the Trojan encampment.— Bellator deus. "The warrior-god." Mars.— Fuso corpore. "With prostrate frame."—Qui casus aget res. "What sudden turn now controls affairs." Aget for regat.

728-729. Qui non viderit. "In that he saw not." Observe the employment of the subjunctive with qui, in assigning a reason or cause for the appellation of *demens*, as given by the poet to Pandarus: "since he saw not," "inasmuch as he saw not."—Ultroque. "And by his own act."

731-784. Nove lux oculis effulsit. "A strange light gleamed forth from his eyes." The reference is to Turnus. We have given effulsit, with Wagner, in place of Heyne's offulsit. Wagner correctly remarks, "Offulget lux ei qui videt lucem; quod alienum hoc loce est."— Crista sanguinea. "His blood-red crests."—Mittit. Referring to Turnus. Heyne gives mittunt, equivalent to mittunt se, but this even he himself confesses is harsh. Brunck, Jahn, and Wagner all approve of mittit.—Immania membra. Compare book vii., line 784, where it is said of Turnus, "toto vertice supra est."

786-789. Emicat. "Springs forth." Consult note on book vi., line 5.—Non hec dotalis, &cc. "This is not the palace of Amata, promised as the dowry of her child," i. e., this camp is no Laurentum.—Dotalis. Amata had promised her daughter Lavinia in marriage to Turnus before the arrival of Æneas.—Media Ardea. "The heart of Ardea." Ardea was the native city, and the capital of Turnus.—Potestas. Supply erit tibi.

742-745. Hic etiam inventum, &cc. "Thou shalt (soon) announce to Priam (in the world below) that here also has an Achilles been found."--Rudem nodis, &cc. "Rough with knots, and with bark still fresh."-Exceptes aura vulnus. "The air received the wound," i. e., the spear wasted its strength on the air.

747-753. Versat. "Wields."-Neque enim is teli, &cc. "For neither is the possessor of the weapon nor the inflicter of the wound such a one," i. e., as that thou canst escape. Is is here elegantly used for talis; hence the full form of expression would be "takis, qualem effugere possis."-Cruenta cerebro. For sanguine et cerebro compersa.

757-759. Et si continuo, &c. "And had this idea occurred at the instant to the victor."—Ultimus ille dics, &c. "That day would have been the last unto the war and the (Trojan) race."

763-766. Excipit. "He overtakes." Not, as Servius pretends, excipit in se irruentem. The nature of the wound inflicted on Gyges, namely, in the ham (succiso poplite), shows that Phaleris and Gyges were fleeing with the rest.—Hinc reptas fugientibus. "Then he hurls the spears snatched (from the slain) against the backs of the fugitives."—Comitem. "As a companion (unto them in death)."— Ignaros. "Ignorant of his approach." They were on the ramparts facing the foe, and had their backs turned towards him.

769-771. Vibranti gladio, &c. "Having collected all his strength, he with gleaming sword, from (where he now stood on) the rampart, dexterously anticipates (by a blow)." Turnus had sprung upon the ramparts, and there he slays Lynceus, who was advancing to meet him. Observe the force of occupat. He anticipates Lynceus by dealing dexterously the first blow.—Uno comminus icts. "By one blow given from close at hand."—Longe jacuit. "(In an instant) lay afar," *i. e.*, was severed in an instant, and carried to some distance by the force of the blow.

775-777. Musarum comitem. Compare Hom., Hymn., XXXII., 20: ἀοιδοί, Μουσάων θεράποντες.—Numerosque intendere nervis. "And to adapt poetic numbers to the strings," i. e., and to sing to the lyre. -Equos. Put for currus. The allusion is not to chariots victorious in the race, but to war-cars, as appears from what follows immediately after, namely, "erms virûm, pugnasque."

778-780. Tandem ductores, &cc. The main leaders of the Trojans,

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who had been engaged elsewhere, now hear of the slaughter made by Turnus, and come to the reacue.—*Palanies.* "Fleeing in confusion." Equivalent to *discurrentes.*—*Hostomque receptum.* "And the foe received (within their very camp)." Supply in castra.

782-790. Ultra. "Beyond these."—Et septus. "And shut in too."—Juvenum primos tot. "So many of the foremost of our youth." —Non infelicis patrix, &c. "Do your sluggish bosoms feel neither sorrow nor shame for your unbappy country !" &c., i. e., for what here remains of your country.—Et agmine dense consistant. "And in close array withstand." Agmen here shows that they not only resisted the attack of Turnus, but kept gradually driving him back. It always, as has been before remarked, refers to a body of men in motion.—Excedere. "Begins to retire." Historical infinitive for the present indicative.—Qus cingitur undá. We have given undá with Wagner, in place of amni, the reading of Heyne. Amni would follow too closely after fluoium.

794-798. Acerba tuens. "Fiercely towering."--Nec tendere contra, dcc. "Nor, though wishing, indeed, to do this, is he able to make head against them, by reason of the darts and parsners."--Improperata. Equivalent to tarda.

802-804. Vires sufficere. "To supply sufficient strength."-Germans. "To his sister." Juno was both the wife and sister of Jova.

806-809. Ergo nec clypeo juscnis, &c. The whole of the fine passage that now follows is imitated freely by Virgil from an account given by Eanius of a combat between the Istrians and the tribune Coelius, itself imitated from Homer (11., xvi., 102).—Subsistere tantum. "To withstand as powerfully (as they rush on)."—Strepit assiduo tinnits. "Rings with incessant clang."—Et saxis solids are fatiscunt. "And the solid brass gapes in chinks beneath many a stone." The reference is still to the helmet.

811-818. Et ipse fulmineus Mnestheus. "And especially Mnestheus himself, in might like a thunderbolt." Observe the force of et here, after et Troës.—Et piccum flumen agit. "And pours (at length) a dark, dust-discoloured tide." Piccum is here, according to Servius, equivalent to sordidum, or, as Valpy translates it, "foul," "discoloured by dust." We have rendered it by a double epithet.—Flusium. The Tiber.—Gurgite flavo. Heyne makes the construction to be accepit cum gurgite flavo, giving cum the force of in. This is very properly denied by Wagner, who joins ills cum suo gurgite flavo. —Flavo. The proper colour of the waters of the Tiber was, and still continues to be, yellowish, or a mixture, rather, of yellow and brown.—Extulit. "Buoyed him up."—Abluté cade. "The stains of slaughter being washed away."

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BOOK TENTH.

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1-5. Domus omnipotentis Olympi. "The mansion of all-powerful Olympus," i. e., of Olympus, seat of empire for the universe. Much discussion has arisen respecting the true reading of this passage. Some suggest Olympi, a contraction for Olympii, referring the term to Jove as the monarch of Olympus. Others read omnipatenties, "spreading far and wide;" but this appears to clash with panditur. Others, again, have omniparentis. The true reading, however, is the one which we have given.

Considunt tectis bipatentibus. "They take their places in the abode with its gates of double folds." We have followed here the explanation of Wagner and Heyne.

6-10. Quianam. "Why." An old form, imitated from Ennius, and equivalent to cur. Heyne writes quia nam, but quianam, as ono word, is more correct, since nam is here an enclitic.—Versa retro. "Changed." More literally, "turned backward." Another old form of expression. These archaisms are purposely introduced, to impart additional majesty to the speech of the Father of the Goda.— Abnueram bello, &c. No such prohibition has been given in the previous part of the poem; and, therefore, Heyne, with great probability, ranks this among those parts of the Æneid that would have felt the poet's revising hand had his life been spared.

Quæ contra vetitum discordia. "What discord (is this that now prevails), contrary to my express prohibition !"—Ferrum lacessere. "To arouse the sword." Lacessere is equivalent here to movere or excitare. Compare book xi., l. 254.

11-15. Ne arcessile. "Anticipate it not."—Exitium magnum, &cc. "Shall send mighty disaster and the opened Alps," i. e., shall, under the guidance of Hannibal, open a way for her armies over the Alps, and threaten destruction to the towers of Rome. — Odris. "With feelings of mutual hatred."—Res rapuisse. "To plunder." To carry on war after the fashion of early times. An archaism for rapere.—Sinite. "Let matters remain as they are," i. e., interfere not.—Et placitum lati, &cc. "And, with joyous feelings, bring to a conclusion the league that has been agreed upon," i. e., between Æneas and Latinus. 19-28. Aliad quid sit, quad, &c. Venus here presumes that all the other divinities are on the side of Juno.—Equis. For currus.— Aggeribus murorum. An old form of expression, borrowed, probably, from Ennius, and equivalent merely to munimentis, or muris. Heyne and Wagner give the old form, merorum.—Inundent. "Overflow." Used intransitively.—Ignarus. "Ignorant of what is passing."—Nascentis Troja. "Of Troy, just rising anew into life."— Etolis ab Arpis. "From Etolian Arpi." A city of Daunia, a dis trict of Apulia, in Italy, founded by a body of Etolians under Diomede, after the Trojan war. Ambassadors had been set thither by the Latins to request Diomede to take part in the war against Encas. Compare book viii., l. 9; and xi., l. 226.

29-30. Equidem credo, &cc. "I do, indeed, believe that wounds (still) remain for me." Venus had been wounded by Diomede before Troy, when seeking to rescue Æneas from the conflict. She now fears lest a similar fate may await her in Latium. Heyne's inter-pretation is not correct: "Supersunt adhuc cicatrices vulneris a Diomede accepti." Wagner's is better, i. e., ut ipse vulnerer.—Et twa progenice, &cc. "And I, thy own progeny, await a contest with a mortal." Equivalent to expecto certamen cum mortali incundum, I, thy own daughter, must again enter into collision with Diomede.

31-38. Sine pace tud, &cc. "Without thy permission, and thy divine will being opposed."—Superi. As, for example, Apollo in the island of Delos. Compare book iii., line 94.— Manes. Those of Hector (book ii., line 294); of Creusa (book ii., line 780); and of Anchises (book v., line 739).—Verters. "To subvert."—Nova condere fats. "To establish a new order of the fates."—Exustas Erycino, &c. Compare book v., line 606, seqq. — Tempestatum regem. Compare book i., line 50.—Actam nubibus Irim. Alluding to Juno's having sent Iris to Turnus. Compare book ix., line 3, seqq.

39-41. Manes. "The gods below." Compare Bn., vii., 223.— Hec sors rerum. "This quarter." Equivalent to hec pers or portio. Literally, "this allotment of things." The reference is to the kingdom of Pluto, or, in other words, to that portion of the universe which had fallen to his lot when he and his brothers Jupiter and Neptune divided the whole world between themselves.—Bacchata. "Has moved wildly." Supply est.

42-45. Nil super imperio moveor. "I am not at all concerned for empire," i. e., I give up now all expectations of any enjoyment of empire on the part of the Trojans, although once promised by thea. Compare book i., line 257, seqq.—Dum fortune fusit. "While fortune was ours." More literally, "while fortune was," or "existed."- Dura. "Hard-hearted." Hard to be overcome by prayers.—Fumentia. "The still smoking."

47-53. Incolument Ascanium. She prays for the safety of Ascanius, sunce from him is to descend the Julian line, and to that line the empire of the world is due.—In units. Let Æneas, if a settlement be denied him in Italy, again embark, and wander over the deep as before.—Hunc tegere. "To protect this one." Alluding to Ascanius. —Est Amathus, &cc. We have here adopted the reading of Wagner, as more musical than that of Heyne: Est Amathus, est celsa miks Paphus, atque Cythers.—Idalizque domus. "And the abode of Idalia," i. e., and the Idalian grove. Domus is here the nominative, and Idaliz the genitive of the same number. Consult Wagner, ad loc.

54-58. Inde. "From him." More literally, "from that quarter," i. e., from Ascanius and his race.—Tyriis urbibus. Carthage especially is alluded to, as a colony from Tyre.—Argolicos ignes. The fames of Troy.—Exhausta. Supply case.—Dum Latium Teueri, &cc. The idea intended to be conveyed by the whole passage is this : Of what possible advantage is it to the Trojans to have braved so many dangers and undergone so many hardships, if their former evil fortune still accompanies them, and the city which they have just founded in Latium is destined, like its prototype, to be destroyed by the foe !—Recidius Pergama. Compare book iv., line 434.

59-61. Nan satius. "Would it not have been better."--Insedisse. "To have settled upon," i. e., to have built a new city upon.--Xanthum Simoëntaque. The rivers are here put for the land itself.--Iterumque revolvere casus, &c. Venus prays that the Trojans may be allowed to go back again to their native land, even though there the same evils await them as before. If they are to suffer, it will be some consolation to them to suffer in their native land.

64-68. Obductum dolorem. "My secret sorrow."--Esto: Cassandre impulsus furiis. "Granted: but then he was impelled to the step by the insane ravings of Cassandra." A bitter remark. Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, had predicted to Anchises that the Trojans would come to Hesperia, or the western land (book iii., line 183, seqq.). These predictions Juno here terms furia, and makes these, and these alone, the destinies that urged Æneas to the step.

68-71. Num linguers castra, &c. Alluding to Æneas's visit to Euander, and his journey thence into Etruria. — Summam belli. "The chief management of the war." This, of course, is purposely exaggerated.—Tyrrhenamque fidem, &c. "And to seek for a Tuscan league or to arouse peaceful communities." Observe the zeugma in agitars. The expression Tyrrhenam fidem (literally, "the Tuscan

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faith)" is equivalent, in fact, to Tyrrhenum fadus, i. c., sollicitare Eiruscos, ut fadus meant.

72-76. Quis deus in fraudem, &c. "What deity, what oruel exercise of power on my part, involved him in evil! Where was Juno in all this !" Fraudem is here, as often elsewhere, equivalent to melum; not, as Servins says, to periculum.—Indignum est. "It is a gross indignity, (it seems)." Ironical.—Et patrid Turnum consistere terra. "And for Turnus to make a stand (against mere strangers) in his own native land."—Cui Pilumans arus, &c. Juno indicates by this that Turnus is no less descended from a heavenly race than Æneas himself. Compare book ix., line 4.

77-80. Quid, face Trojanos, &cc. "What (is it) for the Trojans to wage violent warfare against the Latins with the gloomy torch," *i. e.*, how is it less an indignity for the Trojans to lay waste with fire and sword the fields of the Latins.—Area aliens. "Fields not their own," *i. e.*, the lands of a stranger-people.—Quid sectors legere, &cc. "What (is it) to choose for themselves fathers-in-law (at their own pleasure), and to carry off betrothed brides from the bosoms (of those unto whom they have been promised) !"—Pactas. Allading to Lavinia as having been promised to Turans.

Pacen orare manu, &c. "To sue for peace with the hand, to affix arms to the fronts of their vessels (as the signal of war) !" i. e., to come bearing in their hands fillets and suppliant boughs, as if suing for peace; and yet, at the same time, to be raising a shield in the front part of their vessels as a signal for naval combat. Pupplies is here put for navibus, simply.

81-84. Tu potes Encam, &c. Compare Hom., Il., v., 315, sogg., where Venus rescues Encas from the hands of Diomede.—Progue viro nebulam, &c. Juno here ascribes to Venus what was done, in fact, by Neptune, who preserved him in this way from the power of Achilles. (II., XX., 321, segg.)—Et potes in totidem, &c. This, again, was the act of another divinity (compare book iX., 77, sogg.); but as it was done for the benefit of Venus and her son, it is here ascribed to her immediate agency.—Aliquid Rutulos contra jurisse. "To have aided the Rutulians in any degree against (him)."

85-89. *Bness ignarus abest*, &c. "Æneas, (thou sayest), is absent, ignorant of all that is passing; and absent let him remain, in his ignorance." The meaning is this: "Is Æneas absent! What is that to me! I did not pervert his mind, so as to induce high to take that step. Still, however, may he remain absent, and by his absence prove the ruin of his cause !"—*Quid gravidam bellis*, &c. "Why, then, dost thou make trial of a city," &c., *i. e.*, why, then, dost thou seek to gain over to thy sway, &co. Why not be content with thy Paphos, &cc., unto which thou mayest conduct in safety thy cherished grandson !--Noens tibi fluxes Phrygia, &cc. "Do we endeav our to overthrow for thee, from their very foundation, the unstable affairs of Phrygia ! We ! or he rather, who exposed the wretched Trojans to the Greeks !" *i. e.*, or Paris rather, who was the cause of that warfare which brought ruin on his native land. Juno seeks to show that Venus herself had occasioned all their sufferings for the Trojans, since she had prompted the abdaction of Helen by Paris, which act led at once to the Trojan war.-Tibi. More freely, "to thy discomfort" er "sorrow."

90-95. Que cause fuit. "Who was the cause."—Et fædera solvere furto. "And dissolved an ancient league by a perfidious ab duction."—Ms duce Dardanius Spartam, &c. "Was it under my guidance that the Dardan adulterer did foul wrong to Sparta !" We have followed the idea suggested by Wagner, who thinks that the key to the meaning of expugnavit here may be obtained from such passages as the following : "Pudicitiam femine expugnare," "expugnare toros," &c.; and that, instead of saying mulierie Spartame pudicitiam expugnavit."

Forize Cupidine bells. "Or by means of (thy) Cupid, cherish (and prolong the war)," i. e., protract the war in consequence of the refusal of Paris to restore Helen to the Greeks.—*Tum.* When the very first step was about to be taken, which afterward led to the war.—*Nunc sera querelis*, &cc. "Now, too late, thou arisest with ill-grounded complaints, and flingest forth unavailing charges."

96-103. Orabat. For dicebat.—Cunctique fremebant, &c. "And all the inhabitants of the skies murmured with various assent." The gods were divided in opinion, one party siding with Venus, another with Juno, and a low murmuring noise arose among them as they expressed to one another their different sentiments, like the first murmurings of the rising wind.—Deprensa. "Intercepted."—Prodentia. "Betokening."

Et tremefacta solo tellus. "And the earth trembled with its surface."-Posuers. Supply ss.

107-108. Que cuique est fortuna kodie, &c. "Whatever fortune is this day unto each party, whatever hope each hews (and fashions) for itself," *i. e.*, whatever hope each party has, in consequence of its own deeds, been led to entertain. The expression secare spem is figurative, of course, but the origin of the figure it is difficult to discover. We have given the interpretation of Wagner. Heyne, on the other hand, gives a very different explanation. He thinks

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that the latter half of the line was meant to be contrasted with a former. Whatever good fortune each party at present enjoyr sr whatever hope each by his conduct may destroy.

Tros Rutulusse fuat, &c. "Be he Trojan or Rutulian, I will regard both without any distinction." Fuat for sit, from the old stem-form, fuo, fuëre.

109-110. Seu fatis Italům, čco. "Whether the (Trojan) camp be now held in aiege by the Italians through the decrees of fate, or whether by reason of an evil error on the part of Troy (in interpreting prophecies) and deceitful oracles."—*Italům obsidions.* More hiterally, "by a siege on the part of the Italians." Some join fatis in construction with *Italům*; but had the poet intended this, he would probably have said, Size Italům fatis, čco.

111-114. Nec Rutulos solvo. "Nor, (on the other hand), do I exempt the Rutulians (from their fate)."—Sus cuique exores laborem, &cc. "What each has undertaken shall bring suffering or success unto each."—Idem. Supply erit.—Per pice torrentes, &cc. Repeated from book ix., l. 104, seqq.

In all the speeches which the poet has here assigned to the deities of Olympus, the student cannot have failed to perceive how admirably the antiquated language which pervades them is in keeping with the grave majesty that should characterize an assembly of the gods. The stiff and oldfashioned air of many of the lines is purposely employed with the same view.

122-126. Rará coroná. "With but a thin ring of defenders."— Hicetaonius. "Son of Hicetaon." For Hicetaonides.—Prima acies. "Formed the first line."—Germani. Uterine brothers, as some suppose.—Clarus et Themen. Sons of Sarpedon, who accompanied Æneas to Italy.—Altâ. Equivalent here to clará.

130-131. Hi. The besiegers.—.Illi. The besieged.—.Molirique ignem. "And to hurl firebrands." These were thrown at the besiegers, and consisted of javelins with bundles of tow attached, and smeared over with pitch, tallow, and other combustible substances. Sometimes they struck a shield, and, becoming attached to it, compelled the wearer, by the fierceness of the flames, to throw aside this portion of his defensive armour, and leave his person exposed. Compare the account given by Livy, xxi., 8.

132-138. Veneris justissima cura. "Venus's most deserving care."—Caput detectus konestum. "Uncovered as to his comely head." *i. e.*, without a helmet. He had been directed to withdraw from the fight. Compare book ix., l. 661.

Per artem. "With artist skill."-Oricid terebintho. The tauxa

tme-tree abounded near Oricus in Epirus. Hence the epithet "Orician."—Fusos cervix cui lactes crines, &c. "His flowing locks a milk-white neck receives, and a circle binding them with ductile gold," *i. e.*, his flowing locks hang down upon his ivory neck, while around his brow he wears a band of thin, ductile gold.

141-142. Maconiá generose domo. "Nobly sprung from a Lydian house."—Exercent. For colunt.—Auro. The Pactolus, a Lydian river, was famed for its golden sands.

143-147. Pulsi pristing Turni, &c. "The previous glory of having repelled Turnus from the walls," i. e., the glory of having, on a previous occasion, repelled, &c. Compare book ix., l. 781.—Campens urbi. Capua.—Certaming contulerant. "Had engaged in the conflicts." The more common forms of expression are conferre manus, conferre arma, &c.—Media nocte. The night after the battle which has just been described.

148-153. Namque, ut ab Evandro, &cc. "For when, having left Evander, he had entered the Etrurian camp, he repairs to the king," &c., i. e., he repairs to Tarchon, who commanded the Etrurian forces at Cære, and mentions unto him his name and lineage. Compare book viii., l. 478, seq., and l. 603, seq.—Quidos petat, &c. "What he seeks, what he himself proposes." The particle ve, in such constructions as the present, has, according to Wagner, more of an interrogative than disjunctive force. (Quest. Virg., XXXVI., 5.)— Mesentius arms que, &cc. "What forces Mezentius is striving to conciliate unto his cause, and also the violent feelings of Turnus," t. e., the violent nature of Turnus, and the consequent danger if he prove an ally to Mezentius.—Que sit fiducia. "How httle confidence is to be reposed." Literally, "what confidence is to be reposed."

154-158. Libera fati. "Freed from all restraint of the fates." The augurs had announced that the Tuscans were to be led to war against Mezentius by a foreigner. Compare book viii., l. 498, seq.— Gens Lydia. "The Lydian nation," i. e., the Etrurians, as being of Lydian origin, according to the common account. Consult note on book viii., line 499.

Rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones. "Having Phrygian lions joined to it beneath the beak." Literally, "joined as to Phrygian lions beneath the beak." The poet is here describing the figure-head of the vessel, otherwise called the *Parasemon*. The representation of the animals was either in carved work or painting. The lions are here called "Phrygian," because these animals were sacred to Cybele, the tutelary deity of Phrygia, and who was also worshipped on Mount Ida in Troas.—*Imminet Ida super*. Above the figures of the lions was a representation of Mount Ida. The delineation of this mountain proved here most grateful to the feelings of the Tro jans, since it reminded them of their native country.

159-169. *Hic.* "In this." Referring to the vessel generally, not merely to the prow, as Heinrich maintains. In line 218, Æneas is represented as sitting in the stern of the ship.—*Opace noctis iter.*" Their path amid the gloomy night." *Iter* is put in apposition with sidera.

163-169. Pandite nunc Helicona, &cc. Repeated from book vii., line 641.—Qus manus. "(Tell) what force."—Interes. While the scenes just described are passing in Latium.—Armetque rates. "And mans his ships." There were thirty vessels in all, with about 4000 Etrurians, and also 400 Arcadian horsemen under the command of Pallas.—Æratá Tigri. "In the brazen-beaked Tiger." The vessel had a figure-head of this animal, either under, or at the extremity of the brazen-plated beak.—Corytique less humeris. "And light bow-cases on their shoulders."

170-174. Una. "Along (with him went)."-Et aurate fulgebat, &cc. "And the stern (of his vessel) shane resplendent with a gilded (figure of) Apollo."

Populonia mater. "His native Populonia." This city was also called Populonium. Compare, as regards the peculiar force of meter in this passage, the note on book vii., line 762.—Inexhaustis Chalybum, dcc. "Teeming with inexhaustible mines of the metal of the Chalybes," i. e., with inexhaustible mines of the choicest iron. Generose is here, as Heyne remarks, equivalent to focunde, with the additional idea of what is choice and excellent of its kind.

176-180. Cui pecudum fibra, &cc. The poet means that all these were subject to his skilful interpretation; in other words, he blends the idea of commanding the future with the soothsaying art.—*Mille rapit densos*, &cc. "Hurries (to the war) a thousand (followers), close-ranged in battle array," *i. e.*, accustomed to fight in close array. The reference is, as Wagner supposes, to heavy-armed troops.

Hos parere jubent, &c. "Pisa, Alphéan in origin, (but) an Etrarian oity in its territory, commands these to obey (him),"*i. c.*, Pisa, a city Elean in origin, but Etrurian in situation, sends these under the command of Asilas. Pisa in Etruria was fabled to have been founded by a colony from Pisa in the Peloponnesus. This latter city was situate in the district of Elis, on the banks of the Alpheus; and hence "Alphean" here is the same as Elean.

191-184. Versicoloribus. Because made of different metals.--

Tercentum adjiciumt, &cc. "Those who are of Cære as their home, who dwell in the plains of the Minio, and also ancient Pyrgi and unhealthy Gravisce, add three hundred (unto him)," *i. e.*, the followers of Astur are three hundred in number, and come from the city of Cære, from the plains watered by the river Minio, from Pyrgi, and from Gravisce.

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186-188. Cupere. The son of Cycnus. This latter was a monarch of the Ligurians, fondly attached to Phaëthon, and who pined away in sorrow at his untimely end, until he was changed into a swan. His son, on this occasion, has his helmet adorned with swan's feathers in token of his origin.-Cujus oloring surgunt, &co. "From whose crest arise the plumes of a swan, memorial also of a father's (altered) form (love was the cause of evil unto you and yours)." Heyne regards line 188 as spurious, while Wagner, on the other hand, defends it. We have adopted the pointing and explanation of the latter, namely, a comma after penna, and crimen amor vestrum in a parenthesis. Heyne places a colon after penna, and makes line 188 entirely parenthetic. According to Wagner's punctuation, the words formaque insigne paterna become an epexegesis, or additional explanation to line 187. He confesses, however, that the copula que might better be away, and suggests fortuna for formaque. The same critic regards crimen here as equivalent in some degree to causa malorum, or mala rei, and the misfortune referred to is the transformation of the father. Still, however, there lurks some difficulty in vestrum, even though we refer it to both father and son, since no part of the crimen formed in reality the heritage of the latter, and his grief for his father's transformation would hardly be indicated by such a term. Neither is it at all likely that restrum here is meant to refer to Cycnus merely. The whole passage is involved in great obscurity.

190-193. Populeas inter frondes, &c. "Amid the poplar leaves and the shade of his sisters," i. e., amid the shade cast by the foliage of the poplars, into which the sisters of Phasthon had been changed.—Canentsm molli plumå, &c. "Brought upon himself old age, whitening to the view with downy plumage, and left the earth, and followed the stars with his song," i. e., brought upon himself, or caused himself to be covered with, a white downy plumage, so that he appeared hoary with years. We have here given the explanation of Heyne and Heinrich, which appears to be the only true one, and have made durisse equivalent, not to egisse ("spent" or "passed"), but to indurisse sibi.—Linquentem. To be rendered here as it et liquisse; so sequentem for secutum cesse. Consult Wagner, Quast. Virg., xxix, 5. 194-197. Asquales comitatus classe caterons. "Accompanying in the fleet the bands of his equals," *i. e.*, a Ligurian himself, and accompanying the bands of the Ligurians.—*Ille.* "The monster." More literally, "it." The reference is to the figure-head of a Centaur, placed at the bow of the vessel.—*Saxumque undis immane, dcc.* "And, towering on high, threatents the waves with a huge rock," *i. e.*, is in the attitude of one about to hurl a large rock into the waves, with both hands uplifted.

198-203. Ille Ocnus. "He, too, Ocnus." Compare note on book v., line 609 .- Qui muros matrisque, &c. Virgil follows here the ordinary legend, according to which Mantua was founded by Ocnus, son of Manto the daughter of Tiresias, and was named by him after his mother .- Mantûs. The genitive of Manto, a Greek form. -Dives avis. "Rich in ancestors." Alluding to the mixed population of the place and territory .- Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni. "Its race is threefold; under each division of the race there are four tribes." The three races here alluded to, which made up the combined population of Mantua, were the Greeks, the Etrurians, and the Umbri. (Compare Müller, Etrusker, vol. i., p. 137, seq.; and Wagner, ad loc.)-Populi. We have given this term the force of tribus. Niebuhr, however, makes it equivalent to the Greek byuot. (Röm. Gesch., vol. i., p. 328, n. 757.)-Ipse caput populis, &c. "Mantua herself is the capital to these different communities : the principal strength, however, (of the nation), is derived from Etrurian blood," i. e., the chief city was Mantua, and among the Mantuans the Tuscans had the predominance.

204-205. Quingentos in se, &c. The odium in which Mezentius was held, induced them to arm with the rest.—Quos patre Benaco, &c. "These the Mincius, (sprung) from the parent (lake) Benacus, crowned with green flags, conveyed to the sea in hostile pine." The vessel that carried them had a figure of the god of the river Mincius at its prow.—Patre Benaco. The Mincius flows from the Lake Benacus (now Lago di Garda) into the Po.

207-211. It gravis Aulestes, &c. "With ponderous strength Aulestes moves along, and, rising (to the stroke), lashes the waves with a hundred powerful oars." By centená arbore, in the language of poetry, are meant a hundred oars, each in size resembling a tree. The epithet gravis seems to refer to the great size of his vessel.

Triton. Consult note on book i., line 144. The figure-head of the vessel of Aulestes was a Triton blowing on a shell.—Cui laterum tenus, &c. "Whose hairy front, as he swims along, displays a human form down to the middle." Literally, "down to the sides." From must here be taken in a more extended sense than usual.— Pristin, Consult note on book v., line 116,

215-220. Dies. The third since Alineas had left his camp; or, in other words, the day on which the Rutulians had attacked the Trojan intrenchments, as described in book ix., line 459, seq.—Calo. For $e \ calo$.

dpes sedens, dco. Compare nots on line 159. — Velisque ministrat. Compare book vi., line 309.—Suaram comitum. "Of (those who had once been) his companiens." Referring to the vessels which had once been the companiens of his wanderings.

220-324.—Cybele. From the Greek Keóźón. The form Cybela (Kwóźny) vitiates, of course, the matre.—Numen habers maris. "To enjoy the divinity of ocean," i. e., to be marine divinities.—Innabans pariter. "Came awimming towards him with equal motion,"—Lustrantque choreës. "And sport around him in dence-like movements." More hiterally, "move around him in dences."

286-329. Ipon. The promoun is here employed in a species of opposition to dexira, or as a whole in opposition to a part, and has nearly the same force as tota. -- Subremigat. "She gently rows her way." Supply ss.---Ignaram. "Not knowing who she was." Supply cits.---Vigilasns, defan gens, dec. "Wakest thou, Æneas, offspring of the gods !!" The expression defan gens is equivalent here to diis genits. The Vestal Virgins, according to Servius, when commencing centain ceremonies, thus addressed the Rex Saerorum : "Vigilaenc Rex? Vigila." Virgil here initiates this form of invocation.

231-284. Classes to... "(Once) thy fleet."-Performe. Because he made war upon the Trojans, in violation of the league between these and Latinus.-Pracipites forre, dze. "Was pressing us hard with fire and sword, in order to consign as headlong to destruction." -Tus vincula. "Thy fastenings," i. c., the fastenings by which thou hadst attached us to the ahere.-Hans facien referet. "Made anew this our present form."

239-247. Areas eques. The post here siludes to a eircumstance not mentioned before, but easy enough to infer. When Æneas embarked the infantry, he appears to have given orders that the cavalry should marsh by the shore to the Trojan camp. Turaus, as we learn from what follows, resolved to prevent this junction.—Medias illis opposers turmas. "To oppose to them his intervoting bands," i. e., to throw his forces between them and the Trojan encampment, and thus frustrate the intended junction.—Primus jude. "Straightway order." Primus is here equivalent to protents.

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(Wagner, Quast. Virg., XXVIII., 4.)-Modi. This alludes not so much to the mere mode of propelling, as to the keeping of the ship properly poised while undergoing the impulse.

249-263. Inde alic colorant cursus. "Then the other (Bympha) accelerate the movements (of the remaining ships)."—Animos. tence omine tollit. "Still, however, he takes courage at the omen "

Parens Idaa. Compare book ix., lines 80-83.—Dindyma. Compare book ix., line 618.—Turrigeraque urbes. Cybele, being the same, in fact, as Mother Earth, has tower-crowned cities under her especial care. Hence, too, she is commonly represented as wearing a turreted crown.—Bijugique ad france leones. "And lions yoked in pairs for thy reins," i. e., and obscient to thy reins. Observe here the peculiar employment of the preposition ad, as denoting that for which the services of another are required. Thus, ad lecticem servi; ad limins custos, &cc.

254-265. Pugne princeps. "The first to aid in the approaching fight." She had been the first to aid, not immediately, but through the agency of Cymodocea and the other nymphs, who inspired him with fresh confidence, and urged him on his way....Tu rite propingues augurium. "Do thou in due form bring this omen to its destined issue." Propingues has here the force of admovers or adducere.

256-259. Revolute rucket. "Was advancing in its revolution." Equivalent, in fact, to revolue batur.—Signa sequentur. "Carefully to observe the signals," i. e., the signals to be given from time to time for the execution of his orders. Heyne erroneously refers signa to the standards. Wagner's explanation is far more correct.— Atque animos aptent armis. "And unite courageous feelings with their arms."

264-269. Quales sub nubibus atris, &c. "As, beneath the dark clouds, the Strymonian cranes give signals (by their cry)," &c. The comparison lies between the cries of the cranes and the shouts raised by the beleaguered Trojans.—Strymonic. The banks of the Strymon, a Thracian river, were much frequented by cranes.—Fugiuntque notos, &c. "And flee the southern blasts with joyoss chamour." Referring to the annual migration of the cranes, in the beginning of spring, from southern regions.

Totumquic allabi classibus æquor. "And the whole surface of the water to be glided over by a powerful fleet," The prose form of expression would be, "classengue allabi per totum æquor."

270-274. Apex. For Gales. It properly denotes the cone, or $\lambda \delta \phi \phi \phi$, which supported the crest. Here, however, it is taken for the entire helmet.—Capiti. Of Æness.—Cristis a vertice. "From the

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top of his crest." Literally, "for his crest, from the top."- Umbo. Consult note on book vii., l. 683.-Liquidá nocte. "In a clear night." -Lugubre rubent. "Emit a baleful glare."

Aut Sirius ardor ille. "Or (as) Sirius, that blazing star."—Sitim marbosque. The Dog-star was supposed to bring with it both exoessive heat and sickly weather.

277-286. Pracipere. "To preoccupy."—Venientes. "The newcomera."—Ultro, animos tollit, &c. This line occurs already in book ix., l. 127, and is omitted here by several manuscripts. It is probably an interpolation in the present instance.—Quod votis optâstis. Turnus here addresses his followers.—Perfringers dextrâ. "To crush (the foe) with the right hand," i. e., by open valour; in fair fight. Not to have to do with them defended by intrenohments.— In manibus Mars ipse. "The combat is now within your reach," i e., you now have the means of bringing the foe to an open fight. This is merely an enlargement of the idea contained in the previous elause. — Nune referto. "Now let him call to memory."—Laudes. "The heroic achievements."

Dum trepidi. "While they are (as yet) in disorder," i. e., before they have formed in battle order, after disembarking.—Quos. "Whom of his followers."

288-293. Pontièus. "By means of platforms." These were used for embarking in, or disembarking from, a ship. The method of using them may be seen in the woodeut given at page 330, under the note on book i., 1. 378.—Multi servere recursus, &c. "Many watched the retreat of the subsiding sea," i. s., watched the retreating wave.—Per remos alis. "Others (came to land) by means of the ears," i. e., they used the oar as a species of leaping-pole.—Qua wade non spirant. Equivalent to que unde non setuat. Tarchon seeks a part of the shore where there is no surf. Some read sperat, "where he hopes for no boiling waters." The form spirant, however, derives its confirmation from what immediately follows : neo fracta remurmariat unda.—Sed mare inoffensum, &c. "But the sea glides up unbroken (to the shore), with a swelling wave." Inoffensum is here equivalent to nullo scopulo offensum.—Zestu. For fuccu.

295-302. Tollite. Equivalent to attallite. Supply remos from the previous clause.—Ferte. "Urge onward."—Sulcampus sibi premat, dec. "And let the very keel imprint a furrow for itself."—Tali statione. "In such a station," i. e., if we can find for her such a birth as this.—Arreptá tellure semel. "Provided the land be but once gained."—Inferre. "Bore right onward."—Innocus. "Uninjured." Equivalent here to illasse.

303-307. Inflicts sadie "Dashed upon the shallows." In has \$91, sade denoted the waters boiling over the shoals; here, however, the shoals themselves. — Dorso dum pendet inique. "While it hange upon a sandbank fraught with harm." Inique is equivalent here to nasio or exitions.—Ancope sustantate diu, doo. "Long balanced in suspense, and fatigues the waves," i. e., wearies out the waves by its resistance to their dashing.—Solvitur. "It is at length broken up."—Returkidgue polens simul, doo. "And at the same time the receding water drags back their fost," i. e., the wave dashing against the shere, and then flowing back, prevents them from getting a firm foothold.

311-314. Omen sugner. "An ensen of (the final fortune of) the fight." This relates, strictly speaking, to what comes after, namely, "strenit Latinos."---Maximus. "Tallest:"

Huio gladie perque, &c. "For this one, be, with his sword, through both the corestet of brazen chain-work, and through the tunic, dall to the view with gold, pierces the gashed side."—Afres sute. Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Thoracem sutilem ex are, has est, ex ares lamellis vel catenulis." Compare note on book iii., him 457. --Per tunisem. The connective conjunction is to be repeated here with per. Consult Wagner, ad Eclog., iv., 6.—Squalentom. Analogous, in some degree, to horrentem. The reference appears to be to a dull surface, as opposed to a pained one.—Haurit. Literally, "drinks," i. e., drinks the blood from his side. Here, however, it may be regarded as equivalent simply to transfedit.

316-321. Sacrum. Children, seconding to Servius, who had been preserved by the Casarean operation, were conservated to Apollo as the god of medicing.—Casue seaders fervi, doc. "Becquee it was permitted him, while an infant, to escape the risk of the stael," i. c., to escape untimely death by the operator's knife.—Sternentoe agains cless. "As they are prostrating whole bands with the club." They were armed with a club, after the manner of Hercules, with whom they had come to Latium.—Usque dum. "As long as." We have given here the reading of Jaha and Wagner. Heyne has usque cum, a form of expression which Wagner very justly condemns.

303-330. Sistit. "He plants," i. e., drives in and fixes. — Dum sequeris. He had through fond affection followed Clytics to the war. — Infelix. "Because a prey to this feeling." — Securus. "No longer solicitous about," i. e., forgetting in death.

830-339. Resultant. Referring to the darts which they hard at *Ebess.* --- Stringentia. "Just grazing." --- Suggere. Equivalent to suppedita. --- Steterunt qua. "(Of those) which once stood." They had been taken from the dead badies of the Greeks on the plain of Troy. Some manuscripts have *staterint*, which, though condemned by Heyne, is probably the true reading, since it assigns a reason why Æneas should a second time rely upon them: "Since they (once) stood," &c.

Trajecto missa lacerto. "Straightway (another) spear, hurled (by Ænces), speeds its flight, the arm (of Alcanor) being pierced by it."

343-351. Figure contra. "To transfix (the bero) is turn."--Curibus. Alluding to Cures, the old capital of the Sabines.---Primaso corpore. "In his youth."---Clausus. The leader of the Sabines in the army of Turnus. The Clausus. The leader of the Sabines in the army of Turnus. The Clausus. The leader of the Sabines in the army of Turnus. The Claudian family derived their descent from him. The name is introduced here through compliment to that powerful house.---Graviter pressa. "Forcibly driven house."---Bores de gente supremé. "Of the lofty race of Boreas." Servins oites another explanation besides this, namely, "of the race of Boreas from the extreme morth." This, however, is condenaned by Wagner.--Patris Ismars. "Their Ismarian native land." Ismars is here put for Ismaris. The reference is to Ismarus, a city and mountain of Thrace. These Thracians who are here mentioned were a part, probably, of the force that came to the aid of the Trejans against the Greeks in the war of Troy.

352-961. Accurris. "Runs up," i. e., to the aid of Clausus. A much better reading than the common occarrit, which would denote opposition.—Auruncagus manus. Allies of Turnus. Compare book vii., line 723, seq.—Messepus. An ally of Turnus. Compare book vii., line 691, seq. — Expellere. "To drive back (one another)."— Limins in iges. Referring to the seashore.—Stant obnixu omnia contra. "All things stand straggling against one another." Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Omnia constanter obnitunturgage quidguam codit." Heyae reads stant obnixis contra, and explains it as follows: "Stant senti obnixis; omnia stant obnixa contra."

Haret pees, &c. "Foot remains firmly fixed to foot, and man is joined in close contact with man."—Pede. An old form of the dative.

362-373. At parts ex elid, &c. The Arcadian horse, that had been sent in advance from Pallanteum (compare lines \$38, \$99), had crossed the Tiber, and attacked the Rutulians in a different quarter, where a torrent emptied into the river. As, however, their horses could not find a firm foothold, the men dismounted, and fought like infantry; but, being unaccustomed to this mode of warfare, they gave ground. Pallas comes up and rebukes them.—Torrens. Heyne, in his commentary, speaks of this as a torrent emptying into the Z z z 2 sea; but he afterward corrected his error in the Gött. gel. Anceig., 1894, fasc. 168, p. 1670. The poet alludes to a brook, dry in summer.

Acies inferre pedesires. "To engage on foot."—Quando. "Since." —Unum quod restat. "The only expedient that remains."—Devictaque bella. "And the battles won by you."—Patris qua nunc subit, Scc. "Which now arises (in my bosom), emulous of a father's praise."—Fidite ne pedibus. Referring to their flight, not to their fighting on foot.—Densissimus. "In thickest array."

874-878. Hác. "This way." Supply sid.—Patria alta reposeit. "Your renowned country again and again calls."—Totidem nobis enimogue, &cc. "We have as many souls and hands (as they)."— Maris magná claudit, &cc. "The deep shuts us in with its vast barrier of sea." Pontus is here the main ocean; mare, on the other hand, the sea as opposed to the land, or, in other words, the sea near the land.—Trojam. The Trojan encampment.

381-389. Magno pondere. Equivalent to magni ponderiz .-- Intorto telo. The weapon was whirled around before being cast, in order to give it a motion around its own axis, and ensure its hitting the object at which it was aimed .- Discriming costis, &c. "Where, along the middle of the back, the spine parted the ribs."-Hesten receptat. "And (then) strives to recover the spear."-Quem non super, &c. "Him (while thus employed) Hisbo succeeds not in striking from above." Pallas was bending down in order to extricate his spear from the corpse of Lagus. Hisbo tries to anticipate him (the true force of occupat) before he can effect this .- Nam Pallas ante ruenten, &co. "For, ere he can effect this, Pallas receives him rushing on, while he is transported with fury, (and) rendered incautious (by anger) at the cruel death of his companion."-Ante. To be construed with excipit .- Thalamos ansum, &co. Servius, quoting from Avienus and Alexander Polyhistor, informs us that, in order to avoid his father's wrath, he had fied to the court of Turnus. For Abienus, in Servins, we must read Avienus ; and Turnum for Daunum.

391-396. Daucia simillima proles. "Sons of Dancus, most like to one another."—Indiscreta suis, &co. "Not to be told apart by their friends, and a source of mistake pleasing to their parents,"*i.e.*, the parents of the twin-brothers were delighted at the close resemblance, and the mistakes which it occasioned.—Ewandrius ensis. So called here because Pallas had received it from his father Euander. Compare line 420, "telis Ewandri."—Te decise sum Laride, &c. "Thy lopped-off right hand, O Larides, seeks for thee its owner."—Missat. "Twitch."—Retractantque. "And try to grasp once more." **398-404.** Viri. Referring to Pallas.—Fugientem prater. "As he flees by." For praterfugientem.—Hoc spatium, tantumque, &c. "This proved for Ilus an interval (of safety), and so long a deferring (of death)." We must infer from these words that Pallas subsequently slew Ilus, after he had slain Rhoetns, who came between Ilus and the blow meant for the latter.—Medius. "Coming between."—*Cadit.* "He beats."

405-409. Optate. "To his wish."—Dispersa immittit, &c.—" Introduces amid the stubble the scattered fire," i. e., sets fire to the stubble in different quarters. Some explain dispersa in this passage with reference to the fire's spreading itself in different directions, and Heyne also is of this opinion; but the expression correptis mediis, which follows, shows that the view which we have taken is the more correct one. The fire at first is kindled in various quarters, but finally the flames all tend towards the centre.—Correptis subite mediis. "The intermediate parts being suddenly seized upon (by the flames)."—Horrida seizes Vulcanis. "The fearful battle-line of flame."

412-415. Seque in sua colligit arms. "And covers himself with his shield." More literally, "and collects himself within the cover of his own arms."--Strymonic. Unto Strymonius."--Elatam in jugulum. "Raised against the other's threat."

417-423. Fats canens. "Predicting the future." He knew beforehand, too, the destiny that awaited his son.—Canentia lumina. "His aged eyes." The reference appears to be, properly, to the whitened eyelashes and eyebrow.—Quod missile libro. "Which, as a missile, I now poise,"—Tua quercus. Referring, as Heinrich thinks, to an oak standing on the bank of the stream, and sacred to the god. This was to be adorned with the spoils of the foe, as an offering to the god. The explanation is not very satisfactory.

426-428. Perterrita. Supply esse. — Pugnæ nodumque moramque "The knot and the stay of the fight," i. e., the one whose strenuous efforts mest of all upheld the fight, and delayed the victory of the foe. A metaphor, observes Valpy, taken from the difficulty found in riving trees when knots occur.

430-435. Graiis imperdits corpora. "Frames undestroyed by the Greeks."— Extremi addensent acies, &cc. "Those in the farthest rear press upon the ranks (in front); nor does the dense mass allow weapons and hands to be moved." Addensent is from addenseo.— Quis. "Unto both of whem." They were both destined to fall, though not by each other's hands. Pallas was slain by Turnus, Lausus by Eneas. 439-448. Seror alma. The nymph Juturna. (Compare book xii., 1. 139.) No previous intimation of her presence has been given, nor has any mention been made of her.—Qui. "Who thereupon," i. e., on receiving his sister's admonition.—Ut sidit socies. Turnus had been hitherto engaged with the forces that were disembarking. He now flies to the succour of these of his followers who, in a different quarter of the fight, were hard pushed by Pallas and the Arcadians. He then directs his allies to cease from the fight, and leave Pallas to his single arm.

Tempus desistere pugna. Supply inquit.—Ipse parene. "His eire himself," i. e., Euander.—Æquore jusso. "From the part of the plain they were ordered to quit."—At Rutulum abscersu, dco. "But the youth, on the retreat of the Rutulians, having thereupon wondered at these haughty orders," doo. The particle tum comes in very awkwardly here, and ought, very probably, to be changed into tam, qualifying superba, which is given, in fact, in some manuscripts. —Obique truci procul, dco. "And with stora look, eyes him all over from afar." Tyranni is here put for regis. Compare note on book iv., line 320.

449-450. Spoliis opimis. The expression has here its proper force, since the contest was to be one between leader and leader. Compare book vi., line 856.—Sorti pater equas, &c. "My father is equally prepared for either fortune." Supply forende with sorti.

452-459. Coit in. "Retreats to, and congeals about." They were alarmed for the safety of their young leader. — Speculi eb altá. "From his lofty place of observation," i. s., from some lofty ground or hill-top.—Meditantsm in prakis. "Preparing for the fight," i. s., by throwing up the sand with his foot, bending low his horne, dec. —Hunc ubi contiguum, dec. "When Pallas believed that he would prove within reach of his hurled spear, he resolved to antheipste him." With ire prior supply decrevit.—Viribus imparibus. "Though made with strength unequal to his opponent"s."

462-468. Semineci sibi. "From himself, (as yet) but half dead." Pallas prays that he may overcome Turnus, and that the latter, while dying, may still retain life enough to see his victor despoil him of his arms.—Victorenque ferant, dcc. "And may the dying eyes of Turnus endure (to see) me victorious."—Magnumque sub imo, dcc. Hercules groans at his inability to ward off from the youth the fate that is approaching.—Genitor. Jupiter.—Naturn. Hercules.— Breve et irreparabile tempus, dcc. "A brief and irratrievable term of life is given unto all."

472-473, Vocant. "Await." Literally, "call for." - Dati and

"Of the existence assigned him." Turnus, too, is destined soon to fall.—*Asque oculos Rutulorum*, &c. "And throws his eyes away from the fields of the Rutulians."

477-478. Algue view clypei, &c. "And having worked its way through the margin of the shield." This part of the shield, it must be remembered, was thinner than the reat, and therefore more easily penetrable.—Magno strinsit de corpore. "It grazed a part of the great body of Turnus." The part grazed was the top of the shoulder.

481-486. Aspice num mage, &c. "See whether our weapon be not the more penetrating one." The adjective penetrabile, though passive in form, is here taken in an active sense.—Terga. "Plates." —Cum pellis totions, &c. "While the bull's hide, thrown around, so often encompasses it," i. e., and through so many coverings of hide. —Vibranti ictu. "With quivering stroke."—Rapit. "Tries to wrench ent."

493. Qualem meruit, Pallants remitts. "I send his Pallas back to him is such a condition as he deserved."

493-495. Humandi. "In the rites of interment."-Largier. "I freely bestow."-Haud illi stabunt Ensia, &c. "His league of hospitality with Encas shall cost him not a little."

496-509. Repions immunis ponders ballei, &c. "Tearing away the bek's enormous weight, and the borrid story impressed thereon." The belt was adorned with a representation, in embossed work, of the Danaïde murdering their husbands on the bridal night.--Calaverat. "Had embossed."---Et servere meduen. "And how to practise moderation."---Magno can optowerit, &c. "When Turnus shall wish it had been purchased at a great price that Pallas had been untoached by him."

O delor atque desus magnum, doe. "O thou that art about to return a source of anguish, and yet, at the same time, of great glory!" —Cum tamen linguis. "And yet (only) after thou leavest."

510-514. Certior suctor. "A surer informant," i. c., one sent purposely to announce this unto him.—Tenni discrimine leti. "Are in danger of utter rain."—Latum limitem agit ferre. "Hows a wide passage with the sword."

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515-519. In ipsis omnia sunt sculis. "All things (connected with them) are before his very eyes."—Quos solucat Ufens. On this use of the present, consult note on book in., 1. 266.—Ufens. Compare book vii., 1. 745, and viii., 1. 6.—Repit. "He hurries off from the field."—Inferias quos immelet, &cc. This design of the pions Ænesa, remarks Valpy, and his subsequent excention of it (book xi., 1. 81, sog.), by sending to be sacrificed the eight captives, are told without a word of disapprobation. Valpy, however, forgets that Virgil is here merely copying Homeric usage, and knew perfectly well that his readers among his own countrymen would view the matter in precisely the same light, namely, as an ancient, though barbarous custom.

539-536. Ille astu subit. "He adroitly stoops."—Telenta. Carrying with it, here, merely the idea of weight.—Non hic verticur. "Turns not upon this," i. s., on my death.—Perce. "Reserve." Equivalent to serve.

Belli commercia Turnus, &c. Referring to the ransoming or exchange of prisoners.—Jam tum Pallante peremto. "The very moment Pallas was slain."—Hoc sentit. "So thinks."—Applicat "Plunges."

537-542. Nec procul Homonides, &cc. Supply est or versatur. This is Wagner's explanation. Heyne, less correctly, we conceive, regards *Hæmonides*... guem congressus, &cc., as a change of construction from the nominative to the accusative.—Ingenti umbri. "With the deep shade of death."—Lects refers. "Gathers up and bears away."

543-546. Instaurant acies. "Restore the fight," i. e., reanimate the Latin forces, whom the provess of *Energy* had dispirited.—*Ve*niens. "Who had come." As regards Czeoulus and Umbro respectively, consult book vii., lines 678, 681; and 750, seq.—*Dejs*cerat. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner. The meaning of the passage is this : Æneras, after encountering Czeculus and Umbro (whom we are to suppose that he slew, although the poet is silent on the subject), proceeds to attack Anxur, whose left arm, and the whole rim of his shield, he lops off with a blow. He kad just done this, when Tarquitius comes forth to meet him, incensed at the overthrow of Anxur. Hence we see the force of the plaperfect dejecerat. Lines 547, 548, and 549 are parenthetic.

547-548. Dizerat ille aliquid magnum, &co. "He had uttered some haughty boast or other, and had believed that (a realizing) power will be present unto his words, and was thinking highly, no doubt, of his own prowess."—Fortasse. Heyne objects to fortasse in this passage. Wagner, on the other hand, makes it equivalent, not to the Greek low, but to $\pi o \phi$.

550-553. Exsultant contra. "Springing forth (thereupon) from the opposite ranks."--Ille. Referring to Æncas.--Reductá loricom, &c. "His spear having been (first) drawn back, (transfixes and thus) encumbers his corsist and the vast weight of his shield."

556-557. Super. For memper.-Istic. "There," i. c., there,

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where thou now art. Observe the force of *iste*, as appearing in the adverb derived from it.—*Non optima mater*. "No dearest mother." The brutality of the whole speech is only to be tolerated as being a picture of Homeric times.

561-564. Prima agmina. "Foremost leaders."—Fulsumque Camertem. "And Camers, of ruddy locks."—Ausonidâm. "Of the sons of Ausonia,"*i. e.*, of the Ausonians. Put for Ausonidarum, and that for Ausonum.—Et tacitis regnarit Amyclis. "(And who) reigned at silent Amyclæ." Heyne explains tacitis by supposing the epithet to have been given to the Italian city by Virgil, from the parent town in Laconia. Wagner is in favour of the legend which makes the Italian Amyclæ to have been deserted by its inhabitants, in consequence of the serpents that infested it.

567-570. Pectoribus. This is added by the poet because Ægœon, like Cacus and many other monsters, breathed forth fire from his bosom.—Tot paribus clipcis streperet. "He resounded with so many equal shields," i. e., stood in array with fifty resounding (or clashing) shields.—Tot enses. "Fifty swords."—Sic. "With the same fury."—Intepuit. "Began to grow warm."

571-579. Adversaque pectora. "And their confronting chests." - Longe gradientem. "Advancing with long and rapid strides." Ducem. "The charioteer."--Ingensque apparuit. "And stood before them, vast of size," *i. e.*, in all his imposing greatness of stature.

581. Non Diomedis equos, &c. The meaning of the speech is this: Thou seest arrayed against thee no Greeks from whom thou mayest escape, but those from whom thou shalt surely meet thy doom.—Diomedis equos, &c. Two of the bravest of the Greeks, from both of whom he with difficulty escaped, are here named unto Æneas, as representative of the whole Grecian host.

593-601. Prodidit. "Hath betrayed into my hands," i. e., hath given up to me. — Vanæ umbræ. Empty phantoms, seen by the steeds, and filling them with affright.—Ipse rotis, &c. Alluding ironically to the manner of his fall.

Sine. "Spare." In fact, however, there is an ellipsis of case or existere. "Suffer this life to continue."—Dudum. Compare line 581, seq.—Pectus. The addition of this term after latebras anima has given offence to many critics, from its appearing to them a species of redundancy. Hence Wakefield (ad Lucret., i., 416) thinks that we ought to read, "Tum latebras anima, sectas mucrone, recludit." F. Jacobs, on the other hand (ad Lucri., Ætn., 139), conjectures penitus for pectus. Compare book xil., line 359. The best explanation, however, is given by C. G. Jacobs (Disquis. Virg., pt. i., p. 13), who places a comma after tum, and regards latebras anima as in apposition with pectus, not pectus with it.

605-610. Juneaum interes, &c. Matters had now come to such a crisis, that Æneas must, as a matter of course, have soon come up and engaged in combat with Turnus. This meeting, however, the order of things required should be still deferred for a season, and therefore the intervention of the gods has to be employed by the poet in imitation of his great prototype Homer.—Ut rebare, &c. Spoken ironically.—Nos wivida bello dextra viris. "The men themselves possess not a right haad all alive for war." The irony here is perceptible enough. It was the valour of the Trojan leader, in fact, not the intervention of Venus, that had restored the fight.

611-615. O pulcherrime conjux. "O spouse of mine, in whom all beauty dwells." The language of artful blandishment. — Ægram. "Her that is sick at beart," i. e., me, already a prey to anguish... Tristia dicts. "Harsh mandates." Observe the force of tristis, as indicating mandates that make her sad indeed.—Si mili vis in emore foret. "If I had that same hold on thy affections."—Namque. "Assuredly." Bothe reads nampe, from two manuscripts.— Quin passem. "But I might have it in my power."

617-619. Nunc percal, &c. "Now he must perish, and render atonement to the Trojans with his pious blood. And yet he derives," &c., i. e., although he derives. This is said with a feeling of strong indignation.—Nestrá erigins. A general alkusion to the divine origin of Turnus, not to any particular descent from Juno herself.—Pilumnusque illi, &c. "For Pilumnus is his ancentor in the fourth degree." Compare line 76, and book ix., line 4. Pilumnusque is equivalent here to nam Pilumnus. (Wagner, Quast. Virg., xxxv., 5.)

621-626. Cui rez atherii, duc. Juno is anxions to save Turane altogether from death. Jupiter, on the other hand, only permits his destined end to be deferred for a season.—*Tempusque*. "And a respite."—*Caduco*. "Destined soon to fail."—*Mague hoc its poners sen*tis. "And (if) thy meaning be that I should no dispose the event." —*Vacat.* For licet. Supply mini.—*Venis.* "Concession (on my part)."

628-632. Quid si que noce granoris, dto. "What if that favour which thou declinest to grant in express words, thou wast to extend unto me in heart and will?" Juno artfully puts this question to bim under the guise of sorrow.

Atque has Turno, drc. "And this life, (for which I am now intereeding), were to remain safe onto Turnus." More literally, "were to remain fixed or secured."—Aut ago seri sens forer. "Or I am mistaken in the truth." Literally, "or I am borne along a visionary one in respect of the truth."—Qued ut O perius, drc. "As far as which is concerned, O would that I may rather be the sport of groundless fears, and that thou, who art able so to do, mayest alter thy purpose for the better !" More literally, "mayest bend back again the things begun by thee," dco.

634-642. Nimbo succincta. "Enveloped in a dark eloud."--Nubo cava. "Out of a hollow cloud," i. e., formed out of a choud.---Telis For armis generally.--Jubasque. "And created helmet."---Astymu lat. "Imitates."---Morte obità quales, dec. "Such formes as it is said flit about after death has been encountered."---Aut que somnia Equivalent to aut qualis sunt es commis, que.

643-652. Lata exultat. "Bounds joyons."---Virum. Turnes.---Illa dato vertit, &c. "The figure presents its back and retreats." Literally, "turns away its steps, its back being presented."---Atque animo spom turbidus, &c. "And with tumultnous feelings drank in empty hope with his bosom."

Thelamos pactos. "Thy plighted nuptials."—Nee forre videt, &co. "Nor sees that the winds are bearing his joys away," i. c., that his exultation is altogether groundless.

653-658. Forte ratis celei, &c. "It happened that there steed a vessel, connected with the brow of a lofty rock by means of ladders set out, and a platform prepared." The shore was high, and the ship was moored close to it, with a platform and ladders connecting the two, and by means of which the troops on board had been disembarked.—Res Geinius. A prince or leading man from Clusium, under the orders, however, of Massicus. This latter would appear to have been the true sovereign or Lucumo of the place. Compare line 166.—Exemperature mores. "And surmounts all obatacles."

659-664. Proram. The vessel was moored with her prow nearest the shore, contrary to the more usual custom.—Revolute per equora. "Through the ebbing tide."—Two levis hand where, dec. In this line, and the three that follow after, we have adopted the arrangement first conjectured by Branck, and afterward confirmed by two very early Paris manuscripts.

666-674. Ignarus rerum, &c. "Ignorant of the true condition of affairs, and thankless for his life preserved."—Tanton me crimine dignum, &c. "Didst thou deem me deserving of so foul an imputation on my character," i. c., as that of deserting in battle. Tanton is here a more correct form than tanton', the reading of the common text Consult note on book iii., line 296.—Expendere. Supply me before this infinitive.—Quence. "Or with what character." Quence is here equivalent to qualem.—Quid manus, ills virûm. "What will that band of warriors (say of me)!" Supply dicet.—Quesne. Equivalent here, in the beginning of a clause, to come.—Et nunc. "Even now.".

675-679. Jam satis ima dehiscat mihi. "Will now yawn deep enough to receive me."-Volens vos Turnus adoro. "I, Turnus, earnestly entreat this of you."-Savisque vadis immittile Syrtis. "And dash it on the ornel sheals of some quicksand." The term Syrtis is here used generally for any quicksand, and contains no special reference to the Syrtes on the coast of Africa.-Conscis fams. All fame is said to be "conscious" of that respecting which it announces or disseminates anything.

683-687. Fluctibus an jaciat mediis. The more prosaic form of expression would be, "an sess in medios fluctus injiciat."—Iterum se reddet. Equivalent to iterum irrust.—Animo miserata. We have given the reading of Wagner, instead of animi miserata, the lection of Heyne and others.—Labitur. "He glides along."—Danni ad urdem. Ardea his capital. Compare En., vii., 412.—Estu secundo. The tide would carry his vessel gradually to the land.

689-701. Monitis. For impulsu. — Tyrrhenz acies. Under the command of Tarchon.—Sol Latagum, &c. "But Latagus he anticipates by a blow on the mouth, and confronting face, with a stone," &cc. Observe the double accusative with occupat, in imitation of the Greek idiom.—Volvi asgnem. "To roll (on the ground) inactive (for the fight)," i. e., incapable, by reason of his wounded limb, of taking any active part in the conflict.—Habere. "To wear."

703-706. Equalem. "The equal in age."—Und quem nocte, &c. "Whom, on one (and the same) night, Theano brought forth unto his sire Amycus, and the queen, the daughter of Cisseus, pregnant with a firebrand, Paris (unto Priam)," i. e., on the same night that Hecuba bore Paris to Priam.—Cisseis, pragmans face. Consult note on book vii., line 319, seq. The common text has "Cisseis regime Parim creat: wrbe paterna," for which we have substituted, with Heyne and Wagner, the elegant emendation of Bentley.—Ignarum. "Unknown." Taken here in a passive sense, and equivalent to ignotum.

707-710. Ac solut ille, &cc. "And as that boar, driven from the lofty mountains," &co. Ille is here peculiarly emphatic, and denotes some wild animal that has been previously well-known for its ravages. This same idea is followed out in multes annos, &c. - Multesque palus, &cc. "And (that one which) the Laurentian fen (has) for many (sheltered)." We have given que here the force of et ille quem, or, rather, have supplied the ellipsis in this way. It is the explanation of Wagner.—Palus Laurentia. A marshy tract near Laurentum. The whole Laurentine territory, in fact, was more or less of this character, and, therefore, a favourite region for wild bears. —Silvé grundineé. For the simple grundine.

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711-717. Et inhorruit armos. "And hath raised the bristles on its shoulders."—Nec cuiquam irasci, &c. "Nor has any one courage to oppose him fiercely or draw nearer." Supply est with virtus.—Irasci. Equivalent to fortiter cominus congredi.—Cunctatur. "Turns deliberately."—Juste quibus est Mezentius ira, &c. "Not one of those unto whom Mezentius is a cause of just resegument, has the courage," &c.

720-727. Graius homo. Corythus was an old Pelasgic city.—Miscentem. "Throwing into confusion."—Vidit. Supply Mezentius.— Purpureum pennis, et pacta conjugis estro. "All bright to the view with crested plumage, and the purple clock (that had been woven by the hands) of his betrothed bride."

Surgentem in cornua cervum. "Conspicuous for stately horns."---Lavit. The present, from the old stem-form lave, -öre, of the third conjugation.

731-736. Infracta. Equivalent merely to the simple fracts. The reference is to a spear, the head of which has been broken off by the violence of the blow and the weight of the handle.—Cacum vulnus. "A wound unseen (by him)," i. e., a wound in the back.—Obvius adversoque occurrit, &co. "(After this), meeting him (in front), he rushed full against him, and engaged (with him) man to man, superior, not in stratagem, but in valiant arms." Mezentius, disdaining to take the life of Orodes by unfair means, merely retards his retreat by wounding him in the back, and then, getting in advance of him, confronts and slays him fairly.—Nixus et hasté. Supply ait.

738. Conclamant socii, &co. "His followers, imitating his example, raise, with one accord, the joyous pean." Securi must be joined in construction with conclamant, not with peans.

741-743. Prospectant. "Awaits."---Badom area tenebis. "Thou shalt hold possession of these same fields," *i. e.*, shalt lie stretched in death on these same fields.---De me divism pater, &co. Spaken ironically, and in contempt of the gods. Compare verse 773, and book vil., line 684.

747-754. Cadicus Alcathoum, &c. In this enumeration of slayers and slain, the Latin names appear to indicate Latins, the Greek names Trojans.—Processest. "Had advanced in front of the foremost ranks."—Longe fallents segisti. Consult note on book in., line 572. 755-767. Russent. For cadebant.—Iram insuces. "The fruitless wrath," i. e., wrath leading to no important consequences, and therefore altegother unavailing.—Turbidus. "Furious of mies."— Quem. "Such as."—Magune Grien, deo. Alluding to the giant size of the fabled Orion, and his wading through the midst of the essa. (Consult Index of Proper Names.)—Medii per maxime Nerei, dec. "Through the deepest waters of mid-ocean." Consult, as regards the peculiar force of searce here, the note on book i., line 186.—Nerei. Nereus, by metonymy, for the ocean.—Ant summis referens, dec. "Or (when) bearing back, from the summit of the

mountains, some aged wild-ash tree," 4cc., i. c., bearing it away to answer as a club.—*Ingrediturgue solo*, &c. Repeated from book iv., line 177.

770-776. Importervitue. Quintilian (i., 5, 65) condemns this apcies of compound, where one proposition (per) is intensive, and asother (in) exerts a directly opposite force. But consult Spalding's note on the passage.—Mole sud stat. "Stands firm in his own vastness of frame."—Dentre, miki deus, dec. "Let now this right hand, a very god for me, and this missive weapon which I am poising, lend their aid." Mezentius, a contemner of the gods, invokes his own right hand and his own spear to aid him, in place of a deity.

Vosco presionis corpore repris, dx. " I vow thee thyself, my Lansus, surveyed in the speils torn from the body of the robber, as a trephy of Æmens," i. a., as a trophy of thy father's victory over Æmens. It was customery to vow, and consecrate in fultikment of such vow, a trophy of victory unto some one of the gods. Mementius, however, would seem from these words to vow a trophy to his own prowers, and to make that trophy a living one in the person of his own son.

777-781. Proceeping agregium, dec. The spear of Mezentius glances off from the shield of Ænors, and wounds Antores.—Missue. "Having come." Equivalent movely to prefectue, as Servius remarks.—Hesorat. "Had attached himself unto."—Alieno vulnere. "By a wound intended for another."

783-786. Per orben are cosum triplici. "Through the hollow orb of triple brass." The shield of Mezentins had seven layers: three of brass, one of thick-quilted lines, and three of bull's hide.—Per lines tergs. For per lineum tegumentum.—Tribusque intextum teuris opus. "And through the work formed of three bulls' hides folded one upon the other." More literally, "the work inwoven with three bulls' hides."—Sed sires hand pertuin. "But it did not carry with

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it its force throughout," i. c., it had apant its force in passing through the shield, and therefore did not inflict a mortal wound.

791-794. Mortis dura carum. "The catastrophe of thy hard fate." The expression mortis dura refers, as Donatus correctly remarks, to his early death.—Si que falem, doc. "If any future age is to give credit to so noble an act." We have referred tanto operi, with Heyne, to the filial piety of Lausus, so nobly emerted on the prement occasion in behalf of his wounded parent.—Ills. Mezentius.—Et inutilis. "Both useless (for the fight)." Supply pugne.—Inque ligatus. A tmess for illigatusque. "And fustened (to his opponent's apear)." Supply bests, and compare line 785.

796-901. Scaeque immiscuit armis. "And flung himself into the midst of the encounter," *i. c.*, into the midst of the encounter between Ænceas and his parent.—Jangue assurgentis destrá, éce. "And encountered the sword of Ænceas, when now in the very act of rising with his right hand and bringing (down) a blow," *i. c.*, when in the very act of raising his right hand in order to inflict a heavier blow on the retreating Mezentine.—Insungue morando sustinuit. "And retarding (his onward movement), sustained (for a while) the shock of the hero himself."—Proturbantque. "And strive to repel."

899-809. Textus. "Covered by his shield."—Tuté ares. "Bemeath some sheltering covert."—Aut annis ripis, éso. "Either under the (hollow) banks of some river, or the arching roof of some tall rock," *i. e.*, some cavern in the rock.—*Easerest dism.* "To pursue the labours of the day."—Duen detonet omnis. "Until it cease entirely from thundering." More freely, "until it spend its fury." We have given here the reading adopted by Wagner.

815-884. Legunt. "Collect." Their task being finished, they collect the threads of his existence before breaking them.—Exigit "Plunghe."—Minacis. Supply ejus. The reference is to Lansus, .—Molli auro. "With flexile threads of gold." The tunic was woven throughout with thread of gold, not merely ambroidered.— Simms. "Its boxiom," i. s., the besom of the tunic.—Modis pallentis miris. "Strangely pale."—Patris pictoris image. "The image of his filial piety," i. s., the filial piety of Lausus; so conspicuous in this his early death in defence of a father. Ænces thinks of his own son Ascanius, as he gazes on the son of Mesenting.

825-635. Pro inviduo intia. "Commensurate with that merit which was thine," i. e., displayed by thee in the defence of a father, and in expansing thy own life to save his.---Habe. "Keep." Ænons will not despeil him of his arms. It was seganded as a high mark of honsur for a vistor to allow the vanguished to remain undespoiled

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of his arms.—Parentum manibus et cinsri. "To the manes and ashes of thy progenitors," *i. e.*, to thy paternal and ancestral cometery. —Si que est es curs. "If that be now any care to thee," *i. e.*, if thou carest aught for that.—Socios. The followers of Lausus are meant.—Sublevet. Æneas raises his fallen foe with his own hands. —De more. Referring to the Etrurian mode of arranging the hair, as shown by vases and monuments.

834-838. Vulnera siccobat lymphis. "Was stanching his wounds with water," i. c., was stanching the bleeding by the application of cold water.—Procul. "At some distance." This adverb is used in a similar sense in Eclogue vi., line 16.—Colls foret. "Eases his neck (by leaning)."—Fusus proparam, &co. "Having his flowing beard hanging down upon his breast."

841-853. Forebant. "(Meanwhile) were bearing."—Super arma. "On his shield."—Agnovit longe gemitum, &c. "The mind (of the father) foreboding ill, understood their lament from afar."—Caniticm. "His hoary looks."—Et corpore inheret. "And clings to the body (of his son)."—Pro me hostili succedere deztra. "To substitute himself for me to the right hand of the foe."—Nume misero miki, &co. "Now, at length, is exile fraught with wo for me, unhappy one."— Thum maculari crimine nomes. He confesses that he has brought disgrace on his son's fair name by his own wicked excesses.—Ob invidiam. "For odious misdeeds." Literally, "through odium."

858-858. Debusram. "Had I owed." Equivalent to si debebar.— Omnes per mortes. "By all kinds of death."—Simul. To be joined in construction with dicens, not with attollit.—In agram femar. "On his enfeebled thigh."—Et quanquam vis, &co. "And although his present strength retards him by reason of the deep woand," i. e., his loss of strength occasioned by the wound which Æneas had inflicted. Heyne makes vis equivalent here to vis edemts.—Hoc decus illi. "This was his pride."

861-867. Rhazhs. Imitated from Homer (R., viii., line 184, seq., and xx., line 199, seq.).—Res si qua diu, &cc. "If anything be of long continuance unto mortals."—Lausi dolorum. "Of my sorrows for Lausus."—Nulla vis. "No efforts."—Fortissime. "Most noble-spirited (creature)."—Consucta locavit membra. "Adjusted his limbs, accustomed (to the seat)."

870-873. Estuat une in corde. "Boil at one and the same time in his heart." We have given une here, with Heyne and Wagner, on the authority of the best manuscripts. Brunck and others, however prefer ime.—Insense. "Frantic rage."—Et Furiis agitatus amor, dcc. This line is probably interpolated here from book xii., 1 658. It is omitted in many manuscripts. 874-876. Enim. Equivalent here to enimvero or utique.—Incipias. "Begin." Heyne and Wagner place, the former a comma after Apollo in the preceding line, the latter a mark of exclamation, and connecting that line, in this manner, with incipias conferre manum, supply ut before incipias. This, however, appears to want spirit.

879-880. Terres. "Dost thou seek to terrify.—Perdere. Supply me.—Nec divim parcimus ulli. "Nor do we spare any one of the gods," i. e., nor do we, on the other hand, intend to spare thee, whatseever one of the gods thou mayest invoke. The idea of sparing is transferred, by a poetic idiom, from the individual himself to the gods whom he invokes to come unto his aid. This appears to be the simplest explanation of the present passage.

881-894. Desine. This refers back to terres. - Sustinet aureus umbe. "The golden boss sustains their shock." Umbo is here taken, by synecdoche, for the whole shield.-Lavos equitavit in orbes. "He galloped in circles towards the left." He kept continually moving around to the left, that he might reach Æneas's right side, which was uncovered by his shield; but the Trojan kept turning as he turned, and constantly interposing his shield, or, in other words, turning his left side towards him .-- Silvem. "Forest of spears." Supply kastarum. Referring to the spears sticking in his shield .---Pugná iniquá. Himself op foot; Mezentius mounted. - Implicat. "Keeps him down."-Ejectoque incumbit cornuus armo. "And, falling forward, lies with his shoulder upon his dismounted rider." Bjecto is here the dative. Literally, "for him thrown out (of his seat)," and refers to Mezentius.--Cernus. Falling head-foremost. Hence the term is sometimes applied to tumblers, and dancers on the tight-rope, &c. Compare the explanation of Servius : " Cornus dicitur squus, qui cadit in faciem, quasi in eam partem quâ cernimus."

895-899. Incendent calum. "Fill the sky far and wide." A metaphor taken from things that emit a brilliant light, and are therefore seen from afar.—Ul, auras suspiciens, &c. "As soon as, looking upward to the air, he drank in the heaven (with his eyes), and regained his consciousness."

901-908. Nullum in code nefes. "There is no crime in shedding my blood."—Sic. "On such terms."—Hac fadere. "Such an agreement as this," i. e., that thou wast to spare his life.—Per, si que est, &c. Concerning this construction, consult note on book iv, line 314.—Venia. "Favour."—Circumstare. "Encompass me on every side."—Defende. "Ward off from me."—Haud inscius. "Not unprepared."—Jugulo. Poetic, for in jugulum.—Undantique animam, &c. Construe as follows : "diffunditque animam (cum) cruore undenti in arma."

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BOOK ELEVENTH.

1-11. Occanum interes, &c. The eleventh book opens with the morning after Mezentius had been slain. No mention is made of the result of the battle. It may be fairly inferred, however, that the Rutulians and Latins, disheartened by the absence of Turnus and the fall of Mezentius, were repulsed by the Trojans and their ailies —Sociis. Referring to both Trojans and Etrurians.—Precipitant. "Strongly urge him."—Funere. "By the slaughter among his friends." The reference is particularly to Pallas.—Prime Ees. Compare book iii., line 588.

Tumulo. "On a hillock."—Industque. "And pots upon it."— Trunca. Equivalent to fracts. The reference is to the spears hurded by Mezentius, in his combat with Æneas. (Book x., line 382.)— Petitum perforsumque. "Struck and perforated."—Sinistre. Supply parti. The left side of the oak.—Asque ensem collo, &c. "And suspends from the neck the ivory-hilted sword," i. e., suspends it from that part of the armour which formed the meck of the figure.

12-21. Tegebat. Equivalent to circumdabat.—Rege superbe. Alluding to Mezentius, not to Turnus.—Hie est. "Is here before you." Alluding to the trophy.—Regem. Latinus.—Presumise. "Anticipate." He wishes them to be the first to strike a blow at the capital of Latinus.—Ignares impediet. "May detaba you, ignorant of what is about to be done."—Vellers signs adapted. "Shall permit us to pluck up the standards," i. e., shall allow us by favourable auspices. The poet here alludes to Roman customs. Before marching, the auspices were always taken, and if these were favourable, the standards were plucked up from the ground, they having been previously fixed in the earth in a particular part of the encampment.—Segnesse mets sententis tardet. "Or lost any deliberations, arising from timidity, retard you, slow of inovement," i. e., retard and make you slow of movement.

22-28. Socios inhumataque corpora. "The unburied bodies of our friends." A hendiadys, for sociorum inhumata corpora.--Hanc patriam. "This (new) native country."--Abstalit atra dies, &cc. Compare book vi., line 439.

29-35. Ad limina. "To the threshold of his fortified station," i.

a, New Trey.—Parshasia. For Arcadi. The Parshasii, stricky speaking, formed merely a part of the Arcadian population, and were situate in the southwestern angle of the country.—Fum. "On this occasion."—Circum. Supply creat.—Crinem solute. Consult note on book iii., line 65.

36-40. Ut vers Bases, &c. The lines from 30 to 35 inclusive are parenthetic.--Ceput faitum. "The supported head."--Levi in pectore. "In his smooth breast." Levis is here employed to designate the bosom of a very young man.

45-51. Promissa. We must suppose Eneas to have made these, since they are not expressly mentioned in the previous part of the possi.....In magnum imperium. Equivalent to ad magnum imperium acquirendum....Acres esse viros, &c. "That the men (with whom we should have to do) were force; that our battles would be with a warlike nation."...Spe multum captus insni. "Deceived by a most empty hope." Multum must be joined in construction with insni, not with captus....Et nil jam caltstibus, &c. The living, remarks Valpy, are subject to the gods above; the dead, to the gods beneath.

54-57. Relitus. Supply promissi.—Hac mea magna fides? "(Is) this my boasted confidence (in thy safe return) !"—Fudendis subseribus pulsum. "Stricken with dishonourable wounds," i. e., wounds on the back.—Nec scepits dirum, &co. " Nor shalt thou, (though) a father, thy son having been saved (by a disgraceful flight), wish a dins death (for him)," i. e., ner wilt thou be compelled, despite the dictates of paternal affection, to utter imprecations against thy son for having tarnished his fair fame by disgraceful flight.

59-71. Has ubi defend. "When with these words he had ceased from weeping."....Obsentu fromdis. "By leafy bought stretched over."Agresti stramine. "On a rude conch," i. e., on a bed of leaves.... Cui neque fulgor adhue, duc. "From which neither its brilliant hue at yet, nor as yet bath its own beauty departed; nor now any longer does its parent earth afford it nurture," dec.

his whole body, he lies prostrate on the ground.' Terre for in terrem.

89-97. Pasitis insignibus. "Its trappings being laid aside."—Is lacrimans. So, in Homer (II., xvii., 436, seqq.), the horses of Achilles are represented weeping.—Nam cetters Turnus, &cc. In book x., line 496, seq., mention is merely made of the belt of Palkas, as having been borne away by Turnus, and nothing is said of any other spoils taken from the youth.—Alias ad lacrimas. "Unte tears for others," i. e., in order to perform similar duties over others who had fallen.—Maxime. "Most excellent."

101-107. Velati ramis oles. Consult note on book vii., line 154. — Veniamque rogantes. "And requesting a favour."—Redderet. Supply Ences.—Ac tumulo sineret, &cc. "And would permit them to obtain a tomb." Literally, "to enter beneath a mound of earth."— Et athere cassis. "And with those bereft of the air of heaven."— Hospitibus quendem, &cc. The whole Latin people are here put in the place of their king himself.—Prosequitur. Equivalent here to condenat.

109-118. Qui. "In that you." Observe here the force of the relative with the subjunctive. — Pacem me oratis. "Do you ask peace of me?" Observe the double accusative with the verb of asking.— Examinis. From examinus.— Nes veni. "Nor would I have come." Poetic usage, for nec semissem.— Res. "Your king." Latinus.— Nostra kospitia. "The league of hospitality which he had formed with us."—Vixét. "That one of us would have lived," i. c., would have survived the conflict. Vixét, by syncope, for visieset.

130-124. Obstupuers silentes. They were astonished to find Æneas so different a person from the haughty foe whom they had expected to see.—Conversique ocules, &c. "And having turned their eyes and faces on each other, kept (them thus for a time)."—Odise et crimine. "From feelings of hatred, and by many an accusation." Crimine is here equivalent to criminatione.—Orse refert. "Speaks." Literally, "utters (words) begun."

126-131. Justicians prices mirer, Sic. "Shall I admire (thee) more for thy justice, or for thy labours in war?" Mirer here takes the genitive of that for which one is to be admired, in imitation of the Greek idiom.—Fatales murorum moles. "The destined structure of thy walls," i. e., the walls destined for thee by the fates.—Saraque subsectare, Scc. "And to bear on our shoulders the stones of Troy," i. e., the stones that shall go to form the city of New Troy.

133-137. Bis sense pepigere dies. "They concluded (an armistice) for twice six days." With pepigere supply fadus.--Sense. Poetic usage, for sex.—Pace sequestrá. "During the continuance of the truce." In a litigation, observes Valpy, the term sequester is applied to a person into whose hands the subject in controversy is, by consent, deposited : hence, to any intermediate act, as to the cessation of arms, during which the contending parties are in a state of security.—Olentem cedrum. "The scented juniper." Consult note on book vii., line 13.

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139-144. Prenuntia. "The harbinger."-Qua modo victorem, &co. "(Romour), which but a moment before brought the tidings that Pallas was victorious in Latium."-Rapuere. Observe the change from the historical infinitive rucrs to the perfect rapuere, and the rapidity of action indicated by the latter tense.-Discriminat. "Illumes." More literally, "marks out," "renders visible," equivalent to discerni facit.

145-152. Contra veniens. "Coming in the opposite direction."-Incendunt. Consult note on book x., line 895.—Polis set. For polest. Compare book iii., line 671.

Petenti. Supply miki. We have adopted this reading, which is mentioned by Servius, and which obviates all the difficulty to which the ordinary lection *parenti* has given rise.

155-163. Pradulce decus prime certamine. "The very sweet renown of the first conflict." More literally, "(acquired) in the first conflict."—Primitia juvenie miera ! "Ah, unhappy first-fruits of youthful valour !" Juvenie for juvenilis pirtuits.—Belli propingui. "Of a war near at hand." This made the blow so much heavier, that he fell so near to his own home.—Vivendo vici mea fata. "By protracting existence I have survived my own fate," i. e., I have violated the rules of fate by surviving my own fate," i. e., I have violated the rules of fate by surviving my own son.—Superstes restarem ut genitor. "That I might remain (here behind), a father outliving (his own child)."—Troûm socia erma, &cc. "O that the Rutulians had overwhelmed (me) with their missiles, having followed (instead of thee) the allied arms of the Trojans !"—Ipse. "Willing-Jy,"—Hac pempa. "This (funeral) train."

168-174. Juvabit. "It will (still) prove a source of consolation." A much better reading than juvaret, which Jahn and Wagner adopt. —Quin ego non alio, &co. "Nay, with no other funeral obsequies will I now grace thee."—Magna tropses ferunt, &co. "They bring the great trophies (of those) whom thy right hand consigns to death." This line is unnoticed by Servins, and does not appear in some manuscripts.—Esset. For si esset Pallanti meo. "If (my Pallas) had possessed." Esset for fuisset.

175-181. Armis. "From the war." For ab armis.-Quod vitam

morer invisem, dec. "Thy (avenging) right hand, which then seast Turnus owes unto both a son and a father, is the reason why I linger out a hated existence," i. a, my only motive for enduring life is my confidence in thy avenging arm, dec.—Meritis seast his tild, dec. "This office is alone reserved for thy merits and fortune." More literally, "this place is alone vacant," dec. We have followed here the explanation of Wagner, and have regarded meritis sile as an instance of a double dative, another example of which secure in book vi., line 474, seqq. Evander means that this is the only obligation which the merits of Æneas and fortune can bestew on him. —Perferre. "To bear these tidings," i. e., to be the messenger unto my son of the vengeance inflicted on Turnus.

186-193. Ignibus atris. "Mouraful fires."-Mastum functis ignem. "The sad functal fire," i. e., the mouraful pile, now blazing. -Tubarum. Consult note on book ii., inw 318.

195-301. Munors nots. "Well-known gifts." Well known, because consisting of articles which they themselves had possessed in hito; such as their shields, spears, dx.—Non fekicis. "Not fortunate (in the hands of their possessors).".—Mort. "To Death," i. e., to More, considered as a divinity.—In flammars. "And east into the flames." Observe the peculiar force of the proposition with the accusative in connexion with a verb. Thus, in flammars jugulant is the same as jugulant et in flammars outjiciunt.—Seminetaque sersant busts. "And watch the half-burned piles," i. e., they watch the piles now half consumed, and keep watching them until all is burned to ashes.—Busts. The term bustom property denotes the place where a body is burned. Here, however, it stands for the faneral pile itself.

205-208. Avecte tolkent. "Take up and bear them away."-Ner numero, nec konore. "Neither counting them, nor paying individual honours." Literally, "with neither number ner honour."

911-212. Altam cinerem, &cc. "They turned up on the hearths the deep ashes and intermingled bones," *i. e.*, they separated the bones from the piles of ashes, and gathered the former together.--*Facis.* A bold image. The allusien is to the place on which the pile had stood.--*Tepidoque ownebant aggers terms.* "And covered (the remains) with a warm mound of earth," *i. e.*, warm because the warm because the it.

213-224. In tectio. "Within the dwellings (of the fee)." Tectis is here in apposition with unde......Missrappennurus. "And wretched brides." The reference here is to young married females......Ipsum. "Him alone," i. c., by himself, in single combat......Qui postat. J

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"Since he demands."—Ingrasat has sevus Drances. "The imbittered Drances aggravates all this."—Testatur. He repeats what he had heard from Æneas himself.—Multa simul contra, &c. "At the same time many a sentiment is uttered, on the other hand, in various terms, in favour of Turnus."—Obumbrat. "Protects him." A enetaphor taken from a tree overshading any object, and defending it from the force rays of the sun.—Multa virum, &c. "His abundant renown supports the chieftain with its well-merited trophies."

226-235. Super. For insuper.—Diomedis urbe. Argyripa.—Nikil omnibus actum, &cc. "That nothing had been effected (by them) after all the expenditure of so great exertions."—Deficit ingenti luctu. "Sinks exhausted with mighty sorrow."—Fatalom Encan manifesto, &cc. "That Encas is borne onward (in his career) by the manifest will of heaven, as one that was destined by the fates."—Imporio accitos. "Summoned by his sovereign mandate."

238-239. Primus sceptris. "First in command."—*Btolå ex urbe.* The eity of Diemede. It is called "Ætolian," because Diemede, its founder, was of Ætolian origin. In line 243, it is styled "Argies eastra," because his followers in the Trojan war were natives of Argolis, he having obtained the throne of Argos by marriage with Æsialea, the daughter of Adrastus.

245-247. Quá concidit, &c. Poetic exaggeration. Diomede, however, was one of the bravest in the army of the Greeks at Troy .--Patria cognomine gentis. " Named after his sative race." Here, again, we have poetic embellishment. Diomede, as we have just remarked, was an Ætolian by birth, and only obtained the kingdom of Argos by marriage. The city which he founded in Apulia was named Argos-hippium, after Argos at home, in the Peloponnesus, This name was corrupted into Argyrips, and, finally, into Arpi .---Victor. "Having been (recently) victorious." He had joined his forces with those of Daumas, against the Messapians, and had received a portion of territory as the stipulated reward for this service .---Gargani Lapygie arvis. "In the fields of Iapygian Garganus." Iapugis is here put for Lapygii, and this for Apuli or "Apulian," Iapygia forming part of Apulia. The reference is to the country at the foot of Mount Garganus, a mountain promontory on the upper part of the coast.

250-254. Que cause attraxerit Arpos. "What errand has drawn us to Arpi."—Auditis. Supply nobis.—Sollicitat. "Disturbs."—Lacessere bella. Compare book x., line 10.—Ignota. "Of doubtful jasue."

355-259. Quicumpue. "Whatsoever ones of us," i. c., of us Greeks. 4 B

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---Violavinus. A strong term is here applied to the destruction of Troy, as if the act itself had been a sacrilegious one, and had drawn after it a long train of punishments.--Mitto ca, que suris, &c. " I make no mention of those things that were endured (by us) to their full extent, in warring beneath the lofty walls (of the city); of the warriors whom that Simoïs (of theirs, which cost us so much), buries beneath its waters." Observe the peculiar force of ille.--Expendimus omnes. "Have all rendered."--Vel Priame. "Even by Priam."

260-265. Minersa sidus. Poets represent the rise of tempests as influenced by the rising and setting of constellations. The Grecian fleet was dispersed and destroyed by a storm, excited by the wrath of Minerva.—Protei adusque columnas. "Even unto the Columns of Proteus." Menelaus, according to the Homeric legend (Od., iv., 355), was carried, in the course of his wanderings, to the island of Pharos, on the coast of Egypt, where Proteus reigned. In consequence of the remote situation of this island, it is regarded as the farthest limit of the world in this quarter, and is here termed "columnas," just as the "Columns of Hercules" marked the farthest known land to the west.

Regna Neoptolemi. Compare book ii., line 263.—Versosque Penates Idomenes. "And the subverted penates of Idomeneus," i. e., the overthrow of his home and kingdom. Compare book iii., line 121. —Locros. A part of this nation, according to Servius, settled on the African coast, in the district of Pentapolis. Virgil probably borrowed this incident from the secret.

266-270. Mycenaus ductor. Agamemnon. - Conjugis. Clytemnestra .-- Prima intra limina. "In the first entrance to his palace," i. c., when but just returned to his home.-Devictam Asiam subscript adulter. "The adulterer (Ægisthus) treacherously destroyed the conqueror of Asia." More literally, "lay in wait for conquered Asia."-Invidises deos, patriis, &co. "(Or shall I tell) how the gods envied (me) that I should be restored to my native altars, and should behold my beloved consort and beauteous Calydon !" i. c, how the envious gods forbade that I, &c. Virgil appears to have followed here an account different from the common one. According to the latter, Diomede actually returned home, but soon departed again for a settlement in foreign lands, being disgusted at the lewd conduct of his wife Ægialea during his absence at Troy. The poet seems also to have made a slip in his mention of Calyden. Diomede should have been made to return to Argos, where he reigned, and whither Homer reconducts him (Od., iii., 180), rather than to Ætolia, whence he derived his descent.

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271-277. Nunc stiam horribili, &c. On the coast of Apulia are five islands, frequented by sea-birds, into which the companions of Diomede were said to have been transformed. Both they and the islands were called "Diomedean" (Aves Diomedea.—Insula Diomedea). —Fluminibusque segantur aves. "And wander as birds along the rivers."—Ados. "Indeed."—Speranda. "To be expected." Compare book iv., line 419.—Calestia corpora. Alluding to his having wounded Venus, when the latter was rescuing her son Aneas from his fury. He also inflicted a wound on Mars.—Veneris deztram. He wounded Venus in the wrist.

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379-367. Ultum bellum. Supply srit.—Vetsrum malorum. "Their former woes."—Tels aspers contrs. "Against his fierce darts."— Contulinaryous manues. Diomeds had engaged in personal conflict with Æneas under the walls of Troy, and know his prowees.—Quantus in chyperm assurgut. "With what might he rises to his shield." Referring to the act of poising and throwing the hance, the shield, on the left arm, being elevated at the same time.—Duo. According to the Greek form, ambe and duo are sometimes found as accusatives.—Ultro Inachias ad urbes, dro. "The Trojan would have come in offensive war unto the cities of Inachus, and Greece, her destinies having been changed, would have mourned (instead of Troy)."—Inachias. This epithet contains a special reference to Argolis, and a general one to all Greece.—Dardanue. For Dardanius.

288-298. Quidquid apud dure, &c. "Whatever hinderance was interposed (unto the war) at the walls of unyielding Troy, it was through the provess of Hector and Æneas that the victory of the Greeks was (thus) retarded, and kept back its footsteps until the tenth year." Hector and Æneas are called by Hemer, also, the bravest of the Trojans.—Hic. Æneas.—Dextre. Referring to both the Latins and Æneas.—Quid detur. "In whatever way is allowed you," i. e., by whatever means is practicable.—Bello. For de bello. —Fit clause gurgits murnur. "A deep, sullen sound is produced, the troubled stream being dammed back "

392-305. Ante equidem summed, &c. "I could both have wished and is had been better, O ye Latins, (for us) to have determined be fore this concerning our most important interests, and not to be now convening a council when the foe is sitting near our very walls."--Cum gents decrum. "With a race of heavenly lineage"----Nec visit possant, &c. "Nor when overcome can they refrain from the sword," i. e., from again wielding it.---Adscitis is armis. "In the invited arms." Spes sibi quisque : sed, hec, &cc. "Each one (now must be) a source of hope unto himself; and yet, how circumscribed this (hope) is, you all perceive."—Ceters rerum. "The rest of your affairs." Alluding to the army and the resources of the state generally.

812-319. Point que plurima, &c. "What the most heroic valour could be, it hath been," i. e., heroic valour has achieved all that was possible.—Toto corpore. "With the whole strength."—Antiguus ager. "An ancient tract of land," i. e., long in cultivation.— Tusce annui. The Tiber is meant.—Longues in occasum. "Stretchng far from east to west." Consult Wagner, ad loc.—Super usque. "Even beyond."—Sicanos. The Sicani occupied part of this territory before their migration into Sicily.—Alque horum asporrime pascunt. "And turn to pasture the most rugged parts of these."

330-339. Plaga pines. "The piny tract."—Dicamus. "Let us pronounce."—Sociosque vocenus. "And let us invite them as allies."—Aliamque gentem. "And another country."—Poesuntque. "And if they can (consistently with fate)."—Seu plures complete valent. "Or if they are able to fill more," i. e., or more, if they are able to man them.—Ipsi pracipiant. "Let themselves prescribe." —Navelia. "(Other) necessaries for their equipment."

331-335. Primá de gente. "Of the first rank."--Pacis rames. Compare line 101.--Aurique eborisque talente, dec. "Both talents of gold and a seat of ivory." Grammarians call this involved coastruction a chiasmus ($\chi_{LaG}\mu b_{S}$), a term intended to denote something decusated, or placed crosswise, in form of the letter x.

Trabeam. Consult note on book vii., line 169.—Regni insignia nestri. The sella curulis and trabes were badges of authority among the Etruriana, Albans, and Romans, and are, therefore, correctly enough assigned to the Latins also.—In medium. "For the common good." Compare Georg., i., 127.

336-343. Idem infeneus. "That same hostile one."-Obligat inoidid. This expression is well applied here, to denote the movements of one who did not venture openly to attack Turans, but concealed all his charges under a pretended regard for the public good. --Consiliis habitus, &c. "In counsels deemed no trivial adviser." --Seditions. "In faction."-Incertum de patre feroiet. "About his father all was uncertainty." For a literal translation, supply sees after ferebet.--Onerat. "Presses heavily (upon Turnus)."-Iras. "The angry feelings (of those present)," i. e., against Turnus.

343-351. Rem consulis. "Thou askest advice about a thing."----Cwasti se scire falentur, &co. "All are free to confess that they know what the public weal requires, but they heaitate to utter it." Musso properly means to speak low, or to one's self, &c.—Det. "Let that person but allow." Alluding to Turnus.—Flatus. "His arrogance."—Auspicium infaustum. "Unfortunate conduct of the war."—Fugæ fidens. "Trusting to flight." Compare book x., line 665, seg.—Territat. "And seeks to terrify."

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363-368. Dici. Equivalent here to promitti. The term mitti refers to the gold, ivory, curule chair, dcc., while dici indicates the offer of ships and territory.—Hane. "On this condition."—Ipsum. Referring to Turnus. The expression ipsum ipso forms what grammarians term an epanadiplosus, which is defined as follows: "Epanediplosis est, guum idem verbum in eddem sententiå et primum est et extremum. Latime dicitur inclusio." (Rufinian., de schem. lex., ed. Ruhnk.—Frotsch., p. 240.)—Veniam. "The following fawour."—Jus proprium. "The right that is properly their own," i. e., the right of giving Lavinia in marriage to whomsoever they please.—Pignus. The marriage of Lavinia to Æneas.

364-875. Invisum. "An enemy." Taken actively.—Et esse nil moror. "And I am not at all concerned at being so."—Supplex venio. Ironical.—Et pulsus abi. "And, now that thou hast been defeated, abandon the contest."—Sal funera fusi, &c. "Having been routed, we have seen carnage enough." Sat is here an adjective. —Si tantum robur concipis. "If thou entertainest so firm a spirit." —Dotalis regia. "A palace as a dowry."—Contingat. "May fall to the lot of." Observe the irony in scilicet.—Patrii Martis. "Of thy country's spirit in the field."—Aspice contra. "Confront."— Vocat. "Sumpons thee to the conflict."

876-389. Violentia Turni. "Turnus violently incensed." A wellknown Grzeciam.—Copis fandi. "Supply of words."—Tum. "At the very time." Observe the bitter sarcasm.—Curia. "The senate hall."—Nec. "Nor as yet."—Solitum tibi. "It is thy wont." —Tot stragis, &c. Bitterly ironical.—Insignisque. "And (since) thou deckest." Second person of insignio.—Possit quid vivida virtus, &c. "Thon mayest try, however, what that vivid valour (of thine) can effect."—Inus. "Do we go !" Equivalent, in fact, to "come, let us go."

392-493. Pulsum. For me palsum esse.—Euandri totam cum stirpe domum. "The whole family of Euander, together with his race." Alluding to the death of Pallas, the only child of Euander.—Haud ita me experti. "Did not find me so on trial."—Inclusus muris. Compare book ix., line 672, seq.—Nulla salus bello. "There is no safety, (thou sayest), in war," i. e., in prolonging this war with the Trojans and their allies.—Capiti case talia, &c. "Infatuated fool that thou art, preach such things as these to the Dardan leader, and to the cause which thou favourest." The expression rebus twis insinuates that Drances was a traitor. — Bis sicts. Compare book ix., line 599.—Premere. "To depress."

403-405. Nunc et Myrmidonum, &co. Turnus seeks to make the dread entertained by Draness of the Trojans still more ridicalous, by supposing that the very Greeks who had conquered them are now afraid of their prowess. In this there is an allusion to the refusal of Diomede to take part in the war.—Annis et Hadriacas, &cc. "And the river Aufidus flees back from the Hadriatic waters." The Aufidus (now the Ofente) ran through part of Apulia, and emptied into the Hadriatic at no great distance below the city of Arpi. Hence the sarcasm of Turnus, namely, that so great is the terror pervading Apulia in reference to the Trojans, as to cause their very rivers to retrograde in their course.

406-407. Vel cum se pavidum, dec. "And then, again, this framer of wicked falsehood pretends that he is alarmed at my menaces, and through this fear (which he assumes) seeks to aggravate his charges against me." Quintilian cites this passage as an instance of Virgil's fondness for "vetustas," or antiquated diction. Commentators are in doubt as to the particular part to which he refers, but the opinion of Spalding appears the true one, namely, that the critic alludes to the initial sel cum, which wears so abrupt an air, and where all that ought to follow the protasis is left to be supplied by the reader. We have made this expression (vel cum) equivalent to tum, in accordance with the suggestion of Thiel.—Jurgis. The same in effect here as raines.—Astificis scelus. For artifes sceleris.

408. Animam talem. "Such a soul," i. c., so worthless a soul as is thine.—Abriste moveri. Equivalent to nois timere.

412-416. Si tam deserti sumus. "If we are so deserted," i. e., if, in losing the expected aid of Diomede, we appear to these so destitute of all aid.—Regressum. "Return."—Adesset. Supply noise. —Ille miki ante alios, dec. "That man, in my opinion, would be beyond others happy in his toils and hereis in spirit," i. e., would have brought his toils to a happy termination, and displayed a truly hereis spirit.—Fortunatus laborum. A Greesian. So also egregius entimi.

422-427. Sunt illis sus funers, &c. "If they (teo) have their fanerals, and if the storm (of war) has (gone) with equal fury through (us) all."—Multa dies pariique labor, &c. "Longth of days, and the (ever) changing toji of varying time, have brought back many things to a better state," i. c., longth of days, and the visionizations and efforts naturally compected with them, &co. The expression labor and

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carries with it simply the idea of a period of time together with that of toil endured in a greater or less degree during its continuance.— Multos alterna revisens, &cc. "Many persons, alternating fortune, (from time to time) revisiting, has (at one moment) baffled, and again, (at another), placed on a firm basis (of security)."

489-437. Felizque Tolumnius. "And the fortunate Tolumnius," i. e., who has been so oft successful before. He was an augur as well as warrior. Compare book xii., line 258.—Florentes. "Resplendent." Compare book vii., line 804.

Tantumque bonis, &c. "And I so far obstruct the public good," i. e., so far as that, unless I contend in single combat with Æneas, the state must fall.—Ut tantá quidquam, &c. "As that I should decline any offer for so glorious a hope," i. e., anything that may af ford me the bope of saving my native land from the foe.

438-444. Vel presetst. "Even though he surpass."—Soceroque Latino. "And to Latinus, my (promised) father-in-law."—Vocat. "Challenges (me)."—Nec Drances points, dc. "Nor let Drances rather, if either this be the angry resolve of the gods, pay the penalty (of such a comhat) with his life; or, on the other hand, if this be an opportunity for valour and glory, let him bear away (that prize)." This, observes Valpy, is said ironically. Drances is not famed for personal prowess : there is little probability of a single combat between Æneas and him; yet such a combat is sneeringly alluded to as possible, in order to express how great the calamity if Drances should fall, and how great his glory if victorious.

446-459. Monster. "Was moving, meanwhile, (towards Laurentum)."—Et arrecta stimulis, &c. "And their angry feelings are aroused by no gentle impulse."—Mussantque. "And converse in low accents among themselves." Compare line 345.—Hic undique clamor, &c. On a sudden, all burst forth into loud outcries, some siding with Turnus, and demanding war; others with Drances, and calling for peace.—Paduse. The Padusa was one of the channels of the Padus or Po. It formed several marshes, and abounded with swass.—Stagna loquacia. "The waters resounding with their cries."

459-461. Arrepto tempore. "Having seized the opportunity." We have changed the punctuation, with Wagner, and applied these words to Turnus, who was delighted at the opportunity thus afforded him of breaking up the deliberations of the council, and leading forth his troops to the conflict.—Illi armis in regns ruant. "Let yender foe (meanwhile) rush with arms into your very kingdom," i.s., into the very heart of your kingdom; into your very capital. 463-471. Armari. "To arm themselves."—Messapus. The nominative for the vocative, by a Greek idiom. So, also, Coras for Cora. Compare, as regards Coras, book vii., line 672.—Turresque capessat. "And man the towers."—Jusso. Contracted for jussere.—Magna incepta. "His great designs (of peace)."—Ac tristi turbatus, dcc. "And greatly disturbed by the sad conjuncture, defers them (to a more fitting time)."—Qui non acceptit. "For not having received."

473-477. Prajodiunt portas. "Dig trenches in front of the gates." —Buecina. Consult note on book vii., line 519.—Labor ultimus. "The last extremity."—Palladis. The Trojans are said to have introduced the worship of Minerva into Latium, so that the poet must be supposed to refer to some goddess whose attributes resembled those of the Grecian divinity.

481-485. Succedunt. "Enter." Equivalent here to intrast.—De limine. In ancient times the worshippers offered up their prayers and oblations at the entrance of the temple, and did not enter the sacred structure.—Pronum sterne. "Stretch prostrate."—Efunde. "Lay him low."

487-491. Aënis squamis. "Formed of brazen scales."—Surasque incluserat auro. His greaves, or ocree, were of gold. — Tempora. The temples of his head. He was as yet uncovered by a helmet.— Aureus. "As if arrayed in gold."— Precipit hostem. "Anticipates the foe," i. e., the approach of the foe; believes that he has the foe already before him.

496-501. Fremit luxurians. "Neighs proudly."—Alte. To be construed with arrectis.—Desiluit. To show respect to Turnus.— Defluxit. For descendit. The idea of number is included in this verb.

507-510. Horrendd in virgine. "On the formidable maiden."-Horrendá applies here to her martial costume and bearing, making her a formidable object for a foe to behold.-Parem. The same, in effect, as possim.-Est omnis quando, &cc. "Since that spirit et thine is superior to all (daugers)."-Partire. "Share."

511-514. Fidem. "Intelligence on which reliance may be placed." —Improbus pramisit. "Has with rash daring sent on in advance." Improbus is equivalent here to minium eudex, and carries with it also a kind of bitter allusion, as indicating one who sets all restraint at defiance, and is resolutely bent on accomplishing his own evil ends.—Quaterent campos. "To scour the plains."—Ipse ardus montis, &c. The construction, according to Wagner, is as follows: Per deserts ardus montis adventat ad urbam, juge on superane. "He himself is rapidly drawing near to the city along the lofty and deserted sides of a mountain," dro., i. c., is crossing the annihit of a long and deserted mountain, and rapidly drawing near.

515-519. Furts pare belli, &co. "I am preparing an ambuscade: in a winding path of the forest, so as to occupy both ends of a defile with armed soldiery." A description of the place is given farther on (line 522, saps.).—Collatis signis. "In close conflict."—— Tiburtique manus. "And the band of Tiburtus," i. a., from the city: of Tibur. The name of one of the founders is here put for the: place itself.—Ducis at to conclus curve. "Do them also take upon thee the charge of a leader." Observe the force and position of at... Turnus wishes Camilla to share the command with him. (Com pare line 510.)

521-531. Et pergit. "And then proceeds." Turaus, leaving Ca milla to receive the advancing cavalry, proceeds to the defile to await the coming of Æness....Valles. Ohl form of the nominative, an given by Servius, in place of sellis. The latter would have the final ayliable lengthened by the arsis.....Accommode fraudi, &co. "Well fitted for an ambascade, and for the wiles of war."....Utrim... suc... "At either end."....Maligni. "Narrow."

In speculis. "On the high grounds."-Ignote. "That was un known to the fee."-Tutique recession. "And safe places of resort." --Instere jugis. "To attack from the heights."--Iniquis. "Praught; with harm to the Trojans."

536-545. Nostris. Gamilla was armed in the same manner as Diana and her nymphs.—Pulsus ob invidiam, &c. The flight of Met. abus with Camilla, observes Valpy, and their living in exile, are related without a word which might imply her retura. Yet it would appear that she afterward acts with Volscian troops, and is termed their queen. (Book xi., line 800.)—Viresque superbas. "And a too haughty exercise of authority." This was, in fact, the cance of the odium (invidia) excited against him.—Infantem. "His infant daughter."—Mutaté parts. "A part (of it only) heing changed," i.e., the letter s being dropped.—Juga longe solorum nemorum. "Long mountain-tracts, covered with lonely forests."

647-551. Amassnus abundans. "The overflowing Amasenus."-Ruperat. For eruperat se.-Subito viz has sententia sedit. "The following idea suddenly occurred, and had hardly occurred before he carried it into execution." We have given this translation, og rather paraphrase, in accordance with the opinion of Wagner. The brevity and confused arrangement of the text are purposely adopted by the poet to show the trepidation of Metabus, and the rapidity with which his plan was formed and carried into execution. 552-563. Telum immone. Nominative absolute; or, rather, a species of anacoluthon, the construction changing after cocto.—Huic, soil telo.—Cocto. "Hurdened in the smoke."—Libre et silvestri subere clausum. "Wrapped up in bark and wild cork," i. e., in the bark of a wild cork-tree.—Habilem. "In a position convenient to throw."

--Famulan. "As a handmaid," i. c., as one consecrated to the service of the goddese.-Dubits currie. "To the uncertain winds," i. c., through which the infant is to pass with more or less of danger.--Contortum. Compare book ix., line 706.-Sonwere. "Resounded,"

i. c., with the whiszing of the spear.

565-566. Victor. "Succeeding in the attempt."-Trisic. Diana again alludes to herself, where, in prose, we would have miki. So Diana in line 537.

568-571. Neque ipse, manus feritate, &co. "Nor would he, on account of his savage manners, have consented (so to live)." Manus dare, "to yield to a conqueror," and then "to yield" in a general mense.—Pasterum et solis, &co. "He led a pastoral life, and on the lonely mountains."—Horrentia lustra. "Gloomy foresta." Lustra, properly the haunts of savage men, stands here for silvas.—Armentalis eque. "Of a breed-mare."

573-578. Utque pedum primis, &co. "And as soon as the infant girl had imprinted her first footsteps on the ground."—Pre crineli eure. "Instead of the golden ornament for the hair."—Pelle. Consult note on book i., line 648.—Exusis. "The hide."—Tele puerilie. "Childish darts."

564-596. Intemerata. "Spotless one." -- Correpts militid tali. "Hurried away by (the love of) such a war as this."-Forst sume. "She would now be."-Labere polo. "Glide downward from the heavens."-Hase cape. When speaking, Diana gives unto Opis her own bow and arrow.-Inconsit. "Gave forth a rushing noise as she weat."

600-607. Insultans sonipes. "The prancing charger."—Et pressis pugnat habenis. "And battles with the tightened reins."—Sublimibus. "Raised on high."—Fratre. Catillus.—Adventusque wirum, dcc. "And the advance of the combatants and the neighing of the coursers become every moment flercer." As the troops approached, their ardour increased, and the neighing of the steeds became louder.

609-617. Constituent. "Halted for a moment, and closed up their ranks," i. e., formed into close order preparatory to charging.—Crebre. "Thick-coming."—Primique rainam, dcc. "And give the first shock against each other, and bring into violent contact the breasts

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of their coursers, dashed one against the other." They miss each other with their spears, and, consequently, dash their steeds one against the other.—Aut tormento ponderis acti. "Or a heavy mass shot from an engine."—Precipitat. Supply sees.

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619-622. Rejiciunt parmas. "Place their shields behind," i. e., they place their shields on their backs, as a defence in their retreat against missiles.—Mollia cella reflexunt. "Wheel about the flexile necks (of their horses)."

624-628. Alterno procurrens gurgits. "Rolling on in alternate tides." Observe the force of pre in composition, as indicating an onward movement, at one time towards the land, at another towards the main ocean.—Scopulos superjacit. For jacit se super scopulos.— Estu revoluta resorbens saza. "Sucking in again the stones rolled back with its tide."—Vado labente. "With its decreasing waters."

630-633. Bis rejecti armis, &c. "Twice (the latter), after having been driven back, face about on their foes, (now in their turn retreating, and) protecting their backs with their shields." This flight of each, observes Valpy, is not to be attributed to fear, but to the then usual practice in cavalry actions.—In tertis practise. "For the third conflict."—Legitque virum vir. "And man singled out man."—Tum were et gemitus, &c. In the ardour of narrating, the verb is purposely dropped. Supply sudiuntur.

636-645. Orsilockus. A Trojan. Compare line 690. — Remúli. Remulus was one of the Latins, but is not to be confounded with the individual mentioned in book ix., line 592, seq.—Catillus. Commanding the Tiburtines. Compare book vii., line 672. Iollas and Herminius, therefore, belong to the Trojans and Etrurians.—Nec vulnera terrent, &cc. "Nor do any wounds alarm (him); so much of his body was exposed to the weapons (of the foe)," *i. e.*, inasmuch as he fought with his head undefended by a helmet, and his shoulders unprotected by armour, it was apparent enough that he feared not wounds, since so large a part of his person was purposely exposed to the weapons of the foe.—Duplicalque virum transfixe dolore. "And, having transfixed, bends down the warrior (convulsively) with pain."

649-661. Letus. Here put for mammam.—Denset. "She plies." More literally, "thickens." From denseo, -*ire*, of the second conjugation. Compare book vii., line 794.—Bipennem. The doubleedged battle-axe, which formed part of the equipment of an Amazon.

653-658. In tergum recessit. "She gave ground."—Spicula fugientia. "The arrows discharged by her as she flees." She discharges her arrows as she flees, after the Parthian fashion.—Comi tes. Supply sunt. - Die Camille. "The noble Camilia."-Bonassue ministras. "And as faithful assistants."

669-663. Threacies. This epithet is here applied to the Amazons, because the earliest poets call the regions lying to the north at one time Thrace, at another Scythia. (Compare Vess, ad Georg., iv., 518, p. 907, sog.)—Cum fluming Thermodentis pulsant. "When they best (with their coursers' hous) the (frozen) waters of the Thermodon."—Et pictis bellantur armis. "And war with parti-coloured arms," i. e., arms inlaid with gold and silver. — Bellantur. Used here as a deponent. The active form, however, is more commonly employed.—Se refert. "Returne," i. e., returns victorious from some conflict.—Magnogue ululante tumults. "And with loud and joyous tumult." Observe the use of uluars, in a good sense, for offers.—Lungtis pelties. Consult note on book i, line 490.

667-674: Longå abicts. "With the long fir-shafted spear."-Suo in vulners. "On his own wound."-Super. "Besides."-Sufaso. "About to fall." Equivalent, as Servius remarks, to casuro. Heyne reads suffosso, "stabbed beneath," or "in the belly."-Ac dextram labouti, &c... "And extends his unavailing right hand to his falling friend."-Runnt. For cadunt.-Incombens. "Pressing on."

678-689. Ignotis. "Of an unusual kind."—Eque Japuge. "An Apulian steed."—Japuge is for Japuge, and this for Apulo. (Compare line 247.) Cus pugnatori. "Unto whom, engaging in the fight." —Ingens or is kinus. "The wide-yawning mouth."—Agrestis sparus. "A rustic spear." Sparus is evidently the same word with the English spar and spear. It was the rudget missile of the kind, and only used when better could not be obtained; except on occasions like the present, where it was used in order to harmonize with the rest of the equipments.—Versitur. "Moves."

684-689. Exceptum. "Overtaken as he flies."-Neque exim labor dcc. "Nor was it a difficult task, his band having been put to the rout."-Super. For insuper.-Advenit qui vestra, dcc. "The day has come that refutes, I think, thy beasting by means of female arms," i. e., the boast connected with his appearing in the battle in a hunter's costume, as if he had come to contend merely with wild animals. Observe the latent irony in redarguerit, as if she were merely stating her own opinion, that might possibly be wrong.

692-698. Scientis. Supply in eque. — Orsilochum, fugiens, &c. "Orailochus she, pretending to fee, and galloping along a large cirale, baffles as she moves along the inner ring, and (now) pursues her pursuer." While he was galloping in a circle around her, mistaking her movements for an attempt at flight, she described an internal circle, and on a sudden dealt him a blow with her battle-axe. --Congeminat. "She drives with redoubled blows"

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699-704. Incidit huic. "Fell in with her."--Territus. "Startled."-Haud Ligurum extremus. "Not the last of the Ligurians," *i. e.*, in fraud and deceit. Not inferior to any one of his countrymen in these respects.--Fellers. "To practice fraud." The Ligurians had a very bad reputation for fraud and treachery.--Consilio versare dolos, &c. "Having attempted to execute a stratagem with (prompt) adroitness and deceit."

705-708. Quis tam egregium. "What so remarkable ?" i. e., what so remarkable a display of courage have we here !-Dimitte fugam. "Put away the means of flight," i. e., diamount, and leave that steed which only enables thee to fly.-Ventors forst cui, &co. "Unto which one of us vainglorious beasting will bring (its proper) panishment." More literally, "will bring harm." By freudem is. here meant punishment, or ill consequences resulting from an act, such being one of the earlier meanings of the term.

711-714. Pure parma. "With her shield bearing no device.": Compare book ix., line 548.—Ferraté calce. "With the iron-shodheel," i. e., with iron spur. The poet here speaks of the custom of his own times, the spur not having been known in the hereic ages.

716-731. Lubricus. "Descritul."--Nes fraus ts incolument, dzs. "Nor shall thy artifice bring thee in safety anto (thy sire) the treacherous Aunus," i. e., unto thy sire as descritul as thyself, and, therefore, as true a Ligurian.--Ignea. "All on fire."--Transit. "She outstrips."--Adverse. "Full in front."--Saser size. Because auguries were particularly taken from these birds, and hence that which offered an omen of the will of the gods was itself deemed sacred.

725-740. Nullis oculis. "With inattentive eyes."--Reficit. "Reanifhates."--Nunquam delituri. "Never to be influenced by indignant feelings," i. e., destined ever to remain a spiritless race. They had borne, observes Valpy, the tyranny of Mesentius without avenging themselves, and now they turn their backs on a woman.--Inertes. "Spiritless."-Curve tibia. This differed in form from the ordinary or straight tibis, and was especially used in the rites of Cybele and Baochus. (Compare Vess, ad Eclog., viii., 21.)-Dum sacra secundus, dec. "Until the angur, declaring favourable emens, announce the sacred rites (to have begun)," dec. On the diviner'a. announcing favourable anspices, the sacred bacquet immediately began, and consisted of the remains of the *hestia* or victim.-Lacco

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in alter. The sacrifice, and sacred banquet succeeding it, are here described as celebrated in a grove.

741-759. Moriturus. "Resolved on death."—Turbidus. Supply iri.—Partes spertes. "The part (of his throat) not protected by armour."—Sustinet. "Keeps off."—Vim wiribus exit. "Repels force by force." More literally, "evades."—Implicuitque pedes, &cc. "And bath grasped him with his feet, and fixed his claws into him." —Arduus insurgens. "Rearing his head on high."—Urguet. Equivalent to tundit or pulset. — Eventum. "The fortune."—Memide. "The Etrurians." In allusion to their fabled Lydian or Meonian origin.

759-767. Fatis debitus. Compare line 590, seqq.—Jaculo. "With his javelin," i. e., which he keeps continually brandished and ready to hurl.—Prior. "Keeping in advance." He follows all her movements, keeping by her side, and a little in advance.—Que sit fortune facillime. "What may be the most faveurable chance," i. e., for inflicting a wound.—Subit. "Follows."—Lustrat. "Keeps watching."—Et certam quatit, dcc. "And with evil intent keeps brandishing his spear, intended for an unerring wound."

768-775. Sacar Cybels. Perhaps consecrated in early life to the worship of Cybele, as Camilla had been to that of Diana.—Pellis aënis in plumam, &c. "A skin fastened with golden clasps, (and covered) with brazen scales, overlapping each other like feathers." The clasps brought the two ends together under the belly of the horse.—In plumam. Equivalent to instar pluma.—Peregrind ferrugine clarus et setro. "Bright to the view, in barbaric purple of darkened hue." Observe the hendiadys, and compare book ix., line 582.

Spicula Gortynia. "Cretan arrows." Gortyna was one of the cities of Crete; hence, "Gortynian" for "Cretan." The Cretan arrows were among the best of antiquity. Their superiority is said to have been owing to their heavy make, which enabled them to fly against the wind. (Compare Plin., H. N., ziv., 65.)—Lycio corns. The Lycians, also, were famed for their skill in archery; and hence a "Lycian bow" means one superior of its kind.—Sonat. "Hange rattling."—Cassida. The word in this form appears, also, in Propertius (iii., 2). The more common form of the nominative is cassis. Helmets which had a metallic basis ($\kappa \rho \Delta r \eta \ z \Delta k \bar{\alpha}$) were in Latin properly called cassides, although the terms gales and cassis are often confounded.

775-777. Tum creces chlamydemque, &cc. "Then, again, he had gathered into a knot, with a clasp of yellow gold, both his saffronhued chlamys and its rustling linea folds." We have followed here the explanation of Wagner.—Berbars tegmins crurum. "The coverings of his legs were Phrygian." Literally, "of barbaric fashion." The allusion is here to the *bracca* or coverings for the thighs and legs worn by many of the nations of antiquity, and especially by the Phrygians.

779-783. Se ferret. "Might display herself." Observe the art of the poet in describing the gaudy attire of Chloreus, in order to account for Camilla's womanish eagerness to possess herself of this finery.—Venetrix. An adjective here, and to be joined in construction with virgo, "the huntress-maiden." The epithet is here added for the purpose of designating Camilla more clearly, since she had not been named for a long time previous, and, in this case, virgo would hardly have been sufficient to indicate her.—Cacc. "Blindly."—Ex instidue. "From his unobserved position."

785-788. Summe deum. This is applied to Apollo, as being the deity most appropriate to be invoked on the present occasion, and one, also, worshipped with peculiar honours by the nation to whom the speaker belonged.—Soractis. Apollo had a celebrated temple on Mount Soracte, near Falerií, in Etruria. — Primi. "Particularly," i. e., in the first place.—Pineus ardor accros. "The fire kept up from heaped pine-branches."—Medium freti pictate, &c. This was done by the Hirpi or Hirphi, a clan or collection of families, of no great numbers, who dwelt in the vicinity of Soracte.—Multá premimus vestigis prund. "Press our footsteps (on the ground) amid many a burning coal," i. e., walk on burning coals.

739-798. Hoc dedecus. The diagrace of a female's putting men to flight.—Hac dira pestis. "This dire source of destruction to our host." Camilla.—Inglorius. "Content to derive no glory therefrom," i. e., from slaying a woman.—Turbatam. "Hurried on by her excited feelings," i. e., and, therefore, off her guard.—Notos. For the winds in general.

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s c 801-815. Nec aura, nec sonitus, memor. Equivalent, in effect, to non audiens sonitum per auram factum.—Perlata. "Borne onward to its mark."—Observe the force of per.—Ple lupus. Consult note on book x., line 707.—Abdidit. "Hides," i. e., is accustomed to hide. An imitation of the Greek idiom in the case of the aorist. So also subject and petivit.—Remulcens. "Bending it backward," s. e., as if hugging it.—Caudam peritantem. Applying to the tail, as an index of fear, what belongs properly to the animal itself.—Turbidus. Supply mets.—Contentus fugá. "Content with making his escape," i. e., without attempting to follow up his success.

816-827. Trakit. " Endeavours to draw forth."-Labitur. "Sinks

dawn." She does not, however, fall fram her horae.—Fide ante alias que. Supply.erat.—Partiri. Supply consucerat.—Potui. "Have I held out." Equivalent to viribus valui.—Linguebat habenes. "She gradually relaxed her hold of the reins." Observe the force of the imperfect.

832-839. Crudescit. "Begins to grow (more) bloody." — Als. "Cavalry." Compare line 604. — Custos. "The attendant." — Alta. "On high." — Multatam, "Amerced." A much better reading than mulcatam.

645-853. Indecorem. "Ungraced with honours." — Hec letum. "This (thy) death."—Famam inulte. "The ignominy of dying unavenged." More literally, "of an unavenged one."—Luct merita. "Shall atome for (such) deserts." — Dercennai. Dercennus was an ancient king of Laurentum, otherwise unknowa. — Terreno ex aggere. "Formed of a mound of earth." One of the most ancient forms of a tomb. — Des. Said of the nymph. — Speculatur. "Watches for."

854-866. Vana tumentom. "Swelling with empty pride."—Digns Camilla promis. "A fit reward for the death of Camilla."—Tune etiam telis, duc. "Shalt thou even die' by the weapons of Diana!" i. a., shall so cowardly a being as thou be honoured by such a death as this !—Threises. Compare book i., line 316.—Capita. The two extremities of the bow.—Manibus agais. "With equal hands," i. a., equally with her hands.—Acien forri. "The arrow-head."—Papillam. "Her breast."—Obliti. "Neglecting." Equivalent here to negligentes. They neglected him in their eagerness to escape.

. 870-877. Disjectique duces, &co. "And the scattered leaders, and their squadrons abandoned by them." Desolati is equivalent here to relate a ducibus.— Quadrupeduraque putrem, &cc. Repeated from book viii., line 596.—E speculis. "From the elevations on the ramparts."

880-889. Inimics turba. Supply sequentum.—Manibus in patrix. "Under their native walls."—Tuts. "The shelter,"—Clauders. The historical infinitive, for claudent.—Urgents.ruind. "From the crowd pressing on."—Immissis pars cace, dso. "A part, bliaded by terror, and urged onward with loosened reins, drive full against the gates, and the door-posts rendered firm by bars."

892-894. Monstret. "Points out the way," i. c., suggests this mode of defending the ramparts.—Ut viders Camillam. "Even as they saw Camilla (to have done)," i. c., resolve to die for their country, oven as they saw Camilla lose her life for Latium. This is the explanation of Wagner, and is certainly the best that can be offered. We must therefore construe de murje with jeciust, and place a comma after matres. It is very evident that "Camillom" cannot mean "the corpse of Camilla," because Diana had declared that she herself would bear it away in a hollow cloud. (Compare line 593, seg.) Nor, on the other hand, can it refer to Camilla while still engaged in the fight, for the approach of the enemy to the walls of Laurentum did not take place until after she had fallen.—Ferrum imitantur. They use these weapons in the absence of iron ones, and endeavour to make them equally effectual.

896-902. Interes, Turnum, &c. "Meanwhile, most harrowing tidings engross the whole soul of Turnus (as he lies in ambush), in the forest, and Acca brings to the warrior (what causes in him) the deepest agitation." Nuntius is here for res nuntiata.—Sæva numins. "The hostile decrees." The parenthetical clause is added here for the purpose of showing that Turnus was compelled to take the step which he did, and to abandon his well-selected post. — Obsersos. "That had been beset (by his forces)."

904-913. Apertos. "No longer occupied by the foe."—Exsuperatque jugum. Compare line 522, seq.—Longis passibus. "Many paces."—Sævum Æncan. "The valiant Æneas."—Flatus. "The neighing."—Gurgite Hibero. "In the Iberian Sea," i. e., in the Western Ocean. As the sea on the coast of Spain lay westward of Italy, it was imagined that the sun sets in that sea. The god of day was supposed to plunge his chariot into the ocean at the Promontorium Sacrum, now Cape St. Vincent.

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BOOK TWELFTH.

1-7. Infractos. Equivalent to fractos.—Defecisse. "Have lost courage." Supply animis.—Sus premiess nunc reposei. "That the fulfilment of his promises is now again and again demanded of him." He had promised that the war should have a favourable issue, and that, if accessary, he would meet Æneas in single combat.—Oculis. Supply omnium.

Penorum in arvis. Referring to Africa generally.—Saucius pectus. A Graciam.—Ille leo. Consult note on book x., line 707.— Movet arma. "Prepares for battle."—Gaudetque comantes, dec. "And delights in shaking forth (to the view) the shaggy muscles with his neck," i. e., in developing the muscles of his shaggy neck. Cervice toros is, by a poetic idiom, for cervicis toros, and this for cervicent toresam.—Latronis. "Of the hunter that has come upon him unawarea." Observe the peculiar use of this term here, as referring to one who attacks by surprise.

11-17. Nikil est quod dicta, &c. "There is no reason why the cowardly Trojans shall retract their challenge," *i. e.*, why Æneas shall recede from the contest for which he has offered himself.— Congredior. "My resolution remains fixed to engage with him."— Fer sacra. Compare line 118, seq.—Concipe fædus. "Ratify the compact in due form of words," *i. e.*, the compact with the Trojans, by which a single combat between Æneas and Turnus should terminate the war. The expression verbs concepts refers to the formula of the oath, and both it and concipio are of a technical nature.— Crimen commune. "The charge made by every one against me," *i. e.*, the charge of wanting courage.—Aut habeat victos, &c. "Or let him rule us vanquished i let Lavinia fall to him as his spouse." More literally, "let him hold us," *i. e.*, under his sway "let Lavinia yield unto him," &cc.

20-25. Exsuperas. Supply alios omnes. — Equam est. Supply miki. The prudence of the aged must temper the impetuous feelings of the young.—Metuentem. "With fearful caution."—Nec non aurumque, dec. "Latinus, too, has wealth, and favourable feelings towards thee." The monarch means that Turnus may command his vesources, and may claim his hearty concurrence in all things save one, and that is in the case of his daughter's hand. Her he cannot have.—Size me hac, haud, dto. "Suffer me to disclose to thee without reserve these things, (which are, I well knew), not pleasing to be mentioned," i. e., well calculated to irritate.

27-33. Veterum procerum. "Of her old suiters." They are called "old" in comparison with Zeneas, the new-comer.—Victus. Supply tamen.—Cogneto sanguine. Venilia, the mother of Turnus, was sister to Amata, the wife of Latinuz.—Vincla. "Restraints."—Promisseam. Lavinia had been promised to Zeneas through the ambassadors sent by the latter. Compare book vii., line 287.—Genero. Supply futuro. Alluding to Zeneas.—Primus. "Above all others."

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35-45. Spes Itales. "The hopes of Italy," i. e., our hopes.—Recalent adhuc. "Are still warm." Recalent for the simple calent.— Quo referor totiss? "Whither am I so often carried back (from my purpose)?" i. e., why should I thus be carried backward and forward, and be continually changing my resolve? Why not make peace at once with the Trojans?—Adscire. Supply hes, as referring to the Trojans.—Incolumi. "While he is still safe." Why not put an end to all conflicts, and save the life of Turnus ?—Prodiderim. By allowing him to engage with Æneas.—Res saries. "The various chances," i. e., the vicinsitudes.—Longe dividit. Ardea was at no great distance from Laurentum; but, as Heyne remarks, we are here dealing with a poet, not with a geographer.

45-53. Excuperat magis, &co. "He the rather exceeds his former violence, and becomes the more distempered by the very attempt that is made to heal."—Letum pro laude pacisci. "To obtain glory by my death." More literally, "to bargain for death at the price of glory."—Nostro de vulsere. "From the wound that I can inflict." —Femined. "Collected by a woman's hand." Hemer represents Venus as ressuing Æneas in a cloud from the fury of Diomede. —Venis. Turnus, in using this epithet, sneers at the divine origin of Æneas, as if it were false.—Sees. Observe the peculiar use of this pronoun in place of cum. The reference is to what is supposed to be passing in the mind of Æneas, at some moment of peril, as if he were invoking his supposed parent to come to his aid. Hence eritical note of Wagner.

54-63. Novel pugme sorte. "By the new kind of combat (proposed)," i. e., single combat between Turnus and Æness.—Moriturs. "Like one resolved on death," i. e., in case he did not yield to her request, and abstain from the encounter.—Per has ego 10, &cc. Cor sult note on book iv., line 314.—Per si quis, &c. Consult note on book ii., line 141.— Hones. "Reverential regard."— Te penes. "Rest with thee," i. e., depend on thee.—In te omnis domus, &c. "On thee alone our whole house, now bending (as if to its fall), relies (for safety)."—Generum. "As a son-in-law."

65-67. Cui plurimus ignem, dcc. "Unto whom a deep blush kindled up the hot current within, and overspread her burning visage." We have here a blending of the prosaic and poetic idioms. According to the former, the blush would be the result of the hot current in the veins; according to the latter, the hot current within would be set in motion by the blush. There is no need, therefore, of our having recourse to any hypallage...Indum sanguinco, dcc. "As if one hath stained the Indian ivory with the blood-red purple." The epishet Indum is poetical here, the Indian ivory being the most valued.

72-74. Omine tanto. "With so inauspicious an omen," i. e., with these ill-omened tears.—Neque enim Turno, &c. "For Turnus has not allowed him any means of delaying death." Literally, "has not any free delay of death." The meaning is this: I have not the freedom of choice: if the fates have doomed me to death, it is not in my power to avert that death.

80-86. Illo campo. "In that battle-field," i. e., in that encounter between him and me.—Gaudetque tuens, &c. "And takes delight in gazing upon them (as they stand), neighing before his eyes."— Twens for intuens.—Decus. "As a mark of honour," i. z., as an honorary gift.—Orithyis. The bride of Boreas. The steeds in question were, therefore, of the best breed, and recall to mind the "storm-footed" coursers of Pindar.—Properi surige. "The bustling grooms."—Manibusque lacessunt, &co. "And with hollow hands pat their resounding chests."

87-89. Squalentem. Consult note on book x., line 314.—Albeque orichalco. "And with pale orichalcum." A species of brass is probably meant here.

Habendo. "For use." Equivalent to ad habendum.---Rubre cornue criste. The reference is to a helmet with a double or triple crest, and by cornue appear to be meant the extremities or curling ends of these crests.

94-100. Actoris Aurunci spolium. It had been taken from him in battle.—Vocatus meos. "My callings upon thee."—Actor. Supply gessit, "once wielded."—De sterners. "Give (unto me) to lay lew."—Semisiri Phrygis. The Phryginas, with whom the Trojans are here and elsewhere confounded, were notorious for effeminacy, dco.—Vibratos. "Curled."

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104. Algue iracci in cornus tentat. "And strives to arouse his' angry energies for a real conflict with horns." The contest with the tree serves as a preparatory exercise for some real encounter with a rival antagonist.

107-109. Serves. Equivalent here, as often elsewhere, to fortis. -Acuit mortem. "Calls up his martial ardour."-Oblate composi fadere. "That the war was going to be ended on the proffered terms," i. s., of single combat between him and Turnus.

114-120. Cum primum, dcc. From this to effant is merely parenthetical, and carries out the idea expressed in the previous clause. --Parabant. If the parenthetical clause had not been inserted, this would have been the same as cum pararent.--Dis communitus. Referring to the gods worshipped by both Trojans and Latins, and by whom both sides were to swear.--Fontem. Put here for aquam.--Velati limo. "Arrayed in the limus." The limus was a bandage or covering for the loins, and so called either from its crossing the thighs transversely, or from its having a transverse purple stripe, limus being the same in force as obliguus. It was worn by the officiating pope at sacrifices, and also by athletes, actors on the stage, dcc. The common text has lino, which is far inferior.

121-130. Pilats. "Armed with javelins."-Reclinent. Equivalent to reponent in terrá.

131-139. Studio. "With eager feelings," i. e., deeply interested in the event.—Obsedere. "Occupied."—E summo tunulo. "From the summit of the high ground."—Albanus. Referring to the mons Albanus, or Alban Mount.—Tum. "At that early day." The mountain became famous afterward, when Alba Longa was built upon it.—Sororem. Juturna. She is called a Naiad by Ovid (Fast., ii., 585). A fountain issuing from the Alban Mount, and a lake which it feeds, were sacred to her. Compare line 886.—Deam. The term dea, as in the present instance, was often applied to mere nymphs.

144-154. Ingratum. Equivalent here to invisum, i. e., Junoni, on account of the infidelities of her spouse.—Cali in parte locarim. The same, in effect, as deam reddiderim.—Tuum dolorem. "The misfortune that awaits thee." Dolorem for infortunium, the consequence for what is antecedent.—Qua visa est fortuna pati. "In whatever way fortune appeared to allow it."—Cedere. "To prosper."—Parcarum dies. "The day appointed by the fates."—Si quid prasentius andes. "If thou darest to form any bold and sudden resolution." More literally, "anything more ready (of aid than ordinary)."— Perge. "Proceed to do so."—Forsan miseros, &c. Juno means, that perhaps the order fixed by the fates may be in some degree changed.---Viz es. Supply discrat.

157-160. Si quis modus. "If there be any way (of effecting this)." - Excute. For turba.-Auctor ego audendi. "I am the adviser of thy daring this," i. e., I advise thee to dare the deed.-Incertam. "Uncertain what course to pursue," i. e., whether to follow the advice of Jano, or leave her brother to his fate.

161-164. Interea reges, &c. "Meanwhile the kings, (and in par ticular) Latinus, of ample frame, are borne along," &c. A species of anacoluthon, where the writer, commencing with what is general in its nature, breaks off on a sudden, and descends to particulars. Grammarians understand procedumt with reges, but for this there is no necessity. The clause is the same, in effect, as interea reges vecti sunt curribus, et quidem primo loco Latinus vehitur, &c.—Ingenti mole. Some editors, following Servius, render this " with great pomp." It is better, however, with Wagner, to make it the same as ingenti corpore, in its heroic sense. Compare book ii., line 567.—Aurati i restradii, &c. Latinus is here represented as wearing the corona radia.

Solis ari specimen. "An emblem of his ancestor the sun." Servius makes Mariea, the mother of Latinus, to have been the same with Circe, the daughter of Apollo. This, however, appears somewhat forced. It is better to suppose, with Heyne, that Virgil had here in view some early legend, which made Faunus or some ancestor of Turnus to have sprung from Circe.

164-171. Bigis in albis. "In a car drawn by two white steeds." --Sidereo. For fulgenti.-Spes allera. Æneas was the first; Ascanius the second.-Purá in veste. "In white attire."-Satigeri foetum suis. The poet here follows the customs of his countrymen, who, in making a league, sacrificed a sow-pig. The Trojans and Greeks, on such occasions, offered up a lamb.-Pecus. "The victims."

173-182. Fruges salsas. "The salted meal." This was sprinkled on the head of the victim, and also on the entrails, before they were burned upon the altar. Consult note on book ii., line 133. — Et tempora ferro, &c. Referring to the custom of cutting off the hairs from the forehead of the victim. Compare book vi., line 245.—Esto nume Sol testis, &c. Imitated from Homer, II., iii., 276, seq.—Miki vocanti. "Unto me, invoking (you as such)," i. e., invoking you as witnesses. The common reading is precanti.

Jam melior. "Now more propitious." This change in Juno's disposition towards him had been foretold by Helenus. Compare

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book lii., line 435.— Torques. "Directest." A metaphor borrowed from the management of a chariot. — Quaque atheris alti religio. "And whatever object of religious adoration there is in lofty ather." Equivalent, in effect, to atherem invoco, whatever there is holy in ather; whatever divinities preside over it, these he invokes.

183-188. Cesserit si fors victoria. "If the victory shall chance to fall." Fors for forsitan, or forsan.—Convenit. "It is hereby agreed." —Cedet. "Will retire from."—Rebelles. "Renewing the war."— Sin nostrum annuerit, &c. "But if Victory shall grant unto us Mars as our own."—Ut poins reer. "As I rather think (will be the case)." We may supply, if requisite, futurum case.

192-193. Sacra Decoque dabo. A main condition. The Latina are to receive the religious rites and the gods of the Trojans. Heyne refers this to the Trojan penates and the worship of Vesta. Niebuhr sees in this passage an indication of the union of the Tyrrheni and Casci. (Röm. Gesch., vol. i., p. 211.)—Socer arma Latinus, &c. "Let my father-in-law Latinus continue to enjoy the control of arms; let my father-in-law (continue to exercise) his accustomed away." Arms is here equivalent to jus belli, or the power of making war and peace.—Sollemne. The same here as solitum, and therefore integrum. Latinus is to retain all his power undiminished.

197-200. Hac eadem, &c. "These same things I swear, O Æneas, by the Earth, the Sea, the Stars," &c. Latinus here names the old Pelasgic deities, worshipped in the earliest religion of Italy.— Terram, &c. Equivalent to per Terram, per Mare, &c. — Vimque delm infernam. "And the powerful divinities of the lower world." A well-known Greek idiom.—Et duri sacraria Ditis. "And the sanotuary of inexorable Pluto."—Genitor. Jupiter. Zeòc Spacor. (Valck., ad Hipp., 1027.) Jove, who watches over oaths, and punishes their infringement.—Fulmine. Alluding to the thunder as a portent or omen.

201-205. Tango aras. The person making a supplication, offering a sacrifice, or taking an oath, laid his hand on the altar itself, or held one of the horns of the altar.—Medios ignes, et numina testor. "I call to witness the fires here placed in the midst, and the deities (that have just been named)."—Volentem. "With my own consent." This is well added, for the league might be broken against his will.—Non si tellurem, &c. "Not even though it wash away the earth into the waves, intermingling it with the swelling waters." The nominative to effundat is to be deduced from vis ulla that precedes, as if the language of the text had been non si cadem vis tellurem, &c.—Diluvio. Equivalent here to aquis inundantibus. 206-314: Ut sceptrum Lee, &c. Imitated from Homer, Il., i., 234, sog.—Matre. "Its parent tree."—Posmique comes, &c. "And has haid aside its foliage and boughs through the steel."—Inclusit. "Has bound."—Rite secretas. Compare line 172, sog.—In fammem jugulent. Equivalent to in fammam projectunt jugulates.—Vivis. "From them, while still alive."

216-226. Videri. Historical infinitive. So also misceri in the next line.—Ut propies cernent, &cc. "As they discern more nearly that the contest is one of unequal strength."—Adjunct. "Increases those apprehensions."—Tabantes. "Wan."—Et solgi veriere labortis cords. "And that the drooping hearts of the multitude were beginning to waver," i. e., between a regard for the sacred character of the league and a wish to break through its restraints.—Ingens. "Distinguished."—Paterna virtuis. "From his father's valour."

239-233. Pro cunctis talibus. "For all who are such," i. c., when all are men of valour equal to Turnus. The common text has sunctis pro talibus, i. c., pro talibus quales cuncti sunt.-Fatalisque manue, &c. "And the fated band, Etruria bitterly hostile to Turnus." Fatalis refers to the circumstances mentioned by Euander, that the Etrurian forces could not move against the Rutalians until a leader appointed by the Fates should come to take the command. So, again, the expression infense Etrurie Turno is to be explained by book viii., line 494. The whole line, however, is regarded as an interpolation by Heyne, Wagner, and others, and owes its origin, very probably, to some one who thought that the Tuscan auxiliaries ought to be mentioned here along with the Arcadians .- Alterni a congredientur. "If every second man of us eugage." The meaning intended to be conveyed by the whole passage is, that the Rutalians and Latins are twice as numerous, at least, as their combined fees.

235-250. Vious. "Ever living," i. e., immortalized by the voice of fame.—Qui. "Those very individuals who."—Padus infocum. "That the league may be annulled." The participle, according to the Greek idlom, for the infinitive.—Alind majue. Supply incidementem.—Præsentius. "More adapted to the moment."—Monstre. "By the portent which it afforded."—Litercas aves. "Some waterfowl." More literally, "birds of the bank," "shore-birds." The reference, as appears from what follows, is to awans.—Excellenters. "Surpassing the rest in size."—Improbus. Equivalent here to repex, not to audex, as Heyne maintains.

261-256: Arresers animos. "Roused their attention."-Convertunt clamore fugam. "Roturn with loud ories."-Fastd nube. "Havmg formed in dense array."—*Vi victus.* Observe the alliteration, which is purposely introduced to give force to the passage.—*Defecit.* "Gave way."—*Penitus in nubila.* "Far into the clouds."

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257-265. Salutand. "Greet."—Expediantque manus. "And get their hands ready (for seizing their arms)."—Accipio. Supply omen or augurium.—Deos. "The manifest interposition of the gods."— Penitus profundo. "Into the remote ocean," i. e., far into the ocean. —Unanimi densate cateroas. "With one heart close up your bands." —Raptum. "Rudely torn from you," i. e., of whom they endeavour to deprive you. Compare with this the description in line 250, &cc. : "Cyrnum excellentem rapit," &cc.

207-209. Cornus stridula. "The whizzing cornel-shaft." The shaft was made of cornel-wood.—Certa. "Sure of aim."—Omnes turbati cunci. "All the rows (of spectators) were thrown into confusion." The term cunci properly means the rows of seats in a theatre, atranged in a wedgelike form. (Consult note on book v., line 664.) Here, however, it is taken for the rows of spectators, either sitting or standing, around the place intended for the combat.

273-281. Ad medium, &c. "In the middle, where the sewed belt is worn by the stomach, and a clasp confines the extremities of the same," *i. e.*, the extremities of the belt.—*Laterum juncturas.* The two ends of the belt fastened in front by a clasp or buckle.—*Effundit.* For sternit.—*Caci.* "Blind with rage."—*Inundant.* "Inundate (the plain)." Supply rampum. More freely, "pour themselves over the field."—*Agyllini.* Compare book viii., line 478, seq.—*Pictis armis.* Bacchylides, as quoted by Servius, states that the Arcadians used to have the images of the gods painted on their shields. The poet, therefore, may be alluding here to a national custom. The expression, however, "*picta arma*," as applied to Pallas in a previous book (viii., 568), is generally anderstoed in a different sense. (Consult note, ad loc.)

285-294. Crateras focosque ferunt. "(The ministers of the sacrifice) bear away the bowls (used in libation), and the (sacred) hearths." —Focos. Wagner thinks that these were either altars made of brass (altaria ex are facta), or else pans (batilli) for holding ignited coals. — Pulsatos dives. "His insulted gods." Pulsatos is here equivalent to "violatos et ignominiose habitos."

Currus. "The car-drawing steeds."-Subjiciunt. "Spring." Motion from under, upward, is often represented by verbs compounded with the preposition sub.--Regis insigne. The diadem.-Adverso proterret equo. "Drives back, in alarm, with his horse on a full charge." -Ruit. For tadit.--Oppositis a tergo sris. "Amid the altars tha

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opposed from behind," *i. e.*, that stood erected behind him, and opposed his retreat.—*Trabali*. "Like a beam." Equivalent to *instart* trabis. Servius says that this epithet is borrowed from Ennius.

296-304. Hoc habet. "He has got it." More literally, "he has got this (wound)." Supply vulnus. An exclamation used by the apectators at gladiatorial combats when either of the contending parties received a wound. The more common form, however, was simply habet.—Ebuso. Ebusus appears to have been one of the followers of Mezentius, and to have worn his beard after the Etrurian fashion. Corynaeus was a Trojan.—Fcrenti. "Aiming." For inferenti.—Occupat os flammis. "Anticipates by dashing the flames full into his face."—Reluxit. "Blazed brightly." More literally, "glearned brightly."—Nidorem. "A strong smell of burning."— Super secutus. "Having followed up the blow."—Sie. "In this posture."

304-306. Podalirius. A Trojan.—Superimminet. This verb well describes the attitude of one who, with uplifted arm, is in the act of coming down upon another with a heavy blow.

312-317. Nudato capite. This is in accordance with the piety of the hero, who did not wish, by assuming his helmet on this occasion, to appear to be taking up arms and participating in the violation of the league. This explanation, moreover, harmonizes with the sentiments expressed in his speech. — Omnes leges. "All its conditions."—Concurrere. Referring to his combat with Turnus.—Metus. "All fears of the result."—Faxo firma. Equivalent to firmabo, or rate faciam.—Turnum debent miki. "Owe Turnus unto me," i. e., have pledged to me that the combat shall take place.

319-322. Alis allapsa est. "Winged its way." Equivalent to advolavit.—Quo turbins adacta. "By what force driven to its mark." Turbine is here a poetic expression for motu vehements, or magne.-Pressa est. For suppressa est.

324-330. Codentem. "Retiring," i. c., in consequence of his wound.—Superbus. "Elated in spirit."—Manibus. "With his own hands." He is here represented as mounting the chariot alone, without his oharioteer; but at line 469 his charioteer, Metiscus, is mentioned. Wagner regards this, therefore, as one of the passages that would have been altered by Virgil, had he lived to reprise his poem.—Reptas. "Caught up by him," i. e., from his own car, not from the bodies of the slain, as some explain it.

332-340. Clypeo increpat. "Clashes with his shield."-Movens. "Arousing," i. e., kindling up.-Thraca. "Thrace." From the Greek Oppen, in Eolo-Doric Oppen.-Atra Formidinis are "The

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visage of Gloomy Terror," i. e., Terror, with gleomy visage.—Des corritatus. They move around the chariot of the god.—Aguntur. "Rush along."—Sanguineos rores. "The bloody spray."

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842-352. Congressus. Supply cum illo.—Vel conferrs manum, &c "For fighting either from on foot, or from a chariot."—Antiqui Do lonis. The epithet antiqui carries with it here somewhat of the force of nobilis, but, of course, in an ironical sense, since Homer gives no very warlike character to Dolon. (II., x., 299, seg.)—Bel lo preelers. This, with animo manibusque parentem, that follows must also be taken ironically.—Awaus Pelida, &c. He had beep promised as a reward the chariot and steeds of Achilles, in case the Trojans should, through his means, prove successful. This reward he himself had named.—Tydides. As he was approaching the Grecian camp for the purpose of exploring it, he encountered Diomede and Ulysses, who had been despatched to the Trojan camp on a similar errand, and he was pot to death by the former.—Nec aspirat. "Nor does he (now any longer) aspire."

354-361. Ante levi jacalo, &cc. "Having first hurled at him with fleet javelin through a long intervening space," *i. e.*, from a considerable distance. Scentus is here for insecutus.—Semianimi lapsoque. He had been struck by the javelin which Turnus, having discharged his own spear, wrests the other's sword out of his hand, with which to despatch him.—Tingwit. "Stained it," *i. e.*, plunged it deeply so as to stain it with his blood.—Jacens. "As thou liest there," *i. e.*, with thy length.—Mernis. "Their (expected) walls."

364-370. Sternacis equi. "Of his fiercely-plunging steed." Compare Servius : "Sternacis equi, ferecis, qui facile sternit sedentem." — Edoni. For Thracii. The Edones were a people of Thrace, on the left bank of the Strymon, and their name, as well as their appellative formed from it, is often used to designate the whole of Thrace.—Sequiturque. "And pursues "—Incubuere. "Have bent their energies."—Fugam dant. For fugiunt.—Adverso curru. "In his car borne onward against it," i. e., against the breeze.

372-381. Frenis. For circum frons.—Citatorum equorum. "Of the rapidly-impelled coursers."—Retectum. "Unprotected." Turnus wounds him in the side, where he was undefended at the moment by his shield.—Bilicem. Consult note on book iii., line 467.— Degustat. "Grazes." A figurative expression. The spear slightby drinks his blood.—Procursu concitus. "Accelerated in its onward career."—Summi thoracis ores. "The border of the upper part of the corsiet." 395-399. Crussium. "All bloody (from his wound)."—Alternee greesus. We may infer from this that the wound had been inflicted in one of his thighs, and had rendered the entire limb lame.—Nicentem. "Supporting."—Infracia arundine. "The shaft being broken eff."—Rescindantque penitus. "And lay quite open."

393-399. Suss artes. The arts over which Apollo presided were, lot. Prophecy. 3d. Music, 3d. Arehery. 4th. The healing art. -Sus manera. "His own gifts."-Dahat. "Offered to bestow." Observe the force of the imperfect.-Ut depositi proferret, dec. "That he might prolong the destiny of his parent, laid out (as near expiring)." Fals for vitam.-Usumpus modendi. "And the (true) use of the healing art." Literally, "of bealing."-Mutas. Because unheralded by fame.-Acerba. "Bitterly." - Magno juvenum, dec. "Not to be moved by the great throng of warriers, or by the team of the grieving Indus." Compare note on book xi., line 363.

400-408. Ille. "The other." Referring to Inpis.—Pression in morem, &cc. "Having his robe girt up after Pressian fashios," i. e., after the manner of his craft, in order to operate more conveniently. Proon, often confounded with Apollo, was the physician of the gods. —Multa trepidat. "Full of trepidation, tries many an expedient."— Sollicitat. "Essays," i. e., strives to lacosen.—Nulla siam fortune regit. "No success crowns this mode of proceeding." More literally, "directs."—Auctor. "The author of his art," i. e., his patrondeity.—Herror. Equivalent here to terror. Put, as Heype remarks, "pre cause horrendi."—Calum stars. "The air stand thick."

411-415. Indigno dolore. "With the unmerited suffering."-Distemnum. "The herb dittany." This, observes Valpy, is the Organum dictamus, cultivated in bothouses under the name of ditany of Crete. It was found by Sibthorp in that island, and in no other part of the Levant.-Puberishe caulou folis, dec. "A stem all blooming with downy leaves and bright-hued flowers." The longer leaves of this plant, according to Valpy, are woolly. A large, upright pinnacle of very handsome flowers, rose-coloured or white, terminates each stem.-Ills gramms. "This kind of plasture," i. c., the cropping of this herb.

417-424. Hec fusum labrie, &c. "With this she impregnates the water poured within the bright lips (of the vase), secretly medicating it, and diffuses throughout it (also) the juices of healing ambrosis, and fragrant panacea." By ambrosis is here meant, not the socalled food of the gods, but a species of heavenly unguent, to sooth the pain of a wound.—Panacean. The herb all-heal, or panacea, of which Pliny enumerates several kinds.—Osippe. "As may well be imagined." More literally, "in very truth." Equivalent to the Greek particle $\delta \phi$. Compare note on book i, line 59.—Stetit. "Ceased flowing," i. c., was stanched.—Atque novæ rediere, &co. "And his powers returned anew to their former state." In pristing for in pristingm.

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427-437. Arte magistrå. "From any mastering skill of mine."-Major agit deus. "Some deity far more powerful (than Iapis) is the actor." Heyne, with less propriety, we conceive, makes agit here equivalent to mittit te ad pugnam.—Remittit. Supply te.—Incluserat "Had already encased." Observe the rapidity of action here denoted by the pluperfect.—Auro. Consult note on book vii., line 634 —Oditque moras. "And is impatient of any delay."—Habilis est "Is fitted."—Summaque delibans oscula. Compare book i., line 256 —Virtutem et verum laborem. "The lesson of duty and of true en durance," i. e., of duty and of patience under difficulties. He meana, in fact, duty exemplified in patiently enduring difficulties. —Fortumam. Supply pete. He wishes his son a less checkered fortune than his own.—Defensem dabit. For defendet.—Et magna inter promia, &c. "And will guide thee into the midst of the rich recompenses of victory."

438-450. Tu facito sis memor. "See that thou remember this." —Animo repetentem. "Recalling to mind."—Et pater Eneas, &cc. Repeated from book iii., line 343.—Cæco. "Obscuring the air." —Pulsu. "With the tramp."—Exoita. "Shaken." Literally, "aroused." Equivalent to concita.—Ab adverse aggere. "From a rising ground full in front."—Ille volat. "The hero speeds his way." Referring to Æneas.—Rapit. "Hurries on along with him." Equivalent to ducit concitate.

451-467. Abrupto sidere. "The influence of some constellation having burst forth," *i. e.*, some stormy constellation having on a sudden exerted its influence. Commentators generally regard this as equivalent to *abruptá* nube, but such an interpretation appears tame.—Nimbus. "A tempest."—Prascia longe. "Prescient of evil from afar," *i. e.*, while the sterm is still distant.

Rhateius. For Trojanus. Compare book iii., fine 108.—Densi cuneis, &co. "In close array they each gather themselves together unto the compact wedges," i. e., wedgelike battalions. By cunsus, in military language, is meant a body of soldiers, drawn up in the form of a wedge for the purpose of breaking through an enemy's line.—Gravem. "Of ponderons bulk." "Propter wastem corporis magnitudinem," says Wagner.—Ipse. Referring to Eneas.—Feretes. For inferentes.—Vestigat lustrans. "He strives to track out with eager survey."

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468-480. Hoc metu. "With dread of this."-Virago. Heyne regards this as merely the ancient form of virgo, and, therefore, more fitted for epic poetry. Hardly so. It would seem rather equivalent to our term "heroine," and to denote a female who displays spirit and courage above her sex. Compare Servius: "Virago discurmulier que virile implet officium, i. e., mulier que viri enimum habet." -Metiscum. Consult note on line 327.-Subit. "Succeeds."-Gerens. For ostentans.-Pabula paros. "Scanty nutriment."-Sonet. "She twitters."-Similis. "Like to this bird."-Obit. "Traverses."-Conferre maxum. "To engage in combat," i. e., with Æneas.-Volat avia longs. "Leaving the track (that would have brought them into collision), she flees far away."

481-499. Tortos legit obvius orbes. "Pursues many an intricate, circuitous route, for the purpose of confronting him." Heyne compares legit orbes with legere vestigia, oras, vias, i. e., persequi.-Hostom. Turnus .- Fugam. "The speed."-Aversos currus retorsit. "Turned away, and wheeled about the chariot."-Agat. Referring to Æneas.-Vario astu. "In the ever-varying tide of his excited feelings."-Diversa cura. "Contending cares."-Se collegit in arma. "Covered himself with his buckler."-Apicen tamen incita, &c. "The rapidly-impelled spear, however, carried off the topmost projection of his helmet."-Insidiisque subactus. "And forced to the step by the treacherous conduct of the foe." Allading to their secret attack upon him, and the consequent rupture of the league; and also to the unfair onset just made upon him by Messapus .-- Disersos referri. "Were borne back in a different career from his own," i. e., were constantly avoiding him.-Irarum omnes effundit habenas. Servius says that this figure is quite moderate in its character, when compared with Ennius's "irarumque effunde quadrigas."

b00-567. Tot acerba. "So many cruel scenes (as there ensued)." —Cades diversas. "The carnage on either side."—Inque vicem. Tmesis, for invicemque.—Tanton placuit concurrere, &c. "Was it thy pleasure, O Jove, that nations, destined (one day) to be (united) in eternal peace, should rush tegether (to the conflict) with such fierce commotion !" As regards the form tanton, consult note on book iii., line 319.—Es prime ruentes, &c. "This combat first detained in one place the Trojans, (before this) rushing on (in pursuit of Turnus)." By the Trojans are here meant Æncas and his immediate followers.—Qua fats celerrima. "Where death is speediest."—Crudum. For cruentum. The root is the same in both words, cruor cruidus, crudus, &c.

509-515. Amycum, fratremque, Diorem. Sons of Priam. Com-

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pare book v., line 297, and b. i., l. 222.—Pedes. "On foot. '—Ille Referring to Eneas.—Mæstum. "Gloomy of visage." Equivalent, as Servius correctly explains it, to tristem, severum, or the Greek σπυθρωπόν.—Nomen Echionium, &cc. "In name the son of Echion, the offspring of a mother (called) Peridia." Nomen is here the accusative of nearer definition, and Echionium is the same as Echionides. Compare the form Hicetannius (b. x., l. 123). There is no allusion here, as some suppose, to Theban origin.—Genus. Equivalent to prolem.

516-520. Hic. Turnus.—Apollinis agris. Alluding to the territory around Patara, a Lycian city, sacred to Apollo.—Ars. "The exercise of his art."—Lernæ. This lake, though in the Argive territory, was near the confines of Arcadia.—Nec nota potentum munera. "Nor were the employments of the powerful known at all unto him." He was a poor fisherman, content to follow his humble calling; nor did he sigh after the employments which excite the cupidity and ambition of the more powerful, such as offices, dignities, &cc. (Consult Wagner, ad loc.) The common text has limina, for which there is no good authority whatever. Heyne, however, gives it; but Wagner restores munera. — Conductd tellure. "In hired ground."

522-584. Virgulta sonantia lauro. "Twigs crackling with the bay," *i. e.*, groves of crackling bay. The reference is to the loud crackling made by the bay while burning.—In aquora. "Over the plains." We have adopted here the interpretation of Wakefield, who refers, in defence of it, to *ll.*, iv., 458, and *Bn.*, ii., 305.—Suum populatus iter. "Having laid waste a path for itself." More literally, "its own path."—Rumpuntur nescie vinci, &c. "Their hearts, not knowing what it is to be overcome, are bursting with rage."

Hic. Eneas. — Sonantem. "Loudly vaunting."—Scopulo atque ingentis, &c. "With a rock and the whirling of a mighty stone," *i. e.*, with a large mass of stone whirled around in throwing. A species of hendiadys.—Hunc lora et juga, &c. "The wheels tumbled him forward beneath the harness and the yoked steeds." By rota is meant, in fact, the chariot in rapid motion. He was pitched forward from this, and, becoming entangled in the reins, was trampled: under foot by the horses.—Crebro super ungula pulsu, &c. "The hoof of the coursers, unaware of (its being) their master, plied rapidly from above, tramples on him with repeated beatings."

535-553. Ille. Turnus.—Aurata ad tempora. "Against his gilded temples," i. c., against his temples covered by a gilded helmet.— Graium fortissime. We may suppose Creteus to have been one of the Arcadian auxiliaries.—Di sui. "His own geda," i. e., the gode whom he served as prices. Service any that supercur meant "a prices" in the Sabine tonges.—Consterners. "Cover."—Storners. "Lay low." His. "Here," in this foreign land.—Mortis meter. Life is here compared to a chariot race, of which death is the goal. —Lyrnessi. "In Lyrnessus."—Tele also converse scies. "In this way were the entire hosts turged (upon soch other)."—Tendant. For contendant.

554-559. Mentem Ænca misit. "Inspired Æncas with the resolve" More literally, "sent into Æncas the resolve," er "ides." -Ænca. Poetic for in Æncas.--Urbi. For in urbem.-Acies. "Him earnest look." Supply conforum.--Impune guietam. "Reposing unharmed." As the capital of Latisus, and the great source of opposition, it ought to have been the first to feel the "pune belli."

562-568. Tunnelum. "A rising ground," from which to be seen and heard the more canily by his followers. The post here follows the Roman custom.—Cetera legis. "The rest of the army."—Drazi. "Crowding around."—Jugiter his stat. "Here (on our aide) Jupiter stands," i. c., Heaven is with us. He alludes to the violation of the league on the part of the Latins, and the consequent affince given to the gods. Macrobius (vi., 1) makes the language of the text to have been borrowed from Ennius.—Ob inceptum subitum. "On account of the suddenness of my resolve," i. e., because this my resolve has been suddenny formed.—Causen belli. "The parent-source of the war."—Fotontur. "They conseque." More literally, "confess themselves ready."

570-582. Soilicet expectem. "Am I forsnoth to wsit."—Pradia nostra. "An encounter with me."—Vistus. "After having been once vanquished."—Hac summs. "This is the centre."—Fadusque reposeits flammis. "And demand with flames a fulfilments of the league." Reposeits more literally means, "demand beck," the Latins being supposed to have wrested from the Trojans what was theirs by virtue of the league.—Dant cursum. "Form a wedge." Compare note on line 269.—Dansé mole. "In one dense mass."— Bis jam Italos kostes. Supply factor eras, and compare, as regarda the whole line, book vii., line 263, and b. xii., line 213.

565-590. Ipsumque trahunt, &c. In order to fahil the treaty, and surrender. — Vestigavit apes, &c. "Has tracked out a swarm of becs."—Implevitque. "And bas filled (their dwellings)."—Trepide rerum. "Alarmed for their affairs." Equivalent to de rebus, or propter res trepide. —Ceres castra. "Their waxen encampment." A beautiful expression. —Account. "Whet." The idea property is, that they express the keenness of their rage by their losd buzzings. But for this we have poetic diction.

593-603. Fortuna. "Evil fortune," i. e., sad occuvrence.- Tectus. "From the palace-roof."-Tecta. "The dwellings of the city."-Contra. "On the other hand." Equivalent, in some degree, to vicissim. (Drakenb., ad Liv., iv., 53.)-Se causam clamat, &c. "She loudly proclaims herself the cause (of all this), and the really guilty one, and the author of (all their) woes." Crimen is here equivalent to "ream, que culpam meruit."-Domene. " Distracted."-Moritura. "Resolved on death."-Informis leti. "Of disgraceful death." The poet speaks of suicide here in accordance with the religious ideas of his own time, since Servius informs us that by the Pontifical Books persons who hanged themselves were deprived of the rites of sepalture. Perhaps, too, self-destruction by hanging was deemed disgraceful when compared with that by the sword, and was therefore left for women. Many instances of females thus ending their days occur in the ancient writers. Fabius Picter, however, made Amata to have ended her days by voluntary starvation.

608-616. Infelix fame. "The mournful tidings." — Demisture. "Despond." Supply sees. — Ruins. "The (threatened) downfal!." —Multague as incusat, &cs. This line and the next one have already appeared in book ix., 1. 471-2, and are emitted here in several manuacripts. — In extreme aquers. "On the extreme confines of the field." —Successus equorum. "With the speed of his coursers." Their strength had by this time begun to fail, in consequence of the, rapidand protracted driving of the diagnised Jutnma. Such i, Heyme's explanation, who makes successus here equivalent to processus. Wagmer, however, refers the language of the text to the success of the equestrian conflict: "Successu, pagene puica, sc. equestria, ob tarditatem unique, quod sponte intelligitur, equerem."

617-629. Hunc cecis terroribus commitsum clamoram. "These outcries intermingled with alarming sounds, the sause of which he knew not."-Impulit. "Smote upon."-Some. "The dim."-Diverse ab urbs. "From the city, lying, as it does, in a different quarter from the fight." The city was in his rear.-Adductis. "Being pulled in."-Prima victoria. "Our first success," i. e., the success we have thus far met with --Et nos mittamus funera Tenoris. "Let us, too, spread death among the Trojana."-Nos mumoro inferior, Sce. "Nor shalt thou retire from the field inferior (to thy opponent) in the number of the slain or in the honour of the fight."

634-648. Neguidguam fallis. "In vain dost thou seek to escapemy observation." Fallis is here equivalent to the Greek hardówne. -Vidi oculas, &c. Virgil has made no mention before of Turnus's having been an eyewitness to the death of Murranus. It is reserved for this place, in order to come in with more force.-Superat. "Now survives."-Ufens. Slain by the Trojan Gyas. Compare line 460.-Rebus. "To our (fallen) affairs."-Usque adcone mori miserum est. This hemistich was quoted by Nero, when hesitating about putting himself to death. (Suctan., Vit. Ner., 47.)--Mancs. "Ye deities of the lower world."-Quoniam superis, &c. "Since with the gods above the inclination to save is turned away for me."-Sasta anims. "An unblemished spirit"- Culpa. Equivalent to ignominia, and referring to the "foul disgrace" of flight.

651-664. Adverse ors. "Full in the face."—Ruitque. "And rushes onward."—Suproma salus. "Our last and only safety."—Mussat. Equivalent to tacits deliberat.—Fuedera. "Alliance."—Twi fidissime. "(Who was over) most faithful to thy interests." Bothe conjectures tipi.—Tu currum deserts, &c. "Thou, meanwhile, art wheeling thy chariot to and fro in a remote quarter of the field." Deserts in gramine is, as Heyne remarks, equivalent here to extrems campo.

665-675. Variá imagine rerum. "By the varied aspect of affairs," i. e., by the various events detailed in the brief narrative of Saces, all of them more or less disastrous.—Obtutu tacito. "In silent and earnest gaze."—Uno in corde. Compare note on book x., line 871.— Rotis. For currus.—Flammis inter tabulate, &co. "A spire of flames, after having rolled amid the different stories, was curling upward to the sky, and holding full possession of a tower."—Subdideratque rotae, &co. Compare woodcut on p. 877.

678-680. Stat. "My resolution stands fixed."—Quidquid acerbi est. "Whatever of bitterness there is therein," i. e., in death.— Indecorem. "Disgraced."—Hune, oro, sine me furers ante furerem. "Permit me, I entrest, to indulge first in this maddening feeling (that now comes over me)." As regards the force of ante, compare the explanatory remark of Heyne: "Ante, ante quam morte palier gaidquid acerbi est."—Furere furorem. A construction of no unfrequent occurrence in both the Greek and Latin, as well as our own language. Compare vivere vitam, currere cursum, &cc.

686-694. Proluit. "Has washed it away."—Aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas. "Or time, gliding imperceptibly by, has by length of years loosened it (from its bed)." Compare, as regards sublapsa, the remark of Wagner: "Quis sensim subrepit vetustas."—Mons." "The mountain-fragment."—Exsultatque. "And bounds."—Significatque. "And makes signs."—Magwo ore. "With a loud voice." -Quacumque est Fortuna. "Whatever is the final fortune (of the war)."-Verius. "It is more just."

699-709. Pracipitatque moras omnes. "And removes quickly every hinderance." Compare book viii., line 443.—Rumpit. "Interrupts." More literally, "breaks through," i. e., leaves unfinished. —Quantus Athos, &c. Heyne cites Milton (P. L, iv., 984): "Dilated slood, like Tenerife or Athos, unremoved."—Ipse. As being near at hand.—Pater Apenninus. So called because the parent source or father of so many rivers, which take their rise among its eminences, and water the plains of Italy, emptying into the Tuscan Sea to the east, and the Adriatic to the west.—Fremit. "It roars."— Pulsabant ariete muros. Consult note on book ii., line 492.—Humeris. "From their shoulders." Compare line 130, "scuta reclinand."—Et cernere. "And are preparing to contend." Cernere for decernere.

710-722. Vacuo aquore. "In unobstructed extent."—Invadunt Martem. "Rush to the conflict."—Clypeis et are sonoro. "With shields of resounding brass." Hendiadys.—Fors et virtus. This applies equally to both combatants.—Silâ. A large forest in the territory of the Bruttii.—Taburno. Mount Taburnus, between Campania, Samnium, and Apulia. It is now Monte Taburo in Terra di Lavoro.—Magistri. "The herdsmen."—Mussant. "Faintly low." After this we must supply dubia, or something equivalent.—Nemus. Put here for the pasture-ground itself, more or less covered with trees.

725-727. Dues equato examine lances. "A pair of equally-balanced scales." Lanz denotes the metallic dish, two of which were used in the Libra, and but one in the Statera, or steelyard.—Equato examine. Literally, "with balanced tongue." Examen means the tongue or needle of the scales.—Quem damnet labor. "(In order to ascertain) which one the toilsome conflict is to doom," i. e., to destruction.—Et quo vergat pondere letum. "And in what direction death is to sink (downward) with its own weight." Quo is here equivalent to quam in partem, and must not be construed with pondere. With pondere supply suo. The fates, remarks Valpy, are not at Jupiter's discretion : he can but examine and inquire into futurity.

728-741. Emicat kic, impune putans. "Here Turnus leaps forth, thinking he might with safety (do this)."—Trepidi. "In violent commotion."—In medioque ardentem, &cc. "And in the middle of the blow leaves the inflamed warrior (at the mercy of his foe)." Literally, "abandons."—Ni fuga subsidio subsat. "Unless flight come to his aid." Something must be supplied by the mind before this clause, intimating that Turnus would certainly have perished, had not, &cc.—Capulum ignatum. "The stranger-hilt." He had struck the blow with the sword of Metiscus, not his own, and, therefore, the hilt remaining after the blow is termed "ignatum," i. e., alienum.—Fama. "A tradition."—Dum trepidat. "While he is hastening," i. e., in his haste.—Rapuisse. "He caught up."—Arme. Vulcania. As worn by Æncas. Vulcania equivalent, in fact, to a Vulcano fabricata.—Futilis. "Fragile."—Dissiluit. "Leaped asunder."—Fragmen. "Its every fragment."

743-755. Incertos implicat orbes. "Wheels round irregularly in his flight." More literally, "folds irregular circuits (one within the other)."—Terdante 'sagittâ. "By reason of the retarding arrowwound." The arrow for the wound inflicted by it,—Trepidi. "Of his agitated (antagonist)."—Punicea formidine penne. Consult note on book iv., line 120.—Visidus Umber. "The Umbrian bound all alive for the pursuit."—Hians. "Open-mouthed."—Increpuit melia. "Has snapped loudly with his jaws."

761-764. Si guisquam adeat. Heyne attempts to justify this conduct on the part of Æneaa by segarding it as an imitation of Homeric times, and he refers to the well-known conflict between Achilles and Hector, where the latter, when wounded, is pursued by the former. Be this, however, as it may, the character of Æneas certainly suffers by the act.—Saucius. "Though wounded."— Quinque orbes explent. "They complete five circuits."—Reternat. "They retrace."—Louis aut ludicra. "Slight in their character, or such as are contended for in athletic encounters," i. e., in the public games or ludi.

769-790. Volas vestes. The vestments they had vowed to consecrate to him, if preserved from shipwreck. This was an ordinary custom.—Nullo discrimine. "With no feeling of revergnce." Literally, "with no (exercise of) discrimination," i. e., as regarded its sacred character.—Puro. For non impedito.—Stabat. The spear stood fixed here, having been thrown at Turnus (line 711).—Lentd, in radice. "In the tough root."—Segui. "To overtake."—Contre. "On the contrary."—Feccre profanos. "Have profaned."—Non cassa in vota. "To no fruitless vows." More literally, "empty." —Discluders morsus roboris. "To relax the grasping jaws of the wood."—Ensem. "His own sword."—Quod licers. "That this, was permitted."—Arduns. Referring to the attitude of Æneas; not, as Heyne says, equivalent to clatus anime.—Contre. "Facing each other." ſ

"794-809. Indigetem. "As a deified here." By indigene are meant men deified, or worshipped as gods after death. Æneas was deified after death under the title of Jupiter indiges. (Lin., i., 2.)-Galidis in nubibus. Alluding to her still being engaged in witnessing the fight .- Mortalin decuit, &co. "Was it becoming that one destined for the honours of divinity should be violated by a mortal wound !" i. e., inflicted by a mortal. Jupiter alledes to the wound indicted through the agency of Jutama, who had heraelf been instigated by Juno. (Compare line 134, seer.)-Disum. Encas is alneady called thus, as one destined for divisity .--- Victor. "To those who are already conquered," i. a, to a conquered one, to one already as good as conquered. Consult Wagner, ad loc .- Bt mihi cune, &co. " Nor let gloomy cares (like these) so often meet me from thy sweet lips," i. c., nor let such cares as these so frequently be the subject of thy converse with me. According to Heyne, whose opinion is followed by Wagner, et here takes the place of nec, just as, in line 825, gut is found for nec.

804-811. Infandum bellum. "An unhallowed war." Because originating in a violation of a solemn compact, namely, the truce between Aneas and Latinus. - Deformate domum. "To spread gloom over an entire house," i. c., the family of Latinus .- Humanses. "A (promised) union." Alkading to the marriage of Æneas and Lavinia .- Orsus. "Spoke." Supply est .- Net in me, &c. " Norwouldst thou, (were this not so), now see me, all solitary in this agrial abode, enduring things worthy, unworthy in their nature." -The expression digna, indigna, is a kind of proverbial one, and meant, in fact. "all things, whether worthy or unworthy." Compare "aque, inique ;" and again, "funde, infande." In order to completethe sense of this passage, we must supply "nisi hoc its so haberet." i. c., were this not so; did I not know that such was thy will and ploasure.

814-818. Suari. Compare line 157. --- Bt pre nità majora, doc. "And I approved that for (his) life she should dare still greater things."-Adjure Stygii capua, dto. "I swear by the inexorable source of the Stygian water (that what I here say is true)." Comhere, as regards the each of the gods by the river Styr, the note on book vi., line 324 .-- Implacabile. Because not to be appeared if guch an oath be violated .- Una superstitie, day. " The only obligation that is imposed on the gods above." i. c., an oath that forms the only solemn obligation that a deity dare not violate .-- Brees. "With feelings of deep loathing."

819-828. Timeter. "Is prevented." Literally, " is held (fetter-4 E

ed)," or "is restrained."—Pro majestate tworum. "For the dignity of thy own kindred." Saturn, the father of Jove, had reigned in Latium during the golden age, and from him Latinus was descended.—Indigenes Latinos. "The Latins, the children of the soil." Assigning to the race an autochthonous origin.—Vocem. "Their language." Observe the alliteration in this line.—Sit Latium, &c.: "Let Latium exist, let the Alban kings exist," &c.—Occideritque sinas, &c. Juno begs that the name of Troy may never be revived.

829-828. Hominum rerumque repertor. "The parent of men and things." During the fabled reign of Saturn, observes Valpy, the wants of men were supplied without labour; on Jupiter's accession they were obliged to have recourse to industry and the arts for their support.—Submitte. "Calm."—Me remitte. "Do I yield me (to thy prayer)."—Ulque est. "And as it (now) is."—Commixti corpore tantum, dec. "Only commingled with the body (of the race, the Trojans shall settle down in the land)."—Morem ritusque secrorum adjiciam. "I will add (merely to those already existing) the sacred usages and rites (of the new-comers)."—Une ere. "With one common tongue."

839-843. Supra dees. Mere poetic exaggeration, to indicate the illustrious character of the race.— $\mathcal{E}que$. "With equal zeal." Jono was highly honoured among the Romans, particularly by the females. —*Retorsit.* According to Heyne, equivalent to mutarit.—*Calo.* The sky is here meant as the region of clouds, &cc., not the main heavens. She retires from the sky to her $\vartheta u \lambda a \mu c_{\zeta}$, or own apartment on Olympas. (Hom., II., xiv., 166, seq.)

844-859. Fratrie ab armie. "From aiding her brother's arms." --Dicuntur geminæ pestes, dcc. "There are two pests called by name the Dire (sisters.)" The aflusion is to Allecto and Tiziphone, the Furies.—Et. "And along with them." Megnera, the third Fury, is now mentioned.—Apparent. "Present themselves," *i. e.*, they wait there to execute the orders of both deities.—Same regis. Pluto.—In onen. "As a fatal sign."—Sami felle venemi. "With the bitterness of cruel poison," *i. e.*, with bitter and cruel poison.—Cydon. "Cydonian," *i. e.*, Cretan. The Cydonians were: the inhabitants of Cydon, a city of Crete, and stand here for the whole race. According to Lucian (Nigrin., vol. ii., page 79), the Cretans were accustomed to poison their arrows.—Immedicable." Invisible," *i. e.*, i passing, observes Valpy, with such rapidity as to be invisible.

862-879. Collecta. "Shrunk up."-Que guandam in bustis, dec. The poet is supposed to mean one of the smaller species of owl.-- ۱

Importance: "Of evil omen."—Fertque referique se sonahs. "Flies backward and forward screaming."—Nouse torpor. "An unusual numbness."—Diræ. "Of the dire sister."—Duræ miki. "For me a cruel one." Compare the explanation of Servius : "Durm, immiti, quæ poeset fratrem corners tot laboribus subditum."—Obsesnæ vor incres. "Ye birds of evil omen," i. e., thou that art one of this class of birds.—Verbera. "The lash-like flappings."—Lotalempus somm. "And your death-foreboding cry."—Fallunt. "Escape me." She is no stranger to the mandates of Jove.—Quo. "Wherefore."

888-907. Arboreum. "Tree-like," i. e., in size like the trunk of a tree.—Savo pectore. "With imbittered bosom."—Retractas. "Dost thou draw back."—Et contrahe, quidquid, &c. "And collect whatever powerful means are thine either in courage or in skill."—Opta ardua pennis, &c. The idea intended to be conveyed is simply this: do what thou wilt, go where thou wilt, thou canst not escape me.

Fervide. "Passionate."—Circumspicit. "He looks around and espies." Having no spear to hurl, he casts instead of it a mighty stone, after the fashion of Homer's heroes. — Litem ut discerneret areas. "That it might settle some controversy respecting the division of fields," i. e., some controversy about limits. Compare the explanation of Forcellini: "Ut area separando, litem dirimeret."—Vix illud lecti, &c. Imitated from Homer (I., v., 303, seqq.,&c.).—Subirent. "Could support."—Manu trepidá. "With hurrying hand."—Sed neque currentem, &cc. "But he knows not himself cither while running," &c., i. e., he feels that his accustomed strength and speed have departed.—Nec evasit, &cc. "Neither cleared the whole intervening space, nor inflicted," &c. More literally, "nor brought home."

910-924. Egri. "Enfechled."— Corpore. Not the dative for corpori, as some assert, but the regular ablative.—Quácumque virtute. "By whatever exertion of valour."—Sensus vertuntur varii. "Various designs are formed by him."—Telum. The weapon of his foe.—Sortitus fortunam oculis. "Having marked out with his eyes the vulnerable spot," i. e., the spot that fortune gave. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Locum in corpore quem fortuna dabat."—Corpore toto. "With his whole force."—Murali concita tormento. "Shot from some battering engine." More literally, "some engine for walls," i. e., to be employed against them. The reference is to a balista.—Recludit. "It lays open."

932-952. Sorte tud. "Thy fortune."—Et me, &c. A speech not unworthy of a brave man. He shrinks not from death, nor yet will he refuse the soon of life.--- Nictum. "Him whom thou hast evercome." Referring to himself.---Ne tende. "Pereist not."---Serme. "The speech of his fallen foe."---Jufoliz. "Fraught with misfortume to the wearer."---Bakens. Compare book x., line 496.---Ouhie heusit. "He drank in with his eyes."---Pervidus. "Glowing with fury."---Solountur frigore. "Are relaxed with the chill of death."----Indiguest. Indigunant at its untimely fate.



METRICAL INDEX.

۱ h 1

I i

ÆNEID I.

•
Posthabita coluisse Salmo bic illius arma.
(Samo. Final vowel not elided.1)
Unius ob nox' et furias ajacis olilei.
(Oilei. Synæresis.)
Connübijo jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo.
(Connubio. Antepenult short. ²)
Jām valīd' illo neī nā vēm jām fortis achāta.
(Ilionei. Synarceis.)
Eur' ad se Zephyrumque vojcāt dehāne talia fātur.
(d'hinc. Synarcsis.)
Vină bonus quie deinde căldis onerarat acestes.
(deinde. Syneresis.)
Oscula übavit valta dehine talia fatur.
(d'hine. Synerosis.)
Qui těnčánt n' incultă vidlat komi nesně ferzně.
(videt. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
Jactemur doceas ignar' hominumque lojcerum-
gu' Erramus
(qu' Erramus. Synapheia.)
Et vēr' incessu patuļu des ill' ubi mātrēm.
(det. Final vowel saved from elision by the pause.")
Æreš cui grädibus surgebant limina nezo-
eu'Ære trabes
(qu' Ære trabes. Synapheia.)
Per terr' et versa pulleis injecribitur hasta.
(pulvis. Last syllable lengthened by arsis.)
Mâximus filo neus placi do sic pêctore coepit.
(Ilioneus. Four syllables; last a diphthong.)
The same.
Inö nea pět it dextra lævaquě Sěrestům.
(Iliones. The penult long, according to the Ionic dialect.*)
Tun' ill' æneas quem Dardani o an chisæ.
(Dardanio. Final vowel not elided. Spondaic verse.)

1. Such is the popular and ordinary mode of explanation. In reality, however, the long σ in Same consists of two short vowals combined, and one of these is actually elided before the vowel in Aic, while the remaining short one, being in the arms of the foot, is lengthened by the stress of the voice that fulls upon it. 9. The second syllable in consubine is naturally short, but it is occasionally lengthened by the trans of the foot. 2. Consult note on book is, line 405. 4. The second number of the second on line 16. 4. The transport of the second of the foot. 4. The transport of the second syllable is $\Delta T = 0$.

METRICAL INDEX.

651. Pergama cum pete ret in concessosqu' hymen eos.

(Peteret. Final syllable lengthened by arsis) 668. Litori jacte lur odi is Junonis iniquæ.

(Jactetur. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.) 698. Aureu | compostit sponda, mediamque locavit.

(Aurea. A dissyllable, by synarcesis).

726. Atria : dependent lýchni laquearibus | aureis. (Aureis. A dissyllable, by synarcesis.)

ÆNEID II.

16. Ædificant soctaqu' Intexunt | abiete | costas. (Abiete. Pronounced abyete, of three syllables.1)

264. Et Měně / aŭs čt | ipeč doli fábricátor ě | pčůs. (Menelaus. Four syllables.-Epeus.

- Three syllables) 339. Addunt se socios Rhi prus et | maximus armis.
- (Rhipeus. Two syllables : last a diphthong.) 411. Nostror' obrūi mūr ori tūrgus miserrima czedes.
- (Obruimur. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.)

419. Spūmeus atqu' imo Nelveus cie/jequora fundo. (Nereus. Two syllables : last a diphthong.)

- 426. Same as line 339 --- Rhipeus, a dissyllable.
- 442. Hærent | parieti bus scalæ postesque sub ipsos. (Parietibus. To be pronounced paryetibus. Four syllables."
- 492. Custodes sufferre volent : labat | ariete | crebro. (Ariote. To be pronounced aryete. Three syllables.)

563. Et direptă do mus et | parvi casus iuli. (Domus. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.)

- 745. Quêm nôn încûsav' âmêns hominûmquê dejêrûmqu' Aut quid in . . .
 - (qu' Aut quid in. Synapheia.)
- 774. Obstäpäli stetširantaue com' et vox faucibus hæstt. (Steterunt. Systole.4)

ÆNEID III.

48. Stötörunt. Systole, as in line 774 of the preceding book.

74. Něrěldům má tri čt | Něptů ně č gžô.

(In matri and Neptuno the final vowel not elided.")

- 91. Liminä que lau rusque dei totusque moveri. The que lengthened by arsis.) (Liminaqué.
- 112. Idæumque ne mus : hinc | fida silentia sacris. (Nemus. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.*)
- 122. Idome nea du cem desertaque litora Cretæ.

(Idomenēa. Penult long, according to the Ionic dialect.

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^{1.} In such words as these the letter i is considered to have had the force of a co sonant, and very probably was sounded like the English y in young, yes, &c. The first syllable, then, in abiere is regarded as long by position. 3. Consult note on line 16

^{2.} Comsult note on line 16.

Consult Autor 1 Latin Presody, p. 196.
 The true principle is stated in the note on line 16, book i.
 The pause after newly, as required by the sense, must also be taken into account

^{7.} Consult note on line 611, book i.

- 136. Connublis. Consult book i., line 73.
- 211. Insulæ | ioni' in magno quas dira Celæno.
- (Insula. Final syllable shortened, in mitation of the Greek.") 212. Harpyi seque colunt aliæ Phineia postquam.
- (Harpyiæ.-Harpyi, a spondce, the yi being a Greek diph/hong.") 226. Hārpyī' | ēt māgnīs quātīunt clangorībus ālās.
- (Harpyi'. A diphthong, as in the preceding.)
- 249. Et pătri' însôntes Harp yias | pellere regno. (Harpyias.-yias, a spondee. See line 212.)
- 365. Sola novum dictuque netas Harp yia Cellano. (Harpyia.-yi a diphthong, and yia Ce a dactyl.)
- 464. Donă de hinc suro gravi a sec toqu' elephanto. (Dehinc. The vowel e shortened before the i, and the final a in gravia lengthened by the arsis.)
- 475. Conjugi' anchi sā Včnč (rīs dīgnatē supērbo. (Anchisā. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.4)
- 504. Atqu' idem ca sus u nam faciemus utramque. (Casús. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 578. Fam' est enceladi sem justum | fulmine corpus. (Semiustum. To be pronounced sein'-us-tum, three syllables *)
- 606. Si pěrělő homin um manibus periisse juvábit. (Pereo. Final vowel not elided.)
- 681. Constitěrunt. Systole.

ÆNEID IV.

- 64. Poctori bus inki ans spirantia consulit exta. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) (Pectoribus.
- 126. Connubio. Consult book i., line 73.
- 168. Connublis. Consult book i., line 73.
- 222. Tum sic Mercuri' alloqui tur ac talia mandat.
- (Alloquitur. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 235. Quid struït aut qua | spē ini mic' in gente moratur. (Spē. Final vowel not elided.¹)
- 302. Thyias #b' | audito stimulant trieterica Baccho. (Thyias. A dissyllable.--- yi a diphthong.)
- 469. Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina | Pentheus. (Pentheus. A dissyllable.-eus a diphthong.)
- 558. Omniă Mercurio similis vocemque colloremqu' Et . . .

(qu' Et . . . Synapheia.)

1. In truth, however, one of the short component vowels of the diphthong a is cut off before the vowel in the next word, and the other one, not being in the areis of the sot, remains short. 9. The diphthong yi answers to the Greek νι. Thus, Harpyis, "Αρπυια.

Consult note on line 212.
 There is no occasion for our here having recourse to a Doric nominative in ss.
 The final vowel of servi is here elided. Some, however, profer to make the i of smionalesce with the one that follows: thus, service.tem, dc.

The tree principle is stated in the note to line 16, book i.
 Consult note on line 16, book i., where the explanation is given.
 In Greek Outs. Compare note on line \$13, book iii.

- 639. Împrécor arm' armis ; pugnent ipsiqué népistaqu' Hæc . .
 - (qu' Hwc. Synapheia.)
- 667. Lamentis gemituqu' et femineje ültilata. (Femines. Final vevel not elided.)
- 686. Sēmiāni mēmquē sinū gērmān' amplēza fövebāt. (Semianimem. To be pronounced sem' ani-mem.")

ÆNEID V.

- 116. Mnestheus. A dissyllable; ous being a diphthong.
- 184. Sērgēsto Mnēs / hītyuž Gyjan supērārē morantēm. (Mnesthei. A dissyllable; ei being a diphthong.)
- 189. Mneathrue. Consult lines 116, 117.
- 261. Victor ápūd rápidūm Simoenta subjilio | alto.
- (Ilio. Consult note on book i., line 16.⁴)
- 263. Phogens. A dissyllable; Eus being a diphthong.
- 269. Pürpüréis ibant évincu tempora | tanite. (Teniis. To be pronounced ten-yis, as a dissyllable, by synaresis.)
- 284. Olli servă dăt ar oper' | haud îgaară Minervie. (Datur. Final syllable lengthened by the areis.)
- 837. Emicăt Eurya lus et | munere victor amici. (Euryalus. Final syllable lengthened by the areas.)
- 812. Dat Sallo villis oneros' atqu' ungulbus | aureu. | (Aureis. A dissyllable by synarceis.)
- 422. Et mägnös mémbrör' ärtüs mägn' össä lä certösqu' Exuit . .
 - (qu' Exuit. Synapheia.)
- 432. Génua labjant vastos quatīt lēger anhellītās artūs. (Gonuă. To be pronounced gonvă, as a dissyllable.4)
- 521. Ostentans artemque pat er arc umque sonantem. (Pater. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- A dissyllable; Eus being a diplethong. 587. Cissetts.
- 589. Paričalbūs textum cecis iter ancipitemque. (Parietibus. See book ii., line 442.)
- 663. Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes. (Abiete. See book ii., line 16.)
- 697. Implenturque super puppes sem justa ma descunt. (Semilistă. To be pronounced sem'-us-tă.)
- 735. Concill' elysiumque colo huc | casta Sibylla.

(Colo. Final vowel not elided.⁶)

1 The true principle is stated in the note on line 16, book i.

3. Censult note on line 578, book iii.

4. The poets occasionally take advantage of the double power of u, and make it a To plate obtain the set of the alternative of the set of the set

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^{3.} Observe that the final ruwel in *lie* is short here, because, after one of the two short rowels in the long e is cut off, the remaining one is in the *thesis*, not the *arsis* of the fuot, and, therefore, as it has no stress of the voice laid upon it, it remains short

Lina 753. Robora nāviglīs āptānt rēmosquē rājdēntēsqu' Exigui. . . (qu' Exigui. Synapheia.) 826. Nēsāzē Spioquē Thāliāquē Cýmödócēquē.

- 853. Nüsqu' āmīttē bāt öcz losque sub astra tenebāt. (Amittebat. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

ÆNEID VI.

83.	Bis pătrim cecidere mănus. Quin protenus ômaia.										
	(Omnia. To be pronounced omn-ya, by synæresis.")										
119.	Orpheus. A dissyllable, Eus being a diphthong.)										
126.	Tros anchista da faci lis descensos averni.										
	(Anchislada. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)										
201.	. Ind' ubi vener' ad fau ces grav'o lentis averni.										
	(Grăv'ŏlentis. The e being elided.)										
254.	Pingue su per ole infundens ardentibus extis.										
	(Super. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)										
280.	Ferrei qu' Eumenklum thäläm' et Discordia demens.										
	(Fortei, A dissullable, by sunaresis.)										
287.	Briareus. Three syllables, eus being a diphthong.										
289.	Gorgones Harpyi aqu' et forma tricorporis umbræ										
	(Harpyi, a spondee, yi being a diphthong.2)										
412.	Deturbat laxatque foros, simul accipit alvee.										
	(Alveo. A dissyllable, by synæresis.)										
479.	Tydeus. A dissyllable, Eus being a diphthong.										
	Nomen et arma locum ser pant te a mice nequivi.										
	(Tě. Vowel shortened in imitation of the Greek.")										
602.	Quôs super atra silex jam jam lapsura caldente										
	qu'Imminet										
	(qu' Imminet. Synapheia.)										
618.	These A dissyllable, Eus being a diphthong.										
678.	Désăper osten lat dehine summă căcumină linquânt.										
	(Dehinc to be pronounced d'hinc, by synarcesis.)										
768.	Et Căpys et Numiltor et qui te nomine reddet.										
	(Numitor. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)										
	·										
ÆNEID VII.											
22	Assuetan ripis volucres et fluminite alveo.										
	(Alation A discullable by sum arous)										

- (Alveo. A dissyllable, by synarceis.) 96. Connublis. Consult note on line 73, book i.
- 160. Jāmqu' iter emensī turres ac tectā La lino
 - r' Ardua (r' Ardua. Synaphoia.)

4

^{1.} Consult note on line 16, book ii. 2. Consult note on line 212, book iii. 2. Observe that to losse one of its short vowels, and that the other remains short, because in the thesis. Consult note on line 261, book v., and on line 16, book i.

174. Regibus omen e rat : hoc | illis curia templum. (Erat. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 175. Ha sacris sedes epulis : hic | arreie | case. (āriete, to be pronounced ar-yet-e.1) 178. Antiqu' e ce dro ita lusque paterque Sabinus. (Cedro. Consult note on line 16, book i.) 190. Aurca | percussum virga versumque venenis. (aurea. A dissyllable, by synæresis.) 212. Ilioneus. Four syllables, eus being a diphthong. 226. Submovět ocěa no čí | si qu' extentă plágărům (Oceano. Consult note on line 16, book i.) 237. Prætěrimus mănibus vittas ac verba prejcantia. (Precantia, to be pronounced precant-ya, by synarcesis.") 249. Tálibus ilio nei dic tis defixă Lătinus. (Ilionei. Four syllables, by synæresis.) 253. Connubio. Consult note on line 73, book i. 263. Divítis üběr agri Trojæv' opulentia | dcerit.] (Deerit. A dissyllable, by synæresis.) 803. Protuit optato conduntur Thybridis | alveo. | (alveo. A dissyllable, by synarcsis.) 333. Connubiis. Consult note on line 73, book i. 389. Euoe | Bacchě frěměns solům tê vírgině dignům. (euve. Two diphthongs, as in Greek evol) 398. Sūstīnēt ac natze Tūrnīquē canļit hymeļnecos. (Canit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 436. Ore refert classes invectas Thybridis | alveo. | (alveo. A dissyllable, by synarcsis.) 470. Se satis ambobūs Teucrisque venire Lat inisqu' Hæc ubi . . (qu' Hæc ubi. Synaphcia.) 485. Tyrrheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong. 508. Same as the preceding. 532. Tyrrhei. Two syllables, ei being contracted by synæresis. 555. Connubi'. Consult note on line 73, book i. 609. Cent' ær a clau dunt vectes æternaque ferri. (ærei. Two syllables, by synæresis.) 631. Arděs Crůstůměriqu' at turrigě ræ an temnæ. (Turrigeræ. Consult note.3) 769. Pæon ile revolcat' herbis et amore Diane. (PeonIIs. Three syllables, the last contracted by synarcesis.")

ÆNEID VIII.

98. Cům můrôs árcēmquě projcůl či | ráră domorům. (Procůl. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

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^{1.} Consult note on line 16, book ii. 3. One of the component vowels of the diphthong e is cut off before the initial vowel of the next word, and then the remaining one, being in the areas of the foot, is longthemsed by the stress of the voice. Compare with this the note on line 21?, book ii.

^{4.} We cannot say Paint, the vowel e corresponding here to an ω in Greek.

Line	• •
194.	Sēmikomi nīs Cacī fācies quâm dīrā tenebāt.
	(Sēmihomīnis. To be pronounced sêm'homīnis.')
228.	Ecce fürens animis aderat Tīrynthiŭs omnem-
	qu' Accessum
	(qu' Accessum. Synapheia.)
202	Rege sub Eurysth 70 fa tis Junonis iniqua.
A0 N.	(Eurystheo. Three syllables, last contracted by synarcesis.)
000	Nie 1 ulter falle nie torrett ines Telelite
290.	Nec t' ulla factes non terruit ipse Ty phocus.
	(-phoeus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.)
837.	Vix ea dictă de hinc progressus monstrat et aram.
•	(döhinc. The vowel e shortened before the following one.)
363.	Akides subijit hāc illum regia cepit.
	(Subiit. Last syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
372.	Vülcan' alloquitur thalamoqu' hæc conjugia aureo.
	(Aureo. Two syllables, by synierceis.)
383.	Arma rogo genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei.
•••	(Nerei. Two syllables, by synarcsis.)
553	Péllis obit totum præfulgens ungulbus aureis.
	(Aureis. Two syllables, by synarcesis.)
500	Taulus in ito synulics, by synulicsis.)
099.	Inclusere cav et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.
	(Abiete. To be pronounced ab-yete. ³)
	ÆNEID IX.
9.	Scēptrā Pālātīnī sēdēmquē pēļ <i>tīt E</i> ūļāndrī.
	(Petit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
32	Quôm refluit campis et jam se condidit alveo.
•••	(Alveo. Two syllables, by synæresis.)
171	Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphihong.
401.	Hanc sĩnë mê spêm fêrre tũ li aữ dên tiôr ibô.
	(Tui. Consult note on line 16, book i.)
	Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
477.	Evolat înfelix et femine o un latu.
	(Femineo. Consult note on line 16, book i.
480.	Telorumque memor cœ lum dchinc questibus implet.
	(dehinc. To be pronounced d'hinc, by synaresis.)
50 1.	Ilio nei monit et multum lacrymantis juli.
	(Ilionei. Four syllables, ei being contracted by synarcsie.)
569.	Ilioneus. Four syllables, eus being a diphthong. Cæneus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
573.	Caeneus, Two sullables, eus heing a dinhthong
610	Terga fatigam us has ta nec tarda senectus.
••••	(Fatigamūs. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
847	Antiqu' în Bûtên hic Dârdănilô ân/chiste.
	(Dardanio. Consult note on line 16, book i.)
690.	Omnia longævo similis vocemque collorem-
	qu' Et crines
	(qu' Et crines. Synapheia.)
674.	Abičii būs jūvēnēs pātriis in montibūs žquos.
	(Abietībus. To be pronounced ab-yetībus. ³)
716.	Inărimė Jovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo.
	(-phoeo. Two syllables, ev being contracted by synarcesis)
1.0~	sult note on line 578, book iii. 9. Cousult note on line 16, book ii
	suit note on line 16, book ii
	······································

L 779.) 781. } Macsthelis. Two syllables, Eus being a diphthong ÆNEID X. O pătăr ô kômi nům divůmqu' Etérnă pôtěstás. (o homi - The interjection O is never elided.") 51. Est ämä thus est | colsa Pa phus, at qu' alta Cythera. (Amathus. Final syllable not lengthened by the at is, but naturally long, because annoering to -ous in Grees. Paphus, however, has the last syllable lengthened by the areis 67. Italiam fatis pēti it auc toribus; esto. (Petilt. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 116. Hic finis fandi solis tum Jupiter | auro. | (aureo, two syllables, by syneresis.) 129. Nec Clytio genitore minor nec fritre Melnestheo. (Menestheo. Three syllables, by synaresis.) 136. Inclusum bux | o and | oricia terebintho. (Buxo. Consult note on line 16, book i.) 141. Mizonia generose do me abi | pingula culta. (Domo. Consult note on line 16, book i.) 143. Mnestheus. Two syllables, Eus being a diphthong. 156. Externo commissă du ci. As neiă puppis (Duci. Consult note on line 16, book i.) 334. Steterunt. Systole. 378. Deest jam | terra fügie : pelagus Trojamne petemus. (Deest, to be pronounced dest, by syneresis.) 888. Per medium que spine de bat has temque receptet. (Dabat. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 394. Nām tibi Thýmbre cá půt Eu andrius abstülit énsis. (Caput. Final syllable long thened by the arsis.) 896. Semiăni mesque micant-digiti ferrumque retractant. (Semianimes. To be pronounced sem'animes.") 402. Rhueteus. Two syllables, ous being a diphthong. 403. Cædīt | sēmiāni mīs Rātulorum calcibus arva. (Sēmiānīmis, To be pronounced som'anīmis.3) 433. Téla manusque ain it kinc | Pallas instat et urguet. (Sinit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 487. Un' caldemque via san guis ani musque sequuntur. (eadem. To be pronounced ya-dem, so that un' ea makes a ependee .--- Sanguis. Final syllable lengthened by the arsus.) 496. Exănîmum răplens îmmâniă ponderă | baltei. (Balton. Two syllables, on being contracted by synarces.) 720. Graius hom' infectes linquêns profu gus hymen men (Profugus. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 764. Cum pedes încedit medii per maximă | Nerei. (Nerei. Two syllables, ei being contracted by synare is.) 781. Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere | coelumqu' Aspicit . . . (qu' Aspicit. Synapheia.)

1. Anthon's Latin Proceedy, p. 100, seq. 1 3. Consult note on line 578, book iii.

2. Consult note on line 578, book its

872. Et fürils ägitätüs ä mor ēt | conscia virtus. (Amor. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis) 895. Clamor' incendunt coelum Troesque La /iniqu' Advolat . . .

(qu' Advolat. Synapheia.)

ÆNEID XI.

31.	Sērvābāt sēnījor qui Pārrhāsijo Eulandrē.
	(Parthasio. Consult note on line 16, book i.)
69.	Seu mollis viole, seu languen/is ajelcinthi.
	_(Languentis. Final syllable lengthened by the areas.)
111	Outline Youtly at white others days will the

- 111. Orațiis cquild' et vivis concedere vellem. _(Oratis. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 200. Ardentes spectant socios se minstaque | servant. (Semiūstā. To be pronounced sem'ūstā.¹) 280. Caphereus. Three syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 260. Atrides Pro//cl Menellaus ad usque columnas. (Protei. Two syllables, by synarceis.)
- 265. Idomě nei Liby con' habitantes litore Locros. (Idomenei. Four syllables, by synarcesis.)
- 323. Considant si tantus am or et | moenia condant. (Amor. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 383. Proinde toln' éloquio solitum tibi meque timoris. (Proinde. Two syllables, by synæresis.)
- 469. Concili' ipse pat er čt | magn' incepta Latinus. (Pater. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 480. Causa mali tan ti ocu los dejecta decorus. (Tanti. Consult note on line 16, book i.)
- 609. Constiterat subit' erumpunt clamore fre mentes. qu' Exhortantur . . .

(qu' Exhortantur. Synapheia.)

- 612. 615. Aconteus. Three syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 635. Sēmiāni mēs volvūntūr equi pūgn' aspera sūrgit (Sēmianīmes. To be pronounced sēm'anīmes.")
- 667. Advērsī longā trānsvērbērāt | abičtē | pēctūs. To be pronounced ab-yětě.3) (Abiětě.
- 768. Chloreus. Two syllables, Eus being a diphthong.
- 890. Aričtat | în portas et duros objice postes. (Arietat. To be pronounced ar-yetat. 4)

ÆNEID XII.

- 13. Congredior. Fer sacra pat er et | concipe foedus. (Pater. Final syllable lengthened by the arms.)
- 31. Promiss' eripui gener o arm' | împlă sumsi. (Genero. Consult note on line 16, book i.)
- 68. Sī quis ēbļūr aut | mīxtā rūbēnt ūbi līliā mūltā. (Ebūr. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

	Consult						
8.	Consult	note	012	line	16,	book	ii.

2. Consult note on line 578, book iff 4. Consult note on line 16, book ii.

Lim

- 83. Pilumno quos ipsă decus dedit | Ori thyle.
 - (Orithyia, four syllables, the yī being a diphthong (w) in Groek, and the second syllable being also a diphthong (ec) in the original Greek.
- Qui căndore nivês ânt|eirênt | cursibus auras. (Anterent. To be pronounced ant'irent, by elision.
- 87. Ipse de hinc auro squatent' alboqu' orichalco.
- (Dehine. The e shortened before the next vowel.) 137. Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 232. Fátálisqué mă nûs în fêns' êtrûria Türnö.
- (Manus. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 356. Sēmiāniļmī lapsoquē sūpērvēnit ēt pēdē collo. (Sēmiānimi. To be pronounced sēm'ānimi.')
- 363. Chloreăļquē Sỹbăļrimquē Dărētăquē Thērsīlöchümquē. (Chloreaquē. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 371. Phegeus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 384. Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 401. Pæojni' in morem senior succinctus amictu.
 - (After the elision of the um in Peonium, the remaining ni' conlesces with the following in, to form, as it were, a single syllable by synaresis. Consult also the note on line 769, book vii.)
- 422. Quippe do lo mains stetit imo vuinere singuis. (Dolor. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 443. Anthous and Mnestheus. Each two syllables, eus being a dishthong.
- 459. Mnestheus. As in preceding line.
- 535. Ille ruent' Hylljo ani misqu' immane frementi.
 - (Hyllo. Consult note on line 16, book i.)
- 541. Péctora nec misero clypei mora profuit | area.
- (Ærei. Two syllables, ei being contracted by synarcsis.)
- 549. Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphihong
- 550. Et Mēssāpus equum domit or ēt | forus asilas. (Domitor. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.)
- 648. Sánct' ád vös ănì|mā ät|qu' īstīŭs însoik culpæ. (Animā. Final syllable saved from elision, and lengthened by the arsis.⁹)
- 668. Et füriis agitatus am or et | conscia virtus.
 - (Amor. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 706. Mœnĭá quĩqu' imôs pûlsābānt | ariötē | mūrôs. (Āriötē. To be pronounced ar-yötē.³)
- 772. Hic hast' æneæ sta bat huc | impetus illam.
 - (Stabat. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 821. Connubilis. Consult line 73, book i.
- 847. Un' coldemque tulit partu paribusque revinxit.

(cudem. Two syllables, by synaresis.—un' cu, a spondee.) 883 Të sinë fratër ë|ru ë | que satis | alta de|hiscat.

- (Erit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.—Dehiscat. The vowel in de shortened before the following one.)
- 905. Genuă lă bânt gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis. (Genuă. To be pronounced genvă.⁴)

890

^{1.} Consult note on line 578, book iii.

Consult Wagner, Quest. Virg., xi., 3, and xii., 10.
 Consult note on line 16, book ii.
 Consult note on line 16, book iii.

walt note on line 16, book ii. 4. Consult note on line 432, 1 ook w

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

MENTIONED IN THE MENEID.

ABARIS. A Rutulian, b. ix., 344.

ABAS, -ANTIS. I. a Trojan, one of the companions of Eneas, b. j., 121.—II. A Greek; see note on b. iii., 286.—III. An Etrurian chieftain, b. x., 170, 427.

ABELLA. A city of Campania, northeast of Nola, the ruins of which are said still to exist on the site called *Avella Vecchia*, b. vii., 240.

ACIMAS, -ANTIS. Son of Theseus, and one of the Grecian heroes concealed in the wooden horse, b. ii., 262.

ACARNAN, -INIS. An Acarnanian, an inhabitant of Acarnania, a country of Greece Proper, lying on the Ionian Sea, b. v., 298.

Acca. A companion of Camilla, b. xi., 820, etc.

ACESTA. A city of Sicily, which Virgil makes Æneas to have founded on his voyage from Carthage to Italy, and to have given it this name in honour of Acestes. It corresponds to what was afterward Ægesta or Segesta, the ruins of which are near the modern Alcamo, b. v., 718.

ACESTES. A king of Sicily, who hospitably received and entertained Æneas and the Trojans. He was the son of the river-god Crimisus and of a Trojan woman named Egesta or Segesta; heace the epithet Trojanus applied to him, b. v., 757.—B. .., 195, etc. ACHAICUS, A, UM, adj Properly Achaau, of Achaia. In Virgil, as in poetry generally, Grecian, b. v., 623.

Achaicus, A, UM, adj., same as Achaicus (the more usual poetic form), b. ii., 462.

ACHITES. The faithful friend and armour-bearer of Æneas, b. i., 120, etc.

ACHENENIDES. One of the companions of Ulysses, and left by him in the country of the Cyclopes, whence he was rescued by Æncess, b. iii., 500, etc.

ACHERON, -ONTIS. Acheron, a river of the lower world; used by Virgil as a general term to denote the lower world, and also the deities and manes of the same, b. v., 99, etc.

ACHILLES. -IS and -I. Achilles. son of Peleus and the Nereid Thetis, and the most valiant of the Grecian leaders engaged in the siege of Troy. His exploits are alluded to in various parts of the Æneid. His quarrel w th Agamemnon, and consequent withdrawal from the war, plunged the Greeks into misfortunes, and gave victory unto the Trojans until the death of Patroclus. The desire of avenging the death of his friend brought him back again to the field, and his pres ence instantly turned the tide of battle. He met and slew Hector in single combat, and thus removed the chief support of the Trojans. According to the Homeric account, he was killed in the battle at the Schan gate; later traditions make him to have been treacherously slain by Paris with an arrow, b. i., 30, 458, etc. Hence

Achilleus, A, UM, adj. Of Achillean : Achilles, Achillea stirps, referring to Neoptolemus as son of Achilles, b. iii., 326.

Achivus, A. UM, adj. Grecian (see Achaicus), b. i., 243, etc.

Acīdālīus, a, um. Acidalian, b. 1., 720. See note on the passage. Acuon. Acmon, b. x., 128.

ACCETES. Acates, armour-bearer of Euander, b. xi., 30, etc.

ACONTEUS. Aconteus, b. xi., 612.

Асвідая. Agrigentum, a city of Sicily, b. iii., 703. See note.

ACRISIONEUS, A, UM. Of Acrisius, Argive. See note on b. vii., 410. From

Son of Abas and Acrisius. King of Argos, b. vii., 372. See note.

Ackon. B. x., 719, 730.

ACTIUS, A, UM (poetic for Actiacus, a, um). Actran, of Actium, a promontory of Epirus, where was a temple of Apollo, and renowned for the naval victory of Augustus over the forces of Antony and Cleopatra, b. iii., 280; b. viii., 675, etc.

ACTOR. I. A Trojan, b. ix., 500. — II. An Auruncan, b. xii., 94, 96.

ADĂMASTUS. Father of Achemenides, b. iii., 614.

ADRASTUS. King of Argos, and father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, the latter of whom he assisted in the Theban war, himself being one of the "seven against Thebes," and the only one of the leaders that escaped destruction, b. vi., 480.

Ælcloss (patronymic from Ælcus). Son or descendants of Eacus, viz., Achilles, b. i., 99; b. vi., 58.-Pyrrhus, h. iii., 296.-Per- | Kolian, b. v., 791, etc.

ses, king of Macedon, b. vi., 840. See note on this passage.

ÆRUS, A, UM. Bean, of Ka, a city of Colchis, b. iii., 386.

Æg.mon. Called also Briareus, son of Cœlus and Terra. He had a hundred arms and fifty heads, b. x., 565.

ÆGÆUS, A, UM. Ægæan. -Egeum altum (mare), the Egean Sea, now the Archipelago, b. xii., 366.—An epithet of Neptune, b. iii., 74.

ÆGYPTIUS, A, UM. Of Egypt. Egyptian, b. viii., 688. From

ÆGYPTUS. Egypt, an extensive country of Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It was at first included in Asia, b. viii., 687, etc.

ÆNEADES. Descendant of Eneas.-Æneadæ. I. A general epithet applied to the companions of Æneas, b. i., 157, 565, etc.-II. The Romans as descended from Æneas, b. viii., 648.

ÆNĒAS. I. A Trojan prince, san of Anchises and Venus. After the fall of Troy he set out for Italy, where he finally arrived after many wanderings and much suffering. He married Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, and succeeded this monarch in his kingdom. His wanderings and exploits form the subject of the poem. Æn. passim.-II. Æncus Silvius, grandson of Ascanius, and King of Alba, b. vi., 769. See note.

ENEIDES. Son of Ences. See note on b. ix., 653.

Ænžíus, 1, un. Of Encas, Æncan, b. vii., 1, etc.

Æólla. The country of Æolus, b. i., 52, etc. See note on b. i., 52.

Æŏlldes. Son or descendant of Eolus, viz, Ulysses through his reputed sire Sisyphus, b. vi., 529. See note. - Misenus, b. vi , 164. See note. — Clytius, b. ix., 774.

Ædlius, A, UM. Of Edus,

Æŏlus. I. King of the Insulæ Æoliæ, and god of the winds, b. i., 52, seqq.-II. A companion of Æneas from Lyrnessus, b. xii., 542.

Æqui Fálisci. See note on b. vii., 695.

Æquiculus, a, um. Of the Equiculi. See note on b. vii., 747.

Ærhiopes. The Æthiopians. See note on b. iv., 481.

Æтнон. The war-horse of Pallas, b. xi., 89.

Æтил. A celebrated volcanic mountain of Sicily, of which a beautiful poetic description is given in b. iii., 571, seqq. Hence

ÆTNÆUS, A, UM. Of Æina, Æinaan, h. iii., 678, etc.

Ætolian, of ÆTÖLUS, A, UM. Etolia, a country of Greece, between Acarnania and the Locri Ozolæ, b. x., 28, etc.

AFER. An African, b. viii., 724.

AFRICA. One of the three main divisions of the ancient world, b. iv., 37.

AFRICUS The southwest wind, b. i., 85.

AGĂMEMNON, genit. - ŎNIS. Agamemnon, son of Clisthenes and grandson of Atreus, in whose house he was educated, and from whom he received the appellation Atrides. He was supreme commander of the Grecian forces during the siege of Troy. His dominion extended over nearly all the Peloponnesus. On his return from the Trojan war he was assassinated by his wife Clytæmnestra and her paramour Ægisthus, h. iii., 54; iv., 471; vi., 489, 839; vii., 723. See notes.

AGATHYRSI. See note on b. iv., 146.

AGENOR. See note on b. i., 338. Acis. B. x., 751.

AGRIPPA. See note on b. viii. 682

AGYLLINUS, A, UM. Agylline, of Agylla, a city of Etruria, call-

Son of Oileus. AJAX. See note on b. i., 41; b. ii., 414.

ALBA LONGA. See note on b. iii., 393; b. i., 271. Hence

ALBANUS, A, UM. Of Alba, Alban, b. i., 7, etc.

Albüla. See note on b. viii., 332.

ALBUNEL. See note on b. vii., 83.

ALCANDER. B. ix., 767. ALCANDE. I. A Trojan, b. ix., 672.-II. A Rutulian, b. x., 338.

ALCATHOUS. B. X., 747.

ALCIDES (patronymic from Alceus). A name of Hercules, b. v., 414, etc.

ALETES. B. i., 121, etc.

The chief of the ALLECTO. three Furies, b. vii., 324, etc.

ALLIA. A river of Italy falling into the Tiber. It is now called the Aia, b. vii., 717. See note.

ALMO. The eldest son of Tyrrheus, king of the Rutuli, and the first of that nation slain in battle by the Trojans, b. vii., 532, 575.

ALOIDÆ (patronymic from Alo-Properly sons of Aloeus, eus). but applied to the two sons of his wife Iphimedia by Neptune, viz., Otus and Ephialtes, two giants renowned for their strength, who, at the age of nine years, made war on heaven with the intention of dethroning Jupiter, but were slain by Apollo, and consigned to punishment in the lower world, vi., 582.

ALPRS. A celebrated chain of mountains separating Italy from Gaul, &c., b. x., 12.

ALTHEUS. A river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Arcadia and Elis, now called Rufa. The god of this stream became enamoured of the nymph Arethusa, when bathing in his waters, and pursued her, but she was preserved by Diana, who changed her into a fountain, and placed her in the island of Ortygia, near ed also Cære, now Cervetere, b. | Sicily. The Alpheus, however, vii., 652; b. viii., 479. See note. | worked a passage under the sea, 4F2

and, fising in the island of Orty- see note on b. i., 490, seq. ; b. xi., gia, mingled its waters with those of Arethusa. Another legend states that it was Diana herself the river-god pursued. The meaning of the fable is, that Diana had a common altar with the god of the Alpheus at Olympia, and that the worship of Diana, water being held sacred to her, having passed from the Peloponnesus into Sicily, the worship of the Alpheus accompanied it, b. íii., 694.

ALPHEUS, A, UM. Of Alphcus, Alphean, equivalent to Elian as applied to Pisa, a city of Elis on the Alpheus, b. x., 179.

ALPINUS, A. UM. Of the Alps. Alpine, b. iv., 442, etc.

ALSUS. B. xii., 304.

Anisenus. A river of Latium, now the Amaseno, b. vii., 685, etc. AMASTRUS. B. Xi., 673.

AMATA. The wife of Latinus. and mother of Lavinia. She favoured the suit of Turnus, and opposed Æneas when the latter sought Lavinia in marriage. Finding she could not prevent Æneas's success, and learning that Turnus had fallen in battle, she hung herself, b. vii., 341; b. xii., 54, 593.

AMATHUS. A city on the southern side of Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Its ruins are near Limmeson, b. x., 51.

Amizon. See note on b. xi., 648.

Anizones. A name given to a fabled race of female warriors dwelling on the banks of the River Thermodon. Their name is commonly, but incorrectly, derived from a, privative, and walos, a female breast, because it was believed that they burned off the right breast in order to handle the bow more conveniently. They came with aid to Priam, in the Trojan war, under the command | Pallas in battle, b. x., 389. of their queen Penthesilea. For an account of their arms, &c., and father of Æneas by the god-

660.

Anizoniors. See previous article, b. i., 490.

Anazonius, A, UM. Amazonian, b. v., 311.

AMITERNUS, A, UM. (Poet. for Amiterninus). Amiternian, of Amiternum, a city of the Sabine territory. Its ruins are near St. Vittorino, b. vii., 710.

AMOR. Cupid, b. i., 663, 689.

AMPHITEYONIADES. Properly son of Amphitryon, applied to Hercules as son of Alcmena, wife of Amphitryon, b. viii., 103, 214.

AMPHRYSIUS, A. UM. Amphrysian. See note on b. vi, 398.

AMSANCTUS. See note on b. vii., 565.

Amyclas. A city of Latium colonized from Amyclæ, in Laconia. The town was said to have been abandoned because infested with serpents. Another account makes it to have been destroyed by the enemy, who attacked it while it was in a defenceless state, and the inhabitants ignorant of their approach, since they had been enjoined to silence by law to stop the false rumours of hostile attacks, h. x., 563.

ANYCUS. I. See note on b. v., 373.—II. A companion of Æneas, b. i., 221.-III. A Trojan, who married Theano, sister of Hecuba, and had by her Mimas, b. x., 704. He is probably the same as the one slain by Turnus, b. ix., 773. -IV. A son of Priam, stain by Turnus, b. xii., 509. Compare b. v., 297.

ANAGNIA. The chief town of the Hernici, now called Anagmi, h. vii., 684.

ANCHENOLUS, son of Rhoetus, king of the Marrubii, was expelled by his father for criminal conduct towards his stepmother. He fled to Turnus, and was slain by

ANCHISES. A son of Capys.

dess Venus. For having boasted of his intercourse with the goddess he was struck by a flash of lightning, which enfeebled and maimed him. He survived the capture of Troy, although only induced so to do by a prodigy, and was carried away from the burning city upon the shoulders of his 80**n**. He accompanied Æneas on his voyage, but died before reaching Italy, on Æneas's first arrival in Sicily, and was buried on Mount Eryx, b. i., 617, etc.

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ANCHISIADES. Son of Anchiscs, b. v., 407, etc.

Ancos (Marcius). The fourth king of Rome. See note on b. vi., 816.

ANDROGRUS. I. A Grecian leader, b. ii., 371, etc.-II. A son of Minos, who is said to have coaquered all his antagonists in the games of the Panathenæa at Athens. Through envy at his success, Ægeus brought about his death, but the manner in which this was effected is differently related. Minos, in revenge for the death of his son, made war upon the Athenians, and compelled them to send to Crete every year seven boys and seven girls to be devoured by the Minotaur, b. vi., 20. See note.

ANDRÓMICHE. Daughter of Ection, and wife of Hector. After the capture of Troy she fell to the lot of Pyrrhus, who carried her to Epirus, where she bore to him three sons. When Pyrrhus sought the hand of Hermione he gave Andromache to Helenus, b. ii., 456; b. iii., 294, seeq.

ANGUITIA. See note on b. vii., 759.

Anio, -inis. A river of Italy, falling into the Tiber, now the *Teverone*, b. vii., 683.

ANNA. Sister of Dido, b. iv., 9, seqq.

ANT.208. B. X., 561.

ANTANDROS. See note on b. jui., 6. ANTEWNÆ. See note on b. vii., 631.

ANTENOR. Scenote on b. i., 242. ANTENÖRIDES. Son of Antenor. See note on b. vi., 484.

ANTHEUS. B. i., 181, etc.

ANTIPHATES. B. 1x., 696.

ANTÓNIUS. The celebrated Marcus Antonius, who married Octavia, the sister of Octavius, and shared with the latter the Roman world, receiving as his portion the eastern division. The repudiation by him of Octavia, and his connexion with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, involved him in a war with Octavius, which was in effect terminated by the defeat of Antony's fleet at Actium, owing mainly, it is said, to the desertion of Cleopatra with her fifty galleys, b. viii., 685.

ANTÓRES. B. X., 778, 779.

ANÖBIS. An Egyptian deity, son of Osiris, represented with the head of a dog, b. viii., 698.

ANTUR. B. X., 545

ANXŪRUS. See note on b. vii., .799.

Aornos. Avernus. See note on b. vi., 242, and Avernus.

APENNINICOLA. B. XI., 700.

APENNINUS. A range of mountains running through Italy, b. xii., 703.

APHIDNUS. B. ix., 702.

APOLLO. Son of Jupiter and Latona, born in the island of De los. He was the god of prophecy, music, archery, poetry, &c., and was also confounded with Various epithets the sun-god. were applied to him from circumstances connected with his history or from the places where he was worshipped. He favoured the side of the Trojans during the war, and after the capture of the city frequently directed Æneas and his companions by his oracular advice. His most famous oracle was at Delphi, b. iii. 119, etc.

AquicoLus. B. ix., 694.

ARIBES. See Rote on b. vii., 605; b. viii., 706.

ARAE. See note on b. i., 109. ARAES. A river of Greater Armenia, flowing into the Caspian Sea, now the Arras. See note on b. viii., 728.

ARCIDIUS, A, UM. Arcadian, of Arcadia, a country in the centre of the Peloponnesus, whose inbabitants were devoted to agriculture and pastoral pursuits, b. v., 299, etc.

ABCAS (8dj.). Arcadian, b. Viii., 102, etc.

ARCENS. B. ix., 581.

ARCHETIUS. B. XU., 459.

ARCHIPPUS. A king of the Umbri, and ally of Turnus, b. vii., 752.

ARCTOS (pl. Arcti). See note on b. vi., 16.

ARCTŪRUS. See note on b. i., 744; b. iii., 516.

ABDEA. The capital of the Rutuli, founded, as tradition repo.ted. by Danaë, the mother of Perseus. Hence the boast of Turnus that he could number Inachus and Acrisius among his ancestors. See note on b. vii., 411.

ARETHŪSA. B. iii., 696. See Alpheus.

ARGI (masc. pl., and Argos, neut. sing.). See note on b. i., 24, 285, etc.

Argilētum. See note on b. viii., 345.

ARGIVUS, J. UM. Of Argos, Argive, and poet. Grecian, b. i., 40, etc.-Pl. Argivi, the Greeks, b. i., 40, etc.

ABGŎLĬCUS, A, UM. Argolic, Grecian, b. ii., 55, etc.

ARGUS. I. Appointed by Juno as keeper of Io after she had been changed into a heifer. He had eyes all over his body, and some of these were always awake. Jupiter sent Mercury to destroy him, and this he effected by lulling him to sleep and then cutting off his head, b. vii., 791.—II. See note on b. viii., 346. ABOYRIPA. See note on b. xi., 246, and Arpi.

ARIADNE. Daughter of Mines, king of Crete, and Pasiphas. She fell in love with Theseus, when he was sent as one of the victims to be devoured by the Minotaur, and gave him a clew of thread, which enabled him to penetrate the windings of the Labyrinth till he came to where the Minotaur lay. Having slain the monster. he was enabled by the thread to retrace his course. This is the ordinary account; Virgil, however, makes Dædalus himself to . have aided Theseus by means of the elew of thread in tracing his way through the mazes of the Labyrinth, b. vi., 28-30.

ARICIA. An ancient city of Latium. See note on b. vii., 762.

ARISBA. See note on b. ix., 264.

ARM. An ancient city of Apalia, founded by Diomed. Its earlier name was Argyripa, b. x., 28, etc.

ARUNS. B. xi, 759, 814.

Asbūtzs. B. xii., 362.

Ascanus. Son of Æneas and Greusa, was rescued by his father from the flames of Troy, and taken with him to Italy. See note on b. i., 267, 645, etc.

Asia. B. ii., 557. See note on b. iii., 1.

AsīLAS. I. A Rutulian, b. ix., 571.—II. A soothsayer and commander, b. x., 175, etc.

Asius, λ , UM. Asian. — Asia Palus. The Asian marsh (in Homer, 'Asiog $\lambda e_i \mu \omega \nu$) in Lydia, formed by the river Cayster near its mouth. It was the favourite resort of swans and other waterfowl, b. vii., 701.

Asius. Son of Imbrasus, and one of Æneas's companions, b. x., 123.

Assărăcus. A Trojan prince, son of Tros, and father of Capys, b. i., 284; b. vi., 779.—See note on b. i., 380-383.

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Astur. B. x., 180, 181.

Astfinar. Son of Hector and | iv., 512, etc. He was thrown Andromache. from the battlements of Ilium, after the capture of the city, and killed, in consequence of a prediction of Calchas, that, if permitted to live, he would avenge the death of Hector, and raise Troy anew, b. ii., 457; b. iii., 489.

ATHESIS. A river of northern Italy, emptying into the Adriatic. It is now the Adige, b. ix., 680.

ATHOS. A lofty mountain of Chalcidice, in Macedonia. It is now called Monte Santo, b. xii., 701.

ATINA. One of the most ancient cities of the Volsci, now called Atino, b. vii., 630.

ATINAS. B. Xi., 869; b. Xii., \$661.

ATIUS. See note on b. v., 568, 86q.

ATLANTIS (fem. patr. from Atlas). Daughter of Atlas, b. viii., 185.

ATLAS. See notes on b. i., 741; b. iv., 247, 481.

ATRIDES (patr. from Atreus). Son or descendant of Atreus, b. ii., 415, etc.

ATYS. B. v., 567, 568.

AVENTINUS. I. A son of Hercules and Rhea, b. vii., 657 .--- II. The largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built, b. vii., 659; b. viii., 231.

AVERNUS (and in pl. Averna). A lake in Campania, pear Baiæ and Puteoli, surrounded on every side, except where connected with the Lucrine Lake, by steep and densely-wooded hills, which shrouded it in perpetual gloom, and filled the air with contagion. Hence the belief that birds were unable to fly over it, and the derivation of its name from *a*, priv., and bovic, a bird. On this account the entrance to the lower world was placed in its neighbourhood. It is also used poetically for the lower world itself, b. iii., 442; b. him. He was particularly worv., 732, etc. Hence

Avernus, A, UM. Avernian, b.

AUFIDUS. A river of Apulia, now the Ofanto, b. xi., 405.

Augustus. The name assumed by Octavius after he had become sole master of the Roman world. See note on b. vi., 793; b. viii., 678.

Aulestes. B. x., 207; b. xii., 290.

Auus. See note on b. iv., 426. AUNUS. B. xi., 700, 717.

AURÖRA. Daughter of Hyperion, and goddess of the dawn. Ascending in her chariot, she ushers in Phœbus, and precedes him in his course through the heavens. She was the spouse of Tithonus, unto whom she bore Memnon and Æmathion. She is sometimes represented in a saffron-coloured robe, with a wand or torch in her hand, and standing in a chariot drawn sometin. 28 by four horses, sometimes by two. See also note on b. v., 105.-B. i., 751, etc.

AURONCI. A people of Latium, on the coast towards Campania. identical with the Ausonians, b. xi., 318. Hence

AUBUNCUS, A, UM. Auruncan, of the Aurunci, b. vii., 206, etc.

Ausonia. A name applied to the whole southern part of Italy, through which the Ausones had spread themselves. Poetically, Italy, b. iii., 477, 479; b. x., 54. Hence

Ausönidæ. The Ausonians, Italians, b. x., 564; b. xi., 297; b. xii., 121.

AUBONIUS, A, UM. Ausohian, Italian, b. iii., 378, etc.

AUTONEDON. The charioteer at first of Achilles, and, after his death, of Pyrrhus, b. ii., 477.

B.

Son of Jupiter and BACCHUS. Semele. Many inventions and achievements were ascribed to

shipped as god of wine, and hence | he received various epithets, as · Liber (see note on b. vi., 806), Lyzeus (see note on b. iv., 58), &c.

BACTRA. See note on b. viii., 688

BALM. A city of Campania, on a small bay west of Neapolis, now called Bais. See note on b. ix., 710.

BARCASI. See note on b. iv. 43. BARCH. Nurse of Sycheeus, b. '▼., 632.

BATÖLUM. A city of Campania, supposed to have been on the site of the modern Parduli, b. vii., 739.

BEBRYCIUS, A, UM. Bebrycian, of the Bebryces, the original inhabitants of Bithynia, b. v., 373.

BELIDES. Descendant of Belus. See note on b. ii., 82.

Daughter of Phor-BELLÖNA. cys and Ceto, and goddess of war, b. vii , 319; b. viii., 703.

BELUS. I. King of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido. See note on b. i., 621.-II. A distant ancestor of Dido. See note on b. i., 729, 739.

BENACUS. A lake in the northern part of Italy, now Lago di Garda, b. x., 205.

BERECYNTIUS, A, UM. Berecyntian, of Berecyntus, a mountain of Phrygia Major, sacred to Cybele, b. vi., 785; b. ix., 82, 619.

B. v., 620, seqq. Běrčė.

Bitias. I. A Tyrian, b. i., 738. -II. A Trojan, son of Alcanor, b. ix., 673, 703; b. xi., 396.

Bola. A town of the Æqui, in Italy. It was a colony of Alba, and is thought to correspond with Poli, b. vi., 775.

BRIAREUS. The name by which Ægæon was called by the gods, according to Homer, b. vi., 287. See Ægæon.

BRONTES. One of the Cyclopes. See note on b. viii., 425.

Badros. L. Junius. The auther of the revolution that drove | Cannoe (see note on b. viii.,

the Targuins from the throne of Rome, and substituted the consular for the regal government. Tarquin had caused Brutus's father and brother to be put to death, and he himself only escaped by affecting stupidity. His own sons having been concerned in the plot formed to restore the Tarquins, he ordered them to be put to death, and witnessed the execution himself. He and Aruns, son of Tarquin, fell in battle, slain by each other's hand, b. vi., 819

BUTES. I. A descendant of Amycus, king of Bebrycia, b. v., 372.-II. Armour-bearer to Anchises, b. ix., 647.-III. A Trujan, probably a different person from No. II., b. xi., 690, 691.

A town of Epi-BUTHRÖTUM. rus, opposite Corcyra, where Helenus reigned, h. iii., 293.

Byrsa. See note on b. i., 367.

C.

Cacus. Son of Vulcan, of gigantic size, and vomiting forth from his mouth fire and smoke. He dwelt in a cave on Mount Aventine, whence he sallied forth and plundered the neighbourhood. He was slain by Hercules for having stolen some of his oxen, b. viii., 194, 205, 259.

Son of Vulcan, Casculus. found upon the hearth. He buik Præneste, but could not procure inhabitants for it, until, on imploring Vulcan to testify that he was his parent, the latter caused a bright flame to surround the assembled multitude, b. vii., 681; b. x., 544.

Czedicus. B. ix., 362; b. x., 747.

CANEVE. B. ix., 573. CANTE. Daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a man. but afterward changed again into a female, under which form she appears in the lower world, b. vi., 448.

597) and CARE. A city of Etruria, | a javelin at her from a place of in Italy, called by the Greeks The modern name is Agylia. Ccrvetere, b. x., 183.

CASSAR. A surname given to the Julian family at Rome from the time of Julius Cæsar. See notes on b. i., 286; b. vi., 793.

Căicus. B. i., 183; b. ix., 35. CAIETA. I. A town and harbour of Latium, now Garta, b. vi., 901.-II. The nurse of Æneas, b. vii., 2.

CALCHAS. See note on b. ii., 100.

Ciles. A city of Campania, now Calvi, b. vii., 728.

The muse of epic CALLIÕPE. poetry and eloquence, b. ix., 525. Слітві. В. vii., 419.

CALTDON. A city of Ætolia, mear the River Evenus, famed for the boar-hunt in its neighbourhood. It was the residence of Encus, from whom Diomede was descended, b. vii., 306; b. xi., 270.

CINIRINA. A city on the southern coast of Sicily, on the River Hipparis, which formed a marsh at low water. This emitted pestilential vapours, and the inhabitants of Camarina consulted the oracle about draining it. The oracle dissuaded them from doing so, but the inhabitants drained the marsh, and thus opened a passage to the enemy to take their city, b. iii., 701.

Cimens. B. x., 562; b. xii., 224

CANILLA. Daughter of Metabus and Casmilla, and Queen of the Volsci. Metabus, having been expelled from his dominions, took refuge in the woods, where he reared his daughter, the sole companion of his flight, and accustomed her to hardy and martial exercises. She was remarkable for swiftness. She led the Volscians to battle against Æncas, and slew many warriors, but was finally slain by Aruns, who aimed | note on b. vi, 799.

concealment, b. vii., 803; b. xi., 532, scqq.

Cămillus. B. vi, 826.

CAMPANUS, A, UM. Campanian, b. x., 145.

CAPRNUS, A, UM. Of Capena, & city of Etruria, near Mount Soracte, now probably Civitucula, b. vii., 697.

CAPHÉREUS. A lotty mountain and promontory of Euboea, on which Nauplius, to avenge the death of his son Palamedes, placed a blazing torch, which caused the Grecks to be shipwrecked on the coast, b. xi., 260.

CIPITOLIUM. A celebrated building at Rome, on the Tarpeian Rock. See notes on b. vi., 837; b. viii, 347, 653.

CAPRĚ**a**s. An island off the coast of Campania, now Capri, b. vii., 735.

CAPYS. I. B. i, 183; b. ii., 35; b. ix., 576. - II. A king of the Albans, b. vi., 768; b. x., 145.

CARES. The inhabitants of Caria, a country of Asia Minor. south of Ionia and Lydia, b. viii., 725.

Cărinz. See note on b. viii. 361.

CARMENTIS. A prophetess of Arcadia, mother of Euander, with whom she was said to have come to Italy, b. viii., 336, 339.

CARMENTALIS (porta). One of the gates of Rome, near the Capitol, b. viii., 338.

CARPATHIUS, A, UM. Carpathi-See note on b. v., 595. an

CARTHAGO. A celebrated city of Northern Africa, for a long time the rival of Rome. Virgil's account of its founding is given in h. i., 340, seq. It was destroyed by the younger Scipio B.C. 146, b. i., 14, 366, etc.

CASMILLA. B. XI., 543.

CASPERIA. A town of the Sabines, b. vii., 714.

CASPIUS, A, UM. Caspian. See

CASSANDRA. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was beloved by Apollo, and promised to listen to his addresses if he would bestow upon her the knowledge of futurity. The god did as she desired, but Cassandra refused to fulfil her promise. Apollo, therefore, ordained that her predictions, though true, should not gain credence. When Troy was taken, she fled for shelter to the temple of Minerva, but was even there exposed to the brutality of Ajax, son of Oileus. A different account is given in b. ii., 403, seq. In the division of the spoils, she fell to the share of Agamemnon, with whom she was slain on his return to Mycene, b. iii , 187; b. v., 636; b. x., 68.

CASTOR. Son of Leda and Tyndarus, and twin-brother of Pollux, renowned for his skill in horsemanship. See note on b. vi., 121.

Cătilita. A Roman of patrician rank, notorious for his recklessness and daring. He formed at conspiracy to overthrow the liberties of his country, and to burn the city itself; but this was crushed through the vigilance of Cicero, and Catiline himself perished in battle with the forces of the Republic, b. viii., 668.

Citillus. See note on b. vii., 672.-B. xi., 640.

CATO. I. The elder, distinguished for his integrity, and the strictness with which he discharged the duties of the censorship, whence he received the surname of the Censor, b. vi., 842.—II. The younger, great-grandson of the preceding, surramed Uticensis, from his C_{23} at Utica. See note on b. viii. 670.

CAUCIAUS. The highest and most extensive range of mountains in Northern Asia, extending between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. It was very rocky, and in parts covered with ctornal snow, b. iv., 367. CAULON. A city of the Bruttii, in Lower Italy, on the seacoast, now called *Alara*, b. ni., 553.

CECROPIDÆ. Sce note on b. vi., 21.

CELENO. One of the Harpies, daughter of Neptune and Terra. See note on b. iii., 252.—B. iii., 211, 245, seg., 365.

CELERNA. A city of Campania, near Teanum, b. vui., 739.

CENTAURUS. See note on b. vii., 675. A tabled race, half men, half borses, inhabiting Mount Pelion in 'I'hessaly, b. vii., 675; b. vi., 286.—The name of a ship, b. v., 122.

CERAUNIA. A promontory of Epirus, on the burders of Illyri-. cum, much dreaded by mariners on account of the dangerous navigation along its shores. It is now Monte Chimara, b. iii, 506.

CERBERUS. A dog with thres heads, stationed as keeper of the entrance to the lower world. On his three necks grew serpents instead of hair, b. vi., 417.

CÉBÈLLIS, E. Of Ceres, Cereal. See note on b. vii., 111.—B. L. 177. From

CERES. Daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture, whence her name is sometimes used to signify grain, bread, &cc., b. i., 177. See note on b iv., 58.--B. ii., 714, 742.

CETHEGUS. B. XII., 513.

CHALCIDICUS, A, VM. Chalcudian, b. vi., 17. See, for its application to Cumse, note on b. vi., 2.

CHALTERS. A people of Pontus in Asia Minor, celebrated for the great iron-mines and forges in their country, b. viii., 421; b x., 174.

CHION. B. iii., 335.

CHLONIUS, A, UM. Of Chaon, Chaonian. An epithet given to a district of Epirus, from Chaon, a brother of Helenus, b. iii., 293 334, 335.

CHAOS. B. iv., 510; b. vi., 265 CHARON. Son of Erebus and Nox, the ferryman of the lower world. Those who had not been buried on earth were not allowed to enter his boat before wandering 100 years on the shore. He dared not receive any living person on board, unless he presented a golden bough to be offered to Proserpina, b. vi., 299, 326.

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CHĂRYBDIS. A dangerous whirlpool in the straits between Sicily and Italy, nearly opposite Scylla, b. iii., 420, 558; b. vii., 302.

CHIMZERA. I. A fabulous monster, offspring of Typhon and Echidna, having the head and neck of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent, and vomiting fire, b. vi., 288; b. vii., 785.—11. The name of a ship, b. v., 118, 223.

CHLÖREUS. B. Xi., 768; b. Xii., 363.

Снябию. В. хі., 675.

Ciminus. A lake in Etruria, now Lago di Vico, b. vii., 697.

CINYRAS. B. X., 186.

CIRCARUS, A, UN. Of Circe. See note on b. vii., 10.—B. vii., 799.

CIECE. Daughter of the Sun; a famous sorceress. She dwelt in an island on the western coast of Italy, and changed all persons who landed on her island into swine. See note on b. iii., 386. -B vii., 20, 282; b. viii., 70.

Cissins (patr. from Cisseus). Daughter of Cisseus, b. vii., 320; b. x., 705.

Cisserus. I. King of Thrace, father of Hecuba, b. v., 537.—II. Á son of Melampus, b. x., 317.

CITHÆRON. À ridge of mountains, dividing Bœotia from Megaris and Attica, on which the Bacchantes were accustomed to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, b. iv., 303.

CLĂBIUS, A, UN. Clarian. See note on b. iii., 360.

CLÄRUS. B. X, 126.

CLAUDIUS, A, UM. Claudian. CorAs. The Claudia gens was a patri-465, 604. 4 G

Nox, the ferryman of the lower | cian house at Rome, claiming world. Those who had not been | descent from Appius Claudius. buried on earth were not allowed | See note on b. vii., 708.

> CLAUSUS. B. vii., 707; b. x., 345.

> CLEOPATEA. Queen of Egypt, beloved by Marc Antony, who for her sake divorced Octavia, the sister of Augustus. This produced the war that caused Antony's ruin; mainly brought about by her desertion of him with her Egyptian galleys, b. viii., 707.

> CLOANTHUS. B. i., 222, 510, 612; b. iv., 289; b. v., 122, 245. CLORLIA. A Roman maiden, given, with a number of others, as a hostage to Porsenna. She escaped, however, and swam across the Tiber, but was sent back to Porsenna by the Romans, b. viii., 651.

CLÖNIUS. B. ix., 574; b. x., 749. CLÖNUS. B. x., 499.

CLUENTIUS. B. V., 123.

CLUSINUS, A, UM. Of Clusium, b. x., 655.

CLUSIUM. A town of Etruria, on the banks of the Clanis, now *Chiusi*, b. x., 167.

CLYTIUS. B. ix., 774, etc.

CocLES. A Roman who defended the Sublician Bridge against the whole army of Porsenna, until his companions cut it away. He then leaped into the Ther with his arms on, and swam in safety to the other side, b. viii., 650.

Cocvins, A, UM. Of Cocyins. See note on b. vii., 479.

Cocvrus. See notes on b. vi., 323, and b. vii., 479.

CORUS. See note on b. iv., 179. COLLITINUS, A. UM. Of Collatia, a colony from Alba, not far from Rome, b. vi., 774.

Cora. A town of Latium, founded by a contony from Alba, which still retains its name, b. vi., 775.

Coras. B. vii., 672; b. xi., 465, 604. CORINTROS. A famous city of Greece, on the isthmus of the same name. It was at an early period noted for trade and opulence. At a later day it was the abode of luxury and refinement, and a liberal patron of the fine arts. It was destroyed by the Roman commander Mummius, B.C. 144, b. vi., 837.

Concentra. B. ii., 341.

CORTENTIUS, A, UM. Of the Corybances. See note on b. iii., 111.

Corfnæus. B. vi., 228; b. ix., 571; b. xii, 298.

Converse See note on b. iii., 170.—B. vii., 209; b. ix., 10; b. : x., 719.

Cos. A town of Etruria, near the coast, near the modern Anscionia, b X., 168.

Cossus. See note on b. vi., 842.

CRES, CRESIUS, A, UM. and CRESSUS, A, UM. Cretan, b. iv., 70, 146; b. viii., 294; b. v., 285.

CRETA. A large island in the Mediterranean, in which Jupiter was said to have been born, and hence sacred to him. Æneas visited it in his wanderings, and attempted to settle here, but was compelled by a pestilence to depart, b. iii., 104, 130, seqq.; b. v., 588.

CRET.2008, A, UM. Cretan, b. 101., 117; b. x01., 419.

CRETEUS. B. iz., 774, etc.

CRĚŪSA. See note on b. ii., 562. ---B. ii., 738, seq., 772, seq.

CRIMISUS. A river in the western part of Sicily, now San Bartolomao, b. v., 38.

CRUSTÜMERI. A people of the Sabine territory, near Fidenæ. See note on b. vii., 631.

Cōmæ. A city of Campania, in Italy. See note on b. vi., 2.

Сомжов, л. он. Of Сыта, Cumaan, b. iii., 441; b. vi., 98. Cöfivd. B. x., 196. Cöfencus. B. xii., 539. Cöripo. Son of Venus, and god of love, b. i., 658, etc.

Côrss. See note on b. vi., 812.

Corners. See note on b. ili., 131.

CTBEB. See note on b. x., 220.

CVBELE. Daughter of Cœlus and Terra, designated also by the appellation "Mother of the Gods," or "Great Mother." Her rites were celebrated on Mount Dindymus by the Corybantes. She is represented as wearing a turreted crown, and drawn in a chariot by lions, b. ii., 111, etc

CrcLinns. A cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of the Peloponnesus, b. iii., 127, etc.

Cřchôpius, A, UM. Cyclopian, of the Cyclopes, b. i, 201.

Crccors (pl. Cyclopes). The Cyclopes were a lawless race, inhabiting Mount Ætna and the neighbourhood in Sicily, of gigantic stature, and having but a single eye, b. iii., 614, seqq. In book viii., they are represented as the assistants of Vulcan in forging the thunderbolts of Jove, and the armour for his favourites, &c. Virgil appears to blend in his poem the Homeric and Hesiodean accounts, b. vi., 630; b. viii., 424, etc.

Cycwes. B. x., 189.

CFDON. I. A friend of Turnus, b. x., 325.—II. A gentile appellation of a portion of the inhabitants of Crete, from Cydonia, the most ancient city in that island, b. xii., 858.

Cyllens. A lofty mountain in Arcadia, b. viii., 139.

CYLLENIGP, A. UM. Of Cyllene, Cyllenian. This epithet was applied to Mercury, because he was born on Mount Cyllene, b. iv., 252. etc.

Cŷnôdos. An ocean nymph, b. v., 828.

Cimodocia. One of the nymphs

into whom the shipe of Æneas in the poets as a general epithet were metamorphosed, b. x, 225. Cynornon. One of the Nereids, b. i., 144.

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CYNTHUS. See note on b. i., 498.

CYPRUS. A large island in the Mediterranean, south of Cilicia and west of Syria, sacred to Venus, who had many altars in it, but particularly at Paphos. It was at an early period, and still is, famed for its fertility, b. i., 623. CTHERA. See note on b. i., 682.

CYTHERDUS, A. UM. Of Cythera, Cytherean. See note on b. i., 257.

D.

DEDILUS. A celebrated artist of antiquity, said to have been born at Athens. Having, through jealousy of his skill, thrown his nephew Perdix from the Acropolis and killed him, he was banished by the court of Areopagus, and betook himself to Crete, where he built the Labyrinth for Minos. Into this he was cast, with his son Icarus, for having made for Pasiphaë the wooden cow; and being unable to escape in any other way, he formed for himself and son wings of wax and feathers, by which they mounted into the air. Icarus, however, flying too high, the heat of the sun melted the wax of his wings, and he fell into the sea and was drowned. Dædalus pursued his way, and landed at Cumme, in Italy, where he consecrated his wings, and erected a temple unto Apollo, b. vi., 14, seqq.

Dans. See note on b. viii., 728.

Dănăz. Daughter of Acrisius. king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter. There was a legend in Italy that Ardea, the capital of the Rutuli, had been founded by Danaë, b. vii., 410.

Dănăi. A name originally belonging to the Argives, but used tween Gyarus and Myconus, in

for the Greeks, b. i., 30, etc.

DABDANIA. Properly a district of Troas, in the north, so called from its inhabitants the Dardani, but used in poetry for Troy, b. ii., 281, etc.

DARDANIDA. Properly descendants of Dardanus, but applied generally to the Trojans, b i., 560, etc.

DARDANIS (fem. patr.). Daughter or female descendant of Durdanus, b. ii., 787.

DARDĂNIUS, A UM. Trojan, as being descended from Dardanus, b. i., 494.

DARDANUS. See notes on b. i., 380-383, and b. vi., 650.

DARDĂNUS, A, UM. Trojan, b. v., 119, etc.

Däres. One of the companions of Æneas, a famous pugilist, b. v., 417, etc.

DAUCIUS, A, UM. Of Daucus, b. x., 391.

DAUNIUS, A, UM. Dauman, of Daunia, a country of Italy, forming part of Apulia, b. viii., 146, etc.

DAUNUS. Son of Pilumnus, and father of Turnus, b. x., 616, etc.

DECII. See note on b. vi., 825. A nymph, b. i., 72. DRIÖPRA. DÉIPHOBE. See note on b. vi.,

36.

DETEMOBUS. Son of Priam and Hecuba, and one of the bravest of the Trojan warriors. After the death of Paris, he married Helen, who, to regain the esteein of her husband, secretly introduced him into the chamber of Deiphobus, after having removed all the weapons from the palace. Deiphobus was first cruelly matilated and then put to death, b. ii., 310; b. vi., 494, segq.

DELIUS, A, UM. Of Delos, Delian, b. vi., 12.

DELOS. An island of the Ægean Sea, nearly in the centre of the Cyclades, now called Delo or Sdille. It at first floated about, until Apollo fixed it firmly begratitude for its having received his mother Latona when persecuted by Juno, and for having been his natal island. It was sacred unto Apollo and Diana, and was regarded as a place of great sanctity, b. iii., 73, seq9.

Dźnödöcus. B. x., 413.

DEMOLEUS. A Grecian chieftain, slain by Æneas, b. v., 280, 265.

DEMOPHOON. B. xi., 675.

DERCENNUS. B. Xi., 850.

DIINA. Daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, and goddess of the chase. Her chief delight was to pursue the flying game over the mountains, attired like a Dorian maid, and attended with her train of nymphs. She was at a later period identified with Selene, with Hecate, and even with Proserpina. Hence she is called the threefold goddess (tergemina). See note on b. iv., 511.—B. i., 499, etc.

DICTAUS, A, UM. Dictean, of Dicte, a mountain in the island of Crete, in a cave of which Jupiter was concealed from Saturn. Crete itself is styled Dictas area, b. iii., 171. Dicte is now called Sethia.

Dipo. Daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and wife of Sychaeus. Her brother Pygmalion murdered Sychæus for his wealth, but kept it concealed from Dido. The shade of her husband, however, appeared unto her and revealed the deed, and the place where his treasures were hidden. She collected a band of those opposed to Pygmalion, took her treasures on board, and fied to the coast of Africa, where she founded the city of Carthage. She kindly received Æneas when shipwrecked on her coast, and wished him to remain with her, and unite the Trojans and Tyrians in one body. After Æneas had partaken of her hospitality, and induced her to believe he would, by marrying her, make Carthage his home, he cru-

ely abandonded her. Bat Dido, unable to endure the pangs of slighted affection, erected a funeral pile, under pretence of performing magic rites to recall the love of Æncas, and having ascended it in the absence of her sister, stabbed herself with the sword Æncas had left behind him, b. i., 496, 603, seqq. ; b. iv., 296, seqq.

Didymion. B. v., 359.

DINDÝNĂ OF Dindýmus. See note on b. ix., 618.

Dionspis. Son of Tydeus, was King of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chieftains in the Trojan war. He was a peculiar favourite of Minerva. who directed and aided him in many of his exploits. He engaged in single combat with Hector and Æneas; he wounded Mars, Venus, and Æneas; in conjunction with Ulvsses, he carried off the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. Diomede, on his return home, finding the affections of his wife Ægiale estranged from him through the anger of Venus, abandoned Greece, and founded in Italy a city, which he called Argyripa. See note on b. xi., 245-247. Some of his companions were changed into birds. See note on b. xi., 272.-B. viji., 9, etc.

Dionzus, A, UN. Dioncean. See note on b. iii., 19.

Diores. B. v., 297, etc.

Dioxippus. B. ix., 574.

Din.M. The Furies. See Furim, b. jv., 478, etc.

Drs. Pluto, b. vii., 568, etc. See Pluto.

Disconnel. Daughter of Nox, sister of Nemesis, the Fates, and Death ; a malevolent deity, who was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she was the cause of continual quarrels, b. viii., 702.

DODONAEUS, A. UM. Dodonacan, of Dodona. See note on b. iii., 486.

Dölicion. B. x., 696.

Dölon. B. xii., 347.

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Dölörzs, A tribe in the southeastern part of Thessaly. See notes on b. ii., 7, 29.

Donysa. An island in the Icarian Sea, one of the Sporades. It is thought to be the same with the modern Raclia, b. iii., 125.

Doricus, A. UM. Dorian, Grecian. See note on b. ii., 27.

Dörřelus. B. v., 620, 647. Dörö. B. ix., 102.

DRANCES. B. Xi., 122, etc.

DRĚPĂNUM. A town of Sicily. on the western coast, north of Lilybeum, and near Mount Eryx, b. iii., 707.

See note on b. vi., DRÜSUS. 825.

DRYOPE. B. X., 551.

DRÝÖPES. B. X., 346.

DRYOPES. A people of Epirus in Greece, near Mounts Œta and Parnassus, who claimed to be descended from Apollo, b. iv., 146.

DÜLICHIUM. An island in the group of the Echinades, lying opposite the mouth of the Achelous, b. iii., 271.

Dÿnas. B. ii., 340, etc.

E.

B. xii., 299. Ebŭsus.

Echionius, A. um. Of, or derived from, Echion. See note on b. xii., 515.

EDÖNUS, A, UM. Thracian. See note on b. xii., 365.

Egžala. See note on b. vii., 763.

ELECTRA. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter, b. viii., 185, 136.

ELIS. A district of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia, lying along the Ionian Sea, and watered by the Alpheus, which flowed through it, b. iii., 694, etc.

ELISSA. Another name of Dido, b. iv., 335, etc.

ELYSIUM. The abode of the blessed after death, placed by Virgil in the lower world. Here Its site is supposed to be occupied

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reigned perpetual spring, and its inhabitants lived in perfect felicity, having their own sun and constellations. It was clothed with perpetual verdure, adorned with flowers, shaded by groves, and watered by never-failing fountains. The employments of the inhabitants below resembled those on earth, b. v., 735; b. vi., 744, etc.

ELYSIUS, A, UM. Elysian. Elysii campi, the Elysian plains. See Elysium, b. vi., 677.

EMATHION. B. ix., 571.

Encălădus. One of the giants that warred against heaven. Jupiter struck him down with his thunderbolt, and placed Mount Ætna upon him, the eruptions of which are caused by his turning when weary of lying in one position, b. iii., 578; iv., 179.

ENTELLUS. A Sicilian, the pupil and friend of Eryx, the famous Sicilian pugilist. He conquered Dares in the combat with the cestus, b. v., 387, etc.

Eous, A, UM. Eastern, b. i., 489, etc. Eous (properly an adj. from the Greek Epoc, with agring understood). The morning star. See note on b. iii., 588.

Erzus. The fabricator of the wooden horse that proved the ruin of Troy, b. ii., 264.

EPIRUS. A country of Greece, lying along the Hadriatic, north of Acarnania, b. iii., 292.

Epulo. B. xii., 459.

Epyrides (patr. from Epyrus). Son of Epytus. See note on b. v., 547.

Epštus. B. ii., **340**.

ERĂTO. One of the Muses, prosided over lyric and amorous poetry, b. vii., 87.

EREBUS. I. A deity of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Night, b. iv., 510 - II. The lower world, b. vi., 247, etc.

ERETUM. A city of the Sabines, not far from the Tiber.

by the modern Rimane, b. vil., 711.

Erícètes. B. x., 749.

ERIDANUS. A river of Italy, in Cisalpine Gaul, called also the Padus, now the Po. See note on b. vi., 669.

ERINYS. A common appellation for any one of the Furies. See note on b. ii., \$37; b. vii., 447.

ERIFRILL. Sister of Adrastas, by whom she was given in marriage to Amphiaraus. When Adrastus, at the request of Polynices, resolved to march against Thebes. Amphiaraus was unwilling to accompany him, knowing that the expedition would prove fatal to himself. Polynices thereupon presented the famous necklace of Harmonia unto Eriphyle, and she, bribed by this, not only disclosed his place of concealment, but also induced him to accompany the army. Amphiaraus, on setting out, charged his son Alcmeon to put his mother to death the moment he heard of his father's death, and this order Alcmaeon put into execution on learning that his father had perished, b. vi., 445.

ERYCINUS, A, UM. Of Erez. B. v., 759, etc.

ERYMANTHUS. A mountainchain in the northwest angle of Arcadia, now called Olonos. was celebrated as the haunt of the savage boar destroyed by Hercules, b. v., 448, etc.

ERYMAS. B. ix., 702. ERYX. I. A son of Butes and Venus, renowned for his strength and skill in the combat of the cestus. He challenged Hercules to box with him, but was slain by that hero, b. i., 570, etc.-II. A mountain of Sicily. See note on b. i., 570.

ETBURIA. A country of Italy, lying to the west and north of the Tiber, along the Tyrrhogian Sea, b. xii., 283. .

ETRUSCUS, A, UM. Etrerian, Tuscan, b. viii., 503, etc.

Wife of Capaneus, EUADNE. flung herself upon the funeral pile of her husband, and perished in the flames, b. vi., 447.

EUANDRIUS, A, UM. Of Eucender, b. x., 394.

EDANDROS. Son of Carmentis. and King of Arcadia. See note on b. viii., 51-58, for an account of his settlement in Italy. He kindly entertained Hercules when returning from the conquest of Geryon, and was the first who raised altars to him. He aided Æneas also in his wars with the Rutuli, b. viii., 52, 360, etc.

EUANTHES. B. X., 702.

EUBOICUS, A. UM. Eubeen, of Eubæa. For its application to Cumze, see notes on b. vi., 2, 42.

Eunédes. B. xii., 346.

EUNELUS. B. v., 665.

EUMENIDES (the kind goddesses). An appellation given to the Furies, through a superstitious motive, it is supposed, to propitizte them, b. iv., 469, etc.

EUN.200. B. xi., 566.

EUPHRÄTES. A famous river of Asia, rising in the mountains of Armenia, and flowing into the Persian Gulf, b. viii., 726.

EURÖPA. One of the three main divisions of the ancient world, b. i., 885, etc.

EURÖTAS. See note our b. i., 498.

Eunova, a, on. Enstern, b. Hi., 533. From

Properly the Southcast Eurus. wind, but frequently used to indicate the East wind, especially when reference is had only to those blowing from the four cardinal points, b. i., 85, etc.

EURYILUS. One of the followers of Æneas, slain by Volscens, while accompanying Nisus in search of tidings about Æneas, b. v., 294; b. ix., 490, etc

Eustetius. A Grecian hero, b. ii., 114.

EURTATHEUS. King of Argos and Mycenz, to whom Jupiter ordained, unconsciously, that Hercules should be subservient. Twis right he exercised in a cruel manner, which led to the performance of the twelve celebrated labours of Hercules, b. viii., 392.

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EURYTIDES (patr. from Eurytus). Son of Eurytus, b. x., 499.

EURŸTION. Brother of Pandarus, b. v., 514, etc.

FĂBĂRIS. A river of Italy, in the territory of the Sabines, now called *Farfa*, b. vii., 715.

FABIL. A powerful and noble family at Rome, the most illustrious member of which was Q. Fabius, surnamed Maximus, and also Cunctator, for having preserved his country, when nearly subdued by Hannibal, by his wise delay, b. vi., 846.

FABRICIUS. A celebrated Roman commander, renowned for his military skill and strict integrity. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, endeavoured to bribe him, but Fabricius, though poor, rejected his offers with scorn. Notwithstanding his great influence, and the enjoyment of the highest offices of the state, he diod poor, and the Senate was obliged to make provision for his daughters, b. vi., 844.

Fadus. B. ix., 344.

FALISCI. See note on b. vii., 695.

FAUNUS. A rural deity of the ancient Latins, resembling the Grecian Pan. He was regarded as possessing the power of fortelling future events. In later times he was mortalized, and was said to have been a brave and just king, greatly devoted to agriculture; the son of Picus, and father of Latinus, b. vii., 48, 81, etc.

FERONIA. A rural goddess of the Sabines and Latins. She had a temple, grove, and fountain near Anxur, and a temple and

grove at the foot of Mount Soracte, where her priests used to walk unhurt on burning coals, b. vii., 800, etc.

FESCENNINUS, A, UM. Of Fescennia, a city of Etruria, near the Tiber, now Galese, b. vii., 695.

Fibine. A town of the Sabines, four or five miles from Rome, settled by a colony from Alba, b. vi., 773.

FLEVINION, A. UM. Flavinian, of Flavinium, a town of Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte, b. vii., 696.

FÖRÜLĪ. A village of the Sabines, near Amiternum, b. vij., 714.

FUCINUS. A lake of Italy, in the territory of the Marsi, now Lago Fucino, or Lago di Celano, b. vii., 759.

Fürzæ, called also Diræ, Erinyes, and Eumenides, sprang from the blood of Uranus, but, according to others, they were the children of Night. In Homer their number is not defined, but in later writers they are, like the Fates, three in number, viz., Allecto. Megæra, and Tisiphone. Virgil blenda the Homeric and later fables with regard to their number and duties, and confounds together also the Harpies and Furies. See note on h. iii., 262; b. vi., 605; b. xii., 846, etc.

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Găsu. An ancient city of Latium, settled by a colony from Alba, b. vi., 773.

GABINUS, A. UM. Gabine, of Gabin, b. vii., 612, etc.

GATULUS, A, UM. Gatulien, of the Gatuli, a people of Africa, south of Numidia, whose country answers in some degree to the modern Biledulgerid. See note also on b. v., 51; b. iv., 326, etc.

GALAESUS. B. VII., 535, 575.

GĂLĂTÊA. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nercus and Doris, b. ix., 103

F.

The Galli or Gauls, GALLUS a powerful nation of Western Europe, at an early period passed the Alps, and conquered the northern part of Italy, to which they gave name. They even penetrated to Rome itself, having defeated the Romans at the river Allis, and entered the city without opposition. They climbed the Tarpeian rock in the right, and would have taken the Capitol, had not the Romans, awakened by the cackling of the sacred geese, instantly repelled them. The Gauls were always regarded by the Romans as the most formidable of their enemies. See note on b. vi., 857-9; b. viii., 656.

GANGES. A famous river of India. See note on b. ix., 31.

GANTMEDES. Son of Tros and Callirrhoë, carried by the eagle of Jove, on account of his beauty, to be the cup-bearer of the King of Olympus, who gave Tros some horses of the Olympian breed as a compensation. Ganymedes took the place of Hebe, the daughter of Juno, which served to excite still more fiercely the rage of Juno against the Trojans, b. i., 28.

GARAMANTES. See note on b. vi., 794.

GARAMANTIS. Amymph, mother of Iarbas, b. iv., 198.

GARGINUS. A mountain of Apulia, terminating in a bold promontory of the same name (Garganum Promontorium), now Punta di Viesti, b. xi., 247.

GELA. A city on the southeastern coast of Sicily, on the river Gela; its site is now occupied in part by *Terra Nova*. See note on b. iii., 702.

GELONUS. See note on b. viii., 725, for an account of the Geloni.

GELOUS, A, UM. Of Gela, Geloan, b. iii., 701.

GERYON, OF GERYONES. A monster, sprung from Chrysaor and Callirrhoë. He had the bodies of

three men, united into one above the loins, but divided below. He lived in the island Erythea, in the Sinus Gaditanus, and was the possessor of remarkable oxen. The tenth labour of Hercules was to bring these oxen to Eurystheus. Hercules, on reaching the spot, began to drive off the oxen, but was attacked by Geryon, whom he slew, and then proceeded on his way with the cattle, driving them through Spain and Italy, b. vii., 662; b. viii., 202.

GETÆ. A Thracian tribe, dwelling on both banks of the Danube, near its mouth, and along the western shore of the Euxine. See note on b. vil., 604.

GETICUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to the Gets. Getica arva, the country of Thrace, 'b. iii., 35.

GLADCUS. I. A sea deity, b. v., 823, etc. — II. Grandson of Bellerophon, and a leader of the Lycian auxiliaries of King Priam, b. vi., 483. — III. Son of Imbrasus, b. xii., 343.

GNÖSIUS, A, UM. Gnosian, Cretan. See note on b. iii., 115.—B. v1., 566, etc.

Gosco. In pl. Gorgónes. Three sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whose names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, immortal except Medusa. Their hair was entwined with serpents, and they turned all that looked upon them into stone. Perseus having, with the aid of Minerva, cut off the head of Medusa, gave it to Minerva, who placed it upon her ægis, b. ii., 616; b. vi., 289.

GORGONEUS, A, UM. Of the Gorgons, Gorgonian, b. vii., 341.

GORTŸNIUS, A, UM. Gortynian, Cretan. See note on b. xi., 773.

GRACCHUS. Tiberius Sempronius, an illustrious Roman, who twice filled the office of consul, and obtained two triumphs. See note on b. vi., 843.

GRADIVUS. An appellation of

Mars among the Romans, b. iii., | 35, etc.

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GRAECIA. The name applied by the Romans to Hellas, whence our term Greece is derived. It comes from the Graeci, an ancient tribe of Epirus, b. xi., 287.

GRIJÖGENÆ (from Graius and genus). Men of Grecian race, Greeks, b. iii., 550s

GRAIUS, A, UM. Grecian, b. ii., 412, 598, etc.

GRĂVISCAS. A city of Etruria, b. x., 184.

GRŸNEUS, A, UM. Grynean, of Gryneum. See note on b. iv., 345.

GFIRUS. A small island of the \mathcal{E} gean Sea, belonging to the Cyclades, now called *Ghioura*, b. iii., 76.

GFAS. I. One of the companions of Æneas, b. i., 222, etc.— II. A Rutulian, son of Melampus, b. x., 318.

Gres. B. ix., 762.

Gřlippus. B. xii., 272.

H.

HADRYACUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to the Adriatic. Hence Hadriacæ undæ for the Adriatic Sea, lying between Italy and Illyricum, corresponding nearly to the modern Gulf of Venice, b. xi., 405.

HARMON. B. ix., 685.

H.M. MONTDES. B. X., 537.

HILESUS. An Argive, a companion of Agamemnon. See note on b. vii., 724. He settled in Italy, and at the head of the Osci aided Turnus against Æneas. He felt by the hand of Pallas, b. x., 352, etc.

HILIUS. B. ix., 767.

HALYS. B. ix., 765.

HAMMON, OF AMMON. An appellation of Jupiter, as worshipped in Libya, b. iv., 198.

HARPÄLÝCE. See note on b. i., 817.

HARPÄLYCUS. B. xi., 675.

HARPYIA. The Harpyize were | ransomed by Priam, who went in

winged monsters, who had female faces, and the bodies, wings, and claws of birds. They were three in number, Aëllo, Öcypete, and Celæno, daughters of Neptune and Terra. They were exceedingly filthy, polluting whatever they touched. Juno sent them to plunder the tables of Phineus (see Phineus), whence they were driven by Zetes and Calais (see Strophades). When Æneas touched at the Strophades, the Harpies came flying down and defiled their Virgil makes them the viands. same with the Furies. See note on b. iii., 252.—B. iii., 212, etc.

HEBRUS. I. See note on b. i., 317.—II. Son of Dolichaon, slain by Mezentius, b. x., 696.

HECITE. The name under which Diana appears in the lower world. Her rites were celebrated in the night season, with loud howlings, at places where three roads met. See notes on b. iv., 511, 609, and b. vi., 247.

Son of Priam and HECTOR. Hecuba, the most active and the bravest of the Trojan leaders. He married Andromache, daughter of Eëtion, and had by her one son. Astyanax. He long baffled all the efforts of the Greeks to gain an entrance into Troy, and, when Achilles withdrew his forces, he drove the Greeks before him, and pursued them to their When he had slain very ships. Patroclus in battle, grief effected what naught else could do, the return of Achilles to active exer-The two heroes met in tion. single combat, and Hector fell. The conqueror attached the dead body of his foe to his chariot, and dragged it three times around the walls of Troy, or, as Homer says, he dragged it away to the Grecian fleet, and three times a day. for the space of twelve days, dragged it around the tomb of Patroclus. The body was at last tent of Achilles, b. i., 99, 483, etc.

HECTOREUS, A. UM. Of Heelor, Hectorean, Trojan, b. iii., 304; b. i., 273, etc.

HECTBA. Daughter of Cisseus, a Thracian king, and wife of Priam, king of Troy, unto whom, of the whole number of his children (see note ou b. ii., 501-2, 503-5), she bore nineteen (Hom., Il., xxiv., 496). When about to give birth to Paris, she dreamed that she had brought into the world a blazing torch, which reduced Troy to ashes (see Paris). After the ruin of Troy and the death of Priam, Hecuba fell to the lot of Ulysses, with whom she embarked for Greece, b. ii., 501, etc.

HELENA. Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Tyndarus. from whom she is called Tynda-She was the most beautiful ria. woman of her time, and her hand was sought by the most illustrious princes of Greece. When Tyndarus gave her to Menelaus, he bound the others by an oath to aid the one she selected in case attempts were made to carry her off. Menelaus, having kindly received Paris, the son of Priam, was but ill requited for his hospitality (see Paris). After the death of Paris. Helen married Deiphobus, another son of Priam, but him she betrayed (see Deiphobus). Menelaus forgave her infidelity, and took her with him to Greece, b. i., 650, etc.

HĚLĖNOR. B. ix., 544

Son of Priam and Hělěnus. Hecuba, a distinguished soothsayer, and the only one of Priam's sons who survived the destruction of Troy. He fell to the share of Pyrrhus, who took him with him to Epirus, and gave him Andromache to wife, and nominated him his successor in the kingdom of Epiras, to the exclusion of his own son Molossus. Helenus kind-

person for that purpose to the | ed in Epirus, and gave him directions about his future course, b. iii., 295, 343, etc.

> HELICON. A famous mountain in Bœotia, near the Gulf of Corinth, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, b. vii., 641, etc.

Hělorus. See note on b. il. 698.

HELYNUS. B. V., 300.

HERBESUS. B. IX., 344.

HERCULES. Son of Jupiter and Alcména. When Alcmena was about to give birth to Hercules, Jove declared that one of his race would be born that day, who should rule over all his neighhours. Juno, pretending incredulity, exacted an oath from him, and then hastened to Argos, and caused the premature birth of Eurystheus, also a descendant of Jove, while she delayed that of The latter thus be-Hercules. came subservient to the will of Eurystheus, who imposed upon him the tasks, known as the twelve labours of Hercules. In infancy he gave promise of his future strength, by strangling two serpents, which Juno had sent to devour him in his cradle At the command of Eurystheus he destroyed the Nemean lion, and afterward wore its skin as a trophy of victory. He next destroyed the Lernean hydra; he brought alive to Mycenæ the golden-horned stag; his fourth task was to bring alive the wild boar of Erymanthus; the fifth, the cleansing of the Augean stables ; the sixth, the destruction of the Stymphalian birds; the seventh, to bring alive the wild Cretan bull ; the eighth, to seize the mares of Diomede; the ninth, to bring the girdle of the Amazon Hippolyte; the tenth, to kill the monster Geryon, and bring away his oxca (see Geryon); the eleventh. to get the golden apples of the Hesperides; the twelfth, to bring up ly received Aneas when he land- to earth uninjured the dog Cer-

perus. In addition to these labours, he aided the gods in their war with the giants; he took the city of Troy, destroyed the Cenvaurs Hylzeus and Pholus, and freed Theseus from his imprisonment in the lower world; slew Eryx and the monster Cacus, and penetrated to almost every part of the world, destroying in his course the monsters that ravaged the country, and the tyrants that oppressed their people. He was deified after death, and altars and temples were erected unto him, and games were instituted in his honour. Among trees, the poplar was peculiarly sacred to Hercules, b. v., 410; b. viii., 228, etc

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HERCULEUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Hercules, Herculean, b. vii., 669, etc.

HERILUS. Son of Feronia, and King of Præneste. He had three lives, so that he had three times to be prostrated in death before finally subdued, b. viii., 563.

HERMINIUS. B. xi., 642. HERMIONE. Daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She had been promised in marriage to her cousin Orestes without the knowledge of Menelaus, who, on his return from the Trojan war, compelled her to marry Pyrrhus. Orestes, in resentment, slew Pyrrhus (see Pyrrhus).

A river of Asia Mi-HERMUS. nor, rising in Mount Dindymus, and flowing into the Ægean. It is now called Sarabat, b. vii., 721.

HERNICUS, A, UM. Of the Hermici, a people of Latium. See note on b. vii., 684.

HESIONE. Daughter of Laomedon, and sister of Priam, released by Hercules from a sea-menster, and given to Telamon to wife, b. viii., 167.

HESPERIDES, or the "Western Maidens," three nymphs, who had charge of the garden where grew the golden apples. These of the Nar and Tiber, h. vii., 716.

were guarded by an ever-watchful dragon, which Hercules slew. and then carried off the apples, b. iv., 484.

HESPĚRIUS, A, UM. Western. Hesperia terra, or Hesperia (with terra understood) the western land. Italy, as lying west of Greece; and Spain, as lying west of Italy. See note on b. i., 530.-B. i., 569, etc.

HICETIONIUS. Son of Hicetaon, for Hicetaonides, b. x., 123.

HIMBLLA. A river of the Sabine territory, joining the Tiber below Cures, b. vii, 714.

HIPPÓCOON. B. V., 492

HIPPOLŸTE. Queen of the Amazons, possessed a famous girdle, which Eurystheus directed Hercules to bring unto him. Hercules was accompanied by Theseus and others, and, after obtaining the belt, gave Hippolyte in marriage to Theseus, b. xi., 661.

Son of Theseus Hippólytus. and Hippolyte. Theseus, having afterward married Phædra. daughter of Minos, was induced by her misrepresentations to banish Hippolytus, and imprecate upon him the wrath of Neptune. who had promised him the accomplishment of three wishes. As Hippolytus was pursuing his way along the seashore, a monster, sent by Neptune, terrified his horses, which dashed the chariot to pieces and destroyed Hippolytus. He was restored to life, however, by the skill of Æsculapius and the favour of Diana, who conveyed him to Italy, where, under the name of Virbius, he was worshipped in the grove of Aricia, b. vii., 761, scqq.

HIPPOTADES (patr. from Hippotas). Son of Hippoles, b. xi., 674. Hisso. B. x., 384.

Hönölz. A mountain of Thessaly, b. vii., 675.

HORTINUS, A, UM. Of Horta, & town of Etruria, at the junction HYDASPES. B. X., 747.

HyLzeus. One of the Centaurs slain by Hercules, b. viii., 294.

Hyllus. B. xii., 535.

HŸPĂNIS. B. ii., 340, etc.

HYRCINUS, A, UM. Hyrcanian, of Hyrcania, an extensive and mountainous country of Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. It was covered with forests, and abounded in serpents and wild beasts, b. iv., 367, etc.

HYRTĂCIDES (patronymic). Son of Hyrtacus, b. v., 492, etc.

HVRTICUS. Father of Nisus, b. ix., 406.

I.

B. ix., 673. IÆRA.

Son of Iasus, received IAPI8. from Apollo a bow and arrow, a lyre, and the science of augury. but this last he exchanged for a knowledge of the medicinal virtues of plants and the art of healing, b. xii., 391, etc.

LAPYX. I. See note on b. viii., 710. - II. For Iapygius, a, um, see note on b. xi., 247, 678.

Son of Jupiter, and etulia. When Dido IARBAS. King of Gætulia. reached Africa, she purchased of him land on which to found her city. He was one of the suiters of Dido, and, irritated by her refusal, declared war against her, b. iv., 36, etc.

Lisings (patr.). Son of lasus, b. v., 843 ; b. xii., 392.

lăstus. Son of Jupiter and Electra, and brother of Dardanus, b. v., 168.

IBERUS, A, UM. Spanish, of Iberie, one of the ancient names of Spain, derived from the river Iberus, b. vii., 663, etc.

Son of Deedalus, b. ICĂRUS. ri., 31. See Dædalus.

IDA. I. A ridge of mountains extending through Phrygia Major. It was the source of many rivers, as the Simois, Scamander, stc., and was famed for its fertil- | ice, b. i., 248.

HTIDES. See note on b. i., 744. 'ity and verdant forests, b. ii., 801, etc. --- Il. The loftiest mountain of Crote, rising nearly in the centre of the island. Here Jove was reared by the Corybantes. Its modern name is Priloriti, b. xii., 412, etc. - III. A huntress nymph, b. ix., 177.

IDÆUS, A, UM. Of Ide, Idean, ii., 696; b. iii., 112, etc.

IDERUS. I. Heraid, and charioteer of Priam, b. vi., 485 .-- II. Another Trojan, b. ix., 500.

IDADIUS, A, UM. Idelian, of Ida/ium, a height and grove of Cyprus, the favourite abode of Venus. There was also a town Idalium or Idalia, sacred to that goddess, b. i., 681, 693, etc.

IDAS. I. A Trojan, slain by Turnus, b. ix., 575.-II. A Thracian, b. x., 351.

IDMON. B. Xii., 75.

IDOMENEUS. King of Crete, went to the Trojan war with ninety ships, and distinguished himself by his valour. Having made a vow to Neptune to sacrifice to him the first living creature he met on his return to Crete, he was compelled to immolate his own son, who came to welcome his arrival. His subjects expelled him for this act from his dominions, and he fled to the shores of Italy, and founded the city of Sallentia, b. iii., 122, 401.

ILIA. See note on b. i., 274.

ILLICUS, A, UM. Of or belong-ing to Ilium, Trojan, b. i., 97, etc. ILLIDES. Trojan females, b. i., 480, etc.

Ilión**e**. The eldest daughter of Priam, married Polymestor. king of Thrace, b. i., 653.

ILIÓNEUS. B. i., 120, etc.

ILIUM. B. i., 68, etc. See Troja. ILIUS, A, UM. Of Ilium, Trojan, b. i., 268, etc.

ILLYRICUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Illyricum. Illyrici Sinus, or Illyricum Mare, the Illyrian Sea or Bay, now the Gulf of Ven-

ÍLVA. An island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy, now Elba. It was noted for its rich iron mines, b. x., 173.

ILUS. I Son of Tros and Callirrhoë, was the fourth king of Troy. From him Troy received the name of Hium, b. vi., 650.-II. The earlier name of Iulus, b. i., 268.-III. A friend of Turnus. b. x., 400.

B. x., 424. Inãon.

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Son of Im. IMBRĂSĬDES (DALT.). brasus, b. x., 123, etc.

INDRÄSUS, Father of Glaucus and Lades, b. xii., 343.

INACHIUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Inachus, Inachian, Grecian. See notes on b. vii., 286; b. xi., 285.

I. Son of Oceanus INACHUS. and Tethys, founded the kingdom of Argos, about 1800 years B.C., hence styled Inachian. He is said also to have given his name to the principal river of Argolis, b. vii., 372 .- II. A river of Argolis, flowing into the Bay of Nauplia, now called Xeria, b. vii., 792.

INĂRIME. An island off the coast of Campania, under which Jupiter placed the giant Typhœus. See note on b. ix., 716.

INDUS, A, UM. Indian, of India. Indi, used by Virgil as a poetical expression for the East, in reference partly to the restoration, by Phraates, king of Parthia, of the Roman standards, partly to the embassy sent by the Indi to Augustus, b. viii., 705.

INOUS. Son of Ino, b. v., 823.

INUI CASTRUN. A place on the coast of Latium, between Antium and Ardea, b. vi., 776.

Io. Daughter of the river-god Inachus, was changed by Jupiter into a heifer. Juno having desired that it should be given to her. placed the hundred-eyed Argus to watch it. Argus, however, was destroyed by Mercury, and Io was thus restored to liberty. She was driven, however, over | monarch, from whom Italy was 4 H

the greater part of the earth, tormented constantly by the sting of a gadfly. She stopped at last on the banks of the Nile, and was here restored to her former shape, **b**. víi., 789.

IOLLAS. B. XI., 640.

Ionius, a, um. Lonian. Ionium mare or Ionii fluctus, the Ionian Sea, that part of the Mediterranean that separates the Peloponnesus from Southern Italy, b. iii., 211. etc.

Iõpas. A Carthaginian musician and singer, b. i., 740.

IPHITUS. A companion of Æneas, b. ii., 435.

Daughter of Thaumas IRIS. and Electra, goddess of the rainbow, and the messenger of Juno, b. iv., 693, etc.

Ismirius, A, UM, and Ismirus, A, UM. Of Ismarus, Thracian. See note on b. x., 351.

Ismărus. A Lydian, who accompanied Æneas to Italy, b. x., 139.

ITALIA. An extensive country of Southern Europe, deriving its name Italia, according to fable, from Italus, an early Enotrian chieftain. It was also called Hesperia, Ausonia, Œnotria, and Saturnia. The name was at first applied by the Greeks to the southern extremity of Italy, but as their intercourse with that increased, and their knowledge of the inhabitants became more accurate, they gradually extended the name to the whole country. When Æneas arrived in Italy, according to Virgil, it was inhabited by various and discordant tribes, with Grecian colonies, formed at an early period, scattered over the country, b. i., 2. 533, etc.

ITALIS. An Italian woman. Italides. Italian women, b. xi., 657. ITALUS, A. UM. Of Italy, Ital-

ian, b. i., 109, 252, etc.

ITILUS. An early Enotrian

said to have derived its name, b. vii., 178.

ITRĂCA. A celebrated island of the Ionian Sea, northeast of Cephallenia. It was rugged and mountainous, and celebrated as the native island and the kingdom of Ulysses. It is now Theaki, b. iii., 272, etc.

ITHACUS, A, UM. Of Ithaca. Ithacus (as a subst.), an inhabitant of Ithaca; as applied to Ulysses, chieftain of Ithaca, b. ü., 104, etc.

ITYS. B. ix., 574.

IūLus. An appellation given to Ascanius. See note on b. i., 267.—B. ii., 674, etc.

Ixion. King of the Lapithæ, was admitted by Jupiter to the table of Olympus. But Ixion, having endeavoured to seduce the affections of Juno, was harled by Jupiter to Erebus, where Mercury fastened him with brazen bands to an ever-revolving fiery wheel, b. vi., 601.

JANICOLUM. A fortress erected by Janus 'on the hill opposite to the Capitoline Hill, on which Saturn dwelt, b. viii., 358.

JANUS. An early king of Italy, famed for his uprightness. He dwelt on the Janiculum, and when Saturn was banished from heaven, Janus received him, and gave him a share of his kingdom. He was worshipped as a deity, and was usually represented with two faces, hence called Bifrons. All gates (januæ) were under his care; and those of his principal temple at Rome were always open in war, and closed in peace. to retain wars within, b. vii., 180, etc.

JULTUS. The name of an illustrious family (Julia gens) at Rome, deriving their name, according to Virgil, from Iulus, son of Æncas. The most distinguished of this family was C. Julius Cæsar, and from him his adopted son Augustus was also called Julius, b. 1., 989, etc.

I. Daughter of Saturn JUNO. and Rhea, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She was particularly worshipped at Argos, and favoured the cause of the Greeks in the Trojan war. Her enmity against the Trojans is said to have been caused by the decision of Paris in favour of Venus, as more beautiful than herself and Minerva. Hence the whole Trojan race became an object of bitter hatred to her, and this hatred was increased by the favours shown to that people by Jupiter. After the destruction of Troy, she pursued Æneas in his wanderings over the deep, and after his reaching Italy, aroused the nations to oppose him in arms. The Greeks were her especial care, but after the building of Carthage, that city became her favourite abode. Juno was goddess of the air, and shared, as the consort of Jupiter, the sovereignty of heaven. She also presided over marriage, and hence she is styled June Pronuba, b. i., 4, etc.-II. Proserpina was also called Juno Inferna, as queen of the lower world, b. vi., 138.

JŪNŌNIUS, A, UM. Of Juno, Junonian, b. i., 671.

JUPITER. Son of Saturn and Rhea, king of gods and men. Various places are assigned as his natal spot, and various accounts given of the manner in which he became possessed of the sovereignty of heaven. According to one account which Virgil alludes to, he was brought up in a cave of Mount Dicte in the island of Crete, whither Rhea had fled to save him from Saturn. who sought to devour him, as he had done his other children. Jupiter afterward deprived Saturn of his power, and banished him from heaven. He then divided the sovereignty of the universe with his brothers Neptune and Pluto, reserving to himself the dominion of heaven, b. ii., 689, etc.

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JUTURNA had received from Jupiter the guardianship of fountains and streams. Urged on by Juno, she broke the treaty formed between Æneas and Latinus, and excited waranew. Jupiter, however, sent the fury Megæra, by her horrid screams, to deter her from any farther participation in the contest, and she, perceiving her efforts unavailing, plunged into her stream, b. xii., 146, etc.

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LABICUS, A, UN. Of Labicum. Labici. The inhabitants of Labicum, a town of Latium, not far from Præneste, b. vii., 796.

LIBÝRINTHUS. A celebrated structure in Crete, erected by Dædalus for King Minos, full of intricate windings. In this the Minotaur was kept; and the youths sent yearly from Athens were put into it to be devoured by the Minotaur, until it was destroyed by Theseus, b. v., 588: b. vi., 27. See Ariadne and Theaens.

LICCENS. A Spartan female, b. ii., 601, etc.

LACEDARNON. Another name for Sparta. B. vii., 363. See Sparta.

LACEDARMONIUS, A, UM. Of Lacedamon, Sparian, b. iii., 328.

LACINIUS, A, UM. Lacinian, of Lacinium, a promontory of Southern Italy. See note on b. iii., 552.

LADES. B. Xii., 343.

LADON. B. X., 413.

Lacrtian, of LÄËRTIUS, A, UM. Lacrics, a king of Ithaca, and the father of Ulysses; hence Laertia regna, Ithaca, b. iii., \$72.

Ligus. B. x., 381.

Linus. B. ix., 334

Lămărus. B. ix., 334.

Liocoon. Son of Priam and Hecuba, or, according to others, of Antenor, was a priest of Apol-While offering a sacrifice to **lo**. propitiate Neptune, whose priest

Sister of Turnus, | note on b. ii, 201), two enormous serpents issued from the sea, and having first destroyed his two sons, wound themselves around Laocoon and crushed him to death. This punishment was inflicted by Minerva, for having endeavoured to persuade the Trojans not to admit the wooden horse within their walls, but to destroy it, b. ii., 41, etc.

Wife of Protesi-Jaŏdămia. When she heard of his laus. death, she formed an image of him, which she would never allow to be out of her sight. Her father having ordered it to be burned, she flung herself into the flames and was consumed with it, b. vi., 447.

LAOMEDONTEUS, A, UM. Luomedontean, of Laomedon, son of Ilus, king of Troy, noted for his perfidy, b. iv., 542.

LIONEDONTIADES. Son or descendant of Laomedon, b. iii., 248, etc.

Of the LAOMEDONTIUS, A. UM. race of, or descended from Laomedon, b. vii., 105, etc.

LAPITHE. A tribe of Thessaly, inhabiting Mounts Othrys and Pindus. At the marriage of Pirithous and Hippodamia, the chiefs of the Lapithæ were invited, as were also the Centaurs. Eurytion, one of the Centaurs, having become intoxicated, and conducting himself improperly, a combat ensued, in which several were slain. The Centaurs were afterward driven away from Pelion, and nearly exterminated, b. vi., 601.

Läbides. B. x., 391.

LARINA. A companion of Ca-milla, b. xi., 655.

LARISSARUS, A, UM. Larissaan, Thessalian. See note on b. ii., 197. LITIQUS. B. X., 697.

LATINUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Latium, Latin, b. i., 6, etc.

LATINUS. Son of Faunus and the nymph Marica, King of the he had been chosen by lot (see Aborigines in Italy. The oracle

having declared that his daughter | Lavinia should become the wife of a foreign prince, he received Æneas on his landing in Italy with kindness, and offered him his daughter in marriage. On the death of Latinus, Æneas succeeded him on the throne of Latium, b. vii., 45, etc.

LATION. A country of Italy. lying south of Etruria, from which it was separated by the Tiber : so called, says Virgil, by Saturn, because he there lay hid (latuisset) in safety, b. i., 6, etc.

Daughter of Cœus LATONA. and Pheebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter, b. i., 502.

LATONIUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Latona, Latonian, b. ix., 405, etc.

Livinia. Daughter of Latinus and Amata, betrothed by her mother to Turnus, but given eventually to Æneas. On the death of Æneas, through fear of her stepson Ascanius, she fled to the woods, and there gave birth to a son, called, from this circumstance, Æncas Silvius, b. vi., 764, etc.

Lävinium. A city of Latium. See note on b. i., 258.

LAVINIUS, A, UM. Lavinian, of Lavinium, b. i., 2, etc.

LAURENS. Laurentian, of or belonging to Laurentum, the capital of Latium in the time of King Latinus, about sixteen miles below Ostia, near the spot now called Paterno, h. v., 797, etc.

LAURENTIUS, A, UM. Laurentian, b. x., 709.

Son of Mesontius, LAUSUS. slain by Æness while striving to protect his father, b. vii., 651, etc.)

LEDA. Wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra, b. i., 652.

Leda, Ledaan, b. iii., 821, etc.

Lärkeze. A people of Asia an extensive region in the in-Minor, who, under their king, Al- terior. It is also used by poetio

tes, sent assistance to Priam in the Trojan war. They dwell, from an early period, in the islands of the Ægean Sea, and on the coast of Asia Minor, b. viii., 725.

LEMNIUS, A. UM. Lemnian, of Lemnos, an island in the Ægean Sea. now Stalimme .- Lemmus pater, an epithet of Vulcan, because, when thrown from heaven, he fell on this island, and was taken care of by the Sintian men, and because he had numerous forges there, b. viii., 454.

LENZUS, A. UM. Lengan. See note on b. iv., 207.

LEENA. A small lake in Argolis, rendered celebrated by the fable of the many-headed hydra which infested it and was slain by Hercules, b. vi., 287.

Of Lerne, LERNABUS, A. UM. Lernean, b. viii., 300.

LETHEUM A, UM. Lethean, of A river of the lower Lethe. world, the waters of which had the property of causing a total forgetfulness of the past. (Its name is derived from $\lambda n \theta \hat{n}$. forgetfulness). The shades of the dead drank of its waters when returning to reanimate bodies upon earth, and also when entering Elysium, b. v., 854, etc.

LEUCASPIS. B. vi, 334.

LEUCITE. A promontory at the southwestern extremity of Leacadia, so called, Strabo says, from the while colour of the rock. Ιt was rocky, and dangerous to mariners. On its summit was a temple of Apollo, b. iii., 274, etc.

LABURNI. A maritime people, dwelling in Illyricum, along the

Adriatic, opposite Italy, b. i., 244. Lisřa. The name given by the Greek and Roman poets to Africa. In a more restricted sense, the name was applied to LEDRUS, A, UM. Descended from that part of Africa which formed Cyrenaica and Marmarica, with exaggeration for Carthage, b. i., | 22, etc.

LIBÝCUS, A, UM. Libyan, Afrionn, b. i., 339, etc.

LIBYSTIS (fem. adj. from Libya). Libyan, African, b. v., 37.

Lichas. В. х., 315.

LICYMNIA. A slave, mother of Helenor, b. ix., 546.

LIGER. I. A Latin, b. ix., 571. -II. A Rutulian chief, b. x., 576.

Lioures. A people of Northern Italy, dwelling along the Sinus Ligusticus, or Gulf of Genoa, b. x., 185, etc.

LILYBEIUS, A, UM. Lilybeian, of Lulybeum. See note on b. iii., 706.

LIPIRE. The largest of the Insulæ Æoliæ, now called *Lipari* Islands. See note on b. viii., 417.

Liris. B. xi., 670. Local. I. The Locri Narycii.

See note on b. iii., 399.—II. See note on b. xi., 265.

Lüciaus. A Rutulian chief, b. x., 575, etc.

LUCAS. B. X., 561.

Lücătius. B. ix., 570.

Lücifer. The morning star, b. ii., 801, etc.

LÖPERCAL. A cave at the foot of the Palatine Hill. See note on b. viji., 343.

LUPERCI. Priests of the god Pan, called by the Romans Lupercus. They were first instituted by Euander, and were the most ancient order of priests. They were divided into three companies, two of early date, the third established in honour of Julius Casear. See note on b. viii., 663.

I.v.zevs. An epithet of Bacchus. See notes on b. i., 686, and b. iv., 58.

Lỹc zus, A, UM. Lycaan. See note on b. viii., 344.

Lǐcion. A Gnosian artist, who made the sword which Ascanius gave to Euryalus, b. ix., 304.

LYCIONIUS, A, UM. Lycaonian, ficiated in the double capacity of of Lycaonia, a province of Asia physician and warrior, and where 4 H 2

Minor, forming the southeast quarter of Phrygia, b. x., 749.

L¥cia. A country of Asia Minor, in the south, lying between Pamphylia, Caria, Phrygia, and Pisidia, b. iv., 143, etc.

LYCIUB, A, UM. Of Lycia, Lycian, b. iv., 346, etc.

Lycrius, A, UM. Lyctian, Cretan. See note on b. iii., 401.

LYCUROUS. A king of Thrace, who drove Bacchus from his realms. Bacchus, in revenge, made him mad, and he, in a fit of insanity, slew his own son Dryas. His subjects, having been informed by an oracle that the land, which had in consequence of this become sterile, would not regain its fertility until Lycurgus was put to death, bound him on Mount Pangæus, where he was destroyed, b. iii., 14.

Lycus. B. ix., 545, etc.

LYDUS, A, UM. Lydian, Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, bordering on Pbrygia Major. From this the Tyrrhenian Pelasgi were said to have passed into Etruria, and introduced the arts of civilization, b. viii., 479, etc.

LYDI. The Lydians, the inhabitants of Lydia. See note on b. ix., 11.

LYNCEUS. B. ix., 768.

LYRNESSIUS, A, UM. Of Lyrnessus, Lyrnessian, b. x., 128.

LYRNESSUS. A city of Troas, not far from Thebes. This town was attacked and plundered during the 'Trojan war by Achilles, and from it he obtained the beautiful Briscis, the seizure of whom by Agamemnon brought unnumbered wees upon the Greeks, b. xii, 547.

M.

MACHION. A celebrated physician, son of Æsculapius and brother to Podalirius. He went to the Trojan war. where he officiated in the double capacity of physician and warrior, and where he performed many surprising cures. Machaon was one of those concealed in the wooden horse, b. ii., 263.

MAANDER. A river of Asia Minor, rising near Celænæ in Phrygia, and which, after forming the common boundary between Lydia and Caria, fell into the Ægean Sea below the promontory of Mycale. It was remarkable for its winding course, and its name became a general appellation for all obliquities or windings, b. v., 251.

MASON. A Rutulian, b. x., 337.

MÆONIDÆ. An appellation given to the Etrurians, in allusion to their supposed Lydian or Mæonian origin, b. xi, 759.

MEONIA. Another name for Lydia. Herodotus states that the country known in his time by the name of Lydia was at an earlier period called Mæonia, and the people Mæones. This seems confirmed by Homer, who nowhere mentions the Lydians, but numbers the Mæonian forces among the allies of Priam, and assigns to them a country which is plainly the Lydia of subsequent writers, b. viii., 499.

MÆONIUS, A, UM. Mæonian, i. e., Lydian. Vid. Mæonia.

Mæotios, 4, um. Mæotia. Mæotia tellus. The country around the Palus Mæotis, or Sca of Azof, b. vi., 800.

MAOUS. A Rutulian, b. x., 531. MAIA. Daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mencury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades, b. viii., 138.

MALEA. A promontory of the Peloponnesus, forming the extreme point to the southeast, and separating the Laconic from the Argolic gulf. It was considered by the ancients the most dangerous point in the navigation of the peninsula. It is now called Cape St. Angelo, but sometimes Cape Malio, b. v., 193.

MANLIUS. Marcus Manlius, surnamed Capitolinus, from his having saved the Capitol when nearly taken by the Gauls, b. viii., 652.

MANTO (gen. -6s). A daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed, like her father, with the gift of prophecy. Having come to Italy, she married Tiberinus, king of Alba, and became by him mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua, b. x., 199.

MANTUA. A city of Gallia Cisalpina, situated on an island in the Mincius, southeast of Brixia. Its foundation was ascribed, in fable, to Ocnus, son of Manto, who called it after his mother. See note on b. \mathbf{x} , 201, etc. — Virgil was born at Andes, a vilage near Mantua, b. \mathbf{x} ., 200, etc.

I. M. Claudius. MARCELLUS. A celebrated Roman general. He signalized himself in the war with the Gauls, and obtained the spolia opima, by slaying with his own hand their king, Viridomarus. (See note on b. vi., 855, etc.) After achieving the conquest of Syracuse, he was opposed to Hannibal, but fell in an ambuscade, in the sixtieth year of his age. Marcellus was accustomed to be called the sword of the Romans, from his daring and impetuous valour, as Fabius, on the other hand, was denominated their shield, b. vi., 856, etc.-II. M. Claudius, commonly known as the "Younger Marcellus." See note on b. vi., 860.

MARICA. A nymph of the river Liris, who had a grove near Minturnæ. Virgil makes her the wife of Faunus and mother of Latinus, b. vii., 47.

MARPESIUS, A, UM. Marpesian, of or belonging to Marpesus, a mountain in the island of Paros, containing the quarries whence the famous Parian marble was obtained, b. vi., 471.

MARRUVIUS, A, UM. Marrusian,

of or belonging to the Marrwvii, a brunch of the Marsi, whose chief city, Marruvium, lay on the eastern shore of the Lake Fucinus, b. vii., 750.

MARS. The god of war, was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to Ovid, of Juno alone. Among the Romans, this deity received the most unbounded honours, b. ii., 440, etc.

MASSICUS. A Tuscan leader, b. x., 166.

MASSICUS MONS. A range of hills in Campania, famous for the wines produced there. The Massic was the best growth of the Falernian vineyards, b. vii., 726.

MASSYLL. A people of Numidia, to the east of Cape Tretum, b. iv., 183, etc.

MAURUSIUS, A. UN. Moorish, or Maurusian. A poetical appellation for the people of Mauretania, in Africa, b. iv., 206.

MAVORS. Another name for Mars.

MAVORTIUS, A, UM. Martial, warlike, of or belonging to Mavors or Mars, the god of war, b. vi., 778. etc.

MEDON. A Trojan, b. vi., 483. MEDAREA. One of the Furies. Her name is commonly derived from $\mu e \gamma a i \rho \omega$, "to envy," because she envies, and eventually terminates the prosperity of the wicked, b. xii., 846.

MEGÄROS, A. UM. Of or belonging to Megara.—Another name for Hybla, a maritime city of Sicily, above Syracuse. Hence "Megaros Sinus," the Gulf or Bay of Megara, b. iii., 689.

MELANPUS. A companion of Hercules, b. x., 320.

MELIBOEUS, A. UM. Melibozan. A term applied to Philoctetes, as a native of Meliboza in Thessaly, where his father Pozas reigned, b. iii, 401 — The same also as Thessalian, b. v., 251.

MELITE. One of the Nereids, b. v., 825. MEXMICS. The Memmii were one of the branches of an old plebeian house at Rome, who were themsclves subdivided into the families of the Galli and Gemelli. Virgil, in a spirit of flattery, claims for them a descent from Mnestheus, the follower of Æneas. See note on b. v., 117.

MEMNON. A king of Ethiopia, and son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came to Troy with a body of auxiliaries for Priam, and signalized himself in conflict with the Greeks. Antilochus fell by his hand, and he himself was slain by Achilles. He was remarkable for his beauty, b. i., 489.

King of Sparta, MENELAUS. and brother of Agamemnon. He married Helen, the daughter of Tyndarus, and with her received the crown of Sparta. This kingdom, however, he had enjoyed only a short time, when Helen was carried off by Paris, the son of Priam, which laid the foundation of the Trojan war, during which contest Menelaus behaved with great spirit and courage. After the destruction of Troy and recovery of Helen, Menelaus was prevented by storms and adverse winds from immediately returning home, but wandered about for many years, b. ii., 264; b. vi., 525, etc.

MENESTHEUS. A Trojan, b. x., 129.

MENCETES. I. The pilot of the ship Gyas, at the naval games exhibited by Æncas, in honour of his father's memory.—II. An Arcadian, slain by Turnus, b. xii., 517.

MERCURIUS. Son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods, more particularly of his father, b. i., 301; b. iv., 222, etc.

MEROPS. A Trojan, slain by Turnus, b. ix., 702.

MESSAPUS. A son of Neptune, who left Bosotia, and came to settle in Italy, where he assisted

Turnue againet Æneas. He was fabled to have given the name of Messapia to a part of Southern Italy, forming the interior of lapygia, b. viii., 6; b. vii., 691, etc.

METIBUS. King of Priversum, expelled by his subjects for his He was crueity and tyranny. father of Camilla, b. xi., 540, 564.

METISCUS. The charioteer of Turnus, whose form was assumed by Juturna, the sister of that warrior, b. xii., 469, etc.

Dictator METUS FUPPETIUS. of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. He became subject to the Romans by the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii. Proving faithless on one occasion, Tullus put him to death by placing him between two four-horse chariots that were on a sudden driven rapidly in opposite directions, b. viu., 642.

MEZENTIVE. A king, or, rather, Lucumo of the Etrurians. Expelled by his subjects, on account of his cruelty, from Care his capital, he fled to Turnus, who employed his services, together with those of his son Lausus, against the Trojans. He and his son were both slain by Æneas, b. vil., 648; b. viii., 7; b. x., 689, etc.

MIMAS. A Trojan, b. x., 702.

MINCIUS. A river of Cisalpine Gaul, flowing from Lake Benacus, and falling into the Po. Mantua was situate on an island in this stream. It is now the Mincio, b. X., 206.

MINERVA. The goddess of wisdom, and all the humanizing and liberal arts, was produced from the brain of Jupiter, without a mother. She was called Pallas by the Greeks, b. ii., 31; b. v., 284, etc.

Now Mignene, a river MINIO. of Etruria, falling into the Mare Tyrrhenum, a short distance above Centum Cellæ, b. x., 183.

MINOIUS, A. UM. Minoan, of

ten realms, i. c., Crete, as reigned over by Minos. - Minoja arva. The Cretan fields, b. vi., 14.

Minos (gen. -ois). A celebrated king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa. According to the poets, he was rewarded for his equity, after death, with the office of chief judge in the world below. Æacus and Rhadamanthus were associated with him, b. vi., 432.

MINOTAURUS. The menstrous offspring of Pasiphaë, half man. half bull. He was enclosed in the Cretan labyrinth, where Minos fed him on human flesh, until he was slain by Theseas, b. vi., 26.

Miskaus. The trampeter of Æneas, and, previously to this, the trumpeter and follower of Hector. He was drowned by Triton on the coast of Camponia, and buried on the promontory of Misenum, which received its name from him, b. vi., 164, etc.

MARSTHEWS. A Trojan chieftain, b. iv., 288; b. ix., 779, etc.

Mongacus. A maritime town, on the coast of Liguria, where Hercules had a temple. It was also called Herculis Mongeci Portus, and is now Monaco, b. vi., 881

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NAR. A river of Italy, rising in the Apennines, in that part of the chain which separates the Sabines from Picenum, and, after receiving the Velinus and several other smaller rivers, falling into the Tiber near Ocriculum. It was noted for its sulphureous stream and the whitish colour of its waters. It is now the Ners b, vii., 517.

NARYCII LOCRI. A division of the Locrians, so called from the city of Naryz. See note on b. iü., 399.

NAUTES. A Trojan soothsaver. who consoled Æneas when his Minos .- Minoia regna. The Cre- fleet had been partly consumed in Sicily. He was fabled to have and Egypt into the Mediterranebeen the progenitor of the Romanfamily of the Nautii, to whose eral mouths. Before reaching care the Palladium was intrusted. the sea, it sends off two great See note on b. v., 704.

NAXOS. An island in the Egean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, and lying to the east of Paros. It was celebrated for the worship of Bacchus, and was famed also for its wine. The modern name is Naxia, b. iii, 125.

NEALCES. A Trojan, b. x., 753.

NEMEA. A city of Argohs, to the northwest of Mycenæ. Its meighbourhood was celebrated as having been the scene of the exploit of Hercules with the Nemean lion. Here also were celebrated the Nemean games, b. vin., 295.

NEOPTOLEMUS. Another name for Pyrrhus, son of Achilles. Vid. Pyrrhus.

NEPTÜNUS. God of the sea, brother to Jupiter and Pluto, and son of Saturn and Ops. He, with Apollo, built for Laomedon the walls of Troy. Neptune was favourably inclined towards Æneas and his followers, b. i., 127; b. v., 799, etc.

NEREUS. A sea-deity, the eldest son of Pontus and Terra. He married Doris, and became by her the father of the fifty Nereides. He is sometimes put figuratively for the sea itself, b. ii., 419.

NEETTOS. A mountain in the island of Ithaca, and the highest of those contained therein. Some, however, think that Virgil does not refer to this, but to an island distinct from Ithaca, b. iii., 371.

NERSE. A town of the Equi, situate among the mountains, b. vii., 744.

NILUS. A great river of Africa, and one of the most celebrated in the world. It is supposed to have its sources in the Mountains of the Moon. Its course is to the morth, and it mas through Nubia Nubia

eral mouths. Before reaching the sea, it sends off two great arms, enclosing a piece of ground shaped like a triangle, and called the Delta, from its resemblance to that Greek letter. The Delta is the most fertile part of Egypt. On the inundation of the Nile, indeed, which takes place at a stated period every year, the fertility of the whole of Egypt essentially depends. The ancients assign seven mouths to the Nile; the number at the present day is less, b. vi., 801; b. ix., 31.

NIPHAROS. A Rutulian, b. x., 570.

NISUS. I. A king of Megara, son of Mars, or more probably of Pandion. In the war waged by Minos, king of Crete, against the Athenians, on account of the death of Androgeus, Megara was besieged, and it was taken through the treachery of Scylla, daughter This prince had a of Nisus. golden or purple lock of hair growing on his head, and as long as it remained uncut, so long was hislife to last. Scylla, having seen Minos, fell in love with him, and resolved to give him the victory. She cut off her father's precious lock as he slept, and he immediately died. The town was then taken by the Cretans. But Minoe, instead of rewarding the maiden, disgusted at her unnatural conduct, tied her by the feet to the stern of his vessel, and then dragged her along until she was drowned. Nisus was changed after death into the bird called the sea-eagle, and Scylla into a species of lark, and the father continually pursues the daughter to punish her for her crime, b. vi., 74.-II. Son of Hyrtacus, and friend of Euryalus. He accompanied Æneas to Italy, and perhad fallen into the enemies' hands. The whole narrative is given in detail by Virgil with great force and beauty, b. v., 286; b. ix., 176, etc.

A Trojan, slain by NOËNON. Turnus, b. ix., 767.

NOMENTUM. A town of the Sabines, and to the northeast of Rome. It was a colony of Alba. The village of Mentana now occupies its site, b. vi., 778; b. vii., 712.

NUMA. I. The second king of Rome, b. vi., 810.-II. A Rutulian, b. ix., 464.

NUMINUS. A Rutulian, b. ix.; 592.

NUMICIUS FONS. See note on b. vii., 150.

The people of Nu-Numidæ. midia, a country answering in some degree to the modern Algiers, b. iv., 41.

NUNITOR. I. King of Alba, father of Rhea Sylvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus, b. vi., 768.-II. A Rutulian, b. x, 842.

NURSIA. A town of the Sabines. at the foot of the central chain of the Apennines, and near the sources of the river Nar. It was noted for the coldness of its atmosphere. The modern name is Norcia, b. vii., 716.

NYSA. A fabulous city of India, on Mount Meros, a mountain as fabulous as the city. See note on b. vi., 806.

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OCNUS. Son of Manto, the daughter of Tiresias, and founder of Mantua, b. x., 198.

EBĂLUS. Son of Telon, king of Caprese, and the nymph Sebö-He extended his paternal this. dominions by subduing several communities on the mainland. and was one of the auxiliaries of Turnus, b. vii., 734, etc.

CECHALIA. A city destroyed

placed in Eubosa; but we ought more probably to place it in Thessaly, and make it the same with the city of that name in the district of Estizotis, b. vii., 291.

ENOTEL. See note on b. i., 532.

Oïneve. King of the Locrians, and father of Ajax the Less, who was called from his parent the Oilean Ajax. Oileus was one of the Argonauts, b. i., 41.

OLEAROS. A small island in the Ægean, opposite Paros, and hence also called Antiparos, now Antipero. It is separated from Parus by a strait only 18 stadia wide. This island is famed for its grotto, b. iii., 126.

OLYMPUS. A celebrated mountain, the fabled abode of the gods. It was situate on the coast of Thesealy, forming the limit, when regarded as an entire range, between the latter country and Macedonia. The modern name, with the Greeks, is Elimbo; and with the Turks, Scmavat Evi, b. vi., 579, etc.

ONTES. A Rutulian, b. xii., 514.

OPHELTES. Father of Euryalus, b. ix., 201.

Oris. A nymph, one of the attendants of Diana, b. ix., 532, etc.

ORCUS. I. A poetic name for the lower world, b. viii., 296 .---II. The god of the lower world, in the old Latin religion, corresponding to the Pluto of the Greeks.

ORRIDES. Mountain-nymphs, so called from the Greek opor, "a mountain." They generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting, b. i., 500.

ORESTES. Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Having slain his mother and her paramour Ægisthus because they had murdered his father, he was tormented by the Fories, and driven to madness; but he afterward reby Heroules. It is commonly covered from this malady, and uscended the throne of Mycense, where he reigned many years. He was remarkable also for his friendship with Pylades, b. iii., 331; b. iv., 471.

ORIGIUS, A. UM. Orician, of Oricus, a seaport town of Illyricum. This place was famed for its turpentine, and hence the "Orician turpentine," of which Virgil speaks, b. x., 136.

ORION. A celebrated giant, placed after death as a constellation in the heavens, and which was always accompanied, at both its rising and setting, with heavy storms, b. i., 535; b. iii., 517, etc.

OEITHYIA. A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, carried off by Boreas, the god of the north wind, b. xii., 83.

ORNYTUS. An Etrurian, b. xi., 677.

ORODES. A Trojan, b. x., 733. ORONTES. A leader of the Lycians, who suffered shipwreck in the voyage to Italy, b. i., 113, 220; b. vi., 334.

ORSES. A Trojan, b. x., 748. ORSILÖCHUS. A Trojan, b. xi., 630.

ORTWOIA. I. A small island, off the coast of Sicily, and forming part of the city of Syracuse. In it was the celebrated fountain of Arethusa. Vid. Arethusa and Alpheus.—II. One of the ancient names of the island of Delos, b. iii., 124.

ORTYGIUS. A Rutulian, b. ix., 573.

Osci. A people of ancient Italy, who seem to have been identical with the Ausones or Aurunci, and who inhabited the southern part of the Peninsula, b. vii., 730.

Osinius. See note on b. x., 655.

Osizis. A Rutulian, b. xii., 458.

OTHERATORS. Son of Othrys. A patronymic applied to Panthus, b. ii., 319, 336. OTHEVS. A mountain range of Thessaly, closing the great basin of that country to the south, and dividing the waters which flowed northward into the Peneus from those received by the Sperchius, b. vii., 675.

PACH?NUS, or Pachynum Promontorium, now Cape Passaro, the southeastern promontory of Sicily. Vid. Trinacria, b. iii., 429; b. vii., 289.

PACTOLUS. A river of Lydia, rising in Mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus, after passing by Sardis, the ancient capital of Crœsus. Its sands were auriferous, the particles of gold having been washed down by the mountain-torrents. The modern name is *Bagouly*, b. x., 142. PADUS. The Po, the largest

Pabus. The Po, the largest river of Italy, called also Eridanus. It rises in Mount Vesulus, and falls into the Adriatic after a course of more than 500 miles. Its waters are liable to sudden increase, from the melting of the snows and from heavy falls of rain, the rivers that flow into it being almost all mountain-streams, b. ix., 680.

PADŪSA. One of the channels of the Po, and the same with the Oatium Spineticum, or southernmost branch of that river. It formed several marshes, and abounded with swans, b. xi., 457.

Pzconius, A, UM. Peonian. See note on b. vii., 769, and b. xii., 401.

PAGXEUS. A Trojan, b. xi, 670. PALAENON. A sea-deity, son of Athamas and Ino. His original name was Melicerta, and he assumed that of Palaemon after he had been changed into a seadeity by Neptune. Both Palaemon and his mother Ino were held powerful to save from shipwreck, and were invoked by mariners, b. V., 828.

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PALANEDRS. A Grecian chief. son of Nauplius, king of Eubcea. He was shamefully put to death at the instigation of Ulysses, who, to avoid going to the Trojan war, had feigned madness, but whose artifice had been exposed by Palamedes. (See note on b. xi., 83.) This chieftain is celebrated in fable as the inventor of weights and measures; of the game of chess; as having regulated the year by the sun, &cc. ; and also for having added certain letters (9, $\xi, \phi, \gamma, \text{ or, as others say, } \zeta, \pi, \phi,$ χ) to the Greek alphabet, b. ii, 82.

PALATINUS MONS. One of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and the first of the number that was inhabited. Here Euander resided before Romains founded Rome. Hence he is called " Palatinus," the Palatine, or dweiler on the Palatine Mount. b. ix., 9.

PALATIUM. An appellation sometimes given to the Palatine Mount. The plural form, Pelatia, is more frequently used, and contains a particular reference to the place as the residence of Augustus and the subsequent emperors.

PALICI, or PALISCI. Two deities, sons of Jupiter by the Sicilian nymoh Thalia, or, as others They give the name, Ætna. were worshipped with great solemnity by the Sicilians, and near their temple, which was in the vicinity of the river Symethus. were two small lakes of sulphureous water, which were supposed to have sprung out of the earth at the time that they were born. These pools were probably craters of volcanoes, and their depth was unknown, b. ix., 585.

PALINUBUS. Son of Iasus, and pilot of Æneas's ship. He was overpowered by the god of sleep while sitting at the helm, and plunged by him into the sea; and after being three days on the particularly worshipped.

deep, floating about on a piece of the rudder, he came to land near Velia, where he was alain by the barbarous inhabitants, who were accustomed to plunder and kill shipwrecked mariners. A promontory of Lucania, on which a monument was raised to him, received the name of Palinurum Promontorium, b. v., 12, 835, 843; b. vi., 349, etc.

PALLADIUM. See note on b. ii., 166.

PALLANTEUM. A town built by Euander on the Palatine Mount, b. viii., 341; b. ix., 196.

PALLAS (gen. -ADIS). A surname of Minerva. Vid. Minerva.

PALLAS (gen. -ANTIS). Son of Euander, slain by Turnos, b. vill., 110, 585; b. x., 439, etc.

PALMUS. A Trojan, b. x., 697. PAN. The god of shepherds, an Arcadian deity. His worship was brought to Italy by Euander. He is called Lyceus, from Monat Lycaus in Arcadia, one of his favourite haunts, b. viii., 344.

PANDARON. I. A Lycian, mentioned by Homer as having broken the truce between the Greeks and Trojans by wounding Menehaus with an arrow. (Il., iv., 88, seqq. Æn, v., 496.)—II. A Trojan, brother of Bitias, and son of Alcanor, b. ix., 672, etc.

PANOPEA. One of the Nereids, b. v., 240, 825.

PANOPES. A Sicilian youth, who took part in the funeral games of Anchises, b. v., 300.

PANTAGIAS. A small river on the eastern coast of Sicily, which falls into the sea between Megara and Syracuse. It was very rapid in its course, and traversed a rugged hed, b. iii., 689.

PANTEUS. Son of Othrys, a Trojan, and priest of Phœbus, b. ii., 319, etc.

PAPHUS, or PAPHOS. A city of Cyprus, on the southwestern side of the island, where Venus was

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PARCE. The Fates, deities | the beautiful Helen, an act which who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachěsis, and Atropos; and, according to the popular belief, Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis spun the thread, and Atropos cut it off. According to Hesiod, the Parcæ were the daughters of Jupiter and Themis, b. i., 22, etc.

PARIS. Otherwise called Alexander, was a son of Priam and Hecuba, and was exposed, when an infant, on Mount Ida, because his mother had dreamed, when about to lie-in of hun, that she had been delivered of a blazing torch; and the soothsayer Æsacus had declared from this that the child about to be born would prove the min of his country. Paris was brought up as a shepherd by those who found him thus exposed (some say, by the very domestic who was ordered to expose him), and, when he reached man's estate, signalized himself by repelling robbers from the flocks, whence he obtained from his fellow-shepherds the name of Alexander ("man-protector"), or, according to the Greek form, 'Αλέξανδρος (i. e., άπὸ τοῦ ἀλέξειν rous avones). In this state of seclusion, moreover, he united himself to the nymph Œnone. He was afterward chosen umpire between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, in the case of the apple of discord and of the question of superior beauty ; and having decided in fayour of Venus, was promised by her the hand of the most beautiful woman of the day. Soon after this, his birth and parentage were made known by Cassandra, and Paris was acknowledged by Priam as his son; and, at a period not long subsequent, he proceeded on a voyage to Greece. Here he visited the court of Menelaus, and, in the absence of the latter, eloped with his consort, **4** ī

led to the Trojan war, and the ruin of his family and country. Paris was slain by one of the arrows of Philoctetes. Though generally represented as effeminate, and vain of his personal appearance, Paris nevertheless distinguished himself, during the siege of Troy, by wounding Diomede. Machaon. Antilochus. and Palamedes, and subsequently by discharging the dart which proved fatal to Achilles. Venus took him under her special protection, b. i., 27, etc.

PABLUS, A, UM. Parian, of the island of Paros. This island was one of the Cyclades, and Hence famed for its marble. "Parius lapis" for Parian marble, or marble generally, b. i., 593, etc.

PAROS. An island in the Ægean, one of the Cyclades, famed for its marble. Vid. Parius, and see note on b. iii., 126.

PARRHASIUS, A, UM. Arcadian. See note on b. viii., 344, and b. ix., 31.

PARTHENIUS. A Trojan, b. x., 748.

PARTHENOP.208. One of the seven chieftains who accompanied Adrastus, king of Argos, in his expedition against Thebes. He was slain by Amphidicus, or, as others state, by Periclymenus. Parthenopæus was the son of Atalanta, b. vi., 480.

PASIPHAË. Daughter of Sol and Perseis, and wife of Minos, king of Crete, b. vi., 25, 447.

PATAVIUM. A city of Cisalpine Gaul, in the district of Venetia, and situate between the Meduacus Major and Minor, in the lower part of their course. It was fabled to have been founded by Antenor. The modern name is Padua, or, more correctly, Pa dova. b. i., 247.

PATRON. B. V., 298.

Pataser. An ancient race who

occupied Greece before the arrival of the Hellenes. Virgil uses the term as equivalent to Greeci generally, b. ii., 83, 106, etc.

PELIAS. A Trujan, b. ii., 435.

PRLIDES. Son of Peleus, a patronymic of Achilles, b. ii., 548. -Descendant of Peleus, an appellation given to Neoptolemus by the poet, as the grandson of that chiestain, b. ii., 263.

PELOPAEUS, A. UM. Pelopean, of Pelops. The poet applies the expression "Pelopea mœnia" nominally to Argos and Mycense, as cities belonging to the domain of Pelops and his line. In reality, however, the whole of Greece is meant, b. ii., 193. .

PELORUS, OF PELORUM PROMON-TORIUM. Cape Faro, one of the three principal promontories of Sicily. It lies nearest Italy, and between it and that country runs the Strait of Messina, or Fretum Siculum, b. iii., 411.

PENELEUS A Grecian chieftain, b. ii., 425.

PENTHESILÉA. A queen of the Amazons, who came to the aid of Priam in the last year of the Trojan war, and was slain by Achilles, after having performed great acts of valour, b. i., 491; b. xi., 662.

PENTHEUS. Son of Echion and Agave, and King of Thebes in Boeotia. In consequence of his refusing to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus, the latter inspired his mother and aunts with such fury, while celebrating the orgies, that they, mistaking him for a wild beast, tore him to pie-Virgil, in speaking of Pen-Ce8. theus, alludes to that monarch as himself under the influence of phrensy excited by the god; and in this he copies, not from the ordinary legend given above, but from the plut of the Bacche, a play of Euripides. See note on b. iv., 469.

i. e., Trojan. This epithet properly alludes to the citadel (Pergema) of Troy, which is then regarded as standing, by synecdoche, for the city itself, h. v., 744, etc.

PERGINA (gen. -ÖRUM). The citadel of Troy, frequently used, by synecdoche, for the city itself, b. i., 466, etc.

PERIPHAS. A Grecian chief, b. ii., 476.

PETILIA. A town of Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, on the coast of the Tarentine Gulf, and to the north of Crotona. It was fabled to have been founded by Philoctetes, after the Trojan war, b. iii., 402.

PHEICES. The Pheaciens, the Homeric name for the inhabitants of Corcyra. Vid. Phæacia.

PERSACIA. The Homeric name for the island of Corcyra, now Corfu. This island lay off the coast of Epirus, and Alcinous was its king when Ulysses was wrecked upon it, b. iii., 291.

PHAEDRA. Daughter of Minoe and Pasiphae. and wife of The-Her criminal passion for seus. Hippolytus, son of Theseus by the Amazon Hippolyta, and the virtuous firmness of the young prince, drove her at length to suicide by hanging.

PHAETHON. Son of Phoebus and Clymene, who, according to the poets, was intrusted by his father, after his repeated solicitations, with the chariot of the sun for one day. By his unskilful driving, however, he nearly wrapped the world in flames; and Jupiter, in order to prevent such a catastrophe, struck him with a thunderbolt. He fell into the Po, b. v., 105; b. x., 189.

PHALERIS. A Trojan, b. ix., 762.

PHARUS. A Rutulian, b. x., 322.

PHEGEOS. I. A Trojan attend-PERGAMEUS, A, UM. Pergemean, ant, b. v., 268. - II. A Trojan warrior, b. ix., 765.—III. Another Trojan, b. xii., 371.

PHENEUS. A city in the northern part of Arcadia, at the foot of Mount Cyllene. It was a place of great antiquity, since Hercules is said to have resided there after his departure from Tiryns; and Homer has mentioned it among the principal Arcadian cities, b. viii., 165.

PHERES. A Trojan. b. x., 413. PHILOCTETES. Son of Pœas, king of Meliboea in Thessaly. An offensive wound in his foot, caused by one of the arrows of Hercules, compelled the Greeks to remove him treacherously to the isle of Lemnos. Here he remained until the Greeks were informed, by an oracle, that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules. As Philoctetes had these in his possession, Ulysses and Pyrrhus were despatched to Lemnos to urge Philoctetes to put an end by his presence to the tedious siege. He refused, however, to comply, until Hercules appeared, and enjoined upon him, on a promise that his wound should be cured. to accede to the request that was made of him. Philoctetes accordingly returned to the camp before Troy, where he was cured by Machaon, and Troy soon fell. After the overthrow of Troy he settled with his followers in Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, and there founded the city of Petilia, b. iii., 402.

PHINEIUS. Of Phincus. This individual was King of Salmydessus in Thrace. Having, on the false accusation of his second wife, put out the eyes of his children by a former marriage, and then shut them up in prison, be was struck blind by the gods, and tormented by the Harpies, who polluted every banquet. On the arrival of the Argonauts, however, he was released from his

wretched state by Zetes and Calais, the winged sons of Boreas, who chased away the Harpies as far as the Strophades. (*Vid.* Strophades.) B. iii., 212.

PHLEGETHON. A river of Tartarus, which rolled in waves of fire. Hence its name, $\Phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\theta\omega\nu$, from $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$, "to burn," b. vi., 551.

PHLEQYAS. A son of Mars, who built a city, called after his name, in the territory of Orchomenus in Bœotia. Here he collected together the bravest warriors of Greece, and committed, in conjunction with these, various acts of rapine and daring impiety, and even ventured to assail and burn the temple of Delphi. Jupiter, on account of their wickedness, destroyed the whole race with lightning and pestilence. Phlegyas appears among the tormented in Tartarus. He was the father of Ixion according to one account, b. vi., 618.

PHOEDE. One of the names Diana, or the Moon, b. x., 21

PHEEBUS. Another name Fr Apollo. Vid. Apollo, b. iii., 251, etc.

PHOENICES. The Phœnicians, a celebrated commercial people of antiquity. Tyre and Sidon were their principal cities, and Carthage was one of the most celebrated of their colonial establishments, b. i., 344.

PHEENISSA. A term applied to Dido, and indicative of her Pheenician origin, b. i., 670, etc.

PHOENIA Greetan chieftain, son of Amyntor, Killy when he followed to the Trojan whom he followed to the Trojan war. Phœníx had been compelled to flee from his native country, and had found refuge with Peleus, who assigned him a territory on the confines of Phthia, and the sway over the Dolopians, b. ii. 762.

PHOLOË. A female Cretan slave, b. v., 285. taurs, b. viii., 294 .--- II. A Trojan, b. xii., 341.

PHORBAS. A son of Priam, killed during the Trojan war by Menelaus. The god of sleep assumed his features when he deceived the drowsy Palinurus, and threw him into the sea, b. v., 842.

PHORCUS. I. A sea-deity, son of Pontus and Terra, b. v., 240. -II. A Latin, b. x., 328.

PHEYGIUS, A, UM. Phrygian, of Phrygia. Vid. Phrygia.

PHRYGIA. A large country of Asia Minor, to the south of Paphlagonia and Bithynia. We must not, however, confound this with the Phrygia of which Virgil is accustomed to speak when referring to the Trojans. This latter is what was called Hellespontine Phrygia, and lay along the Hellespont, including part of Mysia and Troas. As. however. both Phrygias were originally occupied by the same race, whatever suits the character of the inhabitants of Greater Phrygia applies equally well to the others. Hence the general charges of effeminacy, &c., b. i., 618; b. vii., 207, etc.

PHTRIA. A district of Thessaly, forming part of the larger district of Phthiotis. This was the native region of Achilles, b. i., 284.

Picus. A fabulous king of Latium, son of Saturn, and celebrated for his beauty and his love of steeds. One day Picus went forth to the chase clad in a purple cloak, bound round his neck with gold. He entered a wood where Circe happened at the time to be gathering magic herbs. She was instantly struck with love; but Picus spurning her advances. she, in revenge, struck him with her wand, and instantly changed him into a bird with purple plumage, and a yellow ring around | 49, &c.

PHOLUS. I. One of the Con- | its neck. This bird was called by his name "Picus," or the woodpecker, b. vii., 48, 171, 189.

PILUMNUS. An ancestor of Turnus, b. ix., 4, etc.

PINARIA DONUS. See note on b. viii., 270.

Son of Ixion, and PIRITHOUS. king of the Lapithæ, whose friendship with Theseas was prover-Vid. Theseus, where an bial. account is given of the fate of Pirithous, b. vi., 398, 601.

PISZ. A city of Elis, giving name to the district of Pisatis, in which it was situated. See note on b. x., 179.

PLEMMYRIUM. A promontory of Sicily, in the immediate neighbourhood of Syraeuse, and facing the island of Ortygia. It formed, with this island, the entrance to the great harbour of Syracuse. Its modern name is Massa d'Olivera, b. iii., 603.

PLUTO. Son of Saturn and Ops. and brother to Jupiter and Neptune. In the division of the universe, he obtained for his portion the lower world, b. vii., 327.

PODALIBIUS. A Trojan, b. xii., 304.

Another name for PORNUS. " Carthaginiensis," or Carthaginian, b. i., 303, etc.

POLITES. Son of Priam, killed by Pyrrhus in his father's presence, b. ii, 526; b. v., 564.

Son of Jupiter by POLLUX. Leda, and the twin-brother of Castor. When the latter had been slain by Idas, Pollux shared his immortality with him, so that the brothers lived, by turns, one day in the world above, and another in the world below, b. vi., 121.

POLYDÓEUS. Son of Priam, and the youngest of his children by Hecuba. He was treacherously slain by Polymnestor, king of Thrace, to whose care he had been confided by his father, b. iii..

Polyphimus. Son of Neptune, and one of the Cyclopes. Ulysses deprived him of his only eye, a single one in the centre of his forehead, but he was avenged by his father Neptune, who brought shipwreck on the Grecian chief, b. in., 657, etc.

POLYPHORTES. B. VI., 484.

POMETII, OF SUESSA POMETIA. an ancient Volscian city, the site of which must ever remain matter of conjecture. It appears, however, to have been in the vicinity of the Pontine Marshes (Paludes Pomtina), to which it gave name. It was a colony of Alba, according to Dionysius and Virgil, b. vi., 776.

POPULONIA, OF POPULONIUM. 8 flourishing city of Etruria, on the coast, in a line with Vetulonia. It was the naval arsenal of the Etrurians. Its harbour is now Porto Baratto, b. X., 172.

PORSENNA. Lucunio of Clusium, who espoused the cause of the banished Tarquins, and endeavoured, though without success, to restore them to their capital. Vid. Closlia, Cocles, &c. ; and, as regards the form of the name Porsenna, see note on b. viii., 646.

PORTŪNUS. A sea-deity, the same with Palsemon. See note on b. v., 241.

POTITIUS. Priest of Hercules. See note on b. viii., 269.

PRENESTS. An ancient city of Latium, southeast of Rome, about twenty-three Roman miles. It stood on elevated ground, and was said to have been founded (Vid. Oseculus.) by Caeculus. The modern name is Palestrina, b. vii., 689; b. viii., 561.

PRIAMUS. Son of Laomedon, and last king of Troy. When Hereules took the city of Troy, Priam, then called Podarces, was in the number of his prisoners; but his sister Hesione redeemed him from captivity, and he ex- Pluto espied her, b. vi., 149 stc.

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changed his previous name for that of Priamus, which signifies "bought," or "ransomed" (Ilpiapor, from $\pi p(apa)$. He was placed on his father's throne by Hercules, and married Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus, by whom he became the father of a ' numerous offspring. After having reigned for many years in the greatest prosperity, the conduct of his son Paris, and his own unwillingness to render justice to Menelaus, involved him in a war with the Greeks, which, after ten years' duration, ended in the capture and destruction of his city, and his own death. He was slain by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, b. i., 458, etc.

PRIVERNUM. A town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci; now Piperno. Virgil makes it the birthplace of Camilla, b. xi., 540.

PRODAS. A king of Alba, succeeded his father Aventinus. He was father of Amulius and Numitor, b. vi., 767.

PROCHTTA. An island off the coast of Campania, and adjacent to Ænaria. It is now Procida, b. ix., 715.

PROCRIS. A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and wife of Cephalus. Having become iealous of her husband without cause, and having secretly followed him to the chase, and concealed herself in a neighbouring thicket, she was accidentally slain by her husband, who mistook the rustling made by her for a noise proceeding from some wild animal in the woods, b. vi., 445.

PROMÓLUS. A Trojan, b. ix., 574.

PROSBEPINA. Daughter of Ceres by Jupiter. She was carried off by Pluto to the lower world, and became his queen. The scene of her abduction was the plain of Enna, in Sicily, where she was gathering flowers, when

PUNICUS, A, UM. "Carthaginiensis," Carthaginian, b. i., 338; b. iv, 49.

Promalion. King of Tyre, and brother of Dido. He was covetous and rapacious, and murdered his brother-in-law Sycheus, the husband of Dido, in order to possess his treasures. He was disappointed in this, howover, and Dido sailed away with what he had so eagerly desired to possess, b. i., 347, 364, etc.

PYRACHON. A Cyclops, and one of the assistants at the forge of Vulcan. See note on b. viii., 425.

PYREHUS, otherwise called Neoptolemus, was son of Achilles by Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. He was called Pyrrhus (IIvoboc). from the ruddy colour of his hair $(\pi \hat{v}\rho, "fire")$; and Neoptolemus, or new warrior, because he came to the Trojan war in the last year of the celebrated siege (véoç, "new," and πτόλεμος, "war"). He was brought up, and remained at the court of his maternal grandfather, until after his father's The Greeks then, acdeath. cording to an oracle, which declared that Troy could not be taken unless one of the descendants of *Æ*acus were among the besiegers, despatched Ulysses and Phoenix to Seyros for the young prince. Pyrrhus greatly signalized himself during the siege; but he resembled his father too much in cruel and vindictive feelings, and, on the taking of Troy, slew Priam before the very altar of Jupiter. In the division of the captives, after the close of the war, Andromache, the widow of Hector, and Helenus, the brother of the latter, were assigned to Pyrrhus. After some time had elapsed, he gave up Andromache to Helenus, and sought and obtained the hand of Hermione, daughter of Menelaus; | zentius, b. x., 861.

The same as | but he was slain for this by Orestes, son of Agamemnon, b. ii.,. 469 ; b. iii., 296, etc.

Q.

A Rutulian, b. ix., QUERCENS. 684

QUIRINALIS. Ouirinal. See note on b. vii., 187.

I. An epithet of QUIRINUS. Janus.--II. An epithet of Romalus. See note on b. vii., 187.

QUIRITES. I. An appellation of the Romans.-II. Prisci. The inhabitants of Cures, called Prisci, to distinguish them from the Romans of a later day, b. vii., 710.

R.

RAPO. A Rutulian, b. x., 748. RRHÖLUS. I. A Tiburtine, b. ix., 360.—II. A Rutulian, slain by Ascanius, b. ix., 592. -III. Another Rutulian, b. xi., 636.

REMUS. I. Brother of Roma-Vid. Romelus .--- II. A Rulus. tulian, b. ix., 390.

RHADAMANTHUS. Son of Jupiter, and Europa, and brother of Minos and Sarpedon. For his justice and integrity during life, he was made, after death, one of the judges of the lower world, along with Minos and Æacus. Rhadamanthus was a native of Crete, b. vi., 566.

RHAMNES. B. ix., 325.

RHBA. An Italian nymph, mother of Aventinus by Hercules, b. vii., 659.

RHENUS. The Rhine, a celebrated river of Europe, rising in the Lepontine Alps, and emptying into the German Ocean. Its whole course is one of 900 miles. The Rhine was long a barrier between the Romans and Germans. See note on b. viii., 727.

King of Thrace. RHESUS. See note on b. i., 469

RHIPBUS. B. ii., 339.

RHCEBUS. The steed of Me-

REGETEIUS, A. UM. Rhatean, i. | capital was Ardea, and Turnus e., Trojan. See note on b. iii., 108.

REALTERN. A promontory of Troas, on the shore of the Hellespont, in a northeasterly direction, nearly, from Sigaum. On the sloping side of it the body of Ajax was buried, and a tumulus still remains on the spot, b. iii., 108.

RHGETEUS. A Rutulian, b. x., 399.

RECETUS. A Rutulian, b. ix., 844.

The chief city of Italy, Roma. and capital of the Roman Empire, situate on the banks of the Tiber, below the junction of that river with the Anio. It was founded by Romulus, the first settlement being made on Mount The city eventually Palatine. covered seven hills with the adjacent low grounds; and continued the seat of empire until Constantine transferred this to Byzantium, called from him Constantinople, A.D. 328. Rome, however, continued after this the capital of the Western Empire, b. i., 7; b. v., 601; b. vi., 782.

ROMULUS. Son of Mars and Ilia, and grandson of Numitor, king of Alba, was born at the same birth with Remus. He was the founder of Rome, and after death was ranked among the gods, and received divine honours, b. vi., 779; b. viii., 342.

ROMULUS, A, UM. Romulean, of Romalus, b. vi., 877.

RUFRAE. A town of Campania, now Lacoeta Rufaria, b. vii., 739.

RUTULI. A people of Latium. along the coast, below the mouth of the Tiber. They were a small community, who, though perhaps originally distinct from the Latins, became subsequently so much a part of that nation, as hardly to | the mainland of Attica was fought require a separate notice. Their the famous battle between the

was their king in the time of Æneas, b. i., 266, etc.

SABARUS, A, UM. Sabaan, of the Sabai. The Sabai occupied a region in Arabia Felix, whence the best frankincense came, b. i., . 416. etc.

SABELLUS, A. UM. Sabine, or Sabellian, b. vii., 665; b. viii., 510.

SABINI. An ancient people of Italy, whose territory lay to the northeast of Rome. The Sabines appear to be generally considered as one of the most ancient indigenous tribes of Italy, and one of the few that preserved their race pure and unmixed. They were remarkable for their pure morals and oldfashioned manners, and passed in general for a grave and austere race. When the Romans crossed the frontiers of Latium. the Sabines or Sabellians were the most widely-extended, and the greatest people in Italy. The country, however, of the Sabines proper was situate between the Tiber, Nar, and Anio, with the The Sa-Apennines to the east. bines are famous for their early collision with the Romans in the case of their females, who had been abducted by the latter, and for their consequent union with them under Titus Tatius, b. viii., 635, etc.

SACES. A Rutulian, b. xii., 651.

SAORÁN A ACIES. See note on b. vii., 796.

NACRATOR. A Rutulian, b. x., 747.

SAGARIS. I. A Trojan attendant, b. v., 263.-II. Another Trojan, b. ix., 575.

SALÄMIS. An island in the Saronic Gulf, near the coast of Attica. Teucer and Ajax, sons of Telamon, were born here. In the strait between this island and

S.

viii., 158.

SALII. An early Italian priesthood, whom Numa subsequently restricted to the worship of Mars. They used to carry around in procession the ancilia, or sacred shields. See note on b. vii., 188. SALIUS. I. A Trojan, b. v., 298,

etc.-II. A Rutulian, b. x., 758.

Sallon-SALLENTINUS, A. UM. tine, of or belonging to the Salentini, a people of Italy, in the territory of Messapia, b. iii., 400.

SALMONEUS. King of Salmonia. a city on the banks of the Alpheus, in Elis. According to the legend, he wished to be thought a god, and to receive divine honours from his subjects; and therefore, to imitate the thunder, he used to drive his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side, as if to This imimitate the lightning. piety provoked Jupiter. Salmoneus was struck with a thunderbolt, and placed in the infernal regions near his brother Sisvphus, who was, like himself, the offspring of Æolus. See note on b. vì., 585.

SAME. I. The same with Cephallenia, an island in the Ionian Sea, northwest of Ithaca, from which it is separated by a strait of six miles.-II. The chief town in the island of Cephallenia, b. iii. 271.

An island in SANOTHBACIA. the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace. It was called Samothracia, or the Thracian Samos, to distinguish it from the Samos off the coast of Ionia. It was said that Dardanus, on leaving Italy, passed first into Samothrace, and thence into Asia Minor; and he first introduced into his new kingdom of Troy the mysteries practised in the island from which he migrated. These mysteries rendered Samethrace

Persian and Grecian fleets, b. | with the worship of Cybele and the Cabiri. Samothracia is now Samothraki.

SAMOS. An island of the Ægean, lying off the lower part of the coast of Ionia, and nearly opposite the Trogilian promontory. It was sacred to Juno, who was worshipped here with peculiar honours, and had in this island a magnificent temple. Samos is also celebrated as the birthplace of Pythagoras, b. i., 16.

SANUS. A river of Campania, now the Samo, falling into the sea about a mile from Pompeii. According to Strabo, it formed the harbour of that place, b. vii., 738.

SARPEDON. Son of Jupiter and Laodamia, the daughter of Bellerophon. He was King of Lycia, and leader, with Glaucus, of the Lycian auxiliaries of Priam. He was slain by Patroclus, b. i., 100; b. ix., 697.

SARBÄNUS. A Rutulian, b. ix., 335.

SABRASTES. A people of Campania, on the river Sarnus, b. vii., 738.

SATICULUS, A. UM. Saticulan. an inhabitant of Saticula, a town of Sampium, situate among the mountains south of the Vulturnus, and on the borders of Campania. It is supposed to correspond to the modern Agata dei Goti, b. vn., 729.

SATURNUS. Son of Coelus and Terra, and father of Jupiter by Ops, who is also called Rhea and Cybele. He was dethroned by Jupiter, and took refuge in Latium, where he reigned during what was called the golden age, b. vii., 180, etc.

SATURNIUS, A, UM. Saturnian. An epithet often applied to Jupiter, Neptune, &c., as the children of Saturn, b. iv., 372; b. v., 799, etc.

SCRA PORTA. The Scam gate very famous, and were sonnected of Troy, so called from its being on the left side of the city, facing the sea and the Grecian camp $(\Sigma\kappa a \iota a, "left" - \sigma \kappa a \iota a \pi \delta \lambda \eta)$. B. ii., 612; b. iii., 351.

SCIPIADÆ. A peculiar patronymic appellation for the Scipius, and designating, in Virgil, the Elder and Younger Africanus, b. vi., 844.

SCYLACÉON. A Greek city on the coast of Bruttium, in a southwest direction from Crotona, and communicating its name to the adjacent gulf (Sinus Scylacius). The shore in its vicinity was rocky and dangerous, whence the epithet "navifragum" applied to it by Virgil. Some, however, make this allude to the frequent storms which prevailed in this quarter, b. ii., 553.

SCYLLA. A fearful sea-monster, of whom mention is made in the Odyssey, as occupying a cavern midway in a lofty cliff. from which she evermore stretches out six long necks, each terminating in a frightful head, and catches the porpoises, sea-dogs, and other large animals of the sea, which swim by, and out of every ship that passes each mouth takes a man. Virgil's account is somewhat different from this. though in its main features it is the same. With Homer, moreover, the geographical position of Scylla is not clearly defined; whereas in Virgil she occupies a position in the Sicilian straits over against Charybdis, Scylla being on the Calabrian shore, and Charybdis on that of Sicily, b. iii., 420, etc.

SCYRIUS, A, UM. Scyrian, of the island of Sc ros. The epithet is applied to the followers of Pyrrhus. See note on b. ii., 477.

SCYROS. An island of the Ægean, northeast of Eubœa, now Scyro. Here Achilles remained for some time in disguise, in order to avoid going to the Trojan war, and here Pyrrhus was born of

Deidamia. From this island the son of Achilles went with his followers to the Trojan war. Vid. Pyrrhus, and Scyrius.

SEBETHIS. A nymph, mother of Œbalus, b. vii., 734.

SELINUS. A large and flourishing city of Sicily, on the southern shore of the western part of the island, and in a southwest direction from Lilybœum. The neighbouring country abounded in palm trees, whence the epithet "palmosa," b. iii., 705.

SERESTUS. A Trojan chiestain, b. i., 611, etc.

SERGESTUS. A Trojan chieftain, b. i., 510, etc.

SERGIUS, A, UM. Sergian. Sergia domus, b. v., 121.

SERBANUS. B. vi., 845. See note.

SEVERUS MONS. A mountain in the country of the Sabines, a branch of the Apennines. It was near the Farfaris, b. vii., 713.

SIBYLLA. A sibyl. By the sibvis were meant certain females. supposed to be inspired by heaven, and who lived at different periods and in different parts of the world. According to the received opinion, founded on the authority of Varro, they were ten in number, the most celebrated one of whom was the Cumsean Sibyl. The poetic legend relating to this last is as follows: Apollo having offered to give her whatsoever she should ask, the sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand at the time, but, unfortunately, forgot to ask for the enjoyment of health and bloom. of which she was then in possession. The gift of longevity, therefore, unaccompanied by freshness and beauty, proved a burden rather than a benefit. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneas came into Italy, and. as some have imagined, she had six

years were as numerous as the grains of sand which she had At the expiration of this held. period she was to wither away, and become converted into a mere voice. This was the sibyl that accompanied Æneas to the lower world. According to a wellknown Roman legend, one of the sibyls came to the palace of Tarquinius Superbus with nine volumes, which she offered to sell for a very high price. The monarch declined the offer, and she immediately disappeared and burned three of the volumes. Returning soon after, she asked the same price for the remaining six books; and when Tarquin again refused to buy them, she burned three more, and still persisted in demanding the same sum of money for the three that were left. This extraordinary behaviour astonished the monarch, and, by the advice of the augurs. he bought the books; upon which the sibyl immediately disappeared, and was never seen after. These books were preserved with great care, and were called the Sibylline Books, or Verses. A college of priests was appointed to have charge of them, and they were consulted with the greatest solemnity whenever the state was thought to be in danger. When the Capitol was burned in the time of Sylla, the Sibylline verses, which had been deposited there, perished in the conflagration; and, to repair the loss which the Republic seemed to have sustained, commissioners were sent to different parts of Greece, to collect whatever could be found of the inspired writings of the sibyls. This new collection was placed, by order of Augustus, under the pedestal of the statue of the Palatine Apollo, in the temple of that god on the Palatine Hill. The name Sibylla is commonly derived from orioc, an

Abolo-Doric form for $\vartheta c \delta c$, god, and $\beta ov \lambda \dot{\eta}$, advice or counsel. The etymology, however, is very probably erroneous, b. v., 735; b. vi., 10, 69, etc.

SIGILIA. The largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean. It derived its name from the ancient race of the Siculi, who migrated to it from Latium, their original place of abode. It was also called Trinacria, from its three promontories. Vid. Trinacria.

SICULI. An ancient nation. who in very early times dwelt in Latium, and about the Tiber, and, indeed, upon the site of Rome itself. They appear to have been a part of the great Pelasgic race. Having been driven out eventually from these settlements, they moved to the south, and at last crossed over into Sicily, then named Sicania, and gave it the appellation of Sicilia from themselves, b. i., 34; b. iii., 410, etc. SIDICINA ABQUORA. Vid. Sidicinum.

Sidicinum, or, more correctly, Teanum Sidicinum, a town of the Sidicini in Campania. The Sidicina aquora, or territory of the Sidicini, were situate to the east of the Aurunci, b. vii., 727.

Sipon. In Scripture, Tzidon, the eldest and most powerful city of Phœnicia, five geographical miles north of Tyrus, on the seacoast. The modern town is still called Saide or Sayda, b. i., 619.

Sidonius, A, UM. Sidonian, of or belonging to Sidon. Dido is called "Sidonian," not because a native of this place, but as a Phœnician generally. See note on b. i., 446.—In the same way Carthage is called a "Sidonian,"

i. e., "Phœnician" city, b. i., 671. Sīazus, A. um. Sigæan. See note on b. ii., 312; and also on b. vii., 294.

SILA, OF SILA SILVA. A forest of

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vast extent, in the country of the Brutii in Italy. It consisted chiefly of fir-trees, and was celebrated for the quantity of pitch which it afforded, b. xii., 715.

Silvia. The daughter of Tyrtheus, royal herdsman to Latinus, b. vil., 487, 503.

S LVIUS, OF **ÆNEAS** SILVIUS. Son of Æneas and Lavinia, said to have derived his name from the circumstance of his having been brought up in the woods (in surver), whither his mother had retined on the death of Æneas. Virgil tollows the account which makes him the founder of the Alban line of kings, b. vi., 763, 769.

Simons (gen. -ENTIS). A river of Troas, rising in Mount Ida, and falling into the Scamander or Xanthus. Near it were fought many of the battles between the Grecks and Trojans, b. i., 100, 618; b. v., 261.—Helenus and Andromache called a small river in Epirus by the same name. See note on b. ii., 302.

Sinon. A crafty Greek, who prevailed on the Trojans to adnut into their city the wooden horse, which was filled with armed Greeks, b. ii., 79, seqq.

SIRENES. Two maidens, celebrated in fable, who occupied an island of ocean, where they sat in a mead close to the seashore, and with their melodious voices so charmed those that were sailing by, that they abode here until they perished from the impossibility of taking nourishment, and their bones lay whitening on Later fabulists make the strand. them three in number. For the situation of the islands of the Sirens, according to the legend adopted by Virgil, see note on b. v, 864

Sinios. A name given to the dog-star, b iii., 141, b x., 273.

Somnus Son of Erebus and Nox, and god of sleep, b. v., 838.

SORACTE. A mountain of Etru-

ria, a little to the southeast of Falerii; now Monte Santo Silvestro, or, as it is by modern corruption sometimes termed, Sant' Oreste On the summit was a temple and grove dedicated to Apollo, to whom an annual sacrifice was offered by a people of the country, named Hirpii. The sacrifice consisted in their passing over heaps of redhot embers without being injured by the fire. Large fires of pine were also kindled by them in honour of the god, b. xi., 784, segg.

SPARTA. The capital of Laconia, and the residence of Menelaus and Helen. From this city Paris bore away the latter, b. ii., 577; b x., 92.

Spio. A sea-deity; one of the Nereids, b. v., 826.

STEROPES. One of the Cyclopes. See note on b. viii., 425, and also the article Cyclopes.

STHENELUS. I. A son of Capaneus. He was one of the Epigoni, and also one of the suiters of Helen. Sthenelus went to the Trojan war, and, according to Virgil, was in the number of those who were shut up in the wooden horse, b. ii., 261.—II. A Rutulian chieftain, slain by Pallas, the son of Euander, b. x., 388.

STROPHIDES. Small islands off the coast of Elis, in the Ionian Sea. They were two in number, and took their name from the circumstance of Zetes and Calais, the sons of Boreas, having returned thence ($\sigma \tau \rho \dot{e} \phi \omega$, "to turn"), after they had driven the Harpies thither from the table of Phineus The modern name of these islands is Strivali, b. iii., 209.

STRYMON. A large river of Thrace, forming at one time the boundary of that country on the side of Macedonia. Its banks were much frequented by cranes, b x., 265; b. xi., 580.

STYCIUS, A, UM. Stygian, of

the Sive, or lower world. Hence " Stygius Jupiter" means Pluto (b. iv., 638). So also "Stygius Rez" (b. vi., 252); " Stygius frater" (b. x., 113). Again, "Stygia cymba" is Charon's hoat ; "Stygia palus," the Styx itself, &c. (b. vi., 323).

STYX. A celebrated river of the lower world, round which it was said to flow nine times. The gods held the waters of this river in such veneration, that they always swore by them; an oath which was deemed most binding in its nature. If, however, any deity ever violated an oath thus taken, the punishment was deprivation of nectar and ambrosia. and the loss of all heavenly privileges, for the space of ten whole years, b. vi., 134, 323, etc.

SUCRO. A Rutulian, slain by Æneas, b. xii., 505.

SULMO. J. A Rutulian, slain by Nisus, b. ix., 412.-II. A city of the Peligni, about seven miles southeast of Corfinium, now Sulmone. Virgil is supposed to refer to this place at b. x., 517, where others, however, think that he alludes to an individual.

Sybăris. A Trojan, slain by Turnus, b. xii., 363.

Sychmus. Husband of Dido, whom his brother-in-law Pygmalion murdered in order to obtain his riches, b. i., 342, segq. See, as regards the form of the name, the note on b. i., 342.

STMARTHIUS, A, UN. Of the Sumathus, a river of Sicily, rising in the Herman Mountains, and falling into the sea below Catana. It is now the Giaretta.

Two gulfs on the STRTES. northern coast of Africa, one called Syrtis Major, on the coast of Cyrenaica, now the Gulf of Sidra; the other, styled Syrtis Minor, on the coast of Byzacium, now the Gulf of Cabes. They were both dangerous to the ancient mariners, from the shoals and quick- where it overhung the Tiber.

sands with which they abounded : and the Syrtis Minor is still an object of apprehension to navigators, from the variations and uncertainties of the tide on a flat and shelvy coast. The name Syntis is commonly derived from the Greek σύρω, "to drag " in Ellusion to the agitation of the sand by the force of the tides. It comes, however, more probably, from the term sert, which still exists in Arabic as the name for a desert tract or region : for the term Syrtis does not appear to have been confined to the mere guifs themselves, but to have been extended also to the desert country adjacent, which is still, at the present day, called Sert, b. i., 146; b. iv., 41; b. v., 51.

Т.

TABURNUS. A lofty mountain in Samnium, which closed the Caudine Pass on the southern side. Its southern declivities were covered with olive-grounds. The modern name is Taburno, b. xii., 715.

TAGUS. A Rutulian, b. ix., 418.

A Rutulian, b. xii., TALUS. 513.

TANAIS. A Rutulian, b. xii., 513.

TARCHON. An Etrurian chieftain, who aided Æneas against the Rutali, b. viii., 506, etc.

TARENTUM. A celebrated city of Lower Italy, now Taranto. According to the common account, it was founded by Taras, son of Neptune. Virgil, however, cites another legend, which ascribed its origin to Hercules, b. iii., 551.

TARPEIA. One of the warlike female attendants of Camilla, b. xi., 656.

TARPEIUS, A, UM. Tarpeian. The Tarpeian Rock (Tarpeia ruper) formed part of the Mons Capitoliaus, and on the steepest side,

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From this rock state criminals cri. He gave his daughter in were thrown in the earlier Roman times. The Roman Capitol is called "Tarpeia sedes" and II. Son of Telamon by Hesione, " Tarpeia arx," because the Tarpeian Rock formed part of the Capitoline Mount, b. viii., 347, 652.

TARQUINIUS (Superbus). The last king of Rome, dethroned for his haughtiness and tyranny, b. viii., 647.-Tarquinii reges. Vid. note on b. vi., 818.

TARQUITUS. B. X., 550.

TARTIRUS (in the plural Tartara). The fabled place of punishment in the lower world, b. iv., 243; b. v., 734; b. vi., 135, etc.

TATIUS. Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who reigned conjointly with Romulus, when peace had been concluded between the two nations, after the war occasioned by the rape of the Sabine females, b. viii., 638.

TEGERUS, A, UM. Tegaan, of Tegaa, a city of Arcadia. It is equivalent in b. viii., 459, to "Arcadian" generally. Tegza lay in an eastern direction from the southern part of the Mænalian ridge, b. v., 299.

Telebóze, or Telebózs, a people originally occupying the islands called Taphiæ, between Leucadia and the coast of Acarnania. See note on b. vii., 735.

TELLUS. The goddess of the earth, b. iv., 166.

TELON. Father of Œbalus, by the nymph Sebethis, b. vii., 734.

An island of the TENEDOS. Ægean, off the coast of Troas, and about four and a half miles The distant from the mainland. Greeks retired to this island in order to surprise the Trojans, b. ij., 21, 209, 255.

Тетеїся. A rocky mountain in the Sabine territory, now Monte S. Giovanni, b. vii., 713.

TEUCER. I. An ancient king of Troas, from whom the whole tus, rising in the mountains on race received the name of Teu-

4 K

marriage to Dardanus (vid. Dardanus), b. i., 235; b. iii., 108.and half-brother of Ajax. On his return from the Trojan war, he was banished by his father from . his native island of Salamis, for not having avenged the wrongs of Ajax. He retired, in consequence, to Cyprus, where he built a town, which he called Salamis after his native place, b. i., 619.

TEUCRI. The Trojans, so called from their ancient king Teucer, b. i., 38, etc.

TEUTHEAS. A Trojan, b. x., 402.

TEUTONÍCUS, A, UM. Teutonic. of or belonging to the Teutones, a general name for the tribes of Northern Europe, but more especially the Germans, b. vii., 741.

THALIA. A sea-deity, one of

the Nereids, b. v., 826. THAMŸRIS. A Trojan, b. Xii., 341.

THAPSUS. A town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, not far to the north of Syracuse. It was situate on a low peninsula running out into the sea, b. iii., 689.

THAUMANTIAS. See note on b. i**x**., 5.

THEIRO. A Trojan female, b.

x., 703. THEBA. A city of Greece, and the capital of Bœotia. See note on b. iv., 470.

THEBINOS, A, UM. Theban, of Thebe, a city of Mysia (vid. Thebe), b. ix., 697.

THEBE. A city of Mysia, north of Adramyttium, and situate at the foot of Mount Plakos, whence, for distinction' sake, it was called Hypoplacian Thebe ($\dot{\upsilon}\pi \dot{o}$, $\Pi\lambda \dot{a}$ -KO(). It was the native place of Andromache.

THENILLAS. B. IX., 576.

THEMON. A Lycian. b. x., 126. THERNODON. A river of Ponthe confines of Arménia ""

and flowing into the Euxine through the plains of Themiscyra. It is frequently mentioned by the poets, from the circumstance of the Amazons having been fabled to have dwelt at one time on its banks near its mouth, * b. xi., 659.

THERON. A Rutulian, b. x., 312.

THEESILOCHUS. T. A Trojan, b. vi., 483. - II. Another of the same nation, b. xii., 363.

THESEUS. King of Athens, and son of Ægeus by Æthra. Next to Hercules, he was the most celebrated hero of antiquity. Among his numerous exploits, the one to be mentioned here relates to the attempted abduction of Proserpina from the lower world. His friend Pirithons wished to obtain the queen of Pluto for his spouse, and in this daring undertaking was assisted by Theseus. The effort, however, proved unsuccessful, and both were placed by the monarch of Hades upon an enchanted rock, from which they could not arise. Hercules at last released Theseus from this captivity, but was obliged to leave Pirithous sitting there, the earth having quaked when he attempted to remove him. For an account of the adventure with the Minotaur, consult that article, b. vi., 122, 393, 618.

THETIS. The mother of Achilles, and one of the Nereids, b. v., 825.

THOAN. I. A Grecian chieftain. one of those concealed in the wooden horse, b. ii., 262.-II. A Trojan, killed in Italy, b. x., 415. THRACA. Same as Thracia.

See note on b. xii., 335.

THRACIA. A large country between the Strymon and the Euxine, from west to east, and between Mount Hæmus and the shores of the Ægean and Propontis from north to south. Orpheus

this refers rather to what has been called Old Thrace, the early seat of Grecian civilization, and answering to the region known in a later age as Pieria, b. vi., 645, etc.

THREICIUS, A, UM. Thracian. Orpheus is called " Threicius sacerdos," for an explanation of which consult previous article. The Amazons, also, are called "Thracian," for which see note on b. xi., 659.

Vid. Tiberis. THYBRIS.

THYMBER. A Rutulian, b. x., 391.

THYMBREUS, A, UM. Thymbre-An epithet of Apollo, from an. Thymbra, a town of Troas, where he had a grove and temple, b. iii., 85.

THYMBREUS. A Trojan, b. xii., 458.

Тнумвків. A Trojan, b. x., 124. THYMORTES. A Trojan, b. x., 123; b. xii., 364.

TIBERINUS. A name for the god of the Tiber. Vid. Tiberis.

TIBERIS (called also Tibris, Thybris, &c.). The Tiber, a celebrated river of Italy, on the banks of which stood the city of Rome. It is said to have been originally called Albula, from the colour of its waters, and afterward Tiberis, when Tiberinus, king of Alba, had been drowned in it. It is more probable, however, that Albula was the Latin name of the river, and Tiberus or Tibris the Tuscan one. The Tiber rises in the Apennines, above Arretium, now Arezzo, and has a course of nearly 150 miles before it empties into the Tuscan Sea at Ostia. It had upward of forty tributaries. Rome stood a short distance below its junction with the Anio. This stream is called, also, in the language of poetry, "Tyrrhenus amnis," the Tuscan river, from its watering Etruria on one side in its course; and is called the bard of Thrace, but | likewise "Lydius amnis," or Lydian river, on account of the popular tradition which traced the arts and civilization of Etruria to Lydia in Asia Minor, b. ii., 782; b. v., 83, 797; b. vii., 242; b. viii., 64, etc.

TIBUR. An ancient town of Latium, northeast of Rome, on the banks of the Anio. It was delightfully situated, on lofty ground, and a favourite country residence for the wealthy Romans. Tibur was founded, according to one account, by the sons of Amphiaraus. See note on b. vii., 670.

TIBURS. Tiburtine, of Tibur. In the plural Tiburtes, the people, or forces of Tibur, b. ix., 360; b. xi., 757.

TIBURTIUS, A, UM. Tiburtine, of or belonging to Tibur, b. vii., 670.

TIBURTUS. One of the founders of Tibur, b. xi., 519. See note on b. vii., 670.

TIMINUS. A river of Italy, falling into the Sinus Tergestinus, or *Gulf of Trieste*. See note on b. i., 244.

TIBYNTEIUS. Tirynthian, of Tiryns or Tirynthus, a city of Argolis, southeast of Argos, and about twelve stadia from Nauplia. Hercules was called "Tirynthian," from this having been his native city, and his usual place of residence, b. vii., 662; b. viii., 228.

TISANDRUS. A Grecian chief; one of those concealed in the wooden horse. See note on b. ii., 261.

TISIPHONE. One of the Furies, and one of the ministers of divine vengeance who punished the wicked in Tartarus, b. vi., 571; b. x., 761.

TITAN. Son of Cœlus and Terra, and brother to Saturn and Hyperion. Virgil, however, applies the term to the Sun, as the offspring of Hyperion, one of the Titans, b. iv., 119.

TITANIUS, A. UM. Titanian, of the Titan race, b. vi., 580, 725. See note on b. vi., 725.

TITHONIUS, A, UM. Tithonian, of Tithonus, an epithet applied to Aurora, as the spouse of Tithonus, b. viii., 384.

Son of Laomedon. TITHÖNUS. king of Troy. He was so beautiful that Aurora became enamoured of him, and carried him away. She now besought Jove to confer on him immortality. The sovereign of Olympus assented, and Tithonus became exempt from death; but Aurora, having forgotten to have youth joined to the gift, began in time to discern old age creeping over the limbs of her beautiful consort, and eventually, out of compassion, changed him, when quite decrepid, into a térriz, or cicada, b. iv., 585.

TITYOS. A celebrated giant, who attempted to offer violence to Latona, but was slain by the shafts of Apollo and Diana. As a punishment after death, he lay extended in Tartarus, covering with his vast frame nine whole *jugera*, while a vulture kept feeding upon his liver and entrails, which were continually reproduced for this purpose, b. vi., 595.

TMARIUS, A, UM. Tmarian. See note on b. v., 620.

TMARUS. A Rutulian, b. ix., 685.

TOLUMNIUS. An augur and chieftain, on the side of the Latins, b. xi., 429; b. xii., 258, 460.

TORQUATUS. Vid. Manlius Torquatus.

TEINACEYA. A name given to Sicily, from its three promontories. Vid. Trinacrius.

TRINACRIUS, A, UM. Sicilian. Sicily was called Trinacria, from its three promontories (τρεῖς, ἀκραι), Pelorus, Pachynus, and Lilybœum, b. iii, 384, etc.

TRITON. A sea-deity, son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and trumpeter to his father. See note on b. i., 144.

TRITONIA. An appellation of Minerva. According to some, she was so called because she first revealed herself in the vicinity of Lake Triton, or Tritonis, in Africa, inland from the Syrtis Minor. According, however, to a better etymology, which connects Minerva with the moon, the epithet in question refers to the three phases of that planet, b. ii., 226.

TRITONIS. An epithet of Minerva, "the Tritonian goddees." Vid. Tritonia.

TRIVIA. A surname given to Diana, because she presided over, and was particularly worshipped at places where three roads met, b. vi., 13, etc.

TROĂDES. Plural of Troas. Trojan females, b. v., 613.

TROJA, OF ILIUM. One of the most renowned cities of antiquity, the capital of Troas, in Asia Minor. It appears, from Homer, to have stood in the immediate vicinity of the sources of the Scamander, on a rising ground between that river and the Simois. No remains of it, however, exist at the present day. Troy was taken by the Greeks after a ten years' siege, and razed to the ground. The walls of this city were fabled to have been built by Neptune and Apollo, b. i., 375, etc.

TROJĪNUS, A, UM. Trojan, of Troy, b. i., 19, etc.

TROILUS. Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles during the Trojan war. He was remarkable for youthful beauty, b. i., 474.

TROYUS, A, UM. Trojen, b. i., 596, etc.

TROS. I. Son of Erichthonius, and grandson of Dardanus. He married Callirhoë, the daughter of the Scamander, by whom he had Ilus, Assaracus, and Gany-

He gave name, as some assert, to the country of Troas, &c.-II. Trojan. An adjective. Same as Trojanus, b. i., 574; b. vi., 52, etc.

TULLA. A warlike female, companion of Camilla, b. xi., 656.

TULLUE HOSTILIUS. The third king of Rome. He succeeded Numa, and was of a warlike disposition, b. vi., 815; b. viii., 644.

TUBNUS. King of the Rutuli, son of Daunus and Venilia. He made war against Æncas, who was his rival for the hand of Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, but was defeated, and slain by Æneas in single combat, b. vii., 56, 650; b. viii., 614, etc.

TUSCUS, A, UM. Tuscan.-Tuscus amanis, the Tiber. Vid. Tiberis.

Typrus. Son of Eneus, king of Calydon, was one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastua against Thebes, and behaved with great courage, but was mortally wounded by Melanippus. Hø was father of Diomede, who was hence called Tydides, or son of Tydeus, b. vi., 479.

Typions. Son of Tydeus, an appellation of Diomede. Vid. Tydeus, b. i., 97, etc.

TYNDÄRIS (gen. - IDIS). Baughter of Tyndarus. A female patronymic, applied to Helen as the daughter of Leda, who was the wife of Tyndarus, b. ii., 569.

TYPHOEUS. A monstrous giant, whom Earth, enraged at the destruction of her previous giantprogeny, brought forth to contend with the gods. The stature of this being reached the aky; fire flashed from his eyes; he hurled glowing rocks, with loud cries and hissing, against the heaven, and flame and storm rushed from his mouth. The gods, in dismay. fled from before him, and concealed themselves under the forms of different animals. Jupiter, at modes. (See note on b. i., 380.) last, overcame him, after a severe conflict, and placed him beneath ! Ætaa; or, as others say, in the Palus Serbonis, "Serbonian Bog." Virgil, following another legend, makes Ætna to have been placed upon Enceladue, b. viii., 298; b. iii.. 578.

Typhoëus, A. um. Typhoian. See note on h. i., 665.

Tyres. B. x., 403.

Twrian, of TYRIUS, A, UM. Vid. Tyrus, b. i., 574, Tyre. eto.

TYRRHENUS, A. UM. Twrthemian, same, in some respects, as Etrurian. Strictly speaking, however, the term refers to the Tyrrheni, or Pelasgi, who brought civilization into Etruria, b. vii., 242, etc.

TYRENČNUL An Etrurian ohief, b. xi., 612.

TYRBRID. Some of Tyrrheus, the royal herdeman of Latinus, b. vii., 484 ; b. ix., 28.

The royal herds-TYRBHEUS. man of Latinus, b. vii., 485, etc.

Tynus. A very ancient city of Phoenicia, founded by a colony of Sidonians. It was celebrated for its commerce and numerous golonial establishmente. The purple of Type was famous.

U, V.

VALERUS. A Rutulian, b. x., 752.

Ugaläson. A Trojan chieftain, incapacitated by age from taking any part in the war; but a wise and prudent counsellor, b. ii., 311.

VELINUS. A river in the Sabine territory, rising in the Apennines, and falling into the Nar. It occasionally overflowed its banks and formed some small lakes before is entered the Nar, b. vii., \$17.

VELINUS, A, UM. Velian, of Valia, a city of Lucania, near the promontory of Palinerum, b. vi., 366.

of Amata, and mother of Turnus, b. x., 76.

VENULUS. A Latin, sent, with others, as ambassador to Diomede, to solicit his aid against the Trojana, b. xi., 243, 742.

VENUS. Goddess of beauty. and mother of Æneas by Anchises. Her influence was constantly exerted on the side of the Trejans, b. i., 618, etc.

VESTA. A goddess among the Romans, the same with the Greek Hestia ('Eoria). An idea of the sanctity of the domestic Acarth (éstia), as the point of assembly of the family, and the symbol of the social union, gave the Greeks occasion to fancy it to be under the guardianship of a peculiar deity, whom they named from it There is every reason Hestia. to believe that the worship of the Roman Vesta formed part of the religion of the ancient Pelasgian population of Latium, as it is by all testimony carried back to the earliest days of the state, and its introduction is ascribed to Numa. Like Hestia, she was a deity presiding over the private and public hearth, and the safety of the city was held to be connected with the keeping alive of the ancred fire which flamed in her temple at Rome. See note on b. i., 296.

Vručius. A mountain, at the termination of the Maritime, and commencement of the Cottian Alps. It is celebrated in antiquity, as giving rise to the Padus, or Po. The Po flows from two small lakes, the one situate immediately below the highest peak of the mountain, the other still higher up, between that peak and a smaller one. Vesulus is now galled Monte Vise, b. x., 708.

VIRBIUS. Son of Hippolytus. See note on b. vii., 761.

ULYSSES. Son of Laerton, and King of Ithaca. After having been VENILIA. A nymph, the sister one of the suitors of Helen, he

married Penelope, the daughter of the Lipari group, from its havof Icarius, the brother of Tyndarus. During the Trojan war, he 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 mainly owing. After the fall of that city, setting sail for his native country, he was exposed to numerous perils and misfortunes, and at last reached home, without a single companion, after an absence of twenty years. Having destroyed the suitors who were wasting his substance, he again ascended the throne, and reigned about sixteen years, when he was slain by Telegonus, his son by This son of his had land-Circe. ed in Ithaca, with the hope of making himself known to his father; but his parent mistook him for a marauder, and fell, in the conflict that ensued, by the hand of Telegonus, who was not aware that his opponent was his own father. The adventures of Ulysses are recorded in the Odyssey, b. ii., 7, etc.

UMBRO. A chieftain of the Marruvii, who came to the aid of Turnus. He was slain by Æneas, b. vii., 752; b. x., 544.

VOLOCENS. A Latin chief, who, at the head of a party of horse, fell in with Nisus and Euryalus, as they were leaving the Rutulian encampment, where they had slaughtered a large number during the night. He killed Euryalus, but was immediately slain by Nisus, b. ix., 370, etc.

Volsci. A people of Latium, along the coast below Antium. They aided Turnus against Æneas, and their forces were led by their warlike queen, Camilla, b. vii, 803; b. ix, 505, etc.

VULCANIUS, A, UM. Of Vulcan. -Vulcania tellus. A name applied to the island of Hiera, one | 185, etc.

ing been fabled to be the workshop of Vulcan, b. viii., 422.

The god of fire, VULCINUS. the same with the Hephæstus ("Heaustor) of the Greeks. Homer makes him the son of Jupiter and Juno ; Hesiod, of Juno alone, Vulcan was the patron deity of all artists who wrought in iron and the other metals. The Cyclopes were his chief attendants at the forge, and by him were manufactured the thunderbolts of Jupiter. as well as various surprising pieces of mechanism for different deities. He made arms also for Achilles, and for Æneas, at the request respectively of Thetis and Venus. Virgil places the workshop of Vulcan in the island of Hiera, one of the Lipari group. The earlier poets, however, name Lemnos as the scene of his labours, b. viii., 370, etc.

VULTURNUS. A river of Campania, now Volturno, rising in the Apennines, and falling into the Tuscan or Lower Sea. At its mouth stood the city of Vulturnum. Virgil speaks of it as abounding in shoals, and calls it "amnis vadosus," b. vii., 739

X.

XANTHUS, called also Scamander, a river of Troas, rising in Mount Ida, and, after receiving the Simois, falling into the Hellespont, near the promontory of Sigrum. It is now the Bournebachı, b. i., 473.

Z.

ZACYNTHUS. An island in the Ionian Sea, to the west of the Peloponnesus. Virgil calls it "Nemorosa." It is now Zante, one of the Ionian islands, b. iii., 370.

ZEPHŸEUS. The Western wind. The god of this wind was son of Astraus and Aurora, b. i.,

THE END.

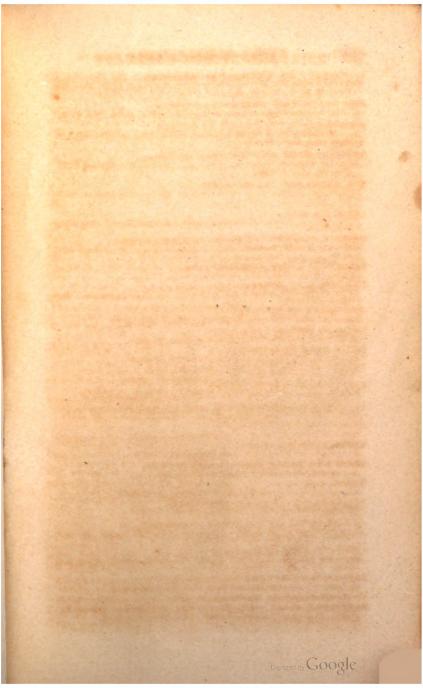
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