

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

abl. = ablative
abs. = absolute
acc. = accusative
act. = active
adj. = adjective
adv. = adverb, adverbial
advers. = adversative
App. = the Grammatical Appendix in this book
appos. = apposition, appositive
asynd. = asyndeton
cf. = Latin *cōfer*, i.e. *compare*
char. = characteristic
coll. = collective
compar. = comparative
condit. = condition, conditional
conj. = conjunction
constr. = construction
dat. = dative
dem. = demonstrative
dep. = deponent
dim. = diminutive
e.g. = Latin *exempli grātiā*, i.e. *for example*
esp. = especial, especially
f., fem. = feminine
fig. = figurative, figuratively
freq. = frequentative
fut. = future
gen. = genitive
hist. = historical
i.e. = Latin *id est*, *that is*
imp. = imperative
imperf. = imperfect
impers. = impersonal, impersonally
indecl. = indeclinable
indef. = indefinite
indic. = indicative
indir. = indirect
inf. = infinitive

instr. = instrumental
interj. = interjection
interrog. = interrogative
intr. = intransitive
Introd. = the Introduction of this book
l. = line; ll. = lines
lit. = literal, literally
loc. = locative
m., masc. = masculine
n., neut. = neuter
neg. = negative
nom. = nominative
num. = numeral
obj. = object, objective
opt. = optative
part. = participle, partitive
pass. = passive
perf. = perfect
pers. = personal
pl. = plural
pluperf. = pluperfect
poss. = possessive
pred. = predicate
prep. = preposition
pres. = present
pron. = pronoun
ref. = reference
reflex. = reflexive
rel. = relative
sc. = Latin *scilicet*, i.e. *supply, understand*
sing. = singular
spec. = specification
subj. = subject, subjective, subjunctive
subst. = substantive
sup. = superlative
temp. = temporal
tr. = transitive, transitively
voc. = vocative
vol. = volitive

* the asterisk in the vocabulary shows that the Latin word appears ten or more times in Books I–VI of the *Aeneid*.

† the dagger in the vocabulary indicates the first appearance of the Latin word in Books I–VI of the *Aeneid*.

(1), this numeral after a Latin word in the vocabulary indicates that the word is a verb of the first conjugation and is to be inflected as *amō, are, avi, atus, love, cherish*.

All Latin words in the notes and vocabularies are in bold face type. All definitions in the vocabularies are in roman (light face). All translations in the notes are in italics. All explanatory matter in the vocabularies is in italics.

THE AENEID

BOOK I

*ARMA virumque canō, Trojae quī prīmus ab ōris
Italiā fātō profugus Lāvīnaque vēnit
litora — multum ille et terrīs jactātus et altō
vī superum, saevae memorem Jūnōnis ob iram,*

altum, ī n. the deep (sea)†
canō, ere, cecini, cantus sing (of), chant,
proclaim†*
jactō (1) toss, buffet†*
Lāvīn(i)us, a, um Lavinian, of Lavinium†

memor, oris mindful, remembering, un-
forgetting†*
ob on account of (acc.)†
profugus, a, um exiled, fugitive†
saevus, a, um cruel, stern, fierce†*

1–7. The theme of the poem, namely, the wanderings and wars of Aeneas, who after many struggles laid the foundation for the greatness of future Rome, in accordance with the decrees of fate.

From the more extended introduction to the poem (lines 1–33) we learn: (1) the plan of the poet to describe the adventures of his hero, as is done in the *Odyssey*, and to depict wars and battles, as does the *Iliad*; (2) the deep religious conviction of the author, for whom the gods rule over all mortal affairs; (3) the national pride of the poet, found in his choice of material, and which later comes to its clearest expression in l. 33.

1. *Arma virumque*: the theme of the *Aeneid*; *arma* stands by metonymy for *deeds of arms, wars*, referring to the wars in which Aeneas engaged, both in Troy and in Italy; *virum* refers to Aeneas, so well known that he is not mentioned by name until l. 92. *Trojae*: with the first syllable long by position; App. 6, b. *qui primus ab ōris Trojae* (ad) *Italiā vēnit*. This refers to Aeneas as the *first* of the Trojans to come to Italy after their native city Troy had been captured, sacked, and destroyed by the Greeks in the Trojan war. Strictly speaking, the Trojan Antenor had preceded him, but Antenor's arrival was of no great consequence and did not have the far-reaching

results that the coming of Aeneas had. Compare the discovery of America by Leif Ericson with that by Columbus.

2–3. (ad, in) *Italiā*, (ad, in) *litora*: acc. of place to which; App. 315. *fātō*: abl. of means or cause; App. 331, 332; "such was the will of heaven." *Lāvīn(i)a*: of *Lavinium*, an ancient city on the western coast of Italy, near the spot where Rome was later founded. Lavinium was reputed to have been the first Trojan settlement in Italy and to have been named for Lavinia, an Italian princess whom Aeneas married. Lavinia was the daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins.

3. *multum*: with adverbial force, modifying *jactātus*. *ille*: Aeneas, the *virum* of l. 1. (in) *terrīs*, et (in) *altō*: abl. of place where; App. 319. *jactātus* (est).

4. *vī*: abl. of cause or means; App. 331, 332. *superum* = *superōrum*, gen. pl., of the gods above. *memorem*: a transferred epithet, logically belonging to *Jūnōnis*, but poetically applied to *iram*. *saevae memorem Jūnōnis ob iram*: an example of what is known as "interlocked order," *saevae* modifying *Jūnōnis*, and *memorem* modifying *iram*. This order is often found in Latin poetry. *Jūnōnis ob iram*: the reasons for Juno's hatred of Aeneas and the Trojans are given by Vergil in ll. 12–28.

Before beginning work read the General Directions, page 11.

5 *multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem
inferretque deōs Latīō — genus unde Latinum
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.*

Mūsa, mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō
quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs
10 insignem pietāte virum, tot adire labōrēs
impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus irae?
Urbs antiq̄ua fuit (Tyrīū tenuēre colōnī)

adeō, ire, ī (ivi), itus approach, en-
counter†
Albānus, a, um Alban, of Alba Longa in
central Italy, mother city of Rome†
caelestis, e divine, heavenly†
causa, ae f. reason, cause†*
colōnus, i m. colonist, settler†
condō, ere, didi, ditus found, establish†*
doleō, ēre, uī, itus suffer, grieve (at), be
angry (at, with), resent†
impellō, ere, puli, pulsus strike (against),
drive, force†
inferō, ferre, tuli, latus bring (into)†
insignis, e distinguished, marked, splen-
did†*

laedō, ere, sī, sus strike, hurt, offend,
thwart†
Latinus, a, um Latin, of Latium†
Latium, (i)ī n. district of central Italy
around Rome†*
memorō (l) (re)call, recount, relate†*
Mūsa, ae f. Muse, goddess of the liberal
arts†
patior, ī, passus suffer, endure†*
pietās, ātis f. loyalty, devotion, sense of
duty†*
quoque also†*
Rōma, ae f. Rome, a city and empire†
tot so many†*
unde whence, from which source†*

5-6. conderet, inferret: purpose; App. 374.

5. urbem: Lavinium. passus (est Aenēās). (in) bellō: abl. of place; App. 319; referring to the enemies whom he had to conquer after landing in Italy. multa: cognate accusative with passus; App. 307, 313.

6. inferret deōs: App. 374; in antiquity migrating peoples regularly carried with them their gods, either as images or other sacred symbols; see ll. 68 and 378. Latīō: dat. of direction = ad (in) Latium; App. 306. unde genus Latinum (est): Roman legends traced the origin of the Latin race, of the kingdom of Alba Longa (forerunner of Rome), and of the founding of Rome, back to the coming of the Trojans under Aeneas to Italy.

7. (unde) Albānī patrēs (sunt): in Roman times many of the noble senatorial families took much pride in tracing their ancestry back to Troy, through the great families of Alba Longa. patrēs: with the first syllable short; App. 17. altae: may refer either to position, situated on the (seven) high hills, or to the power and prestige of lofty (mighty) Rome.

8-11. Invocation of the Muse.

8. Mūsa: it is the custom of epic poets to invoke the muse for inspiration and to

assign to some such divine source the gift of being able to compose their poems. mihi: this word in poetry may have the final i either long or short. The same is true of tibi, sibi, ubi, and ibi. quō nūmine (Jūnōnis) laesō: abl. abs. or abl. of cause; App. 332, 343.

9. quidve dolēns: or vexed at what. rēgīna de(ōr)um: Juno as Jupiter's wife was queen of the gods. cāsūs: object of volvere, to undergo, pass through.

10. virum = Aenēan, subject of volvere, which depends upon impulerit. pietāte: dependent on insignem; the most prominent characteristic of Aeneas was his pietās, loyalty or devotion to duty.

11. impulerit: subj. in indir. quest.; App. 349, 350. Tantaene = suntne tantae irae caelestibus animīs? animīs: dat. of possession; App. 299. irae: poetic plural, often employed in Latin where English would ordinarily use the singular.

12-33. Reasons for the wrath of Juno against Aeneas and the Trojans.

12. Urbs antiq̄ua fuit: according to the tradition which Vergil here follows. Carthage was in fact founded some four hundred years later than the traditional date of the fall of Troy, 1184 B.C. Tyrīū: from Tyre, a city of Phoenicia,

Karthāgō, Ītaliā contrā Tiberīnaque longē
ōstia, dives opum studiisque asperrima bellī;
quam Jūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam
15 posthabitā coluisse Samō: hīc illius arma,
hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
sī quā fāta sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Prōgeniem sed enim Trojānō ā sanguine dūcī
audierat Tyrīās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;

asper, era, erum harsh, rough, fierce†*
colō, ere, uī, cultus cultivate, dwell (in),
honor, cherish†*
contrā opposite, facing (acc.)†*
currus, ūs m. chariot, car†*
dī(ve)s, dī(vi)tis rich, wealthy (gen.)†
enim for, indeed, in truth†*
foveō, ēre, fōvī, fōtus cherish, fondle†
Karthāgō, inis f. Carthage, great com-
mercial city in North Africa, rival of
Rome†
longē far (off), at a distance†*
magis more, rather†*
ōlim (at) some time, once†*

ops, opis f. help, resources, power, wealth†*
ōstium, (i)ī n. mouth, entrance†
posthabeō, ēre, uī, itus place after, esteem
less†
prōgeniēs, ēī f. offspring, race†
quā in any (some) way, where†
Samos, ī f. island of the Aegean, center of
the worship of Juno†
sinō, ere, sīvī, situs permit, allow†*
studium, (i)ī n. zeal, desire, pursuit†
Tiberinus, a, um of the Tiber, an Italian
river on which Rome is situated†
Trojānus, a, um Trojan, of Troy†*
vertō, ere, ī, rsus (over)turn, change†*

when Carthage was said to have been settled. The Phoenicians were the great traders of their time, and Carthage on the northern shore of Africa midway on the Mediterranean occupied a strategic position for controlling the commerce of these regions. tenuēre: shorter form for tenuerunt; App. 204, 4.

13. longē: modifying contrā, which governs both Ītaliā and Tiberīna ōstia.

14. ōstia: see note on irae, l. 11. The general expression, Ītaliā, is followed by the more specific Tiberīna ōstia for the sake of greater clearness and vividness. opum: gen. with the adjective dives, rich in resources; App. 287. studiis: abl. of respect, depends on asperrima; App. 325. This phrase would remind the Romans of their bitter struggles with Carthage in the three Punic Wars.

15. quam: refers to urbs, l. 12, and is object of coluisse. fertur: is said, a common meaning. terrīs omnibus = terris aliis; terris is abl. with comparative magis; App. 327. ūnam = sōlam, as often.

16. posthabitā Samō: abl. abs.; App. 343. Juno greatly loved Samos, an island off the western coast of Asia Minor. According to the myth, the goddess had been reared in Samos, had married Jupiter there, and one of her

temples, one of the most famous in the world, was situated there. Samō: the final vowel is not elided, although the following word begins with an h. This failure to elide is called hiatus; App. 399. illius (Jūnōnis): the i of the genitive ending of the nine pronouns and adjectives ending in ius is usually long, but often short in poetry as here. arma (fuerunt): doubtless refers to ancient arms, chariot, and other relics preserved in Juno's temple at Samos.

16-17. hīc, hīc, hoc: repeated for emphasis; this repetition is called anaphora; App. 413. hoc: refers to urbs l. 12, but is attracted to the gender of the predicate noun rēgnum, the ruling power. Jūnō dea jam tum tenditque fovetque hanc urbem (Karthāginem) esse rēgnum omnibus gentibus, sed fāta voluerunt Rōmam esse hoc rēgnum. gentibus: dat. of reference; App. 301.

18. quā (viā): abl. of manner; quā is an indef. pron. fāta: the power of the fates was greater even than that of the gods.

19. Prōgeniem: the Romans. dūcī: was being derived, indir. disc.; App. 390; depends on audī(v)erat (l. 20), of which Juno is the subject understood.

20. Tyrīās arcēs = Karthāginem. verteret: subj. of characteristic; App. 389, or rel. clause of purpose; App. 388.

hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum
ventūrum excidiō Libyae: *sic* *volvere* Parcās.
 Id metuēns veterisque memor Sātūrnia bellī,
 25 *prīma* quod ad Trojam prō cāris gesserat Argīs
 (necdum etiam causae irārum saevīque dolōrēs
 exciderant animō; *manet altā mente* repostum
 iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque injūria formae
 et *genus* invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs) —

Argi, ōrum *m.* Argos, a city in Greece, center of the worship of Juno; Greece†
cārus, a, um dear, fond, beloved†*
causa, ae *f.* reason, cause*
dolor, ōris *m.* pain, grief, anger, passion†*
etiam besides, also, even†*
excidium, (i) *n.* destruction, overthrow†
excidō, ere, i fall from, perish†
forma, ae *f.* beauty, shape, form†*
Ganymēdēs, is *m.* son of Laomedon, king of Troy; carried off by Jupiter's eagle and made cupbearer to the gods†
gerō, ere, gessi, gestus carry (on), wage†*
injūria, ae *f.* wrong, insult, injustice†
invīsum, a, um hated, hateful, odious†
iūdicium, (i) *n.* decision, judgment†
lātē widely, far and wide†
Libya, ae *f.* region of North Africa†*

21. *hinc*: ā Trojānō sanguine, or ab hāc prōgeniē. *populum*: subj. of *ventūrum* (*esse*) (l. 22), an inf. in indir. disc., depending on *audierat*; App. 390. *rēgem*: used like a participle (*rēgnantem*) here, and modified by *lātē*. *bellō*: abl. of respect, depending on *superbum*; App. 325.

22. *excidiō*: dat. of purpose; App. 303; for the destruction. *Libyae*: for *Áfricae*, meaning especially *Karthāgini*. *Parcās* = *fāta*: subject of *volvere*. The *Parcae* were represented as three sisters, *Clotho* (*Spinner*), who spun the thread of life for each mortal; *Lachesis* (*Measurer*), who measured the thread; and *Atropos* (*Inevitable*), who cut the thread when any one had reached his allotted days.

"Somewhere on an unknown shore,
 Where the rivers of life their waters pour,
 Sit three sisters forevermore,
 Spinning a silver thread."

sic (*Jūnō* *audiverat*) *Parcās* *volvere*.

23. *Id*: the destined supremacy of Rome and overthrow of Carthage (ll. 19-22). *metuēns*: modifies *Sātūrnia* (*Jūnō*) and has *Id* as object. *Sātūrnia*:

memor, oris remembering, mindful, unforgetting (*gen.*)*
metuō, ere, uī fear, dread†
necdum not yet, nor yet†
Parcae, ārum *f.* the Fates†
Paris, idis *m.* Trojan prince, son of Priam, eloped with Helen and thus caused the Trojan War†
populus, i *m.* people, nation†*
prō before, for, in behalf of (*abl.*)†*
rapiō, ere, uī, ptus snatch (up), plunder†*
repōnō, ere, posuī, pos(i)tus put (back, away), store up†*
saevus, a, um cruel, stern, fierce*
Sātūrnia, ae *f.* Juno, daughter of Saturn, father of the gods†
spernō, ere, sprēvi, sprētus despise, reject†
superbus, a, um proud, haughty†*
vetus, eris old, former, ancient†*

Saturn's daughter, subject of *arcēbat*. *veteris belli*: the Trojan War.

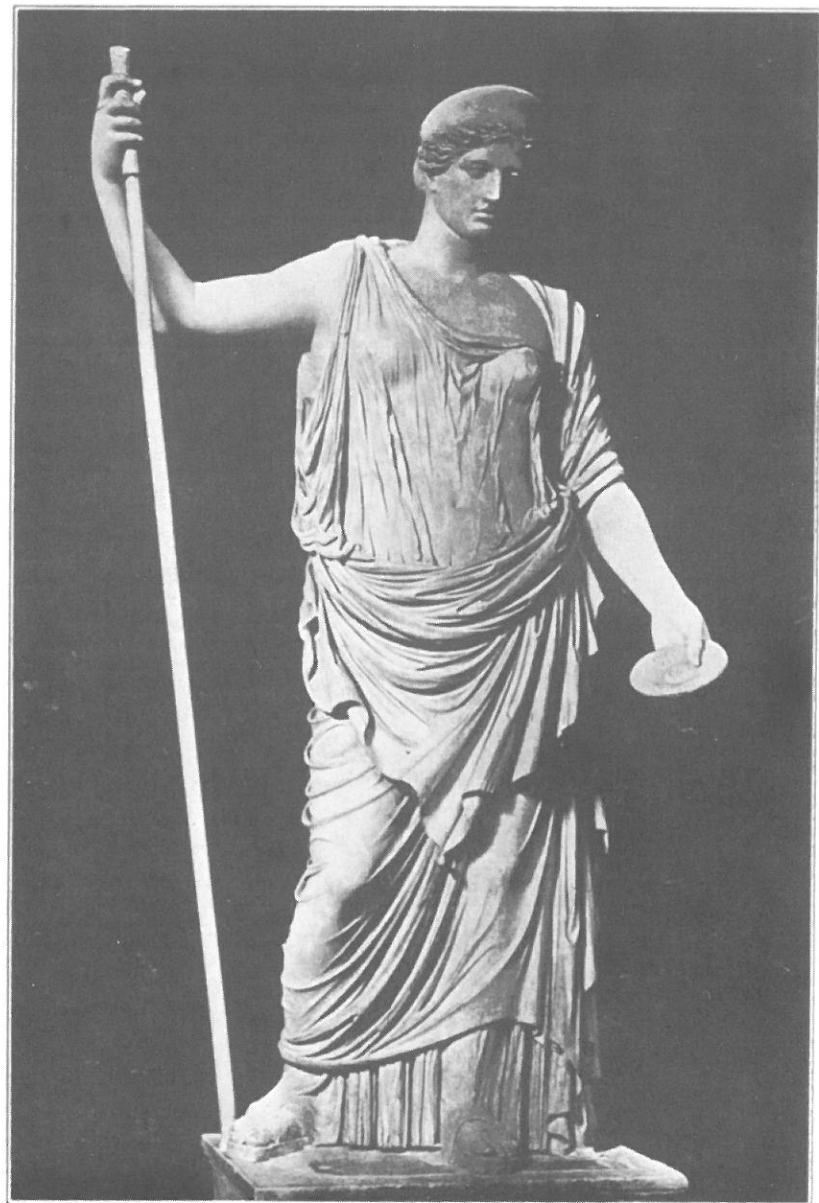
24. *prīma*: (*as*) *chief, leader, foremost*, modifies *ea* (understood), which refers to Juno. The goddess had taken a leading part in assisting the Greeks against the Trojans. The reasons for her hatred of the Trojans are given in ll. 27-28. See also *Introd.* 10. *cāris Argīs*: Argos, a noted center of the worship of Juno, stands here for all Greece and the Greeks.

25. *irārum*: poetic plural; see note on *irae* (l. 11), and cf. App. 243.

26. (*ex*) *animō*: abl. of separation; App. 340. (*in*) *altā mente*: abl. of place where, *in her deep mind*, i.e., *deep in her mind*; App. 319. *repos(i)tum*: the longer form, with its three successive short syllables (vvv), could not be used in hexameter verse.

27. *iūdicium Paridis*: refers to the famous Judgment of Paris. Read Tennyson's *Oenone* and see *Introd.* 10 for the story. *sprētae formae*: appositional gen. with *injūria*; App. 281; *the insult to her slighted beauty*, shown by the adverse decision of Paris.

28. *genus invīsum*: Juno hated the



Alinari, Rome

JUNO

Vatican Museum



Atinari, Rome

THE PARCAE

Michelangelo

hīs accēnsa super jactātōs aequore tōtō
Trōas, relliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillī,
arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs
errābant actī fātis maria omnia circum.
Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.
Vix ē cōspectū Siculae tellūris in altum
vēla dabant laetī et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,

30

35

accendō, ere, ī, ēnsus inflame, enrage†
Achillēs, is (i) m. Greek leader before
 Troy†*
aes, aeris n. bronze†*
altum, ī n. the deep (sea)
annus, ī m. year†*
arceō, ēre, ūi keep off, defend, restrain†
condō, ere, didī, ditus found, estab-
 lish*
cōspectus, ūs m. sight, view†
immītis, e fierce, cruel†
jactō (1) toss, buffet*

Latium, (i) ī n. district of central Italy
 around Rome*
longē far (off), afar*
mōlēs, is f. mass, burden, difficulty†*
re(l)liquiās, ārum f. rest, remnant(s),
 leaving(s)†
Rōmānus, a, um of Rome, Roman†*
sal, salis n. (m.) salt (water), sea†
Siculus, a, um Sicilian, of Sicily, a large
 island south of Italy†
spūma, ae f. foam, froth, spray†
Trōs, Trōis m. Trojan†*

whole Trojan race, partly because of Paris, but also because Dardanus, the founder of the Trojans, was the son of Electra, her hated rival. **Ganymēdis:** a royal Trojan youth, brother of Priam, snatched up (rapti) by an eagle into heaven, where he was beloved by Jupiter, who made him his cupbearer, instead of Juno's own daughter, Hebe.

29. hīs: abl. of means or cause; App. 331, 332; dependent on **accēnsa**, and referring to the three chief causes of Juno's hatred which have just been mentioned in ll. 26-28. **accēnsa (Jūnō).** **super:** adverb, too, also, i.e., in addition to her fears for Carthage. (in) **aequore tōtō:** abl. of place where; App. 319.

30. Trōas: a Greek form; acc. pl. of **Trōs.** **re(l)liquiās:** sometimes spelled with **ll**, as here, making the first syllable long so that the word may be used in hexameter verse. **Dana(ōr)um, Achilli:** subjective genitives, the *leavings (remnants) of the Greeks and of Achilles*, i.e., those Trojans whom the Greeks and Achilles had allowed to escape.

31. arcēbat: the imperfect of continued action; App. 351, 2. (ā) **Latiō:** separation; App. 340. **longē Latiō:** note the repetition of the letter **l**; such a repetition is called *alliteration*; App. 411. Alliteration, or the recurrence of the same sounds in successive syllables or words, is found in all languages, especially in early verse. It is a special characteristic of early Germanic poetry, nearly all Old English verse being alliterative.

32. (Trōes) errābant. fātis: abl. of means. **actī:** participle of **agō**, modifies **Trōes** understood. **maria omnia circum:** in poetry the preposition is often placed after its noun, as here. This is called *anastrophe*; App. 414.

33. Tantae mōlis: gen. of quality in the predicate; App. 285, a.; of so great effort was it. This line, summarizing the preceding lines, forms a powerful and effective close to this first section of the *Aeneid* and serves as a general introduction to the whole poem.

34-49. Aeneas and the Trojans set sail from Sicily for Italy, as they hope, happy at the prospect of the end of their wanderings. Bitter soliloquy of Juno, who chafes at the apparent failure of her plans to keep Aeneas and the Trojans from reaching Italy.

34. The reader is now plunged in mediās rēs: "into the midst of the action," and we are abruptly introduced to Aeneas and his followers sailing away from the coast of Sicily. They have now been wandering for seven years since the destruction of Troy, their native city. These earlier events (the fall of Troy and their seven years of wandering) are later on narrated by Aeneas to Dido (Books II and III).

35. laetī (Trōes): subject of **dabant.** **spūmās salis aere ruēbant:** note the alliteration; App. 411. **aere:** the prows of the ships were sheathed with bronze.

cum Jūnō aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus
haec sēcum: "Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam
nec posse Italiā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?
Quippe vetor fātis. Pallasne exūrere classem
Argivum atque ipsōs potuī summerge pontō
ūnius ob noxam et furiās Ajācis Oileī?
Ipsa Jovis rapidum jaculāta ē nūbibus ignem
disjēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventis,
illum exspirantem trānsfixō pectore flammās

aeternus, a, um eternal, everlasting†
Ajāx, ācis m. Greek leader, who in the
sack of Troy had torn Priam's daughter,
Cassandra, from the sanctuary of
Minerva†
Argivus, a, um Argive, Greek†
āvertō, ere, i, rsus keep off, turn aside†
dēsistō, ere, stitī, stitus cease (from), de-
sist†
disjiciō, ere, jēci, jectus scatter, dis-
perse†
ēvertō, ere, i, rsus (over)turn†
exspirō (1) breathe out, exhale†
exūrō, ere, ussi, ustus burn (up)†
furiae, ārum f. madness, rage†
inceptum, i n. beginning, undertaking,
purpose†

jaculor, āri, ātus hurl, throw†
noxā, ae f. crime, fault, hurt, harm†
nūbēs, is f. cloud, mist, fog†
ob on account of (acc.)
Oileus, ei m. Greek king, father of Ajax†
Pallas, adis f. Minerva, goddess of wisdom
and the arts†
pontus, i m. sea†
quippe truly, indeed, surely, forsooth†
rapidus, a, um swift, whirling, consum-
ing†
ratis, is f. raft, ship†
summergeō (subm-), ere, rsi, rsus sink,
drown†
trānsfigō, ere, xi, xus pierce, transfix†
vetō, āre, ui, itus forbid, prevent†
vulnus, eris n. wound, blow†

36-37. Jūnō . . . haec(dixit).

36. aeternum vulnus: the causes of
this anger have been given above: her
fear for Carthage, the Judgment of Paris,
etc. sub pectore: deep in her heart.

37. sēcum = cum sē; App. 321, a.
mē: subj. of dēsistere. Mēne: -ne is the
interrogative particle appended to the
pronoun, mē.

37-38: dēsistere . . . nec posse: in-
finitives, in an exclamatory question; I
beaten desist from my undertaking and not
be able, etc.; App. 262. (ab) inceptō: abl.
of separation; App. 340. victam: from
vincō; it modifies mē.

38. (ab) Italiā: abl. of separation;
App. 340. Teucrōrum: the Trojans are
often referred to as Teucris, a name de-
rived from Teucer, one of the founders of
the Trojan race.

39. Quippe vetor: ironical. fātis: abl.
of means; App. 331. -ne = nōnne. Pallas
(Athēna): Minerva.

40. Argivum: Argivōrum; App. 37, d.
ipsōs: (the masters) themselves, i.e., the
Argives, as contrasted with classem.
Ipse often means the master, the one of
most importance in a situation, as con-
trasted with persons or things of less

importance. pontō: abl. of place where;
App. 319, or means; App. 331.

41. ūnius Ajācis Oileī: a whole fleet
was destroyed on account of one man.
For the short i in ūnius see the note on
illius (l. 16). ob noxam et furiās: Ajax,
son of Oileus, had desecrated the temple
of Minerva during the sack of Troy, when
before the very altar of the sanctuary he
had seized Cassandra, daughter of Priam
and priestess of Minerva. Enraged at
such rash irreverence, Minerva later
sank the ship of Ajax and destroyed him
with lightning. Ajācis Oileī: of Ajax
(son) of Oileus. Observe that the A forms
a long syllable by position; App. 6, b., and
that -ei of Oileī is here read as one syllable
by synizesis; App. 403. This Ajax was
less renowned than the other Ajax, son
of Telamon.

42. Ipsa: (the goddess, Minerva) in
person. She was the only divinity, ex-
cept Jupiter, who might hurl the light-
ning. Jovis ignem: lightning.

43. -que . . . -que: both . . . and;
polysyndeton; App. 439.

44. illum (Ajācem): with emphatic
first position, which contrasts it with the
ships and the sea previously mentioned.

turbine corripuit scopulōque infixit acūtō;
ast ego, quae divum incēdō rēgina Jovisque
et soror et conjūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs
bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Jūnōnis adōrat
praetereā aut supplex āris impōnet honōrem?"

Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns
nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austris,
Aeoliam venit. Hīc vastō rēx Aeolus antrō
luctantis ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
imperio premit ac vinculis et carcere frēnat.

acūtus, a, um sharp, pointed†
adōrō (1) worship, adore, honor†
Aeolia, ae f. one of the Liparian Islands
near Sicily†
Aeolus, i m. god of the winds†
annus, i m. year*
antrum, i n. cave, cavern†
Auster, tri m. (south) wind†
carcer, eris m. prison, inclosure†
cor, cordis n. heart, spirit, feelings†
corripio, ere, ui, repta snatch (up)†
fētus, a, um teeming, pregnant†
flammō (1) inflame, kindle†
frēnō (1) curb, check, restrain†
gerō, ere, gessi, gestus carry (on), wage*
impōnō, ere, posui, positus place on
(dat.)†
incēdō, ere, cessi, cessus walk (proudly),
stride†

infigō, ere, xi, xus fasten on, im-
pale†
luctor, āri, ātus wrestle, struggle†
nimbus, i m. storm cloud, rainstorm†
patria, ae f. fatherland, country†
praetereā besides, hereafter
premo, ere, pressi, pressus (re)press, con-
trol†
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam any(=one),
any(thing)†
scopulus, i m. rock, cliff, crag†
sonōrus, a, um roaring, howling†
soror, ōris f. sister†
supplex, icis suppliant, humble†
tempestās, ātis f. tempest, storm†
tot so many*
turbō, inis m. whirl(wind, pool), storm†
vinc(u)lum, i n. bond, chain†
volūtō (1) roll, revolve, ponder†

(ex) pectore: abl. of separation; App.
340.

45. turbine: abl. of means; App. 331.
(Pallas) corripuit. scopulō: dat. with
compound infixit; or abl. of place where,
as infigō may take either construction;
App. 298, 319.

46. ego: with proud self-consciousness
and in contrast with Minerva; ego is never
expressed unless emphatic. div(ōr)um:
App. 37, d.

47. tot annōs: acc. of extent (dura-
tion) of time; App. 314; ten years
around Troy, and now seven more years
while the Trojans wander. ūnā cum
gente = cum Teucris.

48. gerō: of past action continued into
the present; App. 351, l. b. Et quisquam:
"can any one longer respect me, if I show
myself such a weakling?" This figure is
called a rhetorical question. Jūnōnis =
meum: Juno is speaking, but the use of
her own name is more picturesque and
effective than the use of the possessive
adjective.

49. supplex: (as u) suppliant. āris:

dat. with compound; App. 298. honō-
rem: honor, i.e., an offering which would
honor Juno.

50-80. Juno persuades Aeolus, god
of the winds, to send forth a storm to
prevent Aeneas and the Trojans from
reaching Italy.

50. Tālia: used substantively, as ob-
ject of volūtāns; such things, i.e., such
thoughts. (in) flammātō corde: abl. of
place where; App. 319. sēcum = cum
sē, as in l. 37; App. 321, a.

51. patriam: with the first syllable
short; App. 17. Austris: abl. with fēta,
literally, south winds, but often meaning
winds in general; App. 433. fēta furen-
tibus: note the alliteration; App. 411.

51-52. loca . . . Aeoliam: apposition
with patriam. Hīc: adverb, here. (in)
vastō antrō: abl. of place where; App. 319.

53. luctantis: acc. pl. of an i-stem.

54. vinculis: the longer form vinculis
(-v-) could not be used in hexameter.
imperio, vinc(u)lis, carcere: ablatives of
means; App. 331. frēnat: a picture

- 55 *Illū indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce scēptra tenēns mollitque animōs et temperat irās; nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum quippe ferant rapidi sēcum verrantque per aurās.*
- 60 *Sed pater omnipotēns spēluncis abdidit ātrīs hoc metuēns mōlemque et montis insuper altōs imposuit, rēgemque dedit quā foedere certō et premere et laxās scīret dare jussus habēnās. Ad quem tum Jūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:*
- 65 *“Aeole, namque tibi dīvum pater atque hominum rēx et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō, gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvīgat aequor*

abdō, ere, didi, ditus put away, hide†
Aeolus, i m. god of the winds
celsus, a, um lofty, high, towering†*
certus, a, um fixed, sure†*
claustrum, i n. bar(rier), bolt†
foedus, eris n. agreement, condition, treaty†
fremō, ere, uī, itus murmur, roar†*
habēna, ae f. rein†
homō, inis m. (f.) man, mortal, human†*
impōnō, ere, posuī, positus place upon*
indignor, āri, ātus be angry, chafe†
inimicus, a, um hostile, unfriendly†
insuper above, besides†
laxus, a, um loose, free, lax†
metuō, ere, uī fear, dread
mōlēs, is f. mass, burden, structure*
mollīō, ire, ivi (ii), itus soothe, tame†
mulcēō, ere, lsi, lsus calm, soothe†
murmur, uris n. murmur, roar, rumble†

drawn from managing spirited horses, as in l. 63, *premere et dare laxās habēnās*.

55. *magnō cum murmure montis*: alliteration (m) and onomatopoeia; App. 411, 434; *murmure* is abl. of manner; App. 328.

56. (in) *celsā arce*: abl. of place, apparently a lofty seat within the cave or just outside on a mountain top.

57. *scēptra*: for the use of the poetic plural see the note on *irae* (l. 11). *animōs (ventōrum) et irās (ventōrum)*.

58. *nī (Aeolus id) faciat = nī molliat animōs (ventōrum) et temperet irās (eōrum)*; *faciat* is subj. in a pres. condit. contrary to fact; App. 382.

59. (venti) *rapidi*: the winds in their madness. *sēcum = cum sē*; App. 321, a. *ferant, verrant (maria ac terrās caelumque profundum)*.

60. *pater omnipotēns: Juppiter. (in) spēluncis ātrīs = antrō* (l. 52), abl. of place where; App. 319. *abdidit (illōs ventōs)*.

nāvīgō (l) sail, navigate†
nī, nisi if not, unless†*
omnipotēns, entis almighty, uli-powerful†
premō, ere, pressī, pressus (re)press, control*
profundus, a, um deep, high, vast†
quippe indeed, surely, forsooth
rapidus, a, um swift, whirling, consuming*
scēptrum, i n. staff, scepter, power†
sciō, ire, ivi (ii), itus know (how), understand†
sedeō, ēre, sēdi, sessus sit†*
spēlunca, ae f. cave, cavern†
supplex, icis suppliant, humble*
temperō (l) control, calm, refrain†
Tyrrhēnus, a, um Tyrrhenian, of Etruria, a district of northwestern Italy†
ūtor, i, ūsus use, employ (abl.)†
verrō, ere, i, versus sweep†

61. *hoc*: obj. of *metuēns*. *mōlem et montis*: alliteration; App. 411. *montis*: acc. pl., an *i*-stem.

62. *rēgem (Aeolum) dedit (ventis). foedere certō*: abl. of manner; App. 328.

63. *premere*: object of *scīret*, would know (how) to grasp lightly, so as to draw in the reins. For the figure of horsemanship see the note on *frēnat* (l. 54). *scīret*: rel. clause of purpose or characteristic; App. 388, 389. *dare*: also obj. of *scīret*. *jussus (ā Jove): (when) ordered (by Juppiter)*.

64. *his vōcibus*: abl. with *ūtor*; App. 342.

65. *Aeole*: voc. *dīv(ō)rum pater atque hominum rēx: Juppiter. tibi*: for the length of the final *i*, see the note on *mihi* (l. 8).

66. *mulcēre, tollere (flūctūs)*: objects of *dedit*, has granted. *ventō*: abl. of means; App. 331.

67. *gēns inimīca mihi: Teucrī. Tyr-*

- Ilīum in Italiā portāns victōsque penātis: incute vim ventis summersāsque obrue puppis, aut age diversōs et disjice corpora pontō.*
- Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore nymphae, quarum quae formā pulcherrima, Dēiopēa, cōnūbiō jungam stabili propriamque dicābō, omnīs ut tēcum meritis prō tālibus annōs exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”*

annus, i m. year*
bis twice†*
cōnūbium, (i) i n. marriage, wedlock†
Dēiopēa, ae f. a nymph†
dicō (l) consecrate, dedicate†
disjiciō, ere, jēci, jectus scatter, disperse
diversus, a, um scattered, diverse†*
exigō, ere, ēgī, āctus complete, pass†
forma, ae f. beauty, shape, form*
Ilīum, (i) i n. Ilium, Troy, a city of Asia Minor†
incutiō, ere, cussi, cussus strike (into) (dat.)†
jungō, ere, jūnxī, jūnctus join, yoke, unite†*
meritum, i n. desert, merit†
nympha, ae f. nymph, one of the minor

divinities of nature represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the forests, streams, meadows, mountains, etc.†
obruō, ere, uī, utus overwhelm, crush†
penātēs, ium m. household gods †*
pontus, i m. sea*
portō (l) carry, bear, bring†*
praestāns, antis surpassing, excellent
prō before, for (abl.)*
prōlēs, is f. offspring, progeny†*
proprius, a, um one's own, permanent†
pulcher, chra, chrum beautiful, handsome, illustrious†*
septem seven†
stabilis, e firm, lasting, stable†
summergō (subm-), ere, rsi, rsus sink

rhēnum aequor: that part of the Mediterranean west of Italy, east of Corsica and Sardinia, and north of Sicily.

68. *Ilīum . . . portāns victōsque penātis*: see note on *inferret deōs* (l. 6.). They were bearing *Ilīum* in their plan to found a new city which should continue the race and the customs of the *Ilīum* (Troy) which had been destroyed. The origin of the worship of the penates, household gods at Rome, was lost in antiquity; and the Romans explained this and other old customs by referring their beginnings to Troy. *victōs: defeated by the Greeks in the Trojan War*.

69. *incute*: imp. *vim ventis*: alliteration; App. 411. *ventis*: dat. with a compound; App. 298. *summersās obrue puppis: overwhelm the sunken ships*, i.e., sink and overwhelm the ships, a good example of the figure known as *prolepsis*, or *anticipation*; App. 440.

70. *age*: imp. *diversōs (Teucrōs)*: i.e., drive the Trojans in different directions and scatter their corpses over the sea; another example of *prolepsis*; App. 440. *pontō*: abl. of place where; App. 319.

71. *mihi*: dat. of possession; App. 299.

bis septem: twice seven; more poetic than to say simply *fourteen*. *praestanti corpore*: abl. of quality; App. 330.

72. *formā*: abl. of respect; App. 325; dependent on *pulcherrima*. *Dēiopēa*: nom. by attraction into the case of the relative pronoun, *quae*; the accusative would be expected, as object of *jungam*; App. 242, a. *quārum*: use the English demonstrative in translation, and read as though you had: *Dēiopēam, quae (est) eārum (nymphārum) pulcherrima formā, jungam (tibi) stabili cōnūbiō et (eam) dicābō (tuam) propriam*.

73. *cōnūbiō*: in *wedlock*, abl. of place where or means; App. 319, 331. *cōnūbiō* is trisyllabic by synizesis, and pronounced as though written *cōnūbjō*; App. 401. *jungam (tibi). dicābō (eam) propriam: I shall dedicate her (Deiopea) to you (as) your very own*. Juno was goddess of marriage. *proprium*: with the first syllable short; App. 17.

74. *tēcum = cum tē*; App. 321, a.

75. *prōle*: abl. of quality; App. 330, or means; App. 331. *pulchrā prōle parentem*: alliteration; App. 411. *exigat, faciat*: result or purpose; App. 364, 388. *parentem = patrem*

Aeolus haec contrā: "Tuus, Ō rēgīna, quid optēs
explōrāre labor; mihi jussa capessere fās est.

Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēpra Jovemque
conciliās, tū dās epulis accumbere dīvum
nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem."

80

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspide montem
impulit in latus: ac ventī velut agmine factō,
quā data porta, ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.

Incubuēre marī tōtumque ā sēdibus imīs

85

ūnā Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellis

accumbō, ere, cubui, cubitus recline (at)
(dat.)†

Aeolus, i m. god of the winds
capessō, ere, ivi, itus (under)take, per-
form†

cavus, a, um hollow, vaulted†*

conciliō (1) win over, unite†

contrā opposite, against, in reply

(acc.)*

convertō, ere, i, rsus turn (around), re-
verse†

crēber, bra, brum frequent, crowded†*

cuspis, idis f. point, spear†

epulae, arum f. banquet, feast†

Eurus, i m. (east) wind†

explōrō (1) examine, search out†

fās n. indecl. right, divine law, duty†*

impellō, ere, puli, pulsus drive. strike
(against)

incumbō, ere, cubui, cubitus lie upon,
brood over (dat.)†

jussum, i n. command, order

latus, eris n. side, flank†*

nimbus, i m. storm cloud, rainstorm*

Notus, i m. (south) wind†

optō (1) desire, choose, hope (for)†*

perflō (1) blow (over, through)†

porta, ae f. gate, door, opening†*

potēns, entis powerful, ruling (gen.)†*

procella, ae f. blast, gust†

quā where, in any way

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque

whoever, whatever†*

scēptrum, i n. staff, scepter, power

tempestās, ātis f. tempest, storm; time*

turbō, inis m. whirl(wind, pool), storm

ūnā together, at the same time†

velut(i) (even) as, just as†*

76. haec (dixit). optēs: indir. quest.;
App. 349. Tuus (est) labor: thine (is)
the task. Aeolus thus absolves himself
from responsibility, if his obedience to
Juno gets him into trouble.

77. mihi: dat. of reference; App. 301.
jussa (tua).

78. quodcumque hoc (est) rēgnī:
whatever this is (in the way) of a kingdom,
an expression of modesty. rēgnī: part.
gen. with quodcumque; App. 286.
scēpra: for the plural see the note on
irae (l. 11). Tū: always emphatic, and
here strengthened by repetition (anaph-
ora); App. 413.

79. epulis: dat. with compound; App.
298. The ancient Romans regularly re-
clined at meals. dīv(ōr)um: App. 37, d.
accumbere: object of dās, you grant (me)
the privilege of reclining. As one of the
lesser gods, Aeolus was dependent upon
the favor of the more powerful divinities.

80. facis (mē) potentem nimbōrum
tempestātumque.

81-123. Description of the storm which
wrecks part of the Trojan ships and
scatters the rest.

81. ubi haec dicta (sunt ab Aeolō).
Observe the alliteration; App. 411.

82. impulit: Aeolus thus opens the
barriers and lets out the winds. agmine
factō: abl. abs.; App. 343; a figure of
speech drawn from military life.

83. Observe the alliteration, every
word but one in this line containing a
t; App. 411. data (est). turbine: abl.
of manner; App. 328.

84. Incubuēre = incubuērunt, from
incumbō. The perfect, after a series of
presents, denotes rapid or instantaneous
action; they have fallen upon the sea.
marī: dat. with compound; App. 298.
tōtum (mare): obj. of ruunt, l. 85.

85. ruunt: overturn. Eurus, Notus,
Áfricus: all the winds blow at once, and
in their struggles produce a mighty storm.
procellis: abl. of respect or means with

Áfricus et vastōs volvunt ad litora flūctūs:
insequitur clāmorque virum stridorque rudentum.

Eripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque

Teucrōrum ex oculīs; pontō nox incubat ātra.

Intonuēre poli et crēbris micat ignibus aethēr

praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem.

Exemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra;

ingemit et duplicis tendēns ad sīdera palmās

tālia vōce refert: "Ō terque quaterque beātī,

quīs ante ōra patrum Trojae sub moenibus altīs

contigit oppetere! Ō Danaum fortissime gentis

Tydidē! mēne Íliacis occumbere campīs

90

95

aethēr, eris m. upper air, sky, ether†*

Áfricus, i m. (southwest) wind†

beātus, a, um happy, blessed†

contingō, ere, tigi, tāctus touch, be-
fall†*

crēber, bra, brum frequent, crowded*

duplex, icis double, both†

exemplō immediately, forthwith†

fortis, e strong, brave, valiant†*

frīgus, oris n. cold, chill†

Íliacus, a, um of Ilium, Trojan†*

incubō, āre, uī (āvi), itus (ātus) lie upon,
brood over (dat.)†

ingemō, ere, uī groan†

insequor, i, secūtus follow, pursue†*

intentō (1) threaten, aim†

intonō, āre, uī thunder, roar†

membrum, i n. limb, member, part†*

micō, āre, uī quiver, flash†

nūbēs, is f. cloud, fog, mist*

occumbō, ere, cubui, cubitus fall (in
death)†

oppetō, ere, ivi (ii), itus encounter, meet
(death)†

palma, ae f. palm, hand†*

polus, i m. pole, sky, heaven†

pontus, i m. sea*

praesēns, entis present, instant†

quater four times†

rudēns, entis m. rope, cable†

solvō, ere, i, solūtus relax, loose(n)†*

stridor, ōris m. creaking, grating, whir-
ring†

subitō suddenly†*

ter thrice, three times†*

Tydidēs, ae m. son of Tydeus, Diomedes,

who fought against Aeneas in single

combat before Troy and would have

killed him had not Venus spirited her

son away†

crēber; App. 325, 331. -que, -que, -que:
polysyndeton; App. 439.

86. vastōs volvunt: alliteration, em-
ployed very effectively here, as often in
the Aeneid.

87. vir(ōr)um: Aeneas and the other
Trojans. -que, -que: polysyndeton;
App. 439.

88. diem = lūcem diēi. -que, -que:
polysyndeton; App. 439.

89. pontō: dat. with compound; App.
298.

90. Intonuēre = intonuērunt; App.
204, 4. ignibus (Jovis): lightning, abl.
of means or manner; App. 328, 331.

91. virīs = Teucris; dat. of reference;
App. 301. omnia: used substantively,
all things, as subj. of intentant.

92. frīgore: chilly fear; the ancient
heroes were not ashamed to display their
emotions, and often gave way to terror or
grief. They weep copiously on occasion,

and are no more dainty about the shed-
ding of tears than the shedding of blood.

93. duplicis: acc. pl. of an i-stem;
the first syllable is short; App. 17. In
prayer the ancient Greeks and Romans
extended their hands with the palms up-
ward, ready to accept the blessing.

94. tālia (dicta). beātī (vōs): voca-
tive.

95. quis ante ōra patrum (vestrum)
sub moenia Trojae contigit oppetere
(mortem). quīs = quibus; App. 109, c;
observe the quantity of the i; dat. with
contigit; App. 298. ante ōra: where their
kinsmen and friends might witness their
glorious deeds and death and might bury
their bodies, thus giving rest to their
souls; for the souls of the unburied must
wander restlessly after death.

96. oppetere (mortem): subject of
contigit. Dana(ōr)um: App. 37, d.

97. mē: subj. of potuisse. mēne

100 *nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā,
saevus ubi Aeacidae tēlō jacet Hector, ubi ingēns
Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undīs
scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit!*"
*Tālia jactantī stridēns Aquilōne procella
vēlum adversa ferit, flūctūsque ad sīdera tollit.
Franguntur rēmī, tum prōra āvertit et undīs*
105 *dat latus, insequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae mōns.
Hī summō in flūctū pendent; hīs unda dehiscēns
terram inter flūctūs aperit, furit aestus harēnis.
Trīs Notus abreptās in saxa latentia torquet*

abripō, ere, uī, reptus carry off, snatch away†
adversus, a, um opposite, in front†*
Aeacidēs, ae m. descendant of Aeacus, Achilles, Greek chieftain†
aestus, ūs m. boiling (surge), tide†
aperiō, ire, uī, ertus open, disclose†*
aqua, ae f. water†*
Aquilō, ōnis m. (north) wind†
āvertō, ere, ī, rsus turn away, avert*
corripō, ere, uī, reptus snatch (up)*
cumulus, ī m. heap, mass†
dehiscō, ere, hīvi gape, split, open†
effundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus pour out†*
feriō, ire strike, beat†
fortis, e strong, brave, valiant*
frangō, ere, frēgi, frāctus break, shatter†*
galea, ae f. helmet†
harēna, ae f. sand, beach†*

Hector, oris m. leader of the Trojans†*
insequor, ī, secūtus follow, pursue*
jaceō, ēre, uī, itus lie (low, outspread)†*
jactō (1) toss, buffet, utter*
lateō, ēre, uī lie hid, hide, lurk†*
latus, eris n. side, flank*
Notus, ī m. (south) wind
pendeō, ēre, pependī hang†*
praeruptus, a, um steep, towering†
procella, ae f. blast, gale
prōra, ae f. prow†*
saevus, a, um fierce, cruel, stern*
Sarpēdōn, onis m. king of Lycia, ally of the Trojans†
scūtum, ī n. shield†
Simois, entis m. river near Troy†
strid(e)ō, ēre, dī creak, rustle, roar†
torqueō, ēre, rsi, rtus turn, twist, whirl†*
tot so many
trēs, tria three†*

potuisse: *could I not*, etc., inf. in an exclamatory question; App. 262. *Tydidē*: vocative. Aeneas engaged in a disastrous duel at Troy with Diomedes and barely escaped with his life, being rescued by his mother, the goddess Venus. (in) *campis*: abl. of place where; App. 319. *occumbere (morti)*: complementary infin. with *potuisse*, as is also *effundere* in l. 98.

98. *hanc = meam*. (tuā) *dextrā (manū)*: abl. of means; App. 331.

99. *tēlō (ictus)*: (*slain*) by the spear. Observe the emphasis obtained by anaphora of *ubi*; App. 413.

100. *Sarpēdōn (jacet)*: an ally of the Trojans. *Simois . . . volvit*.

101. *vir(ōr)um. correpta sub undīs*: goes with *scūta* and *galeās* as well as with *corpora* and refers to the corpses and armor of slain warriors swept along by (under) the water.

102. (*Aenēae*) *jactantī*: dat. of reference; App. 301. *Tālia (dicta)*: obj. of

jactantī. *Aquilōne*: abl. of means; App. 331.

103. *ferit*: from *feriō*; not to be confused with the verb *ferō*. *adversa (procella)*. *ad sīdera*: such exaggerated language is called *hyperbole*; App. 428.

104. *rēmī*: the ancient ship used both oars and sails. *prōra (sē) āvertit et undīs dat latus (nāvis)*.

105. *cumulō*: abl. of manner; App. 328. *mōns*: more hyperbole; App. 428; note the smashing effect of the monosyllable at the end of the line.

106. *Hī (virī)*. *hīs (virīs)*: dative of reference; App. 301. *hī . . . hīs*: *these . . . for those; some . . . for others*, referring to the crews of different ships; anaphora; App. 413.

107. *terram*: the bottom (of the sea): the hyperbole is continued; App. 428. *harēnis*: with the sands, abl. of means; App. 331.

108-109. *Trīs (nāvis)*: acc. pl. of an i-

(*saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Arās, dorsum immāne mari summō*), trīs Euris ab altō
110 *in brevia et syrtis urget, miserabile visū,
inliditque vadis atque aggere cingit harēnae.
Ūnam, quae Lyciōs fidumque vehēbat Orontēn,
ipsius ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus*
115 *in puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque magister
volvitur in caput; ast illam ter flūctus ibidem
torquet agēns circum et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.
Appārent rārī nantēs in gurgite vastō,
arma virum tabulaeque et Trōia gaza per undās.*

agger, eris m. mound, wall, bank†
altum, ī n. the deep (sea)
appāreō, ēre, uī, itus appear†
Arāe, arum f. the Altars, a ledge of rocks between Sicily and Africa†
brevis, e short, shallow†
cingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus gird(le), encircle†*
dorsum, ī n. back, ridge, reef†
Eurus, ī m. (east) wind
excutiō, ere, cussī, cussus cast out, shake off†*
feriō, ire strike, beat
fidus, a, um faithful, trustworthy†*
gaza, ae f. treasure, wealth†
gurgis, itis m. abyss, gulf, whirlpool†*
harēna, ae f. sand, beach*
ibidem in the same place†
inlidō, ere, sī, sus dash against (into) (dat.)†
Italus, a, um Italian†

Lycius, a, um Lycian, of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor†
magister, trī m. master, pilot†
miserābilis, e pitiable, wretched†
nō (1) swim, float†
Orontēs, is (ī) m. comrade of Aeneas†
pontus, ī m. sea*
prōnus, a, um leaning forward, headlong†
rapidus, a, um swift, whirling, consuming*
rārus, a, um scattered, far apart†
syrtis, is f. sand bar, reef†
tabula, ae f. plank, board†
ter three times, thrice*
torqueō, ēre, rsi, rtus turn, twist, whirl*
trēs, tria three*
Trōius, a, um Trojan, of Troy†*
urgeō, ēre, ursī drive, force, press†
vadum, ī n. shallow, shoal, depth(s)†
vehō, ere, vēxī, vectus carry, convey†*
vertex, icis m. top, summit; whirlpool†*
vorō (1) swallow (up)†

stem, object of *torquet*. *saxa . . . saxa*: anaphora; App. 413. *mediis in fluctibus*: in the middle (of the) waves; App. 246. *quae saxa Itali vocant Arās*: *quae* is a relative adjective agreeing with *saxa*; *saxa* is object of *vocant*, and *Arās* is predicate accusative. *Arās*: the Altars, the Roman name for a ledge of rocks off the African coast, just outside the harbor of ancient Carthage.

110. (in) *mari summō*: at the surface of the sea; abl. of place where; App. 319, 246. *dorsum*: apposition with *saxa*. *trīs (nāvis)*: object of *urget*.

111. *miserābile visū*: *pitious to behold*; *miserābile* is a neuter adjective modifying the idea expressed in the preceding sentence, while *visū* is the supine of *videō* and an abl. of respect; App. 325.

112. *vadis = in vada*, dat. of direction, sometimes used instead of the acc. of place to which; App. 306.

113. *Ūnam (nāvem)*. *Orontēn*: acc., a Greek form.

114. *ipsius (Aenēae)*: of the master, a common use of *ipse*. Compare *ipsa* (l. 42) and *ipsōs* (l. 40). For the length of the second vowel, see the note on *illius* (l. 16). *ā vertice*: from high above. *ferit*: from *feriō*.

115. *in*: upon. *excutitur (ē nāvi)*.
116. *in caput*: headlong. *illam (nāvem)*: contrasted with the helmsman (*magister*).

117. (in) *aequore*: abl. of place where; App. 319.

118. *nantēs*: pres. part. of *nō*, modifying *rārī (virī)*, *arma*, *tabulae*, and *gaza*, but agreeing with the nearest word, *rārī (virī)*, *men here and there*; App. 238.

119. *vir(ōr)um. arma*: such as wooden shields and leather helmets made of light and buoyant material. *gaza*: the first syllable is long by position; App. 15.

120 *Jam validam Ilionei nāvem, jam fortis Achātae,
et quā vectus Abās, et quā grandaevus Alētēs,
vicit hiems; laxis laterum compāgibus omnēs
accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt.*

Intereā magnō miscēri murmure pontum
125 ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et imīs
stāgna refūsa vadis, graviter commōtus; et altō
prōspiciēns summā placidum caput extulit undā.
Disjectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,
flūctibus oppressōs Trōas caelique ruīnā.
130 *Nec latuere doli frātre m Jūnōnis et irae.*

Abās, antis *m.* Trojan leader†
Achātēs, ae *m.* faithful comrade of
Aeneas†*
Alētēs, ae *m.* Trojan leader†
altum, *i n.* the deep (sea)
commoveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus move, dis-
turb†
compāgēs, *is f.* joint, seam, fastening†
disjiciō, ēre, jēci, jectus scatter, disperse
dolus, *i m.* deceit, wiles, trick, fraud†*
efferō, ferre, extuli ūatus raise, lift (up)†*
ēmittō, ēre, misi, missus send forth†
fatiscō, ēre split, open, gape†
fortis, e brave, strong, valiant*
frāter, tris *m.* brother†*
grandaevus, a, um aged, old†
graviter heavily, violently, greatly†
hiems, emis *f.* winter, storm†*
Ilioneus, ei *m.* Trojan leader†
imber, bris *m.* rain, flood, water†
inimicus, a, um hostile, unfriendly
intereā meanwhile, meantime†*

lateō, ēre, ui lie hid, escape the notice (of)*
latus, eris *n.* side, flank*
laxus, a, um loose, open, lax
miscēō, ēre, uī, mixtus mix, confuse,
stir†*
murmur, uris *n.* murmur, roar, rumble
Neptūnus, *i m.* Neptune, god of the sea†*
opprimō, ēre, pressi, pressus overwhelm,
crush†
placidus, a, um calm, quiet, peaceful†*
pontus, *i m.* sea*
prōspiciō, ēre, spexi, spectus look out (on),
see†
refundō, ēre, fūdī, fūsus pour back†
rīma, ae *f.* crack, fissure†
ruīna, ae *f.* downfall, ruin†
sentīō, ire, sēnsi, sēnsus feel, perceive†
stāgnum, *i n.* still waters, depth†
Trōs, Trōis *m.* Trojan*
vadum, *i n.* shallow, shoal, depth(s)
validus, a, um strong, stout, mighty†
vehō, ēre, vēxī, vectus carry, convey*

120. Ilionei: gen., with the final ei pronounced as one syllable by synizesis; App. 403. (nāvem) fortis Achātae. Jam . . . jam: anaphora adds to the vividness; App. 413.

121. et (nāvem) quā vectus (est) Abās, et (nāvem) quā (vectus est) Alētēs. et quā . . . et quā: anaphora; App. 413.

122. laxis compāgibus: abl. of means or instrument, or abl. abs. omnēs (nāvēs).

123. rimis: abl. of means or manner; App. 328, 331. Cf. ll. 83, 105. imbrem = aquam maris.

124-156. Neptune, god of the sea, intervenes; he rebukes the winds and calms the sea.

124. magnō miscēri murmure: alliteration (m) and onomatopoeia; App. 411,

434. murmure: abl. of attendant circumstance or manner; App. 329, 328.

125. ēmissam (esse).

126. refūsa (esse). (ex) vadis: abl. of separation; App. 340. (in) altō: over the sea; abl. of place where; App. 319. commōtus (animō): although disturbed in spirit, as a god he maintains an outward calm (placidum caput of l. 127).

127. (ex) undā: abl. of separation; App. 340; from the crest of the wave; App. 246.

128. (in) tōtō aequore: abl. of place where; App. 319.

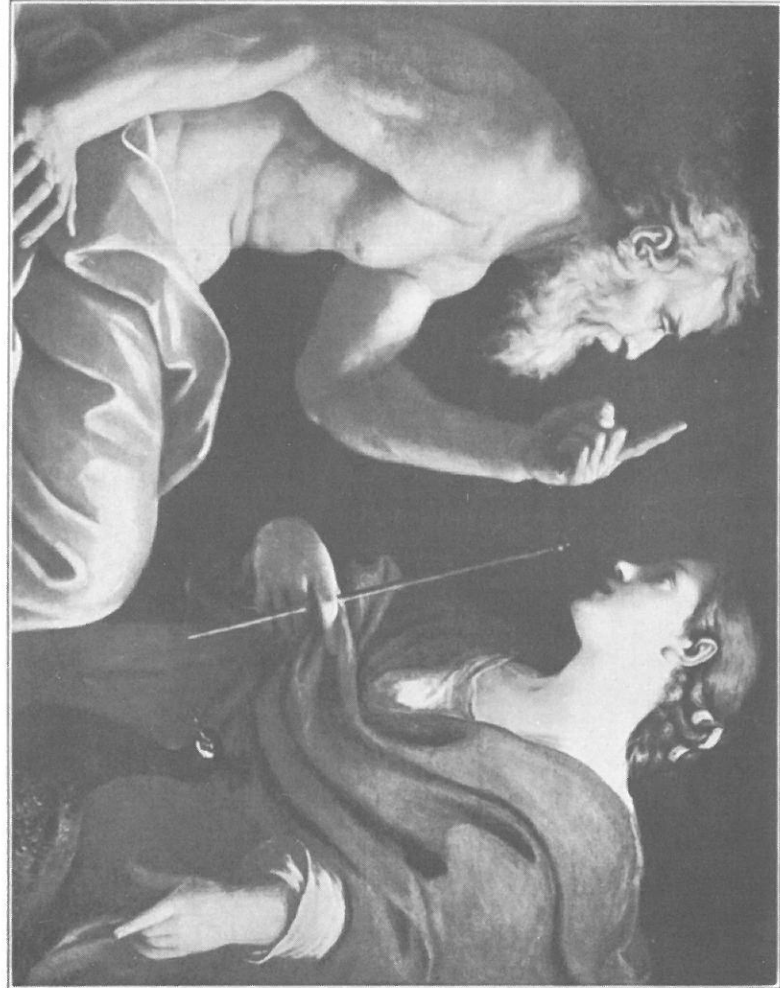
129. Trōas: acc. pl., a Greek form. (et videt) Trōas oppressōs (esse). caeli ruīnā: hyperbole; App. 428.

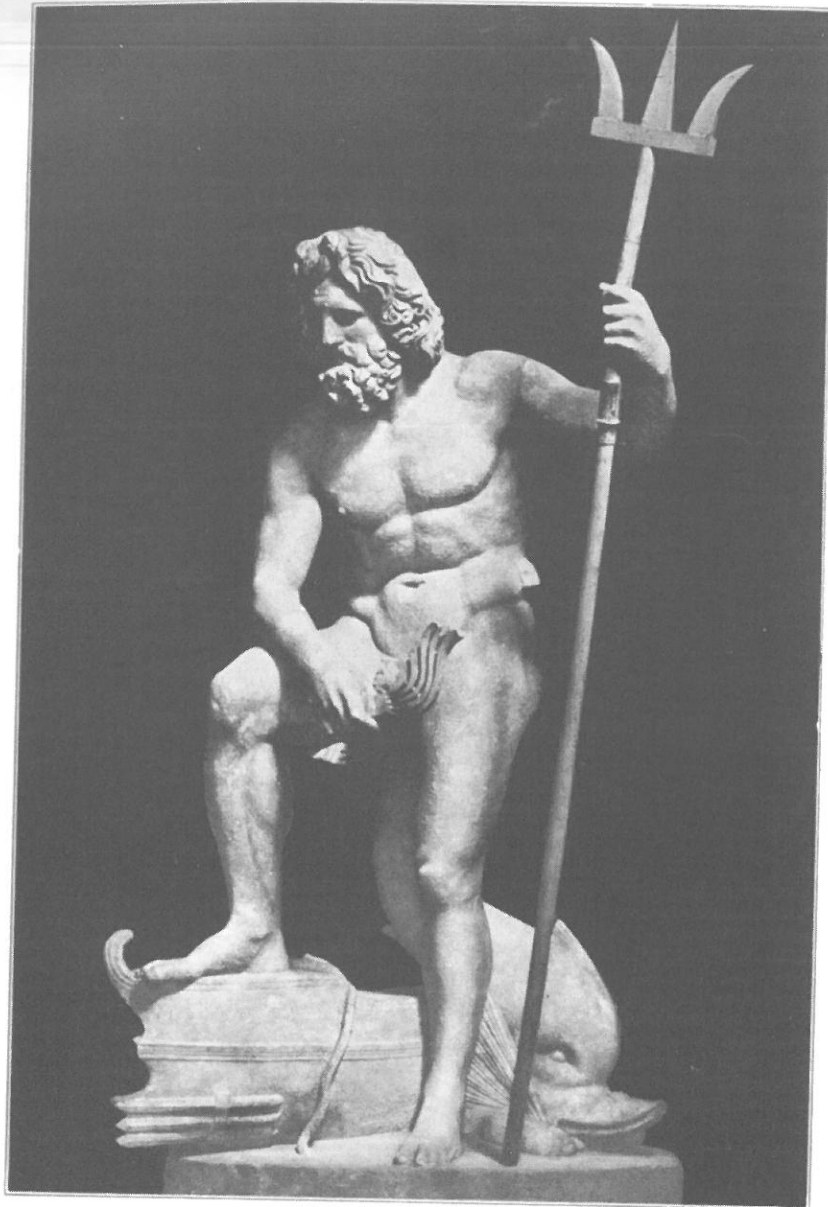
130. latuere = latuērunt; App. 204, 4. frātre m: Neptune was Juno's brother. and he knew her tricky nature (doli) and her ugly temper (irae).

Alinari, Rome

JUNO BEGS THE HELP OF AEOLUS AGAINST THE SHIP OF AENEAS

Lucio Massena





Alinari, Rome

NEPTUNE

Lateran Museum

In his left hand the god holds a trident; in the right, a seashell. His right foot rests on the rostrum of a ship, and behind him is a dolphin, one of the creatures of his domain.

Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia fātur:

“Tantane vōs generis tenuit fidūcia vestrī?

Jam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, ventī,
miscēre et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs?

Quōs ego — ! sed mōtōs praestat compōnere flūctūs.

135

Post mihi nōn simili poenā commissa luētis.

Mātūrāte fugam rēgīque haec dīcite vestrō:

nōn illī imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem,

sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immānia saxa,

vestrās, Eure, domōs; illā sē jactet in aulā

140

Aeolus et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet.”

Sīc ait et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat

Aeolus, *i m.* god of the winds
audeō, *ēre*, ausus sum dare, venture†*
aula, *ae f.* court, hall†
carcer, *eris m.* prison, inclosure
citō quickly, soon†
claudō, *ere, sī, sus* (in)close, hem
 in†*
commissum, *i n.* fault, crime
compōnō, *ere, posuī, pos(i)tus* compose,
 construct, calm, quiet†
dehinc then, thereupon†
Eurus, *i m.* (east) wind
fidūcia, *ae f.* confidence, trust†
jactō (1) toss, buffet, vaunt*
luō, *ere, i* atone for†
mātūrō (1) hasten, speed; ripen†

miscēō, *ēre, uī, mixtus* mix, confuse, stir
 (up)*
mōlēs, *is f.* mass, burden, heap*
plācō (1) calm, quiet†
 post after (*acc.*); afterwards†*
praestō, *āre, stiti, stitus* surpass, be better†
rēgnō (1) rule, reign†
saevus, *a, um* fierce, cruel, stern*
similis, *e* like, similar†*
sine without (*abl.*)†*
sors, *rtis f.* lot, fate, destiny†*
tridēns, *entis m.* trident, symbol of Nep-
 tune as god of the sea†
tumidus, *a, um* swelling, swollen†
vester, *tra, trum* your(s), your own†*
Zephyrus, *i m.* (west) wind†

131. **dehinc**: one syllable by synzesis; App. 403. **tālia** (*dicta*).

132. **generis fidūcia vestrī**: this verse is sarcastic; the winds were of divine origin, being descended from Aurora, goddess of the dawn, and from Astaeus, a Titan rival of the gods. **caelum terramque**: hyperbole; App. 428.

134. **miscēre, tollere**: depend on **audētis**, as complementary infinitives; App. 259.

135. **Quōs = Vōs**. **Quōs ego** —: a good example of *aposiopesis*; App. 416; i.e., instead of completing his sentence, the speaker breaks off abruptly and leaves to the imagination, as being beyond the power of adequate expression in words, just what sort of dire punishment he may inflict upon the guilty winds; **Quōs** is thus the object and **ego** the subject of the unexpressed verb.

136. **nōn simili poenā**: *abl.* of means; App. 331; *by no similar punishment*, i.e., by a much greater one; this figure of speech is called *litotes*; App. 431.

137. **rēgī vestrō = Aeolō**.

138. **illī**: *dat.* of indir. obj. in emphatic position contrasted with **mihi** in the same position in the following line. **tridentem**: the well-known symbol of Neptune as god of the sea. **imperium, tridentem**: subjects of **datum** (*esse*), an inf. in indir. disc., dependent on **dicite**, in l. 137.

139. **sorte**: when Saturn was overthrown, the three gods, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, divided his dominion among them by lot, Jupiter receiving the dominion of heaven, Neptune of the sea, and Pluto of the realm of the dead in the lower world.

140. **vestrās**: referring to all the winds, although Neptune is directly addressing **Eurus** only.

140-141. **illā, clausō**: emphatic by position. **jactet, rēgnet**: volitive subjunctives; App. 254. (*in*) **clausō carcere**: *abl.* of place where; App. 319.

142. **ait**: third sing. of **ajō**. **dictō**: *abl.* with compar.; App. 327.

collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque redūcit.

Cŷmothoē simul et Trītōn adnexus acūtō
145 dētrūdunt nāvīs scopulō; levat ipse tridentī
et vastās aperit syrtīs et temperat aequor
atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.

Ac velutī magnō in populō cum saepe coōrta est
sēditio saevitque animīs ignōbile vulgus;

150 jamque facēs et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
tum, pietāte gravem ac meritīs sī forte virum quem
cōspexēre, silent arrēctisque auribus astant;
ille regit dictīs animōs et pectora mulcet:

sīc cūnctus pelagī cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
155 prōspiciēs genitor caelōque invectus apertō

acūtus, a, um sharp, pointed, keen
adnitor, i, sus (nixus) strive, lean against†
aperiō, ire, uī, ertus open, disclose*
apertus, a, um open, clear†
arrigō, ere, rēxi, rēctus raise, prick up†
a(d)stō, āre, stīti stand (near, by)†*
auris, is f. ear†*
cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsus fall, subside†*
colligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus collect, gather†
cōspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus see, be-
hold†
coōrior, irī, ortus (a)rise†
Cŷmothoē, ēs f. a sea nymph†
dētrūdō, ere, sī, sus push off, dislodge†
fax, facis f. firebrand, torch†*
fragor, ōris m. crash, uproar†
fugō (1) put to flight, rout†
furor, ōris m. madness, frenzy, rage†*
gravis, e heavy, weighty; venerable†*
ignōbilis, e inglorious, common†
invehō, ere, ēxi, ectus carry in, convey†
levis, e light, swift†
levō (1) lift, raise†
meritum, i n. desert, service, merit
ministrō (1) tend, serve, supplv†

mulceō, ēre, lsī, lsus soothe, calm
nūbēs, is f. cloud, mist, fog*
perlābor, i, lāpsus glide over†
pietās, ātis f. loyalty, devotion, duty*
populus, i m. people, nation, crowd*
postquam after (that), when†*
prōspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus look out on
redūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus lead back, bring
back†
regō, ere, rēxi, rēctus rule, control†*
rota, ae f. wheel; chariot†
saepe often†*
saeviō, ire, ivī (ii), itus rage, be fierce†
scopulus, i m. rock, cliff, crag*
sēditio, ōnis f. riot, strife†
sileō, ēre, uī be silent, be still†
sōl, sōlis m. sun, day†*
syrtis, is f. sand bar, reef
temperō (1) calm, control
tridēns, entis m. trident, symbol of Nep-
tune
Trītōn, onis m. a minor sea-god†
velut(i) as, just as*
volō (1) fly, speed†*
vulgus, i n. (m. crowd, throng, herd†

in ancient Rome. furor arma ministrat:
in their fury any object serves as a missile.

151. quem: some, the indefinite pro-
noun. pietāte, meritīs: abl. of cause or
respect with gravem; App. 325; 332.

152. arrēctis auribus: abl. abs. of
manner; App. 343, 328. arrēctis auribus
astant: alliteration; App. 411. cōn-
spexēre = cōspexērunt; App. 204, 4.
silent, astant: plurals, because of the
collective idea in vulgus and populō;
App. 236, a.

154-155. sic: correlative with velutī
in l. 148. postquam genitor . . . flectit et
. . . dat. aequora: obj. of prōspiciēs.

155. (in) caelō apertō: abl. of place

flectit equōs currūque volāns dat lōra secundō.

Dēfessi Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursū
contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.

Est in sēcessū longō locus: insula portum
efficit objectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō
130 frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs.

Hinc atque hinc vastae rūpēs gemināque minantur
in caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē
aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs
dēsUPER, horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā;
165 fronte sub adversā scopulis pendentibus antrum,

adversus, a, um opposite, facing*
Aeneadae, (ār)um m. descendants (fol-
lowers) of Aeneas†
altum, i n. the deep (sea); heaven
antrum, i n. cave, cavern*
contendō, ere, i, ntus strive; hasten†
coruscus, a, um waving, quivering, flash-
ing†
currus, ūs m. chariot, car*
dēfessus, a, um weary, tired, worn†
dēsUPER from above†
efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus make, form†
flectō, ere, exī, exus bend, turn, guide†
frangō, ere, frēgi, frāctus break, shatter*
frōns, ontis f. front, face, brow†*
horreō, ēre, uī bristle, shudder, trem-
ble†*
imminēō, ēre overhang, threaten†
insula, ae f. island†
lātē widely, far and wide
latus, eris n. side, flank*
Libya, ae f. region of North Africa*

lōrum, i n. rein, thong†
minor, āri, ātus threaten, tower†
nemus, oris n. (sacred) grove, for-
est†*
objectus, ūs m. projection, barrier†
pendeō, ēre, pependī hang*
proximus, a, um nearest†
redūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus bring back, lead
back
rūpēs, is f. crag, cliff†*
scaena, ae f. background, stage†
scindō, ere, scidī, scissus split, divide†
scopulus, i m. rock, cliff*
sēcessus, ūs m. inlet, recess†
secundus, a, um following, favorable,
obedient†*
sileō, ēre, uī be silent, be still
sinus, ūs m. fold, gulf, bay†*
tūtus, a, um safe, protected, secure†*
vertex, icis m. summit, top*
vertō, ere, i, rsus (over)turn, (ex)change*
volō (1) fly, speed*

where; App. 319. genitor: Neptune.
invectus (currū): riding in his car.

156. flectit . . . dat: historical presents;
App. 351, 1, a. currū: dat. of indir. obj.;
App. 295.

157-207. Aeneas, with seven out of
twenty ships, lands on the coast of North
Africa near Carthage. He kills seven
fine stags, which he divides among his
comrades, whom he tries to console and
encourage.

157-158. Aeneadae litora, quae (sunt)
proxima, cursū petere contendunt.

159-160. insula efficit (hunc locum)
portum. portum: predicate acc. in sē-
cessū longō: the inlet extends deep into
the land.

160. quibus: abl. of means; App. 331.

160-161. omnis unda (veniēns) ab altō
frangitur et sē in sinūs reductōs scindit.
sēsē = sē. Observe the alliteration; App.
411.

162. Hinc atque hinc: on (from) this
side and that, i.e., on both sides. rūpēs
(sunt).

164. scaena: the place resembles a
stage with its scenery. silvīs coruscīs:
abl. of quality; App. 330.

165. horrentī umbrā: abl. of cause if
taken with ātrum, or of manner if taken
with imminet; App. 332, 328. horrentī:
abl. of an i-stem; this word is probably
used here to suggest the shade of bristling
evergreens, such as cedars, firs, or pines.

166. scopulis pendentibus: abl. of
quality or material; App. 330, 324.

intus aquae dulcēs vivōque sedilia saxō,
nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvīs
ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.

170

Hūc septem Aenēās collēctis nāvibus omnī
ex numerō subit; ac magnō tellūris amōre
ēgressi optātā potiuntur Trōēs harēnā
et sale tābentis artūs in litore pōnunt.

175

Ac primum silici scintillam excūdit Achātēs
suscepitque ignem foliis atque ārida circum
nūtrimenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma
expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās

Achātēs, ae m. faithful comrade of Aeneas*
alligō (l) bind, hold (to)†
ancora, ae f. anchor†
aqua, ae f. water*
āridus, a, um dry†
artus, ūs m. joint, limb†*
Cereālis, e of Ceres, (goddess of) grain†
Cerēs, eris f. (goddess of) grain†
colligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus collect, gather
corrumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptus spoil, ruin†
dulcis, e sweet, dear, fresh†*
ēgredior, i, gressus go out, disembark†
excūdō, ere, di, sus strike out†
expediō, ire, ivi (ii), itus bring out, prepare†
folium, (i) n. leaf†
fōmes, itis m. tinder, fuel, shaving†
frūx, frūgis f. fruit, grain†
harēna, ae f. sand, beach*
intus within†
morsus, ūs m. bite, fluke, bit†

numerus, i m. number, multitude†*
nūtrimentum, i n. food, fuel, nourishment†
nympha, ae f. nymph, a minor divinity of nature, represented as a beautiful maiden
optō (l) choose, desire, hope (for)*
potior, iri, itus gain, win (abl.)†
rapiō, ere, ui, ptus snatch (up), whirl*
recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus take back, recover†*
sal, salis n. (m.) salt (water), sea
scintilla, ae f. spark†
sedile, is n. seat, bench†
septem seven
silex, icis m. (f.) flint†
suscipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus catch (up), receive†
tābeō, ēre drip, soak, melt, waste†
Trōs, Trōis m. Trojan*
uncus, a, um curved, bent, hooked†
vinc(u)lum, i n. chain, bond, cable*
vīvus, a, um living, natural, alive†

167. vivō saxō: denotes natural, not artificial, seats.

168. domus: in apposition with antrum, the cave just described; nymphs were supposed to frequent remote spots with beautiful natural scenery. Hīc: adverb, here; observe that the i is long in the adverb but short in the pronoun. fessās nāvīs: personification; App. 437; or possibly a transferred epithet; the Trojans were tired; App. 446.

169. ancora: anachronistic; hooked anchors were not used at that time. alligat (nāvīs). uncō morsū: abl. of means; App. 331.

170. collēctis nāvibus: abl. abs.; App. 343. omnī ex numerō: we see from l. 393 that Aeneas had set out with twenty ships.

171. magnō amōre: abl. of manner; App. 328.

172. Trōēs: nom. pl., a Greek form. optātā harēnā: abl. with potiōr; App. 342.

173. sale: abl. of means with tābentis.

174. silici: dat. of separation; App. 305.

175. foliis: abl. of means; App. 331. circum: adv. modifying dedit: he places fuel around; or else understand circum (ignem).

177. Cererem: the goddess of grain, by metonymy for grain; App. 433. Cereālia arma: the utensils of Ceres, i.e., utensils for grinding and for cooking grain.

178. expediunt (ex nāvibus). rērum:

et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.

Aenēās scopulum intereā cōnscendit, et omnem
prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem
jactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmīs
aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caīci.
Nāvem in cōnspectū nullam, trīs litore cervōs
prōspicit errantīs; hōs tōta armenta sequuntur
ā tergō et longum per vallīs pascitur agmen.
Cōnstitit hīc arcumque manū celerisque sagittās
corripuit, fidus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,
ductōrēsque ipsōs primum capita alta ferentīs
cornibus arboreis sternit, tum vulgus et omnem

Achātēs, ae m. faithful comrade of Aeneas*
Antheus, ei, acc. ea, m. comrade of Aeneas†
arboreus, a, um branching, tree-like†
arcus, ūs m. bow†*
armentum, i n. herd, drove†
birēmīs, is f. bireme, galley (with two banks of oars)†
Caicus, i m. comrade of Aeneas†
Capys, yos, acc. yn, m. comrade of Aeneas†
celer, eris, ere swift†*
celsus, a, um high, lofty, towering*
cervus, i m. stag, deer†
cōnscendō, ere, i, ēnsus climb, mount†
cōnsistō, ere, stiti, stitus stop, settle†*
cōnspectus, ūs m. sight, view
cornū, ūs n. horn†
corripō, ere, ui, reptus snatch (up)*

ductor, ōris m. leader†
fidus, a, um faithful, trusty*
frangō, ere, frēgi, fractus break, crush*
gerō, ere, gessi, gestus carry (on)*
intereā meanwhile, meantime*
jactō (l) toss, buffet*
lātē widely, far and wide
pascor, i, pāstus feed, graze†
Phrygius, a, um Phrygian, Trojan†*
prōspectus, ūs m. view†
prōspiciō, ere, spexi, spectus look out on, see
sagitta, ae f. arrow†
scopulus, i m. rock, cliff, crag*
sternō, ere, strāvi, strātus lay low, spread, strew†*
tergum, i n. back, hide, rear†*
torrēō, ēre, ui, tostus parch, roast†
trēs, tria three*
vallīs, is f. valley†
vulgus, i n. (m.) crowd, throng, herd

gen. with the adj. fessī; App. 287, weary of their misfortunes. receptās (ex mari).

179. torrēre: to make it easier to grind. frangere: to make coarse meal. flammīs, saxō: ablatives of means; App. 331.

181. pelagō: dat. of direction = in pelagus; App. 306, or else = in pelagō, abl. of place where; App. 319. quem: indef. any, modifying Anthea, an acc., Greek form, if he can see any Antheus; in English we should say if he can see anything of Antheus.

182. videat: subj. in an indir. quest.; App. 349.

183. Capyn: acc., a Greek form. puppibus: poetic plural. arma: especially shields fastened on the ship and conspicuous at a great distance.

184. Nāvem (prōspicit). (in) litore: abl. of place where; App. 319. Nāvem

nullam, trīs cervōs: chiasmus and asyndeton; App. 420, 418.

185. hōs (cervōs): the three stags are at the head of the feeding herd.

186. vallīs: plural, but probably referring to a single valley; see the note on irae (l. 11), and cf. App. 243.

187. Cōnstitit (Aenēās). hīc: adverb, here; distinguish from the pronoun which has a short i.

188. tēla: attracted into the rel. clause refers back to arcum and sagittās, objects of corripuit.

189-191. ductōrēs: the three stags (l. 184). tum vulgus (sternit) et omnem turbam miscet, agēns (eōs = cervōs) tēlis inter frondea nemora.

190. cornibus arboreis: abl. of quality; App. 330. tum vulgus (sternit). vulgus: acc., the herd, as opposed to the leaders, ductōrēs.

miscet agēns tēlis nemora inter frondea turbam;
nec prius absistit quam septem ingentia victor
corpora fundat humi et numerum cum nāvibus aequet.

Hinc portum petit et sociōs partitur in omnīs.

195 Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerārat Acestēs
litore Trinacriō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs
dīvidit, et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:

"Ō sociī (neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum),

Ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem.

200 Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis
accestis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa

abeō, ire, ii (ivī), itus depart†*
absistō, ere, stiti cease, stop†
accēdō, ere, cessi, cessus approach†
aequō (l) (make) equal†*
bonus, a, um good, kind(ly), useful†*
cadus, i m. jar, urn†
Cyclōpius, a, um Cyclopean, of the Cy-
clopes, huge one-eyed giants of Sicily†
deinde then, thereupon, next†*
dīvidō, ere, visi, visus divide, distribute†
enim for, indeed, surely†
frondeus, a, um leafy†
gravis, e heavy, grievous, serious*
hērōs, ōis m. hero, mighty warrior†*
humus, i f. ground, soil, earth†*
ignārus, a, um ignorant, inexperienced†*
maereō, ēre mourn, grieve (for)†
malum, i n. evil, misfortune, trouble†*
miscēō, ēre, uī, mixtus confuse, mix,
mingle*
mulceō, ēre, lsi, lsus soothe, calm
nemus, oris n. (sacred) grove, forest*

numerus, i m. number, multitude*
onerō (l) load, burden†
partior, iri, itus distribute, divide†
patior, i, passus suffer, endure*
penitus within, deep(ly), wholly†*
prius first, sooner†
quam how, than, as†*
quoque also*
rabiēs, ēi f. rage, madness, fury†
scopulus, i m. rock, cliff, crag*
Scyllaeus, a, um of Scylla, a ravenous
sea-monster, part woman and part fish,
girdled with fierce dogs and destructive
to mariners who attempted to sail past
her cave situated on a narrow strait
opposite the great whirlpool Cha-
rybdis†
septem seven
sonō, āre, uī, itus (re)sound, roar†*
Trinacrius, a, um Trinacrian, Sicilian†
turba, ae f. mob, crowd†
vinum, i n. wine†*

191. nemora: poetic plural. turbam:
the vulgus has now become a panic-
stricken and tumultuous turba, a mob.

192. victor: (as) victor; apposition
with Aenēas the subject understood.

193. humi: loc.; App. 37, c. numerum
(cervōrum). cum nāvibus = cum numerō
nāvium. aequet: i.e., one deer for each
ship. fundat, aequet: temporal or an-
ticipatory with priusquam; App. 376, a.

194. et partitur (cervōs) in (among)
omnis sociōs (suōs).

195-197. Deinde vīna, quae bonus
Acestēs onerā(ve)rat (in) cadis (in)
Trinacriō litore et quae (ille) hērōs de-
derat (illis = Teucris) abeuntibus,
dīvidit (Aenēas). deinde: two syllables
by synizesis; App. 403. onerā(ve)rat:
App. 204. cadis: dat. of direction; App.
306; or else = in cadis, abl. of place
where; App. 319. Vina... dīvidit
(Aenēas).

196. hērōs (Acestēs): nom. sing.,
Greek forms. Acestes had entertained
Aeneas and his comrades during the pre-
ceding winter and had furnished them
with supplies for the rest of their journey.
abeuntibus (Teucris): indir. obj. of de-
derat.

197. pectora (suōrum sociōrum).

199. Ō (vōs) passī graviōra (mala).
hīs (malis): indir. obj. of dabit; App.
295.

201. acces(sis)tis: App. 204. vōs et:
correlative with vōs et in l. 200; anaph-
ora; App. 413. Cyclōpia: of the Cyclopes,
huge one-eyed giants, one of whom, Poly-
phemus, had killed and eaten several of
the comrades of Ulysses while they were
shut up in his cave. Ulysses and his men
finally succeeded in blinding Polyphemus
and escaping. For the story, see Aeneid,
III, ll. 613-638, and the ninth book of
Homer's Odyssey.

expertī: revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem
mittite; forsā et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit.

Per variōs cāsūs, per tot discrimina rērum
tendimus in Latium, sēdes ubi fāta quietās
ostendunt; illic fās rēgna resurgere Trojae.
Dūrāte, et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundīs."

Tālia vōce refert cūrīsque ingentibus aeger
spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.

Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futurīs:
tergora diripiunt costīs et viscera nūdant;
pars in frustra secant veribusque trementia figunt,

accingō, ere, inxi, inctus gird†
aeger, gra, grum sick, weary†*
cor, cordis n. heart, spirit, feelings*
costa, ae f. rib, side†
daps, dapis f. feast, banquet†*
diripiō, ere, uī, reptus tear from†
discrimen, inis n. crisis, danger†
dolor, ōris m. grief, pain, suffering*
dūrō (l) harden, endure†
experior, iri, pertus try, experience†
fās n. indecl. divine will, right, duty*
figō, ere, fixi, fixus pierce, fasten†*
fors(it)an perhaps, perchance, possibly†
frustum, i n. piece, part†
illic there†
juvō, āre, jūvi, jūtus help, please†*
Latium, (i) i n. district of central Italy
around Rome*
maestus, a, um sad, mournful, gloomy†*
memini, isse remember, recall†
nūdō (l) (lay) bare, strip†

ōlim once, at some time*
ostendō, ere, i, ntus show, promise†*
praeda, ae f. booty, prey†
premō, ere, pressi, pressus (re)press,
control*
quietus, a, um calm, peaceful†
resurgō, ere, surrēxi, surrēctus rise
again†
revocō (l) recall, restore†
secō, āre, uī, sectus cut, divide†*
secundus, a, um following, favorable*
simulō (l) imitate, pretend, feign†
spēs, ei f. hope, expectation†*
tergus, oris, n. back, hide†
timor, ōris m. fear, dread, anxiety†
tot so many*
tremō, ere, uī tremble, quiver†*
varius, a, um varied, different†*
verū, ūs n. broach, spit, spike†
viscus, eris n. vitals, flesh†
vultus, ūs m. countenance, face†*

202. experti (estis).

203. mittite: dismiss. et = etiam, even.

haec: obj. of meminisse. forsā et haec,
etc.: perhaps at some time we shall be
glad to remember even these things. A
famous verse, and one often quoted.
iuvābit (nōs): it will please (us), with
meminisse as subject.

205. tendimus (cursum) in Latium:
the poet "nods" for a moment, as Aeneas
is not yet supposed to know anything
about Latium.

206. fās (est), etc.: it is the divine will
for the Trojan realm there to rise again.
rēgna: poetic plural; App. 243.

207. vōsmet: an emphatic form of vōs.

208-222. The Trojans first feast and
then lament their lost comrades.

208. Tālia (dicta). vōce: contrasted
with corde of l. 209. refert (Aenēas).
cūrīs ingentibus: abl. of cause with aeger;
App. 332. aeger: (although) sick at heart.

209. (in) vultū: abl. of place where
or means, sharply contrasted with corde.
corde: abl. of place where or means.
spem: contrasted with dolōrem. altum
corde: deep in his heart. spem simulat,
premit dolōrem: this figure is known as
chiasmus. The contrast is here empha-
sized by placing the two pairs of words in
inverse (reverse) order; that is, spem
begins the first clause and is contrasted
with dolōrem, which ends the second,
while simulat ends the first clause and is
thus contrasted with premit, which be-
gins the second; App. 420; see the note
on l. 184.

210. Illi: Teucrī. praedae, dapibus:
datives of purpose; App. 303; i.e., they
prepare themselves for the venison and
the banquet. dapibus: poetic plural.

211. costīs: abl. of separation; App.
320, 340.

212. pars (sociōrum) secant (viscera)
in frustra: the use of the plural verb with

lītore aēna locant aliū flammāsque ministrant.
 Tum victū revocant virīs, fūsique per herbam
 215 implentur veteris Bacchī pinguisque ferinae.
 Postquam exēpta famēs epulis mēnsaeque remōtae,
 āmissōs longō sociōs sermōne requirunt,
 spemque metumque inter dubiū, seu vivere crēdant
 sive extrēma patī nec jam exaudire vocātōs.
 220 Praecipuē pius Aenēās nunc ācris Orontī,
 nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdēlia sēcum
 fāta Lycī fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.

ācer, cris, cre sharp, spirited†
 aēnum, i n. bronze (vessel, kettle)†
 āmittō, ere, misī, missus lose, let
 go†
 Amycus, i m. a Trojan†
 Bacchus, i m. (god of) wine†
 Cloanthus, i m. a Trojan†
 crēdō, ere, didī, ditus believe, trust†
 crūdēlis, e cruel, bitter, bloody†
 dubius, a, um doubtful, wavering†
 epulae, ārum f. banquet, feast
 exaudiō, ire, ivi (ii), itus hear, harken†
 eximō, ere, ēmi, ēmptus take away, re-
 move†
 extrēma, ōrum n. final fate, death†
 famēs, is f. hunger†
 ferīna, ae f. game, venison†
 fortis, e brave, strong, valiant*
 gemō, ere, uī, itus groan (for), lament†
 Gyās, ae, acc. ān, m. a Trojan†
 herba, ae f. grass, herb(age)†

impleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus fill (with) (gen.)†
 locō (1) place, locate, establish†
 Lycus, i m. a Trojan†
 mēnsa, ae f. table†
 metus, ūs m. fear, dread, anxiety†
 ministrō (1) tend, serve, supply
 Orontēs, is (i, ae) m. Trojan leader
 patior, i, passus endure, suffer*
 pinguis, e fat, rich, fertile†
 postquam after (that), when*
 praecipuē especially†
 removeō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus remove†
 requirō, ere, quisivi (sii), quisitus seek
 again, deplore†
 revocō (1) recall, restore
 sermō, ōnis m. conversation, speech†
 seu, sive whether, or (if)†
 spēs, ei f. hope, expectation
 vetus, eris old, former, ancient*
 victus, ūs m. living, food, victuals†
 vivō, ere, vixi, victus live†

a singular (collective) subject is common
 in many languages, including English;
 App. 236, a. *tremantia (frusta)*: the flesh
 of the recently slain animals is still
 quivering. *veribus*: abl. of means, App.
 331.

213. (in) *lītore*: abl. of place where;
 App. 319.

214. *viris*: acc. pl. of *vis*, an *i*-stem;
 observe the quantity, distinguishing it
 from *viris*, dat. or abl. of *vir, man*.

215. *implentur*: a middle voice or re-
 flexive use; *they fill themselves*; App. 115,
 2, a; 309. *Bacchī, ferinae*: gen. with
 special verb, *impleō*; App. 287. *Bacchus*:
god of wine, by metonymy for *wine*.

216. *exēpta (est). mēnsae remōtae*
 (sunt): in Vergil's day the tables were
 removed at the end of the banquet; so
 this phrase came to mean simply the
 end of the feasting. Vergil uses it here
 in that general sense, as Aeneas and

his companions presumably had no
 tables.

218. *inter spemque metumque dubiū*:
anastrophe; App. 414. *seu (sociōs suōs)*
vivere crēdant: deliberative indir. quest.;
 App. 348, 349; the clause is dependent
 on *dubiū*, which modifies *Teucrī* under-
 stood as subject of *requirunt*.

219. *extrēma = mortem*: euphemism;
 App. 423. *vocātōs (sociōs)*: refers to the
 Roman custom (*conclāmātiō*) of loudly
 calling the name of the dead three times,
 as a part of the funeral ceremony.

220. *Praecipuē*: modifying *gemit*, not
pius. *pius*: not *pious*, but *devoted, loyal,*
noble; see note on *pietāte* (l. 10). *Aenēās*
ācris Orontī (cāsum gemit).

221. *sēcum = cum sē*; i.e., silently;
 for the thought compare ll. 208-209.

222. *fāta, Gyān, Cloanthum (gemit*
Aenēās). *fortem, fortem*: pathetic repe-
 tition. *Gyān*: acc., a Greek form.

Et jam finis erat, cum Juppiter aethere summō
 dispiciēns mare vēlivolum terrāsque jacentis
 lītoraque et lātōs populōs, sic vertice caelī
 225 cōstitit et Libyae dēfixit lūmina rēgnīs.
 Atque illum tālis jactantem pectore cūrās
 tristior et lacrimīs oculōs suffūsa nitentis
 adloquitur Venus: "Ō quī rēs hominumque deumque
 aeternis regis imperiīs et fulmine terrēs,
 230 quid meus Aenēās in tē committere tantum,
 quid Trōes potuēre, quibus tot fūnera passis
 cūctus ob Italiā terrārum clauditur orbis?
 Certē hinc Rōmānōs ōlim volventibus annis,

adloquor, i, locūtus address, accost†
 aeternus, a, um eternal, everlasting*
 aethēr, eris m. upper air, sky, ether*
 annus, i m. year*
 certē certainly, surely†
 claudō, ere, sī, sus close, shut*
 committō, ere, misī, missus commit†
 cōsistō, ere, stiti, stitus stand (fast),
 rest*
 dēfigō, ere, fixi, fixus fix, fasten†
 dispiciō, ere, spexi, spectus see, discern,
 descry†
 fulmen, inis n. thunderbolt, lightning†
 fūnus, eris n. funeral, death, disaster†
 homō, inis m. (f.) man, mortal, human*
 jaceō, ēre, uī, itus lie (outspread, low)*
 jactō (1) toss, buffet, ponder*

lātus, a, um broad, wide, spacious†
 Libya, ae f. district of North Africa*
 nitēns, entis bright, shining†
 ob on account of (acc.)
 ōlim once, at some time*
 orbis, is m. circle, orb, earth†
 patior, i, passus endure, suffer*
 populus, i m. people, race, nation*
 regō, ere, rēxi, rēctus rule, direct*
 Rōmānus, a, um Roman*
 suffundō, ere, fūdi, fūsus fill, suffuse†
 terreō, ēre, uī, itus frighten, terrify†
 tot so many*
 Trōs, Trōis m. Trojan*
 vēlivolus, a, um winged with sails†
 Venus, eris f. goddess of love and beauty†
 vertex, icis m. summit, head, top*

223-296. Venus complains to Jupiter
 of the hard lot of the Trojans and of her
 son Aeneas. Jupiter consoles her with
 the promise of universal empire for the
 Trojans through their descendants, the
 Roman people.

223. *finis (epulārum et dictōrum)*.
 There is a change of scene from earth to
 heaven. (dē) *aethere summō*: abl. of
 separation with *dispiciēns*; App. 340.

224. *vēlivolum*: a transferred epithet,
 as it refers to the ships on the sea, instead
 of the sea itself; App. 446.

225. (in) *vertice*: abl. of place where.

226. *lūmina = oculōs. rēgnis*: dat. of
 direction or abl. of place where; App.
 306, 319.

227-229. *tālis cūrās: such cares* as were
 natural for the father of gods and king of
 men, with the government of the universe
 resting on his shoulders. (in) *pectore*:
 abl. of place where; App. 319. *illum ad-*
loquitur Venus. tristior (quam solita):
sadder (than was her wont); Venus as
 goddess of love and beauty, was pro-

verbially laughter-loving. *lacrimis*: abl.
 of means; App. 331. *nitentis oculōs*:
 acc. of respect with *suffūsa*, or else object
 of *suffūsa* used as a reflexive verb; App.
 115, 2, a; 309.

229-230. *Ō (tū) quī rēs regis et*
terrēs. regis: from *regō* not from *rēx*.
-que . . . -que: both . . . and. de(ōr)um.

231. *quid meus Aenēās tantum com-*
mittere (potuit)? = What (so) great offense,
etc. quid . . . quid: anaphora; App. 413.

232. *potuēre = potuērunt (commit-*
tere). *quibus*: dat. of reference or of in-
 terest; App. 301. *fūnera*: obj. of *passis*
 which modifies *quibus*; the Trojans had
 suffered many disasters (*fūnera*) in the
 destruction of their city and during
 the seven years thereafter, while they
 wandered as homeless exiles.

233. *cūctus orbis terrārum: the whole*
world, an emotional exaggeration or hy-
 perbole. *ob Italiā: on account of Italy*,
 which was destined to be the seat of a
 great new world-power hostile to Juno's
 cherished plans.

234-237. *Certē pollicitus (es) hinc*

- 235 *hinc fore ductōrēs, revocātō ā sanguine Teucrī,*
quī mare, quī terrās omnīs diciōne tenērent,
pollicitus. Quae tē, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hōc equidem occāsū Trojae trīstisq̄e ruīnās
sōlābar fātis contrāria fāta rependēs;
 240 *nunc eadem fortūna virōs tot cāsibus āctōs*
īnsequitur. Quem dās finem, rēx magne, labōrum?
Antēnor potuit mediīs ēlāpsus Achīvīs
Illyricōs penetrāre sinūs atq̄e intima tūtus
rēgna Liburnōrum et fontem superāre Timāvī,
 245 *unde per ōra novem vastō cum murmure montīs*
it mare prōruptum et pelagō premit arva sonantī.

Achivus, a, um Achaeans, Greek†
 Antenor, oris m. Trojan leader, fled after
 the fall of Troy and settled in northern
 Italy at Patavium, modern Padua†
 contrarius, a, um opposite, opposing†
 diciō, onis f. power, rule, sway†
 ductor, oris m. leader, chief
 elābor, i, lāpsus slip out, escape†
 equidem indeed, surely†*
 fōns, fontis m. fountain, source†
 Illyricus, a, um Illyrian, Dalmatian, of
 Illyria, a region east of the Adriatic†
 insequor, i, secutus follow, pursue*
 intimus, a, um inmost†
 Liburni, orum m. Liburnians, Illyrians
 murmur, uris n. murmur, rumble, roar
 novem nine†
 occāsus, ūs m. fall, destruction†
 penetrō (1) enter, penetrate†
 polliceor, ēri, itus promise, offer†
 premō, ere, pressi, pressus (re)press,
 overwhelm*

Rōmānōs (futūrōs esse), hinc ductōrēs
 fore (= futūrōs esse) ā revocātō sanguine
 Teucrī. hinc = ex Aenēa et aliīs Teucrīs.
 volentibus annis: as the years roll (by);
 abl. abs.; App. 343. hinc . . . hinc:
 anaphora; App. 413. quī . . . quī: anaphora;
 App. 413.

235. fore = futūrōs esse, inf. in indir.
 disc., dependent on pollicitus (es) in l.
 237; App. 263, 390. ā revocātō sanguine:
 explaining hinc.

236. quī . . . tenērent: rel. clause of
 purpose or characteristic; App. 388, 389.
 237. Quae tē sententia vertit: what
 idea turns you (from your earlier plan)?
 An opinion may change a person as well
 as a person may change an opinion.

238. Hōc: neut., abl. of cause or means,
 with this (hope). occāsū sōlābar: I
 tried to console myself for the fall; a cona-

prōruptus, a, um dashing, furious†
 rependō, ere, i, ēnsus balance, compen-
 sate†
 revocō (1) recall, restore
 ruīna, ae f. downfall, ruin
 sententia, ae f. opinion, purpose†
 sinus, ūs m. fold, gulf, bay*
 sōlor, āri, ātus console, find consolation
 for†
 sonō, āre, ūi, itus (re)sound, roar*
 superō (1) surpass, pass beyond†*
 Teucer (crus), cri m. early king of
 Troy†
 Timāvus, i m. river of northern Italy,
 runs underground about twenty-five
 miles and emerges near the upper end
 of the Adriatic Sea into which it flows
 with a strong current†
 tot so many*
 tūtus, a, um safe, protected, secure*
 unde whence, from which (whom)*
 vertō, ere, i, rsus turn, change, rout*

tive imperfect, denoting attempted ac-
 tion; App. 351, 2, a.

239. fātis: abl. of means or dat.;
 App. 331, 304.

240. Observe the asyndeton; App. 418.
 cāsibus: abl. of means; App. 331.

242. mediīs Achīvis: from the midst of
 the Greeks (fighting around Troy).

243. Illyricōs sinūs: the Adriatic was
 proverbial for its dangers to navigation.
 Liburnōrum: a wild and savage people,
 warlike and hostile to strangers. tūtus: in
 emphatic position, contrasting his present
 safety with the dangers previously indi-
 cated.

245. unde = ex quō fonte (Timāvī).
 Observe the alliteration; App. 411.

246. (Timāvus) it mare prōruptum:
 (the Timavus) goes (as) a dashing sea, to
 indicate the great volume, roar, and

- Hic tamen ille urbem Patavī sēdēsque locāvit*
Teucrōrum et genti nōmen dedit armaque fixit
Trōia, nunc placidā compostus pāce quiēscit:
nōs, tua prōgeniēs, caelī quibus adnuis arcem,
 250 *nāvibus (infandum!) āmissis ūnūs ob iram*
prōdimur atq̄e Italīs longē disjungimur ōrīs.
Hic pietātis honōs? Sic nōs in scēptra repōnis?"
Ollī subridēs hominum sator atq̄e deōrum
vultū, quō caelum tempestātēsque serēnat,
 255 *ōscula libāvit nātae, dehinc tālia fatur:*
"Parce metū, Cytherēa, manent immōta tuōrum

adnuō, ere, ūi, ūtus nod assent, promise†
 amittō, ere, mīsi, missus lose, let go*
 compōnō, ere, posui, pos(i)tus compose,
 construct, settle
 Cytherēa, ae f. Venus, goddess of Cyth-
 era, a Greek island where Venus was
 born from the foam of the sea†
 dehinc thence, thereafter
 disjungō, ere, jūnxi, jūnctus separate,
 disconnect†
 figō, ere, fixi, fixus fasten, fix*
 homō, inis m. (f.) man, mortal, human*
 immōtus, a, um unmoved, unshaken†
 infandus, a, um unspeakable, accursed†
 Italus, a, um Italian
 libō (1) taste, touch; pour†
 locō (1) place, locate, establish*
 longē far (from), afar*
 metus, ūs m. fear, dread, anxiety*
 nāta, ae f. daughter†
 ob on account of (acc.)
 osculum, i n. dainty lip, kiss†

parcō, ere, peperci (parsī), parsus spare
 (dat.)†
 Patavium, (i)i n. city of northern Italy,
 the modern Padua, about twenty miles
 west of Venice†
 pāx, pācis f. peace, quiet, rest†
 pietās, ātis f. devotion, loyalty, duty*
 placidus, a, um peaceful, calm, quiet*
 prōdō, ere, didi, ditus hand over, be-
 tray†
 prōgeniēs, ēi f. offspring, progeny
 quiēscō, ere, ēvi, ētus rest, repose†*
 repōnō, ere, posui, pos(i)tus replace, re-
 store
 sator, oris m. sower; begetter, father†
 scēptrum, i n. staff, scepter, power
 serēnō (1) calm, clear†
 subridēō, ēre, risi smile (at)†
 tamen nevertheless, however†*
 tempestās, ātis f. tempest, storm*
 Trōius, a, um Trojan*
 vultus, ūs m. countenance, face*

strong current of the river. pelagō: with
 its flood (sea). Observe the alliteration;
 App. 411.

247. Hic: adverb, here; observe the
 quantity. Patavī: appositional gen.;
 App. 281.

248. arma fixit: dedicated his arms to
 some divinity, by hanging them up in the
 temple as a sign that he was at peace
 with the world and would need them no
 more.

249. nunc: asyndeton; App. 418.
 compos(i)tus: shortened for metrical
 reasons. Observe the alliteration; App.
 411.

250. nōs: ego (Venus) et Aenēās et
 aliī Teucrī. Observe the effect obtained
 by asyndeton; App. 418. tua prōgeniēs:
 apposition with nōs. Venus was daughter
 of Jupiter; Aeneas was her son. caeli

arcem: means that Aeneas shall become
 a god; for only gods lived in heaven,
 while ordinary mortals went to Hades
 after death. adnuis: referring to the
 solemn nod of assent with which Jupiter
 ratified his promises.

251. nāvibus āmissis: abl. abs.; App.
 343. ūnūs = Jūnōnis.

253. (estne) hic: for hoc; attracted
 to the masculine gender of the predicate
 noun honōs; App. 240, a.

254. Ollī = illi: dat. with compound;
 App. 298.

256. tālia (dicta). nātae: added to in-
 dicate that the kiss is due to the tender
 affection of a father for his daughter.
 dehinc: one syllable by synizesis; App.
 403.

257. metū = metuī: dat. with special
 verb; App. 297.