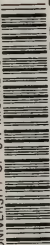
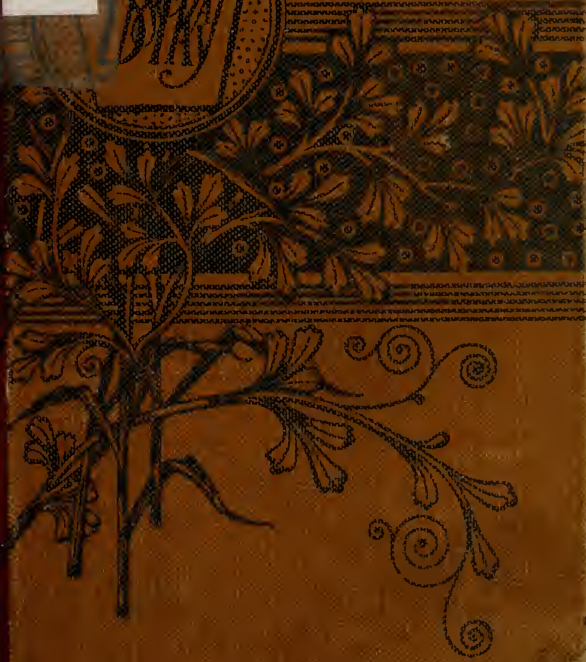


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ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION;

AND AN

INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION,

AS NEARLY LITERAL AS THE IDIOMATIC DIFFERENCE OF THE
LATIN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES WILL ALLOW.

ADAPTED TO THE SYSTEM OF

CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION.

COMBINING THE METHODS OF

ASCHAM, MILTON, AND LOCKE.

BY LEVI HART AND V. R. OSBORN.

. molle atque facetum
Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camœnæ.—HORATIUS.

PHILADELPHIA:

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IN offering to the public a new version of VIRGIL, the translators unhesitatingly acknowledge their desire to promote the system of classical instruction formerly practised in the principal schools of England.

The same causes which, in the opinion of the wisest men of a former age, justified a departure from ancient modes of teaching, exist at the present day. It is not necessary to enumerate them; they are known and *felt* by all concerned in classical instruction, and *acknowledged* by many. There is, indeed, *one* very powerful reason in favour of reform, which did not exist in the time of Erasinus and Cardinal Wolsey. Since their time, so *many subjects of study* have been introduced into our schools and colleges that the scholastic life of our youth is too brief to allow them time to become acquainted with all the branches which are required to constitute the education of a scholar, or to prepare him for the learned professions—and to leave him a sufficient space of time, required by the old systems, to obtain any competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. Thus situated, he must either forego all acquaintance with these new and most important departments of knowledge, or he must lay aside all hope of obtaining what is called *a classical education*, so far as a competent familiarity with the Greek and Latin languages is concerned. He has not time for both. Two distinguishing features of the system which now, by common consent, is attributed to Locke, are—*dictation*, and *literal interlinear translation*. In tracing their history, it is not necessary to go back to the authorities of Cicero, the younger Pliny, and other distinguished ancients quoted or referred to by the advocates of these improvements; our object is to *disclaim*, in the first place, all pretensions of *our own* to originality:—and, in

the second, to render the honour which is due, to those great reformers of learning, to whom we are indebted for this most admirable system.

Cardinal Wolsey, Prime Minister to king Henry 8th, in a letter addressed to the masters of Ipswich School, written in the Latin language, dated Sept. 1st, 1528, enjoins them to lead their pupils to a knowledge of the learned languages by the easiest methods, chiefly by *oral dictation*, familiar illustrations, &c. &c.

Erasmus, "the most learned man of the age in which he lived," in his tract on "the education of youth," inculcates the same general principles. He was a contemporary of Wolsey, and contributed largely to the composition of Lilly's Latin Grammar—he laboured hard to strip learning of its errors—denounced those teachers who *beat* learning into their pupils, instead of *aiding* them to acquire it, as "illiterate butchers, who ruin many a hopeful lad." "In fact, the great object of Erasmus was, to combine pleasure with profit in the education of boys, and, according to some anecdotes given in his work, 'De Pueris Instituendis,' he goes so far as to recommend that they should play* and learn at the same time.†"

Roger Ascham, Latin Secretary to king Edward, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, wrote the "Schoolmaster," a work which is praised by Dr. Johnson, as containing more knowledge than any other book on the subject of education. In this work, Ascham proposes as "a plain and perfect way of teaching the learned languages, the plan of "Double Translation"—a method which he learnt from his tutor, Sir John Cheke, "the most eminent teacher of that age." Sir John pursued this method of instruction in the education of Edward the 6th, as Ascham did in that of Elizabeth. It was also warmly patronized by lord Burleigh, who earnestly recommends it, in a letter to his son at Cambridge. About an hundred years after the publication of the "Schoolmaster," by Ascham, Milton wrote his celebrated letter to Hartlib, in which he complains of the school system of his time as being "tedious, vexatious, and unprofitable." We do amiss," says Milton, "to spend seven or eight years merely in scraping together as much miserable Latin and Greek as might be learned *easily* and *delightfully* in one year.

* *Ludus* play is the term used by the Romans for "School," and the Greek σχολή, whence our own word is translated, signifies ease or leisure.

† An Essay on a system of classical instruction.

and that which casts our proficiency therein so much behind is but time lost—partly in too oft idle vacancies, given both to schools and universities—partly in a preposterous exaction, given the empty wits of children to compose themes, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgement, and the final work of a head filled, by long reading and observing, with elegant maxims and copious invention. These are not matters to be wrung from poor striplings, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of an untimely fruit." After noticing the absurdities into which children are led by the former modes of teaching, he proceeds:—"Whereas if, after some preparatory grounds of speech by their certain forms got into memory, they were led to the praxis thereof, in some chosen short book *lessoned thoroughly*," (i. e. *dictated*) "to them, they might then proceed to learn the substance of good things, and arts in due order, which would bring the whole language quickly into their power. This I take to be the most natural and most profitable way of learning languages, and whereby we may best hope to give account to God of youth spent herein." Of grammar, Milton says:—"First, they should begin with the chief and necessary rules of some good grammar, either that now used, or any better; and while this is doing, their speech is to be fashioned, to a distinct and clear pronunciation, as near as may be to the Italian, especially in the vowels. Next, to make them expert in the usefulest points of grammar; and withal to season them, some *easy* and delightful book of education should be *read* to them.

Milton thus required only "the chief and necessary rules of grammar" to be taught, and "some easy and delightful book" to be *read*, (i. e. *dictated*) to children, till they had acquired a general knowledge of the *words* of the language. They are not to be turned to a dictionary to make out the sense of a passage, by ringing the changes upon two hundred meanings of twenty different words; but they are to be told the express term for each word by the teacher himself; who is also to explain all difficulties of grammatical construction, so that the teacher take all the trouble, and the child have nothing but pleasure in his book." Next to Milton, in the order of time, and perhaps the most zealous promoter of the reform we advocate, is John Locke, author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding." This great philosopher takes the same general view of the subject which Ascham and Milton had done before him. "When

I consider," says he, "what ado is made about a little Latin and Greek, how many years are spent in it, and what a noise and business it makes to no purpose, I can hardly forbear thinking, that the parents of children still live in fear of the schoolmaster's rod, which they look on as the only instrument of education; as a language or two to be its whole business. How else is it possible that a child should be chained to the oar, seven, eight, or ten of the best years of his life, to get a language or two, which, I think, might be had at a great deal cheaper rate of pains and time, and be learned *almost in playing*.* Locke's first project is: "To trouble the child with no grammar at all, but to have Latin, as English has been, without the perplexity of rules *talked into him*, for if you will consider it, Latin is no more unknown to a child, when he comes into the world, than English; and yet he learns English without a master, rule, or grammar; and so might he Latin too, as Tully did, if he had somebody always to talk to him in this language. And when we so often see a French woman teach an English girl to speak and read French perfectly in a year or two, without any rule of grammar, or any thing else but prattling to her, I cannot but wonder, how gentlemen have overseen this way for their sons. If, therefore, a man could be got, who, himself speaking good Latin, would always be about your son, talk constantly to him, and suffer him to speak and read nothing else, this would be the true and genuine way, and that which I would propose, not only as the easiest and best, wherein a child might, without pains or chiding get a language, which others are wont to be whipt for at school six or seven years together; but also as that, wherein at the same time, he might have his mind and manners formed, and be instructed in all other parts of knowledge of things, that fall under the senses, and require little more than memory. But if such a man cannot be got, who speaks good Latin; and, being able to instruct your son in those parts of knowledge, will undertake by this method; *the next best thing*, is to have him taught as near this way as may be, which is by taking some easy and pleasant book, such as *Æsop's fables*, and *writing the English translation (made as literal as can be) in one line, and the Latin words which answer each of them, just over it in another*. These let him read every day, over and over again, till he perfectly understands

* *Essay on a System of Chastical Instruction*, p. 50, 51.

the Latin; and then go on to another fable, till he is also perfect in that, not omitting what he is already perfect in, but sometimes reviewing that to keep it in his memory.

Let it not be supposed from anything in the foregoing quotations from Milton and Locke, that these great masters of language ever inculcated a disregard to the study of grammar, or that they thought any language could ever be acquired thoroughly without it. They both insist that it shall be taught to children, as they can *comprehend* it. They would not "charge the mind" of a *young child* "with the multiplied rules and intricacies of grammar," but first teach him to read and speak these languages correctly—at the same time teaching the rules of grammar just as fast and no faster, than he can *understand their application*. Locke says:—"The formation of the verb first, and afterwards the declensions of the nouns and pronouns, *perfectly learned by heart*, facilitate his acquaintance with the genius and manner of the Latin tongue, which varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages do, by particles prefixed, but by changing the last syllable." "More than this of grammar, I think he need not have, till he can read himself, Sancti Minerva," &c. As he advances in acquiring a knowledge of words, he must advance, *pari pasu*, in obtaining a thorough and critical knowledge of grammar. When by this way of interlining Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced a little farther, to the reading of some other easy Latin book, such as Justin, or Eutropius; and to make the reading and understanding of it the less tedious and difficult to him, let him help himself with the English translation. *Nor let the objection, that he will then know it only by rote, fright any one.* This, when well considered, is not of any moment *against*, but plainly *for*, this way of learning a language. For languages are only to be learned by rote; and a man who does not speak English and Latin perfectly by rote, so that having thought of the thing he would speak of, his tongue, of course without thought of rule or grammar, falls into the proper expression and idiom of that language, does not speak it well, nor is master of it. And I would fain have any one name to me that tongue, that any one can learn, or speak as he should do by the rules of grammar. Languages were made, not by rules of art, but by accident, and the common use of the people. And he that speaks them well, has no other rule

out that; nor any thing to trust to but his memory, and the habit of speaking after the fashion learned from those, that are allowed to speak properly, which, in other words, is only to speak by rote." We could multiply our quotations to a much greater extent, but our limits will not allow it. Those of our readers who are desirous to extend their inquiries, are referred to "A compendious way of teaching Ancient and Modern Languages, by T. Phillips, Historiographer to his Majesty—London, 1750;" "American Journal of Education, vols. 1st and 2d;" and "An Essay on the System of Classical Instruction, &c.—London, printed for John Taylor, 1829." In recommendation of the *plan* we have adopted, we have brought together an *array* of the names of men, who, in all the high qualities and qualifications requisite to constitute them competent and impartial judges of the best mode of teaching languages, are not surpassed by any who have ever lived. If they differ in some of the minor details of their respective systems, let it be remembered that they wrote in times considerably remote, and that they perfectly agree in the more important points. "Ascham wrote at a time when the Latin language was not only the sole medium of communication between men of literature and science, but almost a necessary introduction to the common business of life; and, on this account, it was desirable that *Latin composition* should be more extensively studied in early youth. At the time Locke wrote, the use of the Latin language was far less general. Each of these writers dwells upon that part of his subject which was most worthy of consideration in his own age. Ascham gives directions more particularly for the *writing* of Latin: Locke, for the *reading* of Latin writers." Locke not only advocated the plan of interlinear translation, but actually translated Æsop's fables in this manner. The following title page is copied from the second edition of this work:—"Æsop's fables, in English and Latin Interlineary, for the benefit of those who, not having a master, would learn either of these tongues. The second edition, with Sculptures—by John Locke, Gent. 1723." About the year 1816, Mr. Hamilton taught the *French language* on a plan resembling that of Locke, to which he gave his *own name*. Before this time, Messrs. Caire and Sanderson, two distinguished classical teachers of Philadelphia, published interlined translations of a part of *Historia Sacra*, and a part of *Telemachus*. The same year, the Rev. Mr Osborn published "A Key

to the Latin and Greek Languages; or, the Method of Dictation, systematically arranged—containing an interlined translation of the first three books of the *Æneid*, and part of the Gospel of St. John.

In the winter of 1833, Mr. Joseph N. Lewis, bookseller of Baltimore, applied to Mr. Osborn to revise the three books of the *Æneid* he had already published, and to complete a translation of the entire poem. Mr. Osborn, who is at the head of a large seminary in this city, could not, from want of time, accomplish the task himself, and engaged Mr. John L. Cary to execute it for him. After having completed the fourth book, Mr. Cary was obliged, from infirm health, to relinquish the undertaking—when Mr. Osborn applied to the writer of this prefatory note, to complete the work his friend Cary had left unfinished. He undertook, and has accomplished it, as well as he could, in the time allowed to him. To this he has added the *Bucolics* and *Georgics*.

It was our intention to have given a faithful account of the labours of *Hamilton*, and to have exposed the injury he had done to the cause of learning—first, by his departure from the system of *Locke*—and again by claiming more for *his own* system than *any* can ever possibly accomplish. But at the moment we write his name, we hear, for the first time, that he is *dead!*—and we yield to the sentiment, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. Not contented with the honour of reviving the system of *Locke* and his great associates, his unbounded ambition to give his own name to the improvements of others, led him astray. Yet he was a man of most ardent zeal, and untiring industry;—and although he deviated so far from *Locke*, he accomplished more than any man of the present age, to render the system of his illustrious predecessor known and appreciated—so that, while we cannot cease to lament what we consider his *heresies*, we shall ever consider him a *benefactor to the human race*. In our translation, taking *Locke* for our model, we have endeavoured to give the sense of *Virgil* simple and unadorned. The words of the original have been rendered into English corresponding in each part of speech, and conforming, as nearly as possible, to their various inflections and combinations. From this course we have never deviated, except when the idiomatic difference of the two languages has demanded it;—for, although the closest version would seem the most harmonious to the mere grammarian,

the outrage offered to the English idiom, by imposing thereupon the shackles of a foreign dialect, might sometimes grate harshly upon the ear of taste and feeling.* Respecting the *manner* of instructing, every teacher will adopt the plan which his own judgement indicates as best. Mr. Osborn's plan, as explained in his "Key," is to translate short sentences of the lesson—one of the class repeating after him—then, another;—and as many as will be necessary to give the whole class sufficient time to understand the sentence perfectly well. In this manner, he continues till they have completed the prescribed lesson—he then instructs them thoroughly in the declensions and conjugations, beginning with the noun substantive of the first declension, and continuing his explanation of a single word till the pupil can decline *any* word belonging to this declension, at the same time shewing him where it is found, with the required rule of concord or government. In this manner, his pupils are carried through the declension of nouns, till they have mastered them *all*. He then instructs them in the adjectives, in the same manner—then the pronouns, verbs, participles—after which, the indeclinable parts of speech, taking especial care never to leave any one part of speech till its forms are thoroughly understood. Having accomplished this, he requires his pupils to commit their grammar to memory, which they can do with great ease and satisfaction to themselves—inasmuch as they perfectly understand what they are about. The writer of this, who, during the last twenty years, has taught many hundred ladies and gentlemen on this plan, has adopted exactly the mode described above, except that, for several years past, he has required his pupils, in following his *dictation*, to speak all at once. When a class is first formed, there will always occur, for a short time, more or less discord;—but, when the members are worthy and desirous to learn, they will become accustomed, in two or three lessons, to *speak together*—so that he has often taught classes of thirty or forty members, who all recited together, in as perfectly harmonious concord, as he ever witnessed among a choir of singers, or a congregation reading prayers. This method is admirably adapted to teach children to *read* well, provided the *teacher* is a *good reader*; for, as he reads, his pupils will read after him. In this manner one teacher can instruct a very numerous class;

* Advertisement to Anacreon.

as many, indeed, as can conveniently hear his voice—provided they are well disposed.

In following out the plan above indicated, it will be found, that the dictation of the teacher can never be rendered *equally* beneficial to *each* of the members of a numerous class. Among the best, *some* will be more attentive than *others* the members of the class will differ from each other in various degrees of preparatory education, in capacity of memory, and quick apprehension—so that any specified number of repetitions “will either be insufficient for one part of the class, or more than sufficient for another.” There will be a loss of learning, or a loss of time, when the *dictation* of the teacher *alone* is relied on. Whereas, when every member of the class can resort to our interpretation, each can bestow just so much time as is necessary for a perfect understanding of the lesson. Besides, the book is always in good humour with its reader, and is never tired of answering inquiries, or correcting errors: so that it is accommodated to the tempers, as well as to the capacities of all, neither disgusting the quick scholar, by tedious repetition, nor discouraging the more backward, by impatient remonstrance. Not that it tends to induce negligence on the part of the learner: on the contrary, the greater the facility of learning correctly, the greater should be the accuracy required by the teacher at the time of examination. Neither does it preclude any exertion on the part of the teacher himself, which he may be desirous to bestow from his own resources.*” A competent teacher will always find sufficient occasion for his observations, according to the different capacities and dispositions of boys, which will come, with far more effect, when the lesson is in some degree familiar to all; and he will gain a vast deal of time for the communication of useful knowledge, by being thus relieved from the mechanical drudgery of working upon each boy’s memory. We could readily have adduced the authority of many distinguished names, English, French, German, and from among the best scholars of our country, in support of this system of instruction—but the subject does not require it. We *have* brought forward the testimony of Milton and Locke—we can go no *higher*. He who, on a *subject like this*, will not yield his doubts to *their* opinions, would discredit “*Moses and the Prophets.*” The most distinguished

* *Essay on a System of Classical Instruction.*

of the foreign journals, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, with many others, only second to them in authority, have powerfully advocated this system. "The American Journal of Education," the best periodical our country has ever produced, exclusively devoted to this subject, as long ago as December, 1826, describes this "method" as "pleasant and expeditious, as well as *thorough*. There is no delay for idle formalities; the learner is led at once to his object, in his very first efforts, *he is conscious of the efforts he is making*, and he goes on with a cheerful impulse, which accelerates his advances. He thus redeems a large portion of his time for other branches of study, and for useful accomplishments." In this age and country, we are not called upon to prove the value of education, or the importance of extending it to *females*. In many respects, it is quite as important that they should be well grounded in a competent knowledge of the learned languages, as the other sex. They *will* give the first impulse in all which is good and useful to the *next* generation—they *may* reform the present. Our country has already produced women, who, in classical acquirement, have equalled any who have lived in any other. Although, most fortunately for us, we have never had a "*queen Elizabeth*," or can we boast of "*the venerable Elizabeth Carter*," or "*the beautiful Elizabeth Smith*," so justly celebrated by their illustrious countrywoman, Hannah More yet *our own* Hannah Adams and Martha Ramsay were, at least in classical learning, equal to the English Queen, or her great relative, lady Jane Grey (so infinitely her superior in moral qualities)—while in all the virtues which adorn the *sex*, they held equal rank with the other British ladies whose names we have recited. After many years experience in teaching languages to females, the writer of this can bear faithful (as he does most *grateful*) testimony to their capacity, docility, and industry. He has never known their *proficiency* equalled by the other sex; and were he allowed to adorn this page with the *names* of his female pupils who have distinguished themselves as Latin scholars, with a simple statement of the *amount* of their acquirements, and the *time* they devoted to this study, he would thereby furnish an argument in favour of the system he advocates, quite as convincing as any he has used. The miserable prejudice which has withheld this better part of our race from an equal participation in these most delightful studies, is fast passing away. "The days are past when the know-

ledge of tent-stitch, and the composition of a pudding, or cordial, was esteemed the chief glory of half the creation. The females of the present generation may boast, in the language of judicial astrology, *a most auspicious nativity*. Science allures them to her temple, and virtue commands them to dedicate to her altar, that influence which they derive from the courtesy of refined society. The genius of their country, as well as the spirit of the age, supplies another stimulant, *prompting them to become worthy of a name among the dignified and enlightened daughters of the greatest republic on earth.**

L. HART.

Baltimore, March 10th, 1833.

* *Journal of Education.*



THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL,

WITH AN

INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION;

AS NEARLY LITERAL AS THE IDIOMATIC DIFFERENCE OF THE
LATIN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES WILL ALLOW.

BY

LEVI HART AND V. R. OSBORN.

Conditor Iliados cantabitur, atque Maronis
Altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.—JUVENALIS, Canto II.

THE ÆNEID

✓

P. VIRGILIUS MARO.

BOOK FIRST.

CANO, arma que virum qui, profugus fato, primus veni
I sing, arms and the hero who, driven by fate, first has come
ab oris Trojæ Italianam que Lavina littora: multum
from the coasts of Troy to Italy and the Lavinian shores: much
ille jactatus et terris et alto vi superum
he has been tossed both on land and on the sea by the power of the gods above,
ob memorem iram sævæ Junonis: et
on account of the lasting wrath of cruel Juno: and
passus quoque multa bello, dum conderet
as has suffered also many things in war, until he might build
urbem que inferret deos Latio: unde Latinum
a city and might bring in his gods to Latium; from whence is the Lat.
genus que Albani patres atque mœnia altæ Romæ
race and the Alban fathers and the walls of lofty Rome.
Musa memora mihi causas: quo numine læso ve quid
O Muse relate to me the causes; what deity being offended or why
Regina Deum dolens impulerit virum insignem
the queen of the gods grieving may have compelled a man eminent
pietate volvere tot casus, adire tot labores.
for piety to endure so many calamities, to undergo so many hardships
Tantæne iræ cœlestibus animis?
Are so great resentments in heavenly minds?
Antiqua urbs fuit Tyrii coloni tenere
An ancient city has been which Tyrian husbandmen have inhabited
Carthago contra Italianam que ostia Tiberina
Carthage by name, over against Italy and the entrances of the Tiber
longè; dives opum que asperrima studiis belli
but far off, abounding in wealth and most hard in the exercises of war
quam unam Juno fertur coluisse magis omnibus
which one city Juno is said to have revered more than all
terris Samo posthabita. Hic illius arma hic
lands Samos being less esteemed. Here have been her arms here
fuit currus: Dea jam tum que tendit que fovet
has been her chariot, the goddess now and then both designs and cherishes
hoc esse regnum gentibus si que
the hope that this is to be a metropolis for the nations if in any

fata sinant. Sed enim audierat progeniem
way the fates may permit. But truly she had heard that a race
 duci a Trojano sanguine quæ olim verteret
was descended from Trojan blood which hereafter might overturn
 Tyrias arces: hinc populum latè regem que superbum
the Tyrian towers: that hence a people extensively a ruler and proud
 bello venturum excidio Libyæ: sic Parcas
in war is about to come for the destruction of Libya: thus that the destinies
 volvere. Saturnia metuens id que memor
had ordained. The daughter of Saturn fearing that and mindful
 veteris belli quod prima gesserat ad Trojan pro
of the ancient war which first she had carried on before Troy for
 caris Argis; needum etiam causæ irarum que sævi
her beloved Argos; nor as yet also the causes of her wrath and her great
 dolores exciderant animo; iudicium Paridis manet
resentments had escaped from her mind; the judgment of Paris remains
 repostum altâ mente que injuria spretæ formæ et
laid up in her lofty mind and the injury of her despised form; and the
 inivnum genus et honores rapti Ganymedis: accensa
hated race and the honors of the ravished Ganymede: incensed
 super his arcebat longè Latio Troas jactatos
about these things she repelled far from Latium the Trojans tossed
 toto æquore, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achillei; que
on all the sea, the remains of the Greeks and of cruel Achilles and
 errabant per multos annos acti fatis circum omnia
they wandered during many years driven by the fates about all
 maria: condere Romanam gentem erat tantæ molis
seas: to found the Roman nation was a work of so great magnitude
 Vix læti dabant vela e conspectu Siculæ
Scarcely the Trojans joyful gave their sails from sight of the Sicilian
 telluris in altum et ruebant spumas salis ære;
land upon the sea and ploughed the foam of the sea with their brass beaks,
 cùm Juno servans æternum vulnus sub pectore hæc
when Juno keeping an everlasting wound in her breast resolved these
 secum: mene victam desistere incepto
things with herself: does it become me, conquered, to desist from my under
 nec posse avertere regem Teucrorum Italiâ,
taking, nor to be able to drive away the king of the Trojans from Italy,
 quippe vetor fatis! Pallasne potuit exurere classem
because I am forbidden by the fates! Has Pallas been able to burn the fleet
 Argivûm atque submergere ipsos ponto ob noxam unius,
of the Greeks, and to drown them in the sea for the fault of one,
 et furias Ajacis Oilei? Ipsa jaculata e nubibus,
even the frenzy of Ajax the son of Oileus? She having darted from the clouds
 rapidum ignem Jovis, que disjecit rates, que evertit
the rapid lightning of Jupiter, both has scattered their ships, and has up-
 æquora ventis: turbine corripuit illum expiran-
turned the seas with the winds: in a whirlwind she has seized him breathing

tem flammæ transfixo pectore, que infixit acuto
 forth flames from his transfixed breast, and has thrust him upon a sharp
 scopulo. Ast ego, quæ incedo, regina divûm, quæ et
 rock. But I, who walk, the queen of the gods, and both
 soror et conjux Jovis, gero bella tot annos cum unâ
 the sister and wife of Jove, carry on wars so many years with one
 gente. Et quisquam præterea adoret numen Junonis au-
 nation. And can any one hereafter adore the deity of Juno
 supplex imponat aris honorem?
 suppliant put on her altars a sacrifice?

Dea volutans talia secum flammato corde venit
 The goddess revolving such things with herself in her inflamed mind comes
 in Æoliam patriam nimborum, loca sæta furentibus
 into Æolia the native country of storms, places pregnant with boisterous.
 Austris. Hic rex Æolus vasto antro premit imperio ac
 winds. Here king Æolus in a vast cave controls by authority and
 frænâ vinclis et carcere luctantes ventos que sonoras
 restrains with chains and a prison the struggling winds and the roaring
 tempestates. Illi indignantes fremunt circum claustra cum
 tempests. They indignant roar around the barriers with
 magno murmure montis. Æolus sedet celsâ arce
 a great murmur of the mountain. Æolus sits on a lofty eminence
 tenens sceptrâ; que mollit animos et temperat iras.
 holding a sceptre; and calms their passions and moderates their wrath.
 Quippe ni faciat rapidi ferant secum
 For unless he may do thus they swift may bear away with themselves
 maria ac terras que profundum cælum que verrant per
 the seas and the lands and the high heaven and sweep them through
 auras. Sed omnipotens pater metuens hoc abdidit
 the air. But the omnipotent father fearing this has confined them
 atris speluncis; que insuper imposuit molem et altos
 in dark caves; and moreover hath put over them a huge mass and lofty
 montes; que dedit regem qui jussus sciret et
 mountains; and hath appointed a king who ordered might know how both
 premere certo sædere et dare laxas habenas: Ad quem
 to restrain them by a sure rule and to give loose reins: To whom
 Juno supplex tum usa est his vocibus: Æole (namque
 Juno suppliant then has used these words: O Æolus (for the
 pater Divûm atque rex hominum dedit tibi et mulcere
 father of the gods and the king of men has given to thee both to calm
 uctus, et tollere vento:) Gens inimica mihi
 the waves, and to raise them by the wind:) A nation hostile to me
 navigat Tyrrhenum æquor, portans Illium que victos
 sails upon the Tuscan sea, carrying Illium and its conquered
 penates in Italiam. Incute ventis vim, que obrue
 household gods into Italy. Strike into the winds force, and overwhelm
 puppes submersas aut age diversas, et disjice corpora
 their ships bilged or drive them apart, and scatter their bodies in

ponto Sunt mihi bis septem nymphæ præstanti corpore,
 be sea. There are to me twice seven nymphs of excellent body
 quarum Deiopiam quæ pulcherrima formâ jungam
 of whom Deiopeia who is the most beautiful in form I will join to thee
 stabili connubio, quæ dicabo propriam: ut exigat
 a firm wedlock, and will appoint to be your own: that she may spend
 omnes annos tecum pro talibus meritis, et faciat
 all her years with thee for such favours, and may make thee
 parentem pulchrâ prole. Æolus contra hæc:
 a father of a beautiful offspring. Æolus on the other hand answers these
 O Regina, tuus labor explorare quid optes: est
 wings O queen, thy labour is to examine what you may desire: it is
 fas mihi capessere jussa. Tu concilias mihi hoc
 right for me to execute your commands. Thou gainest for me this
 regni quodcumque, tu sceptrâ que
 kingdom whatever there is, thou gainest for me, my sceptre and
 Jovem: tu das accumbere epulis Divûm, quæ facis
 Jove. thou givest to me to recline at banquets of the gods, and makest me
 potentem nimborum quæ tempestatum. Ubi hæc
 powerful over storms and tempests. When these things have
 dicta impulit cavum montem in latus conversâ
 he said he has struck the hollow mountain against the side with his turned
 cuspide ac venti veluti facto agmine ruunt qua
 spear and the winds as in a formed band burst forth where
 porta data, et perflant terras turbine Incu-
 an entrance as bees given, and blow over the lands in a whirlwind. They have
 duere mari quæ unâ quæ Euris quæ Notus
 hovered over the sea also at the same time both the east and the south winds
 quæ Aficus creber procellis, ruunt totum a
 and the south west wind thick with tempests, agitate the whole sea from its
 imis sedibus; et volvunt vastos fluctus ad littora. Quæ
 lowest foundations, and roll vast waves to the shores. Both
 clamor virûm quæ stridor rudentum insequitur. Subitò
 a cry of the men and a cracking of the cables succeeds. Suddenly
 nubes eripiunt quæ cælum quæ diem ex oculis Teucro-
 the clouds snatch both the heaven and the day from the eyes of the Tro-
 um: atra nox incubat ponto. Poli intonare, et æther
 jans dark night sits upon the sea. The Poles have thundered, and the sky
 micat crebris ignibus: quæ omnia intentant præsentem
 glisters with frequent lightnings; and all things threaten pres-
 mortem viris. Extemplo membra Æneæ solvuntur fri-
 death to the men. Immediately the limbs of Æneas are relaxed with
 gore. Ingemit et tendens duplices palmas ad sidera, refert
 fear He groans and stretching both hands to the stars, relates
 talia voce: O quæ ter quæ quater beati, quem
 such things with his voice: O both thrice and four times happy they, to whom it
 contigit oppetere ante ora patrum, sub altis
 hath happened to die before the faces of their fathers, under the lofty

mœnibus Trojæ. O Tydide fortissime gentis Danaûm,
walls of Troy! O Tydeus: son the most brave of the nation of the Greeks,

mene nonpotuisse occumbere Iliacis campis que
why is it that I have not been able to fall on the Trojan plains and

effundere hanc animam tua dextra? ubi sævus Hector
to pour forth this soul by thy right hand? where stern Hector

jacet telo Æacidæ, ubi ingens Sarpedon: ubi
lies slain by the weapon of Achilles, where the great Sarpedon lies: where

Simois volvit sub undis correpta scuta virûm que galeas
Simois rolls under its waves, seized shields of men and helmets

et fortia corpora. Procella stridens Aquilone adversa
and brave bodies. A tempest roaring from the north opposite to him

jactanti talia ferit velum que tollit fluctus ad sidera
throwing out such things strikes the sail and raises the billows to the stars

Remi franguntur; tum prora avertit et dat latus
The oars are broken; then the prow inclines and gives the side to the

undis; præruptus mons aquæ insequitur cumulo. Hi
waves; a broken mountain of water succeeds in a heap. These

pendent in summo fluctu; unda dehiscens aperit terram
hang on the highest wave; the water opening discloses the earth

his inter fluctus, æstus furit arenis. Notus torquet
to those between the waves, the tide mixes with the sand. The south wind hurls

tres abreptas in latentia saxa; quæ saxa in mediis flucti-
three others dragged away upon hidden rocks: which rocks in the midst of the

bus, Itali vocant Aras, immane dorsum summo
waves, the Italians call the Altars, a huge ridge on the highest part of

mari. Eurus urget tres ab alto in brevia et syrtes,
the sea. The east wind drives three from the deep on the flats and quick-sandr

miserabile visu; que illidit vadis atque cingit
lamentable to be seen; and dashes them on the shelves and surrounds them

aggere arenæ. Ingens pontus ante oculos ipsius ferit a
with a heap of sand. A great sea before the eyes of him strikes from

vertice in puppim unam quæ vehebat Lycios que fidus
the top against a ship one which conveyed the Lycians and the faithful

Orontem; magister excutitur que pronus volvitur in caput:
Orontes; the pilot is shaken off and downward is tumbled upon his head:

ast fluctus agens illam ter circum ibidem, torquet, et
but a wave driving that thrice around in the same place, whirls it, and

rapidus vortex vorat æquore. Apparent rari nantes in
a rapid eddy swallows it in the sea. They appear few swimming in the

vasto gurgite; arma virûm que tabulæ et Troïa gaza
vast deep; the arms of men and planks and Trojan treasure appear

per undas. Jam hiems vicit validam navem Ilionei,
in the waters. Now a storm has overcome the strong ship of Ilioneus,

jam fortis Achatæ, et quâ Abas vectus
now the ship of brave Achates, and the ship in which Abas has been carried

et quâ grandævus Alethes: omnes accipiunt
and the one in which the old Alethes has been carried: all receive

amicum umbrem compagibus laterum laxas que fa-
the hostile find the closures of the sides being loose, and

hiscunt rimis.
gape with chinks.

Interea, Neptunus sensit pontum misceri magno
In the mean time, Neptune has perceived the sea to be disturbed with a great
murmure, que hyemem emissam, et stagna refusa
noise and a storm to be sent forth, and the deeps poured out from
rimis vadis: graviter commotus, et prospiciens alto,
their lowest bottom greatly irritated, and taking care for the sea, he
extulit placidum caput summa unda. Videt classem
has raised his calm head from the highest water. He sees the fleet of
Æneæ disjectam toto æquore, Troas oppressos fluctibus
Æneas scattered on all the sea, the Trojans overwhelmed by the waves
que ruinæ cæli. Nec doli et iræ Junonis latuere
and the ruin of heaven. Nor the wiles and wrath of Juno have been concealed
fratrem: vocat ad se Eurum que Zephyrum;
from her brother: he calls to himself the East wind and the West wind,
de hinc fatur talia; tantane fiducia vestris generis
then he speaks such things; has so great presumption of your race
tenuit vos? Jam audetis, venti, miscere cælum que terram
possessed you? Now dare you, O winds, to disorder heaven and the earth
sine meo numine, et tollere tantas moles? quos ego:
without my authority, and to raise so great heaps of waves? whom I

Sed præstat componere motos fluctus. Post
will provide But it is better to compose the agitated billows. Afterwards
luetis mihi commissa poenâ non simili. Maturate
ye shall expiate to me your offences by a punishment not similar. Hasten
fugam, que dicite hæc vestro regi: imperium pelagi
your flight, and declare these things to your king that the empire of the sea
que sævum tridentem non datum illi sorte sed mihi: ille
and the mighty trident has not been given to him by lot but to me: he
tenet immania saxa, vestras domos, Eure: Æolus jactet
possesses huge rocks, your mansions, O Eurus: Æolus may boast
se in illâ aulâ, et regnet clauso carcere ventorum. Sic
himself in that palace, and reign in the inclosed prison of the winds Thus
ait, et citius dicto placat tumida æquora, que fugat
he says, and quicker than the word he calms the swollen seas, and disperses
collectas nubes, que reducit solem. Simul Cymothoë
collected clouds, and brings back the sun. At the same time Cymothoë
Triton adnixus detrudunt naves acuto scopulo: ipse
and Triton pushing shove the ships from the pointed rock: he
levat tridenti, et aperit vastas syrtes, et temperat
seizes them with his trident, and opens the vast quicksands, and calms
æquor, atque levibus rotis perlabitur summas
the sea and with the light wheels of his chariot glides over the highest
undas. Ac veluti cum sæpe seditio coorta est in magno
waves. And as when often a sedition has arisen among a great

populo, que ignobile vulgus sævit animis: jamque faces
 multæ, et the ignoble vulgar rages in their minds. and now firebrands
 et saxa volant; furor ministrat arma: si tum forte conspex-
 and stones fly; rage affords arms. if then by chance they have
 ere quem virum gravem pietate ac meritis, silent que
 seen any man venerable for his piety and merits, they are still and
 adstant arrectis auribus: ille regit animos dictis, e
 stand with attentive ears: he rules their passions by his words, and
 mulcet pectora. Sic cunctus fragor pelagi cecidit, post
 calms their breasts. Thus all the noise of the sea has ended, after
 quam, genitor prospiciens æquora, que invectus aperto cælo
 wards the father surveying the seas, and borne in the open sky
 flestit equos, que volans secundo curru dat lora. Defessi
 urns his horses, and flying in his favourable chariot, gives the reins. The weary
 Æneadæ contendunt petere cursu, littora quæ
 Trojans strive to gain in their course the shores which are
 proxima, et vertuntur ad oras Libyæ. Est locus in
 the nearest, and are turned to the coasts of Libya. There is a place in
 longo recessu: insula efficit portum, objectu laterum,
 long recess: an island forms a harbour, by the interposition of its sides,
 quibus omnis unda ab alto frangitur, que scindit sese in
 by which every wave from the sea is broken, and divides itself into
 reductas sinus. Hinc atque hinc, vastæ rupes que gemini
 retired bays. On this part and that, vast cliffs and two
 scopuli minantur in cælum, sub quorum ver-
 rocks are raised up in a threatening manner to heaven, under whose sum-
 mit æquora tuta latè silent: tum scena coruscis sylvis
 mit the seas secure all about are still: then a bower with waving woods
 que atrum nemus horrenti umbrâ imminet desuper. Sub
 and a dark grove with dismal shade hangs over from above. Under
 adversâ fronte antrum pendentibus scopulis: intus
 the opposite front is a cave among the hanging rocks: within
 dulces aquæ, que sedilia vivo saxo, domus nympharum:
 are from waters, and seats of living stone, the habitation of the nymphs:
 hic non ulla vincula tenent fessas naves; non anchora alligat
 here not any cables hold the weary ships; not any anchor moors
 unco morsu. Æneas subit huc septem navibus
 them by its crooked flook. Æneas enters thither with seven ships
 collectis ex omni numero: ac Troës, egressi magno
 collected out of the whole number: and the Trojans, debarking with a great
 amore telluris, potiuntur optatâ arenâ, et ponunt in littore
 love of the land, enjoy the desired earth, and lay on the shore
 artus tabentes sale. Ac primum Achates excudit
 their limbs drenched with brine. And first, Achates has struck
 scintillam silici, que, suscepit ignem foliis, atque de-
 out a spark of fire from a flint, and received the fire in leaves, and has ap-
 plicat arida nutrimenta, circum, que rapuit flammam in
 plicd dry fuel around it, and has taken the flame among

mittite. Tum fessi rerum expediunt ceteram corruptam
 the wood. Then weary of affairs they fetch out *their* grain damaged by
 undis, que Cerealia arna; que parant et torrere
 the waters, and the Cerealian instruments; and prepare both to dry *on the*
 flammis, et frangere saxo fruges, receptas
 flames: and to bruise with a stone *their* corn, received from the wreck

Interea Æneas conscendit scopulum, et petit omnem
 in the mean time Æneas climbs a rock, and takes the whole
 prospectum latè pelago, si quâ videat Antheâ jac-
 prospect all around upon the sea, if in any way he may see Antheus to-
 tatum vento, que Phrygiæ biremes, aut Capyn, aut arna
 ed by the wind, and the Phrygian gallees, or Capys, or the arms
 Caici in celsis puppibus. Prospicit nullam navem in con-
 of Caius on the lofty decks. He sees no ship in
 spectu; tres cervos errantes littore: tota armenta
 sight, but he sees three stags wandering on the shore: the whole herd
 sequuntur hos a tergo; et longum agmen pascitur per
 follow these behind; and the long flock feeds through the
 valles. Constitit hic, que corripuit manu arcum que
 valleys. He has stood here, and seized in his hand his bow and
 celeres sagittas, que tela filius Achates gerebat; que
 swift arrows, which weapons the faithful Achates carried; and
 trimum sternit! ductores ipsos ferentes capita alta
 three he strikes down the leaders themselves bearing *their* heads lofty with
 arboreis cornibus; et tum agens vulgus telis inter
 branching horns; and then driving the herd with his weapons among
 frondea nemora, miscet omnem turbam. Nec absistit prius
 the leafy groves, disorders the whole multitude. Nor does he desist before
 quam victor fundat humi septem ingentia
 that as a conqueror he may prostrate on the ground seven huge bo-
 corpora, et æquet numerum cum navibus. Hinc petit
 dies: and equal their number with his ships. Hence he seeks the
 portum, et partitur in omnes socios. Deinde heru
 port, and divides them among all his companions. Then the heru
 dividit vina que bonus Acestes onerârat cadis Trinacriæ
 distributes the wine which good Acestes had loaded in casks on the Sicilian
 littore, que dederat abeuntibus, et mulcet morientia pectora
 shore and had given to them departing, and soothes *their* sad minds
 dictis: O socii (enim sumus neque ignari malo-
 with these words: O companions (for we are not ignorant of misfor-
 rum ante) O passi graviora! Deus dabit
 times before now) O you having suffered more grievous things! God will grant
 his quoque finem. Vos accêstis rabiem Scyllæam
 to these also termination. You have come to the madness of Scylla
 que penitus resonantes scopulos: et vos experti Cyclopea saxa:
 and the deeply sounding rocks: and you have tried the Cyclopean rocks:
 revocate animos, que mittite mœstum timorem: forsân
recall your courage, and dismiss sorrowful fear: perhaps here

olim juvabit meminisse et hæc. Tendimus in
 after it will delight us to have remembered also these things. We go into
 Latium per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, ubi
 latium through various perils, through so many dangers of affairs, where
 fata ostendunt quietas sedes: illic fas regna
 the fates show to us peaceful habitations: there it is justice that the realms
 Trojæ resurgere. Durate et servate vosmet secundis re-
 of Troy should rise again. Persevere and preserve yourselves for prosperous af-
 bus. Refert talia voce; que æger ingentibus curis,
 fairs. He relates such things with his voice; and anxious with great cares,
 simulat spem vultu; premit altum dolorem corde.
 dissembles hope in his countenance; conceals deep grief in his heart.
 Illi accingunt se prædæ, que futuris dapibus; diripiunt
 They prepare themselves for the prey, and future viands; they tear the
 tergora costis et nudant viscera: pars secant in frusta,
 skins from the ribs and make bare the entrails: a part cut into pieces,
 que figunt tremantia verubus: alii locant athena littore,
 and fix them quivering on spits: others place the caldrons on the shore,
 que ministrant flammæ. Tum revocant vires victu; que
 and supply the flames. Then they recruit their strength with food; and
 fusi per herbam, implentur veteris Bacchi, que pinguis
 spread through the grass, are filled with old wine, and fat veni-
 erinæ. Postquam, fames exempta epulis, que
 on After that, their hunger has been taken away by the feast, and
 mensæ remotæ, requirunt amissos socios longo sermone,
 the tables removed, they inquire after their lost companions in a long discourse,
 dubii inter que spem que metum; seu credant
 doubtful between both hope and fear; whether they may believe them
 vivere, sive pati extrema: nec, jam vocatos exaudire.
 to be living, or that they had suffered death: nor now invoked would hear.
 Pius Æneas præcipuè gemit secum, casum nunc
 Pious Æneas especially laments with himself, the misfortune at one time
 acris Orontei, nunc Amyci, et crudelia fata Lyci, que
 of active Orontes, at another time Amicus, and the cruel fates of Lycus, and
 fortem Gyan, que fortem Cloanthum. Et jam erat
 the brave Gyas, and the brave Cloanthus. And now there was a con-
 finis, cum Jupiter, despiciens summo æthere velivolum
 vision, when Jove, surveying from the highest heaven the navigable
 mare que terras jacentes, que littora, et latos populos, sic
 sea and the lands lying along, and the shores, and the wide nations, thus
 constitit vertice cæli, et defixit lumina regnis Libyæ.
 has stood on the summit of heaven, and has fixed his eyes on the realms of Libya.
 Atque Venus tristior et suffusa nitentes oculos lacrymis
 But Venus more sad and bedewed as to her shining eyes with tears
 alloquitur illum jactantem tales curas pectore: O qui
 addresses him revolving such cares in his mind: O thou who go-
 regis res que hominum que Deum æternis imperiis, et
 rearest the affairs both of men and of gods with eternal powers, and

terras fulmine, quid tantum in te, meus
 affrightest with thy thunder, what so great wickedness against thee has my
 Æneas, quid Troes potuere committere quibus
 Æneas, what have the Trojans been able to commit to whom
 passis tot funera, cunctus orbis terrarum clauditur
 having suffered so many deaths, the whole orb of the earth is shut
 ob Italiam? Certe pollicitus Romanos olim,
 account of Italy? Surely you have promised that the Romans hereafter,
 annis volventibus, fore ductores hinc, à revocato sanguine
 the years revolving, should be leaders hence, from the restored blood of
 Teucris, qui mare, qui tenerent terras omni
 Teucer, who might govern the sea, who might govern the countries with all
 ditone: Genitor, quæ sententia vertit te? Equidem hoc
 authority O Father, what purpose has turned thee? Indeed with this
 solabar occasum que tristes ruinas Trojæ, rependens fatis
 I softened the fall and sad ruins of Troy, balancing by these fates
 contraria fata. Nunc eadem fortuna insequitur viros actos
 adverse fates. Now the same fortune pursues the men driven
 tot casibus. Magne rex, quem finem laborum das?
 by so many misfortunes. O great king, what end of hardships do you give?
 Antenor elapsus mediis Achivis, potuit tutus
 Antenor escaped from the midst of the Greeks, has been able safe to
 penetrare Illyricos sinus, atque intima regna Liburnorum,
 penetrate the Illyrian bays, and the inmost realms of the Liburnians
 et superare fontem Timavi; unde per novem ora
 and to pass beyond the fountain of Timavus; whence through nine mouths
 it proruptum mare cum vasto murmure montis, et pre-
 gressa a swiftly flowing river with a vast murmur of the mountain, and over-
 mit arva sonanti pelago. Ille, tamen locavit hic
 whelms the fields with a roaring sea. He, notwithstanding has placed here
 urbem Patavi que sedes Teucrorum, et dedit nomen
 the city of Padua and the habitations of the Trojans, and has given a name to
 genti que fixit Troia arma; nunc compostus quiescit
 the satins, and set up the Trojan arms; now composed he rests
 placidâ pace. Nos, tua progenies, quibus annuis arcem
 in calm peace. We, thy progeny, to whom thou promisest the court
 cudi, navibus amissis (infandùm) prodimur, ob
 of heaven, our ships being lost (Oh horrible) are abandoned, on account of
 iram unius, atque disjungimur longè Italis oris. Hic
 the wrath of one, and are separated far from the Italian coast. Is this
 honos pietatis? sic reponis nos in sceptrâ? Sator
 the reward of piety? thus dost thou replace us into governments? The Father
 hominum, atque Deorum subridens olli, vultu quo
 of men, and Gods smiling upon her, with the aspect with which
 serens at cœlum, que tempestates, libavit oscula
 he clears up the sky, and she tempests, has touched lightly the lips of his
 natæ, dehinc fatur talia: Cytherea, parce metu:
 daughter and then speaks such things O Venus, abstain from fear

fata tuorum manent tibi immota; cernes urbem
be fa.es of thy people remain to thee immovable; thou shalt see the city
et promissa mœnia Lavini, que feres magnanimum
and the promised walls of Lavinium, and raise magnanimous
Æneam sublimem ad sidera cœli: neque sententia vertit me.
Æneas high to the stars of heaven: nor does any purpose turn me
Hic geret ingens bellum Italia, (enim fabor tibi, quando
He shall carry on great war in Italy, (for I will declare to thee, since
hæc cura remordet te, movebo arcana fatorum, volvens
this concern vexes thee, I will explain the secrets of the fates, tracing back-
longius,) que contundet feroces populos; que ponet morez
ward farther) and shall crush fierce nations; and appoint laws
et mœnia viris, dum tertia æstas viderit regnantem
and cities for his men, until the third summer, shall have seen him reigning
Latio, que terna hiberna transierint, Rutulis
in Latium, and three winter seasons shall have passed away, the Rutulians
subactis. At puer, Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iūlo
being subdued. But the boy, Ascanius, to whom now the surname Iulus
additur (Iuserat, dum Ilia res stetit regno) ex-
is added (Ihus he was, whilst the Trojan power has continued for a kingdom) shall
plebit imperio triginta magnos orbes, mensibus volvendis,
complete with his reign thirty great circles, the months rolling,
que transferet regnum ab sede Lavini, et muniet, Albam
and transfer the kingdom from the seat of Lavinium, and shall fortify Alba
longam multâ vt. Hic jam, regnabitur tercentum
longa with much strength. Here again, it shall be governed three hundred
totos annos sub Hectoreâ gente, donec Ilia, regina sacer-
whole years under the Hectorean race, until Ilia, a queen a priest-
dos, gravis Marte, dabit geminam prolem partu.
ess, teeming by Mars, shall bring forth a double progeny at a birth.
Inde, Romulus, lætus fulvo tegmine lupæ, nutricis,
Afterwards, Romulus, joyful in the tawny hide of a wolf, his nurse
excipiet gentem, et condet Mavortia mœnia, que dicit
shall receive the nation, and shall build a Mavortian city, and shall call the
Romanos de suo nomine. Ego pono his nec
people Romans from his own name. I appoint for these neither the
metas nec tempora rerum; dedi imperium sine
bounds nor the duration of powers; I have given to them dominion without
fine: quin aspera Juno, quæ nunc metu fatigat mare, que
end may even severe Juno, who now from fear disturbs the sea, and
terras, que cœlum, referet consilia in melius, que fovēbit
the lands, and heaven, shall change her counsels for the better, and will favor
mecum Romanos dominos rerum, que togatam gentem. Sic
with me, the Romans, the lords of affairs, and the gown'd nation. Thus
placitum. Ætas veniet, lustris labentibus, cum domus
is my pleasure. An age shall come, the years gliding away, when the race
Assaraci premet servitio, Phthiam que clara Myce-
of Assaracus shall keep under with servitude. Phthia and the renowned Myce-

nas, ac dominabitur victis Argis. Cæsar nascetur Tro-
 je, and shall rule over the conquered Argos. Cæsar shall be born a Tro-
 janus pulchrâ origine, qui terminet imperium Oceano
 Jan of illustrious descent, who shall bound his empire by the ocean.
 famam astris, Julius nomen dimissum à magno Iulo.
 As fame by the stars, Julius called, a name derived from the great Iulus.
 Tu olim secura, accipies hunc cælo, onustum spoliis
 Thou hereafter safe, shall receive him to heaven, loaded with the spoils of
 Orientis: hic quoque vocabitur votis. Tum aspera sæcula
 be East he also shall be invoked with vows. Then fierce people
 niterent, bellis positis. Cana fides, Vesta, et Quirinus
 shall grow mild, wars being laid aside. Hoary faith, Vesta, and Quirinus,
 cum fratre Remo, dabunt jura: diræ potæ belli claudentur,
 with his brother Remus, shall give laws the cruel gates of war shall be shut.
 ferro et arctis compagibus, impius Furor sedens intus
 with iron and with tight closures, impious Fury sitting within
 super sæva arma, et vinctus post tergum centum alienis
 upon direful arms, and bound behind his back with a hundred brazen
 nodis, fremunt horridus cruento ore. Ait hæc,
 chains, shall roar dreadful with his bloody mouth. He says these things,
 et demittit ab alto genitum Maiâ, ut terræ, que ut
 and sends down from heaven him born of Maia, that the lands, and that the
 novæ arces Carthaginiæ pateant hospito Teucris;
 new towers of Carthage may be opened for entertainment to the Trojans;
 ne Dido, nescia fati arcerit finibus. Ille volat
 lest Dido, ignorant of fate might debar them from her territories. He flies
 per magnum aëra remigio alarum ac citus astitit
 through the spacious sky with the flying of his wings and quick has stood on
 oris Libyæ; et jam facit jussa que Pœni
 the coasts of Libya; and now he performs his commands and the Carthaginians
 ponunt ferocia corda, Deo volente: imprimis Regina ac-
 lay aside their ferocious hearts, the God willing especially the Queen enter-
 cipit quietum animum que benignam mentem in Teu-
 tains a peaceable disposition and a kind mind towards the Tro-
 cros. At pius Æneas volvens plurima per noctem,
 jans. But pious Æneas revolving very many things through the night,
 ut primum alma lux data est, constituit exire, que ex-
 as first clear light has been given, has determined to go forth, and to es-
 plorare novos locos, quærere quas oras accesserit vento
 pliers the new places, to seek to what coasts he may have come by the win-
 qui loquantur, ne homines ne feræ, (nam videt in-
 who may talk of them whether men or wild beasts, (for he sees uncul-
 culta,) que referre sociis exacta. Occulit
 tivated grounds, and to relate to his companions accurate things. He conceals
 classem in convexo nemorum, sub cavatâ rupe clausam
 his fleet in the convex space of the woods, under a hollow rock inclosed
 circum arboribus atque horrentibus umbris: Ipse graditur
 around with trees and with dismal shadow. He walks forth

comitatus Achate uno, crispans manu bina bastilia lato
 accompanied by Achates alone, brandishing in his hand two javelins of broad
 ferro: cui mater obvia tulit sese mediâ
 iron to whom his mother in the way has presented herself in the midst of the
 sylvâ, gerens os que habitum virginis, et arma
 woods, bearing the countenance and the garb of a virgin, and the arms of
 Spartanæ virginis; vel qualis Threïssa Harpalyce, fatiga
 a Spartan virgin; or like as the Thracian Harpalyce, wearies
 equos que fugâ prævertitur voluerem Eurum: Namque
 her horses and in speed outstrips the swift East wind: For
 venatrix, suspenderat humerisabilem arcum de
 as a huntress, she had hung from her shoulders a commodious bow according to
 more, que dederat ventis diffundere comam, nuda
 custom, and had permitted the winds to disturb her hair, naked to the
 genu, collecta fluentes sinus, nodo. Ac prior
 knee, girded as to the flowing folds of her garment, with a knot. And first
 inquit, Heus, juvenes monstrate, si vidistis quam
 she says, So ho, youths declare to me if you have seen any one
 mearum sororum forte hîc, errantem, succinctam pharetrâ
 of my sisters by chance here, wandering, girded with a quiver
 et tegmine maculosæ lycis, aut clamore, prementem
 and with the skin of a spotted lynx, or with an outcry, urging
 cursum spumantis apri. Sic Venus; at filius Veneris
 as chase of a foaming boar. Thus Venus spoke; but the son of Venus
 contra, orsus sic: nulla tuarum sororum
 on the other hand, has begun to speak thus: no one of thy sisters has been
 audita neque visa mihi. O virgo, quam nemorem te
 heard nor seen by me. O virgin, whom may I name thee?
 namque haud tibi mortalis vultus, nec vox sonat
 or there is not to thee a human countenance, nor does thy voice sound
 hominem. O dea certe!
 like that of a human being. O a goddess surely!

An soror Phœbi, an una sanguinis Nympharum?

Art thou the sister of Phœbus, or one of the blood of the nymphs?

Quæcunque sis felix, que leves nostrum labo-
 Whoever you are, may you be favourable to us, and ease our solicitude;
 rem; et doceas sub quo cœlo, in quibus oris orbis
 and inform us under what climate, on what regions of the globe
 tandem jactemur: erramus ignari que hominum que lo-
 at length we may be thrown: we wander ignorant both of the men and of the
 corum, acti huc vento et vastis fluctibus. Multa hostia
 places, driven hither by the wind and by the vast billows. So many a victim
 cadet tibi ante aras nostrâ dextrâ. Tunc Venus:
 shall fall for thee before thy altars by our right hand. Then Venus answered,
 haud equidem dignor me tali honore. Mos est
 not indeed do I think myself worthy of such honour. The custom is

Tyriis virginibus gestare pharetram, que vincire suras
 for the Tyrian virgins to carry a quiver, and to bind the legs

altè purpureo cothurno. Vides Punica regna Tyrion
 high with a purple buskin. You see Carthaginian dominions, the Tyrians
 et urbem Agenoris; sed fines Libyci, genus intracta-
 and the city of Agenor; but the territories are Lybian, a people fierce
 bile bello. Dido regit imperium, profecta Tyriâ urbe,
 in war. Dido rules the empire, having come from a Tyrian city
 fugiens germanum: injuria est longa, longæ ambagæ:
 escaping her brother: the injury is long, long are the circumstances
 sed sequar summa fastigia rerum. Sichæus erat conju-
 but I will trace chief points of affairs. Sichæus was the husband
 huic, ditissimus Phœnicum agri, et dilectus magno
 to her, the richest of the Phœnicians in land, and beloved with the great affec-
 amore miseræ; cui pater dederat intactam, que
 tion of the miserable Dido; to whom her father had given her undefiled, and
 jugârat primis ominibus: sed Pygmalion germanus
 had married her with the first omen: but Pygmalion her brother
 habebat regna Tyri, immanior scelere ante omnes alios:
 possessed the dominions of Tyre, more cruel in wickedness before all others.
 Inter quos medius furor venit. Ille impius, atque cæcus
 Between whom a common hatred has come. He wicked, and blind
 amore auri, clam superat ferro Sichæum, incau-
 with the love of gold, privately overcomes with the sword Sichæus, unwary
 tum ante aras, securus amorum germanæ; que diu
 before the altars, regardless of the afflictions of her sister; and long
 celavit factum; et malus simulans multa, lusit
 has concealed the deed; and wicked, dissembling many things, has deluded
 egram amantem vanâ spe. Sed imago ipsa inhu-
 the sick lover with a vain hope. But the apparition itself of her un-
 mati conjugis venit in somnis, attollens pallida ora
 buried husband has come to her in her sleep, raising up her pale visage
 miris modis: nudavit crudeles aras, que pectora tra-
 in a wonderful form: he has laid open the cruel altars, and his breast thrust
 jecta ferro, que retexit omne cæcum scelus
 through with a sword, and has revealed all the secret wickedness of the
 domûs. Tum suadet celerare fugam que excedere
 family. Then he counsels her to hasten her flight and to depart from her
 patriâ; que recludit veteres thesauros tellure, auxilium
 native country; and reveals to her ancient treasures in the earth, as an aid
 vis, ignotum pondus argenti et auri. Dido commota
 of her journey, an unknown mass of silver and gold. Dido roused
 his parabat fugam que socios. Conveniunt quibus
 by these things, prepared her flight and companions. All assemble to whom
 erat crudele odium aut acer metus tyranni: corripunt
 there was a mortal hatred or a sharp fear of the tyrant: they seize the
 naves quæ fortè paratæ, que onerant auro. Opes
 ships which by chance were ready, and load them with gold. The riches
 avan Pygmalionis portantur pelago: femina
 of the envious Pygmalion are carried away on the sea a woman was the

dux facti. Devenere locos, ubi nunc cernes ingentia
 leader of the deed. They have come to places, where now you will see the huge
 mœnia, que surgentem arcem novæ Carthaginis; que
 walls, and the rising tower of new Carthage, and
 mercati solum Byrsam de nomine facti, quantum
 purchased ground called Byrsa from the name of the deed, as much as they
 possent circumdare taurino tergo. Sed qui tandem vos?
 might be able to enclose with a bull's hide. But who at length are you?
 auf a quibus oris venistis? ve quò tenetis iter? Ille
 or from what coasts have you come? or whither do you direct your way? He
 suspirans que trahens vocem ab imo pectore,
 sighing and drawing his voice from the bottom of his breast, answered
 talibus quærenti: O Dea, si repetens ab primâ ori-
 with such words to her asking: O goddess, if rehearsing from the first begin-
 gine pergam, et vacet audire annales nostro-
 ning I shall pursue, and there may be leisure to thee to hear the annals of our
 rum laborum; Vesper componet diem, Olympo clauso
 misfortunes; the evening star will close the day, heaven being shut up
 ante. Tempestas sua forte appulit
 before my story will be finished. A tempest by its own adventure has driven
 Libycis oris nos vectos per diversa æquora antiquâ
 to the Libyan coasts us conveyed across divers seas from ancient
 Trojâ, (si forte nomen Trojæ iit per vestras aures.) Sum
 Troy, (if by chance the name of Troy has come to your ears.) I am
 pius Æneas, qui veho mecum classe Penates raptos
 pious Æneas, who carry with me in my fleet the household gods snatched
 ex hoste, notus fama super æthera. Quæro Italiam patri-
 from the enemy, known by fame above the skies. I seek Italy my native
 am, et genus ab summo Jove. Conscendi Phrygium
 country and my descent is from highest Jove. I have ascended the Phrygian
 æquor bis denis navibus, Dea matre monstrante viam,
 sea with twice ten ships, my goddess mother showing to me the way,
 secutus fata data: septem convulsæ undis que
 having followed the decrees given to me seven shattered by the billows and
 Euro vix supersunt. Ipse ignotus, egens, peragro
 by the east wind scarcely remain. I myself unknown, poor, wander over
 deserta Libyæ; pulsus Europâ atque Asiâ. Venus nec
 the deserts of Africa; banished from Europe and Asia. Venus not even
 passa querentem plura, sic interfata est medio
 suffering him complaining to say more, thus interrupted him in the midst of
 dolore: quisquis es, carpis vitales auras, credo haud
 his grief: whoever thou art, thou enjoyest the vital breath, I believe not
 invisus cœlestibus, qui adveneris Tyriam urbem. Perge
 odious to the heavenly gods, who mayst have come to a Tyrian city. Proceed
 modò, atque prefer te hinc ad limina reginæ: namque nun-
 now, and convey thee hence to the house of the queen: for I de-
 tio tibi socios reduces que classem
 clare to thee that thy companions are returned again, and the fleet has been

relatam, et actam in tutum, Aquilonibus versis; ni
 brought back, and driven into a safe place, the north winds being changed; unless
 parentes vani docuere augurium frustra. Aspice bis
 my parents vain have taught me divination to no purpose. See these twice
 senos cyenos lætantes agmine, quos ales Jovis lapsa
 six swans rejoicing in a flock, which the bird of Jove gliding from
 ætheriâ plagâ, turbabat aperto cœlo; nunc videntur aut
 the æthereal region, chased in the open air; now they seem either to
 capere terras longo ordine, aut despectare jam captas;
 choose the earth in a long train, or to look down upon it now chosen
 ut illi reduces ludunt stridentibus alis et cinxere
 as they returned safe sport with clapping wings, and have flown around the
 polum cœtu, que dedere cantus; haud aliter que
 heaven in a flock, and have given forth their songs; not otherwise both
 tuæ puppes, que pubes tuorum aut tenet portum, aut
 thy ships, and the youth of thy friends either possess the harbour, or
 subit ostia pleno velo. Perge modò, et dirige
 are entering the mouth with full sail. Proceed now, and direct thy
 gressum quâ via ducit te. Dixit, et avertens
 step whither the way conducts thee. She has said, and turning away has
 refulsit rosâ cervice, que ambrosiæ comæ spiravere
 shone bright with her rosy neck, and her ambrosial hair has breathed
 divinum odorem vertice: vestis defluxit ad imos
 divine fragrance from her head: her robe hath flowed to the bottom of
 pedes, et incessu patuit vera Dea. Ille ubi
 her feet, and by her gait she has been manifested a real goddess. He, when he
 agnovit matrem, secutus est fugientem tali voce: quid
 has recognised his mother, has pursued her fleeing with such speech: why
 tu quoquè, crudelis toties, ludis natum falsis imaginibus?
 dost thou too cruel so often, mock thy son with deceitful images?
 cur non datur jungere dextram dextræ, ac audire
 why is it not permitted to me to join my right hand to thy right hand, and to hear
 et reddere veras voces? incusat talibus que tendit
 and to return real words? he complains with such words and directs his
 gressum ad mœnia. At Venus sepsit gradientes obscuro
 step to the town. But Venus has covered them going with obscure
 aère, et Dea circumfudit multo amiectu nebulæ,
 air, and the goddess has encompassed them with a thick covering of mist,
 ne quis posset cernere eos, neu quis con-
 that not any one might be able to see them, nor any might be able to
 tingere, vel moliri moram, aut poscere causas veniendi.
 touch them or cause a delay, or demand the reasons of their coming.
 Ipsa abit sublimis Paphum, que læta revisit suas sedes; ubi
 she departs majestic to Paphos, and joyful revisits her own seats; where
 templum illi, que centum aræ calent Sabæo thure, que
 a temple is to her, and an hundred altars are hot with Sabean incense, and
 hulant recentibus sertis. Interea corripuere
 exhale with fresh garlands. In the meanwhile they have hastened their

viam, quâ semita monstrat: jamque ascendebant collem, qui
 way, whither the path directs: and now they ascended the hill, which
 plurimus imminet urbi, que desuper aspectat adversas arces.
 very large hangs over the city, and from above faces the opposite towers
 Æneas miratur molem, quondam magalia:
 Æneas admires the pile of buildings, where formerly cottages stood.
 miratur portas que strepitum et strata viarum. Tyrii
 he admires the gates and the bustle and the causeways. The Tyrians
 ardentibus instant: pars ducere muros, que moliri arcent
 earnest urge the work: a part to extend the walls, and erect a tower
 et subvolvere saxa manibus; pars optare locum tecto,
 and roll up stones with their hands; a part to prepare a place for a building
 et concludere sulco. Legunt jura que magistra-
 and enclose it with a trench. They choose sites for their courts and offices
 tus, que sanctum senatum. Hic alii effodiunt portus: hic alii
 and the sacred senate house. Here some dig harbors: there others are
 locant alta fundamenta theatris; que excidunt rupibus
 laying the deep foundations for theatres; and cut out from the rocks
 æmnanes columnas, alta decora futuris scenis. Qualis
 huge columns, the lofty decorations for future scenes. Such
 labor exercet apes nova æstate per florea rura, sub
 toil employs bees in the new summer through the flowery fields, under
 sole cum educunt adultos fœtus gentis, aut cum
 the sun when they lead forth the full grown young of their race, or when
 stipant liquentia mella, et distidunt cellas dulci
 they lay up their liquid honey, and fill the combs with sweet
 nectare, aut accipiunt onera venientum, aut facto
 nectar, or receive the burdens of those coming, or in a formed
 agmine arcent à præsepibus fucos ignavam pecus: opus
 band drive away from their hives the drones an idle flock: the work
 fervet, fragrantia mella redolent thymo. O fortunati, ait
 goes on busily, the fragrant honey casts a smell of thyme. O happy ye, says
 Æneas, quorum mœnia jam surgunt! et suspicit fastigia
 Æneas, whose walls now arise! and he surveys the heights of the
 urbis. Infert se per medios, septus nebulâ,
 city. He conveys himself through the midst of them, covered with a cloud,
 mirabile dictu! que miscet viris neque cernitur ulli
 wonderful to be told! and mingles with the men nor is seen by any.
 Jucus fuit in mediâ urbe, lætissimus umbrâ; que
 A grove has been in the midst of the city, most pleasant for its shade; in which
 loco Pœni jactati undis et turbina primùm
 place the Carthagenians driven by the waves and by the wind first
 effodere caput acris equi, signum quod regia Juno
 dug up the head of a courageous horse, an omen which royal Juno
 monstrârat; nam sic gentem fore egregiam
 had shown; for thus she signified that the nation would be eminent
 vello, et facilem victu per secula. Hic Sidonia Dido
 a war, and easy to conquer through ages. Here Sidonian Dido

condebat Junoni ingens templum, opulentum donis et
 built to Juno a huge temple, enriched with gifts and with
 numine Divæ: cui ærea limina surgebant
 the presence of the goddess: to which the brazen thresholds rose
 gradibus, que trabes nexæ ære, cardo stridebat
 in steps, and the beams were bound with brass, the hinge creaked with
 alienis foribus. In hoc luo nova res oblata primùm leniit
 brazen doors. In this grove a new thing presented first has allayed
 timorem: hic Æneas primùm ausus sperare salutem et
 fear fear: here Æneas first has dared to hope for safety and
 melius confidere afflictis rebus: namque dum lustrat singula
 better to trust to his afflicted affairs: for while he surveys each
 sub ingenti templo opperiens reginam; dum miratur
 thing in the great temple waiting for the queen; while he admires
 quæ sit fortuna urbi, que manus artificum que labore
 what may be the fortune to the city, and the hands of the artists and the labour
 operum inter se; videt Iliacas pugnas ex ordine, que bella
 of the works mutually; he sees the Trojan battles in order, and the wars
 jam vulgata famâ per totum orbem; Atridas que
 now published by fame through the whole world; he sees the sons of Atreus and
 Priamum, et Achillem sævum ambobus. Constitit et lacry-
 Priamus, and Achilles unmerciful to both. He has stood and weep-
 mans inquit: Achate, quis locus jam, quæ regio in terris
 ing says. O Achates; what place now, what country on the earth
 non plena nostri laboris? en Priamus, etiam hic sua præ-
 is not full of our disaster! Behold Priamus, even here his own re-
 mia sunt laudi: lacrymæ rerum sunt, et mortalia tangunt
 words are for praise tears of misfortunes are here, and mortal affairs move
 mentem. Solve metus: hæc fama feret tibi aliquam sa-
 the mind. Dismiss your fears this fame will bring to thee some re-
 luteam. Sic ait atque pascit animum inani picturâ, ge-
 lief. Thus he says, and he feeds his mind with an empty picture, lament-
 mens multa, que humectat vultum largo flumine.
 ing many things, and wets his face with a large flood of tears
 Namque videbat, uti Graii bellantes circum Pergama fugo
 For he saw, that the Greeks fighting around Troy would
 rent hæc, Trojana juvenus premeret; hæc
 lose on this part: whilst the Trojan youth would chase them, on that part
 Phryges; cristatus Achilles instaret curru.
 he Trojan would see whilst crested Achilles would pursue them in his chariot.
 Nec procul hinc lacrymans agnoscit tentoria Rhesi
 Not far off hence weeping he recognizes the tents of Rhesus from their
 niveis velis; quæ prodita primo somno cruentus
 snow white vails; which betrayed in the first night the bloody son of
 Tydides vastabat multâ caede, que avertit ardentem
 Tydides plundered with great slaughter, and has driven away his mettlesome
 usquos in castra, priusquam gustassent pabula
 goals into the Grecian camp, before they had tasted the pasture of

Trojæ, que bibissent Xanthum. Aliâ parte Troilus
 Troy, and had drank of Xanthus. In another part of the temple Troilus
 fugiens armis amissis, infelix puer atque impar congressus
 fleeing, his arms being lost, unhappy youth and unequal encountering
 Achilli! fertur equis, que resupinus hæret inani
 Achilles! is dragged by his horses, and supine hangs from the empty
 curru, tenens lora tamen: que cervix que comæ luic
 chariot, holding the reins notwithstanding: both the neck and the hair to him
 trahuntur per terram, et pulvis inscribitur versâ hastâ
 are drawn along the ground, and the dust is scrawled by the inverted spear
 Interea Iliades, passis crinibus, ibant ad
 In the meantime the Trojan women, with dishevelled hair, went to
 templum Palladis non æquæ, que ferebant peplum sup-
 the temple of Pallas not impartial to them, and carried the robe hum-
 pliciter tristes, et tunsæ pectora palmis. Diva
 bly sad, and beaten as to their breasts with their hands. The goddess
 aversa tenebat oculos fixos solo. Achilles ter raptaverat
 unfavourable kept her eyes fixed on the ground. Achilles thrice had dragged
 Hectors circum Iliacos mûros, que vendebat exanimum
 Hector around the Trojan walls, and was selling the breathless
 corpus auro. Tum vero dat ingentem gemitum ab imo
 body for gold. Then indeed he gives a great groan from the bottom
 pectore, ut conspexit spolia, ut currus, que ut
 of his breast, as he has seen the spoils, as he has seen the chariot, and as
 corpus ipsum amici, que Priamum tendentem inermes
 the body itself of his friend, and Priam stretching out his feeble
 manus. Agnovit se quoque permixtum Achivis principibus,
 ands. He has recognized himself also mingled with the Grecian commanders
 que Eoas acies, et arma nigri Memnonis.
 and the eastern armies, and the arms of swarthy Memnon.

Penthesilea furens ducit agmina Amazonidum lunatis
 Penthesilea furious leads on her bands of Amazons with horned
 peltis, que ardet in mediis millibus, subnectens aurea
 shields, and rages in the midst of thousands, buckling her golden
 cingula exertæ mammæ, bellatrix, que virgo audet cong-
 durre under her bare breast, warlike, and a virgin dares to fight
 currere viris. Dum hæc miranda videntur Dardanio
 with men. While these wonderful things are seen by Trojan
 Æneæ, dum stupet, que hæret defixus in uno ob-
 Æneas, whilst he is astonished, and continues fixed with one intent por-
 tutu; regina Dido pulcherrima formâ, incessit ad
 ture of the eyes; queen Dido most beautiful in appearance, has come to the
 templum, magnâ catervâ juvenum stipante. Qualis Diana
 ample, a great multitude of youth attending. Like as Diana
 in ripis Eurotæ, aut per juga Cynthi exercet choras,
 on the banks of Eurotas or on the top of Cynthus leads the dances,
 quam mille Oreades secutæ, glomerantur hinc
 whom a thousand mountain nymphs having followed, are gathered on this part

atque hinc: illa fert pharetram humero que gradiens, super-
 and that she carries her quiver on her shoulder, and walking, appears
 eminet omnes Deas: gaudia pertentant tacitum pectus
 above all the goddesses' joys pass through the silent breast of
 Latonæ. Talis erat Dido, læta ferebat se talem per medios
 Latona. Such was Dido, joyful she carried herself such in the midst
 instans operi, que futuris regnis. Tum resedit
 intent upon the work, and her future dominions. Then she has eat down
 foribus divæ mediâ testudine templi, septa
 at the gates of the goddess in the midst of the arch of the temple, surrounded
 armis que subnixa altè solio. Dabat jura que leges
 with arms and raised up high on a throne. She dispensed justice and laws
 vins, que æquabat laborem operum justis partibus
 to the men, and equalized the labour of the works in proportionate parts,
 aut trahebat sorte: cum Æneas subitò videt Anthea que
 or drew it by lot: when Æneas suddenly sees Antheus and
 Sergestum, que fortem Cloanthum que alios Teucrorum ac-
 Sergestus, and the brave Cloanthus and others of the Trojans ad-
 cedere magno concursu; quos ater turbo dispulerat æquore
 vance with a great concourse; whom a black storm had scattered on the sea,
 que avexerat oras penitus alias. Ipse simul obstu-
 and had carried to shores entirely different. He at the same time has been
 puit, simul Achates percussus que lætitiâ que
 astonished, and at the same time Achates has been smitten both with joy and
 metu; avidi ardebant conjungere dextras; sed incognita
 fear; eager they passionately desired to join their right hands; but the strange
 res turbat animos. Dissimulant et amicti cavâ nube,
 affair disturbs their minds. They dissemble and covered with a hollow cloud
 specularunt quæ fortuna viris; quo litore linquant
 watch what may be the fortune to the men; on what coast they may
 classem, quid veniant; nam lecti cunctis navibus
 have their fleet, why they may come; for chosen from all the ships
 bant orantes veniam, et petebant templum clamore.
 they came soliciting favour, and were making to the temple with a clamour.
 Postquam introgressi et copia data fandi coram,
 After that they have entered and liberty has been given of speaking openly
 Ilioneus maximus, sic cœpit placido pectore; O regina!
 Ilioneus the greatest, thus has begun with a calm mind; O queen
 tui Jupiter dedit condere novam urbem, que frenare
 to whom Jupiter has given to build a new city, and to curb
 superbas gentes justitiâ: miseri Trões vecti omnia
 proud nations with justice: we miserable Trojans carried through all
 maria ventis oramus te, prohibe infandos ignes à navibus,
 seas by the winds intreat thee, avert the horrible flames from our ships,
 parce pio generi, et propius aspice nostras res. Nos
 spare a pious race, and more favourably regard our affairs. We
 non venimus aut populare Libycos Penates ferro,
 have not come either to destroy the Libyan household gods with the sword,

aut vertere prædas raptas ad litora. Ea vis non
 or to turn the spoils seized to the shores. This violence is not in our
 animo, nec tanta superbia victis. Est locus,
 mind, nor is so great insolence to the conquered. There is a place, the
 Graii dicunt Hesperiam cognomine: antiqua terra, potens
 Greeks call it Hesperia by name: an ancient land, powerful.
 armis atque ubere glebæ: Oenotrii viri coluere;
 in war and in the fruitfulness of the soil: Oenotrian men have inhabited it;
 nunc fama minores dixisse gentem Italiam, de
 now fame is that their posterity have called the nation Italy, from
 nomine ducis. Huc fuit cursus; cum subito nimis
 the name of their leader. Hither has been our course: when suddenly boister
 busus Orion assurgens fluctu tulit in cæca vada
 our Orion rising from the ocean hath borne us upon the hidden shelves
 que Austris penitus procacibus dispulit que per
 the south winds being altogether obstinate have dispersed us both over the
 invia saxa, salo superante: pauci, adnavimus huc
 impassable rocks, the sea overcoming us: we, a few, have swum hither to
 vestris oris. Quod genus hominum hoc? ve quæ patria, tam
 your coasts. What race of men is this? or what country, so
 barbara, permittit hunc morem? prohibemur hospitio
 savage, allows this custom? we are debarred from the refuge of
 arenæ: cient bella que vetant consistere primâ terrâ.
 the shore: they raise wars and forbid that we should remain on the first land.
 Si temnitis humanum genus et mortalia arma, at sperate
 If you despise the human race and mortal arms, but expect that
 Deos memores fandi atque nefandi. Æneas erat rex nobis,
 the gods are mindful of right and wrong. Æneas was king to us,
 quo alter justior pietate nec fuit, nec major bello et
 than whom another more just for his piety has not been, nor greater in war and
 armis, quem virum, si fata servant, si vescitur æthe-
 arms, which man, if the fates may preserve, if he lives upon the ethe-
 reâ aurâ, neque adhuc occubat crudelibus umbris: metus
 real air, nor as yet is dead among the cruel shades: fear us
 non, nec pœniteat te priorem certasse officio.
 not to us, nor may it repent thee first to have vied with him in kindness.
 Sunt urbes Siculo regionibus, que arma que clarus
 There are cities to us in the Sicilian regions, and arms and the renowned
 Acestes à Trojano sanguine Liceat subdu-
 Acestes is from Trojan blood. May it be lawful for us to draw up
 cere classem quassatam ventis, et aptare trabes sylvis
 shore our fleet shattered by the winds, and to fit planks from the woods
 et stringere remos. Si datur tendere Italiam, sociis et
 and to cut oars. If it is given to us to go to Italy, our companions and
 rege recepto, ut læti petamus Italiam que Latium, sin
 king being recovered, that joyful we may make for Italy and Latium; but
 salus absumpta et pontus Libyæ habet te, optime
 if our safety may be destroyed and the sea of Libya possesses thee, O best

pater Teucrûm, nec jam spes Iulii restat; at saltem pater
 father of the Trojans, nor now the hope of Iulus remains, but at least hat we
 mus freta Sicaniæ que paratas sedes, unde ad-
 may go to the straits of Sicily and the prepared abodes, from whence we have
 vecti huc, que regem Acesten. Ilioneus talibus,
 been carried hither, and to king Acestes. Ilioneus entreated with such
 simul cuncti Dardaniæ fremebant
 words; at the same time all the Trojans express their approbation with
 ore. Tum Dido demissa vultum profatur
 their mouth. Then Dido downcast as to her countenance speak

breviter: Teucrici! solvite metum corde, secludite curas
 briefly: O Trojans! banish fear from your heart, drive away your cares

Dura res et novitas regni cogunt me molir
 My difficult circumstances and the infancy of my kingdom compel me to do
 talia, et tueri latè fines. Quis nesciat genus
 such things, and to protect far and wide my borders. Who knows not the race
 Æneadûm? quis urbem Trojæ, que virtutes que
 of the Trojans? who knows not the city of Troy, and their merits and
 viros, et incendia tantî belli? Pœni non gestamus
 the men and the flames of so great war? Hæ Carthaginians do not carry

pectora adeo obtusa! nec Sol jungit equos tam aversus ab
 hearts so unfeeling! nor has the sun joined his steeds so remote from
 Tyriâ urbe. Seu vos optatis magnam Hesperiam que
 the Tyrian city. Whether you choose the great Hesperia and
 regem Acesten: dimittam tutos auxilio, que juvabo
 king Acestes: I will dismiss you safe with assistance, and aid you with my
 opibus. Et vultis considerare pariter mecum his regnis?
 wealth. And are you willing to settle equally with me in these dominions?

quam urbem condo, est vestra; subducite naves: Tros
 This city, which city I build, is yours; bring ashore your ships Trojan
 que Tyrius agetur mihi nullo discrimine. Atque utinam
 and Tyrian shall be treated by me with no difference. And O that
 Æneas rex ipse compulsus eodem Noto afforet! Equidem
 Æneas your king himself driven by the same wind might be present! Truly
 dimittam certos per litora, et jubebo lustrare ex
 I will send trusty men along the shores, and I will order them to search the ex-
 tremâ Libyæ, si ejectus errat quibus sylvis aut urbibus
 mostest parts of Libya, if cast out he wanders in any woods or cities.

Et fortis Achates et pater Æneas arrecti animum
 Both brave Achates and father Æneas encouraged as to their mind
 his dictis, jamdudum ardebant crumpere nubem:
 with these words, a long time desired to break the cloud:

Achates prior compellat Æneam: nate Deâ, quo
 Achates first addresses Æneas: O thou, born of a goddess, what
 sententia nunc surgit animo? Vides omnia tuta,
 purpose now arises in your mind? You see all things safe,
 classem que socios receptos. Unus abest, quem ipsi
 your fleet and companions recovered. One is absent, whom we ourselves

vidimus submersum in medio fluctu: cætera respondent
have seen sunk in the midst of the ocean; other things agree

dictis matris.

to the words of your mother.

Vix fatus erat ea, cum repente circumfusa nubq

Scarcely had he said those things when suddenly the circumambient cloud
scindit se, et purgat in apertum æthera. Æneas restitit
divides itself, and clears into open air. Æneas has stood

que refulsit in clarâ luce, similis Deo os
and has shone bright in clear light, like to a god as to his countenance

que humeros. namque genitrix ipsa afflârat nato
and shoulders for his mother herself had breathed on her son

decoram cæsariem que purpureum lumen juventæ, et
graceful hair and the glowing light of youth, and

oculis lætos honores. Decus, quale manus addunt
to his eyes lively beauty. Such beauty, as the hands give

ebori, aut ubi argentum, ve Parius lapis circumdatur flavo
to ivory, or where silver, or Parian marble is inclosed with yellow

uuro. Tum sic alloquitur reginam, que repentè improvisus
gold Then thus he addresses the queen, and suddenly unexpected

cunctis ait: adsum coram Troïus Æneas, quem quæritis,
by all says. I am present openly, Trojan Æneas, whom you seek

ereptus ab Libycis undis. O sola miserata infandos
snatched from the Libyan waves. O thou alone having pitied the unutterable

labores Trojæ! quæ urbe, domo socias nos reliquias
calamities of Troy! who, in thy city, and in thy house associatest us the remains

Danaûm, jam exhaustos omnibus casibus que terræ que
of the Greeks, now wasted by all the perils both of land and

maris egenos omnium. Dido! est non nostræ opis, per-
sea wanting all things. O Dido! it is not of our power, to re-

solvere dignas grates: nec Dardaniæ gentis,
turn to thee suitable thanks: neither is it of the power of the Trojan nation, what-

quicquid ubique est, quæ sparsa per magnum
soever of this race every where is, which has been scattered over the great

orbem. Dî (si qua numina respectant pios si quid jus-
world. The gods (if any deities regard the pious if any thing of jus-

titia usquam est) et mens conscia sibi recti ferant tibi
tice any where is) and a mind conscious to itself of virtue may bring to thee

signa præmia. Quæ tam læta sæcula tulerunt te? qui
suitable rewards. What so prosperous ages have produced thee? what

tanti parentes genuere talem? dum fluvii current in freta
so worthy parents have begotten thee such? while rivers shall run into the seas

dum umbræ lustrabunt convexa montibus, dum
while clouds shall move round the convex tops of the mountains, while

polus pascet sidera: semper tuum honos que nomen que
heaven shall sustain the stars. always thy honour and name and

laudes manebunt, quæcunque terræ vocant me. Fatus sic
praises shall continue, whatever lands call me. Having said these

petit amicum Ilionea dextrâ, que Serestum lævâ:
 he takes his friend Ilioneus with his right hand, and Serestus with his left
 Pòst alios que fortem Gyan que fortem Cloanthum. Si
 Afterwards others both the brave Gyas, and the brave Cloanthus. Fido
 donia Dido obstupuit primò aspectu, deinde tanto
 Dido has been astonished first at the appearance, then at so great
 casu viri, et sic locuta est ore: nate
 calamity of the man, and thus has spoken with her mouth: O thou born of
 Æea, quis casus insequitur te per tanta pericula? quæ
 goddess, what fate pursues thee through so great adventures? what
 is applicat te immanibus oris? Tùne ille Æneas quem
 over brings thee to these barbarous coasts? Art thou that Æneas whom
 Iuna Venus genuit Dardanio Anchisæ ad undam Phry-
 her Venus has brought forth to Trojan Anchises by the water of Phry-
 gii Simoëntis? atque equidem memini Teucrum venire
 gian Simois? and indeed I remember that Teucer came to
 Sidona, expulsus patriis finibus, petentem nova regna
 Sidon, expelled from his native territories, seeking new dominions
 auxilio Beli. Tum genitor Belus vastabat opimam Cyprum,
 by the aid of Belus. Then my father Belus destroyed rich Cyprus
 et victor tenebat ditione. Casus Trojanæ urbis
 and a conqueror ruled it by his authority. The ruins of the Trojan city have been
 cognitus mihi jam ex illo tempore, que tuum nomen, que
 known to me now from that time, and thy name, and the
 Pelasgi reges. Hostis ipse ferebat Teucros insigni
 Grecian kings. The enemy himself extolled the Trojans with distinguished
 laude, que volebat se ortum à antiqua stirpe Teucro-
 praise, and was pleased that he had sprung from the ancient race of the Tro-
 rum. Quare agite O juvenes! succedite nostris tectis!
 jans. Wherefore come on O youths! enter our houses
 similis fortuna voluit me quoque jactatam per multos la-
 a like fortune has chosen that I also tossed through many dis-
 bores, demum consistere hæc terrâ. Non ignara mali,
 tresses, at length should settle in this land. I not ignorant of misfortune
 disco succurere miseris. Sic memorat, simul ducit
 know how to succor the distressed. Thus she says, at the same time she leads
 Ænean in regia tecta: simul indicit honorem
 Æneas into the royal house: at the same time she appoints a sacrifice in the
 templis Divum. Interea nec minus mittit munera
 temples of the gods. In the mean time not less she sends presents to her
 sociis ad litora, viginti tauros, centum horrentia terga
 companions to the shores, twenty bulls, one hundred rough bodies
 magnorum suum, centum pingues agnos cum matribus, que
 of great swine, an hundred fat lambs with the dams, and
 lætitiâ Dei. At interior domus splendida
 the joy of the god Bacchus. But the inner part of the house magnificent
 instruitur regali luxu, que parant convivia
 is furnished with regal splendor, and they prepare banquets to the

mediis tectis vestes laboratæ arte que superbo
 midst of the house. *Here are* garments wrought with art and rich
 astro: ingens argentum mensis, que fortia facta patrum
 purple: massy plate is on the tables, and the brave deeds of *her* fathers
 cœlata in auro, series rerum longissima ducta per
 embossed in gold, a series of exploits of the longest extent continued through
 tot viros ab origine antiquæ gentis. Æneas, (enim
 so many men from the founder of the ancient race. Æneas, (for
 patrius amor neque passus mentem consistere) præmitti
 paternal love has not suffered his mind to be at rest) sends before
 Achaten rapidum ad naves, ferat hæc Ascanio
 Achates swift to the ships, that he may report these things to Ascanius
 que ducat ipsum ad mœnia. Omnis cura chari parentis
 and conduct him to the city. All the care of the fond parent
 stat in Ascanio. Prætereà jubet ferre munera erepta
 placed in Ascanius. Besides he orders him to bring the presents rescued
 Iliacis ruinis, pallam rigentem signis que auro, et
 from the Trojan ruins, a robe stiff with figures and gold, and
 velamen circumtextum croceo acantho: ornatus Argi-
 a veil woven around with yellow brauk-ursine: the ornaments of Gre-
 væ Helenæ quos illa extulerat Mycenis: cum peteret
 cian Helen which she has brought from Mycenæ: when she might be going
 Pergama que inconcessos Hymenæos, mirabile donum
 to Troy and to her unlawful nuptial rites, the wonderful gift of her
 matris Ledæ. Prætereà sceptrum quod Ilione
 mother Leda. Besides he orders them to bring the sceptre which Ilione
 maxima natarum Priami olim gesserat, et monile collo
 the eldest of the daughters of Priam formerly had born, and a necklace for the neck
 baccatum et coronam duplicem gemmis que auro.
 set in pearls and a crown double with gems and gold.
 Celerans hæc Achates tendebat iter ad naves. At Cy-
 Hastening these things Achates directed his way to the ships. But Ve-
 therea versat novas artes, nova consilia pectore: ut Cupido
 nus resolves new plots and new designs in her breast: that Cupid
 mutatus faciem et ora veniat pro dulci
 changed as to his appearance and countenance may come instead of sweet
 Ascanio, que donis incendat furentem reginam, atque
 Ascanius, and with the gifts inflame the amorous queen, and
 implicet ignem ossibus. Quippe timet ambiguum domum
 enwrap the fire in her bones. For she dreads the changeable race
 que bilingues Tyrios: atrox Juno urit, et cura
 and the double-tongued Tyrians: cruel Juno vexes her, and her anxiety
 recursat sub noctem. Ergo affatur aligerum Amorem
 returns in the night. Therefore she addresses winged love
 his dictis: Nate meæ vires, mea magna potentia; nate
 with these words: O son my strength, my great power; O son
 qui solus temnis Typhoëa tela summi patris: confugio
 who alone despisest the Typhæan thunderbolts of the supreme father: I fly

ad te et supplex posco tua numina. nota
 to thee and suppliant implore thy deity. *These things have been known*

tibi ut tuus frater Æneas jactetur pelago circum omnia
 to thee that thy brother Æneas may be tossed on the sea about all

litora, odiis iniquæ Junonis: et sæpe doluisti nostra
 shores, by the malice of partial Juno: and often thou hast grieved in my

dolore. Phœnissa Dido tenet hunc, que moratur blandis
 grief. Phœnissian Dido entertains him, and detains him with pleasant

vocibus: et vereor quò Junonia hospitia vertant se:
 words and I fear whither the Junonian hospitality may turn itself: she will

naud cessabit tanto cardine rerum. Quocirca meditor
 not be idle on so great a juncture of affairs. Wherefore contrive

ante capere reginam dolis, et cingere flammâ ne-
 before to ensnare the queen with wiles, and to beset her with a flame that she

mutet se quo numine, sed teneatur mecum
 may not change herself by any divine impulse but that she may be held with me

magno amore Æneæ. Nunc accipe nostram mentem, quâ
 by the great love of Æneas. Now hear my advice, how

possis facere id, regius puer mea maxima cura, parat
 you may be able to do that, the royal boy, my greatest care, prepares

ire ad S' doniam urbem accitu chari genitoris, ferens
 to go to the Sidonian city at the call of his beloved father, bearing

lona restantia pelago et flammis Trojæ. Ego recondam
 presents remaining from the sea and the flames of Troy. I will hide

hunc sopitum somno super alta Cythera aut super Idalium
 him lulled in sleep upon lofty Cythera or upon Idalium

sacratâ sede; ne quâ possit scire dolos ve me-
 in a sacred place; lest in any way he may be able to know the wiles or coming

dus occurrere. Tu falle dolo illius faciem
 between to interrupt its success. Thou counterfeit by delusion his face

unam noctem non ampliùs: et puer induc pueri notos
 one night no longer: and a boy assume the boy's known

vultus: ut cùm Dido lætissima accipiet te gremio,
 looks: that when Dido most joyful shall receive thee in her bosom,

inter regales mensas que laticem Lyæum, cùm dabit
 amidst the royal tables and the liquor of Bacchus, when she shall give

amplexus atque figet dulcibus oscula:
 to thee her embraces and shall impress upon thee sweet kisses:

inspires occultum ignem que fallas veneno.
 thou mayest inspire the secret flame and deceive her with the poison

Amor paret dietis charæ genitricis et exiit
 of love. The god of love obeys the commands of his dear mother and puts off

clas, et gaudens incedit gressu Iuli. At Venus irriga
 his wings, and rejoicing walks in the gait of Iulus. But Venus diffuses

placidam quietem per membra Ascanio, et Dea
 gentle sleep through the limbs of Ascanius, and the goddess has

tollit fotum gremio in altos lucos Idaliæ, ubi mollis
 removed him cherished in her bosom into the lofty groves of Idalia, where soft

amaracus aspirans complectitur illum floribus et dulci
 majorum breathing encircles him with flowers and a pleasant
 umbrâ. Jamque Cupido ibat parens dicto, et portabat
 shade. And now Cupid went obeying the command, and carried

regia dona Tyriis, lætus Achate duce. Cùm ve-
 the royal presents to the Tyrians, joyful in Achates his leader. When he has
 nit regina jam composuit se superbis aulæis, que locavit
 arrived, the queen now has set herself on rich tapestry, and has placed

mediam aureâ spondâ. Jam pater Æneas, que
 herself in the middle on a golden couch. Now father Æneas, and

jam Trojana juvenus conveniunt que discumbitur super
 now the Trojan youth assemble and they sit down upon

ostro strato. Famuli dant lymphas manibus, que expe-
 the purple couch. The servants give water for their hands, and serve

diunt cererem canistris, que ferunt mantilia villis tonsis
 bread in baskets, and bring towels the naps being shorn.

Intus quinquaginta famulæ, quibus cura struere
 Within are fifty maid servants, to whom was the care to prepar

penum longo ordine, et adolere Penates flammis:
 the provisions in long order, and to perfume the household gods with flames

centum aliæ, que totidem ministri pares ætate, qui
 there were an hundred others, and as many men servants equal in age, who

onerent mensas dapibus et ponant pocula. Et necnon
 may load the tables with food and may place the cups. And also

Tyrii frequentes convenere per læta limina jussi
 the Tyrians numerous have assembled in the joyful house commanded

discumbere pictis toris. Mirantur dona Æneæ,
 to lie down on the embroidered couches. They admire the presents of Æneas,

mirantur lulum que flagrant vultus Dei, que simulata
 they admire lulus and the glowing looks of the god, and his dissembled

verba, que pallam et velamen pictum croceo acantho,
 words, and the mantle and the veil adorned with the yellow acanthus

Præcipuè infelix Phœnissa devota futuræ pesti
 Especially the unhappy Dido devoted to the future distraction of love

nequit expleri mentem, que ardescit tuendo, et pariter
 is unable to be satisfied as to her mind, and is inflamed by beholding, and equally

movetur puero que donis. Ille, ubi pependit complex
 is affected with the boy and the presents. He, when he has hung on the embrace

que cœlio Æneæ, implevit magnum amorem falsi genitoris,
 and neck of Æneas, has satisfied the great affection of his false father

petit reginam: Hæc hæret oculis, hæc
 advances to the queen: She is fixed upon him with her eyes, she is fixed on him

toto pectore et interdum Dido fovet gremio, inscia
 with her whole soul and sometimes Dido fondles him in her bosom, not knowing

quantus Deus insideat miseræ. At ille memor
 how great a God lies in wait for her miserable. But he mindful of his

Acidaliæ matris, paulatim incipit abolere Sichæum et tentat
 Acidalian mother, by degrees begins to abolish Sichæus and tries

vivo amore prævertere animos jam pridem resides que
 by a living love to prepossess her affection long since disengaged and
 corda desueta. Postquam prima quies epulis que
 her heart unused to love. After the first cessation is from the feast, and
 mensæ remotæ, statuunt magnos crateras et coronant
 the tables have been removed, they place the great goblets and crown
 vina. Strepitus fit tectis, que volutant vocem per
 the wine. A noise is made in the house, and they roll their voice through
 ampla atria: incensi lychui dependent aureis laquearibus,
 the spacious halls: the lighted lamps hang down from the golden ceilings
 et funalia vincunt noctem flammis. Hic regina poposcit
 and torches expel the darkness with flames. Here the queen has called for
 pateram gravem gemmis que auro, que implevit mero,
 a goblet heavy with gems and gold, and has filled it with wine
 quam Belus et omnes a Belo soliti. Tum
 which Belus and all from Belus have been accustomed to fill. Then
 silentia facta tectis: Jupiter (nam loquuntur te
 silence has been made in the house: O Jove (for they say that thou
 dare jura hospitibus) velis hunc diem esse lætum
 hast given laws to hosts) mayest thou be willing that this day may be fortunate
 que Tyriis que profectis Trojâ, que nostros
 both to the Tyrians and to those having departed from Troy, and that our
 minores meminisse hujus. Bacchus dator lætitiæ ad-
 posterity should remember this day. May Bacchus the giver of joy be pre-
 sit, et bona Juno: et vos O Tyrii, faventes, celebrate cœtum.
 sent, and good Juno: and you O Tyrians, favoring, celebrate this meeting.
 Dixit, et libavit honorem laticum in mensam,
 She has said, and has poured out in sacrifice an oblation of liquor upon the table,
 que libato prima affigit tenus summo
 and being offered first she has gently touched it only with the extreme part of
 ore. Tum dedit Bitiæ increpitans: ille impige
 her mouth. Then she has given it to Bitius reproaching him: he quick
 hausit spumantem pateram, et proluit se pleno auro
 has drained the foaming bowl, and bathed himself from the full gold
 post alii proceres. Crinitus Iopas personat auratâ
 afterwards the other nobles. Long haired Iopas sounds on his gilded
 citharâ quæ maximus Atlas docuit: hic canit errantem
 harp what the greatest Atlas has taught: he sings the wandering
 Lunam que labores Solis, unde genus hominum
 moon and labors of the sun, from whence arise the race of men
 et pecudes, unde imber et ignes, Arcturum que
 and flocks, from whence rain and lightnings, he sings Arcturus and
 pluvias Hyadas, que geminos Triones, quid hyberni soles
 the rainy Hyades, and the two Triones, why winter suns
 properent tantùm tingere se Oceano, vel quæ mora
 should hasten so much to touch themselves in the ocean, or what hindrance
 obstat tardis noctibus. Tyrii ingeminant plausum, que
 may oppose the slow nights. The Tyrians redouble the applause and

Troes sequuntur Et necnon infelix Dido trahebat noctem
 the Trojans follow them. And also unhappy Dido drew out the night
 vario sermone, que bibebat longum amorem rogitans multa
 in various talk, and drank long love inquiring many
 super Hectore; nunc quibus armis filius Auroræ
 things about Hector; one while in what arms the son of Aurora
 venisset, nunc, quales equi Diomedis, nunc,
 might have come, another while of what sort were the horses of Diomede, now
 quantus Achilles. Immò hospes, age, inquit, et à
 how great was Achilles. Nay, O guest, come on, she says, and from
 prima origine dic nobis insidias Danaûm que casus
 the first origin relate to us the wiles of the Greeks and the misfortunes
 tuorum que tuos errores: nam jam septima æstas
 of thy friends and thine own wanderings: for now the seventh summer
 portat te errantem omnibus terris et fluctibus.
 carries thee roving on all lands and seas.

THE ÆNEID.

BOOK SECOND.

OMNES conticuere que intenti tenebant ora. Inde
 ALL have been silent and attentive held their countenances. Then
 pater Æneas, sic orsus ab alto toro: O regina, jubes,
 father Æneas, thus has begun from his lofty couch: O queen, you command
 renovare infandum dolorem: ut Danai eruerint
 us, to renew unutterable grief: how the Greeks may have overturned
 Trojanas opes et regnum lamentabile; quæque
 the Trojan powers and their kingdom to be deplored; both which things
 miserrima ipse vidi, et quorum fui magna pars
 most pitiable I myself have seen, and of which I have been a great part.
 Quis Myrmidonum, ve Dolopum, aut miles duri
 Who of the Myrmidons, or of the Dolopes, or what soldier of stern
 Ulyssei temperet à lachrymis fando talia? et jam hu-
 Ulysses can refrain from tears in relating such things? and now hu-
 mida nox præcipitat cælo que cadentia sidera suaden.
 mid night hastens down from the sky and the setting stars advise
 somnos. Sed si tantus amor cognoscere nostros casus
 sleep. But if so great love is to you to know our misfortunes
 et breviter audire supremum laborem Trojæ; quanquam
 and briefly to hear the last struggle of Troy; although

animus horret meminisse que refugit luctu, incipiam
 my mind dreads to remember and declines through grief. I will begin
 Ductores Danaûm fracti bello que repulsi fatis,
 The leaders of the Greeks disheartened by the war and repulsed by the fates
 tot annis jam labentibus, ædificant equum instar
 so many years now passing away. construct a horse of the size of a
 montis, divinâ arte Palladis; que, intexunt costas secta
 mountain, by the divine art of Pallas, and, they line the ribs with saws
 biete. Simulant votum pro reditu: ea fama
 i. They pretend it to be an offering for their return: that story
 vagatur. Sortiti delecta corpora virûm, furtim
 spread abroad. Having chosen by lot select bodies of men, secretly
 includunt huc cæco lateri: que penitus complent in-
 they shut them up here in the dark side: and within they fill the spa-
 gentes cavernas que uterum armato milite. Tenedos est in
 cious caverns and the belly with armed soldiery. Tenedos is in
 conspectu, insula notissima famâ, dives opum, dum
 sight, an island most noted by fame, abounding in wealth, while
 regna Priami manebant; nunc tantum sinus et statio ma-
 the realms of Priam continued; now only a bay and a station un-
 lefida carinis: provecti huc condunt se in deserto
 safe for ships: conveyed hither they hide themselves on the deserted
 litore. Nos rati abiisse et petiisse Mycenæ
 shore. We have imagined them to have gone and to have sought Mycenæ
 vento. Ergo omnis Teucra solvit se longo luctu.
 with the wind. Therefore all Troy releases itself from long suffering
 Portæ panduntur: juvat ire et videre Dorica castra,
 The gates are thrown open; it delights us to go and view the Grecian camps
 que desertos locos que litus relictum. Hic manus
 and the deserted places and the shore abandoned. Here the hands of the
 Dolopum, hic sævus Achilles tendebat; hic locus
 Dolopes here stern Achilles encamped; here was the station for
 classibus; hic acies solebant certare. Pars stupet
 their fleets; here armies were wont to engage. A part is astonished
 exitiale donum innuptæ Minervæ, et mirantur molem
 the fatal present of unmarried Minerva, and admire the bulk of the
 i: que primus Thymætès hortatur duci intra muros
 horse: and first Thymætès advises that it be drawn within the walls
 et locari arce: sive dolo seu jam
 and be placed in the citadel; whether he did this through treachery or now
 fata Trojæ sic ferebant. At Capys et quorum menti
 the fates of Troy thus required. But Capys and others to whose mind
 melior sententia, jubent aut precipitare pelago insidias
 was a better judgment, advise either to precipitate in the sea the snares
 que suspecta dona Danaûm, ve urere flammis subjec-
 and the suspected gifts of the Greeks, or to burn them by flames applied under-
 tis, aut terebrare et tentare cavas latebras uteri. Incer-
 aesth, or to pierce and examine the hollow recesses of the womb. The in-

tum vulgus scinditur in contraria studia. Ibi Laocoon
 constant populace is divided between different opinions. Then Laocoon
 primus ante omnes, magnâ catervâ comitante, ardens
 the first before all, a great crowd surrounding, eager
 decurrit ab summâ arce: et procul O miser
 runs down from the top of the citadel: and from afar cries out: O wretched
 cives, quæ tanta insania? creditis hostes
 citizens, what so great madness is there to you? do you believe the enemy

avectos? aut putatis ulla dona Danaum carer
 to have been carried away? or do you think that any gifts of the Greeks to be fre-
 dolis? sic Ulysses notus? aut Achivi occul-
 from deceit? or thus has Ulysses been known to you? either the Greeks are con-
 tantur inclusi hoc ligno: aut hæc machina fabricata est in
 cealed shut up in this wood: or this machine has been framed against
 nostros muros inspectura domos, que ventura urbi
 our walls about to overlook our houses, and to come down upon our city
 desuper; aut aliquis error latet: Teucri ne credite equo.
 from above; or some guile lies hid: O Trojans trust not to the horse

Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos et ferentes dona. Sic
 Whatever that is, I fear the the Greeks even offering presents. Thus
 fatus, validis viribus contorsit ingentem hastam in
 having said, with great powers he has hurled his huge spear against
 latus feri, que in alvum curvam compagibus; illa
 the side of the horse, and against his belly bending out in joints; that
 stetit tremens, que utero recusso, cavæ cavernæ inso-
 has stood trembling, and the inside being jarred, the hollow caverns have
 nuere que dedere gemitum. Et si fata Deum, si
 sounded and have sent forth a groan. And if the decrees of the gods, if our

mens non fuisset læva impulerat fœdare ferro
 mind might not have been foolish he had persuaded us to tear open with the sword
 Argolicas latebras; que Troja nunc stares que
 these Grecian hiding places: and O Troy now thou mightest stand and thou
 alta arx Priami maneres!
 lofty tower of Priam mightest remain!

Interea ecce Dardanidæ pastores magno clamore
 In the mean time behold the Trojan shepherds with great clamor
 trahebant ad regem juvenem, revinctum manus post
 were dragging to the king a youth, bound as to his hands behind
 terga: qui ultrò obtulerat se, ignotum, venien-
 his back: who of his own accord had presented himself, unknown, to them ad-
 tib; ut strueret hoc ipsum, que aperiret Trojam
 vancing, that he might effect this very design, and open Troy to the
 Achivis; fideus animi atque paratus in utrumque; seu
 Greeks; daring of soul and prepared for either event, whether
 versare dolos, seu occumbere certæ morti. Trojana
 to manage frauds, or to yield to certain death. The Trojan
 juventus circumfusa ruit undique, studio
 youth being scattered around him rush in from every quarter, through eager

visendi, que certant illudere capto. Nun accipe
desire of seeing him, and they strive to insult the captive. Now understand
 insidias Danaûm; et ab uno crimine disce omnes. Namque
the wiles of the Greeks, and from one crime learn all. For
 ut constitit in medio conspectu, turbatus, inermis, atque
as he stood in the midst of our view, alarmed, defenceless, and
 oculis circumspexit Phrygia agmina; inquit, heu, cum
with his eyes looked round upon the Trojan bands; he says, alas, what
 tellus, quæ æquora nunc possunt accipere me! aut, jam,
land, what seas now can receive me! or, now
 quid denique restat mihi misero, cui neque
what finally remains to me a wretched man, for whom there is neither
 locus usquam apud Danaos; insuper Dardanidæ ipsi
a place any where among the Greeks; and besides the Trojans themselves
 infensi postcunt penas cum sanguine. Quo gemitu
incensed demand punishment with blood. By which lamentation our
 animi conversi, et omnis impetus compressus;horta-
minds have been changed, and all violence restrained; we encour-
 mur fari quo sanguine cretus; memoret quid
age him to say from what race he may be sprung; that he relate what message
 ferat, ve quæ fiducia sit capto. Ille formidine
he may bring, or what confidence may be to a captive. He his fear
 tandem depositâ, fatur hæc: Rex, equidem, inquit,
at length being laid aside, speaks these words: O king, indeed, he says,
 fatebor tibi cuncta vera, quæcunque fuerint neque
I will confess to you all things true, whatsoever they may have been neither
 negabo me de Argolicâ gente; hoc primum: nec si
will I deny that I am of the Grecian race; this is first: nor if
 improba fortuna finxit Sinonem miserum, finget
base fortune hath made Sinon wretched, shall she make him
 vanum que mendacem. Si fortè, fando aliquid nomen
deceitful and false. If by chance, in speaking something the name
 Palamedis Belidæ, et gloria inclyta famâ pervenit ad
of Palamedes the son of Belus, and his glory renowned by fame has reached to
 tuas aures: quem insontem Pelasgi sub falsâ prodi-
your ears whom innocent the Greeks under a false accusation of
 tione demisere neci infando indicio quia vetabat
treachery have condemned to death upon iniquitous evidence because he forbade
 bella: nunc lugent cassum lumine: pauper pater misit
the wars: now they mourn him bereaved of life: my poor father hath sent
 me comitem illi et propinquum consanguinitate huc in
me a companion to him and related to him by the ties of blood hither in
 arma ab primis annis. Dum stabat in eolumis regno, que
arms from my early years. While he remained safe in his kingdom, and his
 regnum vigebat consiliis, et nos gessimus que aliquod
kingdom flourished by his counsels, also we have borne both some
 nomen que decus: postquam concessit ab superis oris
name and honor: but after he hath departed from the upper regions

Invidia pellacis Ulyssæi, loquor haud ignota, afflictus
 by the hatred of lying Ulysses, I speak not things unknown, I afflicted
 trahebam vitam tenebris que luctu et mecum indignabar
 dragged out my life in darkness and sorrow and by myself I was indignant
 casum insontis amici. Nec, demens, tacui; et
 at the fate of my innocent friend. Nor, foolish, have I been silent, and
 promisi me ultorem si qua fors tulisset
 have promised that I would be an avenger if any fortune should have afforded
 si unquam remeassem victor ad patrios Ar
 an opportunity, if ever I should have returned a victor to my native Ar
 gos, et movi aspera odia, verbis. Hinc prima
 os, and I have excited his cruel hatred, by my words. From hence was the first
 labes mali mihi: hinc Ulysses semper terrere
 source of misfortune to me: henceforth Ulysses began always to alarm me
 novis criminibus: hinc spargere ambiguas voces in vul
 with new accusations: henceforth to spread ambiguous words among the com
 gum, et conscius querere arma. Nec enim requievit,
 non people, and conscious to seek arms. Nor indeed has he stopped,
 donec Calchante ministro.—Sed autem quid ego revolve
 until Calchas being his assistant.—But truly why do I go over again
 ingrata? quidve moror? si habetis omnes Achivos
 these unpleasant things? or why delay? if you hold all the Greeks
 uno ordine que est sat audire id, sumite
 in the same condition of enemies, and it is sufficient to hear that, inflict
 pœnas jamdudum.

be punishment long since deserved.

Hoc Ithacus velit, et Atridæ mercentur magno

This Ulysses may wish, and the sons of Atreus may purchase it at a great

Tum verò ardemus scitari, et querere causas, ignar
 price. Then indeed we are eager to inquire, and to ask the causes, ignorant
 tantorum scelerum que Pelasgæ artis. Præsequitur pavitan
 of so great crimes and Grecian artifice. He proceeds fearful
 et fatur ficto pectore: Danaï sæpe cupiere moliri
 and speaks from his false heart: The Greeks often have wished to effect their
 fugam, Troja relicta et fessi discedere longo bello. Que
 flight, Troy being left and wearied to depart from the long war. And

utinam fecissent! sæpe aspera hyems ponti
 O that they might have done so! often the rough tempest of the ocean
 interclusit illos, et Auster terruit euntes. Præcipuè
 has kept back them, and the south wind has terrified them departing. Chiefly
 cum jam hic equus staret contextus acernis trabibus, nimb
 when now this horse might stand framed of maple planks, storms
 sonuerunt toto æthere. Suspensi mittimus Eurypylum sci-
 roared in all the sky. In suspense we send Eurypylus to in-

tatum oracula Phœbi que is reportat hæc tristia dicta
 quire of the oracle of Apollo and he brings back these mournful words from
 adytis: Danaï placâstis ventos sanguine et virgine
 he shrines: O Greeks you have appeased the winds with blood and a virgin

cæsâ, cùm primùm venistis ad Iliacas oras: reditus
 slain, when first you have come to the Trojan shores. your return
 quærendi sanguine et litandum Argolicâ animâ. Quæ
 may be sought by blood and atonement made by a Grecian life. Which
 vox ut venit ad aures vulgi, animi obstupuere,
 answer when it came to the ears of the multitude, their minds were confounded,
 que gelidus tremor cucurrit per ima ossa; cui
 and a cold shivering hath run through their inmost bones; ignorant for whom
 fata parent, quem Apollo poscat. Hic Ithacus
 the fates may prepare death whom Apollo may demand. Here Ulysses
 protrahit vatem Calchanta in medios magno tumultu:
 drags the prophet Calchas into the midst of them with great tumult
 flagitat quæ ea numina Divûm sint, et multi jam
 and demands of him what those responses of the gods may be, and many already
 canebant mihi crudele scelus artificis, et taciti videbant
 foretold to me the cruel plot of the dissembler, and silent saw
 ventura. Bis quinos dies ille silet, que tec-
 the things about to come on me. Twice five days he is silent, and con-
 tus recusat prodere quemquam suâ voce, aut opponere
 cealed refuses to designate any one by his voice, or to expose him
 morti. Tandem vix actus magnis clamoribus Ithaci,
 to death. At length with difficulty forced by the loud clamors of Ulysses,
 rumpit vocem compositò, et destinat me aræ. Omnes
 he opens his mouth of purpose, and devotes me to the altar. All have
 assensere; et tulere quæ quisquis timebat sibi conversa
 assented; and have suffered what every one feared for himself to be turned
 in exitium unius miseri. Jamque infanda dies aderat;
 to the destruction of one unhappy being. And now the fatal day had come.
 sacra parari mihi, et salsa fruges, et vittæ
 the sacred rites began to be prepared for me, and the salted cakes, and the filets
 circum tempora. Eripui me leto, (fateor) et rupi
 around my temples. I have delivered myself from death, (I confess) and broke
 vincula: que obscurus delitui per noctem limoso
 my chains, and obscure I have lurked through the night in the muddy
 lacu in ulvâ, dum darent vela, si fortè dedis-
 sen. Nec jam ulla spes mihi videndi antiquam pæ-
 nel. Not now was there any hope to me of seeing my ancient coun-
 triam, nec dulces natos que exoptatum parentem: quos
 try, nor my dear children and my greatly desired parent: whom
 illi fors repositent ad pœnas ob nostra effugia, et
 they perhaps will demand for punishment on account of my escape, and
 piabunt hanc culpam morte miserorum.
 will expiate this fault of mine by the death of those unhappy beings
 Quod oro te per Superos et numina conscia veri
 Wherefore I implore you by the powers above and the deities conscious of truth
 per, si est qua intemerata, fides quæ adhuc restat mor-
 by, if there is any inviolable, faith which as yet remains to me

talibususquam; miserere tantorum laborum; miserere animi
 tals any where; pity so great sufferings; pity a mind
 ferentis non digne.
 bearing unworthy things.

His lachrymis damus vitam, et ultrò miserescimus.
 To these tears we grant him his life, and willingly pity him,
 Priamus ipse primus jubet manicas atque arcta vincla le-
 Priam himself first orders the handcuffs and tight cords to be un-
 vari viro; que fatur ita amicis dictis: quisquam
 loosed from the man; and speaks thus to him with friendly words: whoever thou
 es, hinc jam obliviscere Graios amissos. Eris noster:
 art, henceforth now forget the Greeks lost. You shall be ours:
 edissere hæc vera mihi roganti: quò statuère hanc
 declare these truths to me questioning: why have they built this
 molem immanis equi? quis auctor? ve quid petunt?
 mass of an enormous horse? who was the author of it? or what do they intend?
 quæ religio? aut quæ machina belli? Dixerat. Ille,
 what religion is there in it? or what engine of war is it? He said. He,
 instructus dolis et Pelasgâ arte, sustulit ad sidera
 versed in frauds and Grecian cunning, has raised towards the stars his
 palmas, exutas vinclis: ait, æterni ignes, testor vos et
 hands freed from cords: he says, O eternal fires, I call you to witness and
 vestrum non violabile numen; vos aræ, que nefandi enses quos
 your inviolable divinity; ye altars, and impious swords which
 fugi; que vittæ Deûm quos hostia, gessi: fas
 I have escaped; and ye fillets of the gods which a victim, I have borne: it is just
 mihi resolvere sacrata jura Graiorum; fas
 for me to violate the sacred obligations of the Greeks; it is right for me
 odisse, viros atque ferre sub auras omnia si qua tegunt nec
 to hate the men, and to bring into the air all things if any lie hid nor
 teneor ullis legibus patriæ, modò tu, Troja, maneat
 an I bound by any laws of my country, only mayest thou, O Troy, adhere to
 promissis, que servata, serves fidem; si feram
 by promisee, and preserved, mayst thou keep thy faith to me; if I may disclose
 vera, si rependam magna Omnis spes Danaûm et
 truths, if I may repay thee great things. Every hope of the Greeks and
 fiducia belli cœpti, semper stetit auxiliis Palladis.
 confidence of the war commenced, always has depended on the aid of Pallas.
 Sed enim ex quo impius Tydides que Ulysses inventor
 But indeed from what time the impious Tydides and Ulysses the contriver
 scelerum aggressi avellere fatale Palladium sacrato
 of wickedness having attempted to drag away the fatal Palladium from her sacred
 templo, custodibus summæ arcis cæsis corripuere sacram
 temple, the guards of her lofty dome being slain have seized her sacred
 effigiem; que ausi contingere virgineas vittas Divæ
 image; and have dared to touch the virgin fillets of the goddess
 cruentis manibus: ex illo spes Danaûm sublapsa
 with bloody hands: from that time the hopes of the Greeks tottering began

aere ac referri retrò: vires fractæ mens
 to flag and to be carried backward: their powers have been broken and the mind
 Deæ aversa. Nec Tritonia dedit ea signa dubiis
 of the goddess has been averse. Nor Tritonia has given those signs by doubtful
 monstris. Vix simulacrum positum castris; coruscæ
 prodigies. Scarcely has the statue been set up in the camp; when sparkling
 flammæ arsere arrectis luminibus, que salsus sudor
 flames have flashed from her attentive eyes, and briny sweat
 iit per artus, que ter emicuit solo mirabile
 as flowed over her limbs, and thrice she has sprung from the ground wonderfu
 dictu, que ferens parman que trementem hastam. Extemplò
 to relate, and bearing her shield and trembling spear. Forthwith
 Calchas canit æquora tentanda fugâ: nec Pergama
 Calchas declares that the seas must be attempted in flight. nor Troy
 posse excindi Argolicis telis ni repetant omina Argis.
 can be razed by Grecian arms unless they may repeat the omens at Argos.
 que reducant numen quod advexere secum pelago
 and bring back the goddess which they have conveyed with themselves on the sea
 et curvis carinis; Et nunc quod petiere patrias
 and in their curved ships. And now that they have sought their native
 Mycenæ vento, parant arma que Deos comites, que
 Mycenæ with the wind, they are providing arms and gods companions, and
 pelago remenso, improvisi aderunt; ita Calchas
 the sea being passed over again, unexpected they will be present; so Calchas
 digerit omina. Moniti, statuere hanc effigiem pro
 interprets the omens. Warned, they have constructed this figure in
 Palladio, pro numine læso, que piaret triste
 place of the Palladium, for the goddess offended, which might expiate their horrid
 nefas. Tamen Calchas jussit attollere hanc immensam molem
 crime. But Calchas has ordered them to build this immense structure
 textis roboribus, que educere cælo: ne possit recipi
 with compacted timbers, and to raise it to heaven that it may not be received
 portis, aut duci in mœnia; neu tueri populum sub
 in the gates, or be drawn within the walls: nor protect the people under
 antiquâ religione. Nam si vestra manus violas-
 tary ancient religion. For he told them if your hand should have
 set dona Minervæ; tum magnum exitium futurum
 violated the gifts of Minerva; then great destruction should be to the
 imperio Priami que Phrygibus; (quod omen Dii prius
 empire of Priam and the Trojans; (which omen may the gods sooner
 convertant in ipsum) sin ascendisset in vestram
 turn or himself) but if it should have ascended into your
 urbem, vestris manibus, Asiam, ultrò venturam magno
 city, by your hands, that Asia, willingly would come with a great
 bello ad Pelopœia mœnia et ea fata manere nostros nepotes.
 war to the Pelopœian walls and those fates await our descendants.
 Talibus insidiis, que arte perjuri Sinon, res credita
 By such wiles, and the artifice of perjured Sinon, the thing is believed

quos neque Tydides nec Larissæus Achilles,
and we whom neither Diomedes nor Larissæan Achilles, has subdued,
 quos decem anni non domuere mille carinæ non
whom ten years have not subdued, whom a thousand ships have not

capti dolis que coactis lachrymis.
subdued, have been deceived by his frauds and forced tears.

Hic aliud majus que multò magis tremendum
Here another greater prodigy and much more to be dreaded
 objicitur miseris, atque turbat improvida
is presented to us unhappy, and disorders our improviden

pectora. Laocoon, sorte ductus sacerdos Neptuno mac-
hinds. Laocoon, by lot chosen a priest for Neptune, was sacri
 tabat ingentem taurum ad solennes aras. Autem ecce
ficing a huge bull at the appointed altars. But lo

gemini angues, à Tenedo per tranquilla alta
two serpents, from Tenedos coming over the tranquil seas
 (horresco referens,) incumbunt pelago immensis orbibus,
I shudder while relating,) press upon the sea with their immense folds,

que pariter, tendunt ad litora; quorum pectora arrecta
and together, stretch to the shore; whose breasts are elevated
 inter fluctus, que sanguinæ jubæ exsuperant un-
among the waves, and their bloody crests rise above the bill-

das: cætera pars legit pontum ponè que sinuat
lows: the other part of each sweeps the sea behind and winds

immensa terga volumine. Sonitus fit sale spumante:
their huge backs in folds. A sound is made the sea foaming.

jamque tenebant arva, que suffecti ardentea
and now they reached the fields, and spotted as to their glaring
 oculos sanguine et igni lambebant sibila ora vi-
eyes with blood and fire they licked their hissing mouths with

brantibus linguis. Exsanguis diffugimus visu; illi
quivering tongues. Pale with fear we fly at the sight; they

petunt Laocoonta, certo agmine: et primùm uterque serpens,
seek Laocoon, in a direct course: and at first each serpent,

amplexus, implicat parva corpora duorum natorum, et
embracing, twines around the little bodies of his two sons, and
 depascitur miseros artus morsu. Post, corripit
feeds upon their wretched limbs with their fangs. Afterwards, they seize

ipsum subeuntem auxilio, ac ferentem tela, que
Laocoon himself coming to their assistance, and bringing arms, and
 ligant ingentibus spiris; et jam bis amplexi
they bind him with their vast folds; and now twice embracing his

medium, bis circum dati collo squamea terga
middle, twice they are wound around his neck as to their scaly backs

superant capite et altis cervicibus. Ille
they elevate themselves above him with their heads and lofty necks. He at

simul tendit divellere nodos manibus perfusus
the same time endeavours to force apart the folds with his hands, being stained

vittas sanie que atro veneno: simul tollit horrendos
 as to his fillets with gore and black poison: at the same time he raises horrid
 clamores ad sidera; mugitus quales taurus cùm saucius,
 screams to the stars; such bellowings as the bull raises when wounded,
 fugit aram, et excussit cervice incertam securim.
 he has escaped the altar, and has shaken off from his neck the erring axe.

At gemini dracones, lapsu effugiunt ad summa delubra,
 But the two serpents, by gliding escape to the lofty temples
 que petunt arcem sævæ Tritonidis; que teguntur sub
 and seek the shrine of stern Minerva; and are concealed under

pedibus Deæ que sub orbe clypei. Tum, verè
 the feet of the Goddess and under the orb of her shield. Then, indeed

novus pavor insinuat cunctis, per tremefacta pectora, et
 new fear insinuates itself into all, through their affrighted hearts, and

ferunt Laocoonta merentem, expendisse scelus; qui
 they declare Laocoon deserving it, to have suffered punishment; who may

læserit sacrum robur cuspide et intorserit sceleratam
 have injured the sacred wood with the point of his spear and hurled his impious

hastam tergo. Conclamant simulacrum ducendum ad
 spear against its side. They cry out for the statue to be drawn to its proper

sedes que numina Divæ oranda. Dividimus muros,
 seat and the divinity of the Goddess to be implored. We break down the walls,

et pandimus mœnia urbis. Omnes accingunt
 and lay open the fortifications of the city. All apply themselves

operi: que subjiciunt pedibus lapsus rotarum, et
 to the work and they place under its feet the rolling of wheels, and

intendunt stupea vincula collo: fatalis machina, sæta armis,
 fasten hempen cords to its neck the fatal machine, pregnant with arms.

scandit muros: præri que innuptæ puellæ circùm canunt
 mounts the walls boys and unmarried virgins around sing

sacra que gaudent contingere funem manu. Illa subit,
 sacred hymns and delight to touch the rope with their hand. That advances.

que minans illabatur mediæ urbi. O patria, O Ilium,
 and menacing glides to the middle of the city. O my country, O Ilium.

clomus Divûm que mœnia Dardanidum inclyta bello!
 hesitation of the gods and ye walls of the Trojans renowned in war.

Quater substitit in ipso limine portæ atque arma
 Four times it has stopped on the very threshold of the gate and the arms

quater dedere sonitum utero. Tamen instamus imine-
 four times have sent forth a sound from its womb. Yet we press on unmind-

tores que cæci furore, et sistimus infelix molstrum
 ful and blinded with zeal, and we place the fatal monster

sacratâ arce. Tunc, etiam, Cassandra non unquam credita
 in the sacred tower. Then, also, Cassandra not ever believed

Teucris, aperit ora futuris fatis jussu
 by the Trojans, opens her mouth to our approaching fates by the command of the

Dei. Nos miseri, quibus ille dies esset ultimus velamus
 god We unhappy to whom that day would be our last drink

delubra Deûm festâ fronde per urbem. Intereâ
 the temples of the gods with the festival bough throughout the city. Meanwhile
 cœlum vertitur et nox ruit Oceano, involvens magnâ
 the heaven is rolled round and night rushes from the ocean, involving in *her* vast
 umbrâ que terram que polum que dolos Myrmidonum.
 shade both the earth and the sky and the wiles of the Greeks.

Teuceri fusi per mœnia conticuere: sopor complectitur
 The Trojans scattered through the city have been silent: sleep embraces

fessos artus. Et jam Argiva Phalanx ibat instructis
 their weary limbs. And now the Grecian Phalanx went in *their* equipped
 navibus à Tenedo, petens nota litora per amica silentia
 ships from Tenedos, seeking the known shores by the friendly silence
 tacitæ lunæ: cum regia puppis extulerat flammâs; que
 of the silent moon: when the royal ship had displayed the flames; and
 Sinon defensus iniquis fati Deûm, furtim laxat pinea
 Sinon protracted by the hostile decrees of the gods, secretly unlocks the piny
 claustra et Danaos inclusos utero: equus patefactus reddit
 prisons and the Greeks shut up in the belly: the horse opened returns
 illos ad auras; Tisandrus que Sthenelus duces et dirus Ulys-
 them to the air; Tisandrus and Sthenelus chiefs and direful Ulys-
 ses læti promunt se cavo robore, lapsi per
 ses joyful bring forth themselves from the hollow wood, sliding down by
 funem demissum; que Athamas, que Thoas que Neoptolemus
 a rope let down; and Athamas, and Thoas and Neoptolemus

Pelides, que Machaon primus et Menelaus et Epeüs
 grandson of Peleus, and Machaon first and Menelaus and Epeüs
 ipse fabricator doli.
 himself the architect of the fraud.

Invadunt urbem sepultam somno que vino: vigile
 They attack the city buried in sleep and wine. the sentry
 cæduntur; que accipiunt omnes socios portis patentibus
 are killed; and they admit all *their* associates by the gates opened
 atque jungunt conscia agmina Erat tempus quo prima
 and join the conscious bands. It was the time in which the fire
 quies incipit ægris mortalibus, et serpit gratissimâ
 rest begins to wearied mortals, and spreads over *them* most gratefu

dono Divûm. Ecce Hector mœstissimus visus
 by the favor of the gods. Lo Hector most mournful *has* seemed
 adesse mihi ante oculos, in somnis, que effundere largos
 to be present to me before *my* eyes, in *my* slumbers, and to shed many
 fletus, raptatus bigis ut quondam que ater cruento pulvere,
 tears, dragged by the chariot as formerly and black with gory dust,
 que trajectus lora per tumentes pedes. Hei mihi,
 and pierced as to tongs through *his* swelling feet. Alas me
 qualis erat! Quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore qui redit
 such he was! How much changed from that Hector who returned
 indu exuvias Achillis, vel jaculatus Phrygios ignes
 clothed in the spoils of Achilles, or *who* darted Phrygian flames i.

puppis Danaûm! gerens squalentem barbam et crines
 ship of the Greeks! wearing a squalid beard and his hair
 concretos sanguine, que illa vulnera quæ plurima accepit
 clogged with blood, and those wounds which very many he has received
 circum patrios muros: flens ipse videbar ultrò compellatæ
 around his native walls weeping I myself seemed willingly to address
 viram et exprimere mæstas voces: O lux Dardaniæ!
 the hero, and to utter these mournful words: O light of Troy!
 O filissima spes Teucrûm! quæ tantæ moræ tenuere?
 O most trusty hope of the Trojans! what so great obstacles have delayed you?
 Hector expertate, ab quibus oris venis? ut defessi
 Hector earnestly longed for, from what shores do you come? that wearied
 aspiciamus te post multa funera tuorum, post varios labores
 we behold thee after many deaths of thy friends, after various toils
 que hominum que urbis? quæ indigna causa fœdavit
 both of men and of the city? what unworthy cause has deformed thy
 serenos vultus? aut cur cerno hæc vulnera? Ille nihil:
 serene looks? or why do I see these wounds? He said nothing:
 nec moratur me querentem vana: sed graviter ducens
 nor detains me inquiring vain things: but heavily drawing
 gemitus de imo pectore, ait: nate Deâ heu! fuge, que
 groans from the bottom of his breast, says: goddess born, ah! fly, and
 eripe te his flammis. Hostis habet muros: Troja
 snatch thyself from these flames. The enemy possesses the walls, Troy
 ruit ab alto culmine; sat datum patriæ que
 tumbles down from her lofty top: enough has been given to my country an
 Priamo: si Pergama possent defendi, dextrâ,
 to Priam: if Troy might be able to be defended, by any right hand
 fuissent defensa hæc. Troja commendat tibi sa
 it would have been defended by this. Troy commends to thee her sa
 cra que suos Penates, cape hos comites fatorum: quæ
 sacred things and her own gods, take these companions of thy fates search
 mœnia his quæ magna denique statues ponto
 out a city for these which great finally you shall build the ocean being
 pererrato. Sic ait, et effert manibus vittas, que
 wandered over. Thus he says, and brings forth with his hands the fillets, and
 potentem Vestam, que æternum ignem penetralibus adytis.
 powerful Vesta, and the eternal fire from the inmost shrines.
 Interea mœnia miscentur vario luctu: et sonitus
 in the mean time the city is confused with various mourning; and the sounds
 crescant magis et magis, que horror armorum ingruit.
 grow clear more and more, and the clashing of arms increases
 namquam, domus parentis Anchisæ secreta que recessi
 although the house of my parent Anchises was private and was retired
 oblecta arboribus. Excitior somno, et ascensu supere
 surrounded by trees. I am roused from sleep, and by climbing up I ascend
 fastigia summi tecti, atque asto arrectis auribus. Veluti
 the tops of the highest roof, and stand with listening ears. As

cū flamma incidit in segetem, Austris flentibus;
 when a flame hath fallen among the standing corn, the south winds *raging*
 aut rapidus torrens montano flumine sternit agros, sterni
 or a rapid torrent with its mountain flood lays waste the fields, lays waste
 læta sata, que labores boum, que trahit sylvas
 the abundant crops of corn, and the labors of the oxen, and draws away the woods
 præcipites: pastor stupet inscius, accipens sonitum;
 precipitate the shepherd is amazed ignorant of the cause, hearing the roaring
 de alto vertice saxi. Tum verò fides manifesta, que
 from the lofty summit of a rock. Then indeed the truth is manifest, and
 insidiæ Danaüm patescunt; jam ampla domus Deiphobi
 the wiles of the Greeks are apparent; now the spacious house of Deiphobus
 dedit ruinam, Vulcano superante: jam, Ucalegon
 has formed a ruin, the fire overpowering it: now, Ucalegon
 proximus ardet: lata Sigea freta relucent igni. Que
 next blazes the wide Sigean streights shine with the flame. And
 clamor virum exoritur, que clangor tubarum. Amers capio
 the shout of men arises, and the sound of trumpets. Frantic I seize
 arma, nec sat rationis in armis: animi ardent
 my arms, nor was there enough of reason in arms my passions are ardent
 glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem cum
 to collect a band for the war, and to rush into the citadel with
 sociis, furor que ira præcipitant mentem que succurri
 by associates, fury and rage hurry on my mind and it occurs
 pulchrum mori in armis. Autem ecce
 to me, that it is glorious to die in arms. But lo
 Pantheus elapsus telis Achivum, Pantheus
 Pantheus escaping from the weapons of the Greeks, Pantheus
 Otriades, sacerdos arcis que Phæbi, ipse trahit
 the son of Otreus, priest of the tower and of Apollo, himself draws along
 sacra que victos Deos que parvum nepotem
 the sacred utensils and his conquered gods and his little grandson with
 manu: que amens tendit ad limina cursu: Pantheu, in quo
 his hand; and frantic makes to my gates in his course: O Pantheus, in what
 loco summa res? quam arcem prendimus? Vix fatus
 state are our highest concern? what fortress do we seize? Scarcely had
 eram ea cū reddit talia gemitu: summa die,
 spoken those words when he returns such things with a groan: our last day
 venit, et ineluctabile tempus Dardaniæ: fuimus Troes
 has come, and the unavoidable period of Troy: we have been Trojans
 Ilium fuit et ingens gloria Teucrorum; ferus Jupiter,
 Ilium has been and the great glory of the Trojans; cruel Jupiter,
 transtulit omnia Argos; Danaï dominantur in urbe
 has transferred all things to Argos; the Greeks govern in the city
 incensâ. Arduus equus astans in mediis mœnibus fundit
 fired. The towering horse standing in the middle of the city pours forth
 armatos, que victor Sinon insultans miscet incendia:
 the armed men, and the conqueror Sinon insulting scatters the flames:

alii adstant portis bipatentibus, millia quæ
 others are present at the gates open on both sides, so many thousands
 nunquam venere magnis Mycenis. Alii oppositi obse-
 never have come from great Mycenæ. Others opposed to us have be-
 dère angusta viarum telis: acies ferri sta-
 sieged the narrow passages of the streets with arms: the edge of the sword stands
 stricta corrusco mucrone, parata neci: primi vigiles
 drawn with its glittering point, prepared for slaughter: the first guards
 portarum vix tentant prælia, et resistunt cæco Marte.
 of the gates scarcely try the fight, and resist in the blind encounter
 Talibus dictis Otriadæ et numine Divûm, feror in
 With such words of Pantheus and by the will of the gods, I am carried among
 flammæ et in arma, quò tristis Erinnyis, quo fremitus
 flames and among arms, whither the direful Fury, whither the tumult
 et clamor sublatus ad æthera vocat. Ripheus et Iphitus
 and uproar raised to the skies calls me. Ripheus and Iphitus
 maximus annis, quæ Hypanis quæ Dymas oblatis per
 oldest in years, and Hypanis and Dymas brought together by the
 lunam addunt se socios; et agglomerant nostro
 light of the moon join themselves as confederates and adhere to our
 lateri; quæ juvenis Choroëbus Mygdonides, fortè venerat
 side; and the youth Choroëbus son of Mygdon, who by chance had come
 illis diebus ad Trojam incensus insano amore Cassandræ;
 in those days to Troy inflamed with a violent passion for Cassandra;
 quæ gener ferebat auxilium Priamo quæ Phrygibus: infelix
 and son-in-law brought assistance to Priam and the Trojans: unfortunate
 qui non audierat præcepta furentis sponsæ. Quos con-
 who had not regarded the precepts of his prophetic spouse. Whom closely
 fertos, ubi vidi audere in prælia, super his incipior
 invited, when I saw to have courage for the fight, upon these things I begin
 Juvenes, pectora fortissima frustrâ; si certa cupido est vobis
 O youths, hearts most valiant in vain; if a fixed resolution is to you
 sequi audentem extrema; videtis quæ fortuna sit
 to follow me daring the most extreme things: you see what fortune may be to
 rebus. Omnes Dî quibus hoc imperium steterat excus-
 our affairs. All the gods by whom this empire has stood have de-
 nere adytis quæ aris relictis: succurritis urbi incensæ:
 parted from their shrines and altars abandoned: you aid a city in flames
 moriamur, et ruamus in media arma. Una salus
 let us die, and let us rush into the midst of arms. The only safety to the
 victis sperare nullam salutem. Sic furor additus animis
 conquered is to hope for no safety. Thus phrenzy is added to the minds
 juvenum. Inde ceu raptos lupi in atrâ nebulâ, quos
 of the youth. Then as the ravenous wolves in a dark fog, whom the
 improba rabies ventris exegit cæcos, quosque catuli
 fierce hunger of the belly has driven blind to danger, and whom the whelps
 relictî expectant siccis faucibus: vadimus per tela per
 left behind wait for with parched jaws we march through arms, through

hostes in mortem haud dubiam, que tenemus iter mediæ
 enemies to death not uncertain, and we hold the way of the middle
 urbis: atra nox circumvolat cava umbrâ. Quis
 of the city: gloomy night hovers around us with its hollow shade. Who can
 explicet cladem illius noctis, quis fando funera, aut
 describe the slaughter of that night, who by relating can describe the deaths, or
 possit æquare labores lachrymis? Antiqua urbs dominata
 can equal our disasters with his tears? An ancient city having governed
 per multos annos ruit: que plurima inertia corpora
 for many years is demolished: and many feeble bodies
 sternuntur passim per vias, que per domos et
 are slain everywhere through the streets, and through their houses and
 religiosa limina Deorum. Nec Teucris soli dant pœnâ
 the sacred temples of the gods. Nor do the Trojans alone suffer punishment
 sanguine: quondam virtus redit in præcordia etiam
 with their blood: at times courage returns into the hearts also to the
 victis, que victores Danaï cadunt: ubique crudeli
 conquered, and the victorious Greeks fall: every where there is cruel
 luctus, ubique pavor et plurima imago mortis.
 sorrow, every where fear and very many a form of death.

Androgeos, magna caterva comitante primus offert se
 Androgeos, a great crowd accompanying him, first offers himself
 nobis inscius, credens agmina socia: atque ultro
 to us ignorant of the affair, believing our troops to be friendly: and voluntarily
 compellat amicis verbis: festinate viri: nam quæ segnitie
 addresses us with friendly words. haste men: for what sloth
 tam sera moratur? alii rapiunt que ferunt incensa Pergama:
 so late detains you? others ravage and bear away inflamed Troy:
 vos nunc primum itis celsis navibus? dixit: et extemplo
 do you now first come from the lofty ships? he has said, and quickly
 sensit delapsus in medios hostes, enim neque satis
 has perceived that he had fallen into the midst of enemies, for neither sufficiently
 fida responsa dabantur. Obstupuit que retro repressit
 friendly answers were given. He has been astonished and backward has checked
 pedem cum voce. Veluti qui nitens humi pressit
 his step with his voice. As one who walking on the ground hath pressed
 anguem improvisum aspris sentibus, que trepidus repente
 a snake unexpected from the rough thorns, and trembling suddenly
 refugit attollentem iras et tumentem cœrula colla.
 hath escaped him raising his wrath and swelling as to his azure neck,
 Haud secus, Androgeos tremefactus visu abibat. Irruimus
 Just so, Androgeos affrighted at the sight departed. We rush on
 et circumfundimur densis armis, que passim sternimus
 and we are surrounded by thick arms, and everywhere we overthrow them
 ignaros loci et captos formidine: fortuna aspirat primo
 ignorant of the place and taken with fear: fortune favors our first
 labori. Atque hîc Chorœbus exultans successu que animis
 undertaking. And here Chorœbus exulting with success and courage

Inquit, O socii quâ fortuna prima monstrat iter salutis
says, O companions where fortune first points out the way of safety.

quaque ostendit se dextra sequamur. Mutemus clypeos
whence she shows herself propitious let us follow. Let us change shields

que aptemus nobis insignia Danaûm: quis requirat in hoste,
and fit to us the armor of the Greeks: who asks in an enemy,

an dolus an virtus? ipsi dabunt arma. Sic fatus
whether there be fraud or courage? they themselves shall furnish arms. Thus

deinde induitur comantem galeam Androgei que decorum
having said then he is clad with the waving helmet of Androgeus and the beautiful

insigne clypei, que accommodat lateri Argivum ensen.
Impress of his shield, and fits to his side a Grecian sword

Ripheus hoc, Dymas ipse hoc, que omnis juvenus
Ripheus does this, Dymas himself does this, and every youth

læta facit: quisque armat se recentibus spoils.
pleased does this: every one arms himself with recent spoils.

Vadimus immixti Danais haud nostro numine: que
We march on mingled with the Greeks not with our god: and

congressi conserimus multa prælia per cæcam noctem
encountering we wage many fights during the dark night.

demittimus multos Danaum Orco. Alii diffugiunt ad
we send down many of the Greeks to the gods below. Others fly to the

naves et cursu petunt fida littora: pars rursus scandunt
ships and in their flight seek the faithful shores: a part again ascend

ingentem equum turpi formidine et conduntur in nota
the vast horse from base fear and are concealed in the known

alvo. Heu! nihil fas quenquam fidere Divis
belly. Alas! it is not right that any one should trust in any thing, the gods

invitis. Ecce Cassandra virgo Priameia trahebatur
being against him. Lo Cassandra the virgin daughter of Priam was dragged

crinibus passis à templo que adytis Minervæ, frustra
with hair dishevelled from the temple and shrines of Minerva, in vain

tendens ardentia lumina ad cælum, lumina, nam vincula
raising her glaring eyes to heaven, her eyes, I say, for cords

arcebant teneras palmas. Chærebus furiata mente non
confined her tender hands. Chærebus with his enraged mind has not

tuit hanc speciem et moriturus, iniecit sese in medium
endured this spectacle and about to die, has thrown himself into the midst

armen. Cuncti consequimur et incurrimus densis
of the band. We all follow and rush on them with close

armis. Hic primum obruimur telis nostrorum, ex
weapons. Here first we are overwhelmed by the darts of our friends, from the

alto culmine delubri, et miserrima cædes oritur
elevated roof of the temple, and a most deplorable slaughter commences from

facie armorum, et errore Graiarum jubarum.
the appearance of our arms, and the mistake of the Grecian plumes.

Tum Danai undique collecti invadunt gemitu atque
Then the Greeks from all quarters assembled attack us through grief and

iram virginis ereptæ: Ajax acerrimus, et gemini
 resentment of the virgin rescued from them: Ajax most fierce, and the two

Atridæ que omnis exercitus Dolopum. Ceu adversi
 sons of Atreus and all the army of the Dolopes. As the adverse
 venti, que Zephyrus que Notus et Euris lætus Eois
 winds, both the west and the south and the east joyous with his eastern
 equis, quondam configunt turbinerupto; sylvastridunt
 steeds, at times contend a whirlwind having burst forth; the woods roar
 que spumeus Nereus sævit tridenti, atque ciet æquora
 and foaming Nereus rages with his trident, and stirs up the seas from their
 imo fundo. Illi etiam apparent si fudimus quos insidiis
 lowest bottom. They also appear if we have routed any by stratagem
 per umbram obscura nocte, que agitavimus tota urbe:
 through the shade in the dusky night, and have driven over the whole city:
 primi agnoscunt clypeos que mentita tela atque signant
 they first recognise the shields and the false weapons and mark our
 ora discordia sono. Ilicet obruimur numero,
 words differing in sound from theirs. Instandly we are overpowered by number,

que primus Chorcæbus procumbit dextra Penilei ad aram
 and first Choræbus falls by the right hand of Penileus at the altar
 armipotens Divæ: et Ripheus cadit unus qui fuit justissimus
 of the war-like goddess: and Ripheus falls one who was most just
 et servantissimus æqui in Teucris; visum aliter
 and most observant of right among the Trojans; it has seemed otherwise to the
 Dis. Que Hypanis que Dymas, confixi a sociis pereunt:
 gods. Both Hypanis and Dymas, pierced by their friends perish:
 nec tua plurima pietas Pantheu nec infula Apollinis
 nor thy very great pity O Pantheus nor the fillet of Apollo

textit te labentem.

hath protected thee falling.

Cineres Illaci et extrema flamma meorum, testor

Ye ashes of Troy and last flame of my people, I call you to witness

vitavisse nec tela nec ulla vices Danaûm in vestro

that I have eluded neither darts nor any attacks of the Greeks at your

occasu: et si fata fuissent ut caderem, meruisse

fall and if the fates might have been that I should fall, I have deserved it by

manu. Iphitus et Pelias mecum divellimur inde:

this hand. Iphitus and Pelias with myself are forced away from thence;

quorum Iphitus jam gravior ævo, et Pelias tardus,

of whom Iphitus now was more infirm with age and Pelias halting by

vulnere Ulysssei Protinus vocati clamore ad sedem
 wound of Ulysses. Forthwith we have been called by the outcry to the palace

Priami. Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cætera bella
 of Priam. Here indeed we see a great fight, as if other battles

forent nusquam, nulli morerentur in tota urbe: cernimus
 might be so where, or as if none might be dying in the whole city we behold

Martem sic indomitum, que Danaos ruentes ad tecta. que
 Mars so ungoverned, and the Greeks rushing to the palace, and

limen obsessum testudine acta. Scalæ hærent parietibus,
 the gate besieged the testudo being formed. Ladders are fixed to the walls,
 que nituntur gradibus sub ipsos postes, que protecti
 and they strive to ascend by the steps to the very door-posts, and protected
 sinistris obijciunt clypeos ad tela, prensant fastigia
 by their left hands they oppose their shields to the darts, and grasp the roofs
 dextris. Contra Dardanidæ convellunt turres ac
 with their right. On the other hand the Trojans tear down the turrets and
 tecta culmina domorum; quando cernunt ultima
 the covered tops of their houses; when they see their last extrema
 parant defendere se his telis jam in extrem
 they prepare to defend themselves with those weapons now in the last
 morte: que devolvunt auratas trabes alta decora
 catastrophe: and they tumble down the gilded rafters the lofty decorations of the
 veterum parentum: alii obsidere imas forea
 ancient parents: others have possessed themselves of the lowest doors
 strictis mucronibus: servant has denso agmine. Animi
 withdrawn swords: they guard these in a close band. Our courage
 instaurati succurrere tectis regis, que levare viros
 has been renewed to succor the palaces of the king, and to relieve the men
 auxilio, que addere vim victis. Erat limen que
 with our aid, and to give vigor to the conquered. There was an entrance and
 cæcæ fores et pervius usus tectorum Priami inter se,
 private doors and a passable use of the palaces of Priam between each other,
 que postes relictis a tergo: qua infelix Andromache inco-
 and gates left from behind: by which unhappy Andromache unat-
 mitata sæpius solebat ferre se ad soceros dum
 tended often was wont to bring herself to her parents in law, whilst
 regna manebant et trahebat puerum Astyanacta ad avo.
 the kingdom remained and she drew the boy Astyanax to his grand-
 Evado ad fastigia summi culminis unde miseri
 ro. I ascend to the top of the highest roof from whence the wretched
 Teucri jactabant irrita tela manu Circum aggressi
 Trojans were casting unavailing darts with their hand. We around assaulting
 ferro turrim stantem in præcipiti que eductam sub
 with the sword a turret standing on a precipice and built up to
 astra summis tectis, unde omnis Troja, et naves
 the stars with its highest roofs, from whence all Troy, and the ships
 Danaûm solitæ videri, et Achaica castra, quæ summa
 of the Greeks were wont to be seen. and the Grecian camps, where the highest
 tabulata dabant juncturas labantes, convellimus altis
 stories gave joints giving way, we have torn it from its lofty
 sedibus que impulimus ea repente lapsa trahit ruinam
 foundations and pushed it forward, that suddenly falling draws destruction
 cum senitu et latè incidit supra agmina Danaum
 with a sound and far and wide hath fallen upon the troops of the Greeks
 ast alii subeunt; nec saxa nec ullum genus telorum cessat,
 but others succeed; nor rocks nor any kind of weapons ceases,

interca. Ante vestibulum ipsumque in primo limine,
in the mean time. Before the entrance itself and in the first gate

Pyrrhus exultat corruscus telis et athena luce. Qualis ubi
Pyrrhus exults glittering in arms and brazen light. As when

coluber, pastus mala graminis, in lucem; quem
a snake, having fed on noxious herbs, comes forth to the light; whom

tumidum frigidam brumate gebat sub terra, nunc novum sexuvium
swollen cold winter hid under the earth, now renewed his skin

positis que nitidus juvena convolvit lubrica terga, pectore
being cast and sleek with youth he rolls his slippery back, with breast

sublato arduus ad solem, et micat trisulcis linguis
raised up lofty towards the sun, and vibrates with a three-forked tongue

ore. Unà ingens Periphas, et armiger Auto-
from his mouth. At the same time huge Periphas, and the armor-bearer Auto-

medon agitator equorum Achilles, una omnis Scyria
medon the driver of the horses of Achilles, at the same time all the Scyrian

pubes succedunt tecto, et jactant flammas ad culmina. Ipse
youth come up to the palace, and toss flames to the roofs. He

inter primos, bipenni correptâ perumpit dura limina que
among the first, a battle-axe being seized breaks down the hard gates, and

vellit æratos postes à cardine; jamque cavavit firma
tears the brazen posts from the hinge and now has pierced through the firm

robor, trabe excisa et dedit ingentem fenestram lato
wood, the bar being cut off and made a great gap with a wide

ore. Domus intus apparet et longa atria patescunt;
mouth. The palace within appears and the long galleries are open to view;

penetralia Priami et veterum regum apparent, que
the private recesses of Priam and of the ancient kings appear, and

vident armatos stantes in primo limine. At interior
they see the armed guards standing on the first threshold. But the interior part

domus miscetur gemitu que misero tumultu: que cavæ
of the house is confused with groans and a miserable tumult: and the arched

ædes ululant fœmineis plangoribus: clamor ferit aurea sidera.
chambers ring with female shrieks: the noise strikes the golden stars.

Tum pavidae matres errant ingentibus tectis que
Then the trembling mothers wander through the spacious apartments and

amplexæ tenent postes, atque figunt oscula. Pyrrhus
embracing hold fast the door posts, and fix their lips to them. Pyrrhus

instat patria vi; nec claustra neque custodes ipsi
presses on with his father's violence; nor bars nor the guards them-

valent suffere: janua labat crebo

selves are able to sustain his attacks; the gate gives way by the frequent strokes of

ariete, et postes emoti cardine procumbunt. Via fit
the ram, and the gates removed from the hinge fall. A way is made

vi: rumpunt aditus, que Danaï immissi trucidant
by violence: they force the passages and the Greeks let in massacre

primos, et late complent loca milite. Amnis cum
the first, and around fill the places with soldiery. A river when it hath

exiit spumeus aggeribus ruptis, que evicit oppositas
 rushed forth foaming its banks being broken, and hath overcome the opposing
 moles gurgite, non fertur in arva sic furens
 mounds with its whirling current, is not borne into the fields so furious
 cumulo que trahit armenta cum stabulis per omnes campos.
 with its flood and sweeps away the herds with their stalls over all the plains.
 Ipse vidi Neoptolemum furem cæde, que geminos
 I myself have seen Neoptolemus raging with slaughter, and the two sons
 Atridas in limine: vidi Hecubam que centum nurus,
 of Atreus in the gate: I have seen Hecuba and her hundred daughters-in-law,
 que Priamum per aras sædantem sanguine ignes quos
 and Priam by the altars defiling with his blood the fires which
 ipse sacraverat. Illi quinquaginta thalami tanta
 he himself had consecrated. Those fifty bed chambers the so great
 spes nepotum, superbi postes Barbarico auro que
 hope of descendants, those stately pillars decorated with foreign gold and
 spoliis, procubuere: Danai tenent quâ ignis deficit. For-
 spoils, have fallen: the Greeks occupy where the fire abates. Per-
 sitan, et, requiras, quæ fuerint fata Priami. Ubi
 haps, also, you may require, what may have been the fates of Priam. When
 vidit casum captæ urbis que limina tectorum con-
 he saw the destruction of the captured city and the gates of his palace broken
 vulsa, et hostem medium, in penetralibus; senior
 down, and the enemy in the midst, in his private apartments; the aged king
 nequicquam circumdat, humeris trementibus ævo, arma
 in vain puts on, his shoulders trembling with age, his arms
 diu desueta et inutile ferrum cingitur ac moriturus,
 for a long time disused and his useless sword is girt on and ready to die,
 fertur in densos hostes. In mediis ædibus que sub
 is borne among his thick enemies. In the middle of the courts and under
 nudo axe ætheris, fuit ingens ara, que juxtâ veterrima
 the naked axle of heaven, has been a great altar, and near a very ancient
 laurus, incumbens aræ atque complexa Penates
 laurel, overhanging the altar and embracing the household gods with its
 umbrâ. Hic Hecuba et natæ nequicquam condensæ
 shade. Here Hecuba and her daughters in vain are crowded
 circum altaria ceu columbæ præcipites atrâ tempestate,
 around the altars as pigeons flying in haste from a dark tempest.
 et amplexæ tenebant simulacra Divûm. Autem ut vidit
 and embracing held fast the statues of the gods. But as soon as she has seen
 Priamum ipsum juvenilibus armis sumptis inquit miser-
 Priam himself youthful arms being assumed, she says, O most
 rime conjux, quæ tam dira mens impulit cingi
 unhappy spouse, what so dreadful a purpose hath forced you to be arrayed
 his telis? aut quo ruis? Tempus eget non tali auxilio,
 in these arms? or whither do you rush? The time needs not such aid.
 nec istis defensoribus, non si meus Hector ipse nunc
 nor those defenders, not if my Hector himself now

afforet. Tandem concede huc; hæc ara tuebitur omnes
 might be present. At length retire hither: this altar shall protect all
 aut moriere simul. Sic effata recepit ad
 or you will die at the same time with us. Thus having said she has taken him to
 sese, et locavit longævum in sacratâ sede. Autem ecce
 herself, and has placed the aged monarch on the sacred seat. But lo
 Polites unus natorum Priami, elapsus de cæde of Pyrrhi,
 Polites one of the sons of Priam, escaped from the slaughter Pyrrhus
 fugit longis porticibus, per tela, per hostes, et saucius
 flies in the long galleries, through darts, through enemies, and wounded
 lustrat vacua atria: Pyrrhus ardens insequitur illum
 goes around the vacant courts: Pyrrhus raging pursues him with a
 infesto vulnere, jam jamque, tenet manu, et premit
 hostile wound, now even now, grasps him with his hand, and presses on
 hastâ. Tandem ut evasit ante oculos et ora
 him with a spear. At length as he has come before the eyes and faces of his
 parentum, concidit et fudit vitam cum multo sanguine.
 parents, he has fallen and poured forth his life with much blood.
 Hic Priamus, quanquam jam tenetur in mediâ morte tamen
 Here Priam, although now he is placed in the midst of death yet
 non abstinuit, nec pepercit voci que iræ at exclamat,
 he has not forbore, nor spared his voice and anger but he exclaims,
 Ut persolvant dignas grates et reddant tibi debita præmia
 may the gods make you suitable returns and render to you due rewards
 pro scelere, pro talibus ausis, si est qua pietas cælo
 for your wickedness, for such outrages, if there is any justice in heaven
 quæ curat talia, qui fecisti me coram cernere lethum
 which regards such things, who hast made me openly to see the death of
 nati, et fœdasti patrios vultus, funere. At Achilles ille
 my son, and hast defiled a father's looks, with a corpse. But Achilles himself
 a quo mentiris te satum fuit non talis in
 from whom you falsely say that you was begotten has been not such towards
 Priamo hoste; sed erubuit jura que fidem
 Priam his enemy; but he has blushed at the laws of nations and the faith of a
 supplicis; que reddidit exsangue corpus Hectoreum sepulchra
 suppliant, and has restored the lifeless body of Hector for the sepulchre.
 que remisit me in mea regna. Senior fatus sic que
 and has sent me back to my kingdoms. The aged king has spoken thus, and
 conjecit imbellem telum sine ictu; quod protinus repulsam
 has thrown a feeble dart without force; which instantly has been repelled
 rauco ære et pendit nequicquam summo umbone
 by the hoarse brass and has hung without effect from the highest boss
 clypei. Cui Pyrrhus: ergo referes hæc
 of his buckler. To whom Pyrrhus answered: therefore you shall carry back these
 et ibis nuncius genitori Pelidæ: memento narrare
 things and you shall go a messenger to my father Achilles: remember to tell him
 mea tristia facta que degenerem Neoptolemum. Nunc
 of my horrid deeds and his degenerate Neoptolemus, Now

morere Dicens hæc, traxit tremente n ad ipsa
 die. Saying these things, he has drawn him trembling to the very
 altaria, et lapsantem in multo sanguine nati; que læva
 altars, and slipping in much blood of his son; and with his left
 implicuit comam; que dextrâ extulit coruscum
 hand he has twisted his hair; and with his right hath drawn his glittering
 ensem et abdidit lateri tenus capulo. Hæc finis fatorum
 sword and hath hid it in his side up to the hilt. This was the end of the fates
 Priami: hic exitus tulit illum sorte, videntem
 of Priam: this death has carried him off by divine appointment, beholding
 Trojam incensam et Pergama prolapsa, quondam
 Troy burnt and the fortress of Troy fallen in ruins, once
 superbum regnatorem tot populis que terris Asia: jacet
 the proud ruler over so many nations and countries of Asia: he lies
 ingens truncus litore, que caput avulsum humeris, et
 a huge trunk on the shore, and his head torn from his shoulders and
 corpus sine nomine.
 a body without a name.

At tum primùm sævus horror circumstetit me: obstu
 But then first direful horror gathered around me: I was aston-
 pui: imago cari genitoris subiit ut vidi regem
 ished: the image of my dear father occurred to my mind when I saw the king
 aquævum exhalantem vitam crudeli vulnere: Creusa,
 of equal age breathing out his life by a cruel wound. Creusa,
 deserta subiit et domus direpta, et casus parvi
 abandoned came to my mind, and my house plundered, and the danger of little
 Iuli. Respicio et lustrò quæ copia sit circum me. Omnes
 Iulus. I look about and I survey what force may be around me. All
 defessi, deseruere et saltu misere ægreæ corpora
 wearied, have left me and by a spring have thrown their fainting bodies
 ad terram aut dedere ignibus. Que, adeo, jam supereram
 to the earth or given them to the flames. And, so, now I remained
 unus, cum aspicio Tyndarida, servantem limina Vestæ, et
 alone, when I behold Helen, watching the temple of Vesta, and
 tacitam latentem in secretâ sede, clara incendia dant lucem
 silent lurking in a secret place, the bright flames give light
 erranti que ferenti oculos passim per cuncta
 to me wandering and moving my eyes every where over all
 Illa communis Erinny's Trojæ et patriæ, perimetuens
 Kings. She the common fury of Troy and her country, dreading the
 Teucros infestos sibi ob Pergama eversa, et pœnas
 Trojans hostile to her on account of Troy overthrow, and the punishments
 Danaûm, et iras deserti conjugis abdiderat se, atque
 of the Greeks, and the wrath of her deserted husband had hid herself and
 invisâ sedebat aris. Ignes exarsere animo
 detected was sitting by the altars. Flames have flashed in my mind; my resent-
 ira subit ulcisci cadentem patriam et sumere sceleratas
 ment rises to avenge my falling country and to take exemplar

pœnas. Hæc sicilet incolumis aspiciet Spartam que
 punishments. Shall she forsooth safe behold Sparta and her
 patrias Mycenæ, que ibit regina, triumpho parto? que
 native Mycenæ, and shall she go a queen, a triumph being obtained? and
 videbit que conjugium que domum patres que natos
 shall she see both her husband and her home, her fathers and children
 comitata turbâ Iliadum et Phrygiis ministris? Priamus
 attended by a train of Trojan matrons and by Phrygian servants? shall Priam
 occiderit ferro? Troja arserit igni? lius
 are fallen by the sword? shall Troy have been consumed by fire? shall the shore

Dardanidum toties sudarit sanguine?
 of the Trojans so often have been wet with the blood?
 Non ita: nam etsi est nullum memorabile nomen in fœmineâ
 Not so: for although there is no memorable name in female
 pœnâ nec ista victoria habet laudem; tamen laudabor
 punishment nor that victory has glory; yet I shall be praised
 extinxisse nefas et sumpsisse pœnas

to have destroyed a monster of wickedness and to have taken punishment of one
 merentis; que juvabit explêsse animum flammæ
 deserving it; and it shall delight me to have satisfied my desire of burning
 ultricis, et satiassè cineres meorum. Jactabam
 revenge, and to have satiated the ashes of my friends. I was throwing out

talia, et ferebar furiatâ mente, cum alina
 such words, and was hurried along by my enraged mind, when my kind

Parents non tam clara oculis ante obtulit se mihi
 Parent not so manifest to my eyes before has presented herself to me
 videndam et refulsit in purâ luce, confessa Deam, que
 to be seen and has shown forth in clear light, manifesting the goddess, and

qualis et quanta solet videri cœlicolis, que
 such and as great as she is accustomed to be seen by the immortals, and

continuit prehensum dextrâ, que insuper addidit
 she has restrained me caught by the right hand, and besides she has added

hæc roseo ore; nate, quis tantus dolor excitat
 these words from her rosy mouth; O son, what so great indignation excites

tuas indomitas iras? quid furis? aut quonam cura tibi
 your uncontrolled wrath? why do you rage? or whither has the regard to thee

nostri recessit? Non prius aspicias ubi liqueris
 of us departed? Will you not first see where you may have left your

parentem Anchisen fessum ætate? ne conjux Creusa
 father Anchises helpless from age? whether your wife Creusa

superet que puer Ascanius? circum quos omnes Graia
 may survive and the boy Ascanius? around whom all the Grecian

acies errant, undique, et flamma jam
 troops are roaming, on every side, and whom the flames already

tulerint et inimicus ensis hauserit ni mea
 may have carried off and the hostile sword have devoured unless my

cura resistat. Non facies Lacæon^æ Tyndaridis invisa tibi ve
 care interpose. Not the form of Lacedæmonian Helen hateful to thee or

Paris culpatus: inclementia Divum, Divum evertit
 Paris blamed. but the cruelty of the Gods, of the Gods overthrow
 has opes, que sternit Trojam à culmine. Aspice
 these powers, and levels Troy from her summit. Behold.

namque eripiam omnem nubem quæ nunc obducta
 for I will remove every cloud which now spread before
 hebetat mortales visus tibi tuenti et humida caligat circum
 limbs the mortal sight to thee beholding and humid throws a mist around
 tu ne time qua jussa parentis neu recusa parere
 do you fear not any commands of your parent nor refuse to submit to his
 præceptis. Hic ubi vides moles disjectas que saxa avulsis
 instructions. Here where you see vast ruins thrown down and rocks torn

saxis, que fumum undantem pulvere mixto, Neptunus
 from rocks, and smoke waving with dust intermingled, Neptune
 quatit muros que fundamenta emota magno tridenti que
 shakes the walls and foundations removed by his mighty trident and over
 eruit totam urbem a sedibus. Hic, sævissima Juno prima tenet
 turns the whole city from its basis. Here, most fierce Juno first occupies

Scæas portas que furens, vocat socium aginen a navibus
 the Scæan gates and furious, summons the social band from the ships
 accincta ferro. Respice jam Tritonia Pallas insedit
 armed with a sword. Observe now where Tritonian Pallas has placed herself

summas arces effulgens nimbo et sævâ Gorgone.
 on the highest towers resplendent with the cloud and terrible Gorgon.

Pater ipse sufficit animos que secundas vires Danais
 Father Jupiter himself supplies courage and successful strength to the Greeks
 ipse suscitât Deos in Dardana arma.
 he excites the Gods against the Trojan arms.

Eripe fugam nate que impone finem labori. Nus-
 haste thy flight O son and put an end to thy labor. I will
 quam abero, et sistam te tutum patrio limine.
 never be absent, and I will place you safe on your paternal threshold.

Dixerat, et condidit se spissis umbris noctis. Diræ
 She had said, and has hid herself in the thick shades of night. Awful.
 facies apparent que magna numina Deum inimica Trojæ.
 forms appear and the great powers of the gods hostile to Troy.

Tum vero omne Ilium visum mihi considerare in ignes, et
 Then indeed all Ilium appeared to me to sink down into the flames, and
 Neptunia Troja verti ex imo. Ac veluti cum
 Neptunian Troy to be overturned from its foundation. And as when

agricolæ certatim instant eruere antiquam arum in
 the swains emulously strain to overthrow the ancient ash on
 summis montibus accisam ferro que crebris bipennibus;
 the lofty mountains cut with the iron and with the frequent axes

illa usque minatur, et tremefacta comam, nutat
 that a long while threatens ruin, and shaken as to its leaves, nods

vertice concusso; donec, paulatim, evicta vulneribus,
 its top being agitated; until, by little and little overcome by wounds,

ranguem ait supremum, que avulsa jugis traxit
 & hath groined at last, and torn from the mountain's sides hath drawn
 ruinam. Descendo, ac Deo ducente, expedior inter
 ruin after &c. I descend, and the God leading, I am extricated amidst
 flammam et hostes: tela dant locum, que flammæ rece-
 the flame and enemies: the weapons give place, and the flames re-
 dunt. Ast ubi jam perventum ad limina patriæ sedis,
 sede. But when now I have come to the gates of my paternal seat
 que antiquas domos, genitor quem primum optabam
 and to my ancient habitations, my father whom first I wished
 tollere in altos montes que primum, petebam, abnegat
 to convey to the lofty mountains and whom first, I sought, refuses
 producere vitam que pati exilium, Trojâ excisâ. O vos, ait,
 to prolong his life and to suffer exile, Troy being razed. O ye, he says,
 quibus sanguis integer ævi, que vires stant
 to whom there is blood intire on account of age, and whose powers remain
 solidæ suo robore; vos agitate fugam. Si cœlicolæ
 unpaired in their vigor; do you attempt flight. If the inhabitants
 voluissent me ducere vitam, servassent has
 of heaven had willed that I should lengthen out my life, they had preserved these
 sedes mihi: satis que super vidimus una excidia
 seats for me: it is enough and more that we have seen one destruction of my
 et superavimus captæ urbi. O affati
 country and have survived the captured city. O ye, having addressed my
 corpus, sic, sic, positum, descedit. Ipse inveniam mortem
 body, thus, thus, laid out, depart. I myself shall find death
 manu: hostis miserebitur que petet exuvias: jactura
 by this hand: the enemy will pity me and seek my spoils: the loss of
 sepulchri est facilis. Jam pridem invisus Divis, et inutilis,
 burial is easy. Long since hated by the gods, useless,
 demoror annos, ex quo Pater Divum atque Rex
 I linger out my years, from what time the Father of the gods and King
 hominum afflavit me ventis fulminis et contigit
 of men has blasted me with the winds of his thunder and has struck me with
 igni. Memorans talia perstabat que manebat fixus
 lightning. Relating such things he persisted and remained resolute.
 Contra, nos, effusi lacrymis que conjux Creusa que
 On the other hand, we, dissolved in tears both my wife Creusa and
 Ascanius que omnis domus pater ne vellet
 Ascanius and all the family conjure, that my father would not be willing
 vertere cuncta secum que incumbere fato urgenti
 to ruin all things with himself and to meet the fate pressing on.
 Ille abnegat et hæret incepto et in iisdem sedibus
 He refuses and adheres to his design and in the same seats.
 Rursus feror in arma que miserrimus opto mortem.
 Again I am borne away to arms and most wretched I wish for death.
 Nam quod consilium aut quæ fortuna jam dabatur? genitor
 For what design or what chance now was given? O father

sperasti ne me posse efferre pedem, te relicto? que
 hast thou hoped that I could stir a foot, you being left? and
 tantum nefas excidit patrio ore? si placet Superis
 hath so great wickedness fallen from a father's mouth? if it pleases the Powers
 nihil relinqui tanta urbe; et hoc sedet animo,
 above that nothing be left of so great a city; and this remains fixed in your mind
 que juvat addere que te que tuos Trojæ periturae;
 and it delights you to join both yourself and yours to Troy about to perish
 janua patet isti letho. Jamque Pyrrhus aderit de
 the gate lies open to that death. Soon Pyrrhus will be present from
 Priami multo sanguine qui obtruncat natum ante ora
 Priam's copious blood who murders the son before the face of the
 patris, et patrem ad aras.
 father, and the father at the altars.

Erat hoc, alma parens, quod eripis me per tela
 Was it for this, O propitious mother, that you rescue me among darts
 per ignes? ut cernam hostem in mediis penetralibus
 among the flames? that I may see the enemy in the midst of these recesses.
 atque que Ascanium, que meum patrem, que
 and that, I may see both Ascanius, and my father, and
 Creusam juxtâ, mactatos alterum in sanguine alterius? arma
 Creusa near, slaughtered the one in the blood of the other? arms
 viri, ferte arma: ultima lux vocat victos. Reddite me
 O men, bring arius: the last light summons the vanquished. Return me

Danais, sinite revisam prælia instaurata: nunquam
 to the Greeks, permit that I may revisit the fight renewed never will we
 omnes moriemur inulti hodie. Hic rursus accingor
 all die unrevenged to day. Here again I am equipped.

ferro: que insertabam sinistram, clypeo aptans
 with a sword: and I inserted my left hand, in my shield fitting it
 que ferebam me extra tecta. Autem, ecce, conjux
 and I brought myself without the palace. But, lo, my wife
 amplexa pedes, hærebat in limine que tendebat parvum
 embracing my feet, clung to me on the threshold and reached out little
 Iulum patri. Si abis periturus rape nos et tecum
 Iulus to his father. If you will go about to perish take us also with you

in omnia: sin expertus ponis aliquem spem in armis
 to all danger: but if having experience, you place any hope in arms
 sumptis tutare hanc domum primùm. Cui parvis Iulus;
 assumed defend this house first. To whom is little Iulus left;

cui pater, et cui relinquer, quondam dicta tua conjux?
 to whom your father, and to whom am I left, once called thy wife?
 Vociferans talia replebat omne tectum gemitu:
 Exclaiming such words she filled all the building with groans:
 cum subitum monstrum, que mirabile dictu, oritur.
 when a sudden prodigy, and wonderful to be told, arises,
 Namque inter manus que ora mæstorum parentum,
 For between the hands and faces of his mournful parents,

ecce, leviss apex visus fundere lumen de summo
 lo, the light plume was seen to pour forth light from the top
 vertice Iuli que innoxia flamma lambere comas molli
 of the head of Iulus and the harmless flame to glide along his hair with a gentle
 tactu et pasci circum tempora. Nos pavidi metu
 touch and to feed around his temples. We fearful with dread begin
 trepidare que excutere flagrantem crinem, et restinguere
 to tremble and to shake off his flaming hair, and to extinguish
 sanctos ignes fontibus. At pater Anchises lætus extulit
 the sacred fires with water. But father Anchises joyful has raised his
 oculos ad sidera et tetendit palmas cælo cum voce
 eyes to the stars and stretches his hands to heaven with his voice
 Omnipotens Jupiter, aspice nos flecteris ullis precibus:
 O Omnipotent Jupiter, behold us if thou art moved by any prayers:
 hoc, tantum; et pater, si meremur pietate, deinde
we say this, only; and O father, if we merit any thing by our piety, then
 da auxilium atque firma hæc omnia. Vix senior
 grant to us thy aid and confirm these omens. Scarcely has the aged
 fatus erat ea, que lævum intonuit
we uttered those words, and the left part of the heaven has thundered with
 subito fragore, et stella lapsa de cælo, cucurrit per umbras
 a sudden peal, and a star falling from heaven, has run through the shades
 ducens facem cum multâ luce. Cernimus illam
 drawing a trail of flame with much light We see that
 labentem super summa culmina tecti condere se claram,
 gliding over the highest tops of the roof to hide itself bright, in the
 Idæâ sylvâ que signantem vias: tum sulcus dat lucem
 Idæan woods and marking the way: then a trail gives light with a
 longo limite, et loca circum latè fumant sulfure.
 long path, and the places around far and wide smoke with sulphur.
 Hic verò genitor victus tollit se ad auras, que
 Here indeed my father conquered raises himself towards heaven, and
 affatur Deos et adorat sanctum sidus: jam, jam, est
 addresses the Gods and adores the holy star now, now, there is
 nulla mora; sequor et quâ ducitis, adsum. Patrii
 no delay; I follow and whither you lead, am present. O paternal
 Di servate domum, servate nepotem: vestrum est hoc
 Gods protect our house, protect my grandson: yours is this
 augurium que Troja est in vestro numine. Nate equidem
 omen and Troy is in your power. O son indeed
 cedo nec recuso ire comes tibi. Ille dixerat: et jam
 I yield nor refuse to go a companion to thee. He had said: and now
 ignis auditur clarior per mœnia, que incendia volvunt
 the conflagration is heard clearer through the city, and the flames roll the
 æstus propius. Age ergo care pater, imponere nostris
 fire nearer. Come therefore dear father, be placed on my
 cervicis: ipse subibo humeris, nec iste labor gravabit me.
 neck: I will bear you upon my shoulders, nor that load will oppress me

Quounque res cadent, periculum animum et commune
 However things shall happen, the danger shall be one and the same
ambobus, salus erit una: parvus Iulus si
 to both, safety shall be one and the same to us: let little Iulus be a
comes mihi et conjux Creusa servet vestigia longè
 companion to me and my wife Creusa may keep my steps at a distance.
Vos, famuli, advertite vestris animis, quæ cecim.
 Ye, servants, turn with your minds, to those things which I shall say
Est tumulus egressis urbe, que vetustum tem
There is a rising ground to you departing from the city, and an old tem
plum desertæ Cereris, que juxta antiqua cupressus ser
pie of deserted Ceres, and near there is an ancient cypress pre
vata religione patrum multos annos. In hanc unam
served by the devotion of our fathers for many years. To this one
sedem, veniemus ex diverso. Genitor tu cape sacra
seat, we will come by different ways. O Father do thou take the sacred
manu que Patrios Penates. Nefas me
things in your hand and our paternal gods. It is a wickedness that I
digressum. e tanto bello et recenti cæde, atrectare; donec
having come from so great a war and recent slaughter, should touch them; until
abluero me vivo flumine. Fatus hæc
I shall have washed myself in the living stream. Having said these things
insternor super latos humeros que subjecta colla, veste
I am covered upon my broad shoulders and bended neck, with a garment
que pelle fulvi leonis, que succedo oneri: parvus Iulus
and the skin of a tawny lion, and I succeed to the load. little Iulus
implicuit se dextræ que sequitur patrem passibus non
has hooked himself to my right hand and follows his father with steps not
æquis. Conjux subit ponè. Ferimur per opaca locorum,
equal. My wife follows behind. We are carried through gloomy places,
et nunc omnes auræ terrent, omnis sonus excitat me
and now every breath of wind terrifies, every sound alarms me
suspensum, et pariter timentem comiti que oneri, quem
in suspense, and equally fearing for my companion and my load, whom
dudum non ulla tela, injecta, neque Graii glomerati
ately not any darts, thrown, neither the Greeks collected together
ex adverso agmine, movebant. Jamque propinquabam
in a hostile band, moved. And now I drew near
portis que videbar evasisse omnem viam; cum
to the gates and seemed to have escaped all the danger of the way; whea
creber sonitus pedum subito visus adesse ad aures: que
a frequent sound of feet suddenly seemed to be present to my ears: and my
genitor prospiciens per umbras exclamat, nate, nate, fuge,
father looking through the shades cries out, O son, O son, fly
propinquant. cerno ardentés clypeos atque micantia æra.
they approach: I see their glittering shields and gleaming brass.
His male-amicum numen nescio quod eripuit mihi tre-
there some unfriendly destiny I know not what one took from me fear

pido confusam mentem. Namque dum cursu sequor
 I seek for *my* confused mind. For whilst in *my* course I seek for
 avia et excedo notâ regione viarum: heu!
 unfrequented *places* and depart from the known direction of the ways: alas!
 conjux Creusa substitit, incertum ne erepta
my wife Creusa stayed behind, *it is* uncertain whether snatched from *me*
 misero fato, erravit-ne viâ seu lassa resedit: nec
 by distressing fate, or has wandered *from* the path or wearied sat down: *not*
 reddita est nostris oculis post. Nec respexi ve reflexi
 was she restored to our eyes afterwards. Nor have I looked back or turned back
 amicum amissam, priusquam venimus tumulum que
my mind *that she* was lost, before we have come to the eminence and
 sacratam sedem antiquæ Cereris; hic, omnibus demum
 sacred seat of ancient Ceres; here, all at length
 collectis una defuit et tefellit comites, que
 being collected one was wanting and has disappointed *her* companions. and
 natum, que virum. Quem que hominum que Deorum,
 son, and husband. Whom both of men and of gods,
 amens non incusavi? aut quid crudelius vidi in urbe
 frantic have I not blamed? or what more cruel have I beheld in the city
 eversa? Commendo Ascanium que patrem Anchisen que
 destroyed? I commend Ascanius and *my* father Anchises and
 Teucros Penates sociis et recondo curvâ
 the Trojan household gods to *my* associates and I conceal *them* in a winding
 valle. Ipse repeto urbem et cingor fulgentibus armis
 valley. I myself seek again the city and am arrayed in shining arms

Stat renovare omnes casus que reverti per omnem
My purpose is fixed to renew all perils and to return over all
 Trojam et rursus objectare caput periculis. Principio repeto
 Troy and again to expose *my* head to dangers. First I seek again
 muros que obscura limina portæ, quâ extuleram
 the walls and the dark entrances of the gate, whence I had brought forth *my*
 gressum: sequor retro vestigia observata per noctem et
 step: I follow back *my* footsteps observed in the darkness and
 lustrum lumine.
 search *them* out by the light of the flames.

Ubique horror simul silentia ipsa terrent
 Every where is horror at the same time the silence itself terrifies
 animos. Inde refero domum si fortè
my mind. Thence I bring *myself* again home *that I might see* if by chance
 tulisset pedem. Danaï irruerant et
 Creusa might have brought her foot *thither*. The Greeks had rushed in and
 tenebant omne tectum. Ilicet edax ignis volvitur
 possessed the whole house. Quickly the devouring fire is rolled by the
 vento ad summa fastigia; flammæ exsuperant; æstus
 wind to the highest roofs; the flames rise above; the conflagration
 furit ad auras. Procedo ad sedes Priami que reviso arcem.
 rages to the air. I proceed to the mansions of Priam and revisit the citadel.

Et jam Phœnix et dirus Ulysses, lecti custodes,
 Aud now, Phœnix and execrable Ulysses, chosen guards,
 asservabant prædam vacuis porticibus asylo Junonis,
 were watching the spoil in the vacant aisles in the temple of Juno.

Troja gaza erepta incensis adytis, que mensæ
 Trojan treasures carried off from the burning temples, and the tables

Deorum, que solidi crateres auro, que captiva vestis
 of the gods, and solid goblets of gold, and captive vestments

congeritur huc undique. Pueri et pavidæ matres stant
 are piled up here all around. Boys and fearful matrons stand

circum longo ordine. Quin etiam ausus jactare vocem
 around in a long train. But even I have dared to throw my voice

per umbram, implevi vias clamore: que mœstus
 through the shade, I have filled the streets with my cry: and mournful

ingeminans Creusam nequicquam, vocavi iterum que
 repeating Creusa in vain, I have called her again and

iterum. Infelix simulacrum atque umbra Creusæ ipsius
 again. The unhappy ghost, and the shade of Creusa herself

et imago major notâ, visa est ante oculos mihi
 and an image larger than the known, appeared before my eyes to me

quærenti et furenti tectis urbis sine fine.
 seeking her and raving in the houses of the city without end.

Obstupui que comæ steterunt et vox hæsit
 I have been astonished and my hair has stood erect and my voice has adhered to

faucibus. Tum sic affari et demere curas
 my jaws. Then she began thus to address me and to take away my cares

his dictis: O dulcis conjux quid, tantum, juvat
 with these words: O dear spouse why, so much, doth it delight you

indulgere insano dolore? hæc eveniunt non sine numine
 to indulge in immoderate grief? these things happen not without the will

Divûm: nec fas aut ille regnator superi Olympi sinit
 of the gods nor was it lawful or does he the ruler of high heaven permit

te asportare Creusam comitem. Longa exilia tibi, et
 thee to carry away Creusa a companion. Long exile will be to thee, and

vastum æquor maris arandum. Venies ad Hesperiam
 an immense surface of sea to be ploughed. You shall come to the Hesperian

terram ubi Lydius Tybris fluit leni agmine inter arva
 land where Tuscan Tyber flows with its gentle stream between lands

opima virum. Lætæ res que regnum et regna
 rich in heroes. Prosperous circumstances and a kingdom and a royal

conjux partita tibi illic: pelle lacrymas dilectæ Creusæ.
 spouse is provided for thee there: banish your tears for beloved Creusa

Ege Dardanis et nurus Divæ
 I a descendant from Dardanus and the daughter-in-law of goddess

Veneris, non aspiciam superbas sedes Myrmidonum ve
 Veneris shall not behold the proud seats of the Greeks or

Dolopum, aut ibo servitum Graiis matribus. Sed magna
 of the Dolopes, or shall I go to serve the Grecian matrons. But the great

genitrix Deūm detinet me his oris. Jamque vale et
 mother of the gods detains me on these coasts And now farewell and
 serva amorem communis nati. Ubi dedit hæc
 keep your love of our common son. When she has spoken these
 dicta, deseruit lachrymantem et volentem dicere multa
 words, she left me weeping and wishing to say many things
 que recessit in tenues auras. Ibi, ter conatus circumdare
 and vanished into the thin air. There, thrice I attempted to throw my
 brachia collo; imago compressa frustra ter effugit
 arms around her neck; the image seized in vain three times escaped
 manus, par levibus ventis que simillima volucris somno
 my hands, equal to the light winds and most like a fleeting dream
 Sic demum nocte consumptâ reviso socios. Atque hîc
 Thus at length the night being spent I revisit my companions. And here
 admirans, invenio ingentem numerum novorum conitum
 admiring, I find that a vast number of new companions
 affluxisse que matres que viros, pubem collectam exilio,
 to have flowed in both matrons and men, youth collected for exile,
 miserabile vulgus! convenere undique parati
 a miserable crowd! they have assembled from every quarter prepared
 animis que opibus in quascunque terras velim
 with minds and their effects to follow to whatsoever lands I may be willing
 deducere pelago. Jamque Lucifer surgebat jugis
 to conduct them on the sea. And now the morning star was rising on the tops
 summæ Idæ que ducebat diem que Danaï tenebant limina
 of highest Ida and ushered in the day and the Greeks kept the entrance
 portarum obsessa, nec ulla spes opis dabatur. Cessi et
 of the gates besieged, nor any hope of assistance was given. I yielded and
 petivi montem genitore sublato.
 sought the mountain my parent being lifted up.

ÆNEID.

BOOK THIRD.

POSTQUAM visum Superis evertere res Asiæ

AFTER it has pleased the gods above to overthrow the power of Asia
 que gentem Priami immeritam, que superbum Ilium cecidit,
 and the nation of Priam undeserving, and stately Ilium has fallen
 et omnis Neptunia Troja fumat humo; agimur
 and all Neptuman Troy smokes from the ground; we are driven
 auguriis Divūm querere diversa exilia et desertas terras,
 by the omens of the gods to seek remote exiles and unoccupied lands

que molimur classem sub ipsâ Antandro et montibus
 and we build a fleet under the very Antandros and the mountains of
 Phrygiæ Idæ que contrahimus viros, incerti quò, fata
 Phrygian Ida and we draw together *our* men, uncertain where, the fates
 ferant, ubi detur sistere. Vix prima æstas
 may conduct *us*, where it may be granted to settle. Scarcely the first summer
 inceperat, et pater Anchises jubebat dare vela fati.
 had begun, and father Anchises ordered *us* to hoist sails by the fates.

Tum lacrymans relinquo litora patriæ que portus, et
 Then weeping I leave the shores of *my* country and the ports, and
 campos ubi Troja fuit: feror exul in altum cum
 the plains where Troy has been: I am carried an exile to the deep with *my*
 sociis que nato Penatibus et magnis Dis. Procul
 companions and *my* son *my* household gods and the great gods. At a distance
 Mavortia terra vastis campis colitur, Thraces arant, quon-
 a martial land with vast plains is inhabited, the Thracians cultivate it, for-
 dam regnata acri Lycurgo; antiquum hospitium Trojæ, que
 merly governed by fierce Lycurgus; an ancient retreat of Troy and
 Penates socii dum fortuna fuit. Feror hu-
us gods *were* *our* companions while fortune has been to *us*. I am carried hitho,
 et loco prima mœnia curvo littore ingressus fati
 and I place *my* first walls on the winding shore having entered with fates
 iniquis; que fingo Æneadas nomen de me
 unkind; and I call the inhabitants Æneadæ a name derived from *my*
 nomine. Ferebam sacra matri Dionæe que Divis
 name. I was offering sacrifices to *my* mother Venus and the gods
 auspicius operum cœptorum: que mactabam nitentem
 the patrons of *our* works begun: and was sacrificing a white
 taurum in littore supero regi Cœlicolum. Fortè
 bull on the shore to the high king of the heavenly inhabitants. By chance
 tumulus fuit juxtâ quo summo cornea virgulta et
 a rising ground was near on which summit *were* cornel twigs and
 myrtus horrida densis hastilibus. Accessi que conatus
 a myrtle awful with thick spears. I drew near and endeavoured
 convellere viridem sylvam ab humo, ut tegerem aras
 to tear the verdant wood from the ground, that I might cover the altars
 frondentibus ramis: video horrendum monstrum et mirabile
 with leafy boughs: I see a dreadful prodigy and wonderfu
 dictu. Nam quæ arbor prima vellitur solo,
 to be told. For which tree first is pulled up from the ground *the*
 radicibus ruptis, guttæ atro sanguine liquuntur huic et
 roots being broken off, drops of black blood ooze out to this tree, and
 maculant terram tabo. Frigidus horror quatit membra
 stain the earth with gore. Cold trembling shakes the limbs
 mihi, que sanguis gelidus fermidine, coit. Rursus in-
 for me, and *my* blood chilled through fear, collects together. Again I pro-
 sequor et convellere lentum vimen alterius et penitus
 need also to pluck up the limber shoot of another and thoroughly

ventare latentes causas et ater sanguis sequitur de cortice
 to examine the hidden causes and black blood follows from the bark
 alterius. Movens multa animo venerabar agrestes
 of the other: Revolving many things in my mind I prayed to the rural
 nymphas que patrem Gradivum, qui præsides Geticis
 nymphas and father Mars, who presides over the Thracian
 arvis, secundarent visus ritè que levarent omen
 territories, that they would prosper the vision in due form and avert the omen
 Sed postquam aggredior tertia hastilia majore nixu que
 But after I attempt the third spears with greater effort an
 genibus obluctor adversæ arenæ; eloquor an si-
 with my knees I struggle against the opposite sand; shall I speak or shall I be
 leam? lacrymabilis gemitus auditur imo tumulo,
 sident? a mournful groan is heard from the bottom of the rising ground,
 et vox reddita fertur ad aures: Ænea, quid laceras
 and a voice returned from it is brought to my ears: O Æneas, why do you tear
 miserum? parce jam sepulto, parce scelerare pius
 a wretched being? spare me now buried, forbear to pollute your pious
 manus: Troja tulit me non externum tibi: hic cruor
 hands: Troy has produced me not a stranger to you: this blood
 manat haud stipite. Heu! fuge crudeles terras, fuge
 flows not from the trunk. Ah! fly the cruel lands, fly
 avarum litus; nam ego Polydorus; ferrea seges telorum
 the avaricious shore; for I am Polydorus; an iron crop of darts
 text confixum hîc et ingrevit acutis jaculis. Tum,
 has covered me pierced through here and grown with sharp javelins. Then,
 verò pressus mentem ancipiti formidine obstupui
 indeed weighed down as to my mind with doubtful fear I was astonished
 que comæ steterunt et vox hæsit faucibus. Quondam
 and my hair stood up and my voice clung to my jaws. Formerly
 infelix Priamus furtim mandârat hunc Polydorum Threicio
 unhappy Priam secretly had sent this Polydorus to the Thracian
 regi alendum cum magno pondere auri; cum jam diffi-
 king to be brought up with a great weight of gold; when now he de-
 deret armis Dardanîæ que videret urbem cingi obsidione.
 spared of the arms of Troy and saw the city to be beset with a siege.
 Ille ut opes Teucrûm fractæ, et fortuna
 He as soon as the powers of the Trojans have been broken down and their fortune
 recessit, secutus Agamemnonias res que victricia arma,
 has receded, following Agamemnon's cause and his victorious arms,
 atrumpit omne fas, obruncat Polydorum et potitur
 breaks every sacred law, murders Polydorus and possesses his
 auro vi. Sacra fames auril quid non cogis mortalia
 gold by force. O cursed desire of gold! what dost thou not force the mortal
 pectora! postquam pavor reliquit ossa, refero monstra
 hearts to do! after fear has left my bones, I relate these prodigies
 Deûm ad delectos proceres populi que primùm parentem
 of the gods to chosen leaders of the people and first to my father

et posco quæ sit sententia. Idem animus ominibus ex-
 and require what may be *their* opinion. The same disposition *is* to all to de-
 cedere sceleratâ terrâ, linq̄uere pollutum hospitium et dare
 part from the execrable land, to quit *the place* of violated hospitality and to give
 Austros classibus. Ergo instauramus funus Polydoro
 the winds to *our* fleet. Therefore we renew the funeral rites to Polydorus
 et ingens tellus aggeritur tumulo; aræ stant
 and a huge pile of earth is thrown up for the tomb: altars are standing
 manibus mœstæ cœruleis vittis que atrâ epresso: et Ili-
 to *his* Manes mournful with azure fillets and gloomy cypress: and the Trojan
 des solutæ erinem de more circum. Inferimus
 matrons loose as to *their* hair according to custom stand around. We offer
 cymbia spumantia tepido lacte et pateras sacri sanguinis:
 bowls foaming with warm milk and goblets of consecrated blood;
 que condimus animam sepulchro et supremùm eiemus magnâ
 and we hide the soul in the grave and lastly we call with a loud
 voce. Inde ubi prima fides pelago que venti dant
 voice. Thence when *there is* the first trust to the ocean and the winds grant
 placata maria et Auster lenis crepitans vocat in altum;
 tranquil seas and the south wind mild rustling invites us to the deep;
 socii deducunt naves et complent litora. Provehimur
my companions launch the ships and cover the shore. We are wafted from
 portu, que terræ que urbes recedunt.
 the port and the lands and the cities recede.

Gratissima tellus, sacra matri Nereidum et Ægæo
 A most pleasant land, sacred to the mother of the Nereids and Ægean
 Neptuno colitur medio mari; quam errantem circum
 Neptune is inhabited in the midst of the sea; which wandering around
 oras et litora pius Arcitenens revinxit celsâ Mycone
 the coasts and shores the pious Archer has bound with high Mycone
 que Gyaro; que dedit immotam coli et contemnere
 and Gyaros; and has rendered it unmoved to be inhabited and to contemn
 ventos. Huc feror: hæc placidissima accipit
 the winds. Hither I am brought: this most peaceful land receives us
 fessos tuto portu. Egressi veneramus urbem Apollinis.
 wearied in *its* safe port. Landing we venerate the city of Apollo.
 Rex Anius, idem rex hominum que sacerdos Phœbi
 The king Anius, the same king of men and priest of Phœbus
 redimitus tempora vittis et sacrâ lauro occurrit, agnoscit
 bound as to *his* temples with fillets and sacred laurel meets us, he knows
 veterem amicum Anchisen. Jungimus dextras hospitio
his old friend Anchises. We join right hands in amity
 et subimus tecta. Venerabar templa Dei structa
 and we come under *his* roof. I revered the temples of the god built
 vetusto saxo; da Thymbræe propriam domum da mœnia
 of ancient rock; grant O Thymbræus a fixed home grant walls to us
 fessis et genus et mansuram urbem: serva altera
 wearied and an off-spring and an abiding city: preserve other

Pergamæ Trojæ reliquias Danaſim atque inmitis Achillei.
forts of Troy the remnant of the Greeks and of merciless Achilles.
 Quem ſequimur? ve quò jubes ire? ubi ponere
Whom do we follow? or whither do you order us to go? where to place
 ſedes? pater da augurium atque illabere noſtris
our ſeats? O father grant us a ſign and glide into our
 animis. Vix fatuſ eram ea: omnia repentè
minds. Scarcely had I ſpoken thoſe words: all things ſuddenly
 viſa tremere que limina que laurus Dei: que
have ſeemed to tremble both the gates and the laurel of the god: and
 totuſ mons circum moveri et cortina mugire adytiſ
the whole mountain around to be moved and the oracle to bellow the ſanctuary
 recluſis. Submiſſi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad
being opened. Humble we ſeek the ground, and a voice is conveyed to
 aures: duri Dardanidæ eadem telluſ, quæ prima tulit
our ears: ye hardy Trojans the ſame land, which firſt has produced
 voſ a ſtirpe parentum, accipiet voſ reduceſ læto
you from the ſtock of your forefathers, ſhall receive you returned in its joyful
 ubere: exquirite antiquam matrem. Hic domuſ Æneæ
ſoul: ſearch out your ancient mother. Here the family of Æneas
 dominabitur cunctiſ oriſ, et natorum nati, et qui
ſhall bear rule over all lands. and his children's children, and who
 naſcentur ab illiſ. Hæc Phæbuſ: que ingenuſ
ſhall be born from them. Theſe things ſaid Phæbuſ. and great
 lætitiâ exorta mixto tumultu; et cuncti quæruſt quæ
joy has ariſen with mingled tumult: and all inquire what
 ea mœnia ſint, quo Phæbuſ vocet erranteſ, que jubeat
theſe walls may be, whether Phæbuſ may call us wandering, and command
 reverti. Tum genitor volventuſ monumenta veterum
us to return. Then my father revolving the memorialſ of the ancient
 virorum ait, O proceres, audite et diſcite veſtraſ ſpeſ.
men ſays, O nobleſ, hear and learn your hopeſ.
 Creta inſula magni Joviſ jacet medio ponto, ubi
Crete a ſiſland of great Jove lies in the middle of the ſea, where is
 Monſ Idæuſ et cunabula noſtræ gentiſ: habitant centum
Mount Ida and the nurſery of our race: they inhabit an hundred
 magnas urbeſ, uberrima regna; unde Teucruſ maximuſ
great citieſ, moſt fertile realmſ; whence Teucer our firſt
 pater, ſi ritè recordor audita, primùm advectuſ eſt
anætor, if rightly I remember thingſ heard, firſt has been carried
 in Rhœteaſ oras, que optavit locuſ regno; Iliuſ et
to the Rhœtian coaſtſ, and haſ ſelecteſ a ſituation for hiſ kingdom; Iliuſ and
 Pergamæ arceſ nondum ſteterant; habitabant imiſ vallibuſ
Pergamæan towerſ not yet had ſtood; they dwell in the loweſt valeſ
 Hinc mater Cybele, cultrix, que Corybantia æra,
Hence came mother Cybele. the protectreſſ, and the Corybantian braſſ
 que Idæuſ nemuſ: hinc fida ſilentia ſacriſ,
and the Idæan grove: hence the faithfu. ſilence in her ſacred ritel

et juncti leones subiere currum dominæ Ergo
and the coupled lions have come under the chariot of the goddess. Therefore
agite et quâ jussa Divûm ducunt sequamur.
come and where the commands of the gods lead let us follow.

Placemus ventos et petamus Gnossia regna. Nec
Let us appease the winds and let us seek the Gnossian realms. Nor are they

longo cursu distant; modo Jupiter adsit, tertia lux
a long way distant; provided that Jupiter be with us, the third light
sistet classem in Cretæis oris.
shall place our fleet on the Cretan coasts.

Sic fatus mactavit meritos honores aris: taurum
Thus having said he offered suitable sacrifices upon the altars a bull

Neptuno; taurum tibi pulcher Apollo; nigram pecudem
to Neptune; a bull to thee O beautiful Apollo; a black sheep
hyemi, albam felicibus Zephyris. Fama volat Idome-
to winter, a white one to the propitious Zephyrs. A rumor flies that Idome-

nea ducem pulsum cesisse paternis regnis, que
a leader banished has departed from his paternal kingdoms, and

littora Creteæ deserta, domos vacare
has the shores of Crete have been deserted, and the houses are free from the
hoste, que sedes astare relictas. Linquimus portus Orty-
enemy, and the regions remain abandoned. We leave the port of Orty-

giæ que volamus pelago: que legimus Naxos Baccha-
gia, and fly on the sea. and we coast by Naxos where the Baccha-

tam jugis que viridem Donysam, Olearon, que niveam
nais reveal on its tops and green Donysa, Olearos, and snowy

Paros, que Cycladas sparsas per æquor et freta consita
Paros, and the Cyclades scattered through the sea and the straits sown

crebis terris. Nauticus clamor exoritur vario certamine
with many lands. The naval clamor arises with various emulation

Socii hortantur, petamus Cretam que proavos
Our companions encourage each other, let us seek Crete and our ancestors

Ventus surgens à puppe prosequitur euntes: et tandem
The wind rising from the stern follows us proceeding and at length

allabimur antiquis oris Curetum. Ergò avidus molior
we arrive at the ancient shores of the Curetes. Therefore eager I raise

muros optatæ urbis, que voco Pergameam: et hortor
the walls of the wished for city, and I call it the city of Pergamus. and I exhort

gentem lætam cognomine amare focos, que attollere
my people delighted with the name to love their homes, and to raise

arcem tectis. Jamque puppes ferè subductæ in
a tower on their houses. And now the ships have been mostly drawn upon

siccò littore: juvenus operata connubiis que novis
the dry shore: the youth have been busily employed in nuptials and their new

arvis, dabam jura que domos: cum subito tabida que
fields, I was distributing laws and houses: when suddenly a wasting and

miseranda lues, tractu celi corrupto, venit membris
miserable disease, a space of the air corrupted, came upon their limbs

que arboribus que satis, et annus lethifer
 and *their* trees and crops, and the year *becomes* destructive of life

Linquebant dulces animos, aut trahebant ægra corpora: tum
 They left *their* pleasant lives, or dragged *their* sick bodies: then

Sirius exurere steriles agros. Herbæ arebant, et
 the dog star *began* to burn the sterile fields. The herbs were dried, and

ægra seges negabat victum. Rursus pater hortatur ire
 the diseased crop denied *them* sustenance. Again *my* father advises to go

ad oraculum Ortygiæ, que Phætum mari remenso,
 to the oracle of Ortygia, and Apollo the sea being measured back

precari quem finem ferat fessis rebus; unde
 inquire what end he may make to *our* afflicted affairs; whence

jubeat tentare auxilium laborum; quò vertere cursus
 he may order *us* to seek relief of *our* sufferings; whither to turn *our* course

Erat nox, et somnus habebat animalia terris. Sacræ
 It was night, and sleep possessed living creatures on the earth. The sacred

effigies Divûm que Phrygii Penates, quos extuleram
 images of the gods and the Trojan household deities, which I had brought

mecum a Trojâ que ex mediis ignibus urbis, visi
 with me from Troy and from the middle of the flames of the city, have seemed

astare ante oculos jacentis insomnis, manifesti multo
 to stand before the eyes of *me* lying awake, conspicuous by much

lumine: quâ plena Luna fundebat se per insertas fenes
 light: where the full moon poured herself through the inserted win-

tras. Tum sic effari, et demere curas his
 dows. Then thus *they have* seemed to speak, and to diminish *my* cares with these

dictis; quod Apollo dicturus tibi delato Ortygiam hinc
 words; that which Apollo is about to tell to thee carried back to Ortygia here

canit: et, en, ultro mittit nos ad tua limina. Nos
 he reveals: and, lo, willingly he sends us to thy dwelling. We *have*

secuti te que tua arma, Dardaniâ incensâ: nos, sub te
 accompanied thee and thy arms, Troy being burnt: we, under thee

permensi tumidum æquor classibus; iidem tollemus
 have measured the swollen sea in ships *we* the same will raise

venturos nepotes in astra que dabimus urbi imperium
 thy future descendants to the stars and will give to *thy* city the empire

Tu para magna mœnia magnis, neque
 of *the* world. Do thou prepare great walls for a powerful *people*, neither

linque longum laborem fugæ. Sedes mutandæ:
 relinquish the long labor of *thy* flight. Your abodes must be changed

Delius Apollo non suavit tibi hæc littora, aut jussit
 Delian Apollo has not advised for thee these shores, or commanded

considerare Cretæ. Est locus Graii dicunt Hesperiam
 to settle at Crete. There is a place the Greeks call it Hesperia

cognomine: antiqua terra, potens armis atque ubere
 by name: an ancient land, powerful in arms and the fertility

glebæ. Cœnotrii viri coluere: nunc fama
 of the soil. Cœnotrian men have inhabited it: now there is a report that their

minores dixisse gentem Italiam, de nomine ducis Hæc
 descendants have called the nation Italy, from the name of the chief. These
 sedes propriæ nobis: hinc ortus Dardanus, que pater
 seats are destined to us: from hence has sprung Dardanus and father
 lasius; à quo principe nostrum genus. Age, surge et
 lastus from which prince our race is derived. Come, arise and
 lætus refer longævo parenti hæc dicta haud dubitanda.
 joyful relate to thy aged sire these words by no means to be doubted.
 Require Coritum que Ausonias terras: Jupiter nega tibi
 Search out Coritus and the Ausonian lands: Jupiter denies to thee
 Dictæarva. Attonitus talibus visis ac voce Deorum
 the Cretan fields. I have been astonished at such visions and the voice of the gods
 nec erat illud sopor; sed videbar mihi agnoscere vultus
 nor was that sleep, but I seemed to myself to distinguish their looks
 coram que comas velatas, que præsentia ora: tum
 openly and their hair adorned with fillets, and their present faces: then
 gelidus sudor manabat tota corpora, corripio corpus
 cold sweat ran down from my whole body, I snatch my body
 stratis, que tendo manus supinas ad cælum cum voce,
 from the bed, and spread out my hands lifted up to heaven with my voice,
 et libo focis intemerata munera. Honore
 and I pour forth on the hearths the pure offerings. The offerings
 perfecto, lætus facio Anchisen certum, que pando
 being completed, joyful I make Anchises sure, and disclose
 rem ordine. Agnovit ambiguum prolem, que
 the circumstance in order. He acknowledged the doubtful offspring, and
 geminos parentes, que se deceptum novo errore
 the double founders, and that he has been deceived by the recent mistake
 veterum locorum. Tum memorat: nate, exercite Iliacis
 of the ancient places. Then he relates: O son, exercised by the Trojan
 fatis, Cassandra sola canebat mihi tales casus. Nunc repeto
 disasters, Cassandra alone foretold to me such events. Now I recollect
 portendere hæc debita nostro generi, et
 that she foretold that these places have been destined for our nation, and
 sæpe vocare Hesperiam, sæpe Italia regna. Sed quis
 often called it Hesperia, often the Italian realms. But who
 crederet Teucros venturos ad littora Hesperia?
 would believe that the Trojans were about to come to the shores of Hesperia?
 aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret? Cedamus
 or whom then could the prophetess Cassandra move? Let us yield
 Phœbo, et moniti, sequamur meliora. Sic ait; et
 o Phœbus, and being advised, let us follow better counsels. Thus he says, and
 uncti, ovantes, paremus dictis. Deserimus hanc sedem
 we all, rejoicing, obey his words. We quit this land
 quoque, que paucis relictis damus vela, que curramus vastum
 also, and a few being left we make sail, and we run over the vast
 æquor cavâ trabe. Postquam rates tenuere altum, nec
 sea our hollow ships. After the ships have gained the deep, no

ullæ terræ iam amplius apparent undiquæ, cœlum et
 any lands now longer appear all around, the heavens appear and
 undique pontus; tum cœruleus imber astitit supra caput
 all around the ocean; then a leaden colored cloud stood over the head
 mihi, ferens noctem que hyemem; et unda inhorruit te-
 to me, bringing night and a storm; and the sea grew terrific with
 nebris. Continuo venti volvunt mare, que magna æquora
 darkness. Forthwith the winds roll the sea, and vast wav
 surgunt: jactamur, dispersi vasto gurgite.
 rise: we are tossed, scattered on the vast abyss.

Nimbi involvêre diem, et humida nox abstulit cœlum
 Clouds have obscured the day, and humid night has taken the heave
 ignes ingeminant abruptis nubibus. Excitimus
 from our view: lightnings redouble from the broken clouds. We are driven
 cursu, et erramus in cæcis undis. Palinurus ipse
 from our course, and we wander on the dark waves. Palinurus himself
 negat discernere diem que noctem cœlo, nec memi-
 denies to distinguish the day and the night in the heavens, nor to have
 nisse viæ in mediâ undâ. Adeo erramus pelago
 remembered the course in the midst of the waves. Thus we wander on the sea
 tres incertos soles cæcâ caligine, totidem noctes sine
 three doubtful days in thick darkness, the same number of nights without
 sidere. Tandem quarto die terra primùm visa attollere
 a star. At length on the fourth day the earth first has been seen to raise
 se, montes procul aperire, ac volvere fumum. Vela
 itself, the mountains from afar to open, and to roll smoke. The sails
 cadunt: insurgimus remis; haud mora, nautæ adnixi
 drop: we rise on our oars: there is no delay, the sailors striving
 torquent spumas, et verrunt cœrula.
 turn the foam, and sweep the azure seas.

Littora Strophadum primùm accipiunt me servatum
 The shores of the Strophades first receive me preserved
 ex undis. Insulæ dictæ Strophades Graio nomine
 from the waves. Those islands called Strophades from a Grecian name
 stant in magno Ionio: quas dira Celæno que aliæ
 are situated in the great Ionian sea: which direful Celæno and other
 Harpyiæ colunt: postquam domus Phineia clausa,
 Harpies inhabit: since the palace of Phineus has been closed against
 que liquere priores mensas metu. Haud monstrum
 them, and they have left their former tables through fear. Not a monster
 tristius illis, nec ulla sævior pestis, et ira Deorûm
 more fell than they, nor any more cruel pest, and scourge of the gods
 extulit sese Stygiis undis. Vultus volucrum
 hath raised itself from the Stygian waves. The faces of those fowls
 virginei, fœdissima proluvia ventris, que unciæ
 are like virgins' faces, a most foul efflux of the belly, and hooked
 manus et ora semper pallida fame. Delati huc ubi
 hands and faces always pale from hunger Wasted hither when

intravimus portus: ecce videmus læta armenta boum
we have entered the harbor: lo we see fat herds of oxen

passim campis que pecus caprigenum per herbas,
all about on the plains and a flock of goats along the meadows

nullo custode. Irruimus ferro, et vocamus
with no keeper. We rush on them with the sword, and invoke

Divos et Jovem ipsum in partem que prædam: tunc
the gods and Jupiter himself to a share and the booty: then

extruimus toros curvo littore, que epulamur opimis
we erect the couches on the winding shore, and we feast upon the rich

dapibus. At Harpyiæ subitæ adsunt horrifico lapsu
meats. But the Harpies sudden are present with a dreadful descent

de montibus, et quatiant alas magnis clangoribus
from the mountains, and they shake their wings with mighty noises

que diripiunt dapes, que sædant omnia immundo con-
and seize our meats, and defile all with their filthy touch

tactu: tum dira vox inter tetrum odorem.
then a dreadful voice was to them amidst a horrid scent.

Rursùm instruimus mensas, que reponimus ignem aris,
Again we spread our tables, and we replace the fire on the altars

in longo secessu sub cavatâ rupe, clausa circum arboribus
in a long retreat under a hollow rock, inclosed around with trees

atque horrentibus umbris. Rursùm ex diverso cœli,
and gloomy shades. Again from a different part of the sky,

que cæcis latebris, sonans turba circumvolat prædam
and dark retreats, the whizzing flock flies around the prey

uncis pedibus, polluit dapes ore. Tunc edico
with hooked feet, and spoils the meats with their mouth. Then I order

sociis capessant arma, et bellum gerendum
my companions that they may take arms, and that war be waged

cum dirâ gente. Faciunt haud secus ac
with the horrid brood. They do no otherwise than they have been

russi, que disponunt enses tectos per herbam,
commanded, and they dispose their swords concealed among the grass,

et condunt latentia scuta. Ergo, ubi delapsæ
and they hide their secreted shields. Wherefore, when gliding down

dedere sonitum per curva littora; Misenus dat
they have made a noise through the bending shores; Misenus gives the

signum cavo ære, ab altâ speculâ; socii invadunt
signal from his hollow brass, from the lofty eminence; my friends attack them

et tentant nova prælia sædare ferro obscœnas volucres
and try new battles to mangle with the sword these filthy fowls

pelagi. Sed neque accipiunt ullam vim plumis,
of the sea. But neither do they receive any stroke on their feathers,

nec vulnera tergo: que lapsæ celeri fugâ sub sidera,
nor wounds on the back: and gliding with rapid flight under the stars,

relinquunt semesam prædam et fœda vestigia.
they leave the half-eaten prey and their foul tracks.

Celæno sola consedit in præcelsâ rupe infelix vates
 Celæno alone alighted upon a very high rock an ill-boding prophetes
 que rupit hanc vocem pectore: Laomedontiadæ
 and sends forth this voice from her breast. Ye sons of Laomedon
 paratis-ne inferre bellum, etiam bellum pro cæde
 do you prepare to make war, even war for the slaughter of our
 boum, que iuvençis stratis? et pellere insontes Harpyias
 cattle, and bullocks slain? and to drive the innocent Harpies

patrio regno?
 from their paternal kingdom?

Ergo accipite, atque figite hæc mea dicta in animis; ego
 Wherefore attend to, and fix these my words in your minds:

maxima Furiarum pando vobis quæ omnipotens pater
 the chief of the Furies disclose to you what the almighty father reveals

Phæbo, Phæbus Apollo prædixit mihi. Petitis
 to Phæbus, and which Phæbus Apollo hath foretold to me. You seek

Italiam, cursu; que ventis vocatis ibitis Italiam,
 Italy in your course and the winds being invoked you shall go to Italy

que licebit intrare portus. Sed non cingeti
 and it shall be permitted you to enter the ports. But you shall not inclose

datam urbem mœnibus, antequam dira fames, que injuria
 the given city with walls, before dreadful famine, and the injury

nostræ cædis, subigat vos absumere amesas mensas
 of our murder, may force you to consume your half eaten tables with your

malis. Dixit: et ablata pennis, refugit in sylvam. At
 jaws. She said: and borne up on wings, has flown back to the wood. But

sanguis gelidus subitâ formidine, dirigit sociis:
 the blood chilled by sudden fear, grew thick in my companions: *thee.*

animi cedere, nec jam amplius jubent exposcere pacem
 minds have sunk, nor now any more do they order to require peace

armis, sed votis que precibus, sive sint Deæ, seu diræ
 by arms, but by vows and prayers, whether they may be goddesses, or direful

que obscœnæ volucres. At pater Anchises, palmis passis
 and foul birds. But father Anchises, his hands being stretched

de littore, vocat magna Numina, que indicit meritos
 out from the shore, invokes the great gods, and appoints proper

honores: Dî, prohibite minas; Dî, avertite talem casum,
 offerings: ye gods prohibit the threats; ye gods, avert such a misfortune

et placidi servate pios. Tum jubet diripere funem
 and propitious preserve the pious. Then he orders to tear away the rope from

littore, que laxare rudentes excussos. Noti tendunt
 the shore, and to let fly the sheets shaken out. The south winds stretch

vela: ferimur spumantibus undis, quâ que ventus
 the sails: we are borne on the foaming waves, whithersoever both the wind

que gubernator vocabant cursum. Jam nemorosa Zacynthos
 and the pilot invited our course. Now woody Zacynthos

apparet medio fluctu, que Dulichium que Same, et Ne-
 appears in the midst of the waves, and Dulichium and Samos, and Ne-

ritos ardua saxis Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, regna
 ritos lofty with its rocks We escape the rocks of Ithaca, the realms of
 Laërtia et execramur terram altricem sævæ Ulyssis. Mox et
 Laertes and execrate the land nourisher of cruel Ulysses. Soon also
 nimbose cacumina montis Leucatæ, et Apollo formidatus
 the cloudy summit of the mountain of Leucates, and Apollo dreaded
 nautis aperitur. Nos fessi petimus hunc, et succedimus
 by sailors is discovered. We wearied seek this, and repair
 arvæ urbi. Anchora jacitur de prorâ; puppes stant littore
 o the little city. The anchor is cast from the prow, the ships stand on the shore
 Ergo tandem potiti insperatâ tellure, que lustramus
 Therefore at length possessed of the greatly desired land, we both sacrifice
 Jovi, que incendimus aras votis: que celebramus
 to Jupiter, and we kindle the altars with vows: and we render celebrated
 Actia littora Iliacis ludis. Socii nudati exercent
 the Actian shores with Trojan games. My companions naked practise their
 patrias palæstras labente oleo; juvat evasisse tot
 country's wrestlings with slippery oil: it delights them to have escaped so many
 Argolicas urbes, que tenuisse fugam per medios
 Grecian cities, and to have held their flight through the middle of their
 hostes. Interea sol circumvolvitur magnum annum, et
 enemies. Meanwhile the sun is rolled round the great year, and
 glacialis hyems asperat undas Aquilonibus. Figo
 icy winter roughens the waves with the north winds. I fix to the
 adversis postibus clypeum cavo ære, gestamen
 fronting door parts of the temple a buckler of hollow brass, the armor
 magni Abantis, et signo rem carmine: Æneas
 of great Abas, and I inscribe the transaction by this verse: Æneas
 hæc arma victoribus Danais. Tum jubeo
 suspended these arms taken from the victorious Greeks. Then I order them
 linquere portus, et considerare transtris. Socii feriunt
 to leave the ports, and to sit on the benches. My associates strike
 mare certatim, et verrunt æquora. Protinus abscondimus
 the sea eagerly, and sweep the surface. Soon we lose sight
 aërias arces Phæacum, que legimus litora
 of the aerial towers of the Phæacians, and we coast along the shores
 Epiri, que subimus Chaonio portu, et ascendimus celsam
 of Epirus, and enter the Chaonian port, and we go up to the lofty
 urbem Buthroti.
 city of Buthrotus.

Hic incredibilis fama rerum occupat aures Helenum
 Here an incredible report of things takes our ears, that Helenus
 Priamidem regnare per Graias urbes, potitum
 the son of Priam reigned over Grecian cities, possessed
 conjugio que sceptris Pyrrhi Æacidæ, et
 of the spouse and the sceptre of Pyrrus the grandson of Æacis, and
 Andronachen iterum cecidisse marito patrio
 the Andromache again had fallen to a husband of her own country

Ostupui; que te pectus incensum miro amore
 I was amazed; and my breast has been inflamed with a wonderful desire
 compellare virum, et cognoscere tantos casus
 to address the hero, and to know so great events
 Progredior portu, relinquens classes et litora. Tum
 I advance from the port, leaving the fleet and the shores. Then
 fortè Andromache libabat solemnes dapes et tristia
 by chance Andromache was offering the yearly feasts and mournful
 dona cineri, ante urbem, in luco, ad undam falsi
 gifts to the ashes of Hector, before the city, in a grove, at the water of the false
 Simoëntis, que vocabat manes ad Hectoreum tumulum,
 Simois, and was invoking the manes at the Hectorean tomb,
 quem inanem sacraverat viridi cespite, et geminas
 which empty she had consecrated with green turf, and two
 aras causam lachrymis. Ut amens conspexit me
 altars the incentive to her tears. As soon as amazed she has seen me
 venientem, et Troia arma circum; exterrita magnis
 coming up, and the Trojan arms around; terrified at the mighty
 monstris, dirigit in medio visu; calor reliquit ossa.
 prodigies, she faints in the midst of the sight; heat has left her bones
 labitur; et tandem vix fatur longo tempore: Nate
 she falls: and at length scarcely speaks after a long interval: O born of a
 Deâ, affers ne te mihi, vera facies, verus nuncius?
 goddess, do you bring yourself to me, a real form, a true messenger?
 vivisne? aut si alina lux recessit, ubi est Hector?
 do you live? or if cheerful light has gone from you, where is Hector?
 Dixit, que effudit lachrymas et implevit omnem locum
 She said, and poured forth tears and filled all the place
 ciamore. Vix subicio pauca furenti, et
 with her cry. Scarcely do I answer a few words to her raving, and
 turbatus hisco raris vocibus: equidem vivo, que duco
 affected I open my mouth in few words: indeed I live, and draw out
 vitam per omnia extrema. Ne dubita, nam vides vera.
 life through all perils. Do not doubt, for you see realities.
 Heul quis casus excipit te dejectam tanto
 Ah! what misfortune hath befallen thee dejected by the loss of so great a
 conjugæ? aut quæ fortuna satis digna revisit?
 husband? or what fortune sufficiently worthy hath returned to you.
 Andromache Hectoris, servas connubia
 O Andromache once Hector's wife, dost thou preserve the marriage of
 Pyrrhi? dejecit vultum et locuta est demissâ
 Pyrrhus? she has cast down her countenance and has spoken in a low
 voce: O virgo Priameia una felix ante alias, jussa
 voice: O virgin daughter of Priam alone happy above others, doomed
 mori ad hostilem tumulum sub altis mœnibus Trojæ;
 to die at an enemy's tomb under the lofty walls of Troy;
 quæ non pertulit ullos sortitus, nec captiva tetigit
 who hath not borne any loss, nor as a captive hath touched

cubile victoris heri! nos vectæ per diversa æquora,
the bed of a victorious lord! we conveyed over various seas.

patriâ incensâ enixæ, servitio tulimus
country being burnt being brought forth, in servitude have endured the

fastus stirpis Achilleæ, que superbum juvenem;
naughtiness of the offspring of Achilles, and the proud youth:

qui deinde secutus Hermionen, Ledæam, que
who afterwards having followed Hermione, the daughter of Leda, and

Lacedæmoneos hymenæos transmisit me famulam Helene
the Lacedæmonian marriages hath delivered me a slave to Helenus

famulo que habendam. Ast Orestes inflammatus magno
a slave also to be possessed by him. But Orestes inflamed with ardent

amore conjugis ereptæ, et agitatus furiis scelerum,
love of his spouse torn from him and driven by the furies of his crimes,

excipit illum incautum, que obruncat ad patrias aras.
surprises him unprepared, and murders him at his native altars.

Morte Neoptolemi pars regnorum reddita cessit
By the death of Neoptolemus a part of his kingdoms restored has fallen to

Heleno; qui dixit campos cognomine Chaonios, que
Helenus; who has called the plains by the name Chaonian, and the

omnem Chaoniam à Trojano Chaone: que addidit Per-
whole country Chaonia from Trojan Chaon: and has built Per-

gama que hanc Iliacam arcem jugis. Sed qui venti,
gama and this Trojan tower on the mountains. But what winds,

quæ fata dedere cursum tibi? aut quis Deus appulit
what fates have directed the course hither to you? or what god has driven

te ignarum nostris oris? quid puer Ascanius? superatne,
you ignorant to our coasts? what does the boy Ascanius? does he live,

et vescitur aurâ?
and live upon the air?

Quem Troja jam tibi—jam est ecqua cura puero
Whom Troy now to you—now is there any concern to the boy

amissæ parentis? et ecquid pater Æneas et avunculus
of his lost parent? and what does his father Æneas and his uncle

Hector excitat in antiquam virtutem que viriles animos?
Hector excite him to ancient valour and manly courage?

Lacrymans fundebat talia, que incassum ciebat longos
Weeping she poured forth such words, and in vain excited long

fletus; cum heros Helenus Priamides affert sese à
weeping; when the hero Helenus the son of Priam brings himself from

mœnibus, multis comitantibus que agnoscit suos que
the walls, many accompanying him and recognizes his friends and

lætatur ducit ad limina; et fundit lachrymas multum
pleased conducts them to the palace; and pours forth tears abundantly

inter singula verba. Procedo, et agnosco parvam Trojam
between each word. I move forward and I know little Troy

que Pergama simulata magnis, et arentem rivum
and Pergamus resembling the great, and the dry river called

cognomine Xanthi: que amplector limina Scææ portæ
 by the name of Xanthus: and I embrace the threshold of the Scæan gate.
 Et necnon Teucrî simul fruuntur sociâ urbe. Rex
 And also the Trojans at the same time enjoy the friendly city. The king
 accipiebat illos in amplis porticibus. In medio aulaï
 received them in the spacious galleries. In the middle of the court
 bibabant pocula Bacchi, dapibus impositis auro, que tenebant
 they drank cups of wine, the meats being served on gold, and they held
 pateras
 the goblets.

Jamque dies, que alter dies, processit; et auræ vocant
 And now *one* day, and another day, has passed by; and the gales call
 vela, que carbasus inflatur tumido Austro. Aggredior
 the sails, and the canvass is inflated by the swelling south wind. I accost
 vatem his dictis, ac quæso talia: Trojugena, Interpres
 the prophet in these words, and I intreat such things: Trojan born, Interpreter
 Divûm, qui sentis numina Phœbi, qui tripodas, qui
 of the Gods, who knowest the will of Phœbus, who knowest the tripods, who
 lauros Clari, qui sidera, et linguas
 knowest the laurels of the Clarian God, who knowest the stars, and the notes
 volucrum, et omina præpetis pennæ, age fare, namque
 of the birds, the omens of the swift wing, come say, for
 prospera relligio dixit omnem cursum mihi: et cuncti
 propitious auspices have directed the whole course to me; and all
 Divi numine suaserunt petere Italiam et tentare
 the Gods by their authority have persuaded me to seek Italy and to explore
 terras repôstas: Celæno Harpyia sola canit novum prodigium
 lands reserved: Celæno the Harpy alone predicts a new prodigy,
 que nefas dictu, et denuntiat tristes iras que obscœnam
 and horrible to be told, and foretells vengeful wrath and furious
 famem. Quæ pericula prima vito? ve sequens quid
 hunger. What dangers first do I shun? or following what counsel
 possum superare tantos labores? Hic Helenus juvençis
 can I surmount so great difficulties? Here Helenus' bullocks
 primùm cæsis de more, exorat pacem Divûm, que
 first being slain according to custom, implores the favour of the Gods, and
 resolvit vittas sacrati capitis, que ipse ducit me manu
 unbinds the fillets of his consecrated head, and he himself leads me by the hand
 ad tua limina, Phœbe! suspensum multo numine: atque
 to thy temples, O Phœbus! anxious at the mighty power: and the
 sacerdos deinde canit hæc ex divino ore: Nate Deâ;
 priest then declares these things from his divine mouth: Oh Goddess born
 nam fides manifesta te ire per altum majoribus auspiciis
 for the evidence is clear that you go over the deep with greater auspices
 rex Deûm sic sortitur fata, que volvit vices:
 the King of the Gods thus dispenses his decrees, and rolls the series of events
 is ordo vertitur Expediam tibi dictis pauca
 that order (or course of things) is fixed. I will unfold to you in words a few

è multis, quò tutior lustres nospita æquora
sailors of many that more safe you may survey the intervening seas
 et possis considerare Ausonio portu: nam Parcæ prohibent
 and be able to settle in the Ausonian port: for the Fates forbid you
 scire cætera: que Saturnia Juno vetat Helenum fari.
 to know the rest: and Saturnian Juno prohibits Helenus to speak
 Principio, longa via in via longis terris dividit Italiam
 First, a long voyage interrupted by extensive lands separates Italy
 procul, quam tu, ignare jam rere propinquam que
 at a distance from you, which you, O ignorant now think to be near and
 paras invadere vicinos portus. Et remus lentandus in
 you prepare to enter the near ports. And the oar must be bent in
 Trinacriâ undâ et æquor Ausonii salis lustrandum
 the Sicilian wave and the surface of the Ausonian sea must be sailed over
 navibus que inferni lacus que insula
 y your ships and the infernal lakes are to be passed over and the island
 Æcæ Circæ antequam possis componere urbem
 Æcan Circe is to be approached before you can be able to build a city
 tutâ terrâ. Dicam tibi signa: tu teneto condita
 in a safe land. I will declare to you the signs: do you retain them laid up
 mente. Cum ingens sus inventa tibi sollicito ad undam
 in your mind. When a great sow discovered for you anxious by the waves
 secreti fluminis sub ilicibus litoreis enixa
 of a secret river under the holm trees along the shore having brought forth
 fœtus triginta capitum jacebit solo recubans alba
 a litter of thirty heads shall lie on the ground reclining herself white
 albi nati circum ubera; is erit locus urbis ea
 and her white young around her dugs; that shall be the scite of your city that
 certa requies laborum. Nec tu horresce futuros morsus
 a certain rest of your labours. Nor do you dread the future eating
 mensarum, fata invenient viam que Apollo vocatus
 of your tables, the fates shall find a way and Apollo invoked
 aderit. Autem effuge has terras que hanc oram Itali
 shall be present. But shun these countries and this coast of the Italian
 litoris quæ proxima perfunditur æstu nostri æquoris: cuncta
 shore which nearest is washed by the tide of our sea: all
 mœnia habitantur malis Graiis. Hic, et, Narycii
 these cities are inhabited by the wicked Greeks. Here, also, the Narycian
 Locri posuerunt mœnia et Lyctius Idomeneus obsedit
 Locrians have placed their walls and Cretan Idomeneus has occupied
 Salentinos campos milite: hïc illa parva Petilia subnixa
 the Salentine plains with soldiery: here is that little Petilia defended
 muro Philoctetæ Milibœi ducis. Quin ubi classes
 by the wall of Philoctetes the Melibœan Chief. But when you fleet
 transmissæ trans æquora steterint et jam solves vota
 wasted across the seas shall have stood and now you shall pay your vows
 aris positis litore; velare adopertus comas
 altars being placed on the shore: be thou veiled covered as to your hair with a

purpureo amictu: ne qua hostilis facies occurrat inter
purple veil: lest any hostile countenance may appear amidst

sanctos ignes in honore Deorum, et turbet omina.
the sacred fires in honor of the Gods, and disturb the omens. *Let your*

Soci hunc morem sacrorum, ipse teneto hunc:
friends observe this custom of the sacred rites, do you yourself observe this

casti nepotes maneant in hac religione.
your pious descendants may persevere in these rites.

Ast ubi ventus admoverit te digressum, Siculae orae
But when the wind shall have brought you departed, to the Sicilian coast

et claustra angusti Pelori rarescent, tellus laeva et
and the straits of narrow Pelorus shall grow wider, the land on the left and

aequora laeva petantur tibi longo circuitu: fuge
the seas on the left may be sought for you by a long circuit: fly

dextrum litus et undas. Ferunt haec loca, quondam
the right shore and waves. They report that these places, formerly

convulsa vi et vasta ruinâ, dissiluisse: longinqua
torn away by violence and vast desolation, to have broke asunder: long

vetusta ævi valet mutare tantùm cum utraque tellus
duration of time is able to change things so much when each land

foret protinùs una, pontus venit medio vi, et
might be entirely one, the sea rushed in between with violence, and

undis abscedit Hesperium latus Siculo, que
with its waves separated the Italian shore from the Sicilian, and with a

angusto æstu interluit arva et urbes diductas litore
narrow current flows between fields and cities separated by a shore

Scylla obsidet dextrum latus implacata Charybdis laevum:
Scylla occupies the right side and implacable Charybdis the left

atque ter sorbet vastos fluctus abruptum in imo gurgite
and thrice she swallows vast waves precipitately in the deep gulf

barathri, que rursus erigit alternos sub auras, et verberat
of her maw, and again raises them alternate to the air, and strikes

sidera undâ. At spelunca cohibet in cæcis latebris
the stars with the waves. But a cavern confines in its dark recesses

Scyllam exsertantem ora, et trahentem naves in saxa.
Scylla opening her mouth, and drawing the ships among the rocks.

Prima facies hominis et virgo pulchro pectore
Her upper part is of a human being and a virgin with a handsome breast

tenuis pube: postrema Pristis immani corpore,
as far as the middle: her lowest part is a Pristis of an enormous body.

commissa Delphinum caudas utero luporum.
joined a Dolphin's tails to the belly of wolves.

Præstat cessantem lustrare metas Trinacri
It is best that you delaying should sail around the borders of Sicilian

Pachyni, et circumflectere longos cursus, quam semel
Pachynus, and to wind about long circuits, than at once

vidisse informem Scyllam sub vasto antro, et
that you should see misshapen Scylla in her vast cavern and the

axa resonantia cœruleis canibus. Præterea si qua pro-
 ocks resounding with her sea green dogs. Besides if any know
dentia est Heleno si qua fides vati si Apollo imꝑ et
 ledge is to Helenus if any trust is to a prophet if Apollo fills his
animum veris; Nate Deâ, prædicam tibi illud unum
 mind with truths; Goddess born, I will foretell to you that one
que unum præ omnibus et repetens que iterum
 King and one above all others, and repeating it and again
que iterum monebo. Primum adora prece
 and again I will admonish you. First worship with prayer
numen magnæ Junonis; libens cane vota Junoni, que
 the divinity of great Juno; willing offer vows to Juno, and
supera potentem dominam supplicibus donis; sic denique
 overcome the powerful queen with suppliant offerings: thus at length
mittère victor Italos fines, Trinacriâ
 you shall be sent conqueror to the Italian territories, Trinacria
relictâ. Ubi delatus huc accesseris Cumæarn
 being left. When wafted hither you shall have arrived at the Cumæan
urbein, que divinos lacus, et Averna sonantia silvis,
 city, and the divine lakes, and Averna roaring in the woods,
aspicies insanam vatem, quæ canit fata sub
 you shall see the inspired prophetess, who reveals the fates under the
imâ rupe que mandat notas et nomina foliis.
 bottom of the rock and commands her characters and words to the leaves.
Virgo digerit in numerum, atque relinquit seclusa antro,
 The virgin arranges in measure, and leaves laid up in her cave,
quæcunque carmina descripsit in foliis: illa manent
 whatsoever predictions she has inscribed on the leaves: they remain
immota locis, neque cedunt ab ordine. Verùm
 unmoved in their places, nor do they recede from their order. But
cùm tenuis ventus impulit eadem, cardine verso et
 when a gentle wind has moved the same, the hinge being turned and
janua turbavit teneras frondes, nunquam deinde curat
 the gate has deranged the tender leaves, never afterwards she cares
prendere volitantia cavo saxo, nec revocare situs,
 to catch them flying about in the hollow rock, nor to restore their situations,
aut jungere carmina. Abeunt inconsulti, que odere
 or to connect the prophecies. They depart unadvised, and have hated
ædem Sibyllæ. Hic nequa dispendia moræ fuerint
 her cave of the Sybil. Here not any expense of delay shall have been
tibi tanti quamvis socii increpitent, et
 to you of so much value although your companions may chide, and your
cursus vocet vela in altum, vi que possis implere
 voyage may invite your sails into the deep, with force and you may be able to fill
secundos sinus, quin adeas vatem, que precibus
 the prosperous sails, but that you may go to the prophetess, and with prayers
precas ipsa canat oracula, que volens resolvat vocem
 worship that she may declare the oracles, and willing unloose her voice

etque ora. *Plā expediet tibi populos Italiæ, que bella*
 and her mouth. She will explain to you the people of Italy, and the wars
 ventura, et quo modo que fugias que feras quemque
 about to come, and in what manner both you can escape and bear every
 iaborem; que venerata dabit secundos cursus. *Hæc sunt*
 hardship, and revered will give you a prosperous voyage. These are
 quæ liceat te moneri nostrâ
 those things of which it may be permitted that you should be admonished by our
 voce. *Age, vade, et factis fer ingentem Trojam ad*
 voice. Come, proceed, and by your deeds raise mighty Troy to
 æthera. *Quæ postquam vates sic effatus est*
 the skies. Which words after the prophet thus has spoken
 amico ore, dehinc imperat dona gravia auro que
 with friendly mouth, then he commands presents heavy with gold and
 secto elephanto ferri ad naves, que stipat carinis
 with cut ivory to be carried to the ships, and he stows in the ships
 ingens argentum que Dodonæos lebetas, loricam
 much silver and Dodonean kettles, a coat of mail
 consertam hamis que trilicem auro, et conum insignis
 fastened with rings and triple with gold, and the cone of a handsome
 galeæ que comantes cristas, arma Neoptolemi: sua dona
 helmet and hairy crests, the arms of Neoptolemus: his own gifts
 sunt parenti. *Addit equos, que addit duces: supplet*
 are to my father. He adds horses, and he adds guides: he supplies
 remigium:

rowers:

Simul instruit socios armis. Interea

At the same time he furnishes my adherents with arms. In the mean while

Anchises jubebat aptare classem velis, ne qua mora
 Anchises ordered us to equip the fleet with sails, lest any delay
 fieret vento ferenti. *Quem interpretes Phæbi com-*
 should be made to the wind favoring. Whom the interpreter of Apollo ad
 pellat multo honore: *Anchisa dignate superbo conjugio*
 dresses with great respect: O Anchises honored with the exalted marriage
 Veneris, cura Deûm, bis erepte ruinis Pergameis, ecce
 of Venus, the care of the gods, twice saved from the ruins of Troy, lo.
 tellus Ausoniæ tibi; arripe hanc velis. *Et tamen*
 the land of Italy is to you; take this with your ships. And yet
 necesse est præterlabare hanc pelago. *Illa pars Ausoniæ,*
 it is incumbent that you sail beyond this on the ocean. That part of Ausonia
 quam Apollo pandit procul. *Vade, ait, O felix pietate*
 which Apollo reveals is remote. Go, he says, O happy in the piety
 nati: quid provehor ultrâ, et fando demoror surgentes
 of your son: why am I carried farther, and by speaking delay the rising
 Austros? *Nec minus Andromache, mæsta supremo digressu,*
 winds? Likewise Andromache, sad at our final departure,
 fert vestes picturatas subtemine auri, et Phrygiam
 brings forth garments wrought with a thread of gold and a Phrygian

chlamydem Ascanio: nec cedit honori: que
 military cloak for Ascanius. nor does she fall short of *her* dignity: and
 onerat textilibus donis, ac fatur talia: Puer, accipe
 she loads *him* with woven presents, and speaks such words. O boy, accept
 hæc et quæ sint monumenta tibi mearum manuum, et
 these also which may be memorials to you of my hands, and
 testentur longum amorem Andromachæ, conjugis Hec-
 may evidence the lasting love of Andromache, the spouse of Hec-
 toreæ. Cape extrema dona tuorum.
ur. Receive the last gifts of thy friends.

O sola imago mei Astyanactis super mihi! Sic ille
 O thou the only image of my Astynax remaining to me! Just so he
 ferebat oculos, sic manus, sic ora; et nunc
 moved *his* eyes, just so *his* hands, just so *his* countenance; and now he might
 pubesceret cum te, æquali ævo. Digrediens ego affabar
 have bloomed with you, being of equal age. Departing I addressed
 hos lachrymis obortis: vivite felices quibus jam sua
 them tears gushing forth: live ye happy ones for whom now your
 fortuna peracta est: nos vocamur in alia fata ex
 fortune has been accomplished: we are called to different calamities from
 aliis. Quies parta vobis; nullum æquor maris
 different. Rest *has been* provided for you; no expanse of sea
 arandum: neque arva Ausoniæ semper cedentia retrò
 is to be ploughed: nor the lands of Ausonia always retreating backward
 quærenda: videtis effigium Xanthi que Trojam quam vestræ
 are to be sought: you see the image of Xanthus and Troy which your
 manus fecere, opto melioribus auspiciis, et quæ fuerit
 hands have built, I hope for better fortune, and which shall be
 minus obvia Graiis. Si quando intráro Tybrim que
 less exposed to the Greeks. If ever I shall have entered the Tyber and
 vicina arva Tybridis, que cernam mœnia data meæ
 the contiguous lands of the Tyber, and shall see the walls destined for my
 genti: faciemus olim que cognatas urbes, que propinquos
 nation: we will make hereafter both the kindred cities, and the resembling
 populos Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus
 people yours in Epirus, and mine in Italy, to whom the same Dardanus was
 auctor, atque idem casus, faciemus utram Trojam
 founder, and to whom was the same fortune, we will make I say each Troy
 unam animis: ea cura maneat nostros nepotes. Provehimur
 one in affections: that concern may await our posterity. We are carried
 pelago juxta vicina Ceraunia: unde iter que
 on the sea near the neighboring Ceraunian mountains: whence our passage and
 cursus brevissimus Italiam undis. Sol ruit intereà, et
 course is shortest to Italy on the waves. The sun sets meanwhile, and
 opaci montes umbrantur. Sternimur gremio optatæ
 the *heavy* mountains are shaded We are laid on the bosom of the wished for
 telluris ad undam, sortiti remos; que passim
 land by the water having distributed our oars by lot: and here and there

curamus corpora in sicco litore: sopor irrigat fessos
we refresh *our* bodies on the dry shore; sleep invigorates *our* weary

artus. Necdum nox acta horis subibat medium orbem.
limbs. Nor yet night wafted by the hours reached the middle orb:

Palinurus haud segnis surgit strato et explorat omnes
Palinurus not inactive rises from *his* bed and examines all

ventos, atque captat aëra auribus. Notat cuncta sidera
the winds, and takes the air with *his* ears. He observes all the stars

labentia tacito cœlo Arcturum que pluvias Hyades que
gliding in the silent sky Arcturus and the rainy Hyades and

geminos Triones que circumspicit Oriona armatum auro.
the two bears and he looks around upon Orion armed with gold.

Postquam videt cuncta constare sereno cœlo, dat
After he sees all *things* to be settled in the clear sky, he gives

clarum signum è puppi; nos movemus castra que
the clear signal from the stern; we move *our* camp and

tentamus viam, et pandimus alas velorum. Jamque
attempt *our* voyage, and spread open the wings of *our* sails. And now

Aurora rubescebat stellis fugatis; cùm procul
the morn began to redden the stars being chased away; when far off

videmus obscuros colles que Italiam humilem. Achates
we see the obscure hills and Italy *lying* low. Achates

primus conclamat Italiam; socii salutant Italiam læto
first shouts Italy; *my* companions salute Italy with joyful

clamore. Tum pater Anchises induit magnum cratera
clamor. Then father Anchises has adorned a large bowl

coronâ, que implevit mero, que stans in celsâ puppi
with a garland, and has filled *it* with wine, and standing on the lofty stern

vocavit Divos; Dii, potentes maris et terræ que
he has invoked the gods; O gods, presiding over the sea and the land and

tempestatum ferte facilem viam vento, et spirate
tempests grant to *us* an easy voyage by a *fair* wind, and blow

secundi. Optatæ auræ crebrescunt, que jam portus
propitious. The desired gales begin to increase, and now the port

patescit propior, que templum Minervæ apparet in arce.
opens nearer, and the temple of Minerva appears on a mount.

Socii legunt vela, et torquent proras ad litora.
My companions furl the sails, and turn about *their* prows to the shore.

Portus curvatur in arcum ab Eoo fluctu; objectæ cautes
The port is curved into a bow from the eastern sea; the opposite cliffs

spumant salsâ aspergine; ipse latet: turriti scopuli
foam with briny spray; *the port* itself lies hid: turreted rocks

demitunt brachia gemino muro, que templum refugi
let down *their* arms with a double wall, and the temple recedes

à litore. Hic vidi in gramine primum omon, quatuor
from the shore. Here I saw on the mead the first omen, four

equos nivali candore tondentes campum latò. Et pater
horses of snowy whiteness cropping the plain all around. And father

Anchisæ; O hospita terra portas bellum: equi
 Anchises says; O hospitable land thou bringest war: these steeds
 armantur bello: hæc armenta minantur bellum. Sed tamen
 are equipped for war: these herds threaten war. But notwith

standing the same quadrupeds have been accustomed in times past
 succedere curru, et iugo ferre concordia fræna:
 to come to the chariot, and in the yoke to bear the quiet reins: there

est ait spes pacis. Tum precamur sancta numina Palladis
 he says hope of peace. Then we supplicate the sacred divinity of Pallas
 armisonæ, quæ prima accepit ovantes: et ante aras
 sounding in arms, who first received us joyful: and before her altars

velamur capita Phrygio amictu; que præceptis
 we are covered as to our heads with a Phrygian veil; and by the admonitions
 Heleni, quæ dederat maxima, ritè adolemus jussos
 of Helenus, which he had given us most important, rightly we offer the prescribed
 honores Argivæ Junoni. Haud mora; continuò, votis
 sacrifices to Grecian Juno. There is not a delay; immediately, our vows

perfectis ordine, obvertimus cornua antennarum velata-
 being performed in order, we turn about the ends of our yards rigged with
 rum, que linquimus domos Grajugentùm que suspecta arva.
 sails, and we leave the abodes of the Greeks and the suspected lands.

Hinc sinus Herculei Tarenti cernitur, si fama est vera.
 From hence the bay of Herculean Tarentum is seen, if report is true.

Contrâ Diva Lacinia attollit se que arces
 On the other side the goddess Lacinia raises herself and the towers
 Caulonis, et navifragum Scyllacæum.
 of Caulon, and shipwrecking Scyllacæum.

Tum procul è fluctu Trinacria Ætna cernitur: et
 Then at a distance from the waves Trinacrian Ætna is seen: and
 audimus longè ingentem gemitum pelagi, que saxa pulsata,
 we hear from afar the loud roaring of the sea, and the rocks beaten

que voces fractas ad litora; que vada exultant
 by the waves and the sounds broken to the shores; and the shallows boil
 atque arenæ miscentur æstu. Et pater Anchises:
 and the sands are mingled with the tide. And father Anchises says.

Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis: Helenus canebat hos
 Doubtless this is that Charybdis Helenus foretold these
 scopulos, hæc horrenda saxa. O socii eripite, que
 shelves, these horrible rocks. O friends save yourselves, and

pariter insurgite remis Faciunt haud minùs ac jussi:
 equally rise on your oars. They do not otherwise than commanded:

Palinurus primus contorsit rudentem proram ad lævas undas:
 Palinurus first has turned the roaring prow to the left waves
 cuncta cohors petivit lævam remis que ventis.
 all the squadron sought the left with oars and with the winds

Tollimur in cælum curvato gurgite, et iidem descen
 We are raised o' heaven on the vaulted wave, and we the same de

diuis ad imos manes, undâ subductâ. Scopuli
 ascend to the lowest shades, the waves being drawn from under us The rocks
 ter dedere clamorem inter cava saxa; ter vidimus
 thrice have made a roaring among the hollow rocks; thrice we have seen
 spumam elisam et astra rorantia; Intereâ ventus cum
 the foam dashed up and the stars beledwed; Meanwhile the wind with
 sole reliquit fessos: que ignari viâ, allabimur oris
 the sun has left us wearied: and ignorant of our course, we sail to the coasts
 Cyclopum. Portus immotus ab accessu ventorum, et
 of the Cyclops. The port is undisturbed by the approach of winds, and
 ingens ipse; sed Ætna tonat juxtâ horrificis ruinis: que
 spacious itself; but Ætna thunders near by with frightful ruins: and
 interdum prorumpit atrum nubem ad æthera, fumantem
 sometimes sends forth a black cloud to the skies, smoking
 turbine piceo et candente favillâ; que attolli
 with a whirlwind as black as pitch and burning embers; and raises u
 globos flammaram et lambit sidera. Interdum eructans
 balls of fire and touches the stars. Sometimes belching forth
 erigit scopulos que viscera montis avulsa, que glomerat
 it raises up rocks and the entrails of the mountain torn loose, and whirls abou
 liquefacta saxa sub auras cum gemitu, que exæstuat imo
 melted rocks into the air with a groan, and boils from its lowest
 fundo. Est fama, corpus, Enceladi semiustum fulmine
 bottom. There is a report, the body of Enceladus half consumed by lightning
 urgeri hac mole, que ingentem Ætnam impositam
 is pressed under this mass, and ponderous Ætna being placed
 insuper, expirare flammam ruptis caminis; et quoties
 upon her, casts up flames from its burst apertures; and as often
 mutat fessum latus omnem Trinacriam intremere
 as he changes his weary side that all Trinacria trembles with the
 murmure, et subtexere cælum fumo. Illam noctem
 uproar, and hides the heaven with smoke. That night
 tecti sylvis preferimus immania monstra: nec videmus
 sheltered by the woods we suffer frightful prodigies: nor do we discern
 quæ causa det sonitum. Nam neque erant ignes
 what cause can produce the sound For neither were there lights
 astrorum, nec lucidus polus sidereâ æthrâ; sed
 of the stars, nor a bright heaven in the starry firmament; but there were
 nubila obscuro cælo, et intempesta nox tenebat lunam in
 mists in the dusky sky, and profound darkness kept the moon in
 nimbo. Janque postera dies surgebat primo Eoo que
 a cloud. And now the next day arose at the first dawn, and
 Aurora dimoverat humentem umbram polo: cum subitè
 Aurora had dispelled the humid shade from the sky: when suddenly
 nova forma viri ignoti confecta supremâ macie,
 a strange form of a man unknown to us wasted away with extreme
 leanness,
 que miseranda cultu procedit è sylvis, que supplex
 and to be pitied for his dress, advances from the woods, and a suppliant

tendit manus ad litora. Respicimus. *Dura illuvies,*
 stretches his hands to the shores. We look back. *Horrible filth was to him*
 que barba immissa. tegmen concertum spinis;
 and a beard hanging down, and his covering was fastened together with thorns
 at cætera Graius, et quondam missus Trojam in
 but as to the rest he was a Greek, and formerly sent to Troy in his
 patriis armis. Isque ubi procul vidit Dardanius habitus
 country's arms. And he when afar off he has seen the Trojan garments
 et Troia arma, paulum hæsit. territus aspectu que
 and Trojan arms, a little he has hesitated affrighted at the sight and
 continuit gradum: mox præcepit tulit sese ad litora cum
 has checked his steps: next swift he has brought himself to the shores with
 fletu que precibus: Teucris testor per sidera, pe-
 weeping and prayers. O Trojans, he says, I implore you by the stars, by
 superos, atque hoc spirabile lumen cæli tollite me
 the powers above, and this vital light of heaven take me hence:
 abducite quascunque terras: hoc erit sat. Scio
 transport me to whatsoever land you please: this shall be enough. I know
 me unum è Danais classibus, et fateor petiisse
 myself to be one from the Grecian fleet, and I confess that I have attacked
 Illiacos Penates bello. Pro quo si, injuria nostri sceleris est
 the Trojan abodes in war. For which if the injury of my crime is
 tanta, spargite me in fluctus, que immergite vasto ponto.
 so great, scatter me upon the waves, and plunge me in the vast ocean.
 Si pereō, juvabit periisse manibus hominum.
 If I perish, it will delight me to have perished by the hands of men.
 Dixerat; et amplexus genua, que volutans genibus,
 He had said; and embracing our knees, and throwing himself on his knees,
 hærebat. Hortamur fari qui sit, quo sanguine
 he clung to us. We exhort him to say who he may be, from what family
 cretus; deinde fateri quæ fortuna agitet. Pater Anchises
 sprung: then to confess what fortune may trouble him. Father Anchises
 ipse moratus haud multa, dat dextram juveni, atque
 himself delayed not much, gives his right hand to the youth and
 firmat animum præsentis pignore. Ille fatur hæc
 confirms his mind with the ready pledge. He speaks these words
 formidine tandem depositâ: sum ex patria Ithacâ,
 fear at length being laid aside: I am from the country Ithaca.
 comes infelicis Ulyssæi, nomen Achemenides: profectus
 a companion of unfortunate Ulysses, my name is Achæmenes. I went to
 Trojam, genitore Adamasto paupere, que utinam fortuna
 Troy, my parent Adamastus being poor, and O that fortune
 mansisset! Hic socii, immemores, deseruere
 could have remained! Here my companions, forgetful, have left
 me in vasto antro Cyclopi, dum trepidi linquunt crudelia
 me in the vast cavern of the Cyclop, whilst trembling they quit his cruel
 hmina. Domus intus opaca, ingens sanie, que
 abodes. His habitation within is dark vast and full of gore, and

cruentis dapibus: ipse arduus, que pulsat alta sidera
 bloody meats: he himself *is* tall and he touches the lofty stars
 Dī avertite talem pestem terris! Nec facilis visu,
 ye gods avert such a pest from the earth! Nor *is* he easy to be looked upon
 nec affabilis dictu ulli. Vescitur visceribus
 nor easy to be spoken to by any one. He feeds on the entrails of the
 miserorum, et atro sanguine. Egomet vidi, cum resupinus
 wretched victims, and black blood. I myself have seen, when lying on
 in medio antro, frangeret duo corpora de nostro
 his back in the middle of his cavern, he would dash two bodies of our
 numero, presa magnâ manu ad saxum, que limina
 number, caught by his great hand against a rock, and the threshold
 aspersa sanie natarent: vidi, cum manderet
 sprinkled with blood would swim: I have seen him when he would devour their
 membra fluentia atro tabo, et tepidi artus tremere
 members dripping with black gore, and their warm limbs would tremble
 sub dentibus. Haud impunè quidem: nec Ulysses
 under his teeth. Not with impunity indeed: nor Ulysses
 passus talia, ve Ithacus oblitus est sui tanto
 suffered such things, or Ithacus has forgotten himself in so important
 discrimine. Nam simul expletus dapibus, que sepultus vino
 a crisis. For as soon as gorged with food, and buried in wine
 posuit inflexam cervicem que immensus jacuit per antrum,
 he reclined his bent neck and immense lay along the cavern,
 eructans sanie ac frustra commixta cruento
 belching up gore and pieces of human bodies mingled with bloody
 mero per somnum; nos, precati magna numina, que
 wine in his sleep; we, having implored the great gods, and
 sortiti vices, unâ circum funditur un-
 having drawn by lots our parts, at once we are scattered around him from all
 dique, et acuto telo terebramus ingens lumen, quod
 quarters, and with a sharp weapon we dig out his vast eye, which
 latebat solum sub torvâ fronte, instar Argolici clypei aut
 lay concealed alone under his stern forehead, as big as a Grecian shield or
 lampadis Phœbeæ: et tandem læti ulciscimur umbras
 the lamp of Phœbus: and at length joyful we avenge the shades of our
 sociorum. Sed fugite, O miseri, fugite, atque rumpite
 companions. But fly, O ye wretched, fly, and break your
 funem ab litore. Nam, qualis que quantus Polyphemus
 cable from the shore. For, such and so great Polyphemus
 claudit lanigeras pecudes, in cavo antro atque pressat
 shuts his fleecy flocks, in his hollow cavern and milks their
 ubera; centum alii infandi cyclopes vulgò habitant ad hæc
 udders; an hundred other horrible cyclops commonly dwell upon these
 litora, et errant altis montibus. Cornua lunæ jam
 shores, and wander upon these lofty mountains. The horns of the moon now
 complent se lumine tertia cùm traho vitam in
 are filling themselves with light the third time since I drag out my life in

sylvis, inter deserta lustra que domos ferarum, que
 the woods, among the deserted haunts and abodes of wild beasts, and
 prospicio vastos Cyclopas ab rupe, que tremisco sonitum
 I view the vast Cyclops from a rock, and I tremble at the sound
 pedum que vocem. Rami dant infelicem victum,
 of their feet and their voice. The boughs afford me scanty sustenance
 baccas, que lapidosa corna et herbæ pascunt vulgias
 berries, and stony cornels and the herbs feed me with their torn up
 radicibus. Collustrans omnia primum conspexi hanc
 oola. Surveying all things, first I have discovered this
 classem venientem ad litora: addixi me huic
 fleet approaching to the shore: I have surrendered myself to it,
 quæcumque fuisset: satis effugisse nefan-
 whatsoever it might have been: it is enough for me to have escaped the execra-
 dum gentem. Vos potius absumite hanc animam quocumque
 ble race. You rather take away this life by any
 leto. Vix fatus erat ea, cum videmus summo
 death. Scarcely had he spoken those words, when we behold on the highest part
 monte pastorem Polyphemum ipsum moventem se
 of the mountain the shepherd Polyphemus himself moving himself
 vastâ mole inter pecudes, et petentem nota litora:
 with his vast bulk among his flocks, and seeking the well known shores
 horrendum monstrum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademp-
 a horrid monster, deformed, huge, whose eye has been
 tum. Trunca pinus regit manum, et firmat vestigia:
 taken out. A cut pine guides his hand, and strengthens his steps: his
 lanigeræ oves comitantur: ea sola voluptas, que solamen
 fleecy sheep accompany him: this is his only pleasure, and solace of his
 mali: fistula pendet collo. Postquam tetigit altos
 misfortune: his pipe hangs from his neck. After he has touched the high
 fluctus, et venit ad æquora, inde lavit fluidum cruorem
 waves, and has come to the sea, then he has washed the flowing blood
 luminis effossi infrendens dentibus gemitu: jamque graditur
 of his eye dug out gnashing with his teeth with a groan: and now he stalks
 per medium æquor, nec dum fluctus tinxit ardua latera
 through the middle of the sea, nor yet the wave hath wet his lofty sides
 Nos trepidi celare fugam procul inde, supplice
 We fearful begin to hasten our flight far from thence, our suppliant
 recepto sic merito, que taciti incidere funem: et
 being received thus deserving, and silent we begin to cut the cable: an
 proni verrimus æquora certantibus remis. Sensit,
 sending forward we sweep the sea with struggling oars. He has perceived
 et torsit vestigia ad sonitum vocis. Verùm ubi nullâ
 via and has turned his steps at the sound of a voice. But when no
 potestas datur affectare dextrâ, nec potis æquare
 power is given him to grasp us with his right hand, nor he is able to equal
 Ionios flactus sequendo: tollit immensum clamorem quo
 the Ionian sea in pursuing us; he sets up a vast clamor, by which

pontus et omnes undæ intremuere, que tellus Italiæ penitùs
 the sea and all the waves have trembled, and the land of Italy entirely
 exterrita, que Ætna immugiit curvis cavernis. At
 has been unrighted, and Ætna has roared in its winding caverns. But
 genus Cyclopum excitum è sylvis et altis montibus ruit
 the race of the Cyclops roused from the woods and lofty mountains rushes
 ad portus, et complent litora. Cernimus Ætnæos fratres
 to the port, and fill the shores. We see the Ætnian brothers
 nequicquam adstantes torvo lumine, ferentes alta capita
 in vain standing with a stern eye, bearing these high heads
 cælo, horrendum concilium: quales cum æriæ quercus aut
 to heaven, a horrid assembly: such as when the aerial oaks or
 coniferæ cyparissi constiterunt celso vertice, alta
 cone-bearing cypresses have stood together with their lofty top, the stately
 sylva Jovis, ve lucus Dianæ. Acer metus agit
 wood of Jove, or the grove of Diana. Violent fear forces my companions
 præcipites excutere rudentes quocunque, et
 swift to let out the sheets what way soever they may be able, and
 intendere vela secundis ventis. Contrà, jussa
 to spread the sails to the favorable winds. On the other hand, the orders
 Heleni monent Scyllam atque Charybdim; ni teneant
 of Helenus warn them of Scylla and Charybdis; that they may not hold
 cursus inter utramque viam, parvo discrimine leti;
 their course between either way, at a little distance from death;
 certum est dare lintea retrò. Autem ecce Boreas
 it is determined to spread the sails backward. But lo! the north wind
 missus à angusta sede Pelori adest: prætervehor ostia
 sent from the narrow seat of Pelorus is present. I am wafted by the mouths
 Pantagiæ vivo saxo, que sinus Megaros, que Tapsum
 of Pantygia of living rock, and the bay of Megara, and Tapæus
 jacentem. Achemenides comes infelicis Ulyssei
 lying low. Achemenides the companion of unfortunate Ulysses
 monstrabat talia relegens retrorsùm litora errata.
 pointed out these things to us coasting backward the shores wandered over.
 Insula jacet prætenta Sicanio sinu contra undosum
 An island lies situated before the Sicilian bay over against boisterous
 Plemmyrium: priores dixere nomen Ortygiam. Est
 Plemmyrium: the ancients have called its name Ortygia. There is
 fama Alpheum, amnem Elidis, egisse occultas vias nunc
 a report that Alpheus, a river of Elis, has worked secret channels hither
 subter mare; qui nunc confunditur Siculis undis tuo
 beneath the sea; which now is mingled with the Sicilian waves by thy
 ore, Arethusa. Jussi, veneramur magna numina loci;
 mouth, O Arethusa. Commanded, we worship the great divinities of the place;
 et inde exsupero præpingue solum stagnantis Helori. Hinc
 and thence I pass by the very fertile soil of stagnant Helorus. Hence
 radimus altas cautes et projecta saxa Pachini; et procul
 we coast along the high cliffs and projecting rocks of Pachynus; and afar off

apparet Camarina nunquam concessa fatis moveri, que
 appears Camarina never permitted by the fates to be moved, an-

Geloi campi, que immanis Gela dicta cognomine fluvii
 the Geloiian plains, and immense Gela called by the name of the river

Inde arduus Agragas quondam generator magnanimûm
 From thence lofty Agragas formerly the breeder of high mettles

equorum ostentat longè maxima mœnia. Que ventis
 horses shows at a distance its most stately walls. And the winds

datis linquo te palmosa Selinus: et lego Lilybeia
 being given I leave thee O palmy Selinus: and I coast along the Lilybeian

vada dura cæcis saxis. Hinc portus et illætabilis ora
 shallows dangerous with latent rocks. Hence the port and unjoyous coast

Drepani accipit me. Hic, actus tot tempestatibus pelagi,
 of Drepanus receives me. Here, tossed by so many tempests of the ocean

heu! amitto genitorem Anchisen, levamen omnis curæ que
 alas! I lose my parent Anchises, the solace of every care and

casus: Hic optime pater, deseris me fessum, heu!
 misfortune: Here, O most excellent father, thou forsakest me wearied, ah!

erepte nequicquam tantis periculis. Nec vates Helenus
 rescued in vain from so great perils. Nor has the prophet Helenus

cum moneret me multa horrenda, prædixit hos luctus
 when he might warn me of many dreadful things, predicted these afflictions

mihi; non dira Celæno. Hic extremus labor, hæc
 to me; not the dreadful Celeno. This was my last calamity, this

meta longarum viarum. Deus appulit me vestris oris
 the bound of my long voyages. A god has driven me to your coasts

digressum hinc. Sic pater Æneas, omnibus intentis,
 having departed from hence. Thus father Æneas, all being attentive

unus renarrabat fata Divûm, que docebat cursus
 alone related the purposes of the gods, and declared his wanderings

tandem conticuit, que sine facto hîc, quievit.

at length he has been silent, and an end being made here, he has rested.

ÆNEID.

BOOK FOURTH

At Regina jamdudum saucia gravi curâ, alit vulnus
 But the queen long since wounded with painful care, cherishes the wound
 venis, et carpitur cæco igni. Multa virtus viii
 In her veins, and is consumed by the unseen flame. The great virtue of the man
 que multos honos gentis recursat animo; vultus que
 and the great honor of his race recur to her mind; his countenance and
 verba hærent infixi pectore, nec cura dat placidam quietem
 his words dwell fixed in her heart, nor does care allow peaceful rest
 membris. Postera Aurora lustrabat terras Phœbeâ lampade,
 to her limbs. Returning Aurora illumined the earth with the solar lamp
 que dinoverat humentem umbram polo; cum malesana
 and had scattered the dowy shade from the sky; when the love-sick
 sic alloquitur unanimum sororem: "Soror Anna, quæ
seen thus addresses her affectionate sister: "O sister Anna, what
 insomnia terrent me suspensam! quis novus hospes hic
 dreams terrify me disturbed! what wonderful guest is this who
 successit nostris sedibus? quem ferens sese ore!
 has come to our habitation? what *dignity* displaying itself in his counte-
 quàm forti pectore et armis! Credo, equidem, nec
 nance! how brave in heart and in arms! I believe *him*, indeed, nor
 fides vana, esse genus Deorum. Timor arguit degeneres
 is the belief vain, to be the offspring of the gods. Fear argues degenerate
 animos. Heu! quibus fatis ille jactatus! quæ bella exhausta
 souls. Alas! by what fates *has* he been driven! what wars undergone by
 canebat! Si non sederet mihi fixum que immotum
him did he sing! If it might not remain to me fixed and steadfast
 animo, ne vellem sociare me cui jugali
 in my mind, that I should not be willing to unite myself to any one in the nuptial
 vincolo, postquam primus amor fefellit deceptam morte:
 bond, after my first love has disappointed *me* deceived by death:
 si not fuisset pertæsum thalami que tædæ, forsan
 if it had not been unpleasant to *think* of marriage and the nuptial torch, perhaps
 potui succumbere huic uni culpæ. Anna, (enim fatebor)
 I could yield to this one fault. Anna, (for I will confess)
 post fata Sichæi miseri conjugis, et Penates
 since the fate of Sichæus my unhappy husband, and since the household gods
 sparsos fraternâ cæde, hic solus inflexit sensus,
 were stained with fraternal blood, this *stranger* alone has moved my feelings,
 que impulit labentem animum; agnosco vestigia veteris
 and has interested my wavering mind; I know the symptoms of my former

Ammae Sed optem vel ima tellus prius dehiscat
 flame. But I would wish either that the deepest earth first may yawn open
mihi, vel omnipotens pater adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
 for me, or that the almighty father may hurl me by his thunder to the shades,
valentes umbras Erebi que profundam noctem, antequam
 to the pale shades of Erebus and profound night, before
violo te, pudor, aut resolvo tua jura. Ille qui primus
 I violate thee, O modesty, or break thy laws. He who first
junxit me sibi, abstulit meos amores; ille haec
 united me to himself has borne away my affections; may he retain them
secum, que servet sepulchro. Effata sic,
 with himself and may he preserve them in his grave. Having spoken thus
implevit sinum obortis lacrymis. Anna refert: "O magis
 she has filled her bosom with flowing tears. Anna replies: "O more
dilecta sorori luce, ne sola mœrens carpere perpetuâ
 dear to thy sister than light, will you alone mourning waste away through
juventâ, nec nôris dulces natos, nec præmia Veneris?
 youth, nor know dear children, nor the rewards of Venus?
Credis cinerem aut sepultos manes curare id? Esto,
 Do you believe that ashes or the buried dead regard that? Be it so,
nulli mariti quondam flexere ægram, non Libyê, non
 that no suitors formerly have moved you mourning, not in Libya, not
Tyro antè; Iarbas despectus, que alii ductores, quos
 in Tyre before; that Iarbas has been slighted, and other princes, whom
Africa terra dives triumphis alit, ne pugnabis etiam
 Africa a land rich in triumphs maintains. will you contend also
placito amore? Nec venit in mentem quorum arvis
 with a pleasing passion? Nor does it come into your mind upon whose territories
consederis? Hinc Getulæ urbes genus insuperabile bello,
 you are settled? Here Getulian cities, a race unconquerable in war,
et infræni Numidæ, et inhospita syrtis cingunt. Hinc
 and the untamed Numidians, and inhospitable quicksands surround you. Here
regio deserta siti, que Barcæi furentes latè
 a region made desert on account of thirst, and the Barcæans raging far and wide
Quid dicam bella surgentia Tyro, que
 surround you. Why should I mention the wars rising from Tyre and
minas germani? Equidem reor Illiacas carinas tenuisse
 the threats of your brother? Indeed I think that the Trojan ships have held
cursum huc vento, Dis auspiciis et Junone
 their course hither with the wind, the gods favouring and Juno
secundâ. Soror, quam urbem tu cernes hanc! quæ regna
 being propitious. O sister, what a city shall you behold this! what kingdoms
urgere tali conjugio! quantis rebus Punica
 to rise from such a marriage! by what great exploits shall the Carthaginian
gloria attollet se, armis Teucrûm comitantibus! Tu modo
 glory exalt itself, the arms of the Trojans accompanying! Do you only
posce veniam Deos, que sacris litatis, indulge
 beseech the favour of the gods, and the sacred rites being performed, indulge

hospitio, que innecte causas morandi, dum hiems
 .n. hospitality, and devise causes for detaining *your guest*, while winter
 desævit pelago, et Orion aquosus, que rates quassatæ, et
 rages on the sea, and Orion is rainy, and his ships are shattered, and
 cælum non tractabile His dictis inflammavit animum
 the weather not enduring. By these words she has inflamed her mind
 incensum amore, que dedit spem dubiæ menti, que
 excited with love, and has given hope to her doubtful mind, and
 solvit pudorem. Principio adeunt delubra, que exqui
 has banished her modesty. First they go to the temples, and en
 runt pacem per aras; mactant lectas bidentes
 treat favour through the altars; they sacrifice chosen victims two years old
 de more, legiferæ Cereri, que Phæbo, que patrî
 according to custom, to the law giving Ceres, and to Phæbus, and to father
 Lyæo; ante omnes Junoni, cui jugalia vincla curæ.
 Bacchus; above all to Juno, to whom the nuptial bonds are objects of care
 Pulcherrima Dido ipsa tenens pateram dextrâ, fundit
 The most beautiful Dido herself holding the cup in her right hand, pours it
 nter media cornua candentis vaccæ, aut spatiatur ad
 between in the middle of the horns of the white heifer, or walks to
 pingues aras ante ora Deûm, que instaurat diem
 the rich altars before the images of the gods, and renews the day
 donis, que inhians reclusis pectoribus pecudum, consultit
 with offerings, and examining the opened breasts of the victims, consults
 spirantia exta. Heu! ignaræ mentes vatum! quid vota,
 their panting entrails. Alas! the ignorant minds of augurs! what do vows,
 quid delubra juvant furentem? Interea mollis
 what do temples avail a raging lover? In the meantime the gentle
 flamma est medullas, et tacitum vulnus vivit sub pectore
 flame feeds upon her vitals, and the silent wound lives in her breast.
 Infelix Dido uritur, que furens vagatur totâ urbe;
 The unhappy Dido burns with love, and frantic roams over the whole city;
 qualis cerva, sagittâ conjectâ, quam pastor agens
 as a deer, an arrow being shot, which a shepherd pursuing
 telis, fixit incautam procul inter Cressia
 with weapons has wounded unsuspecting at a distance among the Cressian
 nemora, que liquit volatile ferrum nescius; illa
 groves, and has left the winged steel unconscious of its success; she
 fugâ peragrat sylvas que Dictæos saltus; lethalis arunde
 in her flight bounds over woods and the Dictæan lawns; the fatal arrow
 hæret lateri. Nunc ducit Ænean secum per media
 sticks in her side Now she conducts Æneas with her through the midst
 mœnia, que ostentat Sidonias opes, que urbem
 of the fortifications, and shows him her Sidonian wealth, and the city which she has
 paratam. Incipit effari, que resistit in mediâ voce.
 laid out. She begins to speak, and stops short in the middle of her speech.
 Nunc labente die, quærit eadem convivia; que iterum
 Now at the declining day, she longs for the same banquets; and again

aemens exposcit audire Iliacos labores, que iterum pendit
 madly fond she begs to hear the Trojan disasters, and again hangs
 ab ore narrantis. Post ubi digressi, que luna
 on the lips of him relating. Afterwards when they had retired, and the moon
 vicissim obscura premit lumen, que cadentia sidera
 in her turn growing dim suppresses her light, and the setting stars
 suadent somnos, mæret sola vacuâ domo, que incubar
 invite sleep, she mourns alone in the vacant hall, and presses
 stratis relictis; absens, que audit que videt
 the couch left by *Aeneas*; absent, she in imagination both hears and sees
 illum absentem; aut detinet Ascanium gremio, capta
 him absent, or holds Ascanius to her bosom, captivated with his
 imagine genitoris, si possit fallere infandum
 resemblance of his father, as if she could be able to beguile her unutterable
 amorem. Turres cæptæ non assurgunt; juvenus non
 love. Her towers which were begun do not rise; her youth do not
 exercet arma ve parant portus, aut tuta propugnacula bello;
 exercise their arms or construct harbours, or protective bulwarks for war
 opera interrupta pendent, que ingentes minæ murorum,
 the works interrupted stop, and the great battlements of the walls
 que machina æquata cælo. Quam simul ac
 and the machinery equalling the sky are discontinued. Whom as soon as
 Saturnia cara conjux Jovis persensit teneri tali
 Juno the dear wife of Jupiter has perceived to be possessed with such
 peste, nec famam obstare furori, aggreditur
 a passion of love, nor that her honour was able to oppose its fury, she addresses
 Venerem talibus dictis. Que tu verò que tuus puer refertis
 Venus with such words. Both thou indeed and thy boy acquire
 egregiam laudem et ampla spolia, magnum et memorabile
 distinguished praise and ample spoils, a great and memorable
 nomen, si una femina est victa dolo duorum Divûm
 name, if one woman is overcome by the artifice of two deities.
 Nec adedò fallit me te veritam nostra mœnia, habuisse
 Nor entirely does it escape me that you fearful of our walls, have held
 domos altæ Carthaginis suspectas; sed quis erit modus?
 the buildings of lofty Carthage suspected, but what shall be the bound?
 aut quò tanto certamine? — Quin potiùs
 or whether are we hastening with so great a contention? Why not rather
 exercemus æternam pacem que pactos Hymenæos? habes
 bring about a lasting peace and firm marriage? you possess
 quod petisti tota mente; amans Dido
 that which you have sought with your whole mind; the affectionate Dido
 ardet, que traxit furorem per ossa. Ergo regamus
 burns with love, and has drawn its fury into her bones. Therefore let us govern
 hunc populum communem, que paribus auspiciis; liceat
 this people in common, and with equal favour; let it be lawful
 servire Phrygio marito, que permittere tuæ dextræ
 for her to yield to a Trojan husband, and to give up into your hand

Tyrios dotales. Olli Venus contrà sic ingressa est.
 the Tyrians as a dowry. To her Venus on the other hand thus replied
 (enim sensit locutam simulatâ mente quò
 for she has perceived that Juno spoke with a deceitful mind that
 averteret regnum Italiæ Lybicas oras.) Quis demens
 she might transfer the empire of Italy to the Lybian coasts.) Who mad
 abnuat talia aut malit contendere tecum bello? Si modò
 can reject such terms or choose rather to contend with thee in war? If onl
 fortuna sequatur factum quod memoras. Sed feror
 fortune may follow the undertaking which you mention. But I am inclinèd
 incerta fatis si Jupiter velit unam urbem esse
 to be doubtful by the fates whether Jupiter be willing that the same city should be
 Tyriis, que profectis Trojâ, ve probet
 to the Tyrians, and to those who are come from Troy, or whether he approve
 populos misceri, aut fœdera jungi. Tu conjux;
 that the people be mingled together, or alliances be joined. Thou art his wife,
 fas tibi tentare animum precando. Perge, sequar.
 it belongs to you to work upon his mind by entreating. Go on, I will follow.
 Tum regia Juno sic excepit: Iste labor erit mecum; nunc
 Then royal Juno thus answered: That labour shall be with me; now
 adverte, docebo paucis quâ ratione quod instat
 attend, I will instruct you in a few words in what manner that which concerns us
 possit confieri. Æneas que miserrima Dido. unâ
 can be accomplished. Æneas and the most unhappy Dido, together
 parant ire venatum in nemus, ubi crastinus Titan extu-
 are preparing to go to hunt in the grove, when to-morrow's sun shall have
 lerit primos ortus, que retexerit orbem radiis.
 brought forth the first dawn, and shall have enlightened the world with his rays.
 Dum alæ trepidant, que cingunt saltus indagine, ego
 Whilst the horsemen hurry, and surround the lawns with nets, I
 desuper infundam his nigrantem nimbum, grandine
 from above will pour upon them a blackening storm. with hail
 commixtâ, que ciebo omne cælum tonitru. Comites
 intermingled, and I will shake all heaven with thunder. Their attendants
 diffugient, et tegentur opacâ nocte; Dido et Trojanus dux
 shall fly, and be covered with dark night; Dido and the Trojan leader
 devenient eandem speluncam; adero et si tua voluntas
 shall come to the same cavern; I will be present and if your consent
 certa mihi, jungam stabili connubio, que dicabo
 be sure to me, I will unite them in firm wedlock, and I will consecrate her
 propriam. Hic erit Hymenæus. Cytherea, non adversata
 as his own. This shall be marriage. Venus, not opposed
 annuit petenti, atque risit dolis repertis. Interea
 agreed to her requesting, and smiled at the fraud discovered. Meanwhile
 Aurora surgens reliquit Oceanum. Delecta juvenus it
 Aurora rising has left the Ocean. The chosen youth proceed
 portis, exorto jubare. Rara retia, plagæ, venabula
 from the gates with the rising day star. The wide nets, the toils, hunting spears,

ato ferro, que Massili equites et odora vis
 with broad pointed steel, and the Massylian horsemen and a quick-scented pack
 canum ruunt. Primi Pœnorum ad limina
 of dogs pour forth. The chiefs of the Carthagenians before the threshold
 expectant reginam cunctantem thalamo; que sonipes
 await the queen delaying in her chamber; and her steed
 stat insignis ostro et auro, ac ferox mandit spumantia
 stands decorated with purple and gold, and fierce champs the foaming
 frœna. Tandem progreditur, magnâ catervâ stipante,
 bits. At length she advances, a great crowd surrounding her
 circumdata Sidoniam chlamydem picto linbo; cui
 enveloped in a Sidonian mantle with an embroidered fringe; whose
 pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum, aurea fibula
 quiver was of gold, her hair was tied in a golden knot, a golden clasp
 subnectit purpuream vestem. Et nec non Phrygii comites.
 binds her purple robe. And also the Trojan bands,
 et lætus Iulus incedunt; Æneas ipse pulcherrimus ante
 and the joyous Iulus advance; Æneas himself the most beautiful above
 omnes alios, infert se socium, atque jungit agmina:
 all others, adds himself as a companion, and joins the bands:
 qualis ubi Apollo deserit hibernam Lyciam que fluenta
 such as when Apollo leaves the wintry Lycia and the streams of
 Xanthi, ac invisit maternam Delum, que instaurat choros;
 Xanthus, and revisits his maternal Delos, and renews the dances;
 que Cretes, que Dryopes, que picti Agathyrsi, misti
 and the Cretans, and the Dryopes, and the painted Agathyrsi, mingled
 circum altaria fremunt; ipse graditur jugis Cynthi, que
 around the altars shout; he himself moves over the heights of Cynthus, and
 fingens fluentem crinem premit molli fronde,
 adjusting his flowing hair presses it with a soft wreath of leaves,
 atque implicat auro. Tela sonant humeris.
 and entwines it with gold. His arrows rattle on his shoulders.
 Æneas ibat haud segnior illo; tantum decus enitet
 Æneas moved not inferior to him; so much grace shines forth
 egregio ore. Postquam ventum in altos
 from his handsome countenance. After they were come among the lofty
 montes, atque invia lustra, ecce! feræ capræ
 mountains, and the pathless haunts, lo! the wild goats
 dejectæ vertice saxi decurrere jugis; de aliâ
 driven from the summit of the rock have run down the heights; from the other
 parte cervi transmittunt patentes campos cursu, atque
 part the deer pass over the open plains in their course, and
 fugâ glomerant pulverulenta agmina, que relinquunt
 in their flight collect their dusty herds, and leave
 montes. At puer Ascanius gaudet acri equo in
 the mountains. But the boy Ascanius exults with his sprightly steed in
 mediis vallibus que jam præterit hos, jam illos cursu; que
 the mid valleys, and now passes by these, now those in his course; and

opca spumantem aprum dari votis inter inertia
desires that a foaming boar might be given to his wishes among the feeble
 pecora, aut fulvum leonem descendere monte.
herds, or that a tawny lion would descend from the mountain.

Interea cælum incipit misceri magno murmure;
In the mean time the air begins to be disturbed by a great roaring:

nimbus insequitur grandine commistâ; et Tyrii comites
rain follows with hail intermingled; and the Tyrian attendants

et Trojana juvenus, que Dardanius nepos Veneris passim
and the Trojan youth, and the Dardanian grandson of Venus every where

petiere diversa tecta per agros metu: amnes ruunt de
have sought different shelters through the fields for fear; rivers pour from

montibus. Dido et Trojanus dux deveniunt ad eandem
the mountains. Dido and the Trojan leader come to the same

speluncam: et Tellus prima et Juno pronuba dant
cavern: and the earth first and Juno the goddess of marriage give

signum; ignes fulsere et æther conscius
the signal; lightnings have flashed and the sky brightened as conscious

connubiis; que Nymphæ ululârunt summo vertice
to the nuptials; and the nymphs have shrieked from the highest mountain top.

Ille dies primus fuit causa lethi, que primus
That day first has been the cause of death to Dido, and first the cause

malorum; enim Dido neque movetur specie ve
of her woes; for Dido neither is moved by the appearance of her crime or

famâ, nec jam meditatur furtivum amorem; vocat conju-
by honour, nor now does she meditate a secret love; she calls it mar-

gium; hoc nomine prætexit culpam. Extemplò Fama it
riage; with this name she screens her fault. Immediately Fame goes

per magnas urbes Libyæ; Fama, malum quo
through the great cities of Lybia; Fame, an evil being than whom there is

non ullum aliud velocius; viget mobilitate, que acquirit
not any other more swift; she increases by motion, and acquires

vires eundo; primò parva metu, mox attollit sese in
strength by advancing; at first small through fear, soon she raises herself into

auras, que ingreditur solo, et condit caput inter nubila.
the air, and stalks on the ground, and hides her head among the clouds.

Parens Terra, irritata irâ Deorum, progeniit illam, ut
Mother Earth, provoked by the anger of the Gods, brought forth her, as

perhibent, extremam sororem Cæo que Encelado, celerem
they say, the last sister to Cæus and Encelæus, quick

pedibus et pernibus alis; monstrum horrendum, ingens
on feet and with swift wings; a monster hideous, huge,

cui tot vigiles oculi subter, (mirabile dictu)
to whom there are as many watchful eyes beneath, (wonderful to be to a-

tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, subrigit tot aures, quot
as many tongues, as many mouths sound, she pricks up as many ears, as there

sunt plumæ corpore. Nocte volat medio cæli, que
are feathers on her body. By night she flies through the midst of the air, and

per umbram terræ stridens nec declinat lumina dulc
through the shade of the earth buzzing, nor does she close her eyes in sweet
semno. Luce sedet custos, aut culmine summi tecti, aut
sleep. By day she sits a spy, either on the roof of a very high building, or

aitis turribus, et territat magnas urbes, tam tenax nuncia
upon lofty towers, and terrifies great cities, as constant a messenger
ficti que pravi, quam veri. Hæc tum gaudens, replebat
of falsehood and error, as of truth. She then rejoicing, filled

populos multiplici sermone, et pariter canebat facta atque
the people with various reports, and equally uttered facts an

nfecta: Ænean cretum a Trojano sanguine, venisse, cu
untruths: That Æneas descended from Trojan blood, had come to which

viro pulchra Dido dignetur jungere se; nunc luxu inter
man the beautiful Dido thought fit to wed herself; now in luxury among

se fovere hiemem quàm longa, inmemores
themselves they enjoyed the winter however long, unmindful of their

regnum, que captos turpi cupidine.
kingdoms, and captivated by a base passion.

Fæda Dea passim diffundit hæc in ora virum.

The cruel goddess every where scatters these reports in the mouths of men

Protinus detorquet cursus ad regem Iarbam; que incendit
Forthwith she turns her course to king Iarbas; and inflames

animum dictis atque aggerat iras. Hic satus Ammone,
his mind with her words and aggravates his rage. He sprung from Ammon

raptâ nymphâ Garamantide, posuit Jovi centum im-
by the ravished nymph Garamantis, placed to Jupiter an hundred spa-

mania templa latis regnis, centum aras, que sacraverat
cious temples in his wide realms, a hundred altars, and had consecrated

vigilem ignem, æternas excubias Divum, que solum
the wakeful fire, the eternal watch of the gods, and a spot of ground

pingue cruore pecudum, et limina florentia variis
rich with the blood of victims, and the gates blooming with various

sertis. Que is amens animi et accensus amaro rumore,
garlands. And he frantic in mind and inflamed by the bitter tidings,

dicitur supplex orasse Jovem multa supinis manibus
is said suppliant to have prayed to Jupiter much with uplifted hands,

ante aras inter media numinâ Divum: Omnipotens
before the altars and the immediate statues of the gods O omnipotent

Jupiter, cui Maurusia gens epulata pictis toris nunc libat
Jupiter to whom the Moorish nation feasting on painted couches now pours out

Lenæum honorem, aspicias hæc? An, genitor,
wine as an offering, dost thou behold these things? Or, O father,

horremus te necquicquam, cum torques fulmina? que
& we dread thee to no purpose, when thou hurlest the thunderbolts? and

cæci ignes in nubibus terrificant, et inania murmura
do blind lightnings in the clouds terrify, and do vain thunderings

miscent animos. Femina, que errans in nostris finibus
disturb our minds. A woman, who wandering in our territories

posu t exiguam urbem pretio, cui dedimus litus
 has sett ed a small city by purchase, to whom we have given land
 arandum, que cui leges loci repulit nostra
 for tillage, and to whom we gave the laws of the country, has rejected our
 connubia, ac recepit Ænean in regna dominum, et nunc
 alliance, and has taken Æneas into her kingdom as her lord, and now
 ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, subnexus mentum que
 .his Paris with his effeminate train, bound as to his chin and
 madentem crinem Mæoniâ mitrâ, potitur rapto; quippe
 his moistened hair with a Lydian bonnet, possessed the ravished prize; truly
 nos ferimus munera tuis templis, que fovemus inanem
 we bear gifts to thy temples, and cherish a vain
 famam
 fame.

Omnipotens audiit orantem talibus dictis, que
 The almighty Jupiter heard him praying with such words, and
 tenentem aras, que torsit oculos ad regia mœnia et
 grasping the altars, and turned his eyes to the royal towers and
 amantes oblitos melioris famæ. Tunc sic alloquitur Mer-
 to the lovers forgetful of their better fame. Then thus he addresses Mer-
 curium, ac mandat talia. Nate, age, vade voca Zephyros,
 cury, and commands such things. O son, haste, go call the Zephyrs
 et labere pennis; que alloquere Dardanium ducem, qui
 and glide on thy wings; and address the Trojan leader, who
 nunc expectat Tyriâ Carthagine, que non respicit urbes
 now loiters in Tyrian Carthage, and does not regard the cities
 datas fati, et defer mea dicta per celereꝝ
 allotted him by the fates, and carry my words to him through the swift
 iuras. Pulcherrima genetrix non promisit nobis illum
 air. His beautiful mother has not promised to us that he should be
 talem, que ideò bis vindicat armis Graiùm;
 such a man, and thus twice does she rescue him from the arms of the Greeks,
 sed fore qui regerit Italiam gravidam imperiis que
 but that he should be one who should rule Italy pregnant with empires and
 frementem bello, proderet genus a alto sanguine
 fierce in war, who should evince his descent from the high blood
 Teucrici, ac mitteret totum orbem sub leges. Si nulla gloria
 of Teucer, and should send the whole world under his laws. If no glory
 tantarum rerum accendit, nec ipse molitur laborem super
 of such great things inflame him, nor he undertakes the labour for
 suâ laude, ne pater invidet Ascanio Romanas arces?
 his own fame, does he a father envy Ascanius the Roman towers?
 Quid struit? aut quâ spe moratur in inimi câ
 What does he purpose or in what expectation does he delay among a hostile
 gente, nec respicit Ausoniam prolem et Lavinia arva?
 nation, nor regards the Ausonian race and the Lavinian fields?
 Naviget. Hæc est summa; hic esto nuncius nostri
 Let him sail. This is the substance; let this be the message of ours.

Dixerat ; ille parabat parere imperio magni patris ; et
 He had said ; he prepared to obey the command of his great father ; and
 primùm necit aurea talaria pedibus, quæ portant sublimem
 first he binds the golden sandals to his feet, which bear him aloft
 alis, sive super æquora, seu terram, pariter cum
 on wings, whether above seas, or above land, equal in speed with
 rapido flamine ; tum capit virgam ; hâc evocat pallentes
 the rapid wind ; then he takes his wand ; with this he calls forth the pale
 animas Orco, mittit alias sub tristia Tartara, dat que
 ghosts from Orcus, sends others under the gloomy Tartarus, gives and
 adimit somnos, et resignat lumina morte ; fretus illâ
 takes away sleep, and closes eyes in death ; relying upon this
 agit ventos, et tranat turbida nubila. Que jam
 he manages the winds, and skims along the turbid clouds. And now
 volans cernit apicem et ardua latera duri Atlantis qui fulcit
 flying he sees the top and the lofty sides of rugged Atlas who props up
 cælum vertice ; Atlantis cui piniferum caput assiduè cinctum
 the sky with his summit ; of Atlas whose pine-bearing head always encircled
 atris nubibus pulsatur et vento et imбри ; nix infusa
 with dark clouds is beaten both by the wind and rain ; snow spread over
 tegit humeros ; tum flumina præcipitant mento senis,
 covers his shoulders ; also rivers roll from the chin of the aged man,
 et horrida barba riget glacie. Hic Cyllenius nitens paribus
 and his rough beard stiffens with ice. Here Mercury posing upon even
 alis primùm constitit ; hinc præceps misit se
 wings first has alighted ; hence headlong he has thrown himself
 toto corpore ad undas, similis avi quæ volat humilis
 with his whole body to the waves, like to a bird which flies low
 juxta æquora circum litora, circum piscosos scopulos
 near the surface of the sea around the shores, around the fishy rocks
 Proles Cyllenia, veniens ab materno avo, haud
 The son of Cyllenian Maia, coming from his maternal grandsire, just
 aliter legebat arenosum litus Lybiæ inter terras que cælum
 so chose the sandy shore of Lybia between the earth and heaven
 que secabat ventos. Ut primùm tetigit in agalia
 and cut the winds. When first he has touched the buildings of Carthage
 alatis plantis, conspicit Ænean fundantem arces ac
 with his winged feet he beholds Æneas founding towers and
 novantem tecta ; atque ensis erat illi stellatus fulvâ iaspide,
 making new edifices ; and a sword was to him gemmed with yellow jasper
 que læna demissa ex humeris ardebat Tyrio murice ; quæ
 and a robe flowing from his shoulders glowed with Tyrian purple ; which
 munera dives Dido fecerat, et discreverat telas
 presents wealthy Dido had made him, and she had interwoven the web
 tenui auro. Continuò invadit : Tu nunc locas funda
 with fine gold. Forthwith he accosts him : Do you now place the founda-
 menta altæ Carthaginis, que uxoris extruis pulchram
 tion of lofty Carthage, and devoted to a wife do you raise a beautiful

urbem? heu! oblite regni que tuarum rerum
city? alas! forgetful of your kingdom and of your own concerns

Regnator Deum ipse, qui torquet cælum et terras numine,
The ruler of the gods himself, who turns heaven and earth by his will,

demittit me tibi claro Olympo; ipse jubet me ferre
sends me to you from the bright heaven; he orders me to bear to you

hæc mandata per celeres auras: Quid struis? aut
these commands through the swift air: What do you propose? or

quâ spe teris otia Lybicus terris
with what expectation do you waste away your leisure in the Lybian lands

Si nulla gloria tantarum rerum movet te, nec ipse moliri
if no glory of such great things moves thee, nor yourself undertake

laborem super tuâ laude, respice surgentem Ascanium et
labour for thy own fame, regard the rising Ascanius and

spes Iuli hæredis, cui regnum Italiæ que Romana
the hopes of Iulus thy heir, to whom the kingdom of Italy and the Roman

tellus debentur. Cyllenius locutus tali ore,
and are due. Mercury having spoken with such discourse,

reliquit mortales visus medio sermone et procul
relinquished his mortal appearance in the midst of his speech and afar

evanuit ex oculis in tenuem auram. At verò Æneas
vanished from his eyes into thin air. But indeed Æneas

amens aspectu obmutuit que comæ arrectæ
sounded at the sight was speechless and his hair stood upright

horrore, et vox hæsit faucibus. Ardet
through horror, and his voice clung to his jaws. He burns with impatience

abire fugâ, que relinquere dulces terras attonitus
to go away by flight, and to leave the sweet lands, thunder-struck

tanto monitu que imperio Deorum. Heu! quid agat?
at so great warning and command of the gods Alas! what can he do?

quo affatu nunc audeat ambire furentem reginam? Quæ
with what language now can he dare to address the raving queen? What

prima exordia sumat? Atque dividit celerem
first introduction of the subject can he take? And he turns his rapid

animum nunc huc, nunc illuc, que rapit in varios
mind now on this side, now on that, and hurries it into various

partes, que versat per omnia.
directions, and changes through all.

Hæc sententia visa est potior alternanti: vocat
This determination seemed preferable to him fluctuating he calls

Mnesthea que Sergestum, que fortem Cloanthum, ut taciti
Mnestheus and Sergestus, and the brave Cloanthus, that silent

aptent classem, que cogant socios ad litora, parent
they may prepare the fleet, and collect their comrades at the shore, provide

arma, et dissimulent quæ sit causa novandis rebus;
arms, and dissemble what may be the cause of their changed affairs;

interea quando optima Dido nesciat, et non
in the mean time while the most excellent Dido may not know, and no

speret tantos amores rumpi, sese tentaturum aditus,
 suspect such great love to be broken off, that he would try to find the avenues
 et quæ mollissima tempora fandi; quis
 to her heart, and what might be the most favourable times for speaking; what
 dexter modus rebus. Omnes ociùs læti parent
 might be a suitable plan for his affairs. All speedily joyful obey
 imperio, ac facessunt jussa. At regina præsensit dolos
 his command, and execute his orders. But the queen has perceived the frauds
 quis possit fallere amantem?) que prima excepit
 who may be able to deceive a lover?) and she first has conjecture
 futuros motus, timens omnia tuta; eadem
 her future motions, fearing all things when seeming safe; the same
 impia fama detulit furenti, classem armari,
 wicked fame has conveyed the news to her frantic, that the fleet was equipping
 que cursum parari. Sæviti inops animi, que incensa
 and a voyage was preparing. She rages destitute of reason and furious
 bacchatur per totam urbem; qualis Thyas excita commotus
 roams wildly over the whole city; like a Bacchanal excited by the agitated
 sacris ubi trieterica orgia stimulant, Baccho audito,
 sacred rites when the triennial orgies arouse her, the name of Bacchus being heard
 que nocturnus Cithæron vocat clamore. Tandem ultro
 and the nightly Cithæron calls her with clamour. At length, spontaneously
 compellat Ænean his vocibus: Perfide sperâsti etiam
 she addresses Æneas with these words. O treacherous man hast thou hoped even
 posse dissimulare tantum nefas, que tacitus decedere
 to be able to dissemble such great wickedness, and silent to depart
 meâ terrâ? nec noster amor, nec dextera quondam data,
 from my land? nor can our love, nor thy right hand once given
 nec Dido moritura crudeli funere tenet te?
 in pledge of faith, nor Dido about to die by a cruel death detain thee?
 Quin etiam moliris classem hiberno sidere, et properas ire
 But even you prepare your fleet in the wintry season, and you hasten to go
 per altum mediis aquilonibus. Crudelis! quid? si
 through the deep in the midst of tempests. O cruel man! what? if
 non peteres aliena arva que ignotas domos, et antiqua Troja
 you did not seek foreign lands and unknown habitations, and of ancient Troy
 maneret, Troja peteretur classibus per undosum
 might yet remain, would Troy be sought by your fleet through this boisterous
 æquor? Fugis ne me? ego oro te per has lachrymas, que
 sea? Do you fly from me? I beseech thee by these tears, and
 tuam dextram (quando ipsa reliqui jam nihil aliud mihi
 thy right hand (since I have left now nothing else to me
 miseræ) per nostra connubia, per Hymenæos inceptos, si
 miserable) by our wedlock by our conjugal loves just begun, it
 merui quid bene de te, aut quicquam meum fuit
 I have deserved any thing well of thee, or if any quality of mine has been
 dulce tibi; miserere labentis domus, et exue istam
 pleasing to thee, pity a falling family, and put off that

mentem, si quis locus adhuc precibus. Propter te
determination, if *there is* any room yet for prayers. On account of thee
Libycæ gentes, que tyranni Nomadum odere, Tyri
the Lybian nations, and the kings of the Numidians have hated me the Tyrian
infensi: propter eundem te pudor extinctus, et prior
are displeased with me: on account of thy same self my honour is lost and my former
fama quâ solâ adibam sidera; cui deseris me
fame by which alone I was raised to the stars; to whom dost thou abandon me
moribundam hospes? quoniam hoc nomen solum restat mihi
about to die. my guest? since this name alone remains to me
te conjuge. Quid moror? an dum frater Pygmalion
st that of husband. What do I wait for? is it until my brother Pygmalion
destruat mea mœnia, aut Getulus Iarbas ducat me captam?
shall destroy my walls, or the Getulian Iarbas shall lead me a captive?
Si saltem qua soboles fuisset suscepta mihi de te ante
If only any offspring had been begotten to me of thee before
fugam, si quis parvulus Æneas luderet mihi aulâ qui
thy flight, if any little Æneas might sport for me in my hall, who
tantum referret te ore, equidem non viderer
only might represent thee in countenance, indeed I should not seem
omnino capta aut deserta. Dixerat. Ille monitis
entirely bereft or abandoned. *She had spoken.* He by the commands
Jovis tenebat lumina immota, et obnixus premebat
of Jupiter held his eyes unmoved, and struggling suppressed
curam sub corde. Tandem refert pauca: Regina, ego
the anxiety in his breast. At length he replies a few words: O queen, I
nunquam negabo te premeritam plurima, quæ
never will deny that thou hast conferred very many favours on me, which
vales enumerare fando; nec pigebit me meminisse
you may be able to enumerate by speaking; nor shall I be unwilling to remember
Elisæ, dum ipse memor mei, dum spiritus reget hos
Elisa, whilst I am mindful of myself, whilst a soul shall govern these
artus. Loquar pauca pro re: ego nec speravi abscondere
limbs. I will speak a few words on this subject: I have not hoped to conceal
hanc fugam furto, ne finge; nec unquam prætendi
this flight by stealth, suppose it not; nor ever have I pretended
tædas conjugis, aut veni in hæc fœdera. Si fata
te the ceremonies of marriage, or have I come into those bonds. If the fates
paterentur me ducere vitam meis auspiciis, et componere
would permit me to conduct my life by my own directions, and to quiet
curas meâ sponte, primùm colerem Trojanam urbem, que
my cares by my own inclination, first I would cherish the Trojan city, and
dulces reliquias meorum, alta tecta Priami manerent,
the dear remains of my country, the lofty buildings of Priam should remain,
et manu possuissem victis Pergama recidiva.
and with this hand I would have placed on its ruins Pergannus rebuilt.
Sed nunc Grynæus Apollo magnam
But now Grynæan Apollo has commanded me to occupy great

Italiam, Lyciæ sortes jussere capessere Italiam.

Italy, the Lycian oracles have ordered me to occupy Italy.

Hic amor, hæc est patria. Si arces Carthaginiis, quæ
This is my love, this is my country. If the towers of Carthage, and

aspectus Lybiæ urbis detinet te Phœnissam, tandem quæ
the sight of a Libyan city detain thee a Phœnician, then what
invidia est Teucros considerare Ausoniâ terrâ?

displeasure is there to you for the Trojans to settle in Ausonian land?

fas et nos quærere extera regna. Quoties nox
let it be right also for us to seek foreign realms. As often as night

operit terras humentibus umbris, quoties ignea astra
overspreads the earth with its damp shades, as often as the bright stars

surgunt, turbida imago patris Anchisæ admonet et terret
arise, the troubled ghost of my father Anchises admonishes and affrights

me in somnis; puer Ascanius que injuria cari
me in my dreams; the boy Ascanius admonishes me and the injury of his dear

capitis, quem fraudo regno Hesperiaë et fatalibus arvis.
person, whom I defraud of the kingdom of Italy and the destined lauds.

Nunc etiam interpres Divûm missus ab Jove ipso
Now even the messenger of the gods sent from Jupiter himself

(testor utrumque caput) detulit mandata per
(I call to witness each divinity) has brought to me his commands through

celeris auras. Ipse vidi Deum, in manifesto lumine,
the swift air I myself have seen the god, in the clear light,

intransent muros, que hausi vocem his auribus. Desine
entering your walls, and I received his voice in these ears. Cease

incendere que me que te tuis querelis; sequor Italiam
to torment both me and thyself with thy complaints; I pursue Italy

non sponte. Jamdudum aversa tuetor dicentem
not of my own accord. For some time Dido averse views him speaking

talia, volvens oculos huc illuc, que pererrat totum
such words, rolling her eyes hither and thither, and surveys his whole

tacitis luminibus, et accensa profatur sic: Perfide
person with silent looks, and inflamed speaks thus: O perfidious man

Diva nec parens, nec Dardanus auctor generis, sed
a goddess is not thy parent, nor is Dardanus the founder of thy race, but

horrens Caucasus genuit te duris cautibus, que Hyrcanæ
frightful Caucasus brought forth thee on its hard rocks, and Hyrcanian

tigres admôrunt ubera. Nam quid dissimulo? aut ad quæ
tigers administered suck to thee. For why do I dissemble? or to what

majora reservo me? Num ingemuit nostro fletu?
greater injuries do I reserve myself? Whether has he sighed at my weeping?

num flexit lumina? num victus dedit lachrymas? aut
whether has he turned his eyes? whether overcome has he shed tears? or

miseratus est amantem? Quæ anteferam quibus?
has he pitied me loving? What complaints shall I put before these?

jam jam nec maxima Juno, nec pater Saturnius aspicit
even now neither greatest Juno, nor father Jupiter regards

hæc æquis oculis. Tuta fides nusquam. Excepi
these things with just eyes. Firm faith is no where. I have received him
 ejectum littore, egentem, et demens locavi in parte
cast on the shore, needy, and I foolish have placed him in part
 regni: reduxi classem amissam, socios a
of my kingdom: I have recovered his fleet which was lost, and his companions from
 morte. Heu! feror incensa furiis; nunc augur
death. Alas! I am carried away inflamed with fury; now the prophetic
 Apollo, nunc Lyciæ sortes, et nunc interpres Divûm missus
Apollo, now the Lycian oracles, and now the messenger of the Gods sent
 ab Jove ipso fert horrida jussa per auras. Scilicet
from Jove himself bears the horrid commands through the air. Indeed this
 est labor Superis, ea cura sollicitat quietos! Neque teneo
a labour for the Gods, this care disturbs them peaceful! Nor do I detain
 te, neque refello dicta. I, sequere Italian ventis,
thee, nor do I dispute your words. Go, pursue Italy with the winds
 pete regna per undas; equidem spero hausurum
seek realms through the waves; indeed I hope that you will draw
 supplicia mediis scopulis, si pia numina possunt
punishment upon you in the midst of rocks, if the just deities can do
 quid, et vocaturum sæpe Dido nomine; absens
any thing, and that you will call often on Dido by name: though absent
 sequar atris ignibus, et cum frigida mors seduxerit
will pursue thee with dark flames, and when cold death shall have sepa-
 artus animâ, umbra adero omnibus locis.
rated these limbs from the soul a shade I will be present to you in all places.
 Improbe dabis pœnas; audiam, et hæc fama
O wicked man you shall suffer punishment; I shall hear it, and this report
 veniet mihi sub imos Manes. His dictis abrumpit
shall come to me under the lowest shades With these words she breaks off
 medium sermonem, et ægra fugit auras, que avertit,
in the midst of her speech, and distressed she avoids the air, and she turns away.
 et aufert se ex oculis, linquens cunctantem multa
and throws herself from his eyes, leaving him hesitating much
 metu, et parantem dicere multa. Famulæ suscipiunt
through fear, and preparing to say much. Her maids raise her up
 que referunt collapsa membra marmoreo thalamo, que
and bear her fainting limbs to her marble chamber and
 eponunt stratis. At pius Æneas quanquam cupit solando
ay her upon the couch. But pious Æneas although he desires by consoling
 lenire dolentem, et avertere curas dictis, gemens
her to soothe her grieving, and to turn away her cares by words, groaning
 multa, que labefactus animum magno amore, tamen esse
much, and weakened as to his mind by great love, yet to
 quitur jussa Divûm, que revisit classem. Tum verò
bys the commands of the Gods, and revisits his fleet. Then indeed
 Teucri incumbunt, et deducunt celsas naves tr to
the Trojans ply earnestly, and launch the lofty ships along the whole

itore; que ferunt sylvis frondentes reinos, et robora
 shore; and they bring from the woods leafy oars, and timber
 infabricata, studio fugæ. Cernas migrantes que
 unfashioned, through desire of flight. You may see *them* moving, and
 ruentes ex totâ urbe; ac veluti cum formicæ memores
 rushing from the whole city; and as when the ants mindful
 hyemis populant ingentem acervum farris, que reponunt
 of winter plunder a great heap of corn, and lay it up
 tecto, nigrum agmen in campis, que convectant
 in their cell, the black troop moves *over* the plains, and they carry
 prædam per herbas angusto calle; pars obnixa humeris
 their booty through the grass in a narrow path; a part pushing with their *shoulders*
 trudunt grandia frumenta; pars cogunt agmina, que
 shove along the heavy grains of corn; part collect the bands, and
 castigant moras; omnis semita fervet opere.
 chastise the slow; the whole path stirs with the work.

Dido, quis sensus tunc tibi cernenti talia? ve quos
 O Dido, what emotion then *was* to you beholding such *things?* or what
 gemitus dabas, cum prospiceres ex summâ arce litora
 groans did you utter, when you might behold from the lofty tower the shores
 latè fervere, que videres ante oculos totum æquor
 far and wide to stir with bustle, and see before your eyes the whole sea
 misceri tantis clamoribus. Improbe amor, quid non
 confused with such great shouts. O cruel love, what do you not
 cogis mortalia pectora. Iterum cogitur ire in lachrymas,
 compel mortal hearts to do. Again she is compelled to go in tears.
 iterum tentare precando, et supplex submittere animos
 again to assail him with entreaty, and suppliant to yield her soul
 amori, ne relinquat quid inexpertum mortura frustra.
 to love, lest she might leave any thing untried, and be about to die rashly.
 Anna vides properari toto litore circum;
 O Anna you see *them* to be hurrying over the whole shore around;
 convenère undique; carbasus jam vocat auras, et
 they have assembled from all sides; the canvass now invites the air, and
 læti nautæ imposuère coronas puppibus. Si potui
 the joyful sailors have placed garlands on the sterns of the ships. If I had been
 sperare hunc tantum dolorem—et soror, potero
 able to anticipate this so great grief,—and O sister, I will be able
 perferre: Anna, tamen exsequere hoc unum mihi miseræ;
 to bear it: O Anna, yet perform this one thing, for me wretched,
 nam ille perfidus colere te solam, etiam credere arcanos
 for that perfidious man *was wont* to respect thee alone, even to entrust his secret
 sensus tibi: sola, nôras molles aditus, et
 belongings to thee; *thou* alone, hast known the gentle avenues to his heart, and
 tempora viri. Soror, I, atque supplex affare
 the accessible times of the man, O sister, go, and suppliant address
 superbum hostem; ego non juravi Aulide cum Danais
 'tis proud foes, have not sworn at Aulis with the Greeks

excindere Trojanam gentem, ve misi classem ad Pergama
 to extirpate the Trojan nation, or sent a fleet to Pergamian
 nec revelli cineres ve manes patris Anchisæ. Cui
 nor have I disturbed the ashes or the manes of his father Anchises. Why
 negat demittere mea dicta in duras aures? Quò ruit?
 does he refuse to admit my words into his cruel ears? Whither does he rush?
 det hoc extremum munus miseræ amanti; exspectet
 et him grant this last favour to a miserable lover: let him wait
 facilem fugam que ferentes ventos. Jam non oro antiquum
 for an easy flight and favourable winds. Now I do not plead our former
 conjugium quod prodidit; nec ut careat
 wedlock which he has betrayed; not that he should deprive himself
 pulchro Latio, que relinquat regnum; peto inane tempus
 of beautiful Latium, and relinquish his kingdom; I beg a trifling time
 requiem que spatium furori, dum mea fortuna doceat
 a rest and a space for my fury, until my fortune may instruct me
 victam dolere. Oro hanc extremam veniam (miserere
 overcome to mourn. I beg this last favour (pity
 sororis) quam cum dederit mihi, remittam, cumulatum
 thy sister) which when he shall have granted to me, I will dismiss him, gratified
 morte. Orabat talibus, que miserrima soror fert
 in my death. She entreated with such words, and her most wretched sister bears
 que refert tales fletus; sed ille movetur nullis
 and bears again such lamentations to *Aeneas*, but he is moved by no
 fletibus, aut tractabilis audit ullas voces. Fata obstant:
 lamentations, or complying does he hear any words. The fates oppose
 que Deus obstruit placidas aures viri. Ac veluti cum
 and the God stops the compassionate ears of the man, And as when
 Alpini Boreæ, nunc hinc, nunc illinc, certant inter
 the Alpine north-winds, now on this side, now on that, strive among
 se flatibus eruere annosam quercum valido
 themselves with their blasts to overthrow an ancient oak of sturdy
 robore; stridor it, et frondes altè consternunt terram
 strength; the sound goes forth, and the leaves deeply strew the ground,
 stipite concusso; ipsa hæret scopulis, et tendit tantum
 the trunk being shaken; it cleaves to the rocks, and shoots as much
 radice ad Tartara, quantum vertice ad ætherias
 with its roots towards Tartarus, as with its top towards the ætherial
 auras. Haud secus heros tunditur hinc atque hinc
 air. Just so the hero is assailed on this side and on that side
 assiduis vocibus, et præsentit curas magno pectore
 with constant intercessions, and feels cares in his great breast.
 mens manet immota; inanes lachrymæ volvuntur. Tum
 his mind remains unmoved; vain tears roll. Then
 verò infelix Dido exterrita fati orat mortem; tædet
 indeed the unhappy Dido affrighted at her fate prays for death; it wears her
 tueri convexa cœli. Quò magis peragat inceptum que
 to see the arch of heaven. That more she may accomplish her design and

relinquat lucem, cùm imponeret dona aris thure
 relinq'ish life, when she would lay offerings upon the altars burning
 cremis, vidit (horrendum dictu) sacros latices nigrescere
 with incense, she saw (horrible to be told) the sacred liquors grow black.
 que vina fusa vertere se in obscœnum cruorem. Effata
 and the wine poured out change itself into loathsome blood. She told
 hoc visum nulli, non sorori ipsi. Preterea, templum
 this vision to no one, not to her sister herself. Besides, a shrine
 antiqui conjugis de marmore fuit in tectis, quod colebat
 of her former husband of marble was in the palace, which she revered
 miro honore, revinctum niveis velleribus et festâ
 with wonderful honour, bound with snowy fillets of wool and with festive
 fronde. Hinc voces et verba viri vocantis
 leaves. From this shrine voices and the words of her husband calling her
 visa exaudiri, cùm obscura nox teneret terras; que
 seemed to be heard, when dark night would possess the earth; and
 sola bubo sæpe queri ferali carmine culminibus,
 the solitary owl often seemed to complain with a dismal song on the house-tops
 et ducere longas voces in fletum; que preterea, multa
 and to draw out his long notes in lamentation; and besides, many
 predicta piorum vatum horrificant terribili monitu. Æneas
 predictions of pious prophets terrify her by their terrible warning. Æneas
 ipse ferus agit furentem in somnis; que semper videtur
 himself cruel disturbs her raving in her sleep; and always she seems
 sibi relinquì sola, semper ire longam viam incomitata,
 to herself to be left alone, always to be going a long journey unattended,
 et quærere Tyrios desertâ terrâ; veluti demens Pentheus
 and to be seeking her Tyrians in a desert land; as frantic Pentheus
 videt agmina Eumenidum, et geminum solem, et Thebas
 sees troops of Furies, and a two-fold sun, and Thebes
 ostendere se duplices; aut Orestes Agamemnonius agitated
 to show itself double; or as Orestes the son of Agamemnon distracted
 scenis, cùm fugit matrem armatum facibus et atris
 on the stage, when he flies from his mother armed with firebrands and black
 serpentibus, que ultrices Diræ sedent in limine. Ergo
 serpents and the avenging Furies sit in the threshold. Then
 ubi evicta dolore concepit Furias, que decrevit mori.
 when overcome with grief she has conceived the Furies, and has determined to die.
 ipsa exigit secum tempus que modum; et aggressa
 she considers with herself the time and the manner; and
 mœstam sororem dictis, tegit consilium vultu,
 her mournful sister with these words, she covers her design by her countenance,
 ac serenat spem fronte; Germana, gratare sorori! inveni
 and brightens hope in her face; O sister, congratulate thy sister! I have found
 viam quæ reddat eum mihi, vel solvat me amantem co.
 a way which shall restore him to me, or release me loving from him.
 Juxta finem Oceani que cadentem solem, est ultimus
 Near the extremity of the ocean and the setting sun, is the last

locus Æthiopum, ubi maximus Atlas humero torquet
 spot of Æthiopia, where the mighty Atlas on his shoulder whirls
 axem aptum ardentibus stellis; hinc sacerdos Massyliaë
 the heavens studded with glowing stars; from hence a priestess of the Massyliaë
 gentis monstrata, custos templi Hesperidum,
 nation appeared to me, the guardian of the temple of the Hesperides,
 quæque dabat epulas draconi, et servabat sacros ramos
 and who gave food to the dragon, and watched the sacred boughs
 in arbore, spargens humida mella que soporiferum papaver:
 on the tree, sprinkling liquid honey and the soporiferous poppy,
 hæc promittit se solvere carminibus mentes quas
 she promises that she is able to release by charms the minds which
 velit, ast immittere duras curas aliis; sistere aquam
 she may will, and to throw grievous cares upon others; to stop the water
 fluvii, et vertere sidera retro; que ciet nocturnas
 in rivers, and to turn the stars backward; and she can call up the nocturnal
 manes. Videbis terram mugire sub pedibus, et ornos
 ghosts. You shall see the earth bellow under her feet, and the wild ashes
 descendere montibus.
 come down from the mountains.

Cara germana, testor Deos et te, que tuum dulce
 O dear sister, I call to witness the Gods and thee, and thy dear
 caput, invitam accingier magicas artes. Tu
 life, that against my will I have recourse to these magic arts, Do you
 secreta erige pyram interiore tecto sub auras; et
 secretly erect a funeral pile in the inner palace under the air; and
 superimponas arma viri, quæ impius reliquit fixa
 place upon it the arms of the man, which wicked he has left fixed
 thalamo, que omnes exuvias, que jugalem lectum quo
 in my chamber, and all his clothes, and the nuptial couch on which
 perii. Sacerdos jubet que monstrat abolere cuncta
 I was undone. The priestess commands and directs me to destroy all
 monumenta viri. Estata hæc silet;
 the memorials of the man. Having spoken these words she is silent
 simul pallor occupat ora. Anna tamen
 at the same time paleness seizes her countenance. Anna nevertheless
 non credit germanam prætexere funera novis
 does not believe that her sister conceals her own death under these new
 sacris; nec concipit tantos furores mente, aut
 sacred rites; nor does she conceive such great fury to be in her mind, or
 timet graviora quam morte Sichæi
 does she fear worse things than those which happened at the death of Sichæus.
 Ergo parat jussa. At Regina, ingenti pyrâ
 Therefore she prepares the things ordered. But the queen, a great funeral pile
 erectâ sub auras in penetrâli sede, tædis atque sectâ
 being erected under the air in the inner court, of pine-wood and cut
 alice, que intendit locum sertis, et coronat funera
 oak, both encircles the place with garlands, and crowns it with funera:

fronte; super locat toro ejus exuvias, que ensem
 leaves, above *she* places on the couch his clothes, and the sword
 relictum, que effigiem, haud ignara futuri. Aræ
 left by him, and his image, not ignorant of what was to come. Altars
 stant circum; et sacerdos effusa crines tonat
 stand around; and the priestess dishevelled *as to her hair* thunders
 ore tercentum Deos, que Erebum, que Chaos
 with her voice on the three hundred Gods, and Erebus, and Chaos
 que tergemina Hecaten, tria ora virginis Dianæ
 and three fold Hecate, the three appearances of the virgin. *Ianus*
 Sparserat et simulatos latices fontis Averni; e
she had sprinkled also counterfeited waters of the fountain of Avernus; *she*
 pubentes herbæ messæ ahenis falcibus ad lunam quæruntur,
 full-grown herbs cut with brazen sickles by moon-light are sought for
 cum lacte nigri veneni; et amor revulsus de fronte
 with the juice of black poison; and the love-knot torn from the forehead
 nascentis equi, et præreptus matri, quæritur
 of a new foaled colt, and snatched away *from the* mother, is sought for
 Ipsa moritura, exuta unum pedem vinclis, in recinctâ
she herself about to die, having stripped one foot of *its* sandal, in a loose
 veste, juxta altaria, molâ que piis manibus testatur
 robe, near the altars, *with the* salt cake and pious hands calls to witness
 Deos, et sidera conscia fati; tum precatur numen, si
 the Gods, and the stars conscious of fate; then she prays to the deity, *if there is*
 quod que justum que memor habet curæ amantes non
 any deity both just and mindful *who* has any care of lovers in an
 æquo fœdere. Erat nox, et fessa corpora per terras
 unequal union. *It* was night, and weary bodies through the earth
 carpebant placidum soporem, que sylvæ et sæva aquora
 enjoyed placid sleep, and the woods and the raging seas
 quiêrant; cùm sidera volvuntur medio lapsu; cùm
 were calm; when the stars are rolling in the midst of *their* course; when
 omnis ager tacet; pecudes, que pictæ volucres, quæque
 every field is still; beasts, and variegated birds, which
 latè tenent liquidos lacus, quæque tenent rura aspera
 far and wide occupy the liquid lakes, and which occupy the fields rough
 dumis, positæ sub silenti nocte lenibant curas somno;
 with brambles, stretched under the silent night soothed their cares with sleep;
 et corda oblita laborum. At non Phænissa
 and their hearts *were* forgetful of their labours. But not so the Phœnician *Dido*
 infelix animi; neque unquam solvitur in somnum, ve
 unhappy in mind; nor ever is *she* relaxed in sleep, or
 accipit noctem oculis aut pectore: curæ ingeminant,
 does she receive nightly rest to her eyes or breast: her cares redouble,
 que amor resurgens rursus sævit, que fluctuat magno æstu
 and love rising afresh again rages, and fluctuates with a great tide
 irarum. Sic adè insistit, que ita volutat secum corde:
 of passions. Thus then she persists, and thus *she* revolves with herself in her heart.

En quid ago: irrisa ne experiar rursus priores procos?
 Lo what am I doing? scorned shall I try again my former suitors?
 que supplex petam connubia Nomadum, quos ego jam
 and suppliant shall I seek the alliance of the Numidians, whom I already
 toties dedignata sum maritos? Sequar igitur Illiacas classes
 so often have disdain'd as husbands? Shall I follow then the Trojan fleet
 atque ultima jussa Teucrorum? quia ne juvat antè
 ad the lowest commands of the Trojans? is it because it delighted me formerly
 levatos auxilio, et gratia veteris
 that they should be assisted by my aid, and does the thankfulness for my former
 facti stat apud bene memores? Autem quis (fac
 action remain with them well remembering? But who (grant me
 velle) sinet, que accipiet invisam superbis ratibus.
 to be willing) will allow, and receive me detested in their proud ships?
 heu! perdita nescis, necdum sentis perjuriam
 alas! undone *Dido* dost thou not know, nor yet dost thou perceive the perjuries
 gentis Laomedoneæ? Quid tum? sola fugâ comitabor
 of the race of Laomedon? What then? alone in my flight shall I accompany
 ovantes nautas? an insequar stipata Tyriis, que omni
 the exulting sailors? or shall I follow them surrounded by my Tyrians, and a
 manu meorum? et rursus agam pelago, et jubebo
 the band of my people? and again shall I lead them to the sea, and command them
 dare vela ventis, quos vix revelli Sidoniâ
 to spread sails to the winds, whom with difficulty I have torn from the Sidonian
 urbe? Quin morere, ut merita es, que averte dolorem
 city? But die, as you have deserved, and avert thy grief
 ferro. Germana, tu prima evicta meis lachrymis, tu
 by the sword. O sister, thou first overcome by my tears, thou
 oneras furentem his malis, et objicis hosti.
 dost load me distracted with these woes, and exposest me to my enemy.
 Non licuit sine crimine degere vitam expertem
 Was it not lawful for me without crime to pass my life free
 thalami, more feræ, nec tangere tales
 from the marriage bed, after the manner of the wild beast, nor feel such
 curas? Fides promissa cineri Sichæo non servata. Illa
 cares? The faith promised to the ashes of *Sichæus* is not preserved. She
 rumpebat tantos questus. Æneas jam certus eundi,
 broke out into such great complaints. Æneas now determin'd on going
 carpebat somnos in celsâ puppi, rebus jam ritè paratis.
 was enjoying sleep in his lofty ship, things now rightly being prepared
 Forma Dei redeuntis eodem vultu obtulit se
 The figure of the God returning with the same countenance presented itself
 huic in somnis, que visa est rursus ita monere; similis
 to him in his sleep, and seem'd again thus to warn him; like to
 Mercurio omnia, que vocem, que colorem, et flavos crines,
 Mercury in all things both in voice, and complexion, and yellow hair
 et decora membra juventæ: Nate Deâ, potes ducere
 and graceful limbs of youth: O Goddess born, can you prolong

somnos sub hoc casu? nec cernis quæ pericula deinde
 sleep under this conjuncture? nor do you see what dangers thence
 circumstant te? demens nec audis secundos
 may surround thee? thoughtless man: nor do you hear the favourable
 Zephyros spirare?
 breezes blow?

Illa versat dolos que dirum nefas in pectore, certa
 She meditates wiles and dire wickedness in her breast, deterniue
 mori, que fluctuat vario æstu irarum. Non fugi
 die, and fluctuates with a various tide of passions. Why do you not fl
 cinc præceps, dum potestas præcipitare? Jam videbi
 hence hastily. whilst the power is yours to hasten away? Now you shall see
 mare turbari trabibus que sævas faces collucere; jam
 the ocean to be disturbed with oars and fierce torches to glare; now you shall see
 ütora fervere flammis, si Aurora attigerit te morantem
 the shores to glow with flames, if the morning shall reach thee delaying
 his terris. Eia, age, rumpe moras: femina semper
 in these lands. Away, come, break off your delay: woman always is
 varium et mutabile. Sic fatus, immiscuit se atræ
 variable and changeable. Thus having said, he mingles himself with dark
 nocti. Tum verò Æneas, exterritus subitis umbris,
 night. Then indeed Æneas, affrighted at this sudden shadow,
 corripit corpus è somno, que fatigat socios: Viri,
 raises suddenly his body from sleep, and rouses his companions: O men,
 vigilate præcípites, et considite transtris; citi solvite
 awake hastily, and seat yourselves on the benches: quick loosen
 vela; ecce! Deus missus ab alto æthere iterum stimulat
 the sails; lo! a God sent from the high sky again urges me
 festinare fugam, que incidere tortos funes. Sancte
 to hasten my flight, and to cut the twisted cables. O sacred power
 Deorum, sequimur te, quisquis es, que iterum ovantes
 of the Gods, we follow thee, whoever thou art, and again rejoicing
 paremus imperio. O adsis, que placidus juves,
 we obey thy command. O mayst thou be present, and friendly assist us,
 et feras dextra sidera cælo. Dixit, que eripit
 and give propitious stars in heaven. He has said, and snatches
 fulmineum ensem vaginâ, que ferit retinacula stricto
 his flashing sword from its scabbard, and strikes the haisers with the drawn
 ferro. Idem ardor simul habet omnes; que rapit
 steel. The same ardour at the same time possesses all; and they seize
 que ruunt; deseruere litora; æquor latet sub classibus
 and hurry about; they have left the shores: the sea is hid under their fleet;
 adnixa torquent spumas, et verrunt cærulea. Et jam
 labouring they dash the spray, and sweep over the azure sea. And now
 Aurora, linqvens croceum cubile Tithoni, prima spargebat
 Aurora, leaving the saffron bed of Tithonus, first sprinkled
 terras novo lumine: ut primùm Regina è speculis
 the earth with new light: when first the queen from her watch-towers

vidit lucem albescere, et classem procedere æquatis velis,
 has seen the light to dawn, and the fleet to proceed with balanced sails,
 que sensit litora et portus vacuos sine remige; que
 and has perceived the shores and the ports empty without a rower; and
 percussa decorum pectus manu ter que quater, que
 striking her beautiful breast with her hand thrice and four times, and
 abscissa flaventes comas; Pro Jupiter, ait, hic ibit, et
 tearing her yellow hair; O Jupiter, she says, shall he go, and
 advena illuserit nostris regnis? Non expedien
 a stranger shall he have mocked our realms? Will they not bring forth
 arma que sequentur ex tota urbe? que alii diripien
 arms, and pursue him from the whole city? and will not others tear
 rates navalibus? ite, citi ferte flammas, date vela,
 my ships from the docks? go, quick bring flames, spread sails
 impellite remos. Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quæ insania
 ply oars. What am I saying? or where am I? what madness
 mutat mentem? Infelix Dido! nunc impia facta tangunt
 my mind? O unhappy Dido! now do thy wicked deeds touch
 te? Tum decuit, cum dabas sceptra. En
 thee? Then it had become thee, when thou didst give to him thy sceptre. Is this
 dextra que fides quem aiunt portare secum patrios
 the honour and the faith of him whom they report to carry with him his paternal
 Penates! quem subiisse humeris, parentem
 household Gods! whom they report to have borne on his shoulders, his father
 confectum ætate! Non potui divellere abreptum corpus
 worn out with age! Have I not been able to tear his mangled body
 et spargere undis? Non absumere socios,
 and to scatter it to the waves? Have I not been able to destroy his companions,
 non Ascanium ipsum ferro, que opponere
 have I not been able to destroy Ascanius himself with the sword, and to place him
 epulandum patriis mensis? Verùm fortuna pugnæ fuerat
 to be eaten at his father's tables? But the fortune of battle had been
 anceps: fuisset: moritura quem metui?
 doubtful: it might have been: about to die whom have I feared? I might have
 tulissem faces in castra, que implèssem foros flammis;
 thrown firebrands into his camp, and I might have filled the hatches with flames:
 extinxém que natum que patrem cum genere;
 I might have extirpated both son and father with the race,
 ipsa dedissem memet supra. Sol, qui lustras omnia opera
 might have cast myself upon them. O Sun, who surveyest all the works
 terrarum flammis, tuque et Juno, conscia interpres
 of the earth with thy beams, and thou also O Juno, the conscious witness
 harum curarum, que Hecate ululata per urbes nocturnis
 of these my cares, and O Hecate howling through the cities in the nightly
 triviis, et ultrices Diræ, et Dî morientis Elisæ. accipite
 crossways and ye avenging Furies, and Gods of the dying Eliza! receive
 hæc, que advertite meritum numen malis, et audite
 these my words, and turn a deserved regard to my woes, and hear

nostras preces. Si necesse est infandum caput tangere
 my prayers. If it is necessary for the wicked person to touch
 portus, et adnare terris, et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic
 harbours, and to reach lands, and thus the fates of Jupiter require, if this
 terminus hæret; at vexatus bello et armis audacia
 determination shall remain; but harassed by war and the arms of a bold
 populi, extorris finibus, avulsus complexu Iuli
 people banished from his own territories, torn from the embrace of Iulus
 imploret auxilium, que videat indigna funera suorum,
 may he implore assistance, and see the dishonourable deaths of his friends
 nec fruatur regno aut optatâ luce, cum tradideri
 nor may he enjoy his kingdom or the desired light of life, when he shall have sut-
 se sub leges iniquæ pacis; sed cada.
 mitted himself to the conditions of a disadvantageous peace; but may he fall
 ante diem, que inhumatus mediâ arenâ. I pray
 before his time, and be unburied in the midst of the sandy shore. I pray
 hæc; fundo hanc extremam vocem cum sanguine.
 for these things; I pour forth this last speech with my blood.
 Tum vos O Tyrii odiis exercete stirpem, et omne ejus
 Then ye Tyrians with hatred harass his offspring, and all his
 futurum genus, que mittite hæc munera nostro cineri; sunt
 future race, and send these offerings to my ashes; let there be
 nullus amor nec fœdera populis. Exoriare aliquis
 no friendship nor leagues between the nations. Arise some
 ultor ex nostris ossibus, qui sequere Dardanos colonos
 avenger from my remains, who shall pursue these Trojan colonists
 face que ferro, nunc, olim quocunque tempore vires
 with fire and sword, now, hereafter and at whatever time means
 dabunt se. Imprecor litora contraria litoribus,
 shall afford themselves. I pray that our shores may be opposed to their shores,
 undas fluctibus, arma armis: que nepotes
 our waters to their waters, our arms to their arms: and may our descendants
 ipsi pugnent.
 themselves contend.

Ait hæc, et versabat animum in omnes partes
 She says these words, and turned her mind in all directions
 quærens quàm primùm abrumperè invisam lucem. Tum
 seeking as soon as possible to throw off her hated life. Then
 breviter affata Barcen nutricem Sichæi, namque ater cinis
 briefly she has addressed Barce the nurse of Sichæus, for dark ashes
 habebat suam antiquâ patriâ: cara nutrix, siste huc
 possessed her own nurse in her ancient country: O dear nurse, send hither
 sororem Annam mihi; dic properet spargere corpus
 my sister Anna to me; tell that she may hasten to sprinkle her body
 fluviali lymphâ, et ducat pecudes secum, et
 with running water, and bring the victims with her, and
 monstrata piacula; sic veniat; tuque ipsa tege
 the things shown her for expiation; thus let her come; and you yourself cover

tempora piâ vittâ. Animus est proficere ritè
 your temples with the pious fillet. My mind is to perform the rightly
 incepta sacra quæ paravi Stygio Jovi, que imponere
 begun sacrifices which I have prepared to Stygian Jove, and to put
 finem curis, que permittere flammæ rogam Dardanii
 an end to my cares, and to commit to the flame the pile of the Trojan
 capitis. Sic ait. Illa celerabat gradum anili studio.
 prince. Thus she said. She quickened her step with an old woman's zeal.
 At Dido trepida et effera immanibus creptis, volvens
 But Dido trembling and distracted at her horrid designs, rolling
 sanguineam aciem, que interfusa trementes gælas
 her bloody eyes, and marked as to her trembling cheeks
 maculis, et pallida futurâ morte, irrupit interiora
 with spots, and pale at the coming death, bursts through the inner
 limina domus, et furibunda conscendit altos rogos, que
 gates of the palace, and raving ascends the lofty pile, and
 recludit Dardaniam ensem, munus non quæsitum in hoc
 unsheaths the Trojan sword, a gift not designed for these
 usus. Hic, postquam conspexit Iliacas vestes, que
 uses. Here, after she has viewed the Trojan vestments and
 notum cubile, paulùm morata lachrymis et mente, que
 the well known couch, a little while delaying through tears and meditation, and
 incubuit toro que dixit novissima verba: Dulces
 reclined upon the couch and spoke her last words: Ye dear
 exuviæ, dum fata que Deus sinebant, accipite hanc animam,
 remains, whilst the fates and the God permitted, receive this soul
 que exsolve me his curis. Vixi, et peregi
 and release me from these cares. I have lived, and I have finished
 cursum quem fortuna dederat; et nunc mei magna imago
 the course which fortune had given me; and now my great shade
 ibit sub terras. Statui præclaram urbem; vidi
 shall go under the earth. I have built a glorious city; I have seen
 mœnia mea; ulta virum, recepi pœnas à
 walls of my own; having avenged my husband, I have executed punishment on
 inimico fratre; felix, heu! nimium felix, si tantum
 an unfriendly brother; happy, ah! too happy, if only
 Dardaniæ carinæ nunquam tetigissent nostra litora. Dixit; et
 the Trojan ships never had touched our shores. She said; and
 impressa os toro, ait, Moriemur inulta? sed
 pressing her face to the couch, she says, shall I die unrevenge'd? but
 moriamur: sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. Crudelis
 let me die: thus, thus it delights me to go under the shades. Let the
 Dardanus hauriat oculis hunc ignem ab alto, et ferat
 cruel Trojan behold this flame from the deep, and bear
 secum omina nostræ mortis. Dixerat; atque comites
 with him the signs of my death. She had spoken; and her attendants
 aspiciunt illam collapsam ferro inter media talia, que
 behold her fallen upon the sword in the midst of such words, and

spumantem, que ejus manus sparsas cruore Clamor
 the sword reeking, and her hands sprinkled with blood The outcry
 it ad alta atria; fama bacchatur per concussam urbem
 goes to the lofty halls; the report flies wildly through the agitated city.
 tecta fremunt lamentis, que gemitu, et femineo ululatu:
 the houses ring with lamentations, and groans, and with female shrieks;
 æther resonat magnis plangoribus: non aliter quàm si omnis
 the air resounds with great screams: not otherwise than if all
 Carthago, aut antiqua Tyros ruat, hostibus immissis,
 Carthage, or ancient Tyre should fall down, enemies being let in
 que furantes flammæ volvantur per que culmina hominura
 and the furious flames should roll over both the buildings of men
 que per Deorum.
 and over the temples of the Gods.

Soror audiit exanimis, que exterrita trepido cursu,
 Her sister has heard it breathless, and affrighted with trembling haste,
 sædans ora unguibus et pectora pugnīs, ruit per
 disfiguring her face with her nails and her breast with blows, rushes through
 medios, ac clamat morientem nomine: Germana, fuit hoc
 the midst, and calls her dying sister by name: O sister, was this
 illud? petebas me fraude? iste rogas, ignes, que aræ
 it? did you approach me by fraud? did this pile, these fires, and altars
 parabant hoc mihi? Deserta quid primùm querar? moriens
 prepare this for me? Deserted what first shall I complain? dying
 ne sprevisi sororem comitem? vocasses me ad eadem
 hast thou despised thy sister as a companion? had you called me to the same
 fata, idem dolor atque eadem hora tulisset ambas
 fate, the same pain and the same hour had taken off both of us
 ferro. Struxi etiam his manibus, que vocavi
 by the sword. Have I raised the pile even with these hands, and have I in-
 patrios Deos voce, ut crudelis abessem te
 voked the paternal Gods with my voice, that cruel I should be absent thou
 sic positâ. Soror, extinxit me que te, que
 thus being placed upon it. O sister, thou hast destroyed me and thyself, and
 populum que Sidonias patres, que tuam urbem. Date,
 thy people and the Sidonian fathers, and thy city. Give,
 ablum vulnera lymphis; et si quis extremus nalitus
 that I may wash her wounds with water; and if any last breath
 eriat supra, legam ore Sic fata,
 may linger above, I may catch it with my mouth. Thus having said
 evaserat altos gradus, que amplexa semianimem germa-
 she had mounted the lofty steps, and embracing her expiring sister
 nani sinu, fovebat cum gemitu, atque siccat atros
 in her bosom, cherished her with a groan, and dried up the black
 cruores veste. Illa conata attollere graves oculos,
 blood with her robe. She endeavouring to raise her heavy eyes,
 rursus deficit; infixum vulnus stridet sub pectore. Ter
 again sinks down; the deep-fixed wound hisses in her breast. Thrice

attollens que aduixa cubito levavit sese; ter revoluta
 arousing and leaning on her elbow she has raised herself; thrice she has fallen
 est toro; que errantibus oculis quæsit lucem alto
 back upon the couch; and with wandering eyes has sought the light of the high
 cælo, que ingemuit repertâ. Tum omnipotens Juno
 heaven, and groaned having found it. Then omnipotent Juno
 miserata longum dolorem que difficiles obitus, demisit Irim
 pitying her long pain and uneasy death, has sent Iris
 Olympo, quæ resolvant luctantem animam que nexos artus
 from heaven, who might separate her struggling soul and united limbs.
 Nam quia peribat nec fato nec meritâ morte, sed
 For since she perished neither by fate nor by a merited death, but
 misera ante diem, que accensa subito furore, Proserpina
 miserable before her time, and inflamed with sudden fury, Proserpine
 nondum abstulerat illi flavum crinem vertice que
 not yet had taken to herself the yellow hair from the crown of her head and
 damnaverat caput Stygio Orco. Ergo roscida Iris devolat per
 condemned her life to Stygian Orcus. Therefore dewy Iris flies through
 cælum croceis pennis, trahens mille varios colores
 the sky on saffron wings, drawing a thousand various colours
 adverso sole, et astitit supra caput: Ego jussa
 from the opposite sun, and has stood above her head. I being commanded
 fero hunc sacrum Diti, que solvo te isto corpore. Sic
 bear away this hair sacred to Pluto, and I release thee from this body. Thus
 ait, et secat crinem dextrâ; et unâ omnis calor
 she says, and cuts her hair with her right hand; and at once all heat
 dilapsus, atque vita recessit in ventos.
 is dissipated, and life has vanished into the air.

ÆNEID.

BOOK FIFTH.

Interea Æneas certus jam tenebat medium iter
 In the meantime Æneas resolved now held the intermediate way
 classe, que secabat fluctus atros aquilone, respiciens
 with his fleet, and cut the waves blackened by the north wind, looking back
 mœnia, quæ jam collucent flammis infelicis Elisæ
 upon the walls, which yet glow with the flames of the wretched Dido.
 Causa quæ accenderit tantum ignem latet: sed duri
 the cause which had enkindled so great a fire is concealed but this cruel
 dolores magno amore polluto, quidque furens femina possit
 torments from great love violated, and what a raging woman can do

notum, ducunt pectora Teucrorum per triste augurium.
 being known, lead the hearts of the Trojans to sad conjecture.
 Ut rates tenuere pelagus, nec ulla tellus jam amplius
 As the ships have reached the sea, nor any land now more
 occurrit, undique cœlum, et undique maria; cœruleus
 appears, on every side the sky, and on every side the ocean; an azure
 imber astitit supra olli caput, ferens noctem que hierr.en.,
 cloud stood above his head, bearing night and tempest,
 et unda inhorruit tenebris. Ipse gubernator Palinurus
 and the wave grew dreadful by darkness. The helmsman Palinurus
 ab altâ puppi, Heu! quianam tanti nimbi
 from the high stern exclaimed, Alas! why have so great clouds
 cinxerunt æthera? ve quid paras, O pater Neptune?
 overspread the heavens? or what do you prepare, O father Neptune?
 Deinde locutus sic, jubet colligere arma que
 Then having spoken thus, he commands to gather up the sails, and
 incumbere validis remis; que obliquat sinus in ventum, ac
 to press on the strong oars; and turns the sails to the wind, and
 fatur talia: magnanime Ænea, non sperem contingere
 speaks these words: O high-minded Æneas, I could not hope to reach
 Italiam hoc cœlo, si Jupiter auctor spondeat mihi
 Italy with this weather, if Jupiter our patron should pronounce it to me
 Venti mutati fremunt transversa, et consurgunt at
 The winds changed rage in opposite directions, and rise from
 sero vespere; atque aër cogitur in nubem. Nos nec
 the gloomy west; and the atmosphere is collected into a cloud. We neither
 sufficimus obniti contra nec tantum tendere: Quoniam
 are able to strive against them, nor even to advance: Since
 Fortuna superat, sequamur; que vertamus iter quò
 Fortune conquers, let us follow; and let us change our course where
 vocat: nec reor fida fraterna litora Erycis, que Sicanos
 she calls: nor do I think the faithful fraternal shores of Eryx, and the Sicilian
 portus longè, si modò memor ritè remetior astra
 harbours are far distant, if only mindful rightly I measure back the stars
 servata. Tum pius Æneas, Equidem cerno ventos poscere
 observed. Then pious Æneas said. Indeed I observe the winds demand
 sic jamdudum, et te frustra tendere contra. Flecte viam
 thus long since, and you in vain steer against them. Guide your course
 velis. An ulla tellus sit gratior mihi, quòque
 by the sails. Whether can any land be more grateful to me, and where
 magis optem demittere fessas naves, quam quæ servat
 I can more desire to lay up my wearied ships, than which preserves
 mihi Dardanium Acestes et gremio complectitur ossa
 to me Trojan Acestes and in its bosom embraces the bones
 patris Anchisæ? Ubi hæc dicta, petunt portus
 of my father Anchises? When these words were spoken, they seek the harbours,
 et secundi Zephyri intendunt vela: classem cita fertur
 and the favouring breezes swell the sails: the fleet swift is borne

gurgite; et tandem læti advertuntur *notæ* arenæ
 on the deep, and at length joyful they are turned to the well-known sand.

At Acestes excelso vertice montis procul miratus
 But Acestes from the high summit of a mountain from afar admiring

adventum, que socias rates, occurrit, horridus in
 their approach, and *knowing* the friendly ships, meets them roughly adorned with

jaculis, et pelle Libystidis ursæ: quem Troia mater genuit
 arrows, and the skin of a Lybian bear: whom a Trojan mother had borne

conceptum Criniso flumine. Ille non innummorum veterum
 conceived from Criniso a river. He not unnummful of his ancient

parentum gratatur reduces, et lætus excipit agrest
 parents congratulates them returned, and joyful receives them with rustic

gazâ, ac solatur fessos amicis opibus. Cum postera
 abundance, and consoles them wearied with friendly assistance. When the next

clara dies fugârat stellas primo oriente, Æneas advocat
 bright day had scattered the stars with the first dawn, Æneas calls together

socios in cœtum ab omni littore, que fatur ex
 nis associates to a meeting from all the shore, and addresses them from

aggere tumuli: Magni Dardanidæ, genus ab alto sanguine
 the mound of a hill: Ye mighty Trojans, whose race is from the exalted blood

Divûm, annuus orbis completur mensibus exactis ex
 of Gods a yearly circle is completed the months being accomplished, from

quo condidimus terrâ reliquias que ossa divini
 which time we have buried in the earth the remains and bones of my divine

parentis, que sacravimus mœstas aras. Que jam dieꝝ
 parent, and have consecrated mournful altars. And now the day

adest, ni fallor quem ego semper habebø acerbum
 is present, unless I am mistaken, which I ever shall esteem mournful

semper honoratum: Dî sic voluistis. Si ego exsu
 ever honoured: Ye Gods, thus have you decreed. If I an exile

agerem hunc in Getulis syrtibus, ve deprensus
 should pass this day among the Getulian quicksands, or overtaken

Argolico mari et urbe Mycenæ, tamen exsequerer annua
 on the Grecian sea and in the city of Mycenæ, yet I will pay my annual

vota, que solennes pompas ordine, que struere in altaria
 vows and solemn funeral pomps in order, and I would spread the altars

suis donis. Nunc ultro adsumus ad cineres et
 with their own gifts. Now unexpectedly we are present at the ashes and

ossa ipsius parentis, equidem reor, haud sine mente
 bones of this my father, indeed I suppose, not without the purpose,

sine numine Divûm, et delati intramus amicos portus
 without the will of the Gods, and borne on we enter friendly harbours

Ergo agite, et cuncti celebremus lætum honorem.
 Wherefore come on, and let us all celebrate this joyful observance.

poscamus ventos atque velit me urbe positâ
 let us ask for winds and that he be willing that I, our city being founded

quotannis ferre hæc sacra templis dicatis sibi. Acestes
 yearly offer these sacrifices in temples dedicated to him Acestes

generatus Troja dat vobis in naves bina capita descended from Troy given to you for the ships two heads duam of oxen

numero: adhibete penates et patrios according to the number: send for your household Gods and those of your country

epulis, et quos hospes Acestes colit. Præterea, si nona to the feast, and whom our host Acestes honours. Besides, if the ninth

aurora extulerit alium diem mortalibus, que retexerit morning shall introduce a fair day to mortals, and shall unveil

orbem radiis, ponam Teucris prima certamina citæ the globe with its rays, I will propose to the Trojans the first trials of the swift

classis. Que qui valet cursu pedum, et qui incedit audax fleet. And who excels in the race on foot, and who advances daring

viribus, aut melior jaculo, que levibus sagittis, seu m strength, either more excellent with the dart, and light arrows, or

fidit committere pugnam crudo cæstu; cuncti adsint, has confidence to engage in contest with the cruel gauntlet; let all be present,

que expectent præmia palmæ meritæ. Omnes favete and await the rewards of victory deserved. All favour us

ore, et cingite tempora ramis. Fatus sic velat with prayer, and bind your temples with boughs. Speaking thus he veils

tempora maternâ myrto. Elymus facit hoc, Acestes his temples with his mother's myrtle. Elymus does this, Acestes

maturus ævi hoc, puer Ascanius hoc; quos cætera pubes mature in age does this, the boy Ascanus this; whom the other youth

sequitur. Ille ibat medius è concilio cum multis millibus imitate. He went in the midst from the council with many thousands

ad tumulum, magna catervâ comitante. Hic ritè libans to the tomb, a great band accompanying. He in order offering

fundit humi duo carchesia mero Baccho, duo novo pours out on the ground two bowls of wine to Bacchus, two of new

acte duo sacro sanguine, que jacit purpureos flores milk, two of consecrated blood, and scatters purple flowers,

ac fatur talia: Sancte parens, salve! vos cineres and speaks these words: O holy parent, hail! ye ashes

nequicquam recepti, que animæ que umbræ paternæ iterum, in vain recovered, and thou soul and ye shades of my father, again

salvete! non licuit tecum quærere Italos fines, que arva hail! it has not been allowed with you to seek the Italian confines, and fields

fatalia, nec Ausonium Tybrim, quicunque est. decreed by fate, nor Ausonian Tiber, whatsoever it is.

Dixerat hæc; cum anguis lubricus, ingens septem He had spoken these words, when a snake shining, huge in his seven

gyios, traxit septena volumina ab imis adytis, folds, he drew along his seven fold coils from the inmost shrines,

placidè amplexus tumulum, que lapsus per aras: cui peacefully embracing the tomb, and gliding over the altars, whose

terga cærulæ notæ et squamam fulgor maculosus auro back of azure mark and scales a brightness speck'd with gold

incendebat, ceu arcua nubibus trahit mille varios
 inflamed, as a bow in the clouds draws a thousand varied
 colores adverso sole. Æneas obstupuit visu.
 colours from the opposing sun. Æneas stood amaz'd at the sight.

Tandem ille serpens longo agmine inter pateras et
 At length the snake creeping in a long path within the goblets and
 .evia pocula, que libavit dapes, que rursus innoxius
 smooth bowls, both sipped the feast, and again harmless
 successit imo tumulo, et liquit altaria depasta.
 entered the bottom of the tomb, and left the altars he had fed on.

Magis hoc instaurat genitori honores inceptos, incertus
 The more for this he renews to his father the honours begun, doubtful

ne putet esse genium loci, ne famulum
 whether he should think it to be the genius of the place, or an attendant

parentis; cædit quinas bidentes de more, que tot
 of his father; he kills five sheep according to custom, and as many

sues, totidem juvencos nigrantes terga; que fundebat
 swine, as many bullocks black as to their backs; and poured forth

vina è pateris, que vocabat animam magni Anchisæ, que
 wine from goblets, and invoked the spirit of great Anchises, and

manes remissos acheronte. Necnon et socii læti ferunt
 his remains released from hell. Likewise his associates joyful bear

dona, quæ copia est cuique; que onerant aras, que
 gifts, which plenty is to each; and they load the altars, and

mactant juvencos. Alii locant athena ordine, que
 sacrifice bullocks. Others place brazen vessels in order, and

fusi per herbam subjiciunt prunas verubus, et torrent
 scattered along the grass they place coals under the spits, and roast the

viscera. Dies expectata aderat, que equi Phaëthontis jam
 entrails. The day expected had arrived, and the horses of Phaeton now

vehebant nonam auroram serenâ luce; que fama et
 led up the ninth morning with clear light; and fame and

nomen clari Acestæ excierat finitimos. Complêrant
 the name of renowned Acestes had excited the neighboring people. They fill'd

litora læto cœtu, visuri Æneadas, pars et parati
 the shores with a joyful band, to see the Trojans, a part also prepared

certare. Principio munera locantur ante oculos,
 to contend. In the first place the rewards are placed before their eyes,

que in medio circo: sacri tripodes, que virides coronæ,
 and in midst of the circle: sacred tripodes, and green coronets,

et palmæ, pretium victoribus; que arma, et vestes perfusæ
 and palms, the reward to the conquerors; and arms, and dresses dyed

ostro, talenta argenti que auri: et tuba canit
 with purple, talents of silver and gold: and the trumpet sounds

ludos commissos medio aggere. Quatuor carinæ
 that the games are begun in the midst of the mound. Four ships

delectæ ex omni classe, pares gravibus remis, neunt
 selected from all the fleet, equal with heavy oars, enter

prima certamina. Mnestheus agit velocem Pristiv
 as the first contests. Mnestheus commands the swift Pristia
 acri remige, Mnestheus mox Italus a quo
 with a strong rower, Mnestheus presently to be an Italian from which
 nomine genus Memmi: que Gyas ingentem Chimæiam
 name the race of Memmius: and Gyas commands the great Chimera
 ingenti mole, opus urbis; quam Dardana pubes
 with its great bulk, the work of the city; which the Trojan youth
 impellunt triplici versu, remi consurgunt terno ordine: que
 urge on in triple rank, the oars rise in a triple order: and
 Sergestus, a quo Sergia domus tenet nomen, invehitur
 Sergestus, from whom the Sergian family derives its name, is borne
 magna Centauro; que Cloanthus cœruleâ Scyllâ, unde
 in the great Centaur, and Cloanthus in the azure Scylla, whence
 tibi genus, O Romane Cluenti.
 your descent, O Roman Cluentius.

Procul in pelago contra spumantia litora est saxum quod
 Far off in the sea against the resounding shores is a rock which
 submersum olim tunditur tumidis fluctibus, ubi hiberni
 sunk sometimes is beaten by the swelling waves, when the wintry
 Cori condunt sidera: silet tranquillo que ex undâ
 west winds hide the stars: it lies still in the tranquil sea and from the wave
 immotâ attollitur campus, et statio gratissima
 unmoved it is raised as a plain, and is a resting place most grateful
 apricis mergis. Hic pater Æneas constituit viridem
 to the basking cormorants. Here father Æneas placed a verdant
 metam frondenti ilice, signum nautis, unde scirent
 goal of budding oak, a signal for the sailors, where they may know
 reverti, et ubi circumflectere longos cursus. Tum legunt
 to return, and where to bend around their long circuits. Then they choose
 loca sorte: que ipsi ductores longè effulgent in pupibus,
 their places by lot: and the leaders far off shine in their ships,
 decori auro que ostro. Cætera juvenus velatur populeâ
 decorated with gold and purple. The other youth are veiled with the poplar
 fronde, que perfusa nudatos humeros oleo nitescit.
 leaf, and overspreading their naked shoulders with oil they shine.
 Considunt transtris, que brachia intenta remis: intenti
 They sit on the benches, and their arms are extended to the oars: attentive
 expectant signum, que pavor pulsans, que arrecta cupido
 they await the signal, and fear beating high, and the increased desire
 laudum, haurit exsultantia corda. Inde ubi clara tuba
 of praise, exhausts their throbbing hearts. Then when the shrill trumpet
 dedit sonitum, omnes prosiluerè suis finibus, haud
 had given forth a sound, all leaped to their stations, there is no
 mora; nauticus clamor ferit æthera; freta versa lacertis
 delay. the sailor's shout strikes the skies; the seas upturned by their arms
 adductis spumant. Pariter infindunt sulcos; que totum
 drawn back foam. Together they cleave the furrows; and the whole

æquor convulsum remis que tridentibus rostris dehiscit.
 ocean convulsed with oars and trident beaks yawns.

Currus non tam præcipites corripuere campum
 Chariots not so swift have scoured the plain

bijugo certamine, que ruunt effusi carcere,
 in a double yoked chariot race, and rush forth let loose from the goal,

nec aurigæ sic concussere undantia lora jugis immissis
 nor do charioteers thus shake the waving reins the yokes being loosened

que pendent proni in verbera. Tum omne nemus consonat
 and hang bending over the lash. Then the whole grove resound

plausu que fremitu virûm, que studiis faventum
 with the applause and noise of the men, and the anxiety of those favouring

que litora inclusa volutant vocem; pulsati colles resultant
 and the shores inclosed roll back their voice; the beaten hills re-echo

clamore. Gyas effugit ante alios, que elabitur primis undis
 with the cry. Gyas flies before others, and glides over the first waves

inter turbam que fremitum; quem Cloanthus, melior
 amidst the crowd and the noise; whom Cloanthus, more skilled

remis, deinde consequitur, sed tarda pinus tenet pondere.
 with oars, then follows, but his slow boat restrains by its weight.

Post hos Pristis que Centaurus tendunt superare priorem
 After these the Pristis and Centaur attempt to pass beyond the first

locum, æquo discrimine: et nunc Pristis abit, nunc ingens
 place, in equal distance: and now the Pristis passes, now the huge

Centaurus præterit victam; que nunc ambæ feruntur
 Centaur goes before her conquered; and now both are borne on

unâ junctis frontibus, et sulcant salsa vada longâ
 together with united fronts, and plough the salt shallows with their long

carinâ; que jam propinquabant scopulo, que tenebant metam;
 keel; and now they approached the rock, and reached the goal

cum Gyas princeps que victor in medio gurgite,
 when Gyas the chief and conqueror in the midst of the sea

compellat voce Menœten rectorem navis: Quò
 addresses with his voice Menœtes the steersman of the ship: Whether

tantùm abis dexter mihi? dirige cursum huc, ama
 so much do you go to the right of me? direct your course hither, incline to

litus, et sine palmula stringat lævas cautes: alii teneant
 the shore, and let the oar graze the left cliffs; let others hold

altum. Dixit: sed Menœtes timens cæca saxa, detorquet
 the deep. He said: but Menœtes fearing hidden rocks, turns

proram ad undas pelagi. Quò abis diversus? Gyas
 his prow to the waves of the sea. Why do you go a different way? Gyas

iterum revocabat cum clamore, O Menœte, pete saxa; et
 again called out with a shout, O Menœtes, seek the rocks; and

ecce respicit Cloanthum instantem tergo, et
 he looks back upon Cloanthus pressing on his back, and

tenentem propiora. Ille interior radit lævum iter inter
 holding a nearer course. He within grazes the left path between

que navem Gyæ que sonantes scopulos, que subitus
 both the ship of Gyas and the resounding rocks, and suddenly
 præterit priorem, et tenet tuta æquora, metis
 he goes before the former, and holds the safe water, the boundaries
 relictis. Tum verò ingens dolor exarsit ossibus juveni,
 being left behind. Then indeed great grief inflamed the bones of the youth,
 nec genæ caruere lacrymis; que oblitus sui decoris
 nor did his cheeks want tears; and forgetful of his own honour
 que salutis sociùm, deturbat segnem Menœten ab
 and the safety of his companions, he hurled the slothful Menœtes from
 altâ puppi præcipitem in mare. Ipse subit gubernaculo
 the lofty stern headlong into the sea. He succeeds to the helm
 rector, ipse magister, que hortatur viros, que torquet
 as pilot, he as commander, and exhorts the men, and turns
 clavum ad litora. At ut Menœtes gravis tandem vix
 the helm to the shores. But as Menœtes oppressed at last scarcely
 redditus est imo fundo, jam senior, que fluens in
 had returned from the deep bottom, now old and streaming in
 madidâ veste, petit summa scopuli, que resedit in
 his wet dress, he seeks the summit of the rock, and sits down on
 siccâ rupe. Teucris risere illum et labentem, et natantem,
 the dry cliff. The Trojans ridicule him both falling, and swimming,
 et rident revomentem salsos fluctus pectore. Hic
 and they laugh at him throwing up the salt waves from his breast. Here
 læta spes accensa est duobus extremis Sergesto, que
 joyous hope had inflamed the two last Sergestus, and
 Mnestheo, superare Gyan morantem. Sergestus ante capit
 Mnestheus, to overcome Gyas delaying. Sergestus anticipates
 locum, que propinquat scopulo; nec tamen ille prior
 the place, and approaches the rock; not such as he was before
 totâ carinâ præeunte; parte prior; æmula Pristis
 his whole keel going before; in part he was first; his rival Pristis
 premit partem rostro. At Mnestheus incedens per
 presses him in part with her bow. But Mnestheus walking among
 ipsos socios mediâ nave hortatur. Hectorei
 his companions in the midst of his ship exhorts them. O my Hectorian
 socii, quos delegi comites supremâ sorte
 associates, whom I have selected as companions in the last fortune
 Trojæ, nunc, nunc insurgite remis; nunc promite illas
 of Troy, now, now rise on your oars; now draw forth those
 vires, nunc animos quibus usi in Getulis syrtibus,
 powers, now that courage which you exhibited in the Getulian quicksands,
 que mari Ionio, que sequacibus undis Maleæ. Mnestheus
 and the sea of Ionium, and the persecuting waves of Maleæ. / Mnestheus
 jam non peto prima, que ne certo vincere:
 now do not seek the first rewards, and neither do I strive to conquer
 quanquam ô! sed superent, Neptune, quibus dedisti
 yet O! but let them conquer, O Neptune, to whom you have granted

noc: pudeat rediisse extremos. Cives, vincite
 this: let it shame us to have returned last. My countrymen, conquer

et prohibete hoc nefas. Olli procumbunt summo
 and forbid this disgrace. They press on with the greatest

certamine, ærea puppis tremuit vastis ictibus, que solum
 strife, the brazen keel trembles with vast blows, and the sea

subtrahitur. Tum coeber anhelitus quatit artus que
 is drawn from under them. Then frequent panting shakes their limbs and

arida ora: sudor fluit undique rivis. Ipse casus attuli
 parched mouths: sweat flows on every side in streams. This chance brought

viris optatum honorem: namque dum Sergestus interior,
 to the men the desired honour: for while Sergestus within,

furens animi suburget proram ad saxa que subit
 raging in mind urges on the prow to the rocks and enters

iniquo spatio, infelix hæsit in procurrentibus saxis.
 an incommodious space, unhappy he hangs on the projecting rocks.

Cautes concussæ et remi obnixa crepuere in acuto
 The cliffs are shaken and the oars struggling crash upon the sharp

murice, que prora illisa pependit.
 pointed rock, and the prow dashed against it is suspended.

Nautæ consurgunt, et morantur magno clamore, que
 The sailors arise together, and give over with great clamour, and

expediunt ferratas sudes et contos acutâ cuspide, que
 they apply iron-pointed stakes and poles with sharp points, and

legunt fractos remos in gurgite. At Mnestheus lætus, que
 they gather the broken oars in the sea. But Mnestheus joyful, and

acrior ipso successu, petit prona maria, celeri agmine
 more active by this success, seeks the open seas, with swift motion

remorum, que ventis vocatis, et decurrit aperto pelago.
 of oars, and the winds being invoked, and runs on the open sea.

Qualis columba, cui domus et dulces nidi in latebroso
 As a dove, whose home and sweet young ones in a dark

pumice, subito commota speluncâ, volans fertur in arva,
 cleft, suddenly aroused from the cave, flying is borne to the fields

que exterrita dat pennis ingentem plausum tecto;
 and terrified gives with her wings a great beating against the eave;

mox lapsa quieto ære radit liquidum iter, que ne
 presently gliding through the still air she grazes the liquid way, and does not

commovet celeres alas: sic Mnestheus, sic ipse Pristis
 move her swift wings: thus Mnestheus, thus the Pristis

fugâ secat ultima æquora; sic ipse impetus fert illam
 in her flight cuts the remotest waters; thus the impulse bears her

volantem. Et primum deserit Sergestum luctantem in
 flying. And first she deserts Sergestus struggling in

alto scopulo, que vadis brevibus, que frustra vocantem
 the high rock, and quicksands and shallows, and in vain invoking

auxilia et discentem currere fractis remis. Inde consequitur
 aid. and learning to run with broken oars. Then she pursues

Gyan, que ipsam Chimæram ingenti mole: cedit, quoniam
 Gyaæ, and the Chimera with her great mass: she yields, **stone**
 est spoliata magistro, que jam Cloanthus solus superest in
 she is deprived of a master, and now Cloanthus alone remains on
 ipso fine; quem petit, et adnixus urget summis viribus
 the boundary; whom he seeks, and striving presses with his utmost strength
 Tum verò clamor ingeminat, que cuncti studiis instigant
 Then indeed the noise redoubles, and all with anxiety encourage her
 sequentem, que æther resonat fragoribus. Hi indignantur
 pursuing, and the sky resounds with noise. These are angry
 ut teneant proprium decus et honorem partum;
 est they should not hold their appropriate glory and honour already obtained
 que volunt pacisci vitam pro laude. Successus alit hos:
 and they wish to bargain life for praise. Success cherishes these:
 possunt, quia videntur posse. Et fors cepissent
 they are able, because they seem to be able. And perhaps they had taken
 præmia æquatis rostris, ni Cloanthus tendens utrasque
 the rewards with equal beaks, unless Cloanthus extending both
 palmas ponto, que fudisset preces, que vocasset Divos
 his hands over the sea, and had uttered prayers, and had invoked the Gods
 in vota: Dî, quibus est imperium pelagi, quorum
 in his vows: Ye Gods, to whom is the power of the sea, through whose
 æquora curro, ego lætus constituam vobis ante aras
 waters I run, I cheerfully will place to you before your altars
 candentem taurum in hoc litore, reus voti, que porriciam
 a white bull on this shore, obliged by my vow, and I will scatter
 exta in salsos fluctus, et fundam liquentia vina. Dixit:
 the entrails on the salt waves, and I will pour out the liquid wines. He said
 que omnis chorus Nereidum que Phorci, que
 and all the band of Nereids and the train of Phorcus, and
 Panopea virgo audiit eum sub imis fluctibus; et ipse
 the Panopean maid heard him beneath the lowest waves; and the
 pater Portunus magnâ manu impulit euntem. Illa
 father Portunus with his powerful hand urged on the boat advancing. She
 fugit ad terram citiùs Noto que volucris sagittâ, et
 flies to the land swifter than the south wind and swift arrow, and
 condidit se alto portu. Tum satus Anchisâ, cunctis
 hid herself in the deep harbour. Then the son of Anchises, all
 vocatis ex more, declarat Cloanthum victorem
 being summoned according to custom declares Cloanthus conqueror
 magnâ voce præconis, que advelat tempora viridi læuro:
 with a loud voice of a herald, and veils his temples with a green laurel:
 que dat optare ternos juvencos, que vina, et ferre
 and permits him to choose three bullocks, and wine, and to bear
 magnum talentum argenti, munera in naves. Addit
 a great talent of silver, gifts for the ships. He adds
 præcipuos honores ipsis ductoribus; victori auratam
 distinguished honours to the leaders; to the conqueror a gilded

chlamydem, circum quam plurima Melibœa purpura
 cloak, around which much Melibeian purple
 cucurrit duplici Mæandro; que regius puer intextus
 ran in a double maze. and the royal boy *Ganymede* interwoven
 jaculo que cursu fatigat veloces cervos in frondosâ
 with the dart and in the chase fatigues the swift stags upon leafy
 Idâ acer, similis anhelanti, quem præpes armiger Jovis
 Ida, eager, like to one panting, whom the swift armour-bearer of Jove
 uncis pedibus rapuit sublimem ab Idâ: longævi custodes
 with crooked claws seized on high from Ida: the aged guards
 equicquam tendunt palmas ad sidera; que latratus canum
 vain extend their hands to the stars; and the barking of dogs
 sævit in auras.
 rages to the skies.

At donat huic viro, qui deinde tenuit secundum locum
 But he presents to that man, who afterwards held the second place
 virtute, habere lorica consertam levibus hamis, que
 by his courage, to have a corslet set about with smooth rings, and
 trilicem auro, quam ipse victor detraxerat Demoleo sub
 triple with gold, which the conqueror drew from Demoleus under
 alto Ilio apud rapidum Simoënta, huic decus et tutamen in
 lofty Ilium by the swift Simois, his ornament and protection in
 armis. Phegeus que Sagaris famuli vix terebant illam
 war. Phegeus and Sagaris men-servants scarcely bore it
 multiplicem, connixi humeris; at Demoleus, olim
 many fold, struggling with their shoulders; but Demoleus, formerly
 indutus cursu agebat palantes Troas. Facit geminos
 clothed in it in the course drove the wandering Trojans. He presents two
 rebetas ex ære tertia dona, que cymbia perfecta argento
 kettles of brass for the third gifts, and bowls wrought of silver
 atque aspera signis, que jam adeo omnes donati, que
 and rough with figures, and now thus all being rewarded, and
 superbi opibus, ibant evincti tempora puniceis tæniis:
 proud of their wealth, went bound as to their temples with crimson ribbands
 cum Sergestus agebat irrisam ratem sine honore, vix
 when Sergestus brought up the despised boat without honour, scarcely
 multâ arte revulsam e sævo scopulo, remis amissis,
 with much art torn from the cruel rock, his oars being lost,
 atque debilis uno ordine. Qualis sæpe serpens
 and weak with one tier. As often a serpent
 deprensus in aggere viæ, quem ærea rota transiit
 overtaken on the height of the way, which a brazen wheel had passed
 obliquum, aut viator gravis ictu liquit seminecem que
 across, or a traveller heavy with a blow has left half dead and
 lacerum saxo: nequicquam fugiens dat longos tortus
 mutilated with a stone: in vain flying gives long wreaths
 corpore; parte ferox; que ardens oculis, et arduus
 with his body; in part fierce; and glowing with his eyes, and high

attollens sibila colla, pars clauda vulnere, retenta
raising his hissing neck, a part lame with his wound NO. 18 ARM. BAR.
nexantem nodos, que plicantem se in sua membra: tarda
folding his knots, and winding himself in his own limbs: the slow
navis movebat se tali remigio; tamen facit vela, et subit
ship moved itself with such rowing; yet he makes sail, and enters
ostia plenis velis. Æneas lætus donat Sergestum promissæ
the port with full sails. Æneas rejoiced presents Sergestus with his promised
munere, ob navem servatam que socios reductos
reward, on account of the ship preserved and his associates restored
Serva datur olli, haud ignara operum Minervæ.
A female slave is given to him, not ignorant of the labours of Minerva.
Cressa genus, Pholæ, que gemini nati sub ubere.
A Cretan in her race, named Pholæ, and her two children at her breast.
Hoc certamine misso, pius Æneas tendit in gramineum
This contest being dismissed pious Æneas marched to the grassy
campum, quem sylvæ curvis collibus undique cingebant;
plain, which woods with winding hills on each side surrounded;
que in mediâ valle erat circus theatri; quò heros
and in the midst of the vale was the circuit of a theatre; whither the hero
tulit se medium cum multis millibus que resedit
withdrew himself in the midst with many thousands and sat down
consessu extracto. Hic pretiis invitat animos
In the assembly on a high seat. Here by rewards he invites the attention of those
qui fortè velint contendere rapido cursu, et ponit præmia.
who by chance may wish to contend in the swift race, and places the prizes.
Teucri que Sicani misti conveniunt undique, primi,
The Trojans and Sicilians intermingled assemble on every side, first,
Nisus et Euryalus; Euryalus insignis formâ que viridi
Nisus and Euryalus; Euryalus distinguished for beauty and blooming
juventâ; Nisus pio amore pueri; quos regius Diros de
youth; Nisus by the pious love of the boy; whom the royal Diros from
egregiâ stirpe Priami, deinde secutus. Salius, simul
the renowned race of Priam, then followed. Salius, at once
et Patron hunc; alter quorum Acarnan; alter
and Patron followed him; one of whom was an Acarnanian; the other
ab Arcadiâ, sanguine Tegeæ gentis. Tum duo Trinacrii
from Arcadia, of the blood of the Tegean nation. Then two Sicilian
juvenes, Elymus que Panopes, assueti sylvis,
youths, Elymus and Panopes, accustomed to the woods,
comites senioris Acestæ; præterea multi, quos obscura
the companions of the elder Acestes; besides many whom obscure
scæne recondit.
scæne hides.

In mediis quibus Æneas deinde locutus sic: Accipite
In the midst of whom Æneas afterwards spoke thus: Receive
hæc animis que advertite lætas mentes: nemo
these things in your mind and turn your joyful attention: No one

ex hoc numero ac'bit non donatus mihi Dabo
 of this number shall depart not rewarded by me, I will give to each
 ferre bina Gnoссия spicula lucida levato ferro qua
 to bear off two Gnoessian darts bright with polish'd iron. and
 b. pennem cœlatam argento. Hic unus honos erit
 an axe wrought with silver. This one honour shall be
 omnibus. Primi tres accipient præmia, que nectentur
 to all. The first three shall receive their rewards, and bind
 caput flavâ olivâ Primus victor habeto equum
 heir heads with the yellow olive. Let the first conqueror have a horse
 insignem phaleris: alter Amazoniam pharetram que
 distinguished for trappings; the other an Amazonian quiver and
 plenam Threiciis sagittis, quam balteus circum amplectitur
 full of Thracian arrows, which a belt around embraces
 lato auro, et fibula subnectit tereti gemmâ: tertius
 with broad gold, and a buckle fastens with a tapering jewel; let the third
 abito contentus hâc Argolicâ galeâ. Ubi hæc dicta,
 depart contented with this Grecian helmet. When these things were said,
 capiunt locum que corripunt spatia, signo repente
 they take the place, and seize the open space, the signal suddenly
 audito, que effusi relinquunt limen, similes nimbo;
 being heard, and let loose they leave the goal, like to a storm
 simul signant ultima. Nisus abit primus que longè
 at once they mark the last limit. Nisus starts first and far off
 emicat ante omnia corpora, ocyor et ventis et
 he springs before all their bodies, swifter even than the winds and
 alis fulminis. Salius insequitur proximus huic, sed
 the wings of lightning. Salius follows next to him. but
 proximus longo intervallo. Deinde spatio relicto post
 next with a long space between. Then a space being left behind
 Euryalus tertius que Elymus sequitur Euryalum Sub
 Euryalus the third and Elymus follows Euryalus Next
 quo ipso ecce Dioces deinde volat; que jam terit calcem
 to whom lo Dioces afterwards flies; and now wears his heel
 calce, incumbens humero; et si plura spatia
 with his heel, reclining on his shoulder; and if more space
 supersint transeat elapsus prior ve relinquat ambiguum.
 had remained he had passed gliding before or had left it doubtful.
 Que jam adventabant ferè extremo spatio que fessi sub
 And now they approached almost the last space and wearied near
 ipsum finem cum infelix Nisus labitur levi sanguine
 to the very end when the unhappy Nisus falls in the slippery blood,
 ut fortè juvenis cæsis fusus super humum
 as by chance bullocks being slain it had been shed upon the ground
 que madefecerat virides herbas. Hic juvenis ovans, jam
 and had moistened the green grass. Here the youth rejoicing now
 victor haud tenuit vestigia titubata presso solo
 a conqueror did not restrain his footsteps tottering on the trodden ground

sed concidit pronus in que ipso immundo fimo que sacro
 but fell headlong upon both the filthy mire and consecrated
 cruore. Ille tamen non oblitus Euryali, non amorum;
 blood. He nevertheless was not forgetful of Euryalus, nor of his love
 nam surgens per lubrica: opposuit sese Salio; autem ille
 for rising through slimy dirt: he opposed himself to Salius; but he
 acuit, revolutus in spissâ arenâ. Euryalus emicat et
 ell, rolling back on the thick sand. Euryalus sprang up and
 victor munere amici tenet prima que volat
 conqueror by the favour of his friend holds the first space, and flies
 plausu que secundo fremitu. Post Elymus subit, et
 with applause and favouring shout. Afterwards Elymus comes up, and
 Diores nunc tertia palma. Hic Salius implet totum
 Diore now the third victor. Here Salius fills the whole
 concessum ingentis cavæ et prima ora patrum magnis
 assembly of the extensive theatre and the front faces of the fathers with great
 clamoribus; que poscit honorem ereptum dolo reddi
 cries; and demands the honour snatch'd by fraud to be restored
 sibi. Favor tutatur Euryalum que decoræ lacrymæ et
 to him. Favour guards Euryalus and beautiful tears and
 virtus veniens gratior in pulchro corpore. Diore
 virtue coming more grateful in a beautiful body. Diore
 adjuvat et proclamat magnâ voce, qui subit palmæ
 assists and proclaims with a great voice, who succeeds to the palm
 que venit ad ultima præmia frustra si primi honores
 and approaches to the last rewards in vain if the first honours
 redduntur Salio. Tum pater Æneas inquit, Pueri, vestra
 are given to Salius. Then father Æneas said, Boys, your
 munera manent vobis certa, et nemo movet palmam
 onwards remain to you sure, and no one removes the prize
 ordine; liceat me miserari casus
 from its order; it may be allowed to me to pity the misfortune
 insontis amici. Sic fatus dat Salio immane tergum
 of my innocent friend. Thus speaking he gives to Salius a huge skin
 Getuli leonis onerosum villis atque aureis unguibus
 of a Getulian lion loaded with hair and golden claws
 Hic Nisus inquit, si tanta præmia sunt victis,
 Here Nisus says, if so great rewards are bestowed on the vanquish'd
 et te miseret lapsorum, quæ digna munera dabis
 and you pity the fallen, what appropriate rewards will you give
 Niso? qui merui primam coronam laude, ni
 to Nisus? I who have deserved the first prize by my desert, had not
 inimica fortuna quæ Salium tulisset me. Et
 the unhappy chance which bore off Salius borne off me. And
 simul his dictis ostentabat faciem, et membra
 at the same time with these words he showed his face, and limbs
 turpia udo fimo. Optimus pater risit olli, et
 filthy with moist dirt. The most indulgent father Æneas smiled on him, and

jussit elypeum efferi, artes Didymaonis, reflexum
 ordered a shield to be brought, the skilful work of Didymaon, taken down
 Danais de sacro poste Neptuni. Donat egregium
 by the Greeks from the sacred pillar of Neptune. He rewards the worthy
 juvenem hoc præstanti munere. Pòst ubi cursus
 youth with this excellent present. Afterwards when the races
 confecti, et peregit dona; nunc si cui est
 were finished, and he had bestowed the rewards; now if to any one there is
 virtus, que animus præsens in pectore, adsit, et
 courage, and resolution present in his breast, let him advance, and
 attollat brachia, palmis evinctis. Sic ait, et proponit
 raise his arms, his hands being bound. Thus he said and proposes
 geminum honorem pugnæ; victori juvenum velatum
 a double honour to the battle; to the conqueror a bullock adorned
 auro que vittis: victo ensem atque insignem galeam,
 with gold and fillets: to the conquered a sword and a splendid helmet
 solatia. Nec mora continuo Dares effert ora cum
 as a consolation. There is no delay forthwith Dares presents his face with
 vastis viribus, que tollit se magno murmure virum; qui
 his great strength, and raises himself with great murmuring of men; who
 solus solitus contendere contra Paridem; que idem ad
 alone was accustomed to contend against Paris; and the same at
 tumulum quo maximus Hector occubat, perculit victorem
 the tomb where most heroic Hector lies, struck down victorious
 Buten immani corpore, qui ferebat se veniens de
 Butes of huge body, who boasted himself proceeding from
 Bebryciâ gente Amyci, et extendit moribundum in fulvâ
 the Bebrycian race of Amycus, and stretched him dying on the yellow
 arenâ. Talis Dares tollit altum caput in prima prælia,
 sand. Such was Dares who raised his lofty head in the first contest,
 que ostendit latos humeros, que protendens jactat
 and showed his broad shoulders, and extending he throws about
 brachia alterna, et verberat auras ictibus. Alius queritur
 his arms alternately, and beats the air with blows. Another is sought
 huic; nec quisquam ex tanto agmine audet adire virum,
 for him; nor did any one from so great a band dare approach the man
 que inducere cæstus manibus. Ergo alacris que putans
 and draw the gauntlets on his hands. Therefore joyful and thinking
 cunctos excedere palmâ, stetit ante pedes Æneæ; nec
 that all had withdrawn from the prize, he stood before the feet of Æneas; not
 moratus plura, tum lævâ tenet taurum cornu, atque
 did he delay more, then with his left hand he holds the bull by the horn, and
 ita fatur: Nate Deâ sinemo audet credere se pugnæ,
 thus he speaks: Son of a Goddess, if no one dares to trust himself to the fight,
 quæ finis standi? quo usque decet me teneri?
 what is the end of standing? how long does it behoove me to be detained?
 jube ducere dona. Simul cuncti Dardanidæ
 command them to bring out the gifts. At once all the Trojans

fremebant ore que juebant promissa
 murmured assent with their mouths and ordered the promised rewards
 reddi viro. Hic gravis Acestes castigat Entellum
 to be paid to the man. Here grave Acestes rebukes Entellus
 dictis, ut consederat proximus viridante toro herbæ.
 in these words, as he sat nearest on the green couch of the grass.
 Entelle quondam fortissime heroûm, frustra, tamne
 O Entellus formerly the most brave of heroes, in vain, will you so
 atiens sines tanta dona tolli nullo certamine? ubi
 atiently suffer so great prizes to be carried off with no opposition? where
 unc nobis ille Deus Eryx nequicquam memoratus
 now to us is that God Eryx in vain commemorated as your
 magister? ubi fama per omnem Trinacriam, et illa
 master where is your fame through all Sicily, and those
 spolia pendentia tuis tectis? Ille sub hæc. Nec
 spoils hanging from your roofs? He to these things answers. Neither
 amor laudis, nec gloria cessit pulsa metu: sed enim gelidus
 love of praise, nor glory has left me banished by fear: but my cold
 sanguis hebet tardante senectâ, que vires effetæ
 blood is chilled by debilitating age, and my strength worn out
 frigent in corpore. Si illa juventa nunc foret mihi, quæ
 is weakened in my body. If that youth now could be to me, which
 quondam fuerat, que quâ iste improbus fidens exultat,
 formerly had been, and in which this wretched boaster trusting exults,
 equidem venissem haud inductus pretio que pulchro
 indeed I had come not led on by the prize and the beautiful
 juvenco; nec moror dona. Deinde locutus sic projecit
 bullock; nor do I wait for prizes. Then having spoken thus he cast
 in medium geminos cæstus immani pondere, quibus acer
 in the midst two gauntlets of vast weight, with which brave
 Eryx suetus ferre manum in prælia, que intendere
 Eryx had been accustomed to bear his hand in battle, and to stretch
 brachia duro tergo. Animi obstupuere; septem
 his arms in the hard skin. Their minds were amazed, seven
 ingentia terga tantorum boum rigeabant insuto plumbo que
 great skins of such huge oxen were stiffened with inserted lead and
 ferro. Dares ipse stupet ante omnes, que longè recusat
 iron. Dares himself stands amazed before all, and utterly refuses
 que magnanimus Anchisiales versat hic illuc
 to fight, and the high minded son of Anchises turns over this way and that
 et pondus, et ipsa immensa volumina vinclorum. Tum
 both the weight, and the immense folds of the gauntlets. Then
 senior referebat tales voces pectore: Quid si quis
 the aged man uttered these words from his breast: What if any one
 vidisset cæstus et arma Herculis ipsius que tristem
 had seen the gauntlets and armour of Hercules himself and the sad
 pugnam in hoc ipso litore? Tuus germanus Eryx quondam
 contest on this very shore? Your brother Eryx formerly

gerebat hæc arma. Cernis adhuc infecta sanguine que
 bore these arms. You see Acæ even now stained with blood and
 sparso cerebro. His stetit contra magnum Alciden; ego
 scattered brains. With these he stood against the great Hercules, I
 suetus his, dum melior sanguis dabat vires,
 have been accustomed to these, when my better blood gave strength,
 nec dum æmula senectus canebat sparsa geminis
 nor yet had envious age turned me gray being sprinkled on both
 temporibus. Sed si Troïus Dares recusat hæc nostra arma, que
 my temples. But if Trojan Dares refuses these our arms, and
 id sedet pio Æneæ, si Acestes auctor probat,
 it is determined by the pious Eneas, if Acestes our adviser approves
 æquemus pugnas, remitto tibi terga Erycis; solve metus;
 et us equal the fight, I yield to you the skins of Eryx; banish fear,
 et tu exue Trojanos cæstus. Fatus hæc rejecit
 and do you put off the Trojan gauntlets. Speaking those words he threw back
 ex humeris duplicem amictum, et exiit magnos artus
 from his shoulders his double dress, and stript the great joints
 membrorum, magna ossa que lacertos, atque ingens consistit
 of his limbs, his great bones and arms, and great he stood forth
 mediâ arenâ: Tum pater satus Anchisâ extulit
 in the midst of the sand: Then the father descended from Anchisa raised
 æquos cæstus et innexuit palmas amborum paribus armis.
 the equal gauntlets and bound the hands of both with equal arms.
 Extemplo uterque constitit arrectus in digitos, que interritus
 Forthwith each stood erect on his toes, and undismayed
 extulit brachia ad superas auras. Retro abduxere ardua
 raised his arms to the lofty air. Backward they drew their towering
 capita longè ab ictu, que immiscent manus manibus, que
 heads far from the blow, and intermingle hands with hands, and
 lacessunt pugnam, ille melior motu pedum, que fretus
 provoke the contest, the one better in the motion of his feet, and relying
 juventâ; hic valens membris et mole, sed tarda genua
 on his youth, the other powerful in limbs and size, but his weak knees
 labant trementi: æger anhelitus quatit vastos artus. Viri
 fail him trembling a sickly panting shakes his vast joints. The men
 jactant multa vulnera inter se nequicquam; ingeminant
 hurl many wounds among themselves in vain: they redouble
 multa cavo lateri, et dant vastos sonitus pectore, que
 many on their hollow sides, and cause great sounds from their breasts, an
 crebra manus errat circum aures et tempora: malæ
 the frequent hand wanders around their ears and temples: their jaws
 crepitant sub duro vulnere. Entellus stat gravis, que
 crash under the severe blows. Entellus stands heavy, and
 immotus eodem nisu, modò corpore atque vigilantibus
 unmoved in the same posture only with his body and watchful
 oculis exit tela. Ille velut qui oppugnat celsam
 eyes he avoids the weapons. He as one who besieges a lofty

urbem molibus aut sedet sub armis circum montana
 city with engines, or sits down under arms around a mountain
 castella, nunc arte pererrat hos, nunc illos aditus, que
 fort, now with art wanders over these, now these approaches, and
 omnem locum; et irritus urget variis assaultibus. Entellus
 all the place, and baffled presses on with various assaults. Entellus
 insurgens ostendit dextram, et altè extulit: ille velox
 rising shows his right hand, and on high raises it. he (*Dares*) quickly
 prævidit ictum venientem à vertice, que celeri corpor
 foresaw the blow approaching from above, and with his active body
 elapsus cessit.
 escaping withdraws.

Entellus effudit vires in ventum; et ipse gravis que
 Entellus spent his strength on the wind; and himself heavy and
 utro concidit graviter ad terram vasto pondere; ut
 forthwith falls heavily to the earth with vast weight; as
 quondam cava pinus eruta radicibus concidit aut in
 sometimes a hollow pine torn up by the roots falls either on
 Erymantho, aut magnâ Idâ. Teucri et Trinacria pubes
 Erymanthus or great Ida. The Trojan and Sicilian youth
 consurgunt studiis: clamor it cœlo; que Acestes
 arise with anxiety; a shout goes forth to heaven; and Acestes
 primus accurrit, que miserans amicum æquævum attollit ab
 first runs up, and pitying his friend of equal age lifts him from
 humo. At heros, non tardatus que ne territus casu
 the ground. But the hero not retarded and not frightened by the fall
 redit acrior ad pugnam, ac ira suscitât vim: tum pudor
 returns more active to the contest, and rage arouses his violence: then shame
 incendit vires, et conscia virtus, que ardens agit Dares
 inflames his strength and conscious courage, and burning he drives Dares
 præcipitem toto æquore; nunc ille ingeminans ictus
 headlong through the whole plain; now he redoubling his blows
 dextrâ, nunc sinistrâ. Nec mora nec requies.
 on the right, now on the left. Nor is there delay nor rest.
 Quam multâ grandine nimbi crepitant culminibus, sic
 As with much hail showers rattle on the house tops, thus
 densis ictibus heros creber pulsât que versat Daretâ
 with thick blows the hero frequently strikes and turns Dares
 utraque manu. Tum pater Æneas haud passus iras
 with each hand Then father Æneas did not suffer his anger
 procedere longiùs, et Entellum sævire acerbis animis; sed
 to proceed further, and Entellus to rage with bitter anger but
 imposuit finem pugnæ, que eripuit Daretâ fessum, mulcens
 he put an end to the battle, and snatched Dares wearied soothing him
 dictis, ac fatur talia: Infelix! quæ tanta dementia
 with words, and he speaks these things: Unhappy man! what great madness
 cepit animum? non sentis alias vires, que numina
 hath possessed your mind? do you not perceive other powers, and that the Gods

conversa? cede Deo. Que dixit, et diremit prælia
 are changed? yield to the God. And he spoke, and ended the battle
 voce. Ast fidi æquales ducunt illum ad naves,
 with his voice. But his faithful companions lead him to the ships.
 trahentem ægra genua que jactantem caput utroque
 dragging his feeble knees and throwing his head on each side
 que ejectantem crassum cruorem ore, que dentes
 and throwing up clotted blood from his mouth, and teeth
 mistos in sanguine; que vocati accipiunt galeam que ensem
 were mingled in blood; and called in they receive the helmet and sword
 relinquunt palmam que taurum Entello. Hic victor
 they leave the palm and bull to Entellus. Here the conqueror
 superans animis, que superbus tauro, inquit, Nate Deâ,
 elated in mind, and proud of his bull, said, O born of a Goddess
 que vos Teucri cognoscite hæc, et quæ vires fuerint
 and you ye Trojans know these things, and what strength has been
 mihi in juvenili corpore, et à quâ morte servetis
 to me in my youthful body, and from what death you have saved
 Daretæ revocatum. Dixit, et stetit contra ora juvenici
 Dares recalled. He said, and stood opposite the front of the bullock
 adversi, qui adstabat donum pugnae; que arduus dextrâ
 opposite, which stood the prize of the contest; and high with his right hand
 reductâ libravit duros cæstus inter media cornua
 drawn back he poised the hard gauntlets between the horns
 que illisit in ossa, cerebro effracto. Bos sternitur, que
 and dashed them into the bones, the brains being broken. The ox is struck down, and
 tremens procumbit humi exanimis. Ille super effudit
 resembling falls on the ground lifeless. He over him uttered
 pectore tales voces: Eryx, persolve hanc meliorem
 from his breast these words: Eryx, I pay this a better
 animam tibi pro morte Daretis; hinc victor
 soul to you in the place of the death of Dares; and here a conqueror
 repono cæstus que artem. Protinus Æneas invitat qui
 I lay down my gauntlets and my art. Forthwith Æneas invites those who
 fortè velint certare celeri sagittâ, et ponit
 by chance might wish to contend with the swift arrow, and lays down
 præmia; que ingenti manu erigit malum de nave
 the rewards; and with his great hand erects a mast taken from the ship
 Seresti, et suspendit ab alto malo volucrem columbam in
 of Serestus, and hangs from the lofty mast a swift dove upon
 fune trajecto, quò tendant ferrum. Viri convenère;
 the rope thrust through, whither they might direct their dart. The men assembled,
 que ærea galea accepit dejectam sortem; et locus
 and the brazen helmet received the cast lot; and the place
 Hippocoontis Hyrtacidæ exit primus ante omnes
 of Hippocoon the son of Hyrtacus came out first before all
 secundo clamore; quem Mnestheus modò victor navali
 with favouring shout; whom Mnestheus now victorious in the naval

certamine consequitur, Mnestheus evinctus viridi olivâ
 contest follows, Mnestheus bound with the green olive
 Tertius Eurytion, tuus frater, ô clarissime Pandare, qui,
 The third Eurytion, thy brother O most renowned Pandarus, who
 quondam jussus confundere fœdus, torsisti telum primus in
 formerly commanded to confound the treaty, hurled the dart first into
 medios Achivos—Acestes subsedit extremus que imâ
 he midst of the Greeks—Acestes settled down the last and in the bottom
 galeâ, et ipse ausus manu tentare laborem
 the helmet, even he daring with his hand to attempt the labour appropriate
 juvenum. Tum viri quisque pro se incurvant flexos
 to youth. Then the men each one for himself bend their flexible
 arcus validis viribus, et depromunt tela pharetris. Que
 bows with powerful strength, and draw out darts from their quivers. And
 sagitta juvenis Hyrtacidæ prima diverberat volucres
 the arrow of the youth the son of Hyrtacus first cut through the swift
 auras, stridente nervo, per cœlum, et venit, que infigitur
 air, from the hissing string, through the sky, and came, and is fastened
 arbore adversi mali. Malus intremuit, que ales
 in the wood of the opposite mast. The mast trembled, and the bird
 exterrita timuit pennis, et omnia sonuerunt ingent
 terrified fluttered with her wings, and all parts resounded with great
 plausu. Pòst acer Mnestheus constitit arcu adducto,
 applause. After brave Mnestheus stood with his bow drawn back
 petens alta; que pariter tetendit oculos que telum. Ast
 aiming high; and at once directed his eyes and dart. But
 miserandus non valuit contingere ipsam avem ferro;
 to be pitied he could not touch the bird with his dart;
 rupit nodos et linea vincula, queis innexa pedem
 he broke the knots and hempen bandages, with which being bound as to its foot
 pendebat ab alto malo. Illa volans fugit in Notos
 it hung from the lofty mast. It flying escaped into the south winds
 atque atra nubila. Tum rapidus Eurytion, jamdudum
 and black clouds. When swift Eurytion, a long time
 tenens tela contenta parato arcu, vocavit fratrem in
 holding his weapon outstretched in his prepared bow, invoked his brother in
 vota; jam speculatus columbam lætam vacuo cœlo, et
 his vows; now watching the dove joyful in the vacant sky, and
 olaudentem alis, figit sub nigrâ nube. Illa decedit
 flapping with her wings, pierced her beneath a black cloud. She fell
 exanimis, que reliquit vitam in ætheriis astris, que delapsa
 lifeless, and left her life among ethereal stars, and falling
 refert fixam sagittam. Acestes solus superabat palmâ
 brings back the adhering arrow. Acestes alone remained the prize
 amissâ; qui tamen contorsit telum in ærias auras, que
 being lost; who yet shot forth his dart into the ethereal air, and
 pariter ostentans artem, que sonantem arcum. Monstrum
 at once displaying his art, and sounding bow. A prodigy

pubito, que futurum magno augurio objicitur hic oculis:
 suddenly, and about to be a great portent is presented here to their eyes:
 ingens exitus docuit post, que terrifici vates cecinerunt
 the great event taught afterwards, and the terrified prophets foretold
 sera omnia. Namque arundo volans in liquidis nubibus
 the late omens. For the arrow flying among the liquid clouds
 arsit, que consumpta recessit in tenues ventos; seu sæpe
 burnt, and being consumed withdrew into the light winds; as often
 sidera refixa cœlo transcurrunt, que volantia ducunt
 stars unloosed from heaven fly across the sky, and flying draw
 crinem. Trinacrii viri que Teucris hæserunt attonitis animis
 a train. The Sicilian men and Trojans remain with astonished minds
 que precati Superos: nec maximus Æneas abnuat omen,
 and praying the Gods: nor did great Æneas deny the omen,
 sed amplexus lætum Acesten cumulat magnis muneribus
 but embracing joyful Acestes loads him with great rewards,
 ac fatur talia: Pater, sume nam magnus Rex Olympi
 and speaks these words: O Father, take them for the great King of heaven
 talibus auspiciis voluit te ducere honorem exsortem.
 by such auspices has willed that you draw the honour of victory out of course.
 Habebis hoc munus longævi Anchisæ ipsius; cratera
 You shall have this gift of the aged Anchises himself; a goblet
 impressum signis; quem Thracius Cisseus olim dederat
 impressed with figures; which Thracian Cisseus formerly had given
 Anchisæ genitori ferre in magno munere monumentum et
 to Anchises my father to bear for a great present a monument and
 pignus sui amoris. Fatus sic, cingit tempora viridanti
 pledge of his love. Speaking thus, he surrounds his temples with a green
 lauro, et appellat Acesten primum victorem ante omnes.
 laurel, and proclaims Acestes first a conqueror before all.
 Nec bonus Eurytion invidit præfato honori, quamvis solus
 Nor does good Eurytion envy the preferred honour, although alone
 dejecit avem ab alto cœlo. Ingreditur proximus
 he struck down the bird from the lofty sky. He comes next
 donis, qui rupit vincula; extremus qui fixit malum
 in gifts, who broke the cords; he last who pierced the mast
 volucris arundine.

At pater Æneas, certamine nondum misso vocat
 But father Eneas, the contest not yet being dismissed, calls
 ad sese Epytidem custodem que comitem impubis
 to himself Epydites the guardian and companion of the youthful
 Iuli, et sic fatur ad fidam aurem: Vade age, ais
 Iulus, and thus he speaks to his faithful ear: Proceed go, said he
 et dic Ascanio, si jam habet puerile agmen paratum
 and tell Ascanius, if now he has the boyish troop prepared
 secum que instruxit cursus equorum, ducat
 with him and has array'd the courses of the horse, that he should lead out

turmas avo et ostendat sese in armis. Ipse jubet
 be bands to his grandfather and shows himself in arms. He commands
 omnem populem infusum decedere longo circo
 3 the people scattered about to withdraw from the long circus,
 et campos esse patentes. Pueri incedunt, que pariter
 and the plains to be laid open. The boys march on, and together
 ucent in trænauis equis ante ora parentum; quos
 shine upon their reined horses before the faces of their parents; whom
 euntes omnis iuventus Trinacriæ que Trojæ mirata fremit
 going out all the youth of Sicily and of Troy admiring about.
 Coma pressa omnibus tonsâ coronâ in
 The hair was pressed to all with a shorn garland according to
 morem. Ferunt bina hastilia cornea præfixo ferro;
 their manner. They bear two spears of cornel with pointed steel,
 pars leves pharetras humero. Flexilis circulus
 a part bear light quivers on their shoulders. A pliant circlet
 obtorti auri it per collum summo pectore. Turmæ
 of twisted gold goes over the neck from the top of the breast. The troops
 equitum tres numero, que terni ductores vagantur: bis
 of horsemen three in number, and three leaders range about: twice
 seni pueri secuti quemque fulgent partito agmine, que
 six boys following each shine in a divided band, and
 paribus magistris. Una acies juvenum quam parvus
 with equal leaders. One troop of youth which little
 Priamus, referens nomen avi, ducit ovantem,
 Priam, bearing the name of his grandfather, leads on triumphing
 tua clara progenies, Polite auctura Italos, quem
 thy renew'd offspring, O Polites about to augment the Italians whom
 Thracius equus bicolor albis inaculis portat; vestigia
 a Thracian horse variegated with white spots bears; the steps
 primi pedis alba que arduus ostentans albam frontem.
 of his fore feet are white and on high displaying his white forehead.
 Alter Atys, unde Latini Atti duxere genus; parvus Atys,
 The other Atys, whence the Latin Atti have derived their race, little Atys
 que puer dilectus puero Iulo. Extremus que pulcher
 and the boy beloved by the boy Iulus. The last and beautiful
 formâ ante omnes Iulus invectus et Sidonio equo,
 in form before all Iulus is borne on a Sidonian horse
 quem candida Dido dederat esse monumentum et pignus
 which the fair Dido had given to be a monument and pledge
 sui amoris. Cætera pubes fertur Trinacriis equis senioris
 of her love. The other youth are borne on Trinacrian horses of the aged
 Accestæ. Dardaniidæ plausu excipiunt pavidos, que
 Acestes. The Trojans with applause receive them trembling, and
 gaudent tuentes que agnoscunt ora veterum parentum
 rejoice beholding and they know the features of their former parents.
 Postquam læti lustravere omnem concessum, que
 After joyful they had survey'd all the assembly and

oculos suorum in equis. Epytides longè dedit
 the eyes of their friends on their horses. The son of Epytus from afar gave
 signum paratis clamore, que insonuit flagello.
 a sign to them prepar'd with a shout, and sounded with his whip.
 Olli discurrere pares, atque terni solvere agmina
 They ran away in pairs, and three by three they display their troops
 choris diductis; que rursus vocati convertere vias,
 their bands being drawn out; and again call'd they turn'd *their* ways,
 que tulere infesta tela. Inde ineunt alios cursus, que
 and bore hostile darts. Then they enter on other courses, and
 alios recursus adversis spatiis; que impediunt
 other retreats in their opposite race grounds; and entangle
 alternos orbis orbibus, que cient simulacra pugnae
 alternate circles with circles, and represent the image of a battle
 sub armis. Et nunc nudant terga fugâ nunc
 under arms. And now they expose their backs in flight now
 infensi vertunt spicula, nunc pace factâ pariter
 hostile they turn their darts, now peace being made together
 feruntur. Ut labyrinthus in altâ Cretâ fertur
 they are borne on. As a labyrinth in lofty Crete is said
 quondam habuisse iter textum cæcis parietibus, que
 formerly to have had a path interwoven in its dark walls, and
 dolum ancipitem mille viis, quâ indepremsus et
 a maze doubtful by a thousand ways, where the intricate and
 irremeabilis error falleret signa sequendi; haud aliter
 inextricable winding would deceive the signs of one following; not otherwise
 nati Teucrum impediunt vestigia cursu, que
 the sons of the Trojans entangle their footsteps in the course, and
 ludo texunt fugas et præha: similes delphinum, qui
 in sport interweave flights and battles: like dolphins, which
 nando per humida maria secant Carpathium que
 in swimming through the moist seas cut the Carpathian and
 Libycum que ludunt per undas.
 Libyan seas and sport through the waves.

Ascanius primus retulit hunc morem cursus, atque hæc
 Ascanius first restored this custom of the race, and these
 certamina, cum cingeret Albam longam muris, et docuit
 contests, when he surrounded Alba longa with walls, and taught
 priscos Latinos celebrare: quo modò puer ipse, quò
 the ancient Latins to celebrate them: as the boy himself, as
 Troia pubes secum, Albani docueresuos:
 the Trojan youth with him had observed them, so the Albans taught their

hinc porro maxima Roma accepit et servavit
 sons: hence moreover most exalted Rome received them and preserved
 patrium honorem, nunc dicitur Troja que pueri
 the native honour, now it is called Troy and the boys are called
 Trojanum agmen. Hactenus certamina celebrata
 the Trojan band. Thus far the contests had been celebrated

sancto patri Hic fortuna mutata primum, novavit fidem
 he holy father. Here fortune slitting first changed her faith
 Dum referunt solennia tumulo variis ludis
 While they celebrate the anniversary rites at the tomb by various games,
 Saturnia Juno misit Irim de cœlo ad Iliacam classem, que
 Saturnian Juno sent Iris from heaven to the Trojan fleet, and
 aspirat ventos eunti, movens multa, necdum
 favours the winds to her going, revolving many things, nor yet
 exsaturata antiquum dolorem. Illa virgo celerans viam
 having satisfied her ancient grief. The maid hastening her way
 per arcum mille coloribus, visa nulli decurrit cito
 through a bow with a thousand colours, seen by none ran along the swift
 tramite. Conspicit ingentem concursum et lustrans litora,
 path. She beholds a great assembly and surveying the shores
 videt que portus desertos, que classem relictam. At
 sees both the harbours deserted and the fleet abandoned. But
 Troades procul secretæ in solâ actâ flebant
 the Trojan matrons afar off retired upon the lonely shore mourned
 Anchisen amissum, que cunctæ dentes aspectabant
 Anchises lost, and all weeping beheld
 profundum pontum. Heu! tot vada et tantum maris
 the deep sea. Alas! that so many shallows and so much of the sea
 superesse fœssis, una vox omnibus. Orant urbem;
 remains to us wearied, this one voice was to all. They pray for a city
 tædet perferre laborem pelagi. Ergo haud ignara
 it wearies them to endure the labour of the ocean. Therefore she not ignorant
 nocendi conjecit sese inter medias, et reponit que faciem
 of injuring threw herself in the midst, and laid aside both the form
 que vestem Deæ. Fit Beroë, longæva conjux
 and the dress of a Goddess. She becomes Beroë, the aged wife
 Dorycli Ismarii, cui quondam genus et nomen que nati
 of Doryclian Ismarus, to whom formerly family and name and children
 fuissent. Ac sic infert se mediam matribus Dardanidum.
 had been. And thus she bears herself in the midst of the matrons of the Trojans
 O miseræ inquit, quas Achaica manus non tuxerit
 O wretched mothers said she, whom the Achaian hand had not drawn
 ad lethum bello, sub mœnibus patriæ. O infelix gens
 to death by war, under the walls of my country. O unhappy nation
 cui exitio fortuna reservat te? septima æstas jam
 for what destruction does fortune reserve you? the seventh summer now
 vertitur post excidium Trojæ, cum ferimur, emensæ
 revolves since the fall of Troy, when we are borne on, having measured
 freta, omnes terras, tot inhospita saxa, que sidera, dum
 the seas, all lands, so many inhospitable rocks, and climates, while
 per magnum mare, sequimur Italiam fugientem, et
 through the great sea, we pursue Italy flying, and
 volvimur undis. Hic fraterni fines Erycis
 we are overwhelmed in the waves. Here are the fraternal boundaries of Eryx

atque est hospes Acastes; quid prohibet jacere muros
 and *there is our* host Acastes; what forbids us to found walls
 et dare urbem civibus? O patriæ Penates rapti
 and to give a city to our countrymen? O my country's household gods snatched
 ex hoste nequicquam; ne nulla mœnia jam dicentur Trojæ?
 from the foe in vain; will no walls now be called Troy?
 nusquam videbo Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simœnta?
 never shall I behold Hector's streams, Xanthus and Simois?
 Quin agite et mecum exurite infaustas puppes. Nam
But come on and with me burn *these* unlucky ships. For
 imago Cassandræ vatis per somnum visa dare mihi
 the image of Cassandra the prophetess during *my* sleep seemed to give to me
 ardentes faces: Hic inquit, quærite Trojam; hic domus est
 burning torches: Here said she, seek for Troy; here a home is
 vobis. Nunc tempus res agi. Nec mora tantis
 for you. Now is the time for things to be done. There is no delay to so great
 prodigiis. En quatuor aræ Neptuno: Deus ipse ministrat
 prodigies. Lo four altars to Neptune: The God himself supplies
 faces que animum. Memorans hæc prima corripit
 torches and a disposition to use them. Uttering these words first she seizes
 infensum ignem vi, que dextrâ sublatâ connixa
 the hostile fire by violence, and with her right hand uplifted struggling
 procul coruscat, et jacit.
 as far off she brandishes, and hurls it.

Mentes Iliadum arrectæ, que corda stupefacta
 The minds of the Trojan matrons were roused, and their hearts astonished.
 Hic una è multis, quæ maxima natu, Pyrgo, regia nutrix
 Here one from many, who was the eldest, Pyrgo, the royal nurse
 tot natorum Priami, Berœe non vobis, matres, hæc
 of so many of the sons of Priam, said Berœe is not with you O mothers, this
 non Rhœteia conjux Dorycli: notate signa divini decoris,
 is not the Rhœteian wife of Doryclus: mark the signs of her divine beauty
 que oculos ardentis; qui spiritus, qui vultus ve
 and her eyes sparkling; what fragrant breath, what a countenance or
 sonus vocis, vel gressus illi eunti! Ipsa egomet dudum
 sound of her voice, or step to her going! I myself lately
 digressa reliqui Berœen ægram, indignantem quod sola
 departing have left Berœs sick, and enraged because alone
 careret tali munere, nec inferret meritos honores
 she was deprived of such an office, nor could pay deserved honours
 Anchisæ. Effata hæc; at matres primò spectare
 to Anchises. She said, these things; but the mothers at first began to regard
 naves malignis oculis, ancipites, que ambigæ, inter
 the ships with malignant eyes, doubting, and wavering, between
 miserum amorem præsentis terræ, que regna vocantia
 the wretched love of the present land, and the kingdoms inviting them
 fati; cum Dea sustulit se paribus alis per cælum
 by the fates; when the Goddess raised herself on equal wings through the sky

que secuit ingentem arcum sub nubibus fugâ. Tum verò
 and cut a great bow under the clouds in her flight. Then indeed
 attonitæ monstribus, que actæ furore, conclamant, que
 astonished by these prodigies, and drawn by madness, they cry out, and
 rapiunt ignem penetralibus focus: pars spoliant aras,
 seize the fire from the inmost hearths: a part strip the altars,
 conjiciunt frondem ac virgulta que faces; Vulcanus furit
 they throw leaves and shrubs and firebrands; the fire rages
 immixtis habenis per transtra, et remos, et pictas
 with uncontrolled reins through the benches, and oars, and painted
 puppes abiete. Eumelus nuncius perfert ad tumulum
 ships of fir. Eumelus the messenger conveys to the tomb
 Anchisæ que cuneos theatri, naves incensas; et
 of Anchises and to the benches of the theatre, that the ships are on fire; and
 ipsi respiciunt atram favillam volitare in nimbo. Et Ascanius
 they behold the black embers fly in a cloud. And Ascanius
 primus, ut lætus ducebat equestres cursus, sic acer equo
 first as joyful he led out the equestrian courses, thus bold on his horse
 petivit turbata castra; nec exanimes magistri possunt
 sought the troubled camps; neither the astonished masters are able
 retinere. Inquit, Quis iste novus furor? Heu! miseræ
 to restrain him. He says, What is this new madness? Alas! wretched
 cives, quò—quò nunc tenditis? non uritis
 countrywomen, whether—whither now do you direct your course? you do not burn
 hostem, que inimica castra Argivum, vestras spes.
 the enemy, and the hostile camps of the Greeks, but your own hopes.
 En ego vester Ascanius. Projecit ante pedes inanem
 Lo I am your Ascanius. He cast before their feet the empty
 galeam, quâ indutus ludo ciebat simulacra belli. Simul
 helmet, in which being clad, in sport he excited images of war. At once
 Æneas accelerat, simul agmina Teucrum. Ast illæ
 Æneas hastened, at once the troops of the Trojans. But they
 metu diffugiunt passim per diversa litora; que furtim
 through fear fly every where through the different shores; and by stealth
 petunt sylvas, et sicubi concava saxa
 they seek the woods, and wherever they can hide themselves in the hollow rocks.
 Piget incepti que lucis, que mutatæ
 They loathe their undertaking and the light, and changed,
 agnoscunt suos; que Juno excussa est pectore. Sed
 they know their friends; and Juno is shaken from their breast. But
 flammæ atque incendia idcirco non posuere indomitas
 the flames and the fires therefore had not laid aside their unconquered
 vires; stuppavit sub udo robore, vomestardum fumum;
 strength; the tow lives under the moist wood, vomiting forth slow smoke;
 que lentus vapor est carinas, et pestis descendit
 and a slow fire consumes the keels, and the contagion descends
 toto corpore; nec vires herolum, que flumina
 through the whole body; nor do the strength of heroes, and streams

infusa prosunt Tuum pius Æneas abscindere vestem
 poured on profit. Then pious Æneas begins to tear his dress
 humeris, que vocare Deos auxilio, et tendere
 from his shoulders, and to call the Gods to his aid, and to stretch forth
 palmas: Omnipotens Jupiter, si nondum exosus Trojanos
 his hands: O almighty Jupiter, if not yet hating the Trojans
 ad unum, si quid antiqua pietas respicit humanos labores,
 to one man, if in any way thy ancient compassion regards human labours;
 pater, da classi nunc evadere flammam, et letho eripe
 O father, give to our fleet now to escape the flame, and from death snatch
 tenues res Teucrûm. Vel, si mereor, tu demitte
 the reduced concerns of the Trojans. Or, if I deserve it, do you send me
 morti infesto fulmine; que obrue hic tuâ
 to death with your hostile thunderbolt; and overwhelm me here by your
 dextrâ. Vix ediderat hæc, cum atra tempestas
 right hand. Scarcely had he uttered these words, when a black storm
 furit sine more effusis imbribus, que
 rages without measure from the outpouring storms, and
 ardua terrarum, et campi tremiscunt tonitru; imber
 the high places of the earth and the plains trembled with thunder; a shower
 turbidus aquâ que nigerimus deæsis Austris, ruit
 black with water and most dark with thick rising south winds, rushes
 toto æthere, que puppes super implentur; semusta
 through the whole sky, and the ships from above are filled; the half-burnt
 robora madescunt; donec omnis vapor restinctus, et
 timbers are drenched; until all the smoke had become extinct, and
 omnes carinæ servatæ a peste, quatuor amissis. A
 all the ships were saved from destruction, four being lost. But
 pater Æneas, concussus acerbo casu, mutabat ingentes
 father Æneas, struck by the cruel misfortune revolved great
 curas pectore nunc huc, nunc illuc, versans ne
 cares in his breast now here, now there, reflecting whether
 resideret Siculis arvis, oblitus fatorum; ne
 he should settle in the Sicilian territories forgetful of the fates; or
 capesserat Italas oras. Tum senior Nautes, quem
 he should attempt the Italian coast. When the elder Nautes, whom
 unum Tritonia Pallas docuit, que reddidit insignem multâ
 alone Tritonian Pallas had taught, and had rendered distinguished by much
 arte, dabat hæc responsa, ve. quæ magna ira Deûm
 art, gave these replies, or what the great wrath of the Gods
 portenderet, vel quæ ordo fatorum posceret. Que is
 foretold or what the order of the fates might demand. And he
 solatus Ænean inquit his vocibus: Nate Deâ sequamur
 consoling Æneas begins with these words: Son of a Goddess we follow
 quò fata trahunt que retrahunt; quicquid erit, omnis
 where the fates lead us on and lead us back; whatever shall be all
 fortuna superanda est ferendo. Est tibi Dardanius Acestes
 fortune is to be overcome by bearing it. There is to you Trojans Acestes

divinæ stirpis: cape hunc socium conciliis et conjunge
 of a divine stock: take him the companion in your councils and join him
 volentem. Trade huic qui superant, amissis
 to you a willing friend. Deliver to him those who survive from the loss
 navibus et delige quos pertæsum est magni incepti
 ships and choose those who are weary of the great undertaking
 que tuarum rerum, que longævos senes, ac matres fessas
 and of your affairs, and the aged old men, and mothers wearied
 æquore, et quicquid est tecum invalidum, que metuen
 with the sea, and whatever is with you powerless, and fearing
 pericli; et sine fessi habeant mœnia his terris:
 danger; and permit that the weary shall inhabit towns in these lands:
 appellabunt urbem Acestam, nomine permisso. Tum verò
 they shall call the city Acesta, a name permitted. Then indeed
 incensus talibus dictis senioris amici, animum diducitur
 inflamed by such words of his aged friend. in his mind he is divided
 in omnes curas. Et atra nox subvecta bigis tenebat
 among all cares. And black night borne on in her chariot held
 polum: dehinc facies parentis Anchisæ delapsa cælo
 the sky; then the form of his father Anchises gliding from the sky
 subito visa effundere tales voces: Nate, quondam magis
 suddenly seemed to pour forth such words: O son, formerly more
 care mihi vitâ dum vita manebat; nate, exercite Iliacis
 dear to me than life while life remained; O son, exercised in Trojan
 fatis, venio huc imperio Jovis, qui depulit ignem
 fates, I come here by command of Jove, who drove back the fire
 classibus, et tandem miseratus est ab alto cælo. Pare
 from the ships, and at length pitied them from the lofty sky. Obey
 consiliis, quæ senior Nautes nunc dat pulcherrima; defer in
 the counsels, which the aged Nautes now gives most excellent; bear to
 Italiam lectos juvenes, fortissima corda. Gens dura, atque
 Italy chosen youth, the stoutest hearts. A race hardy, and
 aspera cultu, debellanda est tibi Latio. Antè, ta
 rude in cultivation, is about to contend with you in Latium. First, neverthe
 men, accede infernas domos Ditis; et nate, pete meos
 less, approach the infernal domains of Pluto; and O son, seek my
 congressus per alta Averna, namque impia Tartara que
 conference through the deep Avernus, for cruel Tartarus and
 tristes umbræ non habent me; sed colo amœna
 the gloomy shades do not possess me; but I dwell among the pleasant
 concilia piorum que Elysium. Casta Sibylla ducet te
 councils of the pious and in Elysium. The chaste Sibyl shall lead thee
 huc multo sanguine nigrantium pecudum. Tum
 hither with much blood of black victims. Then
 disces omne tuum genus, et mœnia quæ dentur; que
 you shall learn all your race, and the walls which shall be given and

jam vale humida nox torquet medios cursus, et sævus
 now farewee. moist night turns her middle course, and cruel

Oriens afflavit me anhelis equis.

Orion breathes on me with panting horses.

Dixerat; et fugit ceu fumus, in tenues auras. Deinde
 He said; and fled as smoke, into the light air. Then

Æneas inquit: Quò ruis? quò proripis
 Æneas said: Whither do you rush? where do you bear yourself

quem fugis? aut quis arcet te nostris complexibus?
 whom do you fly? or who drives you from our embrace?

memorans hæc suscitât cinerem et sopitos ignes
 Uttering these words he awakens the ashes and sleepy fires

que supplex veneratur pio farre et plenâ accerrâ
 and humbly worships with a holy cake and full censor

Pergameum Larem et penetralia canæ Vestæ.
 the Trojan household God, and the shrine of hoary Vestæ.

Extemplo accessit socios, que Acesten primum; et
 Forthwith he calls his companions, and Acestes first; and

edocet imperium Jovis, et præcepta cari parentis, et
 teaches the command of Jove and the instructions of his dear parent, and

quæ sententia nunc constet animo. Haud mora
 what sentiment now is settled in his mind. There is no delay

consiliis; nec Acestes recusat jussa. Transcribunt
 in his counsels; nor does Acestes refuse his commands. They mark out

matres urbi; que deponunt populum volentem,
 the matrons for the city; and they establish the people willing

animos, nil egentes magnæ laudis. Ipsi novant
 in their minds, not desirous of great praise. They renew

transtra que reponunt navigiis robora ambesa
 their benches and replace in their ships the timbers corroded

flammis, que aptant remos que rudentes; exigui numero
 by the flames, and they fit oars and cables; small in number,

sed virtus vivida bello. Interea Æneas designat
 but their courage is active for war. In the mean time Æneas marks out

urbem aratro, que sortitur domos: jubet hoc
 a city with a plough, and allots dwellings: he orders this to be call'd

Ilium et hæc loca esse Trojæ. Trojanus Acestes
 Ilium and those places to be nam'd from those of Troy. Trojan Acestes

gandet regno, que indicit forum, et dat jura,
 rejoices in his kingdom and proclaims a court, and gives laws,

vocatis patribus. Tum sedes vicina astris fundatur
 having convok'd the fathers. Then a seat near to the stars is founded

Idaliæ Veneri, in Erycino vertice que sacerdos et lucus
 to Idalian Venus, on Eryx's height and a priest and a grove

latè sacer additur Anchisæo tumulo, que jam omnis
 far around sarred is added to Anchises tomb, and now the whole

gens epulata novem dies, et honos factus aris;
 nation having feasted nine days, and honour having been paid to the altars;

placidi venti straverunt æquora et Auster creber
 peaceful winds had smooth'd the waters and the south wind frequently
 aspirans rursus vocat in altum. Ingens fletus exoritur per
 blowing again invites to the deep. A great mourning arises along
 procurva litora complexi inter se morantur que
 the crooked shores embracing among themselves they delay both
 noctem que diem. Jam ipsæ matres, ipsi quibus
 night and day. Now they the mothers, and those to whom
 quondam facies maris visa aspera et numen
 formerly the appearance of the sea seem'd rough and its authority
 non tolerabile, volunt ire, que perferre omnem laborem
 not to be endured, desire to go, and to endure all the labour
 fugæ: quos bonus Æneas solatur amicis dictis, et
 of flight: whom good Æneas consoles with friendly words, and
 lacrymans commendat consanguineo Acestæ. Deinde
 weeping he recommends them to his relation Acestæ. Then
 jubet cædere tres vitulos Eryci et agnam
 he commands them to slay three calves to Eryx and a lamb
 tempestatibus, que funes solvi ex ordine. Ipse
 to the tempests, and the ropes to be loosen'd from their place. He
 evinctus caput foliis tonsæ olivæ, stans procul in
 blinding his head with leaves of shorn olive, standing far off on
 prorâ, tenet pateram, que porricit exta in salsos
 the prow, holds a goblet, and casts the entrails upon the salt
 fluctus, ac fundit liquentia vina. Ventus surgens a
 waves, and pours out the liquid wine. The wind rising from
 puppi prosequitur euntes; socii feriunt mare
 the stern pursues them departing; his companions strike the sea
 certatim, et verrunt æquora. At Venus interea
 eagerly, and sweep the waters, But Venus In the meantime
 exercita curis alloquitur Neptunum, que effundit tales
 exercised with cares addresses Neptune, and utters these
 questus pectore. Neptune, gravis ira et
 complaints from her breast. O Neptune, the cruel anger and
 inexasurabile pectus Junonis cogunt me descendere in
 unforgiving heart of Juno compel me to descend to
 omnes preces, quam nec longa dies nec ulla
 all entreaties, whom neither long continued time nor any
 pietas mitigat nec quiescit infracta imperio Jovis
 piety softens nor will she rest subdued by the command of Jove
 ve fati. Non est satis nefandis odiis exedisæ
 or by the fates. It is not enough by her cruel hatred to have destroy'd
 urbem de mediâ gente Phrygum, traxisse reliquias
 the city from the midst of the nation of the Trojans, to have drawn its remains
 per omnem pœnam; insequitur cineres atque ossa
 through every suffering; she persecutes the ashes and bones
 peremtæ Trojæ. Illa sciat causas tanti furoris. Tu ipse
 of ruin'd Troy. She may know the causes of so great madness. You yourself

testis mihi quam molem subito excierit nuper in
 was a witness to me what a tempest suddenly she excited lately in
 Libycis undis.
 the Libyan waves

Nequicquam freta Æolius procellis, miscuit omnia
 In vain trusting to the Eolian storms, she has mingled all
 maria cælo; ausa hoc in tuis regnis. Proh scelus! ecce
 seas with the sky; daring thus in your kingdoms. Alas the crime! lo
 etiam fœdè exussit puppes, Trojanis matribus
 also shamefully she has burnt the ships, the Trojan matrons

actis et subegit socios linquere
 being driven on and has compelled their companions to leave them
 ignotæ terræ, classe amissâ. Quod superest, oro
 on an unknown shore, their fleet being lost. What remains, I pray

liceat tibi dare vela tuta per undas; liceat
 it may be allowed to you to give to them sails safe through the waves: it may be
 attingere Laurentem Tybrim, si peto concessa, si
 allowed to reach the Laurentian Tyber, if I seek things allowed, if

parcæ dant ea mœnia. Tum Saturnius domitor alti
 the destinies give those walls. Then the Saturnian ruler of the deep
 maris edidit hæc: Cytherea, est fas te fidere
 sea uttered these words: O Venus, it is lawful for you to trust

omne meis regnis, unde ducis genus: merui
 every thing to my kingdoms, whence you derive your race: I have deserved a
 quoque, sæpe compressi furores, et tantam rabiem que
 also, often I have restrained the rage, and great madness both

cœli que maris. Nec minor cura mihi tui Æneæ
 of the heaven and the sea. Nor less care to me of your Eneas was there
 in terris, testor Xanthum que Simœonta. Cùm Achilles
 in the land, I call to witness Xanthus and Simois. When Achilles

sequens Troïa agmina exanimata impingeret muris
 pursuing the Trojan bands terrified drove them against the walls
 daret multa millia letho, que amnes repleti gement, nec
 and gave many thousand to death, and the rivers being filled groaned, nor

possit Xanthus reperire viam atque evolvere se in mare;
 could Xanthus find out a way and roll itself into the sea
 tunc ego eripui cavâ nube Ænean congressum forti
 then I snatched in a hollow cloud Eneas engaged with the brave

Pelidæ; nec æquis Dis nec viribus; cum cuperem ab
 Achilles; nor were there equal Gods nor strength; when I had desired from
 imo vertere mœnia perjuræ Trojæ structa meis
 the foundation to overturn the walls of perjured Troy built by my

manibus. Nunc quoque eadem mens perstat mihi; pelle
 hands. Now also the same mind remains with me; banish
 timorem; tutus accedet portus Averni quos optas.
 fear; safely he shall approach the harbours of Avernus which you desire

Tantum erit unus quem quæret amissum gurgite,
 Only there shall be one whom he shall seek lost in the sea,

unum caput dabitur pro multis. Ubi genitor
 one life shall be given for many. When the father of the sea
 permulsit læta pectora Deæ his dictis, jungit
 had soothed the joyful breast of the Goddess with these words, he joins
 equos auro, que addit spumantia fræna
 his horses to his chariot of gold, and puts the foaming bits
 feris, que effundit omnes habenas manibus. Volat
 in their fierce mouths, and lets loose all the reins from his hands. He flies
 levis in cæruleo curru per summa æquora, undæ subsidunt
 light in his azure car over the surface of the sea, the waves subside,
 que tumidum æquor sternitur aquis sub tonante axe
 and the swelling sea is smoothed by the waters under the thundering axle
 nimbi fugiunt vasto æthere. Tum variæ facies
 the clouds fly through the vast sky. Then appear the various forms
 comitum immania cete, et senior chorus Glauci, que Inous
 of his companions huge whales, and the elder band of Glaucus, and Inous
 Palæmon que citi Tritones, que omnes exercitus Phorci. Thetis
 Palæmon and the swift Tritons, and all the army of Phorcus. Thetis
 et Melite tenent læva, que virgo Panopea. Nesæe, que Spio
 and Melite hold the left places, and the maid Panopea. Nesæe, and Spio
 que Thalia, que Cymodoce. Hic blanda gaudia vicissim
 and Thalia, and Cymodoce. Here pleasant joys in turn
 pertentant suspensam mentem patris Æneæ. Ocyùs jubet
 thrill the doubting mind of father Æneas. Quick he orders
 omnes malos attolli, brachia intendi velis. Omnes
 all the masts to be raised, the yards to be stretched to the sails. All
 fecere pedem unà, que pariter solvere sinistros nunc
 work the halser together, and together they loosen the left now
 dextros sinus; unà torquent que detorquent ardua
 the right sails; together they move forward and turn back the lofty
 cornua: sua flamina ferunt classem. Palinurus princeps
 sail yards: favourable gales move the fleet. Palinurus chief
 ante omnes agebat densum agmen: alii jussi contendere
 before all led the close squadron: the others commanded to direct
 cursum ad hunc, que jam humida nox contigerat ferè
 their course to him, and now the moist night had reached almost
 mediàm metam cœli; nautæ fusi per dura sedilia sub
 the middle boundary of heaven; the sailors stretched along the hard benches under
 remis laxârunt membra placidâ quiete; cum Somnus
 the oars relaxed their limbs with peaceful rest; when Sleep
 levis delapsus ab ætheriis astris dimovit tenebrosum æra,
 gently gliding from the ætherial stars removed the darkened air
 et dispulit umbras; petens te, Palinure, portans tristia
 and scattered the shadows; seeking thee, O Palinurus, bearing sad
 somnia tibi insonti; que Deus consedit in altâ pupp,
 dreams to thee innocent; and the God sat upon the high stern,
 similis Phorbanti, que fudit has loquelas ore: Palinure
 like to Phorbans, and uttered these words from his mouth: O Palinurus

Iaside, ipsa æquora ferunt classem; auræ spirant æquatæ,
 son of Iasus, the waters bear the fleet; the gales breathe equally,
 hora datur quieti, pone caput, que furare fessos
 the hour is devoted to rest, lay down your head, and steal your wearied
 oculos labori.
 eyes from labour.

Ego ipse paulisper inibo tua munera pro te.
 I myself for a little while will undertake your duties for you.
 Cui Palinurus vix attollens lumina fatur; jubesne
 To whom Palinurus scarcely raising his eyes speaks; will you order
 me ignorare vultum placidi salis—que quietos
 me to be ignorant of the face of the peaceful sea—and the quiet
 fluctus? me confidere huic monstro? Quid enim credam
 waves? shall I trust to this prodigy? Why even shall I trust
 Ænean fallacibus Austris, et toties deceptus fraude
 Ænean to the deceitful south winds, and so often deceived by the fraud
 sereni cœli? Dabat talia dicta; que affixus et hærens
 of the serene sky? He uttered these words; and fastened and cleaving
 nusquam amittebat clavum, que tenebat oculos sub astra.
 never did he let go the helm, and he directed his eyes to the stars.
 Ecce! Deus quassat ramum madentem Lethæo rore, que
 Lo! the God shakes a branch dripping with the Lethean dew, and
 soporatum Stygiâ vi, super utraque tempora que solvit
 rendered sleepy by Stygian power, over both temples and relaxes
 natantia lumina cunctanti. Inopina quiete vix laxaverat
 his swimming eyes to him delaying. Unwished for sleep scarcely had relaxed
 primos artus, et super incumbens projecit in liquidas undas,
 his first limbs, and over him leaning hurled him into the clear waters,
 cum parte puppis revulsâ, que cum gubernaculo,
 with a part of the ship torn off, and with the helm,
 præcipitem, ac sæpe vocantem socios nequicquam: ipse
 headlong, and after calling on his companions in vain: he
 volans ales sustulit se in tenues auras. Classis currit
 flying as a bird raised himself to the light air. The fleet runs
 iter æquora non secius tutum que fertur interrita
 its way on the sea not less safe and is borne on fearless
 promissis patris Neptuni, que jam adeo advecta subibat
 by the promises of father Neptune, and now thus advancing it entered
 scopulos Sirenum, quondam difficiles, que albos
 among the rocks of the Sirens, formerly difficult, and white
 ossibus multorum—(tum rauca saxa longè sonabant
 with the bones of many—(then the hoarse rocks far off resound
 assiduo sale;) cum pater sensit ratem errare
 with the continual sea;) when father Æneas perceived the ship to wander
 fluitantem, magistro amisso, et ipse rexit in nocturnis
 floating about, its master being lost, and he guides it in the nightly
 undis, gemens multa, que concussus animum casu
 waves, groaning much, and shaken in his mind by the loss

amici: Palinure, nimium confise sereno cœlo et pelago,
of his friend: O Palinurus, too much confiding in the clear sky and the sea,
nudus jacebis in ignotâ arena!
naked you shall lie on the unknown sand!

ÆNEID.

BOOK SIXTH.

Sic fatur lacrymans, que immittit habenas classi; et
Thus he speaks weeping, and looms the sails to the fleet; and
tandem allabitur Euboicis oris Cumarum. Obvertunt
at length glides along the Eubœan coasts of Cumæ. They turn
proras pelago; tum anchora fundabat naves tenaci dente,
the prows to the sea; then the anchor moored the ships with its grasping flook,
et curvæ puppes prætexunt litora. Ardens manus
and the bending sterns line the shores. A zealous band
juvenum emicat in Hesperium litus; pars quæret semina
of young men leap upon the Italian shore; a part seek the elements
Lammæ abstrusa in venis silicis; pars rapit sylvas, densa
of flame concealed in the veins of flint; a part ravage the woods, the thick
tectæ ferarum, que monstrat flumina inventa. At pius
coverts of wild beasts; and point out streams discovered. But pious
Æneas petit arces quibus altus Apollo præsidet, que
Æneas seeks the towers over which high Apollo rules, and
immane antrum, secreta Sibyllæ horrendæ procul;
the dreadful cave, the retreat of the Sibyl awful at a distance;
cui Delius vates inspirat magnam mentem que
to whom the Delian prophet Apollo inspires a great mind and
animus, que aperit futura; jam subeunt lucos,
soul, and opens to her future things; now they enter the groves,
atque aurea tecta Triviæ. Dædalus, ut est fama, fugiens
and golden roofs of Diana. Dædalus, - as is the report, flying
Minoia regna, ausus credere se cœlo præpetibus
Mino's kingdoms, dared to trust himself to the sky on swift
pennis enavit ad gelidas Arctos per insuetum iter, que
wings, swam to the cold North through an unused way, and
tandem levis adstitit super Chalcidicâ arce. Redditus
at length light stood upon the Chalcidian tower. Returned
his terris primûni, sacravit tibi, Phœbe, remigiun
to these lands first, he consecrated to you, O Apollo, the steerage
alarum, que posuit tibi immania templa. In foribus
of his wings, and placed to you an immense temple. On the door.

lethum Androgei; tum Cecropidæ Jussi quotannis
was displayed the death of Androgeos; then the Athenians commanded *yearly*
 pendere pœnas (miserum!) septena corpora natorum,
 to pay penalties (O wretched!) seven bodies of their children
 urna stat ductis sortibus. Gnossia tellus elata mari
 the urn stands with drawn lots. The Gnossian land raised high in the sea
 respondit contrâ. Hic crudelis amor tauri, quæ
 corresponds on the other side. Here the cruel love of the bull, and
 Pasiphæe supposta furto, quæ Minotaurus inest—mistum
 Pasiphae substituted by stealth, and the Minotaur is present—a mingled
 genus que biformis proles, monumenta nefandæ Veneris
race and two-formed offspring, monuments of impious love.
 Hic ille labor domus, et inextricabilis error: sed enim
 Here are that labour of the house, and inextricable maze: but even
 Dædalus miseratus magnum amorem reginæ, ipse
 Dædalus compassionating the great love of the queen, himself
 resolvit dolos que ambages tecti, filo regens cæca
 unravels the mazes and windings of the palace, by a thread guiding his blind
 vestigia: Icare, tu quoque haberes magnam partem in
 footsteps: O Icarus, you also should have had a distinguished part in
 tanto opere, dolor sineret. Bis conatus erat effingere
 this great work, had grief allowed. Twice had he attempted to represent
 casus in auro; patriæ manus bis cecidere. Quin
 his misfortunes in gold; his paternal hands twice failed him. But
 protinus perlegerent omnia oculis, ni Achates
from afar the Trojans would observe all things with their eyes, unless Achates
 præmissus jam afforet, atque unâ sacerdos
 sent before now had been present, and together with him the Priestess
 Phœbi que Triviæ, Deiphobe Glauci, que fatur
 of Apollo and Diana, Deiphobe the daughter of Glaucus, who addresses
 regi talia: Hoc tempus non poscit sibi ista
 the king in these words: This time does not demand to itself these
 spectacula. Nunc præstiterit mactare septem juvencos
 shows. Now it would be better to sacrifice seven bullocks
 de intacto grege, totidem lectas bidentes de more.
 from the untouched herd, as many chosen ewes according to the custom.
 Sacerdos affata Ænean talibus: (nec viri morantur
 The priestess addressed Æneas in these words: (nor do the men delay
 sacra jussa) vocat Teucros in alta templa. Ingens
 the sacred commands) she calls the Trojans into the lofty temple. The great
 latus Euboicæ rupis excisum in antrum; quod centum lati
 side of a Eubœan rock is cut in the cave; where an hundred broad
 aditus ducunt, centum ostia, unde totidem voces ruunt,
 entrances lead, an hundred doors, whence as many voices rush,
 responsa Sibyllæ. Ventum erat ad limen, cum
 the responses of the Sibyl. They had arrived at the entrance, when
 virgo ait: Tempus poscere fata; Deus, ecce, Deus.
 the maid said: It is time to inquire your fate; a God, behold, a God.

Cui fanti talia ante fores, subito non vultus
 To whom speaking these words before the doors, suddenly neither was her countenance
 non color unus, comæ non mansere comæ; sed
 nor her colour the same, her hair did not remain smoothed; but
 pectus anhelum, et fera corda tument rabie: videri
 her breast was panting, and her savage heart swells with rage: she appears
 major, nec sonans mortale, quando jam afflata est
 larger, nor uttering mortal sound, since now she is inspired
 proprio numine Dei. Tros Ænea, ait, cessas in
 by the nearer influence of the God. O Trojan Eneas, said she, do you hesitate in
 vota que preces? cessas? enim neque magna ora
 your vows and prayers? do you hesitate? for neither shall the great gate
 attonitæ domûs dehiscant antè.

of the astonished mansion open before you offer them.
 Et fata talia conticuit. Gelidus tremor cucurrit
 And having said these words she was still. A cold trembling ran
 per dura ossa Teucris; que rex fudit preces ab
 through the hard bones of the Trojans; and the king utter'd prayers from
 imo pectore: Phœbe, semper miserata graves
 nis inmost breast: O Apollo, ever pitying the mournful
 labores Trojæ, qui dirèxti Dardana tela que manus
 labours of Troy, who hast directed Trojan darts and the hands
 Paridis in corpus Æacidæ, te duce
 of Paris against the body of Achilles, you being my guide
 intravi tot maria obeuntia magnas terras; que
 I have enter'd so many seas flowing around extensive lands; and
 gentes Maassylûm penitus repostas, que arva prætenta
 the nations of the Massylians afar off removed, and the regions set around
 Syrtibus. Jam tandem prendimus oras Italiæ fugientis.
 by quicksands. Now at last we grasp the coasts of Italy retreating.
 Hactenus Trojana fortuna secuta fuerit que omnes
 Thus far Trojan fortune has followed us and all
 Di que Deæ quibus Ilium obstitit, et ingens gloria
 the Gods and Goddesses by whom Ilium has stood, and the great glory
 Dardaniæ; jam est fas vos quoquè parcere Pergamæ genti:
 of Troy; now it is right for us likewise to spare the Trojan nation:
 que tu ô sanctissima vates præscia venturi, da
 and you O most holy prophetess foreknowing what is to come, grant
 Teucros que errantes Deos que agitata numina
 to the Trojans and the wandering Gods and persecuted Deities
 Trojæ considere Latio (non posco regna indebita
 of Troy to settle in Latium (I do not ask kingdoms not destined
 meis fati.) Tum instituem Phœbo et Triviæ templa de
 by my fates.) Then I will place to Apollo and Diana temples of
 solido marmore, que festos dies de nomine Phœbi. Magna
 solid marble, and feast days from the name of Apollo. Great
 penetralia manent te quoquè nostris regnis nam
 shrines await thee likewise in our kingdoms for

ego ponam hic tuas sortes, que arcana fata dicta mere
 I will place here your lots, and the secret fates declared to my
 genti; que sacrabo lectos viros alma tantùm
 nation; and I will consecrate chosen men O kind Goddess only

ne manda tua carmina foliis ne turbata volent
 do not commit your verses to leaves lest disturbed they should fly
 ludibria rapidis ventis: oro ipsa canas.
 the sport of the swift winds: I pray you yourself will utter them.

Dedit finem loquendi ore. At vates nondum
 He made an end of speaking with his mouth. But the Prophetess not yet
 patiens Phœbi, immanis bacchatur in antro si
 enduring the power of Apollo, outrageous raves in the cave striving if

possit pectore excussisse magnum Deum: tanto
 she can thus from her heart shake off the powerful God: so much

magis ille fatigat rabidum os domans fera corda
 the more he wearies her mad countenance subduing her savage heart
 que fingit premendo. Que jam centum
 and moulds her to his will by restraining her. And now an hundred

ingentia ostia domûs patuere sua sponte; que
 great doors of the house fly open of their own accord; and

ierunt responsa vatis per auras; O tandem
 bear the responses of the prophetess through the air; O at last

defuncte magnis periculis pelagi! sed graviora terrâ
 having endured the great perils of the sea! but more severe on land

manent. Dardanidæ venient in regna Lavini (mitte
 remain. The Trojans shall come to the kingdom of Lavinium (dismiss

nanc curam de pectore) sed et volent non
 this care from your breast) but also they shall wish that they had not

venisse. Cerno bella horrida bella, et Tybrim
 come. I behold wars horrid wars, and the Tyber

spumantem multo sanguine. Non Simois nec Xanthus,
 foaming with much blood. Neither Simois nor Xanthus,

nec Dorica castra defuerint tibi; alius Achilles jam
 nor the Doric camps shall be wanting to you; another Achilles even now

partus in Latio, et ipse natus Deâ: nec Juno
 is born in Latium, and he born of a Goddess: nor Juno

addita Teucris usquam aberit: cum in egenis
 added to the Trojans ever shall be from them: when in desperate

rebus quas gentes Italum aut quas urbes non tu
 circumstances what nations of the Italians, or what cities will not you

supplex oraveris? Conjux hospita iterum erit causa
 humbly supplicate? A wife a hostess again shall be a cause

Teucris tanti mali; que externi thalami iterum
 to the Trojans of a great misfortune; and a foreign marriage again

Ne tu cede malis sed contrâ
 produce great woe. Do not yourself yield to your misfortunes but rather

ito audentior quam tua fortuna sinet.
 advance more boldly as your fortune shall permit you.

Prima via salutis pandetur ab Graiâ urbe, quod
 The first way of safety shall be opened from a Grecian city, which
 minimè reris. Cumæa Sibylla canit horrendas ambages
 very little you suppose. The Cumæan Sibyl uttered her dreadful ambiguities
 ex adyto talibus dictis, que remugit antro involvens
 from her shrine with these words, and rebellows in her cave involving
 vera obscuris: Apollo concutit ea fræna furenti, et
 truth with darkness: Apollo shakes the reins over her raging, and
 vertit stimulos sub pectore: Ut primùm furor cessit, et
 turns the goads beneath her breast: As first her rage ceased, and
 rabida ora quiêrunt, heros Æneas incipit. O virgo,
 her maddening mouth was at rest, the hero Eneas begins. O maid,
 non ulla facies laborum surgit mihi nova ve inopina:
 not any appearance of labours arises to me new or unexpected.
 præcepi atque antèperegî omnia mecum animo.
 I have anticipated and first acted over all things by myself in my mind
 Oro unum, quando janua inferni regis dicitur hic
 I pray one thing since the gate of the infernal king is said to be here,
 et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso, contingat ire
 and the dark marsh from Acheron overflowing, that it may happen to me to go
 ad conspectum et ora cari genitoris; doceas
 to the sight and countenance of my dear father: do you teach
 iter, et pandas sacra ostia. Ego eripui illum his
 the way, and open the sacred doors. I snatched him on these
 humeris per flammâs et mille tela sequentia, que recepi
 shoulders through flames and a thousand darts pursuing. and I rescued
 ex medio hoste: ille comitatus meum iter,
 him from the midst of the foe: he accompanying my journey,
 invalidus ferebat omnia maria mecum, atque omnes minas
 helpless endured all seas with me, and all the threats
 que pelagi que cæli, ultra vires que sortem senectæ.
 both of the sea and the sky, beyond the strength and lot of old age.
 Quin, idem orans, dabat mandata ut supplex peterem
 But, the same entreating, gave orders that humbly I should seek
 te, et adirem tua limina. Alma precor miserere
 thee, and that I should go to your temple. O kind maid I pray you pity
 que nati que patris: namque potes omnia; nec Hecate
 both a son and father: for you can do all things; nor did Hecate
 nequicquam præfecit te Avernis lucis. Si Orpheus potuit
 in vain place you over the Avernian groves. If Orpheus could
 arcessere manes conjugis, fretus Threiciâ citharâ que
 call back the shade of his wife, trusting to his Thracian harp and
 canoris fidibus, si Pollux redemit fratrem alternâ morte, que
 tuneful strings, if Pollux redeemed his brother from eternal death, and
 it que redit viam toties; quid memorem Thesea; quid magnum
 goes and returns the way so often; why shall I mention Theseus; why great
 Alciden? et mi genus ab Jove summo. Orabat talibus
 Hercules? and my race is from love supreme. He prayed in these

dictis, que tenebat aras. Tum vates orsa sic loqui:
words, and held the altars. Then the prophetess began thus to speak

Tros Anchisiade, sate sanguine Divûm, descensus
O Trojan son of Anchises, descended from the blood of the Gods, the descen

Averni facilis, janua atri Ditis patet noctes atque dies; sed
of Avernus is easy, the gate of gloomy Pluto lies open night and day; but

revocare gradum, que evadere ad superas auras, hoc opus,
to recall our step, and to escape to the lofty air, this is a work,

hic est labor. Pauci quos æquus Jupiter amavit, aut ardens
this is a labour. A few whom friendly Jupiter has loved, or glowing

virtus evexit ad æthera, geniti Dis potuere.

courage has raised to the skies, descended from Gods could do it.

Sylvæ tenent omnia media, que Cocytus labens
The woods hold all the intermediate ways, and Cocytus ghdng

circumfluit atro sinu. Quòd si tantus amor, si
flows around with its black stream. But if there is so great love, if

tanta cupido est menti, bis innare Stygios lacus, bis
so great a desire is in your mind, twice to swim over the Stygian lakes, twice

videre nigra Tartara, et juvat indulgere insano labori,
to behold black Tartarus, and it delights you to indulge the mad labour,

accipe quæ prius peragenda.

receive what first must be done.

Ramus aureus et foliis et lento vimine latet opacâ

A branch golden both in its leaves and slender twig lies hid in the dark
arbore, dictus sacer infernæ Junoni: omnis lucus tegit
tree, declared sacred to infernal Juno: all the grove covers

hunc, et umbræ claudunt obscuris convallibus. Sed non
this, and shades inclose it with dark vales. But it is not

datur subire operta ælluris ante quam quis decerpserit
given to enter the dark places of the earth before that any one shall pluck

auricomos fetus arbore. Pulchra Proserpina instituit hoc
the golden fruit from the tree. Beautiful Proserpine has ordained this

suum munus ferri sibi. Primo avulso, alter aureus
her own present to be borne to herself. The first being torn up, another of gold

non deficit, et virga frondescit simili metallo Ergo
does not fail, and a twig puts forth leaves of like metal. Therefore

vestiga oculis altè, et manu ritè carpe,
search with your eyes high raised, and with your hand in order pluck it.

reperitum; namque ipse volens que facilis sequetur, si fata
when found; for it willingly and easily will follow, if the fates

vocant te, aliter non poteris vincere ullis viribus, nec
call thee otherwise you could not overcome it with any strength, not

convelere duro ferro.

tear it

with hard iron.

Præterea corpus amici exanimum jacet tibi, (heu
Besides the body of your friend lifeless lies by you, (alas

nescis) que incestat totam classem funere, dum petis
you know not) and pollutes all the fleet with his corpse, while you seek

consulta, que pendes in nostro limine. Antè refer
 the decrees of Heaven, and loiter at my gate. First bear
 hunc suis sedibus, et conde sepulcro. Duc nigras
 him to his seats, and bury him in the tomb. Lead out the black
 pecudes: ea sunt prima piacula. Sic demum aspicias
 flocks: let these be the first offerings. Thus at length you shall behold
 Stygios lucos, regna invia vivis. Dixit, que
 the Stygian groves, realms impassable to the living. She said, and
 obmutuit, ore presso. Æneas, linquens antrum,
 was dumb, her mouth being closed. Æneas, leaving the cave
 ingreditur mæsto vultu defixus lumina, que vclutat
 walks on with sad countenance casting down his eyes, and revolves
 cæcos eventus secum animo; cui fidus Achates it
 the dark events with himself in his mind; to whom the faithful Achates goes
 comes, et paribus curis figit vestigia. Serebant
 as a companion, and with equal cares places his footsteps. They treat of
 multa inter sese vario sermone; quem exanimum
 many things among themselves in varied discourse; what lifeless
 socium vates diceret, quod corpus humandum
 companion the prophetess had spoken of, what body was to be buried.
 Atque ut illi venêre, vident Misenum in sicco litore perem-
 And as they came, they see Misenus on the dry shore destroy-
 tum indignâ morte; Misenum Æoliden, quo non
 ed by an unworthy death; Misenus the son of Æolus, than whom not
 alter præstantior ciere viros ære que accendere
 another was more skilled to arouse men by the trumpet and to enkindle
 Martem cantu. Hic fuerat comes magni Hectoris, et
 war by its sound. He had been a companion of great Hector, and
 obibat pugnas circum Hectora, insignis et lituo
 he resorted to the battle around Hector, distinguished both by the trumpet
 et hastâ. Postquam victor Achilles spoliavit illum vitâ
 and spear. After the conqueror Achilles had deprived him of life
 fortissimus heros addiderat sese socium Dardanic
 this very brave hero had added himself a companion to Trojan
 Æneæ, secutus non inferiora. Sed tum fortè dum
 Æneas, following not inferior arms. But then by chance while
 demens personat æquora cavâ conchâ, et cantu
 mad he sounded over the waters with his hollow trumpet, and by his song
 vocat Divos in certamina, æmulus Triton, si est dignum
 he calls the Gods to contest, the jealous Triton, if it is worthy
 credere, spumosa undâ immerserat virum exceptum
 to believe, on the foaming wave had plunged the man caught
 inter saxa. Ergo omnes fremebant circum magno
 among the rocks. Therefore all murmured around him with great
 clamore, præcipuè pius Æneas: tum flentes festinant
 noises, especially pious Æneas: then weeping they hasten to exe-
 jussa Sibyllæ, haud mora, que certant
 put the commands of the Sibyl, there is no delay, and they contend

congerere que educere cœlo aram sepulcri arboribus
 to heap up and to raise to heaven the altar of the tomb with trees.
 Itur in antiquam sylvam, alta stabula ferarum: piceæ
 They go into an ancient wood, the deep retreats of wild beasts; the pitch trees
 procumbunt: ilex icta securibus sonat; que fraxineæ
 fall: the holm struck with axes resounds; and ashens
 trabes, et fissile robur scinditur cuneis: advolvunt ingentes
 timbers, and the yielding oak is divided by wedges: they roll great
 ornos montibus. Nec non Æneas primus hortatu
 wild ashes from the mountains. Also Eneas first exhor-
 socios inter talia opera, que accingitur paribus armis.
 Companions amidst these labours, and is girt with equal arms.
 Atque ipse volutat hæc cum suo tristi corde, aspectans
 And he revolves these things with his sad heart, beholding
 immensam sylvam, et sic precatur ore: Si ille aureus
 he immense wood, and thus he prays with his mouth: If that golden
 ramus arbore nunc ostendat se nobis in tanto nemore!
 branch from the tree now shows itself to us in this great grove!
 quando vates locuta est omnia verè, heu! nimium
 since the prophetaess has spoken all things truly, alas! too much so
 de te, O Misene! Vix fatus erat ea, cùm
 concerning thee, O Misenus! Scarcely had he spoken these things, when
 geminæ columbæ fortè venêre volantes cœlo sub ipsa
 two doves by chance came flying in the sky under the
 ora viri, et sedere viridi solo. Tum maximus heros
 face of the hero, and sat on the green soil. Then the great hero
 agnoscit maternas aves, que lætus precatur: O este duces,
 knew his mother's birds, and joyful prays: O be ye guides,
 si est qua via que per auras dirigite cursum in lucos,
 if there is any way and along the sky direct your course to the groves
 ubi dives ramus opacat pinguem humum, que tu,
 where the rich branch overshades the fertile ground, and thou
 ô diva parens, ne defice dubiis rebus! Effatus
 O divine parent, do not fail me in my doubtful concerns! Having spoken
 sic, pressit vestigia, observans quæ signa ferant, quò
 thus, he restrains his footsteps, watching what signs they offer, whither
 pergant tendere. Illæ pascentes prodire tantum
 they attempt to direct their course. They feeding proceed as much
 volando, quantum oculi sequentum possent servare
 by flying, as the eyes of those pursuing can keep them
 acie. Inde ubi venêre ad fauces grave olentis
 in their sight. Thon when they had come to the mouth of noisome
 Averni, tollunt se celeres, que lapsæ per liquidum
 Avernus, they raise themselves swift, and gliding through the liquid
 aëra, sidunt geminæ super arbore optatis sedibus, unde
 air, they sit down both upon the tree in their desired seats, whence
 discolor aura auri refulsit per ramos. Quale viscum,
 the variegated gleam of gold shone through the branches. As the mistletoe

quod sua arbor non seminat, solet syvis virere novâ
 which its own tree does not germinate, used in the woods to flourish with new
 fronde brumali frigore, et circumdare teretes trunco.
 leaves in the wintry cold, and to surround the tapering trunks
 croceo fetu; talis erat species auri fonsentis
 with yellow fruit; such was the appearance of the gold putting forth leaves
 opacâ ilice; bractea sic crepitabat leni vento. Ex-
 on the shady holm; the tinsel thus rattled with the light wind. Forth
 templo Æneas corripit. que avidus refringit cunctantem, et
 with Æneas seized, and greedily breaks it lingering, and
 portat sub tecta vatis Sibyllæ. Nec minùs Trojani
 bears it to the dwelling of the prophetess the Sibyl. Nevertheless the Trojans
 interea flebant Misenum in litore, et ferebant suprema
 in the interim mourned Misenus on the shore, and paid their last offices
 ingrato cineri. Principio struxere ingentem pyram
 to his mournful ashes. In the first place they built a great funeral pile
 pinguem tædis et secto robore, cui latera intexunt
 rich with torches and cut oak, whose sides they interweave
 atris frondibus, et ante constituunt ferale cypressos,
 with mournful branches, and first they placed funeral cypresses,
 que super decorant fulgentibus armis. Pars expediunt
 and above they adorn it with shining arms. A part prepare
 calidos latices, et ahena undantia flammis; que lavant
 warm water, and brazen vessels bubbling from the flames; and they wash
 et unguunt corpus frigentis. Gemitus fit: tum reponunt
 and anoint the body of Æneas cold. Lamentation is made: then they place
 toro membra, defleta; que super conjiciunt purpureas
 on a couch his limbs, bewailed; and upon it they cast purple
 vestes, nota velamina. Pars subiere ingenti pheretro,
 dresses, his known clothing. A part support his great bier
 triste ministerium; et aversi tenere facem subjectam
 a sad office; and turning away they hold a torch put under
 more parentum. Thurea dona congesta
 after the manner of their parents. Frankincense gifts collected
 cremantur, dapes, crateres fuso olivo. Postquam cineres
 are burnt, banquets, goblets of out-poured olive oil. After the ashes
 collapsi, et flamma quievit, lavère reliquias et bibulam
 had fallen down, and the flame had ceased, they bathe the remains and absorbing
 favillam vino; que Chorinæus textit lecta ossa aheno
 embers with wine; and Chorineus covers the collected bones in a brazen
 cado. Idem ter circumtulit socios purâ undâ,
 ask. Also thrice he went around his companions with pure water
 spargens levi rore et ramo felicis olivæ; que
 sprinkling them as with light dew and branch of the fortunate olive; and
 lustravit viros, que dixit novissima verba. At pius Æneas
 he purified the men, and uttered the last words. But pious Æneas
 imponit sepulcrum ingenti mole, que sua arma viro
 built a tomb of great size, and laid his own arms by the man

que remum, que tuam sub aërio monte, qui nunc
 and his oar, and trumpet beneath an airy mountain which now
 dicitur Misenus ab illo, que tenet nomen aeternum per
 is called Misenus from him, and retains his name forever through
 secula. His actis properè exsequitur præcepta
 ages. These things being done hastily he performs the commands
 Sibyllæ. Fuit spelunca alta, que immanis vasto
 of the Sibyl. There was a cave deep, and dreadful with an extended
 hiatu, scrupea, tuta nigro lacu que tenebris nemorum
 mouth, stony, protected by a black lake and the darkness of the groves
 super quam haud ullæ volantes impunè poterant tendere
 over which not any flying creatures in safety were able to direct
 iter pennis; talis halitus effundens atris faucibus fereba
 their way by wings; such a blast issuing from its black jaws bore
 sese ad supera convexa; unde Graii dixerunt locum
 itself to the upper convex sky; whence the Greeks called the place
 nomine Aornon. Hic sacerdos primùm constituit quatuor
 by name Aornon. Here the priestess first placed four
 juvencos nigrantes terga, que invergit vina fronte;
 bullocks black in their backs, and pours out wine on their forehead
 et carpens summas setas inter media cornua, inponit
 and plucking the longest hairs between the horns, places them
 sacris ignibus, prima libamina, voce vocans Hecaten
 in the sacred fires, as first offerings, with her voice invoking Hecate
 potentem cælo que Erebo. Alii supponunt cultros, que
 powerful in heaven and hell. Others apply knives, and
 pateris suscipiunt tepidum cruorem.
 in bowls receive the warm blood.

Æneas ipse ense ferit agnam atrî velleris
 Æneas himself with his sword strikes a lamb of black fleece offering it to
 matri Eumenidam, que magnæ sorori que sterilem
 the mother of the furies, and to her great sister (the earth) and a barren
 vaccam tibi, Proserpina. Tum inchoat nocturnas aras
 heifer to thee, O Proserpine. Then he renews the nightly altars

Stygio regi; et inponit flammis solida viscera taurorum,
 to the Stygian king; and places on the flames the entire entrails of bulls,
 que fundens pingue oleum super ardentibus extis. Autem
 and pouring out rich oil upon the burning entrails. But
 ecce sub lumina et ortus primi solis, solum
 lo beneath the light and the beams of the rising sun, the ground
 mugire sub pedibus, et juga cœpta moveri
 began to groan under their feet, and the mountain tops began to be moved
 que canes visæ ululare per umbram sylvarum, Deâ
 and the dogs seem'd to howl through the shade of the woods, the Goddess
 adventante. Vates conclamat, O profani procul, procu
 approaching The prophetess exclaimed, ye profane far off, far off
 este que absistite toto luco que tu invade
 be ye, and withdraw from the whole grove and do you urge forward

viam que eripe ferrum vaginâ; Æneas nunc
 your march, and snatch the sword from the sheath; O Æneas now
 opus animis, nunc firmo pectore. Effata tantum,
 there is need for courage, now for a firm breast. Having spoken thus much,
 furens immisit se aperto antro. Ille æquat ducem
 raging she cast herself into the open cave. He equals his guide
 vadentem haud timidis passibus. Dî quibus est
 advancing not with fearful steps. Ye Gods to whom is
 imperium animarum, silentes umbræ, et Chaos et Phlegethon,
 the empire of souls, ye silent shades, and Chaos and Phlegethon,
 loca latè silentia nocte, sit fas mihi loqui audita;
 places far around silent by night, let it be lawful for me to speak things heard;
 sit vestro numine pandere res mersas altâ
 may it be allowed by your authority to lay open things plunged in the deep
 terrâ et caligine. Ibant obscuri per umbram sub solâ
 earth and darkness. They went dark through the shade beneath the lonely
 nocte, que per vacuas domos Ditis et inania regna; quale
 night, and through the vacant dwellings of Pluto and empty kingdoms; such
 iter est in sylvis per incertam lunam sub malignâ luce
 a way is in the woods by the uncertain moon under a malignant light
 ubi Jupiter condidit cælum umbrâ et atra nox abstulit
 when Jupiter has hid the sky in shade and black night has taken away
 colorem rebus. Ante ipsum vestibulum que in primis
 colour from all things. Before the porch and in the first
 faucibus Orci, Luctus et ultrices Curæ posuere cubilia;
 jaws of Hell, Grief and revengeful cares have placed their couches;
 que pallentes Morbi habitant, que tristes Senectus et Metus.
 and pale diseases dwell, and sad old age and fear,
 et malesuada Fames, et turpis Egestas formæ terribiles
 and ill advising hunger, and degrading poverty forms terrible
 visu; que Lethum que Labor; tum Sopor consanguineus
 to be seen; and death and labour; then sleep related
 Lethi, et mala Gaudia mentis, que in limine adverso
 to death and the wretched joy of the mind, and in the threshold opposite
 mortiferum Bellum, que ferrei thalami Eumenidum,
 death bearing war, and the iron bed chambers of the furies
 et demens Discordia innexa vipereum crinem cruentis
 and mad Discord binding her viperous hair with bloody
 vittis. In medio ingens ulmus opaca pandit ramos
 fillets. In the midst a great elm dark opens its branches
 que annosa brachia, quam sedem vulgò ferunt vana
 and aged arms, which seat commonly they say vain
 Somnia tenere, que hærent sub omnibus foliis, que
 dreams possess, and remain under all the leaves, and
 præterea multa monstra variarum ferarum; Centauri
 besides many prodigies of various wild beasts; Centaurs
 stabulant in foribus, que bifformes Scyllæ, et Briareus
 scable in the gates, and two-formed Scylla, and Briareus

centungeminaris, ac bellua Lernæ stridens horrendum
 having an hundred hands, and the monster of Lerna h. being dreadfully
 que Chimæra armata flammis; Gorgones que Harpyiæ et
 and Chimera armed with fires; Gorgons and Harpies and
 forma umbræ tricorporis. Hic Æneas trepidus
 the form of the shade having three bodies. Here Æneas trembling

subitâ formidine corripit ferrum que offert strictam aciem
 with sudden fear seized his sword and offers its drawn point

venientibus: et irruat et frustra diverberet umbras
 to them approaching: and rushes on and in vain had beaten the shades

ferrò, ni docta comes admoneat tenues
 with his sword, unless his skilful companion admonished him that the light

vitas volitare sine corpore sub cavâ imagine formæ,
 ghosts fly about without a body under the empty image of a form

Hinc via, quæ fert ad undas Tartarei Acherontis; hic
 Hence is the way, which leads to the waves of Tartarean Acheron; here

gurgis turbidus cæno que vastâ voragine æstuat, atque
 a gulf turbid with mud and a great whirlpool boils, and

eructat omnem arenam Cocyto. Portitor Charon horrendus
 throws out all the sand into Cocytus. The ferryman Charon horrid

terribili squalore servat has aquas et flumina, cui plurima
 with terrible filth guards these waters and the rivers, whose abundant

canities jacet inculta mento; lumina flammæ stant; sordidus
 gray hair lies neglected on his chin; his eyes of flame stand out; a filthy

amictus nodo dependet ex humeris. Ipse subigit ratem
 dress in a knot hangs from his shoulders. He guides the boat

conto, que ministrat velis, et subvectat corpora
 with a pole, and supplies it with sails, and carries over the bodies

ferrugineâ cymbâ, jam senior; sed cruda que viridis senectus
 n an iron coloured boat, now old; but fresh and green old age

Deo. Huc omnis turba effusa ruebat ad ripas;
 belong to the God. Hither all the crowd pouring forth rushed to the banks;

matres atque viri, que corpora magnanimùm herõum defuncta
 mothers and men, and bodies of high-minded heroes deprived

vitâ, pueri que innuptæ puellæ, que juvenes impositi
 of life, boys and unmarried maids, and youths placed

rogis ante ora parentum; quàm multa folia lapsa
 on funeral piles before the faces of their parents; as many leaves withered

cadunt in sylvis primo frigore autumni, aut quàm multæ
 All in the woods in the first cold of autumn, or as many

aves glomerantur ab alto gurgite, ubi frigidus annus
 birds gather from the deep sea, when the cold year

fugat trans pontum, et immittit apricis terris. Stabant
 drives them across the sea, and sends them to sunny lands. They stood

orantes transmittere cursum primi, que tendebant manus
 entreating to pass over the course first, and stretched out their hands

amore ulterioris ripæ; sed tristis navita nunc accipit
 with the love of the farther bank: but the sad boatman now received

hos, nunc illos: ast arcet alios longè summotos arenâ.
these, now those: but he drives away others afar off removed from the sand

Æneas ait (enim miratus que motus tumultu) O virgo
Æneas says (for he wondered at and was moved by the tumult) O maid

dic quid vult concursus ad amnem? ve quid animæ
say what means this crowd at the river? or what do these soul

petunt? ve quo discrimine hæc linquunt ripas, illæ
seek? or by what difference do these leave the banks, those

remis verrunt livida vada? Longæva sacerdos breviter
with oars sweep the blue flood? The aged priestess shortly

fata est olli sic: Generate Anchisâ certissima prole.
addressed him thus: O descended from Anchises the most sure offspring

Deûm, vides alta stagna Cocyti, que Stygiam paludem,
of the Gods, you see the deep pools of Cocytus, and the Stygian marsh,

cujus numen Dî timent jurare et fallere. Omnis hæc
whose divinity the Gods fear to swear by and to deceive. All this

turba quam cernis est inops que inhumata, ille portitor
crowd which you see is destitute and unburied, the ferryman

Charon; hi quos unda vehit, sunt sepulti. Nec datur
Charon; those whom the wave bears, are buried. Nor is it allowed

transportare horrendas ripas, nec rauca fluenta,
to transport them over the dreadful banks, nor hoarse flowing streams,

priusquam ossa quiêrunt sedibus. Errant centum
before their bones have rested in their seats. They wander an hundred

annos, que volitant circum hæc litora: tum demum admissi
years, and fly around these shores then at length admitted

revisunt stagna exoptata. Satus Anchisâ constitit, et
they revisit the pools beloved. He descended from Anchises stopped, and

ressit vestigia, putans multa que animo miseratus
estrained his footsteps, thinking many things and in his mind pitying

iniquam sortem. Ibi cernit mæstos, et carentes
their unequal lot. There he sees those mournful, and deprived

honore mortis, Leucaspim, et Orontem ductorem Lyciæ
of the honour of death, Leucaspis, and Orontes the leader of the Lycian

classis; quos simul vectos à Trojá per ventosa æquora,
fleet; whom at the same time driven from Troy through the windy sea,

auster obruit aquâ involvens que navem que
the south wind overwhelmed in the water overturning both ship and

viros. Ecce gubernator Palinurus agebat sese, qui nuper
men. Lo the pilot Palinurus introduced himself, who lately

in Libyco cursu, dum servat sidera exciderat puppi,
in the Libyan course, while he observes the stars had fallen from the ship

effusus in mediis undis. Ubi vix cognovit hanc mæstum
plunged in the midst of the waves. When scarcely he knew him mournful

in multâ umbrâ, prior alloquitur sic: Palinure
in the extended shade, first he addresses him thus O Palinurus

quis Deorum eripuit te nobis que mersit sub
 what one of the Gods has snatched thee from us, and plunged you beneath
 medio æquore? age dic.
 the midst of the sea? come say.

Namque Apollo haud antè repertus mihi fallax, hoc uno
 For Apollo not heretofore found by me deceitful, by this only
 responso delusit animum; qui canebat te fore
 answer deluded my mind; who prophesied that you should be

incolumem ponto, que venturum Ausonios fines:
 unhurt on the sea, and should come to the Ausonian boundaries:

en est hæc fides promissa? Autem ille Dux
 lo is this the faith promised to me? But he said O Leader

Anchisiade neque cortina Phæbi fefellit te, nec Deus
 son of Anchises neither the oracle of Apollo has deceived thee, nor has a God

mersit me æquore; namque præcipitans traxi mecum
 plunged me in the sea; for falling headlong I drew with me

gubernaculum fortè revulsum multâ vi cui datus
 the helm by chance torn by much violence to which being given

custos hærebam que regebam cursus. Juro aspera
 as keeper I clung and ruled my course. I swear by the stormy

maria me non cepisse ullum tantum timorem pro me,
 seas that I did not conceive any so great fear for myself,

quàm ne tua navis, spoliata armis, excussa magistro
 as lest your ship, deprived of her tackle, dispossessed of her master

deficerit, tantis undis surgentibus, Violentus Notus
 should sink, while so great waves were rising. The violent south wind

aquâ vexit me tres hibernas noctes per immensa
 on the water bore me three wintery nights through the extended

æquora: vix quarto lumine prospexi Italiam,
 seas: scarcely on the fourth day I beheld Italy,

sublimis ab summâ undâ. Paulatim adnabam terræ, et
 sigh from the lofty wave. By degrees I swam to the land, and

jam tenebam tuta ni crudelis gens ferro invassisset
 now I held a safe place had not a cruel people with the sword attacked me

gravatum cum madidâ veste, que prensantem uncis
 oppress'd with my wet dress, and grasping with crooked

manibus aspera capita montis, que ignara
 hands the rough tops of the mountain and they ignorant

putasset me prædam. Nunc fluctus habet me, que ventû
 thought me plunder. Now the wave has me, and the winds

versant in litore. Quòd oro te per jucundum lumen
 toss me on the shore. But I pray thee by the pleasant light

cœli et auras, per genitorem per spem surgentis Iuli,
 of heaven and the air, by my father by the hope of the rising Iulus,

eripe me his malis, invicte; aut tu
 snatch me from these misfortunes, O unconquered man; or do you

inijce terram mihi namque potes, que require Velinœ
 cast earth on me for you can, and see the Veline

portus aut, si est qua via si Diva creatrix ostendit
 harbours or, if there is any way if your divine mother has shewn
 quam tibi, enim neque credo paras innare tanta
 any to you, for neither do I believe you prepare to swim over so great
 flumina que Stygian paludem sine numine Divum,
 rivers and the Stygian marsh without the will of the Gods,
 tu da dextram misero et tolle me tecum per
 do you give your right hand to me wretched and bear me with you through
 undas, ut saltem quiescam placidis sedibus in morte.
 the waves, that also I may rest in peaceful seats in death

Fatus erat talia, cum vates cepit
 he had spoken these words, when the prophetess began
 talia. O Palinure, unde tibi hæc tam dira

to speak these in reply. O Palinurus, whence to you is this so dread

cupido? tu inhumatus aspicias Stygias aquas que
 desire? will you unburied behold the Stygian waters and

severum amnem Eumenidum? ve injussus adibus
 the cruel river of the Furies? or without orders will you approach

ripam. Desine sperare fata Deum flecti precando:
 the bank. Cease to hope the fates of the Gods are influenced by praying

sed memor cape dicta solatia duri casus.
 but mindful take these words the consolation of your hard misfortune.

Nam finitimi acti cœlestibus prodigiis longè que
 For the neighbouring people driven by heavenly prodigies far and

latè piabunt ossa per urbes, et statuent tumulum
 wide shall expiate your bones through the cities, and shall build a tomb

et mittent solemnia tumulo; que locus habebit
 and shall present anniversary rites on the tomb; and the place shall possess

æternum nomen Palinuri. His dictis curæ
 the eternal name of Palinurus. With these words his cares

emotæ, que dolor parumper pulsus tristi corde:
 were removed, and grief by degrees was banished from his sad heart

gaudet terrâ cognomine. Ergo peragunt
 he rejoices in the land with his own name. Therefore they complete

inceptum iter, que propinquant fluvio: quos ut navita
 their begun journey, and approach the river whom as the boatman

jam inde ab Stygiâ undâ prospexit ire per tacitum
 now even from the Stygian wave had seen to advance through the silent

nemus, que advertere pedem ripæ, sic prior
 grove, and to turn their foot to the bank, thus first

aggreditur dictis, atque ultro increpat;
 he addresses them in these words, and voluntarily chides them

Quisquis es, qui tendis ad nostra flumina armatus.
 Whoever you are, who advance to our streams armed

age fare, quid venias; et jam istinc comprime gressum
 come say, why do you come; and now from hence restrain your step

Hic est locus umbrarum, Somni, que soporæ Noctis.
 This is the place of shades, of sleep, and of drowsy night

nefas vectare viva corpora Stygiâ carinâ. Nec vero
 It is a crime to bear living bodies in the Stygian boat. Nor indeed
 sum lætatus me lacu accepisse Alciden euntem,
 am I rejoiced that I on the lake received Hercules hither coming,
 nec Thesea, que Pirithoum, quanquam essent geniti
 nor Theseus, and Pirithous, although they were descended from
 Dis atque invicti viribus. Ille manu petivit Tartareum
 Gods, and invincible in strength. He with his hand sought the Tartarean
 custodem in vincla, que traxit trementem solio
 keeper and bound him in chains, and dragged him trembling from the throne
 Regis ipsius; hi adorti deducere dominam
 of the king himself; these attempted to carry off the mistress
 thalamo Ditis. Contra quæ Amphrysia
 from the marriage chamber of Pluto. In reply to which words the Amphrysian
 vates breviter fata est. Nullæ tales insidiæ hîc; absiste
 prophetess briefly spoke. No such snares are here; cease
 moveri, nec tela ferunt vim: licet ingens
 to be moved, nor do these weapons bear violence: it is allowed that the great
 janitor ætenùm latrans antro terreat exsangues
 porter forever barking in the cave may frighten off bloodless
 umbras; ut casta Proserpina servet limen patru
 shades; that chaste Proserpine may preserve the threshold of her uncle.
 Troius Æneas, insignis pietate et armis, descendit ad
 Trojan Æneas, distinguished for piety and arms, descends to
 genitorem, ad imas umbras Erebi. Si nulla imago
 his father, to the deepest shades of hell. If no image
 tantæ pietatis movet te, at agnoscas hunc ramum
 of such distinguished piety moves you, yet may you know this branch
 (aperit ramum qui latebat sub veste.) Tum corda
 (she displays the branch which lay hid beneath her dress.) Then his heart
 residunt ex tumidâ irâ; nec plura his.
 ceased from swelling anger; nor were spoken more words than these.

Ille, admirans venerabile donum fatalis virgæ, visum
 He, admiring the venerable gift of the fatal rod, sees
 post longo tempore, advertit cæruleam puppim, que
 after a long time, turns his azure boat, and
 propinquat ripæ. Inde deturbat alias animas, quæ sedebant
 draws near to the bank. Then he drives off other souls, which sat
 per longa juga, que laxat foros. Simul accipit
 along the extended seats, and opens the hatches. At the same time he receives
 ingentem Ænean alveo. Sutilis cymba gemuit sub
 the great Æneas in the boat. The patched boat groaned under
 pondere, et rimosâ accepit multam paludem.
 the weight, and full of cracks receives much water from the lake.
 Tandem exponit que vatem que virum incolumes trans
 At length he lauds both the prophetess and the hero unharmed across
 fluvium in informi limo, que glaucâ ulvâ. Ingens
 the river upon the shapeless slime, and green sedge. Huge

Cerberus personat hæc regna trifauci latratu,
 Cerberus sounds through these realms with his triple jawed barking
 recubans inmanis in adverso antro: cui vates
 reclining immense in the opposite cave: to whom the prophets
 videns colla jam horrere colubris, obicit offam
 beholding his neck now begin to bristle with snakes, throws a cake
 soporata melle et medicatis frugibus. Ille, pandens tria
 rendered sleepy by honey and medicated fruits. He, opening his triple
 guttura, rabidâ fame, corripit objectam, atque fusus
 throat, with mad hunger snatches it thrown, and extended
 humi, resolvit inmania terga, que extenditur
 on the ground, relaxes his enormous back, and is spread
 ingens toto antro. Æneas occupat aditum, custode
 huge through the whole cave. Æneas seizes the entrance, the guard
 sepulto, que celer evadit ripam irremeabilis
 being buried in sleep, and swift escapes from the bank of the never-returning
 undæ. Continuo voces auditæ, et ingens vagitus, que
 cave. Immediately voices are heard, and a great wailing, and
 animæ infantum flentes in primo limine; quos exsortes
 the souls of infants weeping in the first entrance; whom deprived
 sulcis vitæ, et raptos ab ubere, atra dies abstulit, et
 of sweet life, and snatched from the breast, black time bore away, and
 mersit acerbo funere: juxta hos damnati mortis falso
 plunged in bitter death: near to these those condemned to death for a false
 crimine. Nec verò hæc sedes datæ sine sorte, sine
 crime. Nor indeed are these seats given without lot, without
 judice. Quæsitur Minos movet urnam: ille que vocat
 judge. The Inquisitor Minos moves the urn: he likewise convokes
 concilium silentum, que discit vitas et crimina. Deinde
 a council of silent shades, and learns their lives and their crimes. Then
 mœsti, qui insontes peperere lethum
 these mournful shades, who guiltless of other crimes procured death
 sibi manu, que perosi lucem projecere animas,
 to themselves by their hand, and hating the light threw away their lives,
 tenent proxima loca.
 hold the nearest places.

Quàm vellent nunc perferre et pauperiem et duros
 how would they now endure both poverty and hard
 labores in alto æthere! Fata obstant, que inamabilis
 labours in the upper region! The fates oppose, and the dismal
 palus alligat tristi undâ, et Styx novies interfusa
 marsh binds them with its sad wave, and the Styx nine times flowing between
 coercet. Nec procul hinc monstrantur fusi in omnem
 constrains them. Not far from this are shewn scattered over every
 partem lugentes campi, sic dicunt illos nomine. Hic
 part the mournful plains, thus they call them by name. Here
 secreti calles celant, et myrtea sylvæ circum tegit quos
 secret paths conceal, and a myrtle grove around covers those whom

durus amor peredit crudeli tabe: curæ non relinquunt in
 cruel love corrodes by cruel consumption: cares do not leave them in
 morte ipsâ. Cernit Phædræ que Procrin his locis, que
 death itself. He sees Phædra and Procris in these places, and
 mœstam Eriphylen monstrantem vulnera crudelis nati,
 mournful Eriphyle pointing out the wounds of her cruel son,
 que Evadnen, et Pasiphæen: Laodamia it comes his;
 and Evadne, and Pasiphæa: Laodamia goes a companion to these;
 Cæneus quondam juvenis, nunc femina, et rursus revoluta
 Cæneus, formerly a boy, now a woman, and again changed back
 fato in veterem figuram. Inter quas Phœnissa Dido,
 by fate into his ancient figure. Among whom Phœnician Dido,
 recens a vulnere, errabat in magnâ sylvâ; juxta quam
 fresh from her wound, wandered in a great grove; near to whom
 ut primùm Troius heros stetit, que agnovit per obscuram
 as first the Trojan hero stood, and knew her through the dark
 umbram (qualem qui aut videt aut putat vidisse lunam
 shade (such as one who either sees or thinks he has seen the moon
 surgere per nubila primo mense,) demisit lacrymas,
 to arise through the clouds in the first of the month,) he shed tears
 que affatus est dulci amore: Infelix Dido! ergo verus
 and addressed her with sweet love: Wretched Dido! therefore a true
 nuncius venerat mihi extinctam, que ferræ
 message had come to me that you had been killed, and by the sword
 secutam extrema? Heu! fui causa funeris tibi.
 you had attained the end of life? Alas! I have been the cause of death to you
 juro per sidera, per Superos, et si est qua fides
 I swear by the stars, by the Gods above, and if there is any faith
 sub imâ tellure, invitus cessi de tuo litore,
 beneath the lowest earth, that, unwilling I withdrew from your shore,
 regina Sed jussa Deum quæ nunc cogunt ire
 O queen. But the commands of the Gods which now compel me to go
 per has umbras, per loca senta situ, que profundum
 through these shades, through places overrun by filth, and through deep
 noctem, egere me suis imperiis; nec quivi credere me
 night, have forced me by their commands; nor could I believe that I
 ferre hunc tantum dolorem tibi discessu. Siste gradum
 brought this so great grief to you by my departure. Restrain your step
 que ne subtrahe te nostro aspectu. Quem fugis?
 and do not withdraw yourself from my sight. Whom do you fly?
 hoc est extremum quod alloquor te fato. Æneas
 this is the last time which I address you permitted by fate. Æneas
 lenibat animum ardentem et tuentem torva, talibus
 soothed her mind burning with rage and looking sternly, with these
 dictis que ciebat lacrymas. Illa, aversa, tenebat
 words, and he excited his own tears. She turning away held
 oculos fixos solo; nec magis movetur vultum
 her eyes fastened on the ground; nor more is she moved in her countenance

incepto sermone, quàm si stet dura silex aut
 by his begun discourse, than if he should stand a firm flint on
 Marpesia cautes. Tandem proripuit sese atque inimica
 Marpesian cliff At length she hurries herself away and hostile
 fugit in umbriferum nemus, ubi pristinus conjux
 flies into the shady grove, where her former husband
 Sichæus respondet illi curis, que æquat amorem
 Sicheus responds to her by his cares, and equals her love
 Nec minus Æneas, percussus iniquo casu,
 Nevertheless Æneas, struck by her unjust misfortune
 prosequitur longè lacrymans, et miseratur euntem. Inoe
 pursues her afar weeping, and pities her departing. Thea
 molitur datum iter; que jam tenebant ultima arva,
 he continues the appointed way; and now they had reached the remotest fields,
 quæ secreti, clari bello frequentant. Hic Tydeus,
 which being retired, men distinguished in war resort to. Here Tydeus
 hic Parthenopæus inclytus armis, et imago
 appears to him here Parthenopæus renowned in arms, and the image
 pallentis Adrasti occurrit illi. Hic Dardanidæ multum
 of pale Adrastus meets him. Here the Trojans much
 fleti ad superos, que caduci bello; quos omnes,
 lamented among the living, and those falling in war; whom all
 ille cernens longo ordine, ingemuit; que Glaucum que
 he beholding in long array, groans: and Glaucus and
 Medonta, que Thersilochum, tres Antenoridas que
 Medon, and Thersilochus, the three sons of Antenor and
 Polybætæ, sacrum Cereri, que Idæum, etiam tenentem
 Polybætæ, sacred to Ceres, and Idæus, also holding
 currus, etiam arma. Animæ circumstant frequentes
 his chariot, also his arms. Souls stand around in great numbers
 dextrâ que lævâ. Nec est satis vidisse semel:
 on the right and on the left. Nor is it enough to have seen him once:
 juvat usque morari et conferre gradum, et
 it delights them for a long time to delay him and to accompany his step, and
 poscere causas veniendi. At proceres Danaûm, que
 to demand the causes of his coming. But the leaders of the Greeks, and
 Agamemnoniæ phalanges, ut vidère virum, que fulgentia
 Agamemnon's battalions, as they beheld the hero, and his glittering
 arma per umbras, trepidare ingenti metu; pars
 arms through the shades, they began to tremble with great fear a part
 vertere terga, ceu quondam petière rates; pars tollere
 to turn their backs, as formerly they sought the ships; a part to raise
 exiguam vocem, inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.
 their slender voice, the incipient cry deceives them gasping.
 Atque hîc vidit Deiphobum Priamiden laniatum toto
 And here he beheld Deiphobus, the son of Priam, torn in his whole
 corpore et crudeliter laceratum ora; ora que ambâs
 body and cruelly mangled in his face; his face and both

manus, que tempora populata auribus rap̄tis, et nares
 his hands, and his temples lacerated his ears torn off, and his nostrils
 truncas inhonesto vulnere. Adeo vix agnovit
 mutilated by a disgraceful wound. Thus scarcely did he know *him*
 pavitantem et tegentem dira supplicia; et ultro
 trembling and concealing his dreadful tortures; and forthwith
 compellat notis vocibus: Deiphobe armipotens,
 he addresses *him* with his well-known words: O Deiphobus powerful in arms,
 genus ab alto sanguine Teuc̄ri, quis optavit sumere
 whose descent is from the ennobled blood of Teucer, who has desired to take
 tam crudeles pœnas, cui licuit tantum
 such cruel punishments, to whom has it been allowed to *exercise* so great
 de te? Fama tulit mihi, te, supremâ nocte,
cruelty on you? Fame brought to me, that you, on the last night,
 fessum vastâ cæde Pelasgûm, procubuisse super
 wearied with great destruction of the Greeks, had fallen upon
 acervum confusæ stragis. Tunc egomet constitui inanem
 a heap of confused slaughter. Then I myself built an empty
 umulum in Rhœteo litore, et ter vocavi Manes
 omb on the Rhætian shore, and thrice I called upon *your* remains
 magnâ voce. Nomen et arma servant locum. Nequivi
 with a great voice. *Your* name and arms preserve the place. I could not
 conspicere te, amice, et, decedens, ponere patriâ terrâ
 behold you, O friend, and, departing, lay you in your native earth
 Atque hîc Priamides: O amice, nihil relictum tibi,
 And here the son of Priam said: O friend, nothing was left *undone* by you
 solvisti omnia Deiphobo, et umbris funeris. Sed
 you have paid every *respect* to Deiphobus, and to the shade of his corpse. But
 mea fata, et exitiale scelus Lacœnæ mersere me
 my own fates, and the deadly crime of Lacedemonian *Helen* have plunged me
 his malis: illa reliquit hæc monumenta. Namque
 in these misfortunes: she has left these monuments of *herself*. For
 novisti ut egerimus supremam noctem inter falsa gaudia,
 you know that we passed the last night amidst false joy,
 et est necesse nimium meminisse cum fatalis equus venit
 and it is necessary too well remember when the fatal horse came
 sata super ardua Pergama, et gravis attulit armatum
 with a bound, over our high citadel, and teeming brought an armed
 peditem alva. Illa simulans chorum, ducebat
 foot-soldiery in its womb. She feigning a dance, led out
 Phrygias evantes circum orgia: ipsa media .enebat
 the Phrygian women howling around their orgies: she in the midst held out
 ingentem flammam, et vocabat Danaos ex summâ arce.
 a great torch, and called to the Greeks from the high tower.
 Tum infelix thalamus habuit me confectum curis que
 Then my unhappy marriage chamber held me worn down by cares and
 gravatum somno, que dulcis et alta quies, que simillima
 oppressed by sleep, and sweet and deep slumber and most like

placidæ morti, pressit jacentem. Interea egregia
 to peaceful death, restrained me lying. In the meantime my excellent
 conjux emovet omnia arma tectis, et subduxerast
 wife removed all arms from the palace and had withdrawn
 fidum ensem capiti: vocat Menelaum intra tecta, et
 my faithful sword from my head: she invites Menelaus within the palace, and
 pandit limina, scilicet sperans id fore magnum munus
 opens the gates, truly hoping that would be a great favour
 amanti, et sic famam veterum malorum posse extingui.
 to a lover, and thus the fame of her former crimes might be destroyed
 Quid moror? irrumpunt thalamo. Æolides,
 Why do I delay? they break into the marriage chamber. The son of Eolus,
 narrator scelerum, additur comes unâ. Di
 he adviser of crimes, is added as a companion together with them. Ye Gods
 instaurate talia Graiis, si reposito pœnas
 repay these atrocities to the Greeks, if I demand punishment
 pio ore.
 with a pious mouth.

Sed age, fare vicissim, qui casus attulerint te vivum.
 But come, speak in turn, what misfortunes have brought you alive.

Ne venis actus erroribus pelagi, an
 Whether do you come driven on by the wanderings of the sea, or
 monitu Divûm? an quæ fortuna fatigat te ut
 by the admonition of the Gods? or what fortune urges you that you
 adires tristes domos sine sole, turbida loca.
 should approach the sad dwellings without a sun, these disturbed places.

Hac vice sermonum Aurora roseis quadrigis
 in this interchange of conversation the sun in his roscate chariot
 jam trajecerat medium axem æthereo cursu; et
 now had passed over the middle heaven in his ethereal course; and
 fors traherent omne tempus datum per talia
 perhaps they would have spent all the time allowed in such discourses

sed Sibylla comes admonuit que breviter affata est
 but the Sybil his companion admonished and shortly addressed

Ænea, nox ruit nos ducimus horas flendo.
ÆNEAS. O Æneas, night rushes on and we spend the hours in weeping.

Hic est locus ubi via findit se in ambas partes:
 Here is the place where the way separates itself into two parts

dextera quæ tendit sub mœnia magni Ditis; hâc iter
 the right which leads beneath the walls of great Pluto; by this is the way

nobis Elysium; at læva exercet pœnas malorum et
 for us to Elysium; but the left exercises the punishment of the wicked and

mittit ad impia Tartara. Contrâ Deiphobus
 sends them to wicked Tartarus. On the other hand Deiphobus said

Magna sacerdos, ne sævi; discedam, explebq
 O great Priestess, do not be angry; I will depart, I will fill up

numerum que reddar tenebris. I nostrum
 the number of ghosts and I shall be restored to darkness. Go our

decus, 1, utere melioribus fatis. Effatus tantum, et in
glory, go, be accustomed to better fates. He spoke thus much, and on
verbo torsit vestiga. Æneas respicit subito, et
the word he turn'd back his footsteps. Æneas looks back suddenly, and

sub rupe sinistrâ videt lata mœnia circumdata triplici
beneath a rock on the left beholds the ample ramparts surrounded by a triple

muro, quæ rapidus amnis Tartareus Phlegethon ambi
wall, whilst the swift river Tartarean Phlegethon surrounds

torrentibus flammis, que torquet sonantia saxa. Ingens
with rapid flames, and hurls along the resounding rocks. A great

porta adversa que columnæ solido adamante, ut nulla
gate is opposite and columns of solid adamant, so that no

vis virum non cœlicolæ ipsi valeant excindere
strength of men nor the Gods themselves are able to destroy them

ferro. Ferrea turris stat ad auras; que Tisiphone
with the sword. An iron tower stands raised high in the air; and Tisiphone

sedens succincta cruentâ pallâ, exsomnia servat
sitting girded with a bloody cloak, sleepless preserves

vestibulum que noctes que dies. Gemitus exaudiri hinc,
the porch both night and day. Groans are heard from hence,

et sæva verbera sonare; tum stridor ferri, que tractæ
and cruel blows resound; then the rattling of steel, and drawn

catenæ. Æneas constitit, que exterritus hausit strepitum
chains. Æneas stopt, and frightened listened to the noise

O virgo, effare; quæ facies scelerum ve quibus
O maid, speak; what forms of crimes are these or with what

pœnis urgentur? quis tantus plangor ad
punishment are they chastised? what is this great wailing which rises to

auras? Tum vates orsa loqui sic: Inclyte dux
the skies? Then the prophets began to speak thus: Renowned leader

Teucrûm, fas nulli casto insistere sceleratum
of the Trojans, it is right for no chaste person to tread the accursed

limen; sed Hecate ipsa cum præfecit me Avernis
threshold; but Hecate herself when she placed me over the Avernian

lucis, docuit pœnas Deum, que duxit per
groves, taught me the punishment of the Gods, and led me through

omnia. Gnosius Rhadamanthus habet hæc durissima
every division. Gnosian Rhadamanthus possesses these most cruel

regna que audit que castigat dolos; que subigit fateri
kingdoms and hears and chastises frauds; and compels them to confess

quæ piacula commissa quis apud superos distulit
what crimes committed each one among the regions above had put off

in seram mortem, lætatus inani furto.
unrepented to late death, exulting in the vain deceit.

Continuò Tisiphone ultrix accincta flagello, quatit
Immediately Tisiphone avenging girded with a whp, shakes it over

sontes insultans, que intentans torvos angues
the guilty insulting them, and stretching out her direful snakes

sinistrâ vocat sæva agmina sororum. Tum demum
 in her left hand she calls the cruel bands of her sister *Furies*. Then at length
 sacræ portæ stridentes horrisono cardine, panduntur.
 the sacred gates creaking on their horrid sounding hinge, are thrown open.
 Cernis, qualis custodia sedeat vestibulo? quæ facies servet
 You see, what a guard sits in the porch? what a form guards
 limina? Sævior Hydra, immanis quinquaginta atris
 the gates? A more dreaded Hydra, loathsome with fifty black
 hiatibus, habet sedem intus. Tum Tartarus ipse patet
 mouthis, holds her seat within. Then Tartarus itself lies open
 bis tantum in præceps, que tendit sub umbras, quantus
 twice as much in its descent, and extends beneath the shades, as much as
 suspectus ad ætherium Olympum Cœli. Hic antiquum
 its ascent is to the celestial height of heaven. Here the ancient
 genus Terræ, Titania pubes, dejecti fulmine,
 race of the earth, the Titanian youth, hurled down by a thunderbol:
 volvuntur in imo fundo. Hic vidi et geminos
 are overwhelmed in the lowest abyss. Here I beheld also the two sons
 Aloidas, immania corpora, qui aggressi rescindere magnum
 of Aloeus, those huge bodies, who attempted to tear down the ample
 cælum manibus, que detrudere Jovem superis regnis.
 sky with their hands, and to hurl Jupiter from his exalted kingdoms.
 Vidi et Salmonea dantem crudeles pœnas, dum
 I saw likewise Salmoneus undergoing cruel punishments while
 imitatur flammæ Jovis et sonitus Olympi. Hic invectus
 he imitates the flames of Jupiter and the sounds of Olympus. He borne on
 quatuor equis, et quassans lampada, ibat ovans per populos
 by four horses, and shaking a torch, went shouting through the people
 Graiûm, que per urbem mediæ Elidis, que poscebat
 of the Greeks, and through the city of the midst of Elis, and demanded
 honorem Divûm sibi; demens! qui simulaverat
 the honour of the Gods to himself; mad man! who had counterfeited
 nimbos, et fulmen non imitabile, ære et cursu
 the storms, and thunder not to be imitated, by brass and the course
 cornipedum equorum. At omnipotens pater contorsit
 of the horn-footed horses. But the omnipotent father hurled
 telum inter densa nubila (ille non faces, nec lumina
 his dart among the thick clouds (he did not hurl firebrands, nor lights
 fumea tædis) que adegit præcipitem immani turbine.
 smoking from torches) and drove him headlong with a dreadful whirlwind.
 Et nec non erat cernere Tityon, alumnus omniparentis
 And also there was to be seen Tityon, the foster son of the all-producing
 terræ, qui corpus porrigitur per novem tota jugera; que
 earth, whose body is extended over nine whole acres; and
 immanis vultui tundens immortale jecur, que viscera
 a huge vulture beating his immortal liver, and his entrails
 fecunda pœnis, adunco rostro, que rimatur
 fruitful in punishments, with her hooked beak, and she searches

epulis, que habitat sub alto pectore; nec ulla requies
 for her food, and dwells beneath his deep breast; nor is any rest
 datur fibris renatis. Quid memorem Lapithas,
 given to his fibres growing afresh. Why should I mention the Lapithæ,
 Ixiona, que Pirithoum, super quos atra silex jam, jam
 Ixion, and Perithous, over whom a black flint now, now
 lapsura, que assimilis cadenti imminet. Aurea fulcra
 about to fall, and like to one falling overhangs. Golden pillars
 lucent altis genialibus toris, que epulæ paratæ ante
 shine to the high genial couches, and feasts prepared before
 ora regifico luxu; maxima Furiarum accubat juxtâ, et
 their faces with royal luxury; the greatest of the Furies sits near by, and
 prohibet contingere mensas manibus, que exsurgit
 forbids them to touch the tables with their hands, and she rises
 attollens facem atque intonat ore.
 uplifting her torch, and thunders with her mouth.

Hic quibus fratres invidi dum vita manebat, ve
 Here are those by whom brothers are hated while life remained, or
 parens pulsatus, et fraus innexa clienti; aut qui
 a parent was beaten, and fraud had been contrived against a client; or who
 soli incubuere divitiis repertis, nec posuere partem suis;
 alone brooded over wealth discovered, nor laid by a part for their friends,
 quæ est maxima turba: que qui cæsi ob adulterium; que
 which is the greatest crowd: and who were killed for adultery; and
 qui secuti impia arma, nec veriti fallere dextras
 who had followed impious arms, nor did they fear to violate the faith
 dominorum; inclusi expectant pœnam. Ne quære
 pledged to their masters; shut up they await their punishment. Do not ask
 doceri quam pœnam, aut quæ forma ve fortuna mersit
 to be taught what punishment, or what form or fortune overwhelmed
 viros. Alii volvunt ingens saxum, pendent districti
 the men. Others roll a great rock they hang stretched
 radiis rotarum. Infelix Theseus sedet, que sedebit
 on the spokes of wheels. Wretched Theseus sits, and will sit
 æternûm; que miserrimus Phlegyas admonet omnes, et
 forever; and most miserable Phlegyas admonishes all, and
 testatur per umbras magnâ voce; Moniti discite
 bears witness through the shades with a great voice; Admonished learn
 justitiam, et non temnere Divos. Hic vendidit patriam
 justice and not despise the Gods. This man sold his country
 auro, que imposuit potentem dominum; fixit atque refixit
 for gold, and imposed a powerful master over it; he made and unmade
 leges pretio. Hic invasit thalamum natæ, que
 laws for a price. This one invaded the marriage chamber of his daughter, and
 vetitos hymenæos: omnes ausi immane nefas, que potiti
 forbidden nuptial rites: all had dared some dreadful crime, and executed
 auso. Si sint mihi centum linguæ; que centum
 what they dared. If there should be to me an hundred tongues; and an hundred

ora, ferrea vox non possim comprehendere omnes formas
 mouths, an iron voice, I could not comprehend all the forms

celerum, percurrere omnia nomina pœnarum. Ubi
 of their crimes, run through all the names of their punishments. When

longæva sacerdos Phœbi dedit hæc dicta, ait, Sed jam
 the aged priestess of Apollo had uttered these words, she said, But now

age, carpe viam, et perface susceptum munus
 come on, take the way, and accomplish the begun duty-

acceleremus: conspicio mœnia educta caminis
 let us hasten: I behold the walls of Pluto wrought in the forges

Cyclopum, atque portas adverso fornice, ubi præcepta
 of the Cyclops, and the gates with the opposite arch, where our orders

jubent nos deponere hæc dona. Dixerat: et pariter gressi
 command us to deposit these offerings. She said: and together walking

per opaca viarum, corripiunt medium spatium, que
 through the dark passages of the way, they seize the intermediate space, and

propinquant foribus. Æneas occupat aditum, que spargit
 approach the doors. Æneas reaches the entrance, and sprinkles

corpus recenti aquâ, que figit ramum in adverso limine
 his body with fresh water, and places the branch in the opposite gate.

His demum exactis, munere perfecto
 These things at length being completed, the offering being accomplished

Divæ devenere lætos locos et amœna vireta,
 to the Goddess they approached the joyful places and the pleasant green retreats,

que beatas sedes fortunatorum nemorum. Hic largior
 and the blessed seats of the happy groves. Here a more ex

ather vestit campos, et purpureo lumine; nôrunt
 tensive atmosphere clothes the plains, and with purple light; they know

suum solem, que sua sidera. Pars exercent membra in
 their own sun, and their own stars. A part exercise their limbs on

gramineis palæstris; contendunt ludo, et luctantur
 the grassy wrestling grounds; they strive in sport, and struggle

fulvâ arenâ: pars plaudunt choreas pedibus, et dicunt
 on the yellow sand: a part beat dances with their feet, and sing

carmina. Nec non Threicius sacerdos, cum longâ
 songs. Likewise Orpheus the Thracian priest, with his long

veste, obloquitur septem discrimina vocum numeris: que
 robe, recites seven varieties of words in numbers: and

pulsat eadam jam digitis, jam eberno pectine.
 strikes out the same now with his fingers, now with his ivory quill.

Hic antiquum genus Teuceri, pulcherrima proles
 Here is the ancient race of Teucer, the most beautiful offspring

magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis; que Ilus que
 high minded heroes born in better years; and Ilus and

Assaracus, et Dardanus auctor Trojæ. Miratur procul
 Assaracus, and Dardanus the founder of Troy. He admires afar off

arma, que inanes currus virorum. Hastæ stant defixæ
 the arms, and empty chariots of the men. Spears stand fastened

terrâ que equi soluti pascuntur passim per campos.
 in the earth and the horses let loose feed everywhere through the plains.
 Quæ gratia curruum que armorum fuit vivis, quæ cura
 What fondness of chariots and of arms was to them living, what care
 pascere nitentes equos eadem sequitur repositos tellure.
 to feed the shining horses the same follows them buried in the earth.
 Ecce conspicit alios, dextrâ que lævâ vescentes
 Lo he beholds others, on the right hand and the left feeding
 per herbam, que canentes lætum pæana choro, inter
 through the grass, and singing a joyful hymn in a band, amidst
 odoratum nemus lauri; unde supernè plurimus amnis
 a fragrant grove of laurel; whence from above the extensive river
 Eridani volvitur per sylvam. Hic manus passi
 of Eridaunus rolls through the wood. Here were bands who had suffered
 vulnera pugnando ob patriam; que qui casti sacerdotes
 wounds in fighting for their country; and who were chaste priests
 dum vita manebat; que qui pii vates et locuti
 while life remained; and who were pious poets and spoke things
 digna Phœbo; aut qui excoluere vitam per inventas artes,
 worthy of Apollo; or who had adorned life by discovered arts,
 que qui fecere alios memores sui merendo;
 and who had made others mindful of themselves by deserving;
 tempora cinguntur omnibus his niveâ vittâ. Quos
 their temples are surrounded to all these by a snow white fillet. Whom
 circumfusos Sybilla affata est sic, Musæum ante omnes;
 gathered around the Sybill address thus, Museus before all;
 nam plurima turba habet hunc medium, atque suspicit
 for a great crowd held him in the midst, and she beholds him
 exstantem altis humeris; Felices animæ que tu optime
 standing above with his lofty shoulders; Ye happy souls and thou most excellent
 vates, dicite, quæ regio, quis locus habet Anchisen?
 poet, say, what region, what place holds Anchises?
 venimus ergo illius, et tranavimus magnos amnes
 we have come therefore for him, and swam over the great streams
 Erebi. Atque ita heros reddidit responsum huic paucis:
 of Hell. And thus the hero returned an answer to her in a few words:
 certa domus nulli; habitamus opacis lucis que
 there is a certain abode to none; we inhabit the shady groves and
 incolimus toros riparum et prata recentia rivis,
 we rest upon the couches of the banks and meadows fresh with streams,
 sed si ita voluntas fert corde, vos superate hoe
 but if thus your will influences your heart, do you pass over this
 jugum et sistam vos facili tramite. Dixit, et
 height and I will place you in an easy path. He said, and
 tulit gressum ante que desuper ostentat nitentes campos;
 advanced his step before and from above shews the shining plains;
 dehinc relinquunt summa cacumina. At pater Anchises
 then they leave the lofty summit of the mountain. But father Anchises

lustrabat animas, penitus inclusas virenti convalle, que
 survey'd the souls, far off secluded in a green valley, and
 ituras ad superum lumen, recolens studio, que fortè
 about to go to the upper light, reviewing with care, also by chance
 receusebat omnem numerum suorum, que caros
 he was counting all the number of his descendants, and dear
 nepotes que fata que fortunas virorum, que mores
 offspring and the fates and fortunes of the men, and their manners
 que manus.
 and actions.

Que is, ubi vidit Ænean tendentem adversum per
 And he, when he beheld Æneas proceeding towards him through
 gramina, alacris tetendit utrasque palmas, que lacrymæ
 the grass, joyful he stretched forth both his hands, and the tears
 effusæ genis, et vox excidit ore:
 poured down his cheeks, and this speech proceeded from his mouth:

Venisti tandem? que tua pietas, exspecta parenti,
 Have you come at last? and has your piety, long experience by your parent,
 vicit durum iter? Nate, datur tueri tua ora, et
 overcome the arduous journey? O son, it is allowed to behold your face, and
 audire, et reddere notas voces? Sic equidem dinumerans
 to hear, and return well known words? Thus indeed counting
 tempora ducebam animo, que rebar futurum; nec mea
 the times I thought in my mind, and supposed it would be; nor has my
 cura sefellit me. Quas terras, et per quanta
 rare disappointed me. Through what lands, and through what extensive
 æquora accipio te vectum, quantis periculis jactatum,
 seas do I receive thee borne, by what great dangers tost
 nate: quàm metui, ne regna Libyæ nocerent tibi
 O son: how have I feared, lest the kingdoms of Libya might injure you
 quid. Autem ille Genitor tua, tua tristis imago
 by some means. But he said O father your, your sad image

occurrens sæpius, adegit me tendere hæc limina. Classe
 meeting me often, has forced me to approach these mansions. The ships
 stant Tyrrheno sale. Genitor, da jungere dextram,
 remain in the Tyrrhene sea. O father, permit me to join my right hand
 da; neque subtrahe te nostro amplexu. Sic
 with yours, permit me; nor withdraw yourself from my embrace. Thus
 memorans, simul rigabat ora largo fletu.
 speaking, at the same time he watered his face with abundant weeping.
 Ibi ter conatus circumdare brachia collo; ter
 There thrice he attempted to throw his arms around his neck; thrice
 imago frustra comprehensa effugit manus, par levibus
 his image in vain grasped escaped his hands, equal to the light
 ventis, que simillima volucris somno. Interea Æneas
 winds, and most like to a swift dream. In the mean time Æneas
 videt seclusum nemus in reductâ valle, et virgulta sonantia
 beholds a retired grove in a secluded valley, and shrubby resounding

in sylvis, que Lethæum amnem, qui prænatat placidas
 in the woods, and the Lethæan stream, which glides through the peaceful
 domos. Innumeræ gentes que populi volabant circum hunc
 dwellings. Countless nations and people flew around this river
 ac veluti in pratis, ubi apes insidunt variis floribus
 and as in the meadows, when bees sit on the varied flowers
 serenâ æstate, et funduntur circum candida lilia, omnia
 in the clear summer, and pour around the white lilies, all
 campus strepit murmure. Æneas horrescit subito visu,
 the plain buzzes with their murmur. Æneas shuddered at the sudden sight,
 que inscius requirit causas; quæ sint porro ea flumina,
 and unconscious inquires the causes; what may be moreover these streams,
 quive viri compleverint ripas tanto agmine. Tum pater
 or what men have filled the banks with so great a crowd. Then father
 Anchises, Animæ, quibus altera corpora debentur fato,
 Anchises said, the souls, to which other bodies are destined by fate
 potant securos latices et longa oblivia ad undam
 drink care-expelling waters and long forgetfulness at the wave
 Lethæi fluminis. Equidem jampridem cupio memorare
 of the Lethæan stream. Indeed long since I desire to relate
 tibi, atque ostendere has coram, et enumerare hanc
 to you, and to show these things before you, and to count up this
 prolem meorum, quò magis mecum lætere Italiâ
 progeny of my descendants, that the more with me you may rejoice Italy
 repertâ. O pater, ane est putandum aliquas sublimes
 being found. O father, whether is it to be thought that any exalted
 animas ire hinc ad cælum, que iterum reverti ad tarda
 souls go hence to heaven, and again to return to their sluggish
 corpora? quæ tam dira cupido lucis miseris?
 bodies? what so direful a desire of life is there to these wretched creatures!

Anchises suscipit: Equidem dicam, nec tenebo te
 Anchises replied: Indeed I will declare, nor will I hold thee
 suspensum, nate; atque pandit singula ordine.
 in doubt, O son; and he laid open everything in order.
 Principio, spiritus intus alit cælum ac terras, que
 In the first place, a spirit within cherishes the heaven and earth, and
 liqueutes campos, que lucentem globum Lunæ, que
 liquid plains, and the shining orb of the moon, and
 Titania astra; que mens infusa per artus, agitat
 Titanian stars; and intelligence diffused through their members, moves
 totam molem, et miscet se magno corpore. Inde
 the whole mass, and mingles itself with the great body. Thence
 genus hominum, que pecudum, que vitæ volantium, quæ
 the race of men, and of flocks, and the lives of birds, whatever
 monstræ, pontus fert sub marmoreo æquore. Est
 monsters, the sea produces beneath its marble surface. There is
 igneus vigor et cælestis origo ollis seminibus, quantam
 a fiery strength and heavenly origin to these first principles, so much so that

noxia corpora non tardant, que terreni artis que
 destructive bodies do not clog them, and earthy limbs and
 moribunda membra hebetant. Hinc metuunt, que cupiunt
 dying members blunt them. Hence they fear, and desire
 dolent que gaudent; neque respiciunt auras, clausæ
 grieve and rejoice; nor do they behold the skies, shut up
 tenebris et cæco carcere. Quin et cum vita reliquit
 in darkness and a blind prison. But also when life has left them
 supremo lumine; tamen non omne malum, nec omnes corporeæ
 with its last light; yet not every impurity, nor all corporeal
 pestes funditus excedunt miseris; que est penitus
 solutions entirely departs from these unhappy creatures; and it is entirely
 necesse multa diu concreta inolescere
 necessary that many things for a long time compounded with the soul should
 miris modis. Ergo exercentur pœnis,
 cling to it in wonderful modes. Therefore they are exercised by punishments,
 que expendunt supplicia veterum malorum. Aliæ
 and they pay the penalties of their former sins. Others
 panduntur suspensæ ad inanes ventos; infectum scelus
 are hung up suspended to the empty winds; the unwrought wickedness
 eluitur aliis sub vasto gurgite, aut exurit igni
 is washed out from others under a vast abyss, or is burnt up by fire
 Patimur quisque suos Manes (exinde mittimur per
 We suffer each one of us in his own remains (then we are sent through
 amplum Elysium; et pauci tenemus læta arva,) donec
 spacious Elysium; and a few hold these joyful fields,) until
 longa dies exemit concretam labem, orbe temporis
 long extended time has taken away the habitual stain, the circle of time
 perfecto, que reliquit ætherium sensum purum, atque
 being accomplished, and has left the ethereal sense pure, and
 ignem simplicis auræ. Deus evocat omnes has ubi
 the fire of the simple soul. God calls all these when
 volvère rotam per mille annos, ad Lethæum fluvium
 they had rolled the wheel for a thousand years, to the Lethean stream
 magno agmine, scilicet ut immemores revisant
 in a great band, so that unblinded of the past they might revisit
 supera convexa, et rursus incipient velle reverti in
 the upper convex world, and again shall begin to wish to be restored to
 corpora. Anchises dixerat; que trahit natum que Sibyllam
 their bodies. Anchises said; and led his son and the Sibyl
 uná in medios conventus, que sonantem turbam; et capit
 together into the midst of the assembly, and the sounding crowd; and takes
 tumultum, unde posset legere omnes adversos longo ordine,
 the bill, whence he can observe all those opposite in a long rank,
 et discere vultus venientium. Nunc, age, expediam
 and learn the countenances of those coming. Now, come on, I will unfold
 dictis, quæ gloria deinde sequatur Dardaniam prolem, qui
 by words what glory hereafter shall follow the Trojan race, what

nepotes maneant de Italâ gente, illustres animas, que
 descendants remain from the Italian nation, illustrious souls, and
 ituras in nostrum nomen, et docebo te tua fata,
 about to go to our name, and I will teach you your own fates
 Ille juvenis, vides? qui ntitur purâ hastâ tenet proxima
 That youth, do you see? who leans on his naked spear he holds the nearest
 loca lucis sorte; primus, commixtus Italo sanguine
 places of light by lot; first, mingled with Italian blood
 surget, Sylvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles;
 shall arise, Sylvius, an Alban name, thy last offspring
 quem serum Lavinia conjux sylvis educet tibi longævo
 whom late Lavinia your wife in the woods shall bear to you an aged man
 regem, que parentem regum; unde nostrum genus
 himself a king, and a parent of kings; hence our race
 dominabitur longâ Albâ. Ille proximus Procas, gloria
 shall rule over long Alba. He next is Procas, the glory
 Trojanæ gentis; et Capys, et Numitor, et Sylvius Æneas,
 of the Trojan race; and Capys, and Numitor, and Sylvius Æneas
 qui reddet te nomine, pariter egregius pietate vel armis,
 who shall represent thee by his name, equally renowned by piety or arms
 si unquam acceperit Albam regnandam. Qui juvenes,
 if ever he shall receive Alba to govern. Which youths
 aspice, quantas vires ostendant! at qui gerunt tempora
 behold, how great strength they shew! but those who wear their temples
 umbrata civili quercu; hi Nomentum, et
 shaded with a civic oak crown: these shall build Nomentum, and
 Gabios, que urbem Fidenam tibi; hi imponent Collatinas
 Gabii, and the city Fidenæ for you; these shall place the Collatine
 arces montibus, Pometios, que Castrum Inui, que Bolam,
 towers on the mountains, Pometii, and Castrum Inui, and Bola
 que Coram. Tum hæc erunt nomina, nunc sunt terræ sine
 and Cora. Then these shall be their names, now they are lands without
 nomine. Quin et Mavortius Romulus, quem Ilia mater,
 a name. But also Martial Romulus, whom Ilia the mother
 sanguinis Assaraci educet, addet sese comitem
 of the race of Assaracus shall bear, will add himself a companion
 avo. Videsne, ut geminæ cristæ stant
 to his grandfather. Do you see, how two crests stand
 vertice, et jam Pater Superorum ipse signat
 on his head, and now the Father of the Gods himself distinguishes him
 suo honore? En, nate, hujus auspiciis, illa inclyta
 with his own honour Lo, my son, by his auspices, this renowned
 Roma æquabit imperium terris, animos Olympo; et una
 Rome shall equal its empire to the earth, its courage to heaven; and at once
 circumdabit septem arces sibi muro, felix prole virorum;
 shall surround seven towers to itself by a wall, happy in a race of heroes;
 qualis Bercynthia mater turrata invehitur curru per
 as the Bercynthia mother turreted is borne in her chariot through

Phrygiæ urbes, læta partu Deûrn. complexa centur.
 the Phrygian cities, joyful in the birth of Gods, embracing an hundred
 nepotes, omnes cœlicolas omnes tenentes supera
 grand children, all inhabitants of heaven, all holding exalted
 alta. Huc, huc flecte geminas acies aspice hanc
 high places. Here, here bend both your eyes behold this
 gentem, que tuos Romanos. Hic Cæsar, et cœni.
 nation, and your own Romans. Here is Cæsar, and at
 progenies Iuli, ventura sub magnum axem cœli. Hic
 the race of Iulus, about to come under the great axle of the sky. This
 hic est vir, quem sæpius audis promitti tibi, Augustus
 this is the man, whom often you hear is to be promised to you, Augustus
 Cæsar, genus Divi, qui rursus condet aurea secula
 Cæsar, the offspring of a God, who again shall build up the golden age
 Latio, per arva quondam regnata Saturno, et
 in Latium, through lands formerly ruled by Saturn, and
 proferet imperium super Garamantas et Indos: tellus
 shall extend his empire over the Garamantes and Indians: their land
 jacet extra sidera, extra vias anni que solis, ubi
 lies beyond the stars, without the ways of the year and the sun, where
 cœlifer Atlas humero torquet axem aptum ardentibus
 heaven-bearing Atlas on his shoulder turns the heavens studded with burning
 stellis. In adventum hujus jam nunc et Caspia regna
 stars. In the approach of him even now also the Caspian kingdom
 horrent responsis Divûm, et Mœotica tellus, et trepida
 shudder at the replies of the Gods, and the Mœotic land, and the trembling
 ostia septemgemini Nili turbant.
 mouths of sevenfold Nile are disturbed.

Nec vero Alcides obivit tantum telluris licet fixerit
 Nor indeed did Hercules pass over so much land although he pierced
 æripedem cervam, aut pacaverit nemora Erymanthia,
 the brassfooted hind or quieted the groves of Erymanthus
 et tremefecerit Lernam arcu: nec Liber, qui
 and made to tremble Lerna with his bow: nor Bacchus, who
 victor flectit juga pampineis habenis, agens
 victorious guides his chariot with his vine bound reins, driving
 tigres de celso vertice Nysæ. Et dubitamus adhuc
 tigers from the lofty top of Nysa. And do we hesitate yet
 extendere virtutem factis? aut metus prohibet consistere
 to extend our virtue by deeds? or does fear forbid to settle
 Ausoniâ terrâ? Autem quis ille procul insignis ramis
 in the Ausonian land? But who is he afar off distinguished by branches
 olivæ, ferens sacra nosco crines que incana menta
 of the olive, bearing sacred utensils, I know the locks and hoary chin
 Romani regis, qui primus fundabit urbem legibus missus
 of the Roman king, who first shall found the city by laws, sent
 in magnum imperium parvis Curibus et paupere terrâ:
 to great authority from little Cures, and from a poor land

cui deinde Tullus subibit, qui rumpet otia patriæ,
 whom afterwards Tullus shall succeed, and shall break the peace of his country,
 que movebit resides viros in arma, et agmina jam
 and shall move slothful men to arms, and troops now
 desueta triumphis; quem juxtâ jactantior Ancus sequitur,
 unused to triumphs; whom nearly vain boasting Ancus follows,
 jam nunc quoque nimium gaudens popularibus auris. Vis
 even now also too much rejoicing in popular gales. Will
 videre et Tarquinius reges, que superbam animam ultori
 you see also the Tarquin kings, and the proud soul of the avenger
 Bruti, que faces receptos? Hic primus accipiet
 Brutus, and the rods recovered? He first shall receive
 imperium consulis, que sævas secures; que infelix pater,
 the authority of a consul, and the cruel axes; and an unhappy father
 pro pulchrâ libertate, vocabit natos, moventes nova bella,
 for sweet liberty, shall call his sons, stirring up new wars,
 ad prænam: utcunque minores ferent ea facta, amor
 to punishment: however posterity shall endure these acts, the love
 patriæ, que immensa cupido laudum vincet. Quin
 of country, and the immeasurable desire of praise shall conquer. But
 aspice Decios, que Drusos procul, que Torquatum sævum
 behold the Decii, and Drusi afar off, and Torquatus cruel
 securi, et Camillum referentem signa. Autem illæ
 with his axe, and Camillus bearing back the standards. But those
 animæ quas cernis fulgere in paribus armis, concordēs nunc
 ghosts whom you see to shine in equal arms, harmonious now
 et dum premuntur nocte, heu quantum bellum que
 and while they are oppressed by night, alas how great a war and
 quantas acies que stragem ciebunt inter se si
 how great battles and slaughter shall they stir up among themselves if
 attigerint lumina vitæ! socer descendens Alpinis
 they should reach the light of life! the father-in-law descending from the Alpine
 aggeribus, atque arce Monæci; gener instructus
 mounds, and tower of Monæcus; the son-in-law furnished with
 Eois adversis. Pueri, ne, ne assuescite tanta bella
 his eastern opposed soldiers. Young men do not, do not accustom so great wars
 animas; neu vertite validas vires in viscera
 so your minds; nor turn your powerful strength against the bowels
 patriæ, que tu prior tu parce, qui ducis genus
 of your country, and do you first do you forbear, who derive your race
 Olympo; projice tela manu, meus sanguis!
 from heaven, throw away darts from your hand, *Cæsar!* O my blood!
 Ille, Corintho triumphatâ, victor aget currum ad
 He, Corinth being triumphed over, victorious shall drive his chariot to
 alta Capitolia, insignis cæsis Achivis. Ille eruet
 the lofty Capitol, distinguished for slaughtered Greeks. He shall overturn
 Argos que Agamemnonias Mycenæ, que Æaciden
 Argos, and Agamemnon's Mycenæ, and the descendant of Eacus

ipsum, genus Achillei armipotensis ultus avos Trojæ,
 himself, of the race of Achilles powerful in arms avenging the ancestors of Troy,
 et temerata templa Minervæ. Quis relinquat te tacitum,
 and the violated temple of Minerva. Who shall leave thee in silence,
 magne Cato; aut te Cosse? quis genus Gracchi? aut
 O great Cato; or thee O Cossus? who the family of Gracchus? or
 geminos Scipiadas, duo fulmina belli cladem Libyæ;
 the two Scipios, two thunderbolts of war, the destruction of Libya:
 que Fabricium potentem parvo? vel te serentem sulco
 and Fabricius powerful with a little? or thee sowing in the furrow
 Serrane? Fabii, quò rapitis fessum? Tu es ille
 Serranus? Ye Fabii, whither do you bear me wearied? You are that
 maximus, qui unus restitues rem nobis
Fabius, called the greatest. *who* alone restores our affairs to us
 cunctando. Alii excudent molliùs spirantia æra,
 by delaying. Others may form more delicately the breathing trumpets
 equidem credo; ducent vivos vultus de marmore;
 indeed I believe; they can draw out living countenances from marble
 orabunt causas melius; que describent meatus cœli
 they shall plead causes better; and shall describe the wanderings of the sky
 radio, et dicent surgentia sidera: tu, Romane
 with a rod, and shall sing the rising constellations: thou, O Roman
 memento regere populos imperio; hæ erunt artes tibi.
 remember to rule nations by your authority: these shall be arts for you;
 que imponere morem pacis, parcere subjectis, et
 and to impose the manner of peace, to spare the humble, and
 debellare superbos. Pater Anchises sic, atque addit
 war against the proud. Father Anchises spoke thus, and added
 hæc mirantibus: Aspice ut Marcellus ingreditur
 these things to them wondering: See how Marcellus walks along
 insignis opimis spoliis, que victor supereminet omnes
 distinguished by rich spoils, and victorious towers above all
 viros! Hic eques sistet Romanam rem, magno tumultu
 the men! He a knight shall place the Roman estate, a great tumult
 turbante; sternet Pœnos, que rebellem Gallum;
 raging, he shall prostrate the Carthaginians, and the rebellious Gaul
 que suspendet tertia capta arma patri Quirino. Atque
 and shall hang up triple captured arms to father Quirinus. And
 hic Æneas (namque videbat juvenem egregium formâ
 ære Æneas says (for he saw a youth distinguished for beauty
 et fulgentibus armis, ire unâ sed frons parum
 and shining arms, to go together with him, but his brow was little
 læta, et lumina dejecto vultu.) Pater quis ille
 joyous, and his eyes were set in his dejected countenance.) O father who is he,
 qui sic comitatur virum euntem? filius anne aliquis de
 who thus accompanies the hero departing! his son or some one of
 magnâ stirpe nepotum? Quis strepitus comitum
 the great race of his grandchildren? What a noise of companions

circa; quantum instar est in ipso: sed atra
 around him; how much of likeness is there in him to the other! but black
 nox circumvolat caput tristi umbrâ. Tum pater Anchises
 night flies around his head with his sad shade. Then father Anchises
 ingressus lacrymis obortus: Ô nate, ne quære ingentem
 began the tears arising: O nate, do not inquire into the great
 luctum tuorum: Fata tantum ostendent hunc terris,
 grief of your friends: The fates only will show him on the earth.
 que ne sinent esse ultra. Romana propago visa vobis,
 and will not permit him to exist longer. The Roman stock would seem to you

Superi, nimium potens, si hæc dona fuissent propria.
 O ye Gods, too powerful, if these gifts had been perpetual.

Quantos gemitus virum ille campus aget ad
 What groans of men shall that plain send forth near to
 magnam urbem Mavortis! vel quæ funera, Tiberine,
 the great city of Mars! or what deaths. O Tiber
 videbis cum præterlabere recentem tumulum! Nec
 shall you behold, when you shall glide by his fresh tomb! Nor
 quisquam puer de Iliacâ gente tollet Latinos avos in
 did any boy from the Trojan nation exalt the Latin ancestors to
 tantum spe; nec quondam Romula tellus jactabit
 so great a height by hope; nor ever shall the Roman land boast
 se tantum ullo alumno. Heu, pietas! heu, prisca
 itself so much in any foster child. Alas, his piety! alas, his ancient
 fides! que dextra invicta bello! non quisquam obvius
 faith! and his right hand invincible in war! nor has any one encountering
 tulisset se illi armato impunè, seu cùm pedes iret
 presented himself to him armed with impunity, either when on foot he went
 in hostem, seu foderet armos spumantis equi
 against the foe, or pierced the flanks of his foaming horse
 calcaribus. Heu puer miserande! si qua
 with his spurs. Alas boy to be pitied! if by any means
 rumpas aspera fata, tu eris Marcellus. Date lilia
 you can break through cruel fate, you shall be Marcellus. Give lilies
 plenis manibus; spargam purpureos flores, que saltem
 with full hands; let me scatter purple flowers, and at least
 accumulè animam nepotis his donis, et fungar
 let me heap on the shade of my grandchild with these gifts, and let me perform
 inani munere. Sic vagantur passim totâ regione
 this useless duty. Thus they wander every where through the whole region
 in latis campis aëris, atque lustrant omnia; per quæ
 in the broad plains of air, and they survey all things; through which
 singula, postquam Anchises duxit natum, que incendit
 particulars, after Anchises had led his son, and had inflamed
 animum amore venientis famæ, exin memorat viro
 his mind with the love of approaching fame, then he relates to the hero
 quæ bella deinde gerenda; que docet
 what wars afterwards were to be waged; and instructs him respecting

Laurentes populos, que urbem Latini; et quo modo que
 the Laurentian people, and the city of Latinus; and by what mode he both
 fugiat que ferat quemque laborem. Sunt geminæ portæ
 shall shun and shall bear each labour. There are two gates
 Somni; quarum altera fertur cornea, quâ facilis exitus
 of Sleep; of which the one is said to be of horn, by which an easy departure
 datur veris umbris: altera nitens, perfecta candenti
 is given: to true shades: the other glittering, wrought with shining
 elephanto; sed Manes mittunt falsa insomnia ad cælum.
 ivory; but the infernal Gods send forth false visions to the upper world
 Tum ubi Anchises prosequitur natum que Sibyllam unâ
 Then when Anchises had followed up his son and the Sybil together
 his dictis, que emittit eburnâ portâ, ille secat
 with these words, and had sent them out by the ivory door, the Acro directs
 viam ad naves, que revisit socios; tum fert se
 his way to the ships, and revisits his associates; then he bears himself
 recto litore ad portum Caietæ. Anchora jacitur de
 along the direct shore to the harbour of Caieta. The anchor is cast from
 prorâ, puppes stant litore.
 the prow, the ships remain by the shore.

ÆNEID.

BOOK SEVENTH.

Tu quoque Caieta, Æneia nutrix, moriens dedisti æternam
 Thou also O Caieta, Æneas' nurse, dying hast given eternal
 famam nostris litoribus; nunc tuus honos servat sedem,
 fame to our shores; now your honour preserves this situation,
 que nomen signat ossa in magnâ Hesperia, si ea est
 and the name points out your bones in great Italy; if this is
 qua gloria. At pius Æneas exsequiis ritè solutis,
 any glory. But pious Æneas the funeral rites in order being performed,
 aggere tumuli composito, postquam alta æquora
 the mound of the tomb being adjusted, after the deep waters
 quieverunt, tendit iter velis, que relinquit
 has become calm, directs his course by the sails, and leaves
 portum. Auræ aspirant in noctem; nec candida luna
 the harbor. The breezes favour him at night; nor does the bright moon
 negat cursum; pontus splendet sub tremulo lumine.
 oppose his progress; the sea shines beneath her trembling light.
 Litora proxima Circææ terræ raduntur, ubi dives
 the shores nearest to the Circean land are coasted along where the rich

filia Solis resonat inaccessos lucos assiduo
 daughter of the sun resounds through the impervious groves with unremitting
 cantu, que superbis tectis urit odoratum cedrum in
 song, and in her august palace burns odorous cedar for
 nocturna lumina, percurrens tenues elas arguto
 nocturnal lights, running over her light web with her shrill sounding
 pectine. Hinc gemitus exaudiri, que iræ leonum
 shuttle. Hence groans began to be heard, and the rage of lions
 recusantium vincla, et rudentium sub serâ nocte; que
 refusing their chains, and roaring in the late night; and
 setigeri sues atque ursi sævire in præsepibus, ac formæ
 bristly boars and bears growl in their cells, and the forms
 magnorum luporum ululare; quos sæva Dea Circe
 of great wolves howl; whom the dread Goddess Circe
 potentibus herbis induerat ex facie hominum in
 by powerful plants had changed from the appearance of men into
 vultus ac terga ferarum; quæ talia monstra ne pii
 the aspect and limbs of wild beasts; which like prodigies lest the pious
 Troës, delati in portus, paterentur, neu subirent
 Trojans, borne to these harbours, might endure, or enter
 dira litora; Neptunus implevit vela secundis ventis,
 these direful shores; Neptune had filled their sails with prosperous winds
 atque dedit fugam, et vexit præter fervida
 and had aided their flight, and had carried them beyond the glowing
 vada. Que jam mare rubescebat radiis, et
 shallows. And now the sea blushed with the rays of the sun, and
 lutea Aurora fulgebat in roseis bigis ab alto æthere;
 the saffron Morning shone in her roseate chariot from the lofty sky;
 cum venti posuere que omnis flatus repentè
 when the winds laid aside their violence and every blast suddenly
 resedit et tonsæ luctantur in lento marmore. Atque hinc
 ceased and the oars struggle in the gentle surface of the sea. And here
 Æneas prospicit ingentem lucum ex æquore. Inter hunc
 Æneas beholds a great grove from the sea. In the midst of this
 Tiberinus amœno fluvio, rapidis vorticibus, et flavus
 the Tiber with its pleasant stream, with swift whirlpools, and yellow
 multâ arenâ, prorumpit in mare, que circùm que suprâ
 with much sand, rushes forward into the sea, and around and above
 variæ volucres assuetæ ripis, et alveo fluminis, mulcebant
 various birds accustom'd to the bank, and channel of the river, soothed
 æthera cantu, que volabant luco. Imperat sociis
 the air with their song, and flew about the grove. He orders his associates
 Rectere iter, que advertere proras terræ; et lætus
 to direct their course, and to turn their prows to the land; and joyful
 succedit opaco fluvio. Nunc age, Erato expediam
 he enters the dark stream. Now come, Erato, muse of love. I will explain
 qui reges, quæ tempora, quis status rerum fuerit
 who were the kings, what times, what condition of things has been

antiquo Latio, cum primùm advena exercitus appulit
 in ancient Latium, when first a strange army brought
 classem Ausonias oris; et revocabo exordia primæ
 their fleet to the Ausonian shores; and I will recall the commencement of the first
 pugna.
 battle.

Tu, tu, Diva, mone vatem. Dicam horrida bella,
 Thou, thou, O Goddess, advise *your* poet. I will sing of dreadful wars,
 dicam acies, que reges actos animis in funera, que
 I will sing of armies, and kings driven by their passions to death, and
 Tyrrhenammanum quæ totam Hesperiam coactam sub arma.
 the Tuscan band and all Italy united under arms.
 Major ordo rerum nascitur mihi; moveo majus opus. Rex
 A greater order of things arises to me; I undertake a greater work. King
 Latinus, jam senior, regebat arva, et placidas urbes in
 Latinus, now an old man, ruled the fields, and peaceful cities in
 longâ pace. Accipimus hunc genitum Fauno, et
 long continued peace. We receive him descended from Faunus, and
 Maricâ Laurenti Nymphâ. Picus pater Fauno; que is
 Marica a Laurentian Nymph. Picus was father to Faunus; and he
 refert te parentem, Saturne; tu ultimus auctor
 declares thee his parent, O Saturn; thou art the most distant founder
 sanguinis. Fuit huic filius, fato Divûm, que nulla virilis
 of his race. There was to him no son, by the decree of the Gods, and no male
 proles, que oriens erepta est primâ juventâ.
 offspring, and each one growing up was snatched away in the first dawn of youth.
 Sola filia servabat domum et tantas sedes, jam matura
 An only daughter preserved his house and these large seats, now ripe
 viro, jam nubilis plenis annis. Multi petebant illam
 or a husband, now marriageable with full years. Many sought her
 e magno Latio, que totâ Ausoniâ. Turnus petit,
 from great Latium, and all Ausonia. Turnus sought her,
 pulcherrimus ante omnes alios, potens avis que
 the most beautiful before all others, powerful in grandfathers and
 atavis, quem regia conjux properabat miro amore
 great grandfathers, whom the royal spouse hastened with wonderful love
 adjungi generum: sed portenta Deûm
 to be joined to her daughter as a son-in-law: but the prodigies of the Gods
 obstant variis terroribus. Erat laurus medio tecti,
 oppose with various terrors. There was a laurel in the midst of the palace,
 in altis penetralibus, sacra comam, que servata metu
 in the deep recesses, sacred as to its foliage, and preserved through fear
 per multos annos; quam inventam pater Latinus ipse
 for many years, which when discovered father Latinus himself
 ferebatur sacrâsse Phœbo, cum conderet primas arces
 is said to have consecrated to Apollo, when he built the first towers,
 que posuisse nomen Laurentis colonis ab eâ. Densæ
 and to have established their name to the Laurentian colonists from it. Thick

apes (mirabile dictu) vectæ ingenti stridore trans
gathering bees (wonderful to be told) borne on with great noise across

liquidum æthera, obsedère summum apicem hujus et
the clear sky, settled down on the highest summit of it and

pedibus nexis per mutua, subitum examen pependit
with feet connected together, a sudden swarm hung down

frondente ramo. Continuo vates inquit: Cernimus
from the leafy branch. Immediately the prophet said. We beheld

externum virum adventare, et agmen petere eadem partes
a foreign man to approach, and an army to seek the same parts

ex eisdem partibus, et dominari summâ arce. Præterea
from the same parts, and to rule in the lofty palace. Besides

dum virgo Lavinia adolet altaria castis tædis, et adstat
while the maid Lavinia perfumes the altars with chaste torches, and stands

juxta genitorem, visa nefas! comprehendere ignem
near to her father, she seemed O horrible! to catch the fire

longis crinibus, atque cremari omnem ornatum
with her long hair, and to be burnt in all her ornaments

crepitante flammâ; que accensa regales comas, accensa
in the noisy flame; and inflamed as to her royal locks, inflamed

coronam insignem gemmis; tum fumida involvi
to her crown distinguished with jewels; then covered with smoke to be involved

fulvo lumine, ac spargere Vulcanum totis tectis.
in dazzling light, and to scatter fire through the whole palace.

Id verò ferri horrendum, ac mirabile visu; namque
This indeed is esteemed terrible, and wonderful to be seen; for

canebant ipsam fore illustrem famâ que facis, sed
they foretold that she would be illustrious by fame and fate, but

portendere magnam bellum populo. At rex, sollicitus
threatened great war to the people. But the king, anxious

monstris, adit oracula Fauni fatidici genitoris,
for these prodigies, went to the oracles of Fannus the fate-declaring father,

que consulit lucos sub altâ Albunea, quæ maxima
and consults the groves beneath lofty Albunea, which the greatest

memorum, sonat sacro fonte, que opaca exhalat
of groves, resounds with a sacred fountain, and dark breaths forth

sævam mephitim. Hinc Italæ gentes, que omnis (Enotria
a cruel stench. Hence the Italian nations, and all the (Enotrian

collis, petunt responsa in dubiis. Cùm sacerdos tulit
land, seek replies in their doubts. When the priest had brought

dona huc et incubuit stratis pellibus cæsarum ovium sub
gifts here and lay down on spread skins of slain sheep in

silenti nocte, ore petivit somnos; videt multa simulacra
the still night, and had sought sleep; he beholds many ghosts

volitantia miris modis, et audit varios voces, que
flying about in a wonderful manner, and hears various voices, and

fruitur colloquio Deorum, atque affatur Acheronta imis
enjoys the converse of the Gods and addresses Acheron in the deepest

Avernus. Tum hic et pater Latinus ipse, petens responsa
 regions below. Then here even father Latinus himself, seeking replies
 mactabat ritè centum lanigeras bidentes, atque jaceba'
 sacrificed in order an hundred wool-bearing sheep, and lay
 effultus tergo que stratis velleribus narum. Subita vox
 supported on the skins and spread fleeces of these. A sudden voice
 est reddita ex alto luco, O mea progenies, ne te te
 be sent forth from the deep grove, O my offspring, do not seek
 sociare natam Latinis connubiis neu crede paratis
 to unite your daughter in Latin wedlock, nor trust to prepared
 thalamia. Externi generi venient qui ferent nostrum
 marriage rites. Foreign sons-in-law shall come who shall raise our
 nomen in astra sanguine, que a stirpe quorum nepotes
 name to the stars by their blood, and from the stock of whom our offspring
 videbunt omnia que verti que regi sub pedibus, quà
 shall see all things both subdued and ruled beneath their feet, where
 recurrens sol aspicit utrumque oceanum. Latinus ipsa
 the returning sun beholds each ocean. Latinus himself
 non premit suo ore hæc responsa patris Fauni, que
 does not confine in his mouth these responses of father Faunus, and
 monitus datos silenti nocte; sed jam fama, volitans latè
 admonitions given in the silent night; but now fame, flying far
 circum, tulerat per Ausonias urbes, cum Laomedontia
 around, had borne them through the Ausonian cities, when the Laomedon
 pubes religavit classem ab gramineo aggere ripæ
 youth had fastened the fleet near by the grassy mound of the bank.
Æneas, que primi duces, et pulcher Iulus, deponunt
 Æneas, and the chief leaders, and beautiful Iulus, recline
 corpora sub ramis altæ arboris; que instituunt dapes,
 their bodies beneath the branches of a high tree; and prepare a feast,
 et per herbam subjiciunt adorea liba epulis, (sic Jupiter
 and along the grass they place fine wheaten cakes for food, (thus Jupiter
 ipse monebat,) et augent Cereale solum agrestibus
 himself admonished them) and they heap Ceres' soil with rustic
 pomis. Hic fortè aliis consumptis, ut penuria edendi
 fruits. Here by chance other things being consumed as scarcity of food
 adegit vertere morsus in exiguam Cererem, et
 compelled them to turn their teeth upon the small cake, and
 violare orbem fatalis crusti manu, que audacibus malis
 to break the crust of this fated cake with their hands, and greedy jaws.
 nec parcere patulis quadris; Iulus alludens inquit, Heus!
 nor to spare the broad quadrants; Iulus sporting said, Ho!
 consumimus etiam mensas; nec plura. Ea vox
 we consume also our tables; nor did he say more. This word
 audita prima tulit finem laborum; que pater eripuit
 being heard first brought an end of their labours; and his father took it up
 primam ab ore loquentis; ac stupefactus numine
 first from the mouth of him speaking; and astonished by the divine impulse

pressit. Continuò Salve, tellus deb.ta mihi fati
restrained his voice. Forthwith he cried Hail, land destined to me by the fates
 que vos salvete, ò fidi Penates Trojæ! Hic domus,
and ye hail, O faithful household Gods of Troy. This is our house
 hæc est patria. Genitor Anchises (namque nunc
this is our country. My father Anchises (for now
 repeto) reliquit talia arcana fatorum mihi. Nate, cum
I call it to mind left such secrets of the fates to me O son, when
 fames coget te, vectum ad ignota litora, consumere
unger shall compel thee, borne to unknown shores, to consume
 mensas, dapibus accisis, tum defessus memento
your tables, your food being eaten up, then wearied out remember
 sperare domos, que ibi locare prima tecta manu,
to hope for homes, and then place your first dwellings with your hands,
 que moliri aggere. Hæc erat illa fames, hæc
and fortify them by a wall. This was that famine, these
 suprema manebant nos positura modum exitiis.
last circumstances remained to us about to place an end to our sorrows.
 Quare agite, et, cum primo lumine solis, læti vestigemus
Wherefore come on, and, with the first light of the sun, joyful let us search
 quæ loca, ve qui homines habeant, ubi mœnia
what places these are, or what men hold them, where are the cities
 gentis, et petamus diversa a portu. Nunc libate
of the nation, and let us seek different ways from the harbour. Now our out
 pateras Jovi, que vocate Anchisen genitorem precibus, et
goblets to Jupiter, and invoke Anchises my father by prayers, and
 reponite vina mensis. Sic effatus, deinde, implicat
replace wine on the tables. Thus having spoken, next, he binds
 tempora frondenti ramo, et precatur que Genium loci,
his temples with a leafy branch, and entreats both the Genius of the place,
 que Tellurem primam Deorum, que Nymphas, et flumina
and the earth the first of the Gods, and the Nymphs, and the streams
 adhuc ignota; tum invocat Noctem, que orientia signa
as yet unknown; then he invokes Night, and the rising constellations
 noctis, que Idæum Jovem, que Phrygiam matrem
of night, and Idean Jupiter, and the Trojan mother Cybela,
 ex ordine, et duplices parentes que Cælo que Erebo. Hic
in order, and his double parents both in heaven and in hell. Here
 omnipotens pater intonuit ter clarus ab alto cælo, que
the almighty father thundered thrice clearly from the lofty heaven, and
 ipse ostendit ab æthere nubem ardentem radiis lucis et
he exhibits from the sky a cloud glowing with rays of light and
 auro quatiens manu. Hic subito rumor diditur
with gold, brandishing with his hand. Here suddenly a report is spread
 per Trojana agmina, diem advenisse, quo concant
through the Trojan troops, that the day had arrived, when they should build
 debita mœnia. Certatim instaurant epulas, atque læti
the destined walls. Eagerly they renew the feast, and rejoicing

magno omine statuunt crateras, et coronant vina. Cùm
 in the great omen they place the goblets, and crown the wine. When
 postera dies orta lustrabat terras primâ lampade
 the next day arising surveyed the earth with its first light.
 diversi explorant urbem, et fines, et litora
 separating they explore the city, and boundaries, and shores
 gentis: hæc stagna fontis Numici hunc fluvium
 of the nation: these are the pools of the fountain Numicus, this the river
 Tybrim, fortes Latinos habitare hic. Tum satius
 Tyber, the brave Latins dwell here. Then he descended
 Anchisâ, jubet centum oratores, delectos ab omni
 from Anchises, commands an hundred orators, chosen from every
 ordine, ire ad augusta mœnia regis, omnes velatos
 rank, to go to the proud walls of the king, all veiled
 ramis Palladis; que ferre dona viro, que exposcere
 with the branches of Minerva; and to bear gifts to the hero, and ask
 pacem Teucris. Haud mora: jussi festinant, que
 peace for the Trojans. There is no delay: commanded they hasten, and
 feruntur rapidis passibus: ipse designat mœnia
 are borne on with rapid steps: Æneas himself marks out the walls
 humili fossâ, que molitur locum, que cingit primas
 with an humble ditch, and plans out the place, and surrounds the first
 sedes in litore pinnis, atque aggere in morem
 seats upon the shore with pickets, and a rampart in the manner
 castrorum: que jam juvenes, emensi iter,
 of camps: and now the young men, having measured their way,
 cernebant turres ac ardua tecta Latinorum; que subibant
 beheld the turrets and lofty roofs of the Latins, and approached
 muro. Ante urbem pueri, et juvenus primævo flore,
 the wall. Before the city boys, and youth in primeval bloom,
 exercentur equis, que domitant currus in pulvere aut
 are exercised on horses, and guide chariots in the dust or
 tendunt acres arcus, aut contorquent lenta spicula
 stretch their strong bows, or hurl their slender darts
 acertis, que lacesunt cursu que ictu, cùm
 with their arms, and challenge each other in the race and in striking, when
 nuncius, prævectus equo, reportat ad aures, longævi regia.
 a messenger, borne before on a horse, reports to the ears, of the aged king
 ingentes viros advenisse in ignotâ veste. Ille imperat
 that great men had come in an unknown dress. He commands them
 vocari intra tecta, et consedit medius avito solio.
 to be called within the palace, and sat down in the midst on his ancient throne
 Fuit augustum tectum, ingens, sublime centum columnis,
 There was a proud palace, large, high with an hundred columns
 summâ urbe, regia Laurentis Pici, horrendum
 in the highest part of the city, the royal abode of Laurentian Picus, dreadful
 sylvis et religione parentum. Erat omen
 for its woods and the superstition of the fathers of the nation. It was a warning

regibus accipere sceptrâ hîc, et attollere primos fasces :
 to kings to receive their sceptres here, and to take the first badges of power:
 hoc templum, curia illis; hæ sedes sacris epulis:
 this was a temple, this a senate-house to them; these their seats for sacred feasts:
 hîc patres, ariete cæso, soliti considerare perpetuis
 here the fathers, a ram being slain, were accustomed to sit at their long
 mensis.
 tables.

Quin etiam effigies veterum avorum ex ordine è
 but also the images of their ancient forefathers in order of
 antiquâ cedro; que Italus que pater Sabinus, que senex
 ancient cedar; and Italus and father Sabinus, and old
 Saturnus, vitisator, servans curvam falcem sub imagine;
 Saturn the vineplanter, holding a crooked sickle beneath his image;
 que imago bifrontis Jani adstabant vestibulo: que alii
 and the figure of the two-faced Janus stood in the porch: and other
 reges ab origine, qui passi martia vulnera pugnando
 kings from the origin of the race, who had suffered martial wounds in fighting
 ob patriam que multa arma præterea pendent in sacris
 for their country and many arms besides hang on the sacred
 postibus, captivi currus que curvæ æcures, et crista
 posts, captiva chariots and crooked axes, and crest
 capitum, et ingentia claustra portarum, que spicula, que
 of their heads, and great bars of gates, and darts, and
 clypei, que rostra erepta carinis. Picus ipse, domitor
 shields, and prows torn from ships. Pious himself, the tamer
 equûm, sedebat Quirinali lituo, que succinctus parvâ
 of horses, sat with his augurial wand, and girt with a short
 trabeâ, que gerebat ancile lævâ quem percussum
 robe, and he bore a shield in his left hand whom struck
 aureâ virgâ que versum venenis, conjux Circe, capta
 with a golden wand and changed by poisons, his wife Circe, overcome
 cupidine fecit avem, que sparsit alas coloribus. Latinus
 by lust had made a bird, and specked his wings with colours. Latinus
 sedens intus tali templo Divûm, que patriâ sede
 sitting within this temple of the Gods, and on his paternal seat
 vocavit Teucros ad sese in tecta; atque prior placido
 called the Trojans to him within the palace: and first with mild
 ore edidit hæc ingressis: Dardanidæ enim neque
 address he uttered these words to them having entered Ye Trojans for neither
 nescimus et urbem, et genus, que auditû
 are we ignorant both of your city, and race, and we have heard
 advertitis cursum æquore, dicite quid petitis? que
 that you have turned your course hither on the sea, say what do you seek? what
 causa vexit rates aut egentes cuius ad Ausonium
 cause has borne your ships or wanting what have you come to the Ausonian
 litus per tot cærule vada? Sive acti errore viæ.
 shore through so many azure waves? Whether driven by mistake of way

sive tempestatibus (multa qualia nautæ patiuntur in alto
or by tempests (many such calamities sailors endure on the deep
mari) intravistis ripas fluminis que sedetis portu.
sea) you have entered the banks of the river, and have settled in our harbour
ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorate Latinos, gentem
do not avoid our friendship, nor be ignorant of the Latins, a race
Saturni, æquam haud vinculo nec legibus, suâ sponte,
of Saturn, just with no bonds nor laws, ruled by their own will,
que tenentem se more veteris Dei. Atque
and restraining themselves by the law of their ancient God. Anc
equidem memini (fama est obscurior annis) Auruncos
Indeed I remember (report is more obscure by years) that the Auruncan
senes ferre ita, ut Dardanus, ortus his agris, penetravit
old men relate thus, that Dardanus, sprung from these territories, penetrated
ad Idæas urbes Phrygiæ que Thraciam Samum, quæ nunc
to the Idean cities of Phrygia and Thracian Samos, which now
fertur Samothracia. Nunc aurea regia stellantis cæli
is called Samothracia. Now the golden palace of the starry heaven
accipit illum solio, profectum hinc ab Tyrrhenâ sede
has received him on its throne, having departed hence from his Tuscan seat
Coriti, et altaribus auget numerum Divorum. Dixerat,
of Coritus, and by his altars he augments the number of the Gods. He said,
et Ilioneus secutus dicta voce sic: Rex, egregium
and Ilioneus followed in these words with his voice thus: O King, renowned
genus Fauni nec atra hiems subegit actos fluctibus,
the spring of Faunus neither the dark tempest compelled us driven by the waves,
succedere vestris terris; nec sidus vel litus fefellit
to approach your lands; nor the constellation or the shore deceived us
regione viæ. Omnes afferimur hanc urbem consilio
from the region of the way. We all are borne to this city by design
que volentibus animis; pulsi regnis quæ sol veniens
and willing minds; banished from realms which the sun approaching
extremo Olympo, aspiciebat quondam maxima.
from the extremity of heaven, beheld formerly the greatest.
Principium generis ab Jove; Dardana pubes gaudet
The origin of our race is from Jove; the Trojan youth rejoice in
Jove avo rex ipse, Troius Æneas de supremâ
Jove their ancestor our king himself, Trojan Æneas sprung from the high
gente Jovis, misit nos ad tua limina. Quanta tempestas
ace of Jupiter, sent us to your palace. How great a storm
effusa sævis Mycenis, ierit per Idæos campos, quibus
et loas from dread Mycenæ, has passed over the Idean plains, by what
fatis uterque orbis Europæ atque Asiæ concurrerit audivit,
fates each circle of Europe and Asia has conflicted he has heard,
et si quem extrema tellus submovet refuso oceano
if such there be whom the most remote land has removed by the intervail of ocean.

et si quem plaga iniqui solio extenta in medio
 and whom the region of the unequal sun stretching into the midst
 quatuor plagarum dirimit.
 of four climates has separated.

Vecti ex illo diluvio per tot vasta æquora; rogamus
 Borne from this deluge through so many extended seas, we ask
 exiguam sedem, que innocuum litus patriis Dis, et
 a small settlement, and a safe shore for our country Gods, and
 que indam que auram patentem cunctis. Non erimus
 both water and air open to all. We will not be
 indecores regno; nec vestra fama feretur levis,
 disgraceful to your kingdom, nor shall your fame be esteemed light,
 que gratia tanti facti abolescet: nec pigebit Ausonios
 and the favour of so great a deed be effaced: nor shall it repent the Ausonians
 excepisse Trojam gremio. Juro per fata Æneæ,
 to have received Troy to their bosoms. I swear by the fates of Æneas,
 que potentem dextram, sive quis expertus est fide,
 and his powerful right hand, whether any one has experienced it in faith
 seu bello, et armis; multi populi, multe gentes (ne
 or in war, and arms; many people, many nations (do not
 temne quòd ultro præferimus vittas manibus et
 despise us because willingly we bear before us fillets in our hands and
 verba precantia) et petière, et voluere adjungere
 words entreating peace) both have sought, and have wished to unite us
 sibi. Sed fata Deùm egere nos suis
 to themselves. But the fates of the Gods have compelled us by their
 imperiis exquirere vestras terras. Dardanus ortus hinc,
 commands to seek your lands. Dardanus sprung from hence,
 repetit huc, que Apollo urget ingentibus jussis ad
 returns here, and Apollo urges us by his great commands to
 Tyrrhenum Tybrim, et sacra vada fontis Numici
 the Tuscan Tyber, and the sacred streams of the fountain Numicus.
 Præterea dat tibi parva munera prioris fortunæ, reliquias
 Besides he gives to you small presents of his former fortune, relics
 receptas ex ardente Trojâ. Pater Anchises libabat
 recovered from burning Troy, Father Anchises performed libations
 ad aras hoc auro: hoc erat gestamen Priami cum
 at the altars from this golden *hæub*: this was the sceptre of Priam when
 daret jura populis vocatis more, que sceptrum
 he gave laws to the people convoked in their manner, and a *maos*
 que sacer tias, que vestes, labor Iliadum. Talibus
 and sacred crown, and dresses, the labour of Trojan matrons. With such
 dictis Nionei, Latinus tenet ora defixa obtutu,
 words of Nionei. Latinus holds his countenance fixed in firm regard,
 que hæret immobilis solo, volvens intentos oculos
 and remains unmoved on the ground, rolling his attentive eyes
 Nec picta purpura movet regem, nec Priameia
 Neither the painted purple moves the king, nor does Priam's

sceptra movent eum tantùm, quantum noratu in
 sceptre move him so much, as he dwells upon
 connubio que thalamo natæ, et volvit sortem
 the marriage and marriage rites of his daughter, and he revolves the lot
 veteris Fauni sub pectore: hunc illum generum
 of ancient Faunus in his heart: that this is the son-in-law
 profectum ab externâ sede fatis portendi, que vocan
 proceeding from a remote seat by the fates foretold, and call'd
 paribus auspiciis in regna; hinc futuram progeniem
 by equal auspices to his kingdom; that hence would be a race
 egregiam virtute et quæ viribus occupet totum orbem
 renowned for courage and which by power shall possess the whole globe
 Tandem lætus ait: Dî secudent nostra incepta,
 At length joyful he says: May the Gods favour our undertaking,
 que suum augurium. Trojane, dabitur quod
 and their own augury. O Trojan, it shall be given which
 optas: nec sperno munera. Uber divitis agri,
 you ask; nor do I despise your gifts. The richness of the fertile land
 que opulentia Trojæ non deerit vobis Latine
 and the wealth of Troy shall not be wanting to you while Latinius
 rege. Modò Æneas ipse adveniat (si est tanta cupido
 is king. Provided Æneas himself will come (if there is so great a desire
 nostrî, si properat jungi hospitio, que vocari socius)
 of us, if he hastens to be united in friendship, and to be call'd an ally)
 neve exhorrescat amicos vultus. Erit pars
 nor let him dread our friendly countenance. It shall be the part
 pacis mihi tetigisse dextram tyranni. Vos contra
 of peace to me to have touched the right hand of the prince. You on the other
 nunc referte mea mandata regi: Est mihi
 hand now bear back my commands to your king There is to me
 nata quam sortes ex patrio adyto, plurima
 a daughter whom the oracles from my paternal shrine, whom many
 monstra cœlo non sinunt jungere viro nostræ gentis:
 prodigies from heaven do not permit me to unite to a husband of our nation:
 canunt hoc restare Latio, generos affore ab
 they prophesy that this awaits Latium, that sons-in-law will be here from
 externis oris, qui sanguine ferant nostrum nomen
 foreign const, who by their blood will raise our name
 in astra. Et reor et opto (si mens augurat quod
 to the stars. And I suppose and desire it (if my mind augurs anything
 veri) fata poscere hunc illum.
 of truth) the fates demand this man himself.

Pater effatus hæc, eligit equos omni numero
 The father having spoken these words, selected horses from all the number:
 ter centum nitidi stabant in altis præsepibus:
 three hundred shining steeds stood in the lofty stalls:
 extemplo jubet alipedes, instratos ostro que
 forthwith he commands the wing-footed horses overspread with purple and

pictis tapetis, duci omnibus Teucris ordine. Aurea
 painted trappings, to be led out for all the Trojans in order. Golden
 monilia pendent demissa pectoribus; tecti auro
 martingales hang depending from their breasts; covered with gold
 mandunt fulvum aurum sub dentibus; currum que
 they champ the yellow gold beneath their teeth; a chariot and
 geminos jugales ab æthereo semine, spirantes ignem
 two match-horses from the ethereal race, breathing forth fire
 naribus absenti Æneæ: de gente illorum, quos
 from their nostrils, for the absent Æneas: from the race of those, which
 Dædala Circe, furata patri creavit nothos de
 Dædalian Circe, having stolen from her father produced a spurious race from
 suppositâ matre. Æneadæ, talibus donis que dictis Latini
 a substituted mother. Æneadæ, with such gifts and words of Latins
 redeunt sublimes in equis, que reportant pacem. Auten
 return proud on their horses, and bring back peace. But
 ecce! sæva conjux Jovis referebat sese ab Inachiis
 lo! the dread wife of Jupiter brought back herself from Inachian
 Argis, que invecta tenebat auras: et longè ab æthere
 Argos, and borne on she possessed the air: and far from the sky,
 ab usque Siculo Pachyno, prospexit lætum Ænean, que
 from even Sicilian Pachynus, she beheld joyful Æneas, and
 Dardaniam classem. Videt jam moliri
 the Trojan fleet. She beholds the Trojans already begin to build
 tecta, jam sidere terræ, deseruisse rates. Stetit fixa
 houses, already to settle on the land, to desert their ships. She stood pierced
 acri dolore; tum quassans caput, effudit hæc dicta
 with sharp grief: then shaking her head, she poured out these words
 pectore: Heu! invisam stirpem, et fata Phrygum
 from her breast: Ah! hateful race, and fates of the Trojans
 contraria nostris fati! num occumbere Sigæis
 opposed to our fates! whether could I overthrow them on the Sigeian
 campis? Num capti potuere capi? num incensa
 plains? Whether conquered could they be conquered? whether has consigned
 Troja cremavit viros? invenere viam medias
 Troy burnt these men? they have found a way through the midst
 acies, que per medios ignes. At, credo, mea numina
 of armies, and through the midst of fires. But, I believe, my divinity
 tandem jacent fessa; aut exsaturata odiis, quievi
 at length lies wearied; or satisfied with hatred, I have rested
 Quin etiam infesta ausa sequi excussos patriâ
 But even hating I dared to follow them driven from their country
 per undas, et opponere me profugis toto ponto
 through the waves, and to oppose myself to the fugitives through the whole sea
 Vires que cæli que maris absumptæ in Teucros
 The powers both of heaven and the sea are consumed again at the Trojans
 Quid Syrtis aut Scylla, quid vasta Charybdis
 What did quicksands, or Scylla, what did the vast Charybdis

profuit mihi: conduntur optato alveo Tybridis, secur
 profit me: they are moored in the desired channel of the Tyber, careless
 pelagi atque mei. Mars valuit perdere immanem gentem.
 of the ocean and of me. Mars could destroy the huge race
 Lapitharum; genitor Deum ipse concessit antiquam
 of the Lapithæ; the father of the Gods himself yielded ancient
 Calydonia in iras Dianæ: quod tantum scelus Lapithis,
 Calydon to the anger of Diana: what so great crime was to the Lapithæ,
 aut Calydone merente? Ast ego, magna conjux Jovis,
 or was Calydon deserving? But I, the great wife of Jupiter,
 næ potui linquere nil inausum, quæ infelix verti
 who could leave nothing undated, who unhappy have turned
 memet in omnia, vincor ab Æneâ. Quòd si mea
 myself to all expedients, am overcome by Æneas. What if my
 numina non sunt satis magna, equidem haud dubitem
 divinity is not sufficiently great, indeed I will not hesitate
 implorare quod est usquam: si nequeo flectere Superos,
 to implore that which is any where: if I cannot bend the Gods,
 movebo Acheronta. Esto, non dabitur
 I will move hell. Be it so, that it shall not be granted to me
 prohibere Latinis regnis, atque Lavinia manet conjux
 to forbid him the Latin kingdoms, and Lavinia remains his wife
 immota fati: at licet trahere, atque addere moras
 fixed by the fates, but it is permitted to prolong, and to add delays
 .antis rebus; at licet excindere populos amborum
 to these great events; but it is permitted to cut off the people of both
 regum. Gener atque socer coëant hâc mercede
 kings. Let the son-in-law and father-in-law unite at this price
 suorum. Virgo, dotabere Trojano et Rutulo
 of their friends. O maid, you shall be endowed with Trojan and Rutuban
 sanguine; et Bellona pronuba manet te: nec tantum
 blood; and Bellona a bridesmaid shall remain to thee: nor alone
 Cisseis prægnans face enixa jugales ignes quin
 did Hecuba teeming with a firebrand bear nuptial fires but
 gnus partus Veneri idem, et alter Paris, que tedæ
 her own offspring shall be to Venus the same, and another Paris, and torches
 iterum funestæ in recidiva Pergama.
 again shall be deadly against new rising Troy.

Ubi dedit hæc dicta, horrenda petivit terras. Ciet
 When he uttered these words, dread she sought the earth. She calls up
 luctificam Alecto ab sede dirarum sororum, que inferniæ
 mournful Alecto from the seat of the direful sisters, and infernal
 tenebris; cui cordi tristia bella, que iræ, que insidiæ
 darkness; in whose heart are mournful wars, and wrath, and fraud,
 et noxia crimina. Et pater Pluton ipse odit. Tartaræ
 and hurtful crimes. And father Pluto himself hates her. The Tartaræas
 sorores odere monstrum; vertit sese in tot ora
 sisters hate the monster; she turns herself into so many features

Am sævas facies, atra pullulat tot colubris. Quam
so many cruel forms, black she sprouts forth so many snakes. Whom

Juno acuit his verbis, ac fatur talia: Virgo, sata
Juno provoked with these words, and speaks these things: O Maid, born

Nocte, da mihi hunc proprium laborem, hanc operam;
from Night, give to me this appropriate labour, this work:

ne noster honos, ve infracta fama cedat loco, neu
let not our honour, or mutilated fame yield on this occasion, nor

Æneadæ possint ambire Latinum connubiis, ve obsidere
let the Trojans be able to circumvent Latinus by marriage, or besiege

Italos fines. Tu potes armare unanimes fratres in
the Italian boundaries. You can arm harmonious brothers to

prælia atque versare domos odiis; tu inferre verbera
battle and overturn families by hatred; you can bear stripes

que funereas faces tectis; tibi mille nomina, mille
and deadly firebrands to houses; to you are a thousand names, a thousand

artes nocendi: concute fecundum pectus, disjice compositam
arts of injuring; strike your prolific breast, break this established

pacem, sere crimina belli: juvenus velit, que simul
peace, sow crimes the seeds of war; the youth wish, and at once

poscat, que rapiat arma. Exin Alecto, infecta
demand it, and let them seize upon arms. Forthwith Alecto, stain'd

Gorgoneis venenis, principio petit Latium et celsa
with Gorgonian poisons, in the first place sought Latium and the lofty

recta Laurentis tyranni, que obsedit tacitum limen
palace of the Laurentine prince, and besieg'd the silent gate

Amatæ quam ardentem super adventu Teucrôm que
of Amata whom raging about the coming of the Trojans and

nymenæis Turni que femineæ curæ que iræ coquebant.
the marriage rites of Turnus both female cares and passions inflamed

Dea conjicit huic unum anguem de cæruleis
The Goddess cast on her one snake from her azure

crinibus, que subdit in sinum ad intima præcordia
locks, and it sunk into her bosom to her inmost heart

quo monstro furibunda permisceat omnem domum.
by which monster raging she may disturb all her family

Ille lapsus inter vestes et lêvia pectora volvitur nullo
it gliding between her dress and smooth breast rolls on with no

attactu, que fallit furentem, inspirans viperam animam:
impression, and deludes her raging, inspiring a viperous soul

ingens coluber fit tortile aurum collo, fit
the great snake becomes wreathed gold for her neck; it become

trænia longæ vittæ que innectit comas, et lubricius
a wreath of a long fillet and buds her hair, and gliding

errat membris. Ac dum prima lues, sublapsa
wanders over her limbs. And while the first infection, gliding under

udo veneno, pertentat sensus, atque implicat ignem
with most poison, thrills through her senses and implants fire

ossibus, necdum animus percepit flammam toto
 in her bones nor yet did her mind feel the flame through all
 pectore: locuta est molliùs et de solito more
 her heart: she spoke more gently and according to the usual mode
 matrum, lacrymans multa super natâ que Phrygiis
 of mothers, weeping much about her daughter and the Trojan
 hymenæis: O genitor, ne Lavinia datur ducenda Teucris
 nuptials: O father, shall Lavinia be given to be married to Trojan
 exsulibus? nec miseret te que natæ que tui? nec
 exiles? nor do you pity both your daughter and yourself? nor
 miseret matris quam perfidus prædo relinquet primo
 to you pity her mother whom this treacherous robber will abandon with the first
 Aquilone, petens alta, virgine abductâ? An non
 north wind, seeking the deep, the maid being carried off? Did not
 Phrygius pastor sic penetrat Lacedæmona, que vexit
 the Trojan shepherd Paris thus enter Lacedæmon, and bear off
 Ledæam Helenam ad Trojanas arces? Quid tua
 Leda's Helen to the Trojan towers? What avails your
 sancta fides, quid antiqua cura tuorum, et dextera
 holy faith, what the ancient regard your friends, and your right hand
 data toties consanguineo Turno? Si gener petitur
 pledged so often to your relation Turnus? If a son-in-law is sought
 Latinis de externâ gente, que id sedet, que jussa
 by the Latins from a foreign nation, and this is determined, and the commands
 parentis Fauni premunt te: equidem reor omnem
 of your father Faunus restrain you: indeed I think every
 terram externam, quæ libera nostris sceptris dissidet;
 land is foreign, which free from our authority is separated from us,
 et Divos dicere sic.
 and the Gods desire thus.

Et si prima origo domus repetatur, Inachus que Acrisius
 And if the first origin of his family be demanded, Inachus and Acrisius
 patres Turno, que mediæ Mycenæ, Ubi
 were ancestors to Turnus, and the midst of Mycenæ is his country. When
 videt Latinum stare contra, experta nequicquam
 she beholds Latinus to stand opposed to her, having tried in vain
 his dictis, que furiale malum serpentis lapsum penitus
 with these words, and maddening mischief of the serpent gliding deeply
 in viscera, que pererrat totam tum verò
 into her entrails, and had wandered through her whole frame; then indeed
 infelix excita ingentibus monstris, lymphata furit per
 the hapless woman aroused by these great prodigies; frantic rages through
 immensum urbem sine more: ceu quondam turbo volitans
 the extensive city beyond measure: as whenever a top flying
 sub torto verbere, quem pueri intenti ludo, exercent in
 beneath a wreathed lash, which boys intent on play, exercise in
 magno gyro circum vacua atria: illic actus habenâ fertur
 a great circle around the empty halls: it drawn by the thong is borne

curvatis spatii: inscia turba stupet, que impubes
 in circling spires: the ignorant crowd stand amazed, and the youthful

manus mirata volubile buxum: dant animos plagæ.
 hand admiring the whirling wood: they give their souls to the blow.

Agitur non segnior illo cursu, per medias
The queen is driven on not more slowly than this course, through the midst
 urbes, que feroces populos. Quin etiam adorta majus
 of cities, and fierce people. But even advancing to a greater

nefas que orsa majorem furorem evolat in sylvas, simulato
 evil and rising to a greater madness she flies into the woods, having feigned

numine Bacchi, et abdit natam frondosis montibus,
 the divinity of Bacchus, and hides her daughter in the leafy mountains

quò eripiat thalamum Teucris, que moretur tædas;
 that she may snatch marriage from the Trojans, and delay the nuptial torches

fremens Evoë Bacche, vociferans te solum dignum
 crying out Evø Bacchus, declaring that you alone are worthy

virginæ; etenim sumere molles thyros tibi, lustrare te
 of the maid; for she has taken soft spears for you, she encircles thee

choro, pascere sacrum crinem tibi. Fama volat que
 with a dance, preserves her sacred locks for you. Fame flies, and

simul idem ardor agit omnes matres, accensas Furiis
 at once the same zeal urges all the mothers, inflamed by the Furies

pectore, quærere nova tecta. Deseruere domos; dant
 in their breasts, to seek new dwellings. They desert their homes; they give

colla que comas ventis Ast aliæ complent æthera
 their necks and hair to the winds. But others fill the skies

tremulis ululatus, que inciuctæ pellibus gerunt pampineas
 tremulous cries, and covered with skins they bear the vine bound

hastas; ipsa fervida sustinet flagrantem pinum inter medias
 spears; she raging upholds a burning pine in the midst

ac canit hymenæos natæ que Turni, torquens
 and sings the nuptial song of her daughter and Turnus, rolling

sanguineam aciem que repentè clamat torvum: Io
 her bloody eye-ball and suddenly cries out in a stern manner: O

Latinæ matres, audite, ubiqueæque, si qua gratia
 ye Latin mothers, hear, whosoever you are, if any regard

infelicis Amatæ manet piis animis, si cura materni
 of the wretched Amata dwells in your pious minds if care of a mother's

juris remordet, solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia
 right corrodes your hearts, loosen your hairy fillets, take up the orgia

mecum. Alecto agit reginam talem stimulis Bacchi,
 with me. Alecto urges the queen thus with the goads of Bacchus

undique inter sylvas, inter deserta ferarum. Postquam
 on every side among the woods, among the deserts of wild beasts. After

visa acuisse primos furores satis, que
 she seemed to have provoked her first madness sufficiently, and

vertisse consilium que omnem domum Latini, protinus
 to have overturned the counsel and all the house of Lathus, forthwith

tristis Dea tollitur hinc fuscis alis ad muros audacis
 the sad Goddess is borne from hence on mournful wings to the walls of the daring
 Turni: quam urbem Danaë, delata præcipiti Noto dicitur
 Tarnus: which city Danaë, borne on the swift south wind is said
 fundavisse Acrisioneis colonis. Locus quondam
 to have been founded for her Acrisian colonists. The place was formerly
 dictus Ardua avis, et nunc Ardea manet magnum
 called Ardua by our ancestors, and now Ardea remains a great
 nomen; sed fortuna fuit.
 name; but *its* fortune has been.

Hic in altis tectis Turnus jam carpebat mediam quietem
 Here in the lofty palace Turnus now enjoyed his midnight sleep
 nigrâ nocte. Aleto exiit torvam faciem et furialia
 in the black night. Aleto put off her grim countenance and Fury's
 membra; transformat sese in aniles vultus, et arat
 limbs; transforms himself into an old woman's looks, and ploughs
 obscœnam frontem rugis; induit albos crines cum
 her filthy forehead with wrinkles; puts on white hair with
 vittâ, tum innectit ramum olivæ: fit Calybe
 a fillet, then she binds on the bough of an olive: she becomes Calybe,
 anus Junonis, que sacerdos templi; et offert se
 an old woman of Juno, and a Priestess of the temple; and offers herself
 juveni ante oculos cum his vocibus: Turne, patiere
 to the youth before his eyes with these words: O Turnus, will you suffer
 tot labores fusos incassum, et tua sceptrâ transcribi
 so many labours wasted in vain, and shall your sceptre be transferred
 Dardaniis colonis? Rex abnegat conjugium tibi, et dotes
 to the Trojan colonists? The king denies marriage to you, and dowries
 quæsitâ sanguine; que externus hæres quæritur in regnum
 gain'd by blood; and a foreign heir is sought for the kingdom
 I nunc, irrise, offer te ingratis periculis; I,
 Go, now, scorn'd man, present yourself to ungrateful dangers; Go.
 sterne Tyrrhenas acies; tege Latinos pace. Adeo
 prostrate the Tuscan armies; protect the Latins by peace. Thus
 omnipotens Saturnia lapsa jussit me fari
 the all powerful daughter of Saturn gliding down commanded me to speak
 hæc palam tibi, cum jaceris placidâ nocte. Quare
 these words openly to you, when you lay in the peaceful night. Wherefore
 age, et lætus para pubem armari, que moveri
 come on, and joyful prepare the youth to be armed, and to be removed
 portis in arma: et exure Phrygios duces, qui
 from the gates to war: and burn the Trojan leaders, who
 consedere pulchro flumine, que pictas carinas. Magna
 have settled by this fair stream, and painted ships. The great
 vis cœlestium jubet sic: Rex Latinus ipse, ni
 power of the Gods commands thus: let King Latinus himself, unless
 fatetur dare conjugium, et parere dicto, sentiat,
 be agree to grant the marriage, and to comply with his word, know

et tandem experiatur Turnum in armis. Hic juvenis
 and at length experience Turnus in arms. Here the youth
 irridens vatem sic vicissim refert ore
 scoffing the prophetic thus in turn replies with his mouth to what
 orsa : Nuncius non effugit meas aures, ut rere,
 she had begun to say : the news has not escaped my ears, as you suppose,
 classes invectas alveo Tybridis. Ne finge
 that ships have been wafted to the channel of the Tiber. Do not assign
 tantos metus mihi, nec est regia Juno immemor nostri.
 so great fears to me, nor is royal Juno unmindful of us.
 Sed, ó mater, senectus victa situ que effœta veri,
 But, O mother, old age overcome by its rust and powerful of truth,
 nequicquam exercet te caris, et inter arma regum,
 in vain exercises you with cares, and amid the arms of kings,
 rudit vitem falsâ formidine. Tibi cura tueri
 mocks the prophetic with deceptive fear. To you is the care to guard
 effigies et templa Divûm; viri gerant bella que pacem
 the images and temples of the Gods; let men manage wars and peace
 queis bella gerenda. Alecto exarsit in iras talibus
 by whom wars are to be conducted. Alecto kindled into wrath by these
 dictis. At subitus tremor occupat artus juveni oranti,
 words. But a sudden trembling seizes the limbs of the youth while speaking
 oculi diriguere: Erinny sibilat tot hydris, que
 his eyes stiffened: The Fury hisses with so many snakes, and
 tanta facies aperit se: tum torquens flammea lumina
 so great a form discloses itself then turning her flaming eyes
 et repulit cunctantem, et quærentem dicere plura,
 both repelled him delaying, and seeking to say many things.
 et erexit geminos angues crinibus, que insonuit
 and she rais'd two snakes from her hair, and sounded
 verbera, que addidit hæc rabido ore: En ego
 her lash, and superadds these words with her maddening mouth: Lo I
 victa situ, quam senectus effœta veri ludet falsâ
 overcome by the rust of age, whom old age powerless of truth mocks by false
 formidine inter arma regum. Respice ad hæc: adsum
 fear amidst the arms of kings. Look back to these things: I am here
 ab sede dirarum sororum; gero bella que lethum manu.
 from the seat of the direful sisters; I bear wars and death in my hand
 Effata sic, conjecit facem juveni et fixit tædas
 Speaking thus, she cast a firebrand at the youth and planted the torches
 fumantes atro lumine sub pectore. Iugens
 smoking with blackening light beneath his breast. Great
 pavor rupit olli somnum que sudor proruptus toto
 fear broke his sleep and sweat bursting from his whole
 corpore, perfudit ossa et artus. Amens fremit arma
 body, bathes his bones and limbs. Mad he raves for arms

requirit arma toro que tectis. Amor ferre,
 he seeks arms in the bed and through the palace. The love of the sword
 et scelerata insania belli, supèr ira sævit.
 and execrable madness of war, moreover anger rages.

Veluti cum virgea flamma suggeritur costis aheni
 As when an osier flame is placed under the sides of a brass vase
 undantis magno sonore, que latices exsultant æstu
 boiling with great noise, and the liquids boil over with heat
 vis aquæ furit intus, atque fumidus amnis exuberat
 the violence of the water rages within, and the smoking stream effervesces
 spumis altè; nec jam unda capit se: ater
 with foam on high; nor now does the water restrain itself: the blackening
 vapor volat ad auras. Ergo indicit iter primis
 steam flies into the air. Therefore he directs the way to the chiefs
 juvenum ad regem Latinum, pace pollutâ, et jubet
 of the youth to king Latinus, the peace being violated, and orders
 arma parari, tutari Italiam, detrudere hostem
 arms to be prepared, to protect Italy, to drive out the foe
 finibus; se venire satis ambobus, que Teucris
 from his boundaries; declaring that he comes sufficient for both, both the Trojans
 que Latinis. Ubi dedit hæc dicta, que vocavit Divos
 and Latins. When he had uttered these words, and had invoked the Gods
 in vota, Rutuli exhortantur sese certatim in arma
 in his prayers, the Rutulians exhort each other eagerly to arms.
 Egregium decus formæ atque juventæ movet hunc,
 The remarkable beauty of his form and youth move this one,
 atavi reges hunc, dextera claris factis
 his ancestor kings influence another, his right hand for renowned deeds distinguishes
 hunc. Dum Turnus implet Rutulos audacibus
 moves this one. While Turnus fills the Rutulians with daring
 animis, Alecto concitat se Stygiis alis in Teucros;
 courage, Alecto raises herself on Stygian wings against the Trojans;
 speculata locum novâ arte, quo litore pulcher Iulus
 watching the place with renewed fraud, on which shore beautiful Iulus
 agitabat feras insidiis que cursu. Hic Cocytia virgo
 hunted wild beasts by snares and the chase. Here the infernal maid
 objicit subitam rabiem canibus, et contingit nares
 casts sudden madness on the dogs, and touched their nostrils
 noto odore, ut ardentés agerent cervum; quæ fuit
 with the known scent, as glowing they drove the stag; which was
 prima causa malorum, que accendit agrestes animos
 the first cause of their misfortunes, and inflamed the rustic minds
 bello. Erat cervus præstanti formâ, et ingens cornibus,
 to war. There was a stag of excellent beauty, and large in horns
 quem, raptum ab ubere matris, Tyrreidæ pueri
 which, snatched from the dugs of its mother, Tyrrheus' sons
 nutribant, que Tyrreus pater cui regia armenta
 nursed, and Tyrrheus their father whom the royal herds

parent, et custodia campi latè credita Sylvia soror
 obey, and the keeping of the plain far around is entrusted Sylvia their sister
 ornabat ferum, assuetum imperiis, omni curâ, intexens
 adorned the beast, accustomed to her commands, with every care, intertwining
 cornua mollibus sertis, que pectebat, que lavabat in
 its horns with soft garlands, and she combed it, and washed it in
 puro fonte. Ille patiens manum, que assuetus herili
 the clear fountain. He enduring the hand, and accustomed to his master's
 mensæ errabat sylvis; que rursus ipse ferebat se
 table, wandered in the woods; and again he withdrew himself
 somum ad nota limina, quamvis serâ nocte. Rabidæ
 home to the known gates, however late at night. The maddening
 canes venantis lûli commovère hunc errantem procul, cùm
 dogs of hunting lulus roused him wandering afar off, when
 fortè deflueret secundo fluvio, que levaret æstus
 by chance he swam down the prosperous stream, and relieved the heat
 viridante ripâ. Eùm Ascanius, succensus amore eximie
 on the green bank. Also Ascanius, inflamed with love of distinguished
 laudis, ipse direxit spicula curvo cornu; nec Deus
 praise, himself directed his darts from his crooked bow; nor was the God
 absuit erranti dextræ, que arundo acta multo sonitu,
 absent from his erring right hand, and the reed driven on with much noise,
 venit, que per uterum, que per ilia. At quadrupes
 came, both through his stomach, and through his flank. But the animal
 saucius refugit intra nota tecta, que gemens
 wounded flew back within its known dwelling, and groaning
 successit stabulis; que cruentus atque similis imploranti,
 came up to the stables; and bloody and like to one entreating,
 replevit omne tectum questu. Sylvia soror prima
 filled the whole house with complaints. Sylvia the sister first
 percussa lacertos palmis, vocat auxilium, et conclamat
 striking her arms with her hands, calls assistance, and calls to her
 duos agrestes. Olli improvisi adsunt (enim aspera pestis
 the hardy rustics. They unexpectedly are present (for the cruel plague
 latet tacitis sylvis;) hic armatus obusto torre,
 lies hid in the silent woods;) this one armed with a burnt brand,
 hic nodis gravidi stipitis: ira facit telum, quod
 this with the knots of a heavy club: anger produces a weapon, whatever
 repertum cuique rimanti. Tyrreus spirans immanè,
 is found by each searching. Tyrreus breathing forth wrathfully,
 securi raptâ, vocat agmina, ut fortè scindebat quercum
 an axe being seized, calls the troops, as by chance he cut up the oak
 quadrilidam coactis cuneis.
 split in four parts with driven wedges.

At sæva Dea, nacta è speculis tempus

But the cruel Goddess, having found from the watch-towers a time

nocendi, petit ardua tecta stabuli, et de summo
 for doing injury, sought the high roof of the stable; and from the lofty

culmine cant pastorale signum, que intendit Tartaream
 height sings forth the shepherd's signal, and stretches her hellish
 vocem recurvo cornu; quâ protinus omne nemus
 voice with the crooked horn; by which from afar all this grove
 contremuit, et profundæ sylvæ intonuere. Et lacus Triviæ
 trembled, and the deep woods thundered. And the lake of Diana
 longè audivit; amnis Nar, albus sulfureâ aquâ, audivit,
 afar off heard; the river Nar, whitened with sulphureous water, heard it
 que fontes Velini; et trepidæ matres pressere natos ad
 and fountains of Velinus; and the trembling mothers press their children to
 pectora. Tum verò ad vocem, quâ dira buccina dedit
 their breasts. Then indeed at the voice, by which the direful trumpet gave forth
 signum, indomiti agricolæ celeres concurrunt undique
 the signal, the unconquered farmers swift run together on every side
 telis raptis; necnon et Troia pubes effundit auxilium
 with weapons seized; likewise both the Trojan youth pour forth assistance
 Ascanio apertis castris. Direxere acies; non agitur
 to Ascanius from the open camps. They drew up their troops; they are not engaged
 jam agresti certamine duris stipitibus ve præustis sudibus;
 now in rustic strife with hard clubs or burnt stakes,
 sed decernunt ancipiti ferro, que atra seges strictis
 out they contend with the doubtful sword, and a direful crop with drawn
 ensibus horrescit latè que æra lacessita sole fulgent,
 swords bristles up far around and the brazen armor being struck by the sun shines,
 et jactant lucem sub nubila: uti cum fluctus cœpit
 and throws the light beneath the clouds: as when the wave begins
 albescere primo vento, mare tollit sese paulatim, et
 to grow white with the first wind, the sea raises itself by degrees, and
 erigit undas altius, inde consurgit ino fundo ad æthera.
 elevates the waves higher, then it rises from the lowest depths to the skies.
 Hic juvenis Almon, qui fuerat maximus natorum Tyrrhei,
 here the youth Almon, who was the eldest of the sons of Tyrrheus,
 sternitur ante primam aciem stridente sagittâ; enim vulnus
 is overthrown before the first rank with a hissing arrow; for the wound
 hæsit sub gutture et inclusit iter udæ vocis, que
 stuck fast under his throat and stopped up the passage of his soft voice, and
 tenuem vitam sanguine. Multa corpora virûm circâ que
 slender life with blood. Many bodies of heroes fall around and
 senior Galæsus dum offert se medium paci; qui unus
 the elder Galesus falls while he offers himself in the midst for peace: and alone
 fuit justissimus, que olim ditissimus Ausoniis arvis
 was the most just, and formerly the richest in the Ansonian fields
 Quinque greges balantum, quina armenta redibant illi
 Five flocks of bleating sheep, five herds of cattle returned to him
 et vertebat terram centum aratris. Atque dum ea
 and he turned up the earth with an hundred ploughs. And while these things
 geruntur æquo Marte per campos, Dea facta
 are done In the equal contest through the plains, the Goddess being made

potens promissæ, ubi imbuat bellum sanguine, et
 powerful of her promise, when she had stained the war with blood, and
 commisit funera primæ pugnæ, deserit Hesperiam, et
 had sent death to the first contest, deserts Italy, and
 convexa per auras cæli, victrix affatur Junonem
 borne through the air of heaven, a conqueror she addresses Juno
 superbâ voce. En discordia perfecta tibi tristi bello!
 with a proud voice. Behold the discord wrought for you in this sad war
 dic coant in amicitiam, et jungant fœdera quandoquidem
 say that they unite in friendship, and join treaties since

respersi Teucros Ausonio sanguine. Addam hoc etiam
 I have sprinkled the Trojans with Ausonian blood. I will add this also

his; si tua voluntas certa mihi, feram finitimas urbes
 to them; if your will is sure to me, I will drive the neighbouring cities
 in bella rumoribus, que accendam animos amore insanæ
 so war by rumours, and I will inflame their minds with the love of mad
 Martis, ut veniant undique auxilio; spargam arma
 war, that they may assemble on every side with aid: I will scatter arms

per agros. Tum contra Juno Est abundè
 through the fields. Then on the other hand Juno said. There is enough

terrorum et fraudis: causæ belli stant; pugnatur
 of terrors and of fraud: the causes of the war remain; let them fight

armis cominus; novus sanguis imbuat arma, quæ prima
 with arms hand to hand; new blood has stained their arms, which the first

fors dedit. Egregium genus Veneris, et rex Latinus
 chance has given. The renowned son of Venus, and king Latinus

ipse celebrent talia connubia et tales hymenæos. Pater
 himself shall celebrate these marriages and such nuptial rites. The father

ille regnator summi Olympi, haud velit te errare
 himself the ruler of high heaven, is not willing that you wander

licentiùs super ætherias auras. Cede locis.
 at liberty about the ætherial skies. Withdraw to your place.

Si qua fortuna laborum superest ego ipsa regam.

If any fortune of labour remains to us I myself will manage it.

Saturnia dederat tales voces. Autem illa attollit
 Saturnian Juno had uttered these words. But she raised

alas stridentes anguibus, que petit sedem Cocyti, linquens
 her wings hissing with snakes, and seeks the seat of Cocytus, leaving

supera ardua. Est locus, sub altis montibus medio
 the exalted high places. There is a place, beneath the lofty mountains in the centre

Italiæ, nobilis, et memoratus famâ in multis oris, valles
 of Italy, renowned, and commemorated by fame in many coasts, the vales

Amsancti: latus nemoris atrum densis frondibus, urget
 of Amsanctus, the side of the grove black with thick leaves, incloses

hunc utrimque que medio fragosus torrens dat sonitum
 it on each side and in the midst a noisy torrent gives a sound

saxis et torto vortice. Hic specus horrendum et
 with rocks and a whirling pool. Here a cave horrid in its aspect and

spiracula sævi Ditis, monstrantur; que ingens vorago.
the breathing *places* of dread Pluto, are shown; and a huge gulf.

Acheronte rupto, aperit pestiferas fauces; queis Erinnyes,
Acheron bursting, opens its pestiferous jaws; in which Erynnyes

invisum numen condita levabat terras que cœlum.
the hateful fury being hid relieved the earth and sky.

Nec minus interea Saturnia regina imponit extremam
Nevertheless in the meantime the Saturnian queen places her last

manum bello. Omnis numerus pastorum ruit ex
hand to the war. The whole number of shepherds rushed out from

acie in urbem; que reportant cæsos, Almonem puerum,
the army to the city; and bring back the slain, Almon the youth,

que ora fœdati Galasi: que implorant Deos, que
and the features of the defiled Galesus: and they intreat the Gods, and

obtestantur Latinum. Turnus adest, que in medio
implore Latinus *for revenge*. Turnus is present, and in the midst

crimine cædis, et ignis ingeminat terrorem, Teucros
of the crime of murder, and of fire redoubles the alarm, that the Trojans

vocari in regna, Phrygiam stirpem admisceri
are called to the kingdom, that the Trojan race is to be intermingled *with the*

se pelli limine. Tum quorum matres,
Latins that he is banished from the palace. Then *they* whose mothers,

attonitæ Baccho, insultant thiasis avia nemora,
astounded *by the rites* of Bacchus, leap about in dances in the pathless groves,

(enim neque nomen Amato leve,) collecti undique
(for neither is the name of Amata of light *concern*.) assembled on every side

coëunt, que fatigant Martem. Ilicet cuncti poscunt
unite, and provoke the war. Forthwith all demand

perverso numine, infantum bellum, contra omina,
by the perverted deity, dreadful war, against the omens,

contra fata Deum. Cirtatim circumstant tecta regis
against the fates of the Gods. Eagerly they stand around the palace of the king

Latini. Ille resistit, velut immota rupes pelagi: ut
Latinus. He withstands *them* as an unmoved rock of the ocean: as

rupes pelagi, quæ magno fragore veniente, tenet sese
a rock of the ocean, which with great noise approaching, holds itself

mole, multis undis circùm latrantibus: nequicquam
by its mass, many waves around howling: in vain

scopuli et spumea saxa fremunt circum que alga illisa
the cliffs and foaming rocks roar around and the sea-weed upturn

lateri refunditur. Verùm ubi nulla potestas datur
on its side is thrown back. But when no power is granted

exsuperare cæcum consilium, et res eunt nutu sævæ
to overcome the blind counsel, and affairs proceed by the will of dread

Junonis, pater inanis testatus Deos que auras multa,
Juno, the father in vain attesting the Gods and the air much

inquit, Heu! frangimur fatis, que ferimur procellâ.
says, Alas! we are broken down *by the fates*, and borne off by the storm.

O miser! ipsi pendetis has pœnas sacrilego sanguine,
 O wretched men you shall pay these penalties with your sacrilegious blood
 Turne, te, nefas, triste supplicium manebit; que
 O Turnus, thee, disaster, and mournful punishment shall await; and
 venerabere Deos seris votis. Nam quies est parta
 you shall entreat the Gods by late prayers. For rest is obtained
 mihi, que omnis portus in limine: spoliore
 for me, and all the harbour of my cares is in view: I am deprived
 felici funere. Nec locutus plura, sepsit se tectis,
 of a happy burial. Nor did he speak more, he shut himself in his palace
 que reliquit habenas rerum. Erat mos in Hesperio
 and left the reins of affairs. There was a custom in Hesperian
 Latio, quem Albanæ urbes protinus coluere sacrum, nunc
 Latium, which the Alban cities long since have honoured as sacred, now
 Roma maxima rerum colit, cum movent Martem in prima
 Rome the greatest of things honours, when they excite Mars to the first
 prœlia; sive parant manu inferre lacrymabile bellum
 contests; whether they prepare with the hand to wage mournful war
 Getis, ve Hyrcanis, ve Arabis, seu tendere
 against the Getians, or the Hyrcanians, or the Arabians, or to march
 ad Indos, que sequi Auroram, que reposcere Parthos
 against the Indians, and to follow the morning, and redemand of the Parthians
 signa.
 standards.

Sunt geminæ portæ belli (sic dicunt nomine) sacræ
 There are two gates of war (thus they call them by name) sacred
 religione et formidine sævi Martis. Centum ærei vectes
 by religion and the fear of dread Mars. An hundred brazen bolts,
 que æterna robora ferri claudunt nec Janus custos
 and the æternal strength of iron close them nor does Janus the keeper
 absistit limine. Ubi certa sententia pugnæ sedet
 withdraw from the gate. When the sure sentence of war is settled
 patribus, consul ipse, insignis Quirinali trabeâ que
 by the fathers, the consul himself, distinguished by a Roman robe and
 Gabino cinctu, reserat stridentia limina; ipse vocat
 Gabinian cincture, unlocks the creaking gates; he invites
 pugnas tum cætera pubes sequitur que ærea cornua
 the contest: then the other youth follows and the brazen trumpets
 conspirant rauco assensu Et tum Latinus jubebatur
 resound with hoarse concord. And then Latinus was commanded
 ndicere bella Æneadis hoc more, que recludere
 to proclaim war against the Trojans in this manner, and to lay open
 tristes portas. Pater abstinuit tactu, que aversus
 the mournful gates. Father Latinus withdrew from the touch, and turning away
 refugit fœda ministeria, et condidit se cæcis umbris.
 fled from the foul employment, and concealed himself in the dark shades
 Tum Saturnia regina Deum, delapsa cœlo ipsa
 Then the Saturnian queen of the Gods, gliding down from heaven she

apu. it morantes portas manu, et cardine verso,
 pushed open the delaying gates with her hand, and the hinge being turned
 rupit ferratos postes belli Ausonia, inexcitataque immobilis
 burst the iron posts of war. Ausonia at rest and unmoved
 antè, ardet. Pars parat ire pedes campis; pars arduus
 before, is inflamed A part prepare to go on foot to the plains; a part proud
 altis equis pulverulentus furit; omnes
 on their high horses involved in dust rush furiously on: all
 requirunt arma. Pars tergunt lèves clypeos, e
 eagerly demand arms. A part cleanse their light shields, and
 lucida spicula pingui arvinâ, que subigunt secures in
 shining spears with fat tallow, and sharpen their axes on
 cote: que juvat ferre signa que audire
 the whetstone and it delights them to bear the standards and to hear
 sonitus tubarum. Adeo quinque magnæ urbes, incudibus
 the sounds of trumpets. Thus five great cities, their anvils
 positis, novant tela, potens Atina que superbum
 being placed, renew their weapons, powerful Atina and proud
 Tibur, Ardea que Crustumeri et turrigeræ antennæ.
 Tibur, Ardea and Crustumeri and turret-bearing antennæ.
 Cavant tuta tegmina capitum, que flectunt salignas
 They hollow out safe coverings of their heads, and bend the willow
 crates umbonum: alii ducunt ahenos thoracas, aut leves
 surdles of their shields others draw out brazen breastplates, or light
 ocreas lento argento. Honos vomeris et
 greaves from ductile silver. The honour of the ploughs are and
 falcis huc, omnis amor aratri cessit, huc recoquunt
 sickle yields here, all love of the harrow yields here, they reforge
 patrios enses fornacibus, que jam classica sonant,
 their paternal swords in furnaces, and now the trumpets sound
 tessera it signum bello. Hic trepidus rapit
 the die goes forth a signal for the war. Thus man trembling seizes
 galeam tectis: ille cogit frementes equos ad juga,
 a helmet from the roof: this one joins the neighing horses to the yoke,
 que induitur clypeum, que lorican trilecem auro,
 and puts on the shield, and coat of mail triple with gold
 que accingitur fido ense. Deæ nunc pandite
 and is guided with a faithful sword. Ye Goddesses now open
 Helicon, que movete cantus; qui reges exciti
 Helicon, and direct my song; what kings have been aroused
 bello; quæ acies secutæ quemque compleverit
 by the war; what troops following each leader have filled
 campos; quibus viris jam tum alma Itala terra floruerit,
 the plains; by what men even then the fair Italian land flourished,
 quibus armis arserit: enim Divæ et meministis,
 with what arms it was inflamed: for ye Goddesses ye both remember
 et potestis memorare: vix tenuis aura famæ
 and ye can commemorate these things scarcely has a light breath of fame

perlabitur ad nos. Asper Mezentius contêmtoꝝ Divûm,
 glided by to us. Cruel Mezentius the despiser of the Gods,
 primus init bellum ab Tyrrhenis oris, que armat agmina.
 first enters the war from the Tuscan coasts, and arms his troops.

Huic juxtâ filius Lausus, quo non fuit
 Next to him near at hand his son Lausus, than whom there was not
 alter pulchrior, corpore Laurentis Turni excepto.
 another more beautiful, the form of Laurentine Turnus being excepted
 Lausus domitor equorum, que debellator ferarum, Lucit
 Lausus the tamer of horses, and destroyer of wild beasts, leads on
 mille viros, secutos nequicquam ex urbe Agyllinâ
 a thousand men, following him in vain from the city Agylla
 dignus qui esset lætior patris imperiis, et
 a worthy youth who should have been more joyful in a father's commands, and
 cui Mezentius haud esset pater.
 to whom Mezentius should not have been a father.

Post hos pulcher Aventinus, satus pulchro Hercule,
 After these beautiful Aventinus, sprung from fair Hercules,
 ostentat currum insignem palmâ, que victores equos
 displays his chariot distinguished by the palm, and his victorious horses
 per gramina: que clypeo gerit paternum insigne,
 through the grass and on his shield he bears his father's emblem,
 centum angues que hydram cinctam serpentibus; quem
 an hundred snakes and a hydra surrounded by serpents; whom
 Rhea Sacerdos, mulier mixta Deo, partu edidit furtivum
 Rhea the priestess, a woman uniting with a God, at a birth bore secretly
 sub auras luminis sylvâ Aventini collis, postquam
 into the æthereal light in a wood of the Aventine hill, after
 Tiryntus victor attingit Laurentia arva, Geryone
 Hercules a conqueror had reached the Laurentine fields, Geryon
 extincto, que lavit Iberas boves in Tyrrheno flumine.
 being destroyed, and bathed his Iberian heifers in the Tuscan stream.

Manu gerunt pila que sævos dolones in bella, et
 In their hand they bear darts and cruel daggers for the war, and
 pugnant tereti mucrone, que Sabello veru. Ipse pedes
 they contend with the tapering blade, and Sabine dart. He on foot
 torquens immane tegmen leonis, impexum terribili setâ
 shaking the huge skin of a lion, untrussed with frightful bristles
 cum albis dentibus, indutus capiti; sic subibat regia
 with white teeth, placing this on his head; thus entered the royal
 tecta horridus que innexus humeros Herculo amictu.
 palace horrid to the view and covered as to his shoulders with Hercules' dress,
 Tum gemini fratres linquunt Tiburtia mœnia; gentem
 Then the two brothers leave the Tiburtian ramparts; the nation
 dictam cognomine fratris Tiburti, que Catillus que acer
 is called by the name of their brother Tibertus, both Catillus and brave
 Coras, Argiva juventus: et feruntur ante primam aciem
 Coras Argive youth; and they are borne before the first troops

mter densa tela: ceu duo Centauri nubigenæ, cùm
 amidst thick flying darts: as two Centaurs descendants of the clouds, when
 descendunt ab alto vertice montis, linquentes Omolen,
 they come down from the lofty top of a mountain, leaving Omole
 que nivalem Othryn rapido cursu; ingens sylva dat
 and snowy Othrys in their swift course; the great wood gives
 locum euntibus, et virgulta cedunt magno fragore.
 place to them going and the shrubbery withdraws with great noise.
 Nec Cæculus, fundator Prænestinæ urbis, defuit; quem
 Nor was Cæculus, the founder of the Prænestine city, absent; whom
 regem omnis ætas credidit genitum Vulcano inter agrestia
 as king every age believed descended from Vulcan amidst the rustic
 pecora, que inventum focus. Agrestis legio comitatur
 flocks, and found by the fire. A rustic legion accompanies
 hunc latè: que viri qui colunt altum Præneste que qui
 him from afar: and the men who inhabit high Præneste and who
 arva Gabinæ Junonis, que gelidum Anienem, et
 inhabit the fields of Gabinian Juno, and the cold Anio, and
 Hernica saxa roscida rivis: quos dives Anagnia, pascis,
 the Hernican rocks watered with rivers, whom O rich Anagnia, you feed,
 quos pater Amasene. Non omnibus illis arma,
 whom also you feed O Father Amasene. Not to all these do arms,
 nec clypei ve currus sonant: maxima pars spargit glandes
 nor shields or chariots sound the greatest part scatter balls
 liventis plumbi, pars gestat bina spicula manu, que habet
 of livid lead, a part bear two darts in their hand, and have
 fulvos galeros de pelle lupi, tegmen capiti; instituere
 yellow caps from the skin of a wolf, a covering for their head; they form
 vestigia sinistri pedis nuda: crudus pero tegit altera. At
 the prints of their left foot naked: a raw shoe protects the other. But
 Messapus, domitor equorum, Neptunia proles, quem neque
 Messapus, the ruler of horses, Neptune's offspring, whom neither
 fas cuiquam sternere igni nec ferro, subito vocat
 was it allowed to any one to prostrate by fire nor sword, suddenly calls
 populos jampridem resides que agmina desueta bello, in
 the people long since at rest, and the troops unaccustomed to war, to
 arma, que retractat ferrum. Hi Fescennias acies,
 arms, and resumes the sword. These command the Fescennine troops,
 que æquos Faliscos; hi habent arces Soractis, que
 and just Falisci; these possess the towers of Soractes, and
 Flavinia arva et lacum Cimini, cum monte, que
 the Flavianian fields, and the lake of Ciminus, with the mountain, and
 Capenos lucos. Ibant æquati numero, que canebant
 the Capenian groves. They went uniform in number, and sang praises to their
 regem: ceu quondam nivei cynci inter liquida nubila, cùm
 king: as when snowy swans amid the liquid clouds, when
 referunt sese e pastu, et dant canoros modos
 they withdraw themselves from the pasture, and give forth tuneful measures

pei longa colla amnis, et Asia palus pulsa longè
 through their long necks; the river *Oxyter* and the Asian lake struck from afar
 sonat.
 resounds.

Nec quisquam putet æratas acies misceri ex
 Nor would any one think them brass clad troops intermingled from
 tanto agmine, sed æriam nubem raucarum volucrum urgeri
 so great a band, but an airy cloud of hoarse birds driven on
 ab alto gurgite ad litora. Ecce! Clausus, de prisco
 from the deep sea to the shores. Lo! Clausus, from the ancients
 sanguine Sabinorum, agens magnum agmen, que ipse
 blood of the Sabines, leading a great troop, and himself
 instar magni agminis; a quo et Claudia tribus et gens
 like a great troop; from whom also the Claudian tribe and nation
 diffunditur per Latium, postquam Roma data in
 is spread through Latium, after Rome was surrendered in
 partem Sabinis. Unà ingens Amiterna cohors, que
 part to the Sabines. Together with them great Amiterna's band, and
 prisci Quirites, omnis manus Ereti que Mutusæ
 the ancient Quirites, all the troop of Eretus and Mutusæ
 oliviferæ: qui urbem Nomentum, qui
 abounding in olives; those who inhabit the city Nomentum, who inhabit
 rosea rura Velini, qui colunt horrentes rupes Tetricæ,
 the roseate fields of Velinus, who inhabit the frightful rocks of Tetricæ,
 que montem Severum, que Casperiam, que Forulos et
 and the mountain Severus, and Casperia, and Foruli and
 flumen Himellæ: qui bibunt Tyberim que Fabarim; quos
 the river of Himella: those who drink the Tyber and Esbar; whom
 frigida Nursia misit, et Hortinæ classes, que Latini populi;
 cold Nursia sent, and the Hortine ships, and Latin nations;
 que quos Allia, infaustum nomen, secans interluit: quàm
 and whom Allia, inauspicious name, dividing flows between: as
 multi fluctus volvuntur Libyco marmore, ubi sævus
 many waves are rolled along on the Libyan sea, where severe
 Orion conditur hibernis undis; vel quot densæ aristæ
 Orion is hid by the wintry billows; or as many thick set ears of corn
 torrentur novo sole, aut campo Hermi, aut flaventibus
 are burnt by the early summer sun, either on the plain of Hermus, or the yellow
 arvis Lyciæ. Scuta sonant, que tellus excita tremit
 elds of Lycia Their shields resound, and the earth excited trembles
 pulsu pedum. Hinc Agamemnonius Halesus, hostis
 by the tread of their feet. Hence Agamemnon's Halesus, the enemy
 Trojani nominis, jungit equos curru, que rapit mille
 of the Trojan name, joins his horses to his chariot, and draws a thousand
 feroces populos Turno, qui rastris vertunt Massica
 fierce people to Turnus; those who with harrows turn up the Massic plains
 a Bacche et quos Aurunci patres misere de altis
 in wine, and whom the Auruncan fathers saw from the high

collibus, que juxtâ Sicilicina æquora que qui linquunt Cales,
 hills, *and those near by the Sicilian plains and who leave Cales,*
 que accola vadosi amnis Vulturni, que pariter asper
 and the vicinage of the shallow stream Vulturinus, and likewise rude
 Saticulus que manus Osci. Teretes acides sunt tela
 Saticulus and the band of the Osci. Tapering darts are weapons
 illis; sed est mos aptare hæc lento flagello. Cetra
 to them; but it is their custom to fit these to a slender thong. A target
 tegit illis lævas; falcati enses cominus.
 covers their left arms; hooked swords are theirs with which they fight hand to hand.
 Nec tu, O Ebale, abidis indictus nostris carminibus, quem
 Nor shall you, O Ebale, pass off unmentioned in our verses, whom
 Telon fertur generavisse nymphâ Sebethide, cùm
 Telon is said to have begotten with the nymph Sebethis, when
 jam senior teneret Capreas, regna Teleboûm; sed et
 now an old man he held Caprea, the kingdom of the Teleboans; but also
 filius, non contentus patriis arvis, jam tum latè
 the son, not content with his paternal lands, even then far around
 premebat populos Sarrastes ditione, et æquora quæ
 oppressed the people called Sarrastes by his authority, and the plains which
 Sarnus rigat; que qui tenent Rufas, que Batulum, atque
 Sarnus waters; and who hold Rufas, and Batulum, and
 arva Celennæ, et quos mœnia maliferæ Abellæ
 the fields of Celenna, and these whom the walls of fruit-bearing Abella
 despectant; soliti torquere cateias Teutonico ritu;
 look down upon; accustomed to hurl their darts in the Teutonic manner;
 queis tegmina capitum cortex raptus de subere, que
 whose coverings of their heads was bark torn from the cork-tree, and
 æratæ peltæ micant, et æreus ensis micat. Et montosæ
 their brazen shields glitter, and the brazen sword shines. And mountainous
 Nursæ misere te, Ufens, in prælia, insignem famâ et
 Nursæ sent you, O Ufens, to battle, distinguished by fame, and
 felicitibus armis; cui præcipuè Æquicola duris glebis
 successful arms; to whom especially are the Æquicolæ with their hardy soil,
 horrida gens, que assueta multo venatu nemorum, armata
 a frightful nation, and accustomed to much hunting of the groves, armed
 exercent terram, que semper juvat convectare recentes
 they till the earth, and ever it delights them to beat off fresh
 prædas et vivere raptò.
 plunder and to live by violence.

Quin et fortissimus Umbro venit missu regis
 But also most brave Umbro came by the sending of king
 Archippi, sacerdos de Marrubiâ gente, comtus super
 Archippus, a priest from the Marrubian nation, adorned upon
 galeam fronde et felici olivâ, qui solebat spargere
 his helmet with the leaf and happy olive, who was accustomed to scatter
 somnos vipereo generi, et hydris graviter spirantibus, que
 sleep on the viperous race, and hydras dreadfully breathing, both

cantu que manu, que mulcebat iras, et levabat
 by charming and with the hand, and he soothed their rage, and relieved
 morsus arte. Sed non evaluit medicari ictum Dardaniæ
 their stings by *his* art. But he could not cure the blow of a Trojan
 cuspidis; neque somniferi cantus et herbæ quæsitæ in Marsis
 spear; neither sleep bearing charms and herbs sought in the *Marsian*
 montibus, juvare eum in vulnera. Nemo Angitiæ
 mountains, assisted him against *those* wounds. The grove of *Angitea*
 te, Fucinus vitreâ undâ te, liquidi lacus
 lamented thee, Fucinus with glassy wave lamented thee, the liquid lakes
 flevere te. Et Virbius proles Hippolyti pulcherrima
 lamented thee. And Virbius the offspring of Hippolytus most beautiful
 ibat bello, quem insignem mater Aricia misit,
 marched to the war, whom illustrious his mother Aricia sent,
 eductum lucis Egeriæ, circum humentia litora, ubi
 brought up in the groves of Egeria, around the moistened shores, where
 pinguis et placabilis ara Dianæ. Namque ferunt famâ,
 the rich and placable altar of Diana is. For they report by fame
 Hippolytum, postquam occiderit arte novercæ, que
 that Hippolytus, after he had fallen by the art of his stepmother, and
 distractus turbatis equis, expleverit patrias pœnas
 drawn apart by frightened horses, had satisfied his father's punishment
 sanguine, venisse rursus ad ætheria sidera, et sub superas
 by blood, had come again to the celestial stars, and beneath the superior
 auras cœli, revocatum Pœoniis herbis, et amore Dianæ
 airs of heaven, recovered by Pœonian herbs, and the love of Diana
 Tum omnipotens pater, indignatus aliquem mortalem
 Then the almighty father, enraged that another mortal could
 surgere ab infernis umbris ad lumina vitæ, ipse
 rise from the infernal shades to the lights of life, himself
 fulmine detrusit Phœbigenam repertorem talis
 with his thunderbolt hurled the son of Apollo the discoverer of such
 medicinæ et artis ad Stygias undas. At alma Trivia
 medicine and art to the Stygian waves. But fair Diana
 recondit Hippolytum secretis sedibus, et relegat nymphæ
 concealed Hippolytus in secret seats, and transferred him to the nymph
 Egeriæ que nemori, ubi solus, ignobilis, exigeret ævum
 Egeria and the grove where alone, unhonoured, he passed *his* life
 in Italis sylvis, que ubi esset Virbius nomine verso:
 among the Italian woods, and where he was Virbius *his* name being changed.
 unde etiam cornipedes equi arcentur templo que
 whence also the horn-footed horses are driven from the temple and
 sacratis lucis Triviæ, quod pavidi marinis monstris
 consecrated groves of Diana, because frightened by sea monsters
 effudere currum et juvenem litore. Filius haud
 they overturned the chariot and the youth on the shore. His son not
 ægrius exercebat ardentis equos æquore campi,
 more slothfully exercised his glowing horses on the surface of the plain

que ruebat curru in bella. Turnus ipse præstanti
 and rushed in his chariot to the war. Turnus himself of beautiful
 corpore vestitur inter primos, tenens arma, et est supra
 body is exercised among the chiefs, grasping his arms, and is above
 toto vertice: cui alta galea, crinita triplici jubâ,
 the others by a whole head: whose lofty helmet, plumed by a triple crest,
 sustinet Chimæram effantem Ætneæ ignes faucibus: Ille
 upholds a Chimera breathing Ætnean fires from her jaws she
 fremens tam magis, et effera tristibus flammis quàm
 raging so much the more, and savage with mournful flames, as
 pugne magis crudescunt effuso sanguine. At lo,
 the contest the more becomes fierce with flowing blood. But lo,
 cornibus sublatis, insignibat levem clypeum auro, jam
 with horns upraised, distinguished his light shield with gold, now
 obsita setis, jam bos (ingens argumentum) et Argus
 covered with bristles, now a heifer (a great device) and Argus
 custos virginis, que pater Inachus fundens annem
 the keeper of the maid, and father Inachus pouring out a river
 cælata urnâ. Nimbus peditum insequitur, que
 from his engraved urn. A cloud of foot soldiers followed, and
 clypeata agmina densantur totis campis; que Argiva
 shielded troops condense through all the plains; and the Argive
 pubes, que Auruncæ manus, Rutuli, que veteres Sicani,
 youth, and Auruncian bands, the Rutullians, and ancient Sicilians,
 et Sacranæ acies, et Labici picti scuta: qui arant
 and Sacranian troops, and the Labici painted as to their shields: who plough
 tuos saltus, Tiberine, que sacrum litus Numici, que
 your lawns, O Tiber, and the sacred shore of Numicus, and
 exercent Rutulos colles vomere, que Circæum
 cultivate the Rutulian hills with the ploughshare and the Circean
 jugum; queis avis Anxurus Jupiter præsidet, et Feronia
 mount; over whose fields Anxurian Jupiter presides, and Feronia
 gaudens viridi luco; quâ atra palus Saturæ jacet, que
 rejoicing in her green grove; where the black marsh Saturæ lies, and
 gelidus Ufens quærit iter per imas valles, atque conditur
 the cold Ufens seeks its way through deep vales, and is lost
 in mare
 in the sea.

Super hos Camilla bellatrix, advenit de Volscâ
 Beside these Camilla a female warrior, came from the Volscian
 gente, agens agmen equitum et catervas florentes ære.
 nation, leading on a troop of horsemen and companies flourishing with brass.
 Illa non assueta femineas manus colo ve calathis
 She had not accustomed her feminine hands to the distaff or baskets
 Minervæ; sed virgo pati dura prælia, que
 of Minerva: but a maid she had learnt to endure severe warfare, and
 prævertere ventos cursu pedum. Illa volaret vel per
 to outstrip the wind in the swiftness of her feet. She flew either ova

summa *gramina* *segetis* *intactæ*, *nec* *læsisset* *teneras*
 the highest blades of corn untouched, nor did she injure the tender
aristas *cursu*; *vel* *ferret* *iter* *per* *medium* *mare*,
 ears in her course; or she bore her way through the midst of the sea,
suspensa *tumentis* *fluctu*, *nec* *tingeret* *celeris* *plantas*
 sustained by the swelling wave, nor did she dip her swift feet
æquore. *Omnis* *juventus* *effusa* *tectis* *que* *agris*
 in the sea. All the youth pouring out from the houses and fields
que *turba* *matrum* *miratur*, *et* *prospectat* *illam* *euntem*,
 and the crowd of matrons admire and regard her going,
inhians *attonitis* *animis*; *ut* *regius* *honus* *velet* *leves*
 gaping with astonished minds; as the royal honour veils her smooth
numeros *ostro*, *ut* *fibula* *internectat* *crinem* *auro*;
 shoulders with purple, as the buckle intertwines her hair with gold,
ut *ipsa* *gerat* *Lyciam* *pharetram*, *et* *pastoralem* *myrtum*
 as she wears her Lycian quiver, and shepherd's myrtle
præfixâ *cuspidè*.
 : her pointed spear.

ÆNEID.

BOOK EIGHTH.

Ut *Turnus* *extulit* *signum* *belli* *ab* *Laurenti* *arce*, *et*
 As Turnus raised the standard of war from the Laurentine tower, and
cornua *strepuerunt* *rauco* *cantu*; *que* *ut* *concussit* *acres*
 the trumpets resounded with harsh din; and as he aroused the swift
equos, *que* *ut* *impulit* *arma*, *extemplo* *animi* *turbati*;
 horses, and as he struck the arms, immediately all minds were agitated;
simul *omne* *Latium* *conjurat* *trepido* *tumultu* *que* *effera*
 at the same time all Latium conspires with trembling tumult and the eager
juventus *sævit*. *Primi* *ductores*, *Messapus* *et* *Ufens*, *que*
 youth rage. The first leaders, Messapus and Ufens, and
Mezentius, *contemptor* *Deûm*, *cogunt* *auxilia* *undique*
 Mezentius, the despiser of the Gods, collect their forces from every side
et *vastant* *latos* *agros* *cultoribus*. *Et* *Venulus* *mittitur*
 and lay waste the broad fields for the cultivators. And Venulus is sent
ad *urbem* *magni* *Diomedis*, *qui* *petat* *auxilium*, *et* *edoccat*
 to the city of great Diomede, who may ask assistance, and inform
Teucros *consistere* *Latio*; *Ænean* *advectum* *classi*
 that the Trojans are established in Latium; that Æneas had arrived with his fleet

que referre victos Penates, et dicere se posci
 and brings the conquered household Gods, and declares himself to be demanded
 regem fati; que multas gentes adjungere se Dardanio
 king by the fates; and that many nations join themselves to the Trojan
 viro, et nomen increbescere latè Latio. Quid struat
 hero, and that his name spreads wide in Latium. What he may purpose
 his cæptis; quem eventum pugne cupiat, si fortuna
 by these attempts; what event of war he may desire, if fortune
 sequatur, apparere manifestiùs ipsi quàm regi Turno aut
 favours, appears more clear to himself than to king Turnus or
 regi Latino. Talia per Latium; cuncta quæ
 to King Latinus. Such things were done through Latium; all which
 Laomedontius heros videns, fluctuat magno æstu curarum,
 the Trojan hero seeing, fluctuates with a great tide of cares,
 atque dividit celerem animum nunc huc, nunc illuc, que
 and divides his active mind now here, now there, and
 rapit in varias partes que versat per omnia, sicut
 bears it away to various subjects and turns it through all things, as
 ubi tremulum lumen aquæ ahenis labris, repercursum sole,
 when the tremulous light of water in brazen vessels, reflected by the sun,
 aut imagine radiantis lunæ, pervolat omnia loca latè
 or by the image of the glowing moon, flits over all places far around
 que jam erigitur sub auras, que fert laquearia summi
 and now is raised near to the skies, and strikes the ceiling of the lofty
 tucti. Erat nox, et altus sopor habebat fessa animalia
 roof. It was night, and deep sleep possessed wearied animals
 per omnes terras, genus alituum que pecudum; cùm pater
 through all lands, the race of birds and flocks; when father
 Æneas, turbatus pectora tristi bello, procubuit in ripâ que
 Æneas, disturbed in his breast by sad war, lay on the bank and
 sub axe gelidi ætheris que dedit seram quietem per
 under the pole of the cold sky and gave late rest through
 membra. Deus ipse loci, senior Tiberinus, amæno
 his limbs. The God himself of the place, the aged Tiber, by the pleasant
 fluvio, visus huic attollere se inter populeas frondes;
 stream, seemed to him to raise himself among poplar leaves;
 tenuis carbasus velabat eum glauco amictu, et umbrosa
 a light sail covered him with a sea-green dress, and shady
 arunde tegebat crines. Tum affari sic et demere curas
 reed protected his locks. Then he began to speak thus and to banish cares
 his dictis: O sate gente Deum qui revehis nobis
 by these words. O sprung from the race of Gods who bringest back to us
 Trojanam urbem ex hostibus, qui servas æterna Pergama
 the Trojan city from our enemies, who preservest the eternal citadel of Troy
 expectate Laurenti solo que Latinis arvis; hic certa
 looked for on the Laurentian soil and Latin fields; here is a certain
 domus tibi, certi Penates; ne absiste, neu terrere
 home for you, sure household Gods: do not withdraw, or be frightened

minis belli. Omnis tumor et iræ Deûm concessere, quæ
 by the threats of war. All the rage and anger of the Gods have ceased, and
 jam ne putes somnum fingere hæc vana, ingens
 now lest you should think that sleep feigns these vain things, a great
 sus inventa tibi sub litoreis illicibus, enixa fetus
 now discovered by you under the shore-broadening oaks, having borne a litter
 triginta capitum, jacebit; alba, recubans solo; albi
 of thirty head, shall lie; white, reclining on the ground; her white
 nati circum ubera. Hic erit locus urbis, ea certa requies
 offspring around her dugs. This shall be a place of a city, this a sure rest
 aborum; ex quo ter denis annis redeuntibus, Ascanius
 of labours; from which time thrice ten years returning, Ascanius
 condet urbem Albam clari cognominis. Haud cano
 shall build the city Alba of renowned name. Neither do I sing things
 incerta. Nunc adverte, docebo paucis, quâ ratione
 doubtful. Now attend, I will teach in a few words by what means
 victor expeditas quod instat. Arcades, genus
 a conqueror you may accomplish what is to be done. The Arcadians, a race
 profectum a Pallante, qui comites regem Evandrum, qui
 descended from Pallas, who as companions to king Evander, who
 secuti signa, delegere locum his oris, et in montibus
 following his banners, have chosen a place in these coasts, and on the mountains
 posuere urbem Pallanteum de nomine Pallantis proavi
 have placed a city Pallanteum from the name of Pallas their ancestor
 Hi ducunt bellum assidue cum Latinâ gente; adhibe hos
 They wage war continually with the Latin nation; take them
 socios castris, et junge fœdera. Ego ipse ducam te
 associates to your camps, and unite in a treaty. I myself will lead you
 ripis et recto flumine, ut subvectus superas adversum
 by the banks and direct stream, so that upborne you may overcome the opposing
 amnem remis. Age, surge, nate Deâ, que primis astris
 river with oars. Come, arise, born of a Goddess, and with the first stars
 cadentibus fer preces ritè Junoni, que supera iram que
 declining offer prayers formally to Juno, and surmount her anger and
 minas supplicibus votis. Victor persolves honorem mihi.
 threats by humble vows. A conqueror you shall pay honour to me.
 Ego sum, quem cernis stringentem ripas pleno flumine,
 I am he, whom you see grazing the banks with full stream,
 et secantem pingua culta, cæruleus Tiberis, amnis
 and separating the rich cultivated fields, azure Tiber, a river
 gratissimus cælo. Hic mihi magna domus: caput exit
 most grateful to heaven. Here to me is a great house: my source proceeds
 celsis urbibus. Fluvius dixit, deinde condidit se alto
 from lofty cities. The river God said, then concealed himself in the deep
 lacu, petens ima; nox que somnus reliquit Ænean.
 lake, seeking the bottom; night and sleep abandoned Æneas.
 Surgit, et spectans orientia lumina ætherii solis sustulit
 He arises, and surveying the rising lights of the celestial sun raised

undam ritè cavis palmis de flumine, ac effudit tales
 water formally in his hollow hands from the river, and uttered these
 voces ad æthera: Nymphæ, Laurentes nymphæ, unde
 words to the skies: Ye nymphs, ye Laurentian nymphs, from whence
 est genus amnibus; que tu, O Tybri genitor, cum tuo
 is the origin to rivers; and thou, O Tyber father, with thy
 sancto flumine: accipite Ænean, et tandem arcete periculis.
 holy stream: receive Æneas, and at last free him from dangers.

Quocunque fonte lacus tenet te miserantem nostra
 in whatever fountain your lake detains you compassionating ou
 incommoda, quocunque solo pulcherrimus exis, celebrabere
 misfortunes, from whatever soil most beautiful you proceed you shall
 semper meo honore, semper donis, corniger fluvius,
 honoured ever by my regard, ever by gifts, horn-bearing river
 regnator Hesperidum aquarum; O tandem adsis, et propriùs
 ruler of the Italian waters; O at length be present, and kindly
 firmes tua numina. Sic memorat, que legit geminas
 confirm thy divinity. Thus he speaks, and selecta two
 oïremes de classe, que aptat reinigio; simul
 galleys from the fleet, and prepares them for rowing, at the same time
 instruit socios armis.
 he furnishes his companions with arms.

Autem ecce subitum monstrum atque mirabile oculis,
 But lo a sudden prodigy and wonderful to the eyes;
 candida sus concolor cum albo sætu, procubuit per
 a white sow of one colour with her white litter, lay in
 sylvam que conspicitur in viridi litore; quam pius
 the wood and is seen on the verdant shore; which pious
 Æneas mactat tibi, enim tibi, maxima Juno, ferens
 Æneas offers to thee, even to thee, supreme Juno, offering
 sacra et sistit ad aram cum grege. Tybris lenivit
 sacrifices and places it at the altar with the flock. Tiber sooth'd
 tumentem fluvium eâ nocte, quàm longa est, et refluens
 his swelling stream that night, however long it is, and flowing back
 ita substitit tacitâ undâ, ut sterneret æquor
 thus stood with its silent wave, as he smooth'd the surface
 aquis in morem mitis stagni que placidæ paludis
 with its waters in the manner of a gentle pool and a peaceful lake
 ut luctamen abesset remo. Ergo celerant
 so that struggling was absent from the oar. Therefore they hasten
 inceptum iter secundo rumore. Uncta abies labitur
 their begun journey with favouring shout. The anointed boat glides
 vadis et undæ mirantur; nemo insuetum
 on the waves, and the surges admire; the grove unused to these things
 miratur scuta virùm fulgentia longè que pietas carinas
 admires the shields of men shining from far and the painted keels
 innare fluvio. Olli fatigant que noctem que diem
 swim over the river. They weary both night and day

remigio, et superant longos flexus, que teguntur variis
 with rowing, and they overcome the long windings, and are protected by various
 arboribus, que secant virides sylvas placido æquore.
 trees, and cut the green woods reflected on the peaceful water.
 Igneus sol conscenderat medium orbem cœli, cùm
 The fiery sun had ascended the middle circle of heaven, when
 vident muros que arcem procul, et rara tecta
 they behold the walls and citadel afar off, and scattered roofs
 domorum, quæ nunc Romana potentia equavit cœlo:
 of the houses, which now Roman power has equalled with the sky:
 tum Evandrus habebat inopes res. Advertunt proras
 then Evander possess'd his poor estates. They turn their prows
 ociùs que propinquant urbi. Forté illo die rex Arcas
 quickly and approach the city. By chance on that day king Arcas
 ferebat solennem honorem magno Aphitryoniadæ, que
 offered an annual honour to the great son of Amphitryon, and
 Divis in luco ante urbem. Pallas filius unà, omnes
 to the Gods in the grove before the city. Pallas his son together, all
 primi juvenum unà, que pauper senatus, dabant
 the chief of the youth together, and the poor senate, offered
 thura huic; que tepidus cruor fumabat ad aras. Ut
 frankincense to him; and the warm blood smoked at the altars. As
 vidère celsas rates atque allabi inter opacum nemus,
 they saw the lofty ships both to glide among the dark forest
 et incumbere tacitis remis, terrentur subito
 and the sailors to lean on their silent oars, they are alarmed at the sudden
 visu, que cuncti consurgunt mensis relictis; quos
 sight, and all arise the tables being abandoned; whom
 audax Pallas vetat rumpere sacra que ipse, telo
 daring Pallas forbids to interrupt the sacrifices and he, his weapon
 raptò, volat obvius, et procul è tumulo inquit:
 being seized, flies to meet them, and far from the tomb said:
 Juvenes, quæ causa subegit tentare ignotas vias? quò
 Young men, what cause compels you to attempt unknown ways? whither
 tenditis? qui genus? unde domo? ne fertis
 do you steer? who are you as to your race? where your home? do you bring
 pacem an arma? Tum Pater Æneas sic fatur ab altâ
 peace or arms? Then Father Æneas thus speaks from the lofty
 puppi que prætendit ramum paciferæ olivæ manu: vides
 ship and extends a branch of peaceful olive in his hand: you see
 Trojugenas, ac tela inimica Latinis, quos profugos illi
 the sons of Troy, and weapons hostile to the Latins, whom fugitives they
 egère superbo bello. Petimus Evandrum. Ferte hæc
 have made by proud war. We seek Evander. Bear these things
 et dicite lectos duces Dardaniæ venisse, rogantes socia
 and say that chosen leaders of Troy have come, asking friendly
 arma. Pallas percussus tanto nomine obstupuit; ait:
 arms. Pallas struck by so great a name stood amazed; he said:

O quicumque es, egredere que alloquere coram parentem
 O whoever you are, approach and speak before my father
 ac hospes succede nostris Penatibus. Que accepit manu,
 and a guest approach our household gods. And he took him by the hand
 que amplexus dextram inlæsit; progressi subeun
 and embracing his right hand clung to him; advancing they enter
 luco, que relinquunt fluvium Tum Æneas affatur regem
 the grove, and leave the river. Then Æneas addresses the king
 amicis dictis: Optime Grajugenûm, cui fortuna
 with friendly words: O best of the sons of the Greeks, to whom fortune
 voluit me precari, et prætere ramos comptos
 has wished that I pray, and hold out branches adorned
 vittâ: Equidem non extimui, quòd
 with the fillet Indeed neither had I feared, because
 ductor Danaûm et Arcas, que quòd a stripe
 a leader of the Greeks and an Arcadian, and because from your origin
 fores conjunctus geminis Atridis; sed mea virtus,
 you were united with the two sons of Atreus; but my own courage,
 et sancta oracula Divûm, que cognati patres, tua fama
 and the holy oracles of the Gods, and our related fathers, your own fame
 didita terris, conjunxere me tibi; et egere me
 spread over the earth, had united me to you; and made me
 volentem fatis; Dardanus primus pater et auctor
 obedient to the fates; Dardanus the first parent and founder
 Iliacæ urbis, cretus Electrâ Atlantide, ut Graii
 of the Trojan city, born from Electra daughter of Atlas, as Greeks
 perhibent, advehitur Teucros; Maximus Atlas, qui
 relate, is borne on to the Trojans; All powerful Atlas, who
 sustinet ætherios orbes humero, edidit Electram.
 upholds the celestial spheres with his shoulder, begot Electra.
 Mercurius est pater vobis, quem conceptum candida
 Mercury is father to you, whom being conceived fair
 Maia fudit gelido vertice Cyllenes. At, si credimus
 Maia bore on the cold top of Cyllene. But, if we believe
 quicquam auditis, Atlas, idem Atlas, qui tollit sidera
 any thing as things is heard, Atlas, the same Atlas, who supports the stars
 cœli, generat Maiam. Sic genus amborum scindit se
 of heaven, begot Maia. Thus the race of both divides itself.
 ab uno sanguine. Fretus his, non pepigi legatos,
 from one blood. Trusting to these, I did not resort to ambassadors,
 neque prima tentamenta tui per artem: ipse objeci
 nor the first trials of you by art: I have exposed
 me, me, que meum caput, et supplex veni ad limina
 myself, myself, and my own life, and humbly have come to your gates
 Eadem Daunia gens, quæ insequitur te crudeli bello; si
 The same Daunian race, which persecutes you by cruel war; if
 pellant nos, credunt nihil abesse, quin mittant
 they should banish us, they believe nothing is wanting, but they will send

omniæta Hesperiam penitens sub sua juga, et teneant mare,
 all Italy far under their yokes, and will hold the sea,
 quod alluit supra, que quod infra. Accipe que da
 which flows above, and which is beneath. Receive and impart
 fidem. Sunt nobis pectora fortia bello, sunt animi, et
 confidence. These are to us breasts brave for war, these are minds, and
 juvenus spectata rebus Æneas dixerat; ille jamdudum
 youth experienced in deeds. Æneas said; he long
 lustrabat os que oculos loquentis, et totum corpus lumine
 had surveyed the face and eyes of him speaking, and his whole body with his eye
 Tunc refert pauca sic: ut libens accipio que
 Then he responds in a few words thus: how willingly I receive and
 agnosco te, fortissime Teucrôm! ut recordor verba,
 acknowledge you, most brave of the Trojans! how I call to mind the words,
 et vocem que vultum magni parentis Anchisæ; nam
 and voice and looks of your great father Anchises; for
 memini Laomedontiaden Priamum, visentem regna
 I remember that Laomedon's son Priam visiting the kingdoms
 sororis Hesiones, petentem Salamina, protinus invisere
 of his sister Hesione, seeking Salamis, from afar came
 gelidos fines Arcadiæ.
 to the cold boundaries of Arcadia.

Tum prima juvena vestibat mihi genas flore: que
 Then early youth clothed my cheeks with its flower: and
 mirabar Teucros duces, et mirabar Laomedontiaden ipsum;
 I admired the Trojan leaders, and I admired the son of Laomedon himself;
 sed Anchises ibat altior cunctis. Mens ardebat mihi
 but Anchises walked higher than all. My mind glowed to me
 juvenili amore compellare virum, et conjungere dextram
 with youthful love to address the hero, and unite my right hand
 dextræ. Accessi, et cupidus duxi sub mœnia Phenei.
 to his right hand. I approached, and anxiously I led him to the walls of Pheneus.
 Ille discedens dedit mihi insignem pharetram, que Lycias
 He departing gave to me a splendid quiver, and Lycian
 sagittas que chlamydem intertextam auro que bina aurea
 arrows, and a cloak interwoven with gold and two golden
 frœna, quæ meus Pallas nunc habet. Ergo et dextra
 bridles, which my Pallas now has. Therefore both my right hand
 quam petitis est juncta mihi fœdere, et cum primùm
 which you ask is joined by me in treaty, and when first
 crastina lux reddet se terris, dimittam lætos auxilio
 to-morrow's light shall restore itself to the earth, I will send you joyful with aid
 que juvabo opibus. Interea, quando venistis
 and I will assist you with my wealth. In the mean time since you have come
 huc amici, faventes nobiscum celebrate hæc annua sacra
 here friends, rejoicing with us celebrate these annual sacrifices
 quæ nefas differe et jam—nunc—assuescite mensis
 which it is wrong to put off and now—now—be accustomed to the tables

sociorum. Ubi hæc dicta, jubet dapes et pocula
 of your friends. When these *things* were said, he orders feasts and bowls
 sublata reponi que ipse locat viros gramineo sedile: que
 borne in to be replaced and he places the men on the grassy seat: and
 accepit præcipuum Ænean toro, et pelle villosi leonis,
 receives distinguished Æneas on a couch, and the skin of a shaggy lion,
 que invitat acerno solio. Tum lecti juvenes que sacerdos
 and invites *him* to a maple throne. Then chosen youth and the priest
 aræ certatim ferunt tosta viscera taurorum que onerant
 of the altar eagerly bear roasted entrails of bulls and load
 dona laboratæ cereris canistris, que ministrant Bacchum.
 the gifts of prepared corn in baskets, and supply wine.
 Æneas et simul Trojana juventus, vescitur tergo perpetui
 Æneas and at once the Trojan youth, fed on the chine of a whole
 bovis et lustralibus extis. Postquam fames exempta, et
 ox and the consecrated entrails. After hunger was overcome, and
 amor edendi compressus, rex Evandrus ait: Non
 the love of eating repressed, the king Evander said: Not
 superstitio vana que ignara veterum Deorum, imposuit hæc
 superstition vain and ignorant of the ancient gods, has imposed these
 solennis nobis, hæc dapes ex more, hæc aram
 solemnities on us, these feasts according to our manner, this altar
 tanti neminis, Trojanæ hospes, servati scævus periculis,
 of so great a god, O Trojan guest, preserved from cruel dangers,
 facimus que novamus meritos honores. Jam primùm aspice
 we perform and renew deserved honours. Now first see
 hanc rupem suspensam saxis—ut moles disjecta procul,
 this rock suspended by cliffs—as the mass scattered far around,
 que domus montis stat deserta, et scopuli traxere
 and the house of the mountain stands abandoned, and the rocks have drawn down
 ingentem ruinam. Hic fuit spelunca submota vasto
 great destruction. Here has been a cave removed into a vast
 recessu, quam, inaccessam radiis solis, dira facies
 recess, which, inaccessible to the rays of the sun, the direful form
 Caci semihominis tenebat: que semper humus tepebat
 of Cacus half human held: and always the ground was warm
 recenti cœde; que ora virum affixa superbis foribus
 with fresh slaughter; and the faces of men fastened to the proud doors
 pendebant pallida tristi tabo. Vulcanus erat pater huic
 hung pale with sad gore. Vulcan was father to this
 monstro; vomens illius atros ignes ferebat se magnâ
 monster; belching his black flames he bore himself with his vast
 mole. Aliquando ætas attulit et auxilium que adventum
 bulk. At length time brought both aid and the advent
 Dei nobis optantibus. Nam Alcides aderat, maximus
 of a God to us desiring. For Hercules was present, our great
 ultor superbus nece que spoliis tergemini Geyronis,
 avenger elevated by the death and spoils of the triple-formed Geyron,

que victor agebat ingentes tauros hâc: que boves tenebant
 and a conqueror drove his great bulls here, and the heifers possessed
 vallem que amnem. At mens Caci effera furis, ne
 the vale and the river. But the mind of Cacus brutal through rage lest
 quid ve sceleris ve doli fuisset inausum aut
 any thing either of crime or fraud should have been not dared or
 intractatum, avertit quatuor tauros præstanti corpore a
 unattempted, turned away four bulls of beautiful form from
 stabulia totidem juvencas superante formâ: atque
 the stables, and as many heifers of excelling beauty: and
 occultabat hos opaco saxo, tractos in speluncam caudâ,
 hid them in a dark cliff, dragged into the cave by the tail
 que raptos versis indiciis viarum ne forent qua
 and drawn by the inverted tracks of the paths lest there should be any
 vestigia rectis pedibus. Nulla signa ferebant quarentem
 marks of direct feet. No signs led him seeking
 ad speluncam. Interea cùm jam Amphitryoniades
 to the cave. In the mean time when now Hercules
 moveret saturata armenta stabulis, que pararet abitum
 moved the full fed flocks from the stables, and prepared to depart
 boves mugire discessu, atque omne nemus impleri
 he heifers began to low at their departure, and all the grove to be filled
 querelis, et colles relinqui clamore, Una boum
 with complaints, and the hills to be left with a cry. One of the heifers
 reddidit vocem, que mugivit sub vasto antro, et custodita
 returned the cry, and bellowed under the vast cave, and guarded
 fefellit spem Caci. Hic verò dolor atro felle exarserat
 deceived the hope of Cacus. Here indeed grief with black gall inflamed
 Alcidiæ furiis: rapit arma manu, que robur gravatum
 Hercules' rage: he seizes arms in his hand, and a club heavy
 nodis, et petit ardua aërii montis cursu. Tum primùm
 with knots, and seeks the height of an airy mountain in his course. Then first
 nostri videre Cacum timentem que turbatum oculis.
 our friends beheld Cacus fearing and disturbed in his eyes.
 Ilicit fugit ocior Euro, que petit speluncam; timor
 Forthwith he flies swifter than the east wind, and seeks the cave; fear
 addidit alas pedibus. Ut inclusit sese, que catenis ruptis
 added wings to his feet. As he inclosed himself, and the chains being burst
 dejecit immane saxum, quod pendeat ferro, et
 he threw down the huge rock, which hung suspended by iron, and
 paternâ arte, que emuniit postes fultos obice; ecce!
 his father's art, and fortified the posts supported by a bolt; io!
 Tyynthius, furens animis, aderat que lustrans omnem
 Hercules, raging in his feelings, was present and surveying all
 accessum, ferebat ora huc et illuc, infrendens dentibus.
 the approach; cast his eyes here and there, gnashing with his teeth.
 Fervivus irâ, ter lustrat totum montem Aventini; ter
 Glowing with rage, thrice he surveys all the mountain of Aver 'ine, thrice

nequicquam tentat saxea limina: ter fessus resedit
 in vain he tries the rocky gates; thrice wearied he sat down
 valle. Acuta silex stabat saxis præcis undique,
 in the vale. A sharp cliff stood with rocks cut off on every side,
 insurgens dorso speluncæ, altissima visu, domus opportuna
 rising on the back of the cave, very high to view, an abode fit
 nidis dirarum volucrum.
 for nests of direful birds.

Dexter, nitens in adversum, concussit hanc
 On the right bending against the opposing rock, he shook it,
 at prona incumbibat jugo ad amnem lævum, et
 so that inclining it leaned against the mountain to the river on the left, and
 solvit avulsum inis radicibus; inde repentè impulit;
 broke it torn up from its lowest roots; then suddenly he hurled it down
 quo impulsu maximus æther insonat, ripæ dissultan
 by which effort the wide-extended air resounds, the banks leap apart
 que amnis exterritus refluit. At specus, et ingens regia
 and the river terrified flows back. But the den, and great palace
 Caci detecta apparuit, et ambrosæ cavernæ penitus
 of Cacus uncovered appeared, and the shady caverns deeply
 patuere; non secus ac si terra, penitus dehiscens quâ
 were exposed; not otherwise than if the earth, deeply opening by any
 vi, reseret infernas sedes, et recludat pallida regna,
 violence, should unlock the infernal seats, and lay open the pale kingdoms,
 invisâ Dîs; que immane barathrum cernatur super, que
 hated by the Gods; and the dreadful abyss should be seen from above, and
 manes trepident lumine immisso. Ergo Alcides premit
 the shades tremble light being admitted. Therefore Hercules pierced him
 telis desuper repentè deprensus in insperatâ luce, que
 with darts from above suddenly seized in the unhopèd-for light, and
 inclusum cavo saxo, atque rudentem insueta, que
 shut up in the hollow rock, and braying forth unaccustomed sounds, and
 advocat omnia arma, et instat ramis que vastis
 calls on every kind of arms, and presses him with branches and vast
 molaribus. Autem ille enim neque jam ulla fuga pencub
 mill-stones. But he for neither now any flight of danges
 superest evomit ingentem fumum faucibus, mirabile dictu!
 remained vomits much smoke from his jaws, wonderful to be told
 que involvit domum cæcâ caligine, eripiens prospectum
 and overwhelms the house with black smoke, snatching the prospect
 oculis; que glomerat fumiferam noctem sub antro
 from our eyes; and gathers smoky night under the cave
 tenebris commixtis igne. Alcides animis non tulit
 darkness mingled with fire. Hercules in his rage did not bear it
 que ipse jecit se per ignem præcipiti saltu, quâ
 and he cast himself through the fire with headlong leap, where
 plurimus fumus agit undam, que ingens specus æstua
 the abundant smoke drives out its wave, and the huge den undulates

atrâ nebula. Hic corripit Cacum, vomentem vana
 with a black cloud. He seizes Cacus, vomiting vain
 incendia in tenebris, complexus in nodum, et inærens
 fires in darkness, grasping him in a knot, and seizing
 angit elisos oculos, et guttur siccum sanguine. Extemplo
 he squazes his forced out eyes, and throat dry of blood. Forthwith
 atra domus panditur foribus revulsis; que abstractæ boves
 the black house is opened the doors being torn off; and the stolen heifers
 que abjuratæ rapinæ, ostenduntur cælo: que informe cadaver
 and forsworn plunder, are exposed to heaven; and the deformed corpse
 protrahitur pedibus. Corda nequeunt expleri tuendo
 as drawn out by the feet. Our hearts cannot be satisfied with beholding
 terribiles oculos, vultum que pectora semiferi villosa
 the terrible eyes, face and breast of the half-monster shaggy
 setis, atque ignes extinctos faucibus. Ex illo
 with bristles, and the fires extinguished in his jaws. From that time
 honos celebratus, que læti minores servavere diem;
 his fame is celebrated, and joyful posterity have observed the day,
 que primus auctor Potitius, et Pinaria domus custos
 and our first founder Potitius, and the Pinarian family the keeper
 Herculei sacri, statuit hanc aram luco, quæ semper
 of the Herculean sacrifice, has established this altar in the grove, which ever
 erit maxima. Quare agite, O juvenes, in munere tantarum
 shall be greatest. Wherefore come on, O young men, in the favour of so great
 laudum cingite comas fronde, et porrigite pocula
 praises encircle your hair with the leaf, and hold out goblets
 dextris; que vocate communem Deum, et volantes
 in your right hands; and invoke our common God, and willing
 date vina. Dixerat, cùm populus vicolor velavit comas
 give wine. He said, when the poplar variegated veiled his locks
 Herculeâ umbrâ, que pependit, innexa foliis et sacer
 with Hercules' shade, and hung, bound with leaves and the sacred
 scyphus implevit dextram. Omnes oculos læti libant
 cup filled his right hand. All quick joyful make libation
 in mensam, que precantur Divos. Interea Vesper
 on the table, and entreat the Gods. In the meantime the evening
 fit propior devexo Olympo: que jam sacerdotes, que
 becomes nearer in the declining sky and now the priests, and
 primus Potitius, ibant cincti pellibus in morem
 first Potitius, went covered with skins according to their manner
 que ferebant flammæ. Instaurant epulas, et ferunt grata
 and bore flames. They renew the feasts, and bear grateful
 dona secundæ mensæ, que cumulant aras oneratis lancibus.
 gifts to the second table, and heap the altars with loaded dishes
 Tum Salii evincti tempora populeis ramis, adsunt ad
 Then the Salii bound about their temples with poplar branches, are present at
 cantus, circum incensa altaria; hic chorus juvenum, ille
 the songs, around the burning altars; this band of young men, the

senum, qui ferunt Herculeas laudes et facta carmine; ut
of old men, who extol Hercules' praises and deeds in song; how
premens eliserit prima monstra novercæ, que geminos
strangling he tore the first monsters of his step-mother, and her two
angues manu; ut idem disjecerit urbes que Trojam, que
snakes with his hand; how the same overthrew cities both Troy, and
Cechaliam egregias bello; ut pertulerit mille duros labores
Cechalia renowned in war; how he endured a thousand severe labours
sub rege Eurystheo, fatis iniquæ Junonis. Tu invicte
under king Eurysthes, by the fates of unjust Juno. You unconquered
bimembres nubigenas, que Hylæum que Pholun
slay the double limbed sons of the clouds, both Hylæus and Pholus
manu; tu mactas Cressia prodigia, et vastum leonem
with your hand; you slay the Cretan monsters, and the vast lion
sub rupe Nemeæ. Stygii lacus tremuere te. Janitor
under the rock of Nemea. The Stygian lakes trembled for you. The keeper
Orci, recubans cruento antro super semesa ossa, te,
of hell, reclining in his bloody cave upon half-eaten bones, for you
nec ulla facies non arduus Typhæus
rembles, nor did any forms terrify you, nor did lofty Typhæus
ipse, tenens arma terruit te; Lærnæus anguis turbâ
himself, holding arms terrify you; the Lærnean snake with his host
capitum, circumstetit te non egentem rationis. Salve vera
of heads, stalked around you not deprived of reason. Hail true
proles Jovis, addite decus Divis: dexter adi et nos et
offspring of Jove, add honour to the Gods: kindly visit both us and
tua sacra secundo pede. Celebrant talia carminibus:
your sacrifices with favouring foot. They celebrate these things with songs
super omnia adjiciunt speluncam Caci, que ipsum spirantem
above all they add the cave of Cacus, and himself breathing
ignibus. Omne nemus consonat strepitu que colles
in fires. All the grove resounds with the noise and the hills
resultant.
rebound.

Exin divinis rebus perfectis, cuncti referunt
Then these divine actions being accomplished, all withdraw
se ad urbem. Rex ibat obsitus ævo; et
themselves to the city. The king went oppress'd with age; and
ingrediens tenebat Ænean comitem que natum juxtâ
walking he held Æneas as a companion and his son near by
Que levabat viam vario sermone. Æneas miratur
And he relieved the way with various discourse. Æneas admires
que fert faciles oculos circum omnia, que capitur
and moves his nimble eyes around all things, and is captivated
locis, et lætus que exquirat que audit singula
with the places, and joyful both he seeks and hears all
monumenta priorum virum. Tum Rex Evandrus conditor
the monuments of former men. Then the king Evandrus the builder

Romanæ arcis. Fauni que Nymphæ indiginæ, que gens
of the Roman tower spoke: The Fauns and Nymphs natives, and a race
virum nata truncis et duro robore, tenebant hæc nemora,
or men born in trunks of trees and hard oak, possessed these groves
queis erat neque mos neque cultus; nec uôrant
to whom was neither manners nor cultivation; nor did they know
jungere tauros, aut componere opes, aut parcere
to yoke bulls, or to gather wealth, or to spare
parto; sed rami atque asper venatus victu
what they had obtained: but branches and savage hunting with food
alebant. Saturnus primus venit ab ætherio Olympo.
cherished them. Saturn first came from celestial Olympus,
fugiens arma Jovis, exul regnis adeptis. Is
flying the arms of Jove, an exile his kingdoms being taken away. He
composuit genus indocile ac dispersum altis montibus,
formed a race untaught and scattered in the lofty mountains,
que dedit leges; que maluit vocari Latium, quoniam
and gave laws; and chose to be called Latium, since
latuisset tutus in his oris. Aurea secula, quæ perhibent,
he lay conceal'd safe in these coasts. The golden ages, which they speak of,
fuerunt sub illo rege; sic regabat populos in placidâ pace;
had been under this king; thus he ruled the people in tranquil peace;
donec paulatim deterior et decolor ætas, et rabies belli,
until by degrees a worse and varied age, and the madness of war
et amor habendi successit. Tum Ausonia manus, et
and the love of possessing succeeded. Then the Ausonian band, and
Sicanæ gentes venere; et sæpius Saturnia tellus posuit
the Sicilian nations came, and often the Saturnian land laid aside
nomen. Tum reges que asper Tiberis immani corpore;
its name. Then came kings and cruel Tiber of immense body
a quo post Itali diximus fluvium Tibrin cognomine;
from whom afterwards the Italians called the river Tiber by name
vetus Albula amisit verum nomen. Omnipotens fortuna
old Albula lost her true name. Omnipotent fortune
et ineluctabile fatum posuere me his locis, pulsum
and inevitable fate have plac'd me in these places, banished
patriâ, que sequentem extrema pelagi: que tremenda
from my country, and following the extremity of the ocean; and dreadful
monita Carmentis Nymphæ matris, et Deus Apollo
admonitions of Carmentis the Nymph my mother, and the God Apollo
auctor egere. Vix ea dicta, progressus dehinc,
our patron urged us on. Hardly these words were said, proceeding thence,
monstrat et aram, et Carmentalem portam Romano
he points out both the altar, and the Carmentalian gate call'd by a Roman
nomine, quam memorant priscum honorem Carmentis
name, which they declare to be the ancient honour of the Carmentan
Nymphæ fatidicæ vatis, quæ prima cecinit Æneados
Nymph the fate declaring prophetess, who first foretold that the Trojans

futuros magnos et Pallanteum nobile. Hinc ingentem
 would be great and Pallanteum noble. Hence he shows a great
 lucum, quem acer Romulus retulit asyllum, et monstrat
 grove, which brave Romulus made a sanctuary, and shews
 Lupercal sub gelidâ rupe; dictum de Parrhasio more
 the Lupercal under the cold rock, call'd from the Arcadian manner
 Lycæi Panos. Nec non et monstrat nemus sacri Argileti
 of Lycean Pan, Likewise also he points out the grove of sacred Argiletus,
 que testatur locum, et docet lethum hospitis Argi. Hinc
 and calls to witness the place, and teaches the death of his guest Argus. Hence
 ducit ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia, nunc aurea,
 he leads to the Tarpean seat and the Capitol, now golden
 olim horrida sylvestribus dumis. Jam tum dira
 formerly rough with wild bushes. Even then the dreadful
 religio loci terreat pavidos agrestes; jam tum tremebant
 religion of the place frightened the fearful rustics; even then they trembled
 sylvam que saxum. Inquit, Deus (est incertum quis Deus)
 at the wood and the rock. He says, a God (it is doubtful what God);
 habitat hoc nemus, hunc collem frondosâ vertice. Arcades
 inhabits this grove, this hill with leafy top. The Arcadians
 credunt se vidisse Jovem ipsum cum sæpe concuteret
 believe they have seen Jupiter himself when often he had shaken
 nigrantem Ægida dextrâ, que cieret nimbos.
 his blackening shield with his right hand, and aroused the clouds.
 Præterea vides hæc duo oppida muris disjectis, reliquias
 Besides you see these two towns the walls being overthrown, the reliques
 que monumenta veterum virorum: pater Janus condidit
 and monuments of former men: father Janus built
 hanc, Saturnus hanc urbem, Janiculum fuerat nomen
 this, Saturn that city, Janiculum has been the name
 huic, Saturnia illi. Talibus dictis inter se subibant
 to this, Saturnia to that. With such words among themselves, they arrived
 ad tecta pauperis Evandri; que videbant armenta passim
 at the palace of poor Evander; and saw the herds every where
 mugire Romano foro, et lautis Carinis. Ut ventum
 to low in the Roman forum, and proud street Carine. As they came
 ad sedes, inquit, Alcides victor subivit hæc limina; hæc
 to the seats, he said, Hercules a conqueror entered these gates; this
 regia cepit illum: hospes, aude contemnere opes, et finge
 palace received him, O guest, dare to despise riches, and render
 te quoque dignum Deo que veni non asper egenis
 yourself also worthy a God and come not churlish to our poor
 rebus. Dixit, et duxit ingentem Ænean subter fastigia
 possessions. He said, and led great Æneas beneath the roof
 angusti tecti, que locavit stratis, effultum foliis et
 of his humble house, and placed him on a couch, supported by leaves and
 pelle Libystidis ursæ. Nox ruit, et amplectitur tellurem
 the skin of a Libyan bear Night rushes on, and embraces the earth

fuscis alis. At Venus mater, haud nequicquam exterrita
 with gloomy wings. But Venus *his* mother, not in vain alarmed
 animo, mota que minis Laurentum, et duro
 to her mind, moved also by the threats of the Laurentians, and direful
 tumultu, alloquitur Vulcanum, que incipit hæc aureo
 tumult, addresses Vulcan, and begins these words in the golden
 thalamo conjugis, et aspirat divinum amorem
 marriage chamber of her husband, and inspires divine love
 dictis. Dum Argolici reges vastabant bello debita
 by her words. While the Grecian kings laid waste by war the destined
 Pergama que arces casuras inimicis ignibus, non
 walls of Troy and towers about to fall by hostile fires, neither
 rogavi illum auxilium miseris, non arma tuæ
 did I ask that aid for my wretched friends, nor arms of your
 artis que opis, nec volui exercere te, carissime
 art and aid, nor have I wished to exercise you, O dearest
 conjux, ve tuos labores incassum. Quamvis et deberem
 husband, or your labours in vain. Although even I had owed
 plurima natis Priami, et sæpe flevissem durum laborem
 many things to the sons of Priam, and often I had mourned the cruel labour
 Æneæ. Nunc constitit oris Rutulorum imperiis
 of Æneas. Now he has landed on the coasts of the Rutulians by the commands
 Jovis: ergo, eadem venio supplex et genetrix nato,
 of Jove: therefore the same I come humble and a mother for a son,
 rogo arma numen sanctum mihi. Filia Nerei
 ask arms of your deity sacred to me. The daughter of Nereus
 potuit flectere te, Tithonia conjux te lacrymis.
 could influence you, Tithonus' wife could influence you with tears.
 Aspice qui populi coeant, quæ mœnia acuant ferrum
 Behold what people unite, what towns sharpen the sword
 portis clausis in me que excidium meorum!
 their gates being closed against me and the ruin of my friends!
 Diva dixerat, et niveis lacertis hinc atque hinc
 The Goddess spoke, and with snowy arms on this side and that
 fovet cunctatam molli amplexu: ille repente accepit
 she fondles him delaying in her soft embrace: he suddenly catches
 solitam flammam que notus calor intravit medullas,
 the accustomed flame and the known warmth entered his marrow
 et cucurrit per labefacta ossa; non secus atque olim
 and ran through his agitated bones; not otherwise than as sometime
 cur ignea rima rupta corusco tonitru, micans percurra
 when a fiery flash bursting from glittering lightning, shining runs over
 nimbos lumine. Conjux læta dolis, et conscia formæ
 the clouds with light. His wife rejoiced by the fraud, and conscious of beauty
 sensit. Tum pater, devinctus æterno amore, fatur:
 perceived it. Then the father, bound by eternal love, says
 Quid petis causas ex alto? quæ fiducia mei ceasit
 Why do you seek causes from afar? whether has confidence of me ceased

tibi Diva? si fuisset similis cura, tum quoque fuisset
 to you O Goddess? if there had been a like care, then also it had been
 fas nobis armare Teucros. Nec omnipotens pater, nec
 awful for me to arm the Trojans. Nor the Almighty father, nor
 fata vetabant Trojam stare, que Priamum superesse
 the fates did forbid Troy to stand, and Priam to survive
 per alios decem annos Et nunc si paras bellare atque
 through other ten years, And now if you prepare to fight and
 est tibi hæc mens, quidquid curæ in meâ arte possum
 there is to you this disposition, whatever of care there is in my art I can
 promittere, quid potest fieri ferro ve liquido electro,
 promise, what can be done by iron or liquid amber
 quantum ignes que animæ valent; absiste indubitare
 whatever fires and blasts can effect; cease to doubt
 tuis viribus precando. Locutus ea verba, dedit
 your own powers in praying. Having spoken these words, he gave
 optatos amplexus; que infusus gremio conjugis petivit
 the desired embraces; and stretched on the bosom of his wife he sought
 placidum soporem per membra. Inde ubi prima quies
 peaceful sleep through his limbs. Then when the first rest
 expulerat somnum; medio curriculo noctis jam abactæ,
 had banished sleep; in the midst of the circle of night now pass'd away,
 cum sæmina cur primum tolerare vitam colo
 when the female to whom it is a first duty to support life by the distaff
 que tenui Minervâ, suscitât cineram impositam
 and the graceful arts of Minerva, awakens the ashes covered up
 et sopitos ignes, addens noctem operi, que exercet
 and the sleeping fires, adding night to her labour, and exercises
 famulas ad lumina longo penso, ut possit servare
 her female servants by the lights with a long task, that she may preserve
 cubile conjugis castum, et educere parvos natos; haud
 the bed of her husband chaste, and bring up her little children; not
 secus ignipotens, nec segnior illo tempore
 otherwise the fire powerful God, not more slothful at that time
 surgit e mollibus stratis ad fabrilia opera. Insula erigitur
 arises from his soft couch to his mechanical labours. An island arises
 juxta Sicanium latus que Eoliam Liparen, ardua
 near to the Sicilian side and Eolian Lipare, high
 fumentibus saxis; subter quam specus, et Etnea antra
 with smoking rocks; beneath which a den, and Etnean cævea
 exesa caminis Cyclopum, tonant, que validi ictu.
 perforated by chimneys of the Cyclops, thunder, and powerful blow
 incudibus auditi referunt gemitum que stricturæ chalybum
 on anvils heard re-echo the groan and bars of steel
 stridunt cavernis, et ignis anhelat fornacibus; domus
 hiss in the caverns, and the fire pants in the furnaces; the house
 Vulcani, et Vulcania tellus nomine. Tunc Ignipotens
 of Vulcan, and the Vulcanian land by name. Then the fire-powerful God

descendit huc ab alto cælo. Cyclopes que Brontes que
 descended here from the high heaven. The Cyclops and Brontes and
 Steropes et Pyramon nudus membra, excercebant
 Steropea and Pyramion naked as to his limbs, exercised
 ferrum in vasto antro. Erat his manibus fulmen
 the iron in the vast cave. There was in these hands a thunderbolt
 informatum, quæ plurima genitor dejecit toto cælo in
 informed, which many the father sent from the whole heaven to
 terras, parte jam politâ; pars manebat imperfecta.
 the earth, a part now being polished, a part remained unwrought.

Addiderunt tres radios torti imbris, tres aquosæ nubis,
 They added three rays of wreathed storm, three of the watery cloud
 tres rutili ignis et alitis Austri. Nunc misceban
 three of glittering lightning and the swift south wind. Now they mingled

operi terrificos fulgores que sonitum que metum,
 in their labour terrific coruscations and noise and fear,
 que iras sequacibus flammis. Aliâ parte instabant
 and rage with persecuting flames. From another part they press on

Marti que currum que volucres rotas, quibus ille excitat
 for Mars both the chariot and swift wheels, by which he arouses
 viros, quibus urbes; que certatim polibant horrifera
 men, by which cities; and eagerly they polished the dread bearing

Ægida arma turbatæ Palladis, squamis serpentum que
 shield the arms of troubled Minerva, with scales of serpents and
 auro, que angues connexos que Gorgona ipsam in pectore
 gold, and snakes intertwined and the Gorgon itself in the breast

Divæ vertentem lumina desecto collo. Inquit,
 of the Goddess turning its eyes to its dis severed neck. He says,

Ætnei Cyclopes, tollite cuncta que auferte cæptos
 ye Etean Cyclops, take away all things and bear off your begun
 labores, et advertite mentem huc.
 labours, and turn your mind here.

Arma facienda acri viro; nunc usus viribus, nunc
 Arms are to be made for a brave man; now there is need for strength, now
 rapidis manibus, nunc omni magistrâ arte. Præcipitate
 for rapid hands, now for all your masterly art. Banish

moras. Nec effatus plura. At omnes illi ociùs incubuere
 delays. Nor did he speak more. But all they soon ply their work
 que pariter sortiti laborem. Æs que metallum auri fluit
 and equally assort the labour. Brass and the metal of gold flows

rivis; que vulnificus chalybs liquescit vastâ fornice.
 in streams; and the wounded steel melts in the vast furnace

Informant ingentem clypeum, unum contra omnia tela
 They form a great shield, alone against all the darts
 Latinorum, que impediunt septenos orbes orbibus. Alii
 of the Latins, and interweave seven fold circles with circles. Others

accipiunt que reddunt auras ventosis follibus; alii tingunt
 receive and return blasts from windy bellows; others dip

æra stridentia lacu; antrum gemit incudibus impositis.
the metal hissing in the trough; the cave resounds anvils being placed

Illi tollunt brachia inter sese, multâ vi in nurrerum,
They raise their arms among themselves, with much force in regular number

que versant massam tenaci forcipe. Dum Lemnius pater
and they turn the mass with grasping tongs. While the Lemnian father

properat hæc Æoliis oris, alma lux et matutini
hastens these things on the Æolian coasts, the cheering light and morning

cantus volucrum sub culmine suscitât Evandrum ex
songs of birds under his roof arouses Evander from

humili tecto. Senior consurgit que inducitur tunicâ
his humble mansion. The old man arises and equips with a coat

artus, et circumdat Tyrhena vincula plantis pedum:
his limbs, and girds Tyrhene bandages to the soles of his feet

tum subligat Tegæum ensem lateri, atque humeris,
then he binds a Tegæan sword to his side, and shoulders,

retorquens terga pantheræ demissa ab lævâ. Nec non et
turning back the skin of a panther suspended from his left side. Likewise

gemini canes custodes procedunt ex alto limine que
two dogs his guards proceed from the high gate and

comitantur herilem gressum. Heros petebat sedem et
accompany their master's step. The hero sought the seat and

secreta hospitis Æneæ, memor sermonum et promissi
retreats of his guest Æneas, mindful of his words and promised

muneris. Nec minus Æneas matutinus agebat se. Pallas
favour. Nevertheless Æneas early aroused himself. Pallas

filius ibat comes huic, Achates olli. Congressi
the son went as companion to the one, Achates to the other. Meeting

jungunt dextras, que residunt mediis ædibus
they join right hands, and sit down in the midst of the rooms

et tandem fruuntur licito sermone. Rex prior hæc.
and at length enjoy uninterrupted discourse. The king first said these

Maxime ductor Teucrorum, quo sospite equidem
things. Greatest leader of the Trojans, who being safe indeed

nunquam fatebor res Trojæ aut regna victas.
never will I confess the affairs of Troy or her kingdoms to be conquered.

Nobis exiguæ vires ad auxilium belli pro tanto nomine:
to us are slender powers for aid of war for so great a name

hinc claudimur Tusco amni, hinc Rutulus premit,
on this side we are surrounded by the Tusean river, on this the Rutulian presses.

et circumsonat murum armis. Sed ego paro jungere
and sounds around our wall with arms. But I prepare to unite

ingentes populos tibi; que castra opulenta regnis quam
great people to you; and camps rich in kingdoms, which

salutem inopina fors ostentat; affers te huc fatis
success unexpected chance presents; you bring yourself here the fates

poscentibus. Haud procul hinc sedes urbis Agyllinæ,
demanding. Not far hence the seat of the city Agylla

fundata vetusto saxo, incolitur, ubi quondam Lydia
 founded on an ancient rock, is inhabited; where formerly the Lydian
 gens, præclara bello insedit Etruscis jugis. Deinde
 nation, renowned in war settled down on the Etruscan mountains. Afterwards
 rex Mezentius tenuit hanc, florentem multos annos, superbo
 the king Mezentius held this, flourishing many years, in proud
 imperio, et sævis armis Quid memorem infandas
 rule and cruel arms Why should I relate his dreadful
 cædes? quid effera facta tyranni? Diu reserven
 murders? why the savage deeds of the tyrant? May the Gods reserve t'aw
 ipsius capiti que generi. Quin etiam jungebat mortua corpora
 for his head and race. For even he united dead bodies
 vivis, componens manus manibus, atque ora oribus, genus
 to living, placing hands to hands, and faces to faces, a kind
 tormenti et sic necabat fluentes sanguine que tabo in
 of torture and thus he slew them dripping with blood and gore in
 misero complexu longâ morte. At tandem cives
 wretched embrace by a prolonged death. But at last his countrymen
 fessi, armati circumstant que ipsum furentem infanda
 wearied out, armed surround both him raging unutterable
 que domum; obruncant socios, jactant ignem ad
 things and his family; they butcher his associates, they cast fire to his
 fastigia. Ille elapsus inter cædes confugere in agros
 roof. He escaping amidst the slaughter fled to the territories
 Rutulorum, et defendi armis Turni hospitis. Ergo
 of the Rutullans, and was defended by the arms of Turnus his host. Therefore
 omnis Etruria surrexit justis furiis præsentem marte repositum
 all Etruria arose in just wrath in present war they redeman
 regem ad supplicium. Ænea ego addam te ductorem
 the king for punishment. Æneas I will add you a leader,
 his millibus. Namque puppes condensæ fremunt
 to these thousands. For the ships gathered rage
 toto litore que jubent ferre signa. Longævus
 through the whole shore and order to unfold the standards. The aged
 aruspex canens fata retinet. O delecta juvenus Mæoniæ
 prophet foretelling fates restrains them. O chosen youth of Meonia
 flos que virtus veterum virum quos justus dolor fert
 the flower and strength of ancient heroes whom a righteous grief bears
 in hostem et Mezentius accendit meritâ irâ fas
 against the foe and Mezentius inflames with deserved anger it is lawful
 nulli Italo subjungere tantam gentem; optate externos duces.
 for no Italian to subdue this great nation; chose foreign leaders.
 Tum Etrusca acies resedit hoc campo exterrita monitis
 Then the Tuscan army sat down on this plain frightened by the admonition
 Divûm. Tarchon ipse misit oratores que coronam
 of the Gods. Tarchon himself sent orators and the crown
 regni cum sceptro ad me que mandat insignia;
 of the kingdom with the sceptre to me and commends these standards.

succedam castris que capessam Tyrrhena regna. Sed
that I would come to the camps and possess the Tuscan kingdoms. But
 senectus tarda gelu que effeta seculis invidet mihi.
old age restrained by its frost and powerless by time envies me
 imperium, que vires seræ ad fortia. Exhortarer
the empire, and my strength too late for brave deeds envies me. I would exhort
 natum, ni mixtus Sabellâ matre traheret partem
my son, unless mixed with a Sabine mother derives a part
 patriæ hinc. Tu, cujus et annis et generi fatum
of his country from hence. You, whom both in years and race fate
 indulget, quem numina poscunt, ingrediere ô fortissime
indulges, whom the Gods demand, proceed O thou bravest
 ductor Teucrorum atque Italorum. Præterea adjungam
leader of the Tuscans and Italians. Besides I will join
 Pallanta hunc tibi, spes et solatia nostri: sub te
Pallas himself to you, the hope and consolation of me: under you
 magistro assuescat tolerare militiam et grave opus
his master he shall be accustomed to endure warfare and the severe labour
 Martis, cernere tua facta et miretur te ab primis annis.
of Mars, to behold your deeds and to admire you from his first years.
 Dabo bis centum Arcadas equites huic, lecta roborâ
I will give two hundred Arcadian horsemen to him, the chosen strength
 pubis, que Pallas totidem tibi suo nomine. Vix
of four youth, and Pallas will give as many to you in his own name. Scarcely
 fatus erat ea que Æneas Anchisiades et fidus
had he spoken these words both Æneas the son of Anchises and faithful
 Achates tenebant ora defixi, que putabant multa
Achates held their countenances unmoved, and thought many
 dura cum suo tristi corde, ni Cytherea dedisset signum
hard things in their sad hearts, unless Venus had given a signal
 aperto cælo; namque improvisô fulgor, vibratus ab
in the open sky; for unexpectedly lightning, glittering from
 æthere, venit cum sonitu; et omnia visa ruere repentè
the air, came with a sound; and all things seemed to rush suddenly
 que Tyrrhenus clangor tubæ mugire per æthera.
and the Tuscan clangor of the trumpet to rattle through the heavens
 Suspiciunt iterum atque iterum ingens fragor intonat;
They look up again and again a great sound thunders forth
 vident arma inter nubem rutilare per sudum in serenâ
they see arms within the cloud to glitter through the clear sky in the serene
 regione cæli, et pulsa tonare. Alii obstupuerè
region of heaven, and clashed together to thunder. Others were astonished
 animis; sed Troius heros agnovit sonitum, et promissa
in their minds; but the Trojan hero knew the sound, and the promises
 Divæ parentis. Tum memorat, hospes, ne verò, ne profectò
of his, divine mother. Then he says, O host do not indeed, do not indeed
 quære quem casum portenta ferant: ego poscor Olympo.
ask what event these prodigies bring: I am demanded by heaven.

Diva creatrix cecinit missuram, hoc signum si bellum
 my divine mother foretold she would send this signal if war
 ingrueret, que laturam Vulcania arma per auras
 should attack me, and that she would bear Vulcanian arms through the skies
 auxilio. Heu quantæ cædes instant miseris Laurentibus?
 to my aid Alas how great slaughter threatens the wretched Laurentines?
 quæ pœnas dabis mihi Turne? quam multa scuta virorum,
 what penalties shall you give to me O Turnus? how many shields of men
 que galeas et fortia pectora, volves sub undas Pater
 and helmets and brave breasts, will you roll under your waves O Father
 Tybri! Poscant acies, et rumpant fœdera. Ubi dedit
 Iiber! Let them demand armies, and break treaties. When he uttered
 hæc dicta, tollit se ab alto solio; et primùm excitat
 these words, he raises himself from the lofty throne; and first arouses
 sopitas aras Herculeis ignibus, que lætus adit Larem,
 the sleeping altars with Hercules' fires, and joyful approaches the household God,
 hesternum que parvos Penates: mactat lectas bidentes
 worshipped yesterday and the little household Gods; he sacrifices chosen sheep
 de more; Evandrus pariter, Trojana juvenus
 according to custom; Evander also, the Trojan youth
 pariter. Post hinc graditur ad naves, que revisit
 in like manner. After this he walks to the ships, and revisits
 socios; de numero quorum legit præstantes virtute,
 his companions; from the number of whom he selects those excelling in courage,
 qui sequantur sese in bella: cætera pars fertur pronâ
 who may follow him to the wars: the other part is borne on the declining
 aquâ, que segnis defluit secundo amni, ventura nuncia
 water, and slow flow down the favouring stream, about to come bearing tidings
 Ascanio que rerum que patris. Equi dantur Teucris
 to Ascanius both of his affairs and his father. Horses are given to the Trojans
 petentibus Tyrrhena arva: ducunt exsortem Æneæ, quem
 seeking the Tuscan fields: they lead a chosen one for Æneas, which
 obit fulva pellis leonis, præfulgens aureis unguibus,
 covers the tawny skin of a lion, shining with golden claws,
 totum. Subitò fama vulgata volat per parvam urbem,
 all over. Suddenly fame spread abroad flies through the little city,
 equites ire ocyùs ad litora Tyrrheni regis. Matres
 that horsemen were going quickly to the shores of the Tuscan king. The mothers
 duplicant vota metu; que timor it propius periculo,
 redouble their vows through fear; and fright goes nearer to the danger
 et imago martis apparet major. Tum Pater Evandrus
 and the image of war appears greater. Then Father Evander
 complexus dextram euntis, hæret lacrymans
 embracing the right hand of him going, hangs to him weeping
 inexpletum, ac fatur talia; O si Jupiter referat præteritos
 immeasurably, and speaks these words: O if Jupiter would restore my past
 annos mihi! qualis eram, cum stravi primam aciem sub
 years to me! such as I was, when I threw down the first band and undoes

ipsâ Præneste, que victor incendi acervos scutorum, et
 even Præneste, and a conqueror I burnt piles of shields, and
 hâc dextrâ misi regem Herilum sub Tartara; cui
 with this right hand I sent the king Herilus under Tartarus; to whom
 nascenti mater Feronia dederat tres animas, horrendum
 when born his mother Feronia had given three lives, dreadful
 dictu; terna arma movenda; erat ter sternendus letho;
 to be told; triple arms to be moved; he was thrice to be overthrown by death;

cui tamen tum hæc dextra abstulit omnes animas,
 from whom nevertheless then this right hand took away all his lives,
 et exiit totidem armis! nunc ego non divellerer
 and stripped him of as many arms! now I neither had been torn
 æquam tuo dulci amplexu, nate; neque unquam
 ever from your sweet embrace, O son; nor ever

finitimus Mezentius, insultans huic capiti, dedisset tot
 should my neighbour Mezentius, insulting this head, have given so many

sæva funera ferro, viduasset urbem tam multis civibus.
 cruel deaths by the sword, have deprived the city of so many citizens

At vos, O Superi, et tu maxime rector Divûm Jupiter,
 But you, O ye Gods, and thou the greatest ruler of the Gods Jupiter,

quæso miserescite Arcadii regis, et audite patrias preces:
 I pray you pity the Arcadian king, and hear a father's prayers

si vestra numina, si fata reservant Pallanta incolumem
 if your deity, if the fates preserve Pallas unharmed

mihî, si vivo visurus eum, et venturus in unum oro
 to me, if I live to see him, and to come to my only son, I pray

vitam, et patiar durare quamvis laborem. Sin, fortuna,
 for life, and I will bear to undergo any labour. But if, O fortune,

minaris aliquem infandum casum, O nunc, nunc
 you threaten any unspeakable misfortune, O now, now

liceat abrumpere crudelem vitam, dum curæ ambigæ,
 may it be allowed to break through this cruel life, while cares are doubtful,

dum spes futuri incerta; dum teneo te complexu,
 while hopes of the future are uncertain; while I hold thee in my embrace,

care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, ne gravior nuncius
 O dear boy, my late and only pleasure, lest a more cruel messag-

vulneret aures. Genitor fundebat hæc dicta supremâ
 should wound my ears The father poured forth these words at his last

digressu; famuli ferebant collapsum in tecta. Que adeo
 departure; his servants bore him fainting to the palace. And thus

jam equitatus exierat apertis portis; Æneas et fidus
 now the cavalry had departed from the open gates; Æneas and faithful

Achates inter primos; inde alii proceres Trojæ, Pallas ipse
 Achates among the first; then other nobles of Troy. Pallas himself

in medio agmine, conspectus chalyde et in pictis armis;
 in the midst of the band, conspicuous in a cloak and in painted arms;

qualis ubi Lucifer, perfusus unda oceani, quem Venus
 as when Lucifer, bathed in the wave of the ocean, whom Venus

diligit ante alios ignes astrorum, extulit sacrum os
 loves before other fires of stars, has raised his sacred countenance
 coelo que resolvit tenebras.
 in heaven and banished darkness.

Matres stant pavidæ in muris, que sequuntur pulveream
 The mothers stood frightened on the walls, and follow the dusty
 nubem oculis, et catervas fulgentes ære Olli armati
 cloud with their eyes, and the bands shining with brass. They armed
 tendunt per dumos quâ meta viarum proxima
 march through the bushes where the end of the ways is nearest.
 Clamor it et agmine facto, ungula quatit putrem
 A shout goes forth and a band being formed, the hoof shakes the mouldering
 campum quadrupedante sonitu. Est ingens lucus prope
 plain with a four footed sound. There is a great grove near
 gelidum amnem Cæritis, sacer latè religione patrum;
 the cold stream of Cæris, sacred far around by the religion of our fathers;
 cavi colles includere undique, et cingunt nemus nigrâ
 hollow hills include it on each side, and surround the grove with black
 abiete. Est fama veteres Pelasgos, qui primi
 fir. There is a report that the ancient Pelasgi, who first
 aliquando habuere Latinos fines, sacrasse que lucum
 long since held the Latin boundaries, consecrated both the grove
 que diem Sylvano, Deo arborum que pecoris. Haud
 and day to Sylvanus, the God of fields and the flock. Not
 procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tenebant castra tuta
 far from hence Tarcho and the Tuscans held their camps safe
 locis: que jam omnis legio poterat videri de
 in these places: and now all the legion could be seen from
 celso colle, et tendebat in latis arvis. Pater Æneas
 the high hill, and march'd into the broad fields. Father Æneas
 et juvenus lecta bello succedunt huc, que fessi
 and the youth selected for war come here, and weary
 curant et equos et corpora. At Venus, candida
 provide for both their horses and bodies. But Venus, the fair
 Dea aderat, ferens dona inter ætherios nimbos; que
 Goddess was present, bearing gifts within the celestial clouds, and
 ut vidit natum secretum procul egelido flumine in
 as she saw her son retired afar by the cold stream in
 reductâ valle affata est talibus dictis, que
 a secluded vale addressed him in these words, and
 obtulit se ultro. En munera perfecta promissâ arte
 offered herself voluntarily. Lo gifts wrought by the promised aid
 mei conjugis, nate, ne mox dubites poscere aut superbos
 of my husband, O son, do not now hesitate to demand either the proud
 Laurentes aut acrem Turnum in prælia. Cytherea dixit
 Laurentines or the brave Turnus to battle. Venus said
 et petivit amplexus nati; posuit radiantia arma sub
 and sought the embraces of her son; she placed the glittering arms beneath

adversâ quercu. Ille, lætus donis Deæ, et tanto
 an opposite oak. He, joyful with the gifts of the Goddess, and so great
 honore, nequit expleri, atque volvit oculos per singula
 an honour, could not be satisfied, and rolls his eyes over every thing,
 que miratur, que inter manus et brachia versat galeam
 and admires them, and between his hands and arms he turns his helmet
 terribilem cristis que vomentem flammam, que fatiferum
 terrible with crests, and throwing out flames, and his fatebearing
 ense, lorica ex ære rigentem, sanguineam, ingentem,
 sword, his coat of mail of brass stiff, bloody, huge,
 qualis cum cœrula nubes inardescit radiis solis, que
 as when an azure cloud glows with the rays of the sun, and
 refulget longè: tum læves ocreas electro que auro recocto
 shines afar: then the light boots of amber and gold reformed
 que hastam et non enarrabile textum clypei. Ignipotens
 and the spear and indescribable texture of the shield. The fire-powerful
 haud ignarus vatum que inscius ævi venturi
 God not ignorant of the prophet and unconscious of time to come
 fecerat illic Italas res que triumphos Romanorum;
 had made there the Italian affairs and the triumphs of the Romans:
 illic omne genus stirpis futuræ ab Ascanio, que
 there all the generation of his race about to proceed from Ascanius, and
 bella pugnata in ordine. Et fecerat fetam lupam
 wars fought in their order. And he had made a teeming wolf
 procubuisse in viridi antro Mavortis; geminos pueros
 to recline within the green cave of Mars; the two children
 ludere huic pendentes circum ubera, impavidos lambere
 to sport by her hanging around her dugs, fearless to lick
 matrem; illam reflexam tereti cervice mulcere
 their mother; her turning back with her tapering neck to lick them
 alternos et fingere corpora linguâ. Nec procul hinc
 by turns and form their bodies with her tongue. Nor far from hence
 addiderat Romam et Sabinas raptas sine more
 he had added Rome and the Sabine maids ravished without law
 concessu cavæ, magnis Cercensibus actis, que
 in the crowd of the theatre, the great Cercensian games being performed, and
 subito novum bellum consurgere Romulidis que seni
 suddenly a new war to arise to the Romans and to old
 Tatio que severis Curibus. Post idem reges, certamine
 Tatius and the severe Cures. Afterwards the same kings, the contest
 inter seposito, armati stabant ante aras Jovis
 among them being laid aside, armed stood before the altars of Jupiter
 que tenentes pateras et porcâ cæsa, jungebant
 and holding goblets and a sow being sacrificed, they joined
 federa. Haud procul inde citæ quadrigæ distulerant
 treaties. Not far from thence swift chariots tore
 Metum in diversa, at Albane tu maneres
 Metus in different parts, but O Alban you should have adhered

stictus *que* Tullus raptabat viscera mendacis viri
as your promises, and Tullus dragged the entrails of the deceitful man
 per sylvam et vepres sparsi sanguine rorabant. Necnon
 through the wood and the briars sprinkled with blood dripped. Also
 Porsenna jubebat accipere Tarquiniun ejectum que
 Porsenna commanded *the Romans* to receive Tarquin rejected and
 premebat urbem ingenti obsidione. Æneadæ ruebant in
 oppressed the city with a great siege. The Romans rushed on
 indium pro libertate. Aspiceres illum similem
 the sword for liberty. You might have seen him like
 ferrugnantique similem minanti, quod Cocles audent
 one enraged and like to one threatening, because Cocles had dared
 vellere pontem et Clælia innaret fluvium vinculis
 to tear down the bridge and Clælia swam the river her chains
 ruptis. In summo Manlius custos Tarpeie arcis stabat
 being broken. On the top Manlius the keeper of the Tarpeian citadel stood
 pro templo, et tenebat celsa Capitolia que recens regia
 before the temple, and guarded the lofty Capitol and the new palace
 horrebat Romuleo culmo. Atque hic argenteus anser
 was rough with Romulean straw. And here a silver goose
 volitans per auratis porticibus canebat Gallos adesse in
 flying through the gilded porches declared the Gauls were present at
 limine. Galli aderant per dumos que tenebant arcem
 the gate. The Gauls advanced through the bushes and held the tower
 defensi tenebris et dono opacæ noctis. Ollis aurea cæsariæ
 defended by darkness and favor of the gloomy night. On them golden hair
 atque aurea vestis lucent virgatis sagulis; tum lactea
 and a golden dress shone with variegated cloaks; then their milk white
 colla innectuntur auro; coruscant quisque duo Alpina
 necks are bound with gold; they brandish each one two Alpine
 gæsa manu, protecti corpora longis scutis, Hic
 darts in their hand, protecting their bodies with long shields. He
 extuderat exsultantes Salios, que nudos Lupercos, que
 had engraved the dancing Salii, and the naked Luperci, and
 lanigeros apices et ancilia lapsa cælo; castæ matres
 their woolen caps and shields fallen from heaven; the chaste matrons
 in mollibus pilentis ducebant sacra per urbem.
 in their soft sedans led on the sacrifices through the city
 Procul hinc addit etiam Tartareas sedes alta ostia Ditiæ
 Far from thence he adds also the Tartarean seats the deep doors of Pluto
 et pœnas scelerum, et te Catalina pendentem
 and the punishment of crime, and thee O Cataline hanging
 minaci scopulo que trementem ora Furiarum;
 from a threatening rock and trembling at the faces of the Furies
 que pius secretos, Catonem dantem jura his
 and the pious separated from the wicked, Cato administering laws to them.
 Inter hæc aurea imago maris latè tumidi ibat,
 Among these the golden image of the sea far around swelling went

sed ærula spumabant cano fluctu et delphines
 but the azure waters foamed with hoary waves; and dolphins
 clari argento verrebant æquora circum in orbem
 bright with silver swept through the waters around in a circle
 caudis que secabant æstum. In medio erat cernere
 with their tails and cut the tide. In the midst was to be seen
 æratas classes, Actia bella, que videres totum
 brazen prov'd ships, Actian wars, and you might see all
 Leucaten fervere instructo Marte, que fluctus effulgere auro
 Leucate to glow with arrayed war, and the waves to glitter in gold
 Hinc Cæsar Augustus agens Italos in prælia cum
 Here Cæsar Augustus leading on the Italians to battle with
 patribus que populo, Penatibus et magnis Dīs, stans
 the fathers and the people, the household Gods and great Gods, standing
 in celsâ puppi, cui læta tempora vomunt geminas flammæ,
 on the lofty stern, whose joyful temples pour forth double flames,
 que patrium sidus aperitur vertice. Aliâ parte
 and his paternal star is exhibited from his head. In another part
 Agrippa, ventis et Dīs secundis, arduus agens agmen
 Agrippa, the winds and Gods being propitious, boldly leading on his fleet
 cui tempora fulgent rostratâ navali coronâ superbum
 whose temples glitter with a beaky naval crown a proud
 insigne belli. Hinc victor Antonius barbaricâ
 ensign of war. On this side victorious Anthony with foreign
 ope que variis armis vehit Ægyptum, que vires Orientis,
 aid and various arms bears Egypt, and the powers of the east,
 et ultima Bactra secum, ab populis Auroræ et rubro
 and the most remote Bactra with him, from the people of the east and the red sea
 litore que nefas! Ægyptia conjux sequitur. Omnes ruerè
 shore and O disgrace! his Egyptian wife follows. All rush
 unâ ac totum æquor spumare convulsum remis reductis,
 together and all the sea foams torn oars drawn back,
 que tridentibus rostris. Petunt alta credas
 and trident beaks. They seek the deep waters you would believe
 Cycladas revulsas innare pelago aut altos montes
 that the Cyclades torn up swam on the sea or that high mountains
 concurrere montibus: viri instant turritis puppibus
 rushed against mountains: the men press on in their towering ships
 digressu; famuli ferebant collapsum in tecta. Que adeo
 departure; his servants bore him fainting to the palace. And thus
 jam equitatus exierat apertis portis; Æneas et fidus
 now the cavalry had departed from the open gates; Æneas and faithful
 Achates inter primos; inde alii proceres Trojæ, Pallas ipse
 Achates among the first; then other nobles of Troy, Pallas himself
 in medio agmine, conspectus chalybe et in pictis armis;
 in the midst of the band, conspicuous in a cloak and in painted arms;
 qualis ubi Lucifer, perfusus undâ oceani, quem Venur
 as when Lucifer, bathed in the wave of the ocean, whom Venus

Anubis latrator tenent tela contra Neptunum et
 Anubis the barker wield their darts against Neptune and
 Venerem que contra Minervam. Mavors cælatus ferro
 Venus and against Minerva. Mars engraved on steel
 sævit in medio certamine que tristes Diræ ex æthere; et
 rages in the midst of the contest and the sad Furies from the sky; and
 Discordia vadit gaudens scissâ pallâ, quam Bellona
 Discord walks rejoicing with her torn cloak, whom Bellona
 sequitur cum sanguineo flagello. Actius Apollo cernens
 follows with a bloody whip. Actian Apollo beholding
 hæc desuper intendebat arcum; eo terrore omnis
 these things from above was stretching his bow: with this terror all
 Ægyptus, Indi et omnis Arabs, omnes Sabæi vertebant
 Egypt, the Indians and every Arab, all the Sabæans were turning
 terga. Regina ipsa videbatur dare vela ventis vocatis,
 their backs. The queen herself seemed to give sails the winds being invoked,
 et jam que jam immittere laxos funes. Ignipotens
 and now and now to relax the loosened ropes. The fire powerful God
 fecerat illam inter cædes pallentem morte futurâ—
 had made her amidst the slaughter pale with death approaching—
 ferri undis et Iapyge—autem contra
 to be borne on by the waves and west wind—but opposite as had formed
 Nilum magno corpore mœrentem, que pandentem sinus
 the Nile with his great body mourning, and opening his robes
 et totâ veste vocantem victos in cœruleum
 and with all his dress thrown open inviting the conquered into his azure
 gremium que latebrosa flumina. At Cæsar invectus Romana
 bosom and his dark streams. But Cæsar borne to the Roman
 mœnia triplici triumpho sacrat immortalè votum
 walls by a threefold triumph consecrated his immortal vow
 ltalis Dîs, ter centum delubra per totam urbem
 to the Italian Gods, three hundred temples through the whole city
 Visæ fremebant lætitiâ que ludis que plausu. In omnibus
 The streets resounded with joy and sports and applause. In all
 templis chorus matrum; omnibus aræ. Ante aras
 the temples is a band of matrons; in all are altars. Before the altars
 cæsi juvenci stravere terram. Ipse sedens niveo
 slain bullocks overspread the earth. Cæsar himself sitting in the snow white
 limine candentis Phœbi recognoscit dona populorum que
 gate of glowing Apollo counts up the gifts of the people and
 aptat superbis postibus. Victæ gentes incedunt longo
 fits them to proud posts. Conquered nations march on in long
 ordine, quàm variæ linguis tam habitu vestis et
 array, as various in languages as in the form of their dress and
 armis. Hic Mulciber genus Nomadum et
 in arms. Here Vulcan had engraved the race of the Numidians and
 disunctos Afros; hic finxerat Lelegas que Caras que
 soeely dressed Africans; here he had engraved the Lelegians and Carians and

sagittiferos Gelonos. Euphrates, ibat jam mollior undis
 arrow-bearing Geloni. The Euphrates, went now more gently with its waves.
 que Morini extremi, hominum, que bicornis Rhenus
 and the Morini the most distant of men, and the double-horned Rhine
 que Dahæ indomiti, et Araxes indignatus pontem. Miratur
 and the Dahæ unconquered, and Araxes spurning a bridge. *Aeneas* admires
 talia dona parentis per clypeum Vulcani; que gaudet
 these gifts of his mother displayed over the shield of Vulcan; and rejoices
 imagine rerum ignarus, que attollens famam
 in the representation of these things altho' ignorant, and bearing the fame
 et fata nepotum humero.
 and fates of his offspring on his shoulder.

ÆNEID.

BOOK NINTH.

ATQUE dum ea geruntur penitus diversâ parte,
 AND while these things are done in a far distant part,
 Saturnia Juno misit Irim de cœlo ad audacem Turnum.
 Saturnian Juno despatched Iris from heaven to the daring Turnus.
 Tum fortè Turnus sedebat luco parentis Piliumni
 Then by chance Turnus sat in the grove of his parent Piliumnus
 sacratâ valle; ad quem Thaumantias sic locuta est
 in a hallowed vale; to whom the daughter of Thaumantas thus spoke
 roseo ore: Turne en volvenda dies attulit ultro, quod
 with rosy mouth: O Turnus, lo revolving time has brought voluntarily, what
 nemo Divûm auderet promittere optanti! *Æneas*, urbe, et
 no one of the Gods would dare to promise to me desiring! *Æneas*, the city, and
 sociis, et classe relictâ, petivit scepra que sedem
 his companions and fleet being abandoned has sought the sceptre and seat
 Palatini Evandri. Nec satis; penetravit ad
 of Palatine Evander. Nor was this enough; he has made his way to
 extremas urbes Coriti, armat manum Lydorum que agrestes
 the most distant cities of Coritus, he arms a band of Lydians and rustics
 collectos. Quid dubitas? nunc tempus poscere equos,
 collected. Why do you hesitate? it is now time to demand horses,
 nunc currus. Rumpite omnes moras, et arripe turbata castra.
 now chariots. Banish all delays, and seize on the troubled camps.
 Dixit, et sustulit se in cœlum paribus alis que
 She said, and raised herself towards heaven with equal wings and

fugâ secuit ingentem arcum sub nubibus. Juvenis
 in *Aer* flight she cut a great bow under the clouds. The youth
 agnovit que sustulit duplices palmas ad sidera ac
 knew *Aer* and raised both his hands to the stars, and
 secutus est fugientem tali voce: Iri, decus cœli,
 followed *Aer* flying with this address: O Iris, thou glory of heaven
 quis detulit te actam nubibus mihi in terras! unde
 who commissioned thee sent from the clouds to me on the earth! whence
 hæc tempestas tam repentè clara? Video medium cœlum
 this storm so suddenly bright? I see the midst of heaven
 discedere—que stellas palantes polo. Sequor tanta
 separate— and the stars wandering through the sky. I follow these great
 omina, quisquis vocas in arma. Et effatus sic,
 omens, whoever you are who call me to arms. And having spoken thus,
 processit ad undam, que hausit lymphas de summo gurgite,
 he proceeded to the stream, and drew water from the surface of the pool,
 orans Deos multa; que oneravit æthera votis. Que jam
 praying the Gods many things; and loaded the air with vows. And now
 omnis exercitus ibat apertis campis, dives equorum, dives
 all the army went to the open plains, rich in horses, rich
 pictâ, vestis et auri. Messapus primas acies,
 in painted dress, and gold. Messapus leads on the first bands,
 juvenes Tyrrhidæ cœrcent postrema: dux Turnus
 the sons of Tyrrhus urge on the last: the commander Turnus
 vertitur medio agmine, tenens arma, et est supra
 moves in the midst of the band, holding arms, and is above all
 toto vertice. Ceu altus Ganges surgens per tacitum
 by a whole head. As the deep Ganges arising in its peaceful
 septem sedatis amnibus; aut Nilus pingui
 fountain with its seven quiet streams; or the Nile with rich
 flumine, cùm refluit campis, et jam condidit se
 stream, when it flows from the plains, and now has hid itself
 alveo. Hic Teucri prospiciunt subitam nubem glomerari
 in its channel. Here the Trojans behold a sudden cloud to be gathered
 nigro pulvere, ac tenebras insurgere campis. Cæcus
 from black dust, and darkness to arise on the plains. Cæcus
 primas conclamat ab adversâ mole; O cives, quis
 first cries out from the opposite mound; O my countrymen, what
 globus volvitur atrâ caligine? Citi, ferte ferrum, date
 mass of men is rolled on in gloomy darkness? Quick, bring the sword, give
 tela, scandite muros: hostis adest, eia. Teucri condunt
 weapons, climb the walls: the enemy is present, ho. The Trojans shut up
 se ingenti clamore per omnes portas, et complent
 themselves with great clamour within all the gates, and fill
 mœnia: namque Æneas, optimus armis, discedens
 the walls: for Æneas, most excellent in arms, departing
 præceperat ita; si interea fuisset qua fortuna. ne
 had commanded thus; if in the meantime there should be any chance they

nucerent struere aciem, neu credere campo; modò
 should not dare to array the army, nor to trust to the plain; only
 servarent castra et muros tutos aggere. Ergò
 they should secure the camps and the walls guarded by a rampart. Wherefore,
 etsi pudor que ira monstrat conferre manum
 although shame and rage urges them to join their band,
 tamen obijciunt portas et facessunt præcepta, que
 nevertheless they bar the gates and accomplish their orders, and
 armati expectant hostem cavis turribus. Turnus ut
 armed await the foe in the hollow towers. Turnus as
 antevolans præcesserat tardum agmen, comitatus viginti
 flying before had anticipated the slow band, accompanied by twenty
 lectis equitum, et improvisus adest urbi; quem Thra-
 chosen men of the cavalry, and unexpected is present at the city; whom a Thra-
 cian horse with white spots bears, and a golden helmet with a ruddy
 cristâ tegit. Juvenes, equis erit, qui primus
 crest covers. O young men, what one of you will there be who first will march
 in hostem mecum? En! ait, et intorquens jaculum,
 against the enemy with me? Lo! he says, and casting his dart,
 emittit in auras, principium pugnae; et arduus infert
 he hurls it into the air, the commencement of the fight; and boldly bears
 sese campo. Socii excipiunt clamore, que
 himself to the plain. His companions receive him with a shout, and
 sequuntur horrido fremitu; mirantur inertia corda
 follow him with horrid sounding noise; they wonder at the sluggish hearts
 Teucrorum, viros non dare se æquo campo,
 of the Trojans, that the men do not give themselves to the equal plain,
 non ferre obvia arma, sed fovere castra. Turbidus
 that they do not bear opposing arms, but cherish the camps. Troubled
 lustrat muros huc atque huc equo, que quærit aditum
 he surveys the walls on this side and that from his horse, and seeks an approach
 per avia. Ac veluti lupus, insidiatus pleno ovili, cum
 through the fields. And as a wolf, having ensnared a full sheepfold, when
 fremit ad caulas, perpessus ventos et imbres, super media
 he rages at the pens, enduring winds and storms, at mid
 nocte; agni tuti sub matribus exercent balatum; ille
 night; the lambs being safe under their dams exert their bleating; he
 asper et improbus irâ, sævit in absentes; rabies edendi
 savage and cruel; with anger, rages against them absent; the madness of eating
 collecta ex longo fatigat et fauces siccæ sanguine;
 contracted from long abstinence wears him, and his jaws are dry from blood
 haud aliter iræ ignescunt Rutulo tuenti muros et castra,
 not otherwise rage inflames the Rutulian gazing on the walls and camps;
 et dolor ardet duris ossibus, quâ ratione tentet
 and grief burns in his hard bones, by what means he may attempt
 aditus, et quâ via excutiat Teucros clausos
 their approaches, and by what way he may drive out the Trojans inclosed

vallo, atque effundat in æquor. Invadit classem, quæ
 by a wall, and force them out into the plain. He attacks the fleet, which
 latebat adjuncta lateri castrorum, circumseptam aggeribus
 lay concealed adjoining the side of the camps, surrounded by ramparts
 et fluvialibus undis; que poscit ovantes socios
 and river waters; and commands his rejoicing associates to bring
 incendia; atque fervidus implet manum flagrante pinu.
 fire; and glowing he fills his hand with a burning pine.

Tum vero incumbunt; præsentia Turni urget atque
 Then indeed they press on; the presence of Turnus urges them and
 omnis pubes accingitur atris facibus. Diripuere focos:
 all the youth are furnished with black firebrands. They tear up the hearths
 fumida læda fert piceum lumen et vulcanus commixtam
 the smoking torch bears on a pitchy light and the fire raises the mingled
 favillam ad astra. O Musæ, quis Deus avertit tam sæva
 embers to the stars. O ye Muses, what God averted such cruel
 incendia Teucris? quis depulit tantos ignes
 fires from the Trojans? who drove these great conflagrations

ratibus? dicite. Prisca fides facta, sed fama
 from the ships? say. There is ancient faith for the deed, but its fame is
 perennis. Quo tempore primùm Æneas formabat classem
 eternal. At that time when first Æneas built his fleet

in Phrygiâ Idæ, et parabat petere alta pelagi, Bercynthia
 on the Trojan Ida, and prepared to seek the depths of the sea, Bercynthia
 ipsa, genetrix Deum, fertur affata magnum Jovem
 herself, the mother of the Gods, is said to have addressed great Jupiter

his vocibus: Nate, da petenti, quod tua cara parens
 in these words: O son, grant to me asking, what your fond parent
 poscit te, Olympo domito. Pinea sylva delecta mihi
 demands of you, Olympus being conquered. A pine wood beloved by me

per multos annos, fuit iucus in summâ arce, quò
 for many years, has been a grove on a high mountain, where
 ferebant sacra, obscurus nigrante piceâ que acernis
 they offered sacrifices, gloomy with blackening pitch and maple

trabibus: læta dedi hæc Dardanio juveni, cùm egeret classis:
 branches: joyful I gave these to the Trojan youth, when he wanted a fleet
 nunc anxius timor angit sollicitam. Solve metus, atque
 now solicitous fear tortures my anxious mind, Banish dread, and

sine parentem posse hoc precibus, ne
 allow a parent to be able to obtain this by her prayers, that
 vincantur quassatâ ullo cursu, neu turbine
 they may not be overcome disabled in any course, nor by the raging

venti: prosit ortas in nostris montibus.
 of the wind: may it profit that they grew in our mountains.

Contrà filius, qui torquet sidera mundi,
 On the other hand, her son, who turns the stars of the best only world.
 huic: O genetrix, quò vocas fata? aut quid
 said to her: O mother, whither do you invoke the fates? or what

petis istis; ne carinæ factæ mortali manu habeant
 do you seek from these; shall ships made by a mortal hand have an
 immortale fas? que Æneas certus lustret incerta
 immortal right? and Æneas assured survey uncertain
 pericula? cui Deo tanta potestas permissa? Imò, ubi
 perils? to what God is so great authority allowed? Nay, where
 defunctæ tenebunt finem que Ausonios
 having passed all perils they shall attain to their destination and the Ausonian
 portus, quæcunque olim evaserit undis, que
 harbours, whatsoever hereafter shall have escaped the waves, and
 vexerit Dardanium ducem Laurentia arva, eripiam
 shall have borne the Trojan leader to the Laurentian fields, I will snatch away
 mortalem formam que jubebo esse Deas magni
 from them this mortal form and will command them to be Goddesses of the great
 æquoris; qualis Nerëa Doto et Galatea secant spumantem
 ocean; such as the Nercean Doto and Galatea they shall cut the foaming
 pontum pectore. Dixerat; que annuit id ratum per
 sea with their breast. He said; and affirmed it ratified by
 flumina Stygii fratris, per ripas torrentes pice, que
 the rivers of his Stygian brother, by the banks boiling over with pitch, and
 atrâ voragine, et tremefecit totum Olympum nutu;
 the black whirlpool, and shook all heaven with his nod.
 ergò promissa dies aderat et Parcæ complêrant
 therefore the promised day was present and the Destinies had fulfilled
 debita tempora, cùm injuria Turni admonuit
 their allotted times, when the injury of Turnus admonished
 matrem depellere tædas sacris ratibus. Hic
 the mother of the Gods to drive back the firebrands from the sacred ships. Here
 primam nova lux effulsit oculis et ingens nimbus visus
 first a new light shone on their eyes and a great cloud seemed
 transcurrere cælum ab Aurorâ, que Idæi cñori:
 to run across the sky from the east, and with it the Iæan bands
 tum vox horrenda excidit per auras et complet agmina
 then a voice to be dreaded passed through the air and fills the bands of
 Trôum que Rutulorum; Teucri ne trepitate
 the Trojans and of the Rutullians with fear; O my Trojans do not fear
 defendere meas naves, neve armate manus; dabitur
 to defend my ships, nor arm your hands; it shall be given
 Turno exurere maria antequàm sacras pinus. Vos
 to Turnus to burn seas rather than the sacred pines. Do you
 solutæ ite. Ite Deæ pelagi: Genitrix
 freed from restraint depart. Go ye Goddesses of the sea: The mother of the Gods
 jubet, et continuò quæque puppes abrumpunt sua vincula
 commands, and immediately all the ships break their cables
 ripis, que petunt tuta æquora, rostris demersis
 from the bank, and seek the safe waters, with bows plunged
 modo delphirum Hinc totidem virginæ facies
 in the manner of dolphins Hence as many virgin forms

mirabile monstrum, reddunt se que feruntur ponto
 a wonderful miracle, exhibit themselves and are borne on the deep
 quot æratæ proræ priùs steterunt ad litora.
 as brazen prows before they had stood at the shores.

Rutulî obstupuerè animis; Messapus ipse conter
 The Rutulians were astonished in their minds; Messapus himself is frigit
 ritus, equis turbatis; et amnis Tiberinus sonans rauca
 ened, his horses being terrified, and the river Tiber sounding hoarse.

cunctatur, que revocat pedem ab alto. At fiducia non
 is restrained, and withdraws his foot from the sea. But confidence did not
 cessit audaci Turno; tollit animos dictis, ultro, atque
 cease to the daring Turnus; he arouses their minds by his words, voluntarily, and
 increpat ultro. Hæc monstra petunt Trojanos.

rebuks them voluntarily. These prodigies regard the Trojans

Jupiter ipse eripuit solitum auxilium his; non
 Jupiter himself has snatched their accustomed aid from them; they do not

expectant tela nec Rutulos ignes. Ergò maria in via
 await darts nor Rutulian fires. Therefore seas are impassable

Teucris, nec ulla spes fugæ; altera pars rerum
 to the Trojans, nor is there any hope of flight; another part of their affairs

adempta est; autem terra in nostris manibus: Italæ
 is taken from them; but the land is in our hands: The Italian

gentes ferunt tot millia arma. Fatalia responsa
 nations bring to us so many thousand arms. The fatal responses

Deorum, si Phryges jactant quæ præ se terrent
 of the Gods, even if the Trojans should boast any for themselves terrify

me nil. Sat datum fatis que Veneri quòd
 me in nothing. Enough has been given to the fates and to Ver a that

Trões tetigere arva fertilis Ausoniæ. Et sunt mihi
 the Trojans have reached the fields of fertile Italy. And there are to me

mea fata contrâ, excindere sceleratum gentem
 my own fates on the other hand, to destroy the accursed nation

ferro, conjuge præreptâ, nec iste dolor tangit
 with the sword, my wife being stolen from me, nor does this grief affect

Atridas solos, que licet Mycenis solis capere
 the sons of Atreus alone, and it is allowed to the Mycenians alone to take up

arma. Sed est satis periisse semel; fuisset satis peccare
 arms. But it is enough to have perished once; it had been enough for them to sin

antè; modò non penitus perosos omne femineum;
 before; provided they had not entirely hated all the female

genus Quibus hæc fiducia medii valli que
 race. To whom this confidence of the midst of the rampart and

more fossarum parva discrimina lethi, dant animos:
 the defences of the ditches small difference of death, give courage:

an non viderunt mœnia Trojæ, fabricata manu Neptuni,
 have they not seen the walls of Troy, wrought by the hand of Neptune,

considerare in ignes? Sed vos, O lecti, quis apparat
 to settle down in'to the fire? But you O chosen men say, who will appear

scindere vallum ferro, et invadit trepidantia castra
 to cut down the rampart with the sword, and invade their trembling camp
 mecum: non est opus mihi armis Vulcani, non mille
 with me there is no need to me of the arms of Vulcan, nor a thousand
 carinis in Teucros. Omnes Etrucii addant se protinus
 ships against the Trojans. Let all the Tuscans add themselves forthwith
 socios, ne timeant tenebras et inertia furta
 as companions; let them not fear darkness and the disgraceful theft
 Palladii, custodibus summæ arcis cæsis; nec condemur
 of the Palladium, the guards of the lofty tower being slain; nor will we be concealed
 in cæco alvo equi; certum circumdare muros, igni
 in the dark womb of the horse; it is determined to surround the walls, with fire
 palam luce. Faxo haud putent esse rem sibi
 openly by day. I will cause they shall not think there is a controversy to them
 cum Danais, et Pelasgâ pube, quos Hector distulit in
 with the Greeks, and the Pelasgan youth, whom Hector put off to
 decimum annum. Nunc, nunc aded quoniam melior pars
 the tenth year. Now, now thus since the better part
 diei acta, quod superest, viri, læti procurate corpora
 of the day is past, what remains, O men, joyful provide for your bodies
 rebus gestis bene, et parati sperate pugnam
 your affairs being accomplished well, and prepared await the fight.
 Interea cura datur Messapo obsidere portas
 In the mean time the care is allotted to Messapus to besiege the gates
 excubiis vigilum, et cingere mœnia flammis. Bis septem
 with guards of watches, and to surround the walls with flames. Twice seven
 Rutuli delecti, qui servant muros milite; ast centeni
 Rutulians are selected, who shall keep the walls with the soldiery; but an hundred
 juvenes, purpuri cristis que corusci auro, sequuntur
 youths, purple with crests and glittering with gold, follow
 illos quemque; discurrunt que variant vices, que fusi
 them each; they run out and vary their duty in turn, and stretched
 per herbam indulgent vino que vertunt ahenos crateras.
 along the grass indulge in wine and turn up the brazen goblets,
 Ignes collucent, custodia ducit insomnem noctem ludo.
 Fires shine, the guard spend the sleepless night in play.
 Trões prospectant hæc e vallo super, et tenent
 The Trojans observe these things from the wall from above, and hold
 alta armis; nec non trepidi formidine explorant
 the high places by arms, likewise trembling with fear they watch
 portas, que jungunt pontes et propugnacula; gerunt tela.
 the gates, and unite the bridges and bulwarks; they bear arms.
 Mnestheus que acer Serestus instant; quos pater Æneas
 Mnestheus and brave Serestus press on; whom father Æneas
 dedit esse rectores juvenum et magistrorum rerum, si
 appointed to be guides of the youth and directors of their concerns if
 quando adversa vocarent. Omnis legio sortita
 at any time hostile circumstances should call them. All the legion having cast lots

periculum, excubat per muros, que exercet vices,
 for the danger, watch along the walls, and exercise their allotments,
 quod est cuique tuendum. Nisus, Hyrtacides, erat
 whatever is for each to be protected. Nisus, the son of Hyrtacus, was
 custos portæ, acerrimus armis, quem Ida, venatrix,
 keeper of the gate, most bold in arms, whom Ida, devoted to hunting,
 miserat comitem Æneæ; celerem jaculo que levibus
 had sent a companion to Æneas; swift with the dart and light
 sagittis; et juxtâ comes Euryalus, quo non fuit
 arrows; and near by his associate Euryalus, than whom there was not
 alter Æneadum, nec induit Trojana arma, pulchrior;
 another of the Trojans, nor any one that wore the Trojan arms, more beautiful
 puer signans intonsa ora primâ juventâ. Erat
 a boy marking his unshaved face with the first youthful bloom. There was
 his unus amor, que pariter ruebant in bella; tum quoque
 to them one love, and together they rushed to the wars; then also
 tenebant portam communi statione. Nisus ait, Euryale,
 they kept the gate in a common station. Nisus said, O Euryalus,

ne Dî addunt hunc ardorem mentibus? an sua
 whether do the Gods add this ardour to our minds? or does his own
 dira cupido fit Deus cuique. Jamdudum mens agitat
 ardent desire become a God to each one. Even now my mind drives
 mihi aut invadere pugnam, aut aliquid magnum; nec es
 me either to press to the fight, or something great; nor is it
 contenta placidâ quiete. Cernis quæ fiducia rerum
 contented with peaceful rest. You see what confidence of their affairs
 habeat Rutulos; lumina micant rara; procubuere
 possesses the Rutulians; their lights shine scattered around; they lie
 soluti somno que vino; loca latè silent. Porro
 relaxed by sleep and wine; the places around are still. Moreover
 percipe quid dubitem, et quæ sententia nunc surgat animo
 observe what I doubt, and what sentiment now arises in my mind.

Omnes que populus, que patres, exposcunt Æneam
 All both the people, and the fathers, demand Æneas
 accire; que viros mitti qui reportent certa. Si
 to be called; and men to be sent who should report our true condition. If
 promittunt tibi, quæ posco (nam fama facti est
 they promise to you, what I demand (for the reputation of the deed is
 sat mihi) videor posse reperire viam ad muros et
 enough for me) I seem to be able to find out a way to the walls and
 Pallantea mœnia sub illo tumulo. Euryalus obstupuit,
 Pallantean ramparts under that hill. Euryalus stood amazed
 percussus magno amore laudum; simul affatur
 struck with the great love of praise; at the same time he addresses
 ardentem amicum his; Igitur Nise ne fugis
 his glowing friend in these words; Wherefore O Nisus will you refuse
 adjungere me socium summis rebus? mittam te
 to join me as a companion in your great concerns? shall I send you

robum in tanta percula? Non ita genitor Opheltes
 alone to so great dangers? Not thus your father Opheltes

assuetus bellis, erudiit me sublatum inter Argolicum
 accustomed to wars taught me brought up amidst Grecian

terrorem que labores Trojæ; nec gessi talia
 terror and the labours of Troy; nor have I performed such things

tecum secutus magnanimum Ænean et extrema fata.
 with you following high minded Æneas and his extreme fates

Est hic, est animus contemtor lucis, et qui credat
 There is here, there is a soul the despiser of life, and which believes

istum honorem quod tendis bene emi vitâ.
 that honour whither you direct your course well bought with life

Nisus ad hæc: Equidem verebar nil tale de
 Nisus to these things said: Indeed I feared nothing like this concerning

te, nec fas. Non; ita magnus Jupiter aut quicunque
 you, nor is it right I should. No; so may great Jupiter or whatever

aspicit hæc æquis oculis, referat me ovantem
 God regards these things with equal eyes, shall restore me triumphing

tibi. Sed si quis, si quis ve casus ve Deus rapiat
 to you. But if any one, if any either chance or God should bear me

in adversum (quæ vides multa tali discrimine) velim
 to adversity (which you see many times in such danger) I could wish

te superare: tua ætas dignior vitâ. Sit qui
 you to survive: your age is more worthy of life. Let there be one who

mandet me solitâ humo, raptum pugnâ, redemptum
 shall commit me to my destined earth, borne from the fight, or redeemed

pretio; aut si qua fortuna vetabit id, ferat inferias
 by a price; or if any fortune should forbid that, should pay funeral rights

absenti, que decoret sepulchro; neu sim causa tanti
 to me absent, and I should honour my tomb; nor can I be the cause of so great

doloris miseræ matri, quæ sola ausa e multis matribus
 grief to your unhappy mother, who alone daring from so many mothers

prosequitur te puer, nec curat mœnia magni Acestæ.
 follows you O boy, nor cares for the ramparts of great Acestes.

Autem ille, Nequicquam nectis inanes causas; nec
 But he said, In vain you contrive vain causes; nor

jam mea sententia mutata cedit loco: acceleremus
 now does my opinion changed yield to the occasion: let us hasten

ait; simul excitat vigiles. Illi succedunt que
 said he; at the same time he awakes the guards. They come up and

servant vices: statione relictâ ipse graditur comes
 observe their turns: the station being abandoned he walks on a companion

Nisus que requirunt regem. Cætera animalia per omnes
 O Nisus and they seek the king. The other animals through all

terras laxabant curas somno et corda oblita laborum.
 lands relaxed their cares in sleep and their hearts forgetful of labours.

Primi ductores Teucrûm et delecta juvenus habebant
 The first leaders of the Trojans and select youth had

consilium de summis rebus regni; quid facerent;
 a council about the chief concerns of the kingdom; what they should do;
 quisve jam esset nuncius Æneæ. Stant adnixa
 or who now should be a messenger to Æneas. They stand leaning
 longis hastis et tenentes scuta medio castrorum
 on their long spears and holding their shields in the midst of their camp
 et campi.
 and the plain

Tum Nisus et Euryalus unâ alacres orant admitti
 Then Nisus and Euryalus together eagerly pray to be admitted
 confestim; rem magnam que fore
 immediately; that their business was of great consequence and would be
 pretium moræ. Iulus primus accepit trepidos, ac jussit
 a compensation for delay. Iulus first receives them trembling, and commands
 Nisum dicere. Tunc Hyrtacides sic: O Æneadæ audite
 Nisus to speak. Then son of Hyrtacus thus spoke: O associates of Æneas hear
 æquis mentibus, neve hæc quæ ferimus
 with impartial minds, nor let these things which we have brought
 spectentur ab nostris annis. Rutuli conticuere sepulti
 be regarded by our years. The Rutulians are at rest buried
 somno que vino; ipsi conspeximus locum insidiis, qui
 in sleep and wine; we have seen a place for our stratagems, which
 patet in bivio portæ quæ proxima ponto. Ignes
 lies in a corner of the gate which is nearest to the sea. The fires
 interrupti, que ater fumus erigitur ad sidera. Si
 are interrupted, and black smoke is raised to the stars. If
 permittitis uti fortunâ, cernetis Æneam quæsitum ad
 you will allow us to use fortune, you shall see Æneas sought at
 Pallanteæ mœnia mox, affore hic cum spoliis, ingenti
 the Pallantean ramparts, soon to be present here with spoils, a great
 cæde peractâ: nec via fallit nos euntes; vidimus
 slaughter being accomplished: nor does the way deceive us going; we have seen
 primam urbem sub obscuris vallibus assiduo venatu, et
 the first part of the city in the dark valleys in our continued hunting, and
 cognovimus totum amnem. Hic Alethes gravis annis, atque
 we know all the river. Here Alethes grave in years, and
 maturus animi, Patrii Dî sub quorum numine
 ripened in intellect, said, O my country's Gods under whose authority
 Troja est semper, tamen non paratis delere Teucros
 Troy is ever, nevertheless you do not prepare to destroy the Trojans
 omnino, cum tulistis tales animos juvenum et tot
 entirely, since you have produced such minds of youth and so
 certa pectora.
 resolved breasts.

Memorans sic tenebat humeros que dexteras amborum
 Speaking thus he held the shoulders and right hands of both
 et rigabat vultum atque ora lacrymis. Viri quæ,
 and bathed his countenance and face with tears. Ye heroes what rewards

quæ digna præmia rear posse solvi vobis pro talibus
 what worthy rewards shall I suppose can be paid to you for such
 ausis? primùm Di que vestri mores dabunt
 daring deeds? first the Gods and your own manners will give
 pulcherrima; tum pius Æneas actutum reddet cætera atque
 the fairest; then pious Æneas forthwith shall pray the rest an.¹
 Ascanius integer ævi non unquam immemor tanti meriti
 Ascanius ripe in age never will be unmindful of so great merit
 Ascanius excipit, imò ego cui sola salus genitore
 Ascanius adds, truly I whose only safety consists in my father's
 reducto, obtestor vos ô Nise, per magnos Penates que
 being restored, entreat you O Nisus, by the great household Gods and
 Larem Assaraci et penetralia canæ Vestæ,
 the domestic God of Assaracus and sacred shrines of hoary Vesta
 quæcunque fortuna que fides est mihi pono in vestris
 whatsoever fortune and faith is to me I place in your
 gremiis; revocate parentem, reddite conspectum: nihil
 bosoms; recall my parent, restore his presence to me: nothing
 triste, illo recepto. Dabo bina pocula perfecta
 can be sad, he being recovered, I will give two bowls wrought
 argento, atque aspera signis quæ genitor cepit devictâ
 from silver, and rough with figures which my father took from vanquished
 Arisbâ; et geminos tripodas, duo magna talenta auri,
 Arisba; and two tripods, two great talents of gold
 antiquum cratera, quem Sidonia Dido dat. Si vero
 an ancient goblet, which Sidonian Dido gave me. If indeed
 contigerit victori capere Italiam que potiri sceptris,
 it should happen to me a conqueror to possess Italy and enjoy the crown,
 et ducere sortem prædæ, vidisti quo equo, in quibus
 and to draw the lot of spoil, have you seen on what horse, in what
 armis Turnus aureus ibat? excipiam illum clypeum
 arms Turnus glittering in gold went? I will exempt that shield
 ipsum, que rubentes cristas sorti, jam nunc tua præmia,
 itself, and crimsoned crests from the lot, even now your rewards
 Nise. Præterea genitor dabit bis sex lectissima
 O Nisus. Besides my father shall give twice six chosen
 corpora matrum que captivos que sua arma omnibus
 bodies of matrons and captives and their own arms which belonged to all
 insuper his, campi quod rex Latinus ipse
 besides these, those fields which king Latinus himself
 habet. Accipio te verò venerande puer, quem mea
 possesses. I receive you indeed most regarded boy, whom my own
 ætas insequitur propioribus spatiis, jam toto pectore et
 age follows in nearest space, now with all my heart and
 complector comitem in omnes casus. Nulla gloria
 I embrace you as a companion in all my fortunes. No glory
 quæretur meis rebus sine te; seu geram pacem seu
 shall be sought in my concerns without thee; whether I make peace or

bella, tibi maxima fides rerum que verborum
 war, to you shall be the chief confidence of my affairs and words.
 Quem contra Euryalus fatur talia. Nulla dies
 To whom on the other hand Euryalus speaks these words. No day
 arguerit me dissimilem tam fortibus ausis, tantum
 shall prove me unworthy of so brave enterprises, only let
 fortuna cadat secunda, haud adversa. Sed oro te unum
 fortune fall out prosperous, not hostile But I pray thee one thing
 super omnia dona, est mihi genetrix de vetustâ gente
 above all gifts, there is to me a mother from the ancient race
 Priami, quam miseram excedentem mecum, non Nîa
 of Priam, whom miserable departing with me, not even the Trojans
 tellus tenuit, non mœnia regis Acestæ. Ego nunc linquo
 land restrained, nor the walls of king Acestes. I now leave
 hanc ignaram hujus periculi quodcunque est; que insalutam;
 her ignorant of this danger whatever it is; and unsaluted;
 nox et tua dextera testis quod nequeam perferre lachrymas
 night and your right hand are witness that I cannot endure the tears
 parentis, at oro tu solare inopem, et succurre relictæ.
 of my mother, but I pray you solace her destitute, and relieve her abandoned
 Sine me ferre hanc spem tui; ibo audentior in omnes
 Permit me to bear this hope of you; I shall go more boldly into all
 casus. Dardanidæ dederunt lacrymas mente
 misfortunes. The Trojans shed tears there minds
 percussâ; ante omnes pulcher Iulus; atque imago patriæ
 being affected; before all beautiful Iulus; and the image of this paternal
 pietatis strinxit animum. Tum sic effatur. Spondeo
 piety struck his mind. Then thus he speaks. I promise
 omnia digna tuis ingentibus cœptis. Namque ista erit
 all things worthy of your great attempts. For she shall be
 genetrix mihi, que nomen Creusæ solum defuerit;
 a mother to me, and the name of Creusa alone shall be wanting to her;
 nec parva gratia manet talem partum, que quicum
 nor shall small favour remain to such an offspring, and whatever
 casus sequetur factum juro per hoc caput, per quod pater
 chance may follow the deed I swear by this life, by which my father
 solebat jurare ante, hæc eadem que polliceor tibi
 was accustomed to swear formerly, these same things which I promise to you
 reduci que secundis rebus manebunt que tuæ matri,
 returning and in prosperous circumstances shall remain also to your mother
 que generi. Sic ait illacrymans simul exiit
 and her family. Thus he said weeping at the same time he took off
 auratum ensem humeri quem Gnosius Lycaon fecerat
 his gilded sword from his shoulder which Gnosian Lycaon had made
 mirâ arte, atque aptaveratabilem eburnâ vaginâ.
 with wonderful art, and fitted it conveniently to an ivory sheath.
 Mnestheus dat pellem Niso. que exuvias horrentis leonis
 Mnestheus gives a skin to Nisos, and the spoils of a rough lion

fidus Alethes, permutat galeam. Protinus armati
 faithful Alethes, exchanges his helmet. Forthwith armæ
 incedunt; quos euntes omnis manus primorum, que
 they march; whom proceeding all the band of the chiefs, both
 juvenum que senum, prosequitur votis ad portas;
 young and old, follows with prayers to the gates
 nec non et pulcher Iulus, gerens que virilem animum que
 likewise also beautiful Iulus, bearing both a manly mind and
 curam ante annos; dabat multa mandata portanda patri;
 concern beyond his years; gave many commands to be borne to his father:
 sed auræ discerpunt omnia, et donant irrita nubibus.
 but the winds scatter them all, and give them useless to the clouds
 Egressi superant fossas, que petunt inimica castra per
 Departing they pass the trenches, and seek the hostile camps through
 umbram noctis; tamen futuri exitio multis antè.
 the shade of night; nevertheless about to be destruction to many first.
 Vident corpora fusa passim vino que somno per
 They see bodies scattered every where by wine and sleep along
 herbam, currus arrectos litore, viros inter lora que
 the grass, chariots raised on the shore, men among the reins and
 rotas, simul arma jacere, simul vina
 wheels, at the same time arms to lie about, at the same time wine.
 Hyrtacides prior locutus sic ore: Euryale,
 The son of Hyrtacus first speaks thus with his mouth: O Euryalus,
 audendum dextrâ; nunc res ipsa vocat.
 there must be daring with the right hand; now the affair itself calls.
 Iter est hæc; tu custodi et consule longè, ne qua manus
 Our way is here; do you guard and watch from afar, lest any band
 possit attollere se nobis a tergo. Ego dabo
 can raise itself against us from behind. I will render
 hæc vasta, et ducam te lato limite. Sic memorat,
 these things waste, and will lead you by a broad path of death. Thus he speaks,
 que premit vocem; simul aggreditur superbum
 and restrains his voice; at the same time he attacks the proud
 Rhamnetem ense; qui, fortè extractus altis tapetibus,
 Rhamnes with his sword, who, by chance raised on high carpets,
 proflabat somnum toto pectore; idem rex, et augur
 snored out sleep from his whole breast; the same a king, and soothsayer
 gratissimus regi Turno; sed potuit non dejellere
 most grateful to king Turnus; but he could not keep of
 oestem augurio. Juxta premit tres famulos jacentes
 destruction by prophecy. Near by he kills three servants lying
 temerè inter tela, que armigerum Remi, que aurigam
 at random among the darts, and the armor-bearer of Remus, and the charioteer
 nactus sub equis ipsis, que secat pendentia colla
 having found him under the horses themselves, and cuts off their hanging necks
 ferro; tum aufert caput domino ipsi, que relinquit
 with the sword; then he cuts off the head of his master himself, and leaves

truncum singultantem sanguine; terra tepēfacta que tori
 his trunk spouting with blood; the earth was warmed and couches
 madent atro cruore. Necnon que Lamyrum que Lamum,
 ripped with black gore. Likewise both Lamyra and Lamus,
 et juvenem Serranum, qui, insignis facie, luserat
 and the youth Serranus, who, distinguished for beauty, had sported
 plurima illâ nocte, que jacebat victus membra
 such that night, and lay overcome in his limbs
 multo Deo; felix, si protinus æquavisset illum
 with the powerful God of wine; happy, if still he had equalled that
 ludum nocti, que tulisset in lucem. Ceu leo impastus
 play to the night, and had prolonged it to the day. As a lion unfeeling
 turbans per plena ovilia (enim vesana fames suadet,)
 raging through the full sheepfolds (for mad hunger induces,)
 que mandit que trahit pecus molle que mutum metu;
 and he tears and drags the flock feeble and dumb with fear
 fremit cruento ore: nec cædes Euryali minor: et
 he rages with bloody mouth: nor was the slaughter of Euryalus less: and
 ipse incensus perfurit, ac subit multam plebem sine
 he inflamed rages, and comes up to a numerous crowd without
 nomine in medio, que Fadum que Hebesum que Rhætum
 name in the midst, both Fadus and Hebesus and Rhætus
 que Abarim, ignaros: Rhætum vigilantem, et videntem
 and Abaris, unknown; Rhætus watching, and seeing
 cuncta; sed metuens tegebat se post magnum cratera:
 all things; but fearing he hid himself behind a great goblet
 cui assurgenti condidit totum ensem cominus in
 to whom rising he buried the whole sword forthwith in
 adverso pectore, et recepit multâ morte. Ille vomit
 his opposing breast, and received him with abundant death. He vomits out
 purpuream animam, et moriens refert vina mista cum
 his crimsoned life, and dying throws up wine mixed with
 sanguine. Hic fervidus instat furto. Que jam
 blood. He glowing presses on by stealth. And now
 tendebat ad socios Messapi, ubi videbat extremam
 he directed his course to the companions of Messapia, where he saw the last
 ignem deficere, et equos religatos ritē carpere grænam,
 fire to fuel, and the horses fastened in order to crop the grass,
 cum Nisus breviter (enim sensit ferri nimiam
 when Nisus briefly (for even he perceived that they were borne on too much
 cæde atque cupidine,) ait, talia: Absistamus; nam
 slaughter and ardour,) said, these words: Let us withdraw; for
 inimica lux propinquat. Satis pœnarum est exhaustum;
 the hostile light approaches. Enough of punishment is accomplished;
 via facta per hostes. Relinquant que multa arma virum,
 a way is made through our foes. They leave also many arms of men
 perfecta solido argento, que simul crateras que
 wrought from solid silver, and at the same time goblets, and

pulchros tapetas. Euryalus phaleras Rhamretis, et
 beautiful carpets. Euryalus seizes the ornaments of Rhamnes, and
 cingula aurea bullis, quæ dona ditissimus Cadicus
 girdles golden with bosses, which gifts the very wealthy Cadicus
 olim mittit Tiburti Remulo, cùm absens jungeret
 formerly sent to Tiburtine Remulus, when absent he had united
 hospitio; ille moriens dat suo nepoti habere:
 with him in friendship; he dying allows his grandson to have them
 post mortem Rutuli potiti bello que prædâ: rapit hæc,
 after his death the Rutulians enjoyed the war and plunder: he seizes these,
 atque nequicquam aptat fortibus humeris. Tum induit
 and in vain fits them to his strong shoulders. Then he puts on
 galeam Messapi habilem, que decoram cristis. Excedunt
 the helmet of Messapus convenient, and beautiful with crests. They leave
 castris, et capessunt tuta. Interea equites
 the camps, and possess the safe places. In the meantime the horsemen
 præmissi ex Latinâ urbe, dum cætera legio moratur
 sent before from the Latin city, while the other legion delays
 instructa campis, ibant, et ferebant responsa regi
 drawn up on the plains, went, and bore replies to king
 Turno; tercentum, omnes scutati, Volcente magistro.
 Turnus; three hundred, all wearing shields, Volcens being their leader
 Que jam propinquabant castris, que subibant muro,
 And now they approached the camps, and approached the wall,
 cùm ceruunt hos procul flectentes lævo limite; e^t
 when they see these afar off winding along the left path; and
 galea prodidit Euryalum immemorem in sublustri umbrâ
 his helmet betrayed Euryalus unmindful in the light shade
 noctis, que adversa radiis reflulsit. Haud temerè est
 of night, and opposed to the rays of the moon gleamed. Not plainly was
 visum; Volscens conclamat ab agmine; Viri, state: quæ
 it seen; Volscens cries out from the troop; Men, stand: what is
 causa vius? ve qui estis in armis? ve quò
 the cause of your march? or who are you in arms? or whither
 tenetis iter? Illi tendere nihil contrâ; sed
 do you direct your march? They attempt nothing on the other hand; but
 celerare fugam in sylvas, et fidere nocti
 began to hasten their flight into the woods, and to trust to the night.
 Equites objiciunt sese ad nota divortia hinc atque
 The horsemen oppose themselves to the known turnings on this side and
 hinc, que coronant omnem aditum custode. Fuit
 that, and they surround all the entrance with a guard. There was
 sylva horrida latè dumis atque nigrâ ilice, quam
 a wood horrid far around with bushes and gloomy oak, which
 densi sentes compleverant undique: rara semita
 entangled thorns had filled up on every side: here and there a path
 ducebat per occultos calles. Tenebræ ramorum que
 led them through the secret ways. The darkness of the branches and

onerosa præda impediunt Euryalum, que timor fallit
 loaded plunder hinder Euryalus, and fear misleads him
regione viarum. Nisus abit; que jam imprudens
 from the region of the ways Nisus departs; and now thoughtless
evaserat hostes atque lacus; qui dicti Albani de nomine
 had escaped the foes and the lakes; which called Albanian from the name
Albæ; tum rex Latinus habebat alta stabula. Ut stetit,
 of Albæ; then king Latinus had *there* his lofty stables. As he stood
et frustra respexit absentem amicum: Infelix Euryale,
 and in vain looks back for his absent friend: Unhappy Euryalus
quâ regione reliqui te? ve quâ sequar? Rursus
 in what region have I left you? or whither shall I follow you? Again
revolvens omne perplexum iter fallacis sylvæ, simul
 unwinding all his perplexed path of the deceiving wood, at the same time
et legit vestigia observata retro, que errat silentibus
 also marks his footsteps observed backwards, and wanders through the silent
dumis: audit equos, audit strepitus, et signa sequentium.
 bushes: he hears the horses, he hears the noise, and signals of those following
Nec longum tempus in medio, cum clamor pervenit ad
 Nor is a long time intermediate *there*, when a shout comes to
ures, ac videt Euryalum, quem jam omnis manus rapit
 his ears, and he sees Euryalus, whom now the whole hand seizes
oppressum fraude loci et noctis, subito tumultu
 overcome by the fraud of the place and of the night, a sudden tumult
turbante, et conantem plurima frustra. Quid faciat? quâ
 raging, and attempting many things in vain. What can he do? by what
vi, quibus armis audeat eripere juvenem? An
 violence, by what arms shall he dare to seize the youth? Whether
moriturus inferat sese in medios hostes et properet
 about to die shall he bear himself to the midst of his foes and hasten
pulchram mortem per vulnera? Ocyùs torquens hastile
 honourable death by wounds? Quickly turning his spear
lacerto adducto, suspiciens altam Lunam, sic
 his arm being drawn back, gazing on the lofty moon, thus
precatur voce: Tu, Dea, tu præsens succurre
 he prays with his voice: Thou, O Goddess, thou kindly relieve
nostro labori, Latona, decus astrorum, et custos nemorum:
 our labour, Latona, thou glory of the stars, and keeper of the groves:
unquam pater Hyrtacus tulit qua dona tuis aris
 if ever my father Hyrtacus has borne any gifts to your altars
pro me: si ipse auxi qua meis venatibus, ve suspendi
 for me: if I have added any by my hunting, or suspended *them*
tholo, aut fixi ad sacra fastigia: sine me
 from the ceiling, or have fastened *them* to thy sacred roof: permit me
turbare hunc globum, et rege tela per auras
 to rout this crowd, and guide my darts through the air
Dixerat, et connixus toto corpore conjicit ferrum
 he said, and struggling with his whole body he hurtes his dart

Hasta volans diverberat umbras noctis, et venit in
 The spear flying strikes through the shadows of night, and comes against
tergum Sulmonis adversi: que ibi frangitur ac
 the back of Sulmon opposed to him: and there is broken and
transit præcordia fisso ligno. Ille frigidus volvitur,
 passes through his breast with the broken wood. He cold in death rolls over,
vomens calidum flumen de pectore, et pulsat ilia
 vomiting forth a warm stream from his breast, and strikes his sides
longis singultibus. Diversi circumspiciunt. Ecce
 with long drawn sobs. Different ways they look around. Lo
idem, acrior hoc, librat aliud telum ab summâ
 the same *Nous*, more active with this, poises another dart from the top,
aure, dum trepidant. Stridens hasta iit per utrumque
 of his ear while they tremble. The hissing spear passed through each
tempus Tago, que tepefacta hæsit trajecto cerebro. Atrox
 temple of Tagus, and warmed remained in his pierced brain. Cruel
Volscens sævit, nec conspicit auctorem teli usquam,
 Volscens raged, nor did he behold the author of the dart any where,
nec quò ardens possit immittere se. Tamen, inquit, tu
 nor where glowing he can throw himself. Yet, he said, do you
interea persolve pænas amborum mihi calido
 in the mean time pay the penalties of both to me with your warm
sanguine: simul ibat in Euryalum, recluso ense.
 blood: at the same time he went against Euryalus, withdrawn sword.
Tunc vero Nisus exterritus, amens conclamat; nec potuit
 Then indeed Nisus frightened, mad cried out; nor could
celare se tenebris amplius, aut perferre tantum dolorem:
 he conceal himself in darkness any longer, or endure so much grief
me, me, adsum qui feci; O Rutuli, convertite
 on me, on me, I am here who have done it; O Rutulians, turn
ferrum in me: omnis fraus mea: iste nihil, nec
 your dart on me: all the fraud is mine: he has done nothing, nor
ausus, nec potuit: testor hoc cælum, et conscia sidera:
 dared he, nor could he: I call to witness this heaven, and conscious stars.
tantùm nimium dilexit infelicem amicum
 that only too much he loved his unhappy friend.

Dabat talia dicta: sed ensis adactus viribus
 He uttered these words: but the sword thrust with violence
transadigit costas, et rumpit candida pectora. Euryalus
 pierced through his ribs: and broke his fair breast. Euryalus
volvitur letho, que cruor it per pulchros artus, que
 rolls in death, and blood flows through his beautiful limbs, and
cervix collapsa recumbit in humeros: veluti cum purpureus
 his neck falling leans on his shoulders: as when a purple
dos succisus aratro languescit moriens, ve papavera
 flower cut down by the plough faints dying, or popples
demisere caput lasso collo cum fortè gravantur
 hang down their head with wearied neck when by chance they are oppressed

pluvâ. At Nisus ruit in medios, que petit Volscentem
 with rain. But Nisus rushed into the midst, and sought Volscentem
 solum per omnes, moratur in Volscente solo; circum quem
 alone through all, he stays for Volscentem alone: around whom
 hostes glomerati hinc atque hinc cominus proturbant
 the enemies gathering on this side and that instantly drive him away
 Instat non secius, ac rotat fulminum ensem, donec.
 He presses on not the less and rolls his thundering sword, until
 condidit in adverso ore clamantis Rutuli, et moriens
 he has hid it in the hostile mouth of the bawling Rutulian, and dying
 abstulit animam hosti. Tum confossus projecit sese
 he took away life from the foe. Then pierced he cast himself
 super exanimum amicum, que ibi demum quievit placidâ
 upon his lifeless friend, and there at last rested in peaceful
 morte.
 death.

Fortunati ambo! si mea carmina possunt quid, nulla dies
 Happy both! if my verses can effect any thing, no day
 unquam eximit vos memori ævo: dum domus Æneæ
 ever shall exempt you from this memorable time: while the house of Æneas
 accolet immobile saxum Capitolii que Romanus pater
 shall occupy the immoveable rock of the capitol and the Roman father
 habebit imperium. Rutuli victores, potiti prædâ, que
 shall possess the empire. The Rutulians victorious, enjoying the plunder, and
 spoliis, flentes ferebant exanimum Volscentem in castris,
 the spoils, weeping bore the lifeless Volscentem into the camp.
 nec minor luctus in castris, Rhamnete reperto exsangui,
 nor was there less grief in the camp, Rhamnes being found lifeless,
 et tot primis peremtis unâ cæde, que Serrano que
 and so many chiefs being destroyed in one slaughter, both Serranus and
 Numâ. Ingens concursus ad corpora ipsa, que
 Numa. A great crowd collects at the bodies themselves, and
 semineces viros, que locum tepidum recenti cæde, et
 dying heroes, and the place warm with fresh slaughter, and
 rivos plenos spumanti sanguine. Agnoscunt inter se
 rivers full of foaming blood. They recognise among them
 spolia, que nitentem galeam Messapi et phaleras
 the spoils, and shining helmet of Messapus and the trappings
 receptas multo sudore. Et jam prima Aurora, linquens
 recovered with much sweat. And now the early morning, leaving
 croceum cubile Tithoni, spargebat terras novo lumine;
 the saffron bed of Tithonus, sprinkled the earth with new light,
 sole jam infuso, jam rebus relectis
 the rays of the sun now being diffused, now all things being made manifest

luce. Turnus suscitât viros in arina, ipse circumdatus armis,
 by his light. Turnus arouses the men to arms, he being surrounded by arms
 que quisque cogit suas æratas acies in prælia, que acuunt
 and each one's forces his brazen clad bands to battle, and they provoke

iras variis rumoribus. Quin præfigunt ipsa capita
their wrath by various reports. But they fasten the very heads

Euryali et Nisi in hastis arrectis, miserabile visu, et
of Euryalus and Nisus on spears erected, miserable to be seen, and
 sequuntur multo clamore. Duri Æneadæ opposuere
they follow with great outcry. The hardy Trojans opposed to them

aciem in sinistrâ parte murorum (nam dextera cingitur
their hand on the left part of the walls (for the right is surrounded
 amni) que tenent ingentes fossas, et mœsti stant
y the river) and they hold the deep ditches, and mournful they stand

altis turribus, simul videbant ora virûm præfixa,
on the high towers, as soon as they saw the heads of the men fixed up.
 nimis nota miseris que fluentia atro tabo.
too well known to their wretched friends and flowing with black blood.

Interea pennata Fama, volitans per pavidam urbem
In the mean time winged Fame, flying through the frightened city
 ruit nuncia, que allabatur aures matris Euryali; ac
rushes on a messenger, and glides to the ears of the mother of Euryalus; and
 subitus calor reliquit ossa miseræ. Radium
suddenly warmth left the bones of the unhappy woman. The shuttles

excussi manibus, que pensa revoluta. Infelix evolat,
falling from her hands, and her task is unravelled. Unhappy she flies
 et femineo ululatu, scissâ comam, amens petit muros,
and with female wailing, tearing her hair, mad she seeks the walls

atque prima agmina cursu. Illa non memor virûm,
and the first bands in her course. She was not mindful of the men
 non illa periculi que telorum; dehinc implet cælum
nor was she of danger and darts; then she fills the heaven

questibus; Euryale, ego aspicio te hunc? Ne tu illa
with her cries; O Euryalus, do I behold you thus? Whether art thou that
 sera requies meæ senectæ? Crudelis potuisti linqere
late consolation of my old age? Cruel could you leave me

solam? nec copia data miseræ matri affari te
alone? nor was permission given to your wretched mother to address you
 extremùm, missum sub tanta pericula! Heu! jaces
for the last time, sent to so great dangers! Alas! you lie

ignota terrâ, data præda Latinis canibus que alitibus!
in an unknown land, given up as a prey to the Latin dogs and birds!
 nec mater produxi te tua funera, ve pressi oculos, aut
nor I your mother prepared you for your funeral, or have closed your eyes, or

lavi vulnera, tegens veste quam festina urgebam
washed your wounds, shrouding you with the dress which hastening I urged on
 noctes que dies tibi, et solabar aniles curas telâ.
by night and day for you, and consoled my aged anxieties with the loom.

Quò sequar? aut quæ tellus nunc habet artus,
Where shall I follow you? or what land now possesses your limbs,

que avulsa membra, et lacerum funus? nate, referè,
and lacerated members, and violated corpse? O son, do you bring

hoc mihi de te? hoc sum secuta, que terrâ que
 this to me of yourself? for this have I followed thee, both by land and
 mari? Figite me (si qua pietas est?) O Rutuli, conjicite
 sea? Pierce me (if any piety belongs to you) O Rutulians, hurl
 omnia tela in me; absumite me primam ferro? aut
 all your darts on me; cut me off first by the sword? or
 tu, magne pater Divûm, miserere, que detrude hoc invisum
 thou, great father of the Gods, pity, and cast this hated
 caput sub Tartara tuo telo, quando nequec
 head to Tartarus with your thunderbolt, since I cannot
 abrumpere crudelem vitam aliter. Animi
 destroy this cruel existence in any other way. Their minds
 concussi hoc fletu, que mœstus gemitus it per omnes.
 were agitated by this wailing, and mournful grief extends through all.
 Vires infractæ torpent ad prælia. Idæus et Actor,
 Their strength broken, is powerless in battle. Idæus and Actor,
 monitu Ilionei et Iûli lacrymantis multum, corripiunt
 by the advice of Ilioneus and Iulus weeping much, bear away
 illam incendentem luctus, que inter manus reponunt
 her inflaming their grief, and between their hands they replace her
 sub tecta. At tuba increpuit terribile sonitum procul
 within the house. But the trumpet sounded a terrible noise afar
 canoro ære. Clamor sequitur, que cœlum remugit.
 with tuneful brass. A noise follows, and the sky re-echoes.
 Volsci accelerant pariter, testudine actâ, et parant
 The Volscians hasten together, a testudo being formed, and prepare
 implere fossas, ac vellere vallum. Pars quærunt
 to fill the ditches, and to tear down the wall. A part seek
 aditum, et ascendere muros scalis, quâ acies est
 access, and to ascend the walls with ladders, where the line is
 rara, que corona non tam spissa viris interlucet. Contrâ,
 thin, and the circle not so dense with men is seen through. On the other
 Teuceri effundere omne genus telorum, ac
 hand, the Trojans pour forth every kind of weapons,
 detrudere duris contis, assueti defendere muros longo
 push them down with hard poles, accustomed to defend the walls in the pro-
 bello. Volvebant quoque saxa infesto pondere,
 longed war. They rolled down also rocks with hostile weight
 si quâ possunt perrumpere aciem tectam;
 if by any means they can break through the army protected by their shields
 cum tamen libet ferre omnes casus subter densâ
 when yet it pleases them to endure all chances beneath the crowded
 testudine. Nec jam sufficiunt; nam, quâ ingens globus
 testudo. Nor now do they endure it; for, where the great mass
 imminet, Teuceri que volvunt que ruunt immanem
 hangs over, the Trojans both roll and push down an immense
 molem, quæ stravit Rutulos latè, que resolvit tegmina
 rock, which overthrows the Rutulians far around, and breaks the coverings

armorum Nec audaces Rutuli curant contendere
of their arms. Nor did the daring Rutulians care to contend
 ampliùs cæco Marte, sed certant pellere vallo
any longer in blind war, but attempt to drive them from the wall
 missilibus. Alià parte Mezentius, horrendus visu,
with flying darts. In another part Mezentius, dreadful in his aspect,
 quassabat Etruscam pinum, et infert fumiferos ignes. At
shook his Tuscan pine, and scatters the smoking fires. But
 Messapus, domitor equorum, Neptunia proles, rescindit
Messapus, the tamer of horses, Neptune's offspring, cut down
 vallum et poscit scalas in mœnia. Vos, O Calliope,
the rampart, and demands ladders against the walls. You, O Calliope,
 precor aspirate canenti, quas strages, quæ funera Turnus
I pray, favour me singing, what slaughters, what deaths Turnus
 tum ediderit ibi ferro, quem virum quisque demiserit
then had effected there with the sword, what hero each one sent
 orco; et mecum evolvite ingentes oras belli: Divæ,
to hell; and with me unfold the great outlines of the war; ye goddesses,
 enim, et meministis, et potestis memorare. Erat
for, you both remember, and you can commemorate them. There was
 turris vasto suspectu, et altis pontibus, opportuna loco,
a tower of lofty aspect, and high stages, convenient in its location,
 quam omnes Itali certabant expugnare summis
which all the Italians contended to overcome with the greatest
 viribus, que evertere summâ vi opum;
force, and to overturn with the utmost power of their strength;
 contra, Troës defendere saxis, que densi
on the other hand, the Trojans attempted to defend it with stones, and in close
 intorquere tela per cavas fenestras. Turnus
array to hurl darts through the hollow windows. Turnus
 princeps coniecit ardentem lampada, et affixit flamman
foremost hurled a burning rocket, and fastened the flame
 lateri, quæ plurima vento, corripuit tabulas, et
in the side of the tower, which being increased by the wind, seized the boards, and
 hæsit postibus adesis. Turbati, trepidare intus, que
cleaved to the posts till destroyed. Troubled, they began to tremble within, and
 frustra velle fugam malorum. Dum glomerant
in vain to wish for escape from their misfortunes. While they gather
 se, que residunt retro in partem quæ caret
themselves, and withdraw back into that part which is free from
 peste, tum turris procubuit subito pondere, et omne
contagion, then the tower fell suddenly with weight, and all
 cælum tonat fragore: seminneces veniunt ad terram,
heaven thunders with the noise: half dead they come to the earth
 imman' mole secutâ, que confixi suis telis, et transfossæ
a huge mass following, and pierced with their darts, and transfixed
 pectora auro ligno.
their breasts with the hard wood.

Vix Helenor unus et Lycus elapsi, quorum Helenor
 Hardly Helenor alone and Lycus escaped, of whom Helenor
 primævus (quem serva Licymnia furtim sustulerat Mæonio
 the elder (whom the slave Licymnia secretly had borne to the Lydian
 regi que miserat ad Trojam vetitis armis) levis
 king and had sent to Troy with forbidden arms) was light'y armed
 nudo ense, que inglorius albâ parmâ. Que ubi is
 with a naked sword, and unhonoured with a blank shield. And when he
 videt se inter media millia Turni; Latinus acies
 sees himself in the midst of the thousands of Turnus; The Latin forces
 adstare hinc, atque acies hinc; ut fera, que
 to oppose on this side, and the troops on that; as a wild beast, which
 septa densâ coronâ venantium, furit contra tela,
 hedged in by a thick circle of hunters, rages against their weapons,
 que haud nescia injicit sese morti, et fertur saltu supra
 and not ignorant casts himself on death, and is borne by a leap above
 venabula; haud aliter juvenis moriturus, irruit in
 their hunting spears; not otherwise the youth about to die, rushes into
 medios hostes, et tendit quâ vidit tela densissima. At
 the midst of foes, and marches where he sees darts thickest. But
 Lycus longè melior pedibus, et inter hostes, et inter arma,
 Lycus far better on foot, and amidst foes, and amidst arms,
 tenet muros fugâ, que certat prendere alta tecta manu,
 attains the walls by flight, and strives to seize the lofty roof with his hand,
 que attingere dextras sociorum; quem Turnus secutus
 and to reach the right hand of his associates; whom Turnus following
 pariter cursu que telo, victor increpat his:
 likewise in his course and with a dart, victorious rebukes with these words:
 ne demens speravisti te posse evadere nostras manus?
 whither madmen have you hoped that you could escape my hands?
 Simul arripit ipsum pendentem, et revellit cum
 At the same time he seizes him hanging, and tears him down with
 magnâ parte muri; quales ubi armiger Jovis,
 a great part of the wall; as when the armour bearer of Jupiter,
 petens alta, sustulit aut leporem, aut cycnum candenti
 seeking the lofty air, has raised either a hare, or swan of white
 corpore, uncis pedibus; aut Martius lupus rapuit agnum
 body, in his crooked feet; or a Martial wolf has seized a lamb
 a stabulis, quæsitum matri multus balatibus. Clamor
 from the stalls, sought by the mother with many bleatings. A shout
 follitur undique. Invadunt, et complent fossas
 arisa on every side. They press on, and fill the ditches
 aggere; alii jactant ardentes tædas ad fastigia.
 with a heap of earth, others throw burning torches to the roofs,
 Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
 Ilioneus with a rock and with a great portion of a mountain overthrows
 Lucetium; subeuntem portæ, queferentem ignes; Liger sternit
 Lucetius, coming up to the gate, and bearing fires; Liger overthrows

Emathiona, Asylas Chorinæum, hic bonus jaculo
 Emathion, Asylas prostrates Chorinæus, this one skilful with the dart
 hic, sagittâ fallente longè; Cæneus Ortigium
 that one, with the arrow deceiving from afar; Cæneus conquers Ortygius
 Turnus Cænea victorem, Turnus Itys, que Clonium
 Turnus kills Cæneis the conqueror, Turnus overthrows Itys, and Clonius,
 Dioxippum, que Promulum, et Sagarim, et Idam stantem
 Dioxippus, and Promulus, and Sagaris, and Idas standing
 pro summis turribus; Capys Privernum. Levis
 upon the lofty towers; Capys conquers Privernus. The light
 hasta Themillæ strinxerat hunc primò; ille demens,
 spear of Themilla had graz'd him first; he mad
 tegmine projecto, tulit manum ad vulnus; ergo sagitta
 his shield being cast aside, placed his hand on the wound; therefore an arrow
 allapsa alis et manus infixæ est lævo lateri que abdita
 semi-gliding on wings and his hand was fastened to his left side and penetrating
 intus rupit spiramenta animæ lethali vulnere. Filius
 within broke the breathing places of his soul with a deadly wound. His son
 Arcentis stabat in egregiis armis; pictus chlamydem
 Arcentis stood glad in splendid arms; embellished in his cloak
 acu, et clarus Iberâ ferrugine, insignis facie;
 with the needle, and distinguished in Iberian purple, renowned for beauty
 quem genitor Arcens miserat Æneæ, eductum luco
 whom his father Arcens had sent to Æneas, trained in the grove
 Martis, circum Symætheia flumina, ubi pinguis et placabilis
 of Mars, around Symæthia's streams, where the rich and peacefu
 ara Palici. Mezentius ipse armis positis, egit
 altar of Palicis is. Mezentius himself, his arms being laid aside, drives
 stridentem fundam, habenâ adductâ ter circum caput,
 a hissing sling, with a string drawn thrice around his head
 et diffidit media tempora adversi liquefacto plumbo
 and rent the midst of the temple of his adversary with the melting lead
 ac extendit porrectum multâ arenâ. Tum primùm bell
 and stretched him prostrated in the deep sand. Then first in the war
 Ascanius dicitur intendisæ celerem sagittam, solitus
 Ascanius is said to have hurled a swift arrow, accustomed
 terrere fugaces feras antè, que manu fudisse
 to frighten flying wild beasts before, and with his hand to have overthrown
 fortem Numanum cui Remulo erat cognomen, que
 strong Numanus to whom Remulus was a surname, and
 nuper sociatus thalamo, habebat minorem germanam
 lately united in marriage, he had the younger sister
 Turni. Is ante primam aciem vociferans digna atque
 of Turnus. He before the first troop crying out things worthy and
 indigna relatu que tumidus præcordia novo regno
 unworthy to be spoken and swelling in his heart with his new kingdom
 ibat et ferebat sese ingenti clamore Non pudeat
 went and conducted himself with great noise. Does it not shame yo

Phryges bis capti, iterum teneri obsidione que vallo
 ye Trojans twice conquered, again to be detained by siege and a wall
 et præterdere muros morti. En qui poscunt nostra
 and to interpose ramparts to death. Lo those who demand our
 connubia sibi bello. Quis Deus, quæ dementia adigit
 internarrriage with them by war What Deity, what madness drove
 vos Italiam?
 you to Italy?

Atridæ non hic, nec Ulysses fictor fandi,
 The sons of Atreus are not here, nor Ulysses the dissembler of speaking
 durum genus a stirpe. Deferimus natos ad
 a hardy race from their stock. We carry our children to
 flumina primùm, que duramus sævo gelu et undis.
 the rivers first, and we harden them by the severe frost and waters.
 Pueri invigilant venatu que fatigant sylvas; ludus
 Our sons are watchful in hunting and they range the woods; it is their sport
 flectere equos et tendere spicula cornu. At juventus
 to turn their horses and to send arrows from the bow. But our youth
 patiens operum que assueta parvo, aut domat teriam
 patient of labour and accustomed to economy, either subdue the earth
 rastris aut quatit oppida bello. Omne ævum teritur
 with harrows or shake the towns in war. Our whole life is worn out
 ferro; que fatigamus terga juvençâm versâ hastâ,
 with the sword; and we goad the backs of bullocks with the inverted spear,
 nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi que mutat
 nor does slow old age weaken our powers of mind and change
 vigorem. Premimus canitiem galeâ que juvat
 our activity. We press down our grey hair with the helmet and It delights us
 semper convectare recentes prædas et vivere raptò. Vobis
 ever to bear together fresh spoils and to live by plunder. Your
 vestis picta croco et fulgenti murice; desidiæ cordi;
 dress is painted with saffron and glittering purple; sloth is in your heart
 juvat vos indulgere choreis et tunicæ habent manicas
 it delights you to indulge in dances and your tunics have sleeves
 et mitræ redimicula. O verè Phrygiæ que ne enim
 and your caps ribanda. O truly Trojan women and not truly
 Phryges, ite per alta Dindyma ubi tibia dat
 Trojan men, go through lofty Dindyma where the pipe gives forth
 biforem cantum assuetis. Tympana que Berecynthia
 the discrepant note to you accustomed. The tymbrel and Berecynthia
 buxus Idææ matris vocat vos: sinite arma viris et cedite
 flute of the Idæan mother call you: yield arms to men and retire from
 ferro. Ascanius non tulit jactantem talia dictis
 the sword. Ascanius did not endure him boasting these things in words
 ac canentem dira, que obvarsus contendit telum
 and singing forth direful cries, and turning he extended his arrow
 equino nervo, que ducens brachia diversa constitit
 on the horse hair string, and drawing his arms apart he stood

supp.ex precatus Jovem per vota antè. Omnipotens Jupiter
humbly praying Jupiter by vows first. Almighty Jove

annue audacibus cœptis. Ipse feram solemnia dona tibi,
favour my daring attempt. I will bear solemn gifts to you,

ad tua templa et ante aram statuam caudentem juvencum
to your temples and before your altar I will place a white bullock

auratâ fronte, que ferentem caput pariter cum matre;
with gilded forehead, and bearing his head equally with his mother

qui jam petat cornu et spargat arenam pedibus,
who now strikes with his horn and scatters the sand with his feet

Genitor audivit, et de serenâ parte cœli intonuit
The Father of the Gods heard, and from the serene part of heaven thundered

lævum. Fatifer arcus sonat unâ; et sagitta elapsa
on the left. The fate-bearing bow sounds at once; and the arrow discharged

fugit stridens horrendum que venit per caput Remuli et
flies hissing dreadfully and comes through the head of Remulus and

trajicit cava tempora ferro. I illude virtutem superbis
pierces the hollow temples with the steel. Go mock courage by proud

verbis. Phryges bis capti remittant hæc responsa
words. The Trojans twice captured send back these replies

Rutulis. Ascanius hæc tantum. Teucri sequuntur
to the Rutullians. Ascanius said these things only. The Trojans follow

clamore, que fremunt lætitiâ que tollunt animos ad sidera.
with a shout, and applaud with joy and raise their minds to the stars.

Tum fortè crinitus Apollo in æthereâ plagâ desuper
Then by chance golden haired Apollo in the celestial region from above

videbat Ausonias acies que urbem, sedens nube, atque
saw the Ausonian armies and city, sitting on a cloud, and

affatur Iulum victorem his: Macte novâ virtute,
addresses the Iulus conqueror in these words: Prosper in your new virtue,

puer; sic itur ad astra; genite Diis, et geniture
O boy; thus across ascend to the stars; descended from Gods, and about to generate

Deos. Omnia bella ventura fato, jure resident sub
Gods. All wars about to come by fate, in justice shall terminate under

gente Assaraci; nec Troja capit te. Simul effatus
the race of Assaracus; nor can Troy contain thee. At the same time having said

hæc, mittit se ab alto æthere, dimovit spirantes
these things, he casts himself from the lofty sky, moves through the breathing

auras, que petit Ascanium; tum formâ oris
gales, and seeks Ascanius; then in the form of his countenance

vertitur in antiquum Buten. Hic fuit armiger
he is changed into ancient Butes. He had been armour-bearer

Dardanio Anchisæ antè, que fidus custos ad limina; tum
to Trojan Anchises formerly, and a faithful keeper at the gate; then

pater addidit comitem Ascanio. Apollo ibat similis
his father united him as a companion to Ascanius. Apollo went resembling

longævo omnia, que vocem, que colorem, et albos crines,
the aged man in all things, both in voice, and hue, and hoary locks.

et arma sæva sonoribus; atque affatur ardentem Iulum
and arms harsh in their sound; and he addresses the glowing Iulus

his dictis: Æneide, sit satis Numanum oppetivisse
with these words: Son of Æneas, let it be enough that Numanus has fallen

tuis telis impunè: magnus Apollo concedit
by your darts without injury to yourself: great Apollo has yielded

hanc primam laudem tibi, et non invidet paribus armis.
this first praise to you, and does not envy you equal arms.

Cætera parce bello puer; Apollo sic orsus, reliquit
For the rest abstain from war, noble boy; Apollo thus having said, laid aside

mortales aspectus medio sermone, et evanuit procul ex
his mortal appearance in the midst of his discourse, and vanished far from

oculis in tenuem auram. Dardanidæ Proceres agnovere
their eyes into thin air. The Trojan Chiefs knew

Deum, que divina tela, que sensere sonantem pharetram
the God, and his divine darts, and perceived the sounding quiver

fugâ.

in his flight.

Ergo prohibent Ascanium avidum pugnæ, dictis
Therefore they forbid Ascanius anxious for the fight, by the words

ac numine Phœbi: ipsi rursus succedunt in certamina,
and divine influence of Apollo; they again march on to the contest,

que mittunt animas in aperta pericula. Clamor it per
and expose their lives to open dangers. A cry goes through

propugnacula totis muris; intendunt acres arcus, que
the bulwarks around all the walls; they direct the strong bows, and

torquent amenta. Omne solum sternitur telis; tum
hurl the slings. All the ground is spread with darts: then

scuta que cavæ galeæ dant sonitum; flictu, aspera
shields and hollow helmets give forth a sound; in their conflict, a cruel

pugna surgit; quantus imber veniens pluvialibus
slaughter arises; such a shower proceeding from the rainy

Hædis ab occasu verberat humum; quàm multâ grandine
Hædi from the west beats the ground; as with much hail

nimbi præcipitant in vada, cùm Jupiter, horridus
storms rush down upon the waves, when Jupiter, terrible

Austris, torquet aquosam hyemem, et rumpit cava
with his south winds, hurls the watery tempest, and bursts the hollow

nubila cælo. Pandarus et Bitias creti Idæo Alcanore,
clouds in the sky. Pandarus and Bitias sprung from Idean Alcanor,

quos sylvestris Hiera eduxit luco Jovis, juvenes
whom rustic Hiera brought up in the grove of Jupiter, young men

æquos patriis abietibus et montibus, recludunt portam,
equal to their native firs and mountains, open the gates,

quæ commissa imperio ducis, freti armis,
which had been entrusted to the command of their leader, trusting to their arms,

que mœnibus ulro invitant hostem. Ipsi intus adstant
and from the walls gladly challenge the enemy. They within stand

pro turribus dextrâ ac lævâ, armati ferro, et
 upon the towers on the right hand and the left, armed with the sword and
 corusci alta capita cristis: quales geminæ aeriæ quercus
 glittering on their lofty heads with crests: as two tall oaks
 consurgunt circum liquentia flumina, sive ripis Padi
 arise about the flowing streams, either on the banks of the Po
 seu propter amœnum Athesim, que attollunt intonsa
 or near to the pleasant Athesis, and lift their untrimmed
 capita cœlo, et nutant sublîmi vertice. Rutuli
 heads to heaven, and nod with their lofty head. The Rutulians
 irrumpunt, ut videre aditus patentés. Continuò Quercens.
 rush in, as they beheld the entrance open. Forthwith Quercens
 et Equicolus pulcher armis, et Tmarus præceps animi, et
 and Equicolus beautiful in arms, and Tmarus rash in mind, and
 navortius Hæmon, aut versi dedere terga, totis
 warlike Hæmon, either repulsed turned their backs, with all
 agminibus, aut posuere vitam in limine ipso portæ.
 their bands, or laid down their life at the entrance itself of the gate
 Tum iræ magis increscunt discordibus animis; et jam
 Then rage the more increases in their discordant minds; and now
 Troës collecti glomerantur eodem, et audent conferre
 the Trojans collected gather to the same places, and dare engage
 manum, et procurrere longius. Nuncius perfertur Turno
 their hand, and to advance farther. A message is brought to Turnus
 ductori furenti in diversâ parte, que turbanti viros;
 the leader raging in a different part, and disturbing the men
 hostem fervere novâ cæde, et præbere portas
 that the foe burned with unprecedented destruction, and rendered their gates
 patentés. Deserit inceptum, atque concitus immani irâ,
 open. He deserts his purpose, and aroused with dreadful rage
 ruit ad Dardaniam portam, que superbos fratres; e.
 he rushes to the Trojan gate, and proud brothers; and
 primum, jaculo coniecto sternit, Antiphaten,
 first, his arrow being thrown, he prostrates Antiphates,
 nothum alti Sarpedonis de Thebanâ matre;
 the spurious offspring of the proud Sarpedon from a Theban mother.
 enim is primus agebat se. Itala cornu volat per
 for he first showed himself. The Italian arrow flies through
 tenuem aëra, que infixâ stomacho, abit sub altum pectus,
 the thin air, and piercing his stomach, enters beneath his deep breast,
 specus atri vulneris reddit spumantem undam et
 the orifice of the deep wound sends forth a foaming wave of blood, and
 ferrum tepescit in fixo pulmone. Tum Meropem atque
 the sword warms in his pierced lungs. Then Merops and
 Erymantha manu, tum sternit Aphidnum, tum Bitian
 Erymas with his hand, then he overthrowes Arphidius, then Bitias
 arderem oculis, que frementem animis; non jaculo.
 flashing fire from his eyes, and raging in his mind; not with the dart

enlm neque ille de hisset vitam jaculo; sed contorta
 for neither would he have yielded his life to the dart; but a crandished
 phalarica stridens magnùm venit, acta modo
 dery javelin hissing much came, driven on in the manner
 fulminis, quam nec duo taurea terga, nec fidelis
 of a thunderbolt, which neither two bulls' hides, or his faithful
 lorica duplici squamâ et auro, sustinuit: immania
 coat of mail double with scales and gold, sustained: his huge
 membra ruunt collapsa.
 mbs fall fainting.

Tellus dat gemitum, et ingens intonat super clypeum

The earth gives a groan, and huge he thunders falling upon his shield

Qualis, in Euboico litore Baiarum, quondam saxea pila
 As, on the Eubean shore of Baie, sometimes a rocky mass

cadit, quam, constructam ante magnis molibus, jaciunt
 falls, which, built up before of great size, they place

ponto; sic illa prona trahit ruinam, que penitus
 in the sea; thus it inclining draws down destruction, and deeply

recumbit illisa vadis. Maria miscent se, et
 falls dashed against the shallows. The seas intermingle themselves, and

nigræ arenæ attolluntur. Tum alta Prochyta tremit sonitu, que
 the black sands are upraised. Then high Prochyta trembles with the sound, and

Inarime imposita Typhæo, durum cubile, imperiis
 Inarime placed on Typhæus, a hard bed, by command

Jovis. Hic Mars armipotens addidit animum que vires
 of Jupiter. Here Mars powerful in arms has added courage and strength

Latinis, et vertit acres stimulos sub pectore, que immisit
 to the Latins, and turned sharp goads in their breast, and cast

tugam, que atrum timorem Teucris. Conveniunt
 flight, and black dread on the Trojans. The Latins assemble

undique; quoniam copia pugnae data que bellator
 from every side; since an occasion of fighting is given and the warrior

Deus incidit animo. Pandarus, ut cernit germanum
 God glides into their mind. Pandarus, as he sees his brother

corpore fuso, et quo loco fortuna sit, qui casus
 his body being overthrown, and in what place fortune is, what chance

agat res, torquet portam multâ vi cardine
 influences his affairs, hurls back the gate with much violence on the hinge

converso, obnixus latis humeris, que linquit multos
 turned, opposing with his broad shoulders, and leaves many

suorum exclusos mœnibus, in duro certamine; ast
 of his friends excluded from the walls, in the hard contest; but

includit alios cum se, que recipit ruentes; demens
 he includes others with himself, and receives them rushing; mad man

qui non viderit Rutulum regem in medio agmine
 who had not seen the Rutulian king in the midst of the troops

irruentem que ultro incluserit urbi, veuti immanem
 rushing in and anxiously inclosed him in the city as a savage

tigrim inter inertia pecora. Continuo nova lux effulsit
tiger amidst the helpless flocks. Forthwith a new light shone

oculis, et arma sonuere horrendum; sanguineae cristae
from his eyes, and his arms sounded horribly; his bloody crests

tremunt in vertice, que mittit micantia fulgura clypeo.
tremble on his head, and sends glittering lightnings from his shield

Æneadæ turbati subito agnoscunt invisam faciem atque
The Trojans disturbed suddenly recognize his hated face and

immania membra. Tum ingens Pandarus emicat et
immense limbs. Then great Pandarus springs forth an

fervidus irâ fraternæ mortis affatur: hæc non dotalis
glowing with rage for his brother's death cries out: this is not the dowry

regia Amatæ, nec media Ardea colibet Turnum
palace of Amata, nor does the midst of Ardea contain Turnus

patriis muris. Vides inimica castra; nulla potestas
in his father's walls. You behold hostile camps; there is no power

exire hinc. Turnus subridens olli sedato pectore:
to escape from hence. Turnus smiling on him with settled breast says:

incipi, si qua virtus animo, et consere dextram;
begin, if any courage is in your soul, and engage my right hand,

narrabis Priamo Achillem inventum hîc etiam. Dixerat
you shall say to Priam that Achilles is found here also. He said.

Ille intorquet hastam rudem nodis et crudo cortice
He hurled his spear rough with knots and green bark,

adnixus summis viribus. Auræ excepere vulnus;
struggling with all his strength. The air received the wound;

Saturnia Juno veniens detorsit, que hasta infigitur portæ.
Saturnian Juno approaching turned it, and the spear is fastened in the gate.

At non effugies hoc telum, quod mea dextera versat
But you shall not escape this dart, which my right hand hurls

vi, enim neque auctor teli, nec vulneris is.
with strength, for neither is the author of the dart, nor of the wound the same.

Sic ait, et consurgit altè in ensem sublatum, et ferro
Thus he said, and rises high on his sword uplifted, and with his blade

dividit mediam frontem inter gemina tempora, que
he divides the midst of his forehead between his two temples, and

impubes malas immani vulnere; sonus fit, tellus est
youthful cheeks with a deep wound; a sound is made, the earth is

concussa ingenti pondere. Moriens sternit humi
shaken with his great weight. Dying he stretches on the ground

collapsos artus, atque arma cruenta cerebro; atque caput
his fainting limbs, and arms bloody with brains; and his head

pendit illi æquis partibus huc atque illuc ex
hangs down from him with equal parts hither and thither from

utroque humero. Trões versi trepidâ formidine
such shoulder. The Trojans turning with trembling fear

diffugiunt: et si continuo ea cura subivisset victorem
fly; and if immediate'y this care had occurred to the conqueror

rumpere claustra manu que immittere socios
 to break open the enclosures with his hand and to admit his companions
 portis, ille dies fuisset ultimus bello que genti sed
 by the gates, that day had been the last to the war and to the nation; but
 rorur que insana cupido cædis egit ardentem in
 rage and a mad desire of slaughter drove him on raging against
 adversos. Principio excepit Phalarim, et Gygen poplite
 his foes. At first he intercepts Phalaris and Gyges his ham
 succiso; hinc ingerit hastas raptas in tergum fugientibus
 being cut; then he hurls his spears snatched up against the back of the flying,
 Juno ministrat vires que animum.
 Juno supplies strength and courage.

Addit Halyn comitem, et Phegea parmâ confixâ: deinde
 He adds Italy as a companion, and Phegea his shield being pierced, then
 ignaros in muris, que cientes martem, que Alcandrum,
 those ignorant on the walls, and exciting war, and Alcander
 que Halium que Nœmana, que Prytanim. Connixus
 and Halius and Noeman, and Prytanis. Struggling
 dexter ab aggere occupat Lyncea tendentem contra
 on the right from the wall he seizes Lynceus approaching against him
 que vocantem socios, vibranti gladio; huic caput
 and calling out to his companions, with glittering sword; his head
 cominus dejectum uno ictu jacuit longè cum galeâ; inde
 forthwith struck off with one blow, fell far off with his helmet; then
 Amycum, vastatorem ferarum; quo non alter felicior
 Amycus, the destroyer of wild beasts; than whom not another was more skilful
 ungere tela manu, que armare ferrum veneno; et
 to anoint the darts with the hand, and to arm its steel with poison; and
 Clytum Æoliden, et Cretea, amicum Muis, Cretea
 Clytus the son of Æolus, and Creteus, a friend to the Muses, Creteus
 comitem Musarum, cui carmina semper et citharæ
 a companion of the Muses, to whom were songs ever and harps
 cordi, que il.endere numeros nervis; semper canebat
 for a delight, and to direct numbers on the strings; ever he sung
 equos, atque arma virorum, que pugnas. Tandem Teucri
 of horses, and the arms of men, and battles. At last the Trojan
 ductores, Mnestheus, que acer Serestus, cæde suorum
 leaders, Meneatheus, and brave Serestus, the slaughter of his friends
 auditâ conveniunt; que vident socios palantes, que
 being heard, assemble and they see their companions wandering about, and
 hostem receptum. Et Mnestheus inquit: Quò deinde
 the enemy received in. And Mnestheus says: Whither then
 fugam? quò tenditis? quos alios muros, quæ mœnia
 shall I fly? where do you direct your course? what other walls, what ramparts
 jam habetis ultra? O cives, unus homo, septus
 now have you beyond? O my countrymen, shall one man, surrounded
 vestris aggeribus undique, ediderit tantas strages per
 by your ramparts on every side, have given so great destruction through

urbem impunè? miserit tot primos juvenum Orco?
 the city unpunished? shall he send so many of the first of our youth to hell?

non que miserit que pudet, segnes infelicis patriæ
 are you not both moved with pity and shame, ye slothful for your unhappy country

que veterum Deorum, et magni Æneæ? Accensi talibus,
 and your ancient Gods, and great Æneas? Inflamed by such words

firmantur et consistunt denso agmine. Turnus paulatim
 they are animated and they stand in thick array. Turnus by degrees

excedere pugnam, et petere fluvium, ac partem quæ cingitur
 departs from the battle, and seeks the river, and the part which is surrounded-

amni. Teucri acrius hoc incumbere magno
 by the river. The Trojans more boldly for this press on with great

clamore, et glomerare manum: ceu cum turba premit sævum,
 shout, and collect a band, as when a crowd presses a cruel

leonem infensis telis; at ille territus, asper, tuens acerba,
 lion with hostile darts; but he terrified, bold, looking sternly

redit retro; et neque ira aut virtus patitur dare terga;
 retires backwards; and neither anger or courage suffers him to give back;

nec ille est potis tendere contra, per tela que viros,
 nor he is able to proceed against them through darts and men,

cupiens quidem hoc; haud aliter Turnus dubius refert
 desiring indeed this; not otherwise Turnus doubtful bears

improperata vestigia retro; et mens exæstuat irâ. Quin
 his unhurried steps backward; and his mind burns with rage. But

etiam tum, bis invaserat hostes medios: bis
 even then, twice had he attacked his enemies in the midst: twice

vertit agmina confusa fugam per muros. Sed omnis
 he turned their backs confused in flight along the walls. But all

manus coit properè e castris in unum; nec
 the band suites hastily from the camp against him alone; nor

Saturnia Juno audet sufficere vires contra; nam Jupiter
 does Saturnian Juno dare to supply strength against them; for Jupiter

demisit aëriam Irim cœlo, ferentem haud mollia jussa
 sent down airy Iris from heaven, bearing not gentle commands

gerinanz, ni Turnus cedat altis mœnibus
 to his sister, unless Turnus would withdraw from the lofty walls

Teucrorum. Ergo juvenis valet subsistere tantum, nec
 of the Trojans. Therefore the youth can sustain so much, neither

clypeo nec dextrâ; sic obruitur telis injectis
 with his shield, nor right hand; thus he is overwhelmed with darts cast

undique. Galea, circum cava tempora, strepit
 from every side. His helmet around his hollow temples, resounds

assiduo tinnitu, et solida æra fatiscunt saxis; que
 with continual ringing, and the solid brazen-armor cracks with stones; and

jubæ discussæ capiti; nec umbo sufficit ictibus: et
 the plumes are struck off from his head; nor can the boss sustain the blows; both

Trões, et fulmineus Mnestheus ipse, ingeminant
 the Trojans, and thundering Mnestheus himself, redouble their attacks

hastis. Tum sudor liquitur toto corpore, et
 with spears. Then perspiration runs from his whole body, and
 agit piceum flumen, nec potestas respirare; æger
 pours a pitchy stream, nor is there power to breathe: a feeble
 anhelitus quatit fessos artus. Tum demum præceps dedit
 panting shakes their weary limbs. Then at last headlong he gave
 sese omnibus armis, saltu in fluvium. Ille accepit
 himself with all his arms, with a leap into the river. It receives him
 venientem cum suo flavo gurgite, ac extulit mollibus undis
 coming with its yellow stream, and raises him on the soft waves
 et remisit lætum sociis, cæde ablutâ.
 and sends him back joyful to his companions, blood being washed from him.

ÆNEID.

BOOK TENTH.

INTEREA domus omnipotentis Olympi panditur
 In the mean time the house of the all commanding Olympus is laid open,
 que pater Divûm atque rex hominum vocat concilium in
 and the father of the Gods and ruler of men calls a council in
 sideream sedem, unde arduus aspectat omnes terras, que
 the starry seat, whence exalted he beholds all countries, and
 castra Dardanidum, que Latinos populos. Considerunt
 the camps of the Trojans, and the Latin people. They were seated
 tectis bipatentibus; ipse incipit; magni
 in apartments having folding doors; he begins; ye great
 cælicolæ, quianam vobis sententia versa retro?
 inhabitants of heaven. why is your purpose turned back?
 que certatis tantùm iniquis animis? Abnueram Italianam
 and do you contend so much with hostile minds? I had forbidden Italy
 concurrere Teucris bello: quæ discordia contra
 to engage with the Trojans in war: what is this discord against
 vetitum? quis metus suasit, aut hos aut hos, sequi
 my prohibition? what fear has persuaded, either these or those, to pursue
 arma, que lacescere ferrum? Justum tempus pugnae
 arms, and to provoke the sword? A just time of war
 adveniet (ne arcessite) cùm olim fera Carthago
 shall come (do not anticipate it) when hereafter savage Carthago
 immittet magnum exitium, atque apertas Alpes, Romanis
 shall send great destruction, and the opened Alps, on the Roman

arcious: tum licebit certare odiis, tum rapuisse
 towers: then it shall be allowed to contend with hatred, then to ravage
 res. Nunc sinite, et læti componite placitum fœdus
 all things. Now cease, and joyful ratify an approved treaty
 Dixit hæc paucis; at aurea Venus refert,
 He said these things in a few words: but beautiful Venus replies in words
 non pauca, contra. O pater, ô aterna potestas
 not a few, on the other hand. O father, O eternal sovereign,
 hominum que Divûm (namque quid aliud sit, quod
 of men and of Gods (for what other can there be, which
 jam queamus implorare?) cernis ut Rutuli insultant
 now we can supplicate?) you see how the Rutulians insult us
 que Turnus insignis equis feratur per medios, que
 and Turnus distinguished by his horses is borne through the midst, and
 ruat tumidus secundo Marte? jam clausa mœnia
 rushes on swelling with prosperous war? now their enclosed ramparts
 non tegunt Teucros; quin miscent prælia intra portas,
 do not protect the Trojans; but they intermingle battle within the gates,
 atque ipsis aggeribus murorum, et fossæ inundant
 and the very towers of the walls, and the ditches swim
 sanguine. Æneas ignarus abest. Ne nunquam sines
 with blood. Æneas ignorant is absent. Will you never allow us
 levari obsidione? Iterum hostis imminet muris nascentis
 to be relieved from siege? Again the foe threatens the walls of rising
 Trojæ, nec-non alter exercitus, atque iterum Tydides
 Troy likewise another army; and again Diomedes
 surgit ab Ætolis Arpi, in Teucros. Equidem cred
 arises from Ætolian Arpi, against the Trojans. Indeed I believe
 mea vulnera restant; et tua progenies, demoror mortalia
 my own wounds remain; and I your own offspring, await mortal
 arma. Si Trôes petiere Italiam sine tuâ pace, atque
 arms. If the Trojans have sought Italy without thy leave, and
 numine invito, luant peccata, neque juveris
 thy deity forbidding, let them suffer for their faults, nor do you assist
 illos auxiliis, sin secuti tot responsa quæ Superi
 them with your aid, but if pursuing so many prophecies which the Gods above
 que Manes dabant, cur nunc potest quis quam flectere
 and the Gods below gave, why now can any one turn aside
 tua jussa? aut cur condere nova fata? Quid repetam
 thy commands? or why contrive new destinies? Why shall I call to mind
 classes exustas in Erycino litore? Quid regem
 their fleets burnt on the Erycinian shore? Why the king
 tempestatum, que furentes ventos excitos Æoliâ, aut Irim
 of tempests, and the raging winds awakened in Eolia, or Iris
 actam nubibus? nunc etiam movet manes, (hæc
 commissioned from the clouds? now even she moves the shades, (this
 fors rerum manebat intentata;) et Alecto, repente
 chance of your affairs remained unattempted,) and Alecto, suddenly

immissa *superis*, bacchata per medias urbes
 went up to the world above, rages through the midst of the cities
 Italorum Moveor nil super imperio; speravimus
 of the Italians. I am moved in no way for power; we had hoped
 ista dum fortuna fuit; vincant, quos mavis
 these things while fortune remained; let them conquer, whom you wish
 vincere. Si est nulla regio quam tua dura conjux
 to conquer. If there is no region which your cruel wife
 det Teucris, genitor, obtestor per fumantia excidia
 will give to Trojans, O father, I pray by the smoking remains
 eversæ Trojæ, liceat dimittere Ascanium
 of overturned Troy, may it be lawful to send away Ascanius
 incolumem ab armis; liceat nepotem superesse;
 unhurt from arms; let it be allowed to my grandson to survive;
 sanè Æneas jactetur in ignotis undis, et quæcunq;
 truly Æneas may be tossed on unknown waves, whatever
 viam fortuna dederit, sequatur; valeam tegere hunc,
 way fortune may have given, let him follow; may I be able to protect him,
 et subducere diræ pugnæ.
 and withdraw him from the dreadful fight.

Est Amathus, est mihi celsa Paphos, atque
 There is Amathus, there is to me lofty Paphos, and
 Cythera, que domus Idaliæ: inglorius exigat ævum hic,
 Cythera, and the house of Idalia: without honour let him pass his life here,
 armis positis. Jubeto ut Carthago premat Ausoniam
 arms being relinquished. Command that Carthage may restrain Ausonia
 magnâ ditione; nihil inde obstat Tyriis urbibus.
 with great authority; nothing hence shall oppose the Tyrian cities.
 Quid juvat evadere pestem belli, et medium
 What does it profit to escape the destruction of war, and in the midst
 fugisse per Argolicos ignes; que tot pericula
 to have escaped through the Grecian fires; and so many dangers
 maris que vastæ terræ exhausta, dum Teucri quærunt
 of the sea and the extended land exhausted, while the Trojans seek
 Latium que recidiva Pergama? non ne satiùs insedis-
 Latium and new rising Pergamus? was it not better to sit down
 supremos cineres patriæ, atque solum, quo Troja fuit?
 on the last ashes of their country and the soul, where Troy has been?
 Oro, redde Xanthum et Simoënta miseris; que da
 I entreat, restore Xanthus and Simois to the unhappy men; and give
 Teucris, pater, iterum revolvere Iliacos casus. Tum
 to the Trojans, O father, again to endure Trojan calamities. Then
 regia Juno, acta gravi furore; quid cogis me
 royal Juno, inflamed by severe anger said; why do you constrain me
 rumpere alta silentia, et vulgare obductum dolorem
 to break deep silence, and to spread abroad my concealed grief
 verbis? Quisquam hominum que Divûm subegit Ænean
 in words? Did any one of men and of Gods compel Æneas

sequi bella, aut inferre se hostem regi Latino? Petivit
to prosecute war, or to offer himself an enemy to king Latinus? He sought
Italiam fati auctoribus: esto; impulsus furiis Cassandræ
Italy the fates being his guides: be it so; driven on by the madness of Cassandra
num hortati sumus linquere castra, aut committere
whether did we advise him to relinquish his camps, or to trust
vitam ventis? num credere summam belli, num
his life to the winds? whether to trust the chief conduct of the war, whether
muros puero, ve agitare Tyrrhenam fidem, aut gentes
the walls to a boy, or to unsettle Tuscan faith, or nations
quietas? Quis Deus, quæ dura potentia nostra egit
at peace? What God, what severe authority of ours has driven him
in fraudem? Ubi Juno hîc, ve Iris demissa nubibus? Est
to fraud? When was Juno here, or Iris sent down from the clouds? It is
indignum, Italos circumdare nascentem Trojam flammis,
disgraceful for the Italians to surround rising Troy with flames,
et Turnum consistere patriâ terrâ, cui Pilumnis avus
and for Turnus to settle on his native soil, to whom Pilumnus is grand sire.
cui Diva Venilia mater. Quid Trojanos ferre vim
to whom the Goddess Venilia is mother. What is it for the Trojans to offer violence
Latinis atrâ face, premere aliena arva iugo, atque
to the Latins with cruel warfare, to subject foreign fields to the yoke, and
avertere prædas? Quid legere soceros, et abducere
to carry off plunder? What to steal fathers-in-law, and to withdraw
pactas gremiis? orare pacem
alliated wives from the bosoms of their husbands? to beg for peace

manu, præfigere arma pupibus.
with suppliant hand, and to display arms on their ships.

Tu potes subducere Ænean manibus Graicis que
You can withdraw Æneas from the hands of the Greeks, and
obtendere nebulam et inanes ventos pro viro; et potes
interpose mist and empty winds instead of the man; and you can
convertere classem in totidem nymphas: est nefandum
change the fleet into as many nymphs it is a dreadful thing
nos juvisse Rutulos aliquid contra. Æneas ignarus
for us to have aided the Rutullans in any way against him. Æneas ignorant
abest; et ignarus absit. Est Paphos que Idalium tibi
is absent; and ignorant let him be absent. There is Paphos and Idalium to you
sunt alta Cythera; quid tentas urbem gravidam bellie,
there is lofty Cythera; why do you attempt a city teeming with war
et aspera corda? nos ne conamur vertere fluxas res
and savage hearts? do we attempt to overturn the falling concerns
Phrygiæ tibi fundo? Nos? an qui objicit
of Troy for you from their foundations? We? or he who exposed
miseros Troas Achivis? Quæ fuit causa que Europam
the wretched Trojans to the Greeks? Who has been the cause that both Europe
que Asiam concutere in arma, et solvere fœdera furto?
and Asia around in arms and violated treaties by fraud?

Dardanius adulter expugnavit Spartam, me duce? aut
Has a Trojan adulterer conquered Sparta. I being his conductor? or

ego dedi tela, ve fovi bella cupidine?
have I furnished weapons, or have I cherished wars by lust?

Tunc decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera
Then it had become you to have feared for your friends: now too late

assurgis haud justis querelis, et jactas irrita jurgia.
you arise not in just complaints, and throw away vain disputes.

Juno orabat talibus; que cuncti cœlicolæ fremebant
Juno entreated in these words: and all the Gods murmured

vario assensu; ceu cùm prima flamma deprensa sylvis
with various assent; as when the first blasts confined in the woods

fremunt, et volutant cæca murmura, prodentia nautis
blow, and roll on in distinct murmurings, betraying to sailors

ventos venturos. Tum omnipotens pater, cui est
that winds are about to come. Then the all-powerful father, to whom is

summa potentia rerum, inquit. Eo dicente, alta domus
the chief supremacy of things, begins. He speaking, the lofty palace

Deum silescit; et tellus tremefacta solo;
of the Gods is still; and the earth is shaken from its foundation;

arduus æther silet: tum Zephyri posuere;
the exalted sky is still: then the west winds laid aside their violence;

pontus premit placida æquora. Ergo accipite atque figite
the sea restrains its peaceful waters. Therefore receive and establish

hæc mea dicta animis: quandoquidem haud est licitum
these my words in your minds, since it is not allowed

Ausonios conjungi Teucris fœdere, nec vestra discordia
the Ausonians to be united to the Trojans in treaty, nor your discord

capit finem; quæ fortuna est cuiquam hodie, quam spem
receive an end; whatever fortune is to each one to-day, what hope

quisque secat, fuit Tros ve Rutulus, habeo
each one may mark out, let him be Trojan or Rutulian, I will hold them

nullo discrimine; seu castra tenentur obsidione fatis
with no distinction; whether the camps are held in siege by the fates

Italorum, sive malo errore Trojæ, que sinistris
of the Italians, or by the unfortunate error of Troy, and inauspicious

monitis. Non solvo Rutulos. Sua exorsa ferent
admonitions. Nor do I free the Rutulians. His own undertakings shall bring

laborem que fortunam cuique. Rex Jupiter idem omnibus.
suffering and fortune to each. King Jupiter is the same to all.

Fata invenient viam. Annuit per flumina Stygii
The fates will find out a way. He nodded by the streams of his Stygian

fratris, per ripas torrentes pice que atrâ voragine, et
brother, by the banks overflowing with pitch and black whirlpools, and

tremefecit totum Olympum nutu. Hic finis fandi:
shook all heaven with his nod. Here was an end of speaking:

tum Jupiter surgit aureo solio, quem medium Cœlicolæ
then Jupiter rises from his golden throne, whom in the midst the Gods

ducunt ad limina. Interea Rutuli omnibus portis
 lead to his palace. In the mean time the Rutulians in all the gates
 instant sternere viros circùm cæde, et cingere
 rush on to destroy the men all around with slaughter, and to surround
 mœnia flammis. Ast legio Æneadum tenetur obsessa
 the ramparts with flames. But the legion of the Trojans is held besieged
 vallis; nec ulla spes fugæ. Miseri stant altis
 within the walls; nor is there any hope of flight. Wretched they stand on the high
 turribus nequicquam, et cinxere muros rarâ coronâ.
 towers in vain, and surround the walls with a thin circle.
 Asius Imbracides, que Hicetaonius Thymætēs, que
 Asius the son of Imbracus, and Hicetaon's son Thymætēs, and
 duo Assaraci, et senior Tybris cum Castore, prima
 the two sons of Assaracus, and the old Tybris with Castor, for the first
 acies; ambo germani Sarpedonis, et Clarus et Hæmon, ab
 band; both brothers of Sarpedon, and Clarus and Hæmon, from
 altâ Lyciâ comitantur hos. Lyrnessius Acmon, minor
 lofty Lycia accompany them. Lyrnessian Acmon, inferior
 nec Clytio genitore, nec fratre Mnestheo, connixus
 neither to Clytius his father, nor his brother Mnestheus, striving
 toto corpore, fert ingens saxum haud exiguam partem
 with his whole body, bears a great rock not a small part
 montis. Hi certant defendere jaculis, illi saxis,
 of a mountain. These strive to defend the place with darts, those with rocks.
 que moliri ignem, que aptare sagittæ nervo. Ecce
 and to hurl fire, and to fit arrows to the string. Behold
 Dardanius puer ipse, justissima cura Veneris, detectus
 the Trojan boy himself, the most righteous care of Venus, uncovered
 honestum caput, inter medios, micat qualis gemma, quæ
 as to his honest head, in the midst. shines as a jewel, which
 dividit fulvum aurum, decus aut collo aut capiti;
 separates the yellow gold, an ornament either to the neck or to the head,
 vel quale ebur lucet per artem inclusum buxo, aut
 or as ivory shines by art inclosed in box-work, or
 Oriciâ terebintho; cui lactea cervix accipit fusos
 Orician ebony; whose milk white neck receives his flowing
 crines, et circulus subnectit molli auro. Ismare,
 hair, and a circle binds it with ductile gold. O Ismarus
 magnanimæ gentes viderunt te, quæque dirigere vulnere,
 high-minded nations have seen thee, also attempt wounds
 et armare calamos veneno, generose Mæoniâ domo,
 and arm reeds with poison, noble of a Lydian family
 ubi que viri exercent pinguis culta que Pactolus
 where both men till the rich cultured fields and Pactolus
 irrigat auro. Et Mnestheus adfuit, quem pristina
 overflows them with gold. And Mnestheus was present, whom the former
 gloria Turni pulsi aggere murorum tollit sublimem,
 glory of Turnus driven from the mound of the walls raises high

et Capys: nunc nomen ducitur Campaniæ urbi Illi
 and Capys: hence the name is derived to the Campanian city They
 contulerant certamina duri belli inter sese; Æneas
 had engaged in contests of cruel war among themselves; Æneas
 secabat freta mediâ nocte. Namque ut ab Evandro adit
 cut the seas at midnight. For as from Evander he goes
 regem, ingressus Etruscis castris, et memorat regi
 so the king, entering the Tuscan camps, and makes known to the king
 que nomen que genus; ve edocet quid petat, ve quid
 both his name and race; or declares what he requires, or what
 ipse ferat; quæ arma Mezentius conciliet sibi, que
 he brings; what arms Mezentius would procure for himself, and
 violenta pectora Turni; admonet quæ fiducia sit
 the violent disposition of Turnus; he admonishes him what confidence can be
 humanis rebus, que immiscet preces; mora haud fit;
 in human concerns, and intermingles prayers; delay does not take place,
 Tarchon jungit opes que ferit fœdus. Tum Lydia gens
 Tarchon joins his strength and strikes up a league. Then the Lydian nation
 libera fatis, conscendit classem, commissa externo duci
 set free from the fates, ascends the fleet, entrusted to a foreign leader
 jussis Divûm. Ænea puppis tenet prima subjuncta
 by command of the Gods. Æneas' ship holds the first rank having subjoined
 rostro Phrygios leones. Ida imminet super
 to its beak Trojan lions. Ida's mount hangs from above
 gratissima profugis Teucris. Hic magnus Æneas sedet
 most grateful to the fugitive Trojans. Here great Æneas sits
 que volutat varios eventus belli secum, que Pallas
 and revolves the varied events of war with himself, and Pallas
 affixus sinistro lateri jam quærit sidera, iter
 adhering to his left side now inquires concerning the stars, their passage
 opacæ noctis; jam quæ passus que terrâ que
 through the dark night: now what he had endured both on land and
 mari.
 by sea.

Deæ, nunc pandite Helicon que movete cantus; quæ
 Ye Goddesses, now lay open Helicon and direct my song; what
 manus comitetur Ænean interea ab Tuscis oris que
 band accompanied Æneas in the meantime from the Tuscan coasts and
 armet rates que vehatur pelago. Massicus princeps secat
 armed his ships and is borne on the sea. Massicus first cuts
 æquora æratâ Tigri, sub quo manus mille
 the waters in the brazen-beaked Tigris, under whom a band of a thousand
 juvenum, qui mœnia Clusi, que qui liquere urbem
 youth, who have left the walls of Clusus, and who have left the city
 Cosas, queis tela sagittæ que leves coryti humeris
 Cosa, whose weapons are arrows and light quivers on their shoulders
 et lethifer arcus. Torvus Abas unâ huic;
 and the death-bearing bow. Stern Abas goes together with him;

totum agmen insignibus armis, et puppis fulgebant
 the whole troop with distinguished arms, and the stern glittered
 auratâ Apolline. Populonia, mater, dederat illi
 with a gilded Apollo. Populonia, his mother city, had bestowed on him
 sexcentos juvenes expertos belli; ast insula Ilva
 six hundred youth experienced in war; but the island Ilva
 generosa inexhaustis metallis chalybum trecentos.
 abounding in unexhausted mines of iron sent three hundred,
 Tertius Asylas, ille interpretes hominum que Divûm,
 The third was Asylas, the interpreter of men and Gods,
 cui fibræ pecudum, cui sidera cœli, et linguæ
 to whom the entrails of cattle, to whom the stars of heaven, and the languages
 volucrum et ignes præsagi fulminis parent; rapit
 of birds and lightnings of prophetic thunder are obedient; he bears away
 mille densos acie atque horrentibus hastis. Pisæ,
 a thousand condensed in a band and with frightful spears. Pisa.
 Etrusca urbs solo ab origine Alpheæ, jubent hos
 a Tuscan city in its foundation from the origin of Alpheæ, command these
 parere. Pulcherrimus Astur sequitur. Astur fidens
 to obey. Most beautiful Astur follows Astur trusting
 equo et versicoloribus armis. Qui domo Cæretæ
 to his horse and variegated arms. Who are of the house of Cære-
 qui sunt in arvis Minionis, et veteres Pyrgi, que
 who are in the fields of Mino, and the veteran Pyrgi, are
 intempestæ Gravisæ adjiciunt tercentum (omnibus un-
 the insalubrious Gravisæ add three hundred (to all was one
 mens sequendi.) Ego non transiverim te, Cycne,
 purpose of following.) I will not pass by thee, O Cygnus,
 ductor Ligurum, fortissime bello; et Cupavo comitate
 leader of the Ligurians, most heroic in war; and Cupavus accompanied
 paucis, de cujus vertice olorinæ pennæ surgunt. Amor
 by few, from whose head swans' plumes arise. Love
 vestrum crimen que insigne paternæ formæ que
 was your crime and the distinguished cause of your father's form also
 Nam ferunt Cycnum luctu Phætontis amati dum canit inter
 For they say that Cycnus for grief of Phæton beloved while he sings among
 populeas frondes que umbram sororum et solatus mœstum
 the poplar leaves and the shade of his sisters and consoles his sad
 amorem Musâ, canentem molli plumâ duxisse senectam
 love by the muse, becoming white in his soft plumage passed his old age
 liquentem terras et sequentem sidera voce. Filius
 abandoning the earth and pursuing the stars with his voice. His son
 comitatus æquales catervas classe promovet ingenter
 accompanying his equal troops in his fleet propels the huge
 Centaurum remis; ille instat aquæ que arduus minatur
 Centaur with oars; he stands on the water and bold threatens to hurt
 immane saxum undis et sulcat alta maria
 a huge rock against the waves and ploughs the deep seas

longâ carinâ Etiam Ocnus ille ciet agren ab
 with his long keel. Also Ocnus himself eads on a band from
 patriis oris, filius fatidicæ Mantus et Tuscî amnis qui
 his native coasts, the son of the prophetic Manto and the Tuscan river, who
 dedit muros que nomen matris tibi Mantua; Mantua
 gave walls and the name of his mother to thee, O Mantua; Mantua
 dives avis: sed non unum genus omnibus. Illi triplex
 rich in ancestors: but *there is* not one race to all. To her is a triple
 gens quaterni populi sub gente—ipsa caput populis.
 race four people under *one* nation—herself the capital city to the people
 Vires de Tusco sanguine. Mezentius hinc quoque
 Their strength is from Tuscan blood. Mezentius hence also
 armat quingentos in se, quos Mincius patre
 arms five hundred against himself, whom Mincius from his father
 Benaco velatus glaucâ arundine ducebat in æquora
 Benacus crowned with sea-green reed led to the sea
 infestâ pinu.
 in a hostile ship.

Gravis Auletæ it, que assurgens verberat fluctur
 Stern Auletæ goes, and rising beat the wave
 centenâ arbore: vada spumant marmore verso
 with an hundred oars: the billows foam, the sea being upturned
 Immanis Triton et exterrrens cœrula freta conchâ
 The vast Triton also frightening the azure seas with his shell
 vehit hunc, cui nanti hispida frons præfert hominem
 bears him, to whom swimming a hairy front exhibits a man
 tenuis laterum, alvus desinit in pristin; spumea unda
 as far as the sides, his belly ends in a fish; the foaming wave
 murmurat sub semifero pectore. Tot lecti proceres
 murmurs under his half monstrous breast. So many chosen chiefs
 ibant ter denis navibus subsidio Trojæ et secaban'
 went in three ten ships to the aid of Troy and cu
 campos salis ære. Jamque dies concesserat
 the plains of brine with their brazen prow. And now the day had departed
 cœlo que alma Phœbe pulsabat medium Olympum
 from the sky and the fair moon shook the midst of the sky
 noctivago curru. Æneas ipse sedens, que regit
 with *Aer* night-wandering chariot. Æneas himself sitting, both guides
 clavum que ministrat velis (enim neque cura dat quietem
 the helm and attends the sails (for neither does care allow rest
 membris.) Atque ecce chorus suarum comitum occurrit
 to his limbs.) And lo a band of his associates met
 illi in medio spatio, Nymphæ, quas alma Cybele jusserat
 him in middle space, Nymphs, whom fair Cybele had commanded
 habere numen maris, que esse Nymphas e
 have divinity of the sea, and to be Nymphs from
 navibus: innabant pariter, que secabant fluctus; quot
 ships: they swam together, and divided the billows; as many

aratæ proræ steterant prius ad litora. Agnoscunt regem
 arazen prows had stood before by the shore. They know *that* king
 longè que lustrant choreis: quarum Cymodocea, quæ
 from afar and surrounded *him* with dances: of whom Cymodocea, who was
 doctissima fandi, sequens ponè, tenet puppim
 the most skilled in speaking, following behind holds the stern
 dextrâ; que ipsa eminet dorso, ac subremigat
 with *her* right hand; and she rises above with her back, and rows beneath
 lævâ tacitis undis. Tum alloquitur ignarum
 with *her* left hand in the silent waves. Then she addresses *him* unconscious
 sic: Ænea, gens Deûm, ne vigilas? vigila, et immitte
 thus: O Æneas, descendent of the Gods, are you awake? awake, and loosen
 rudentes velis. Nos sumus Idææ pinus de sacro
 the cordage from the sails. We are Ida's pines from *its* sacred
 vertice tua classis; nunc Nymphæ pelagi. Ut perfidus
 top thy fleet; now Nymphs of the ocean. As the treacherous
 Rutulus premebat nos precipites ferro que flammâ,
 Rutulian oppressed us swift sailing with sword and fire,
 invitæ rupinus tua vincula, que quærimus te per æquor.
 unwilling we broke your cables, and sought thee through the sea.
 Genetrix miserata refecit hanc faciem, et dedit esse
 The mother of *the* Gods pitying restored this form, and allowed us to be
 Deas, que agitare ævum sub undis. At puer Ascanius
 Goddesses, and to pass *our* life beneath the waves. But the boy Ascanius
 tenetur muro que fossis inter media tela atque Latinos
 is detained by the wall and ditches in the midst of darts and the Latins
 horrentes Marte. Jam Arcas eques, permistus forti
 raging in war. Now the Arcadian cavalry intermingled with the bold
 Etrusco, tenet jussa loca: est certa sententia Turno
 Etruscan, holds the appointed places: it is a resolved determination to Turnus
 opponere illis medias turmas, ne jungant castris.
 to oppose to them his compact bands, lest they should join the camps.
 Age, surge, et Aurorâ veniente, primus jube socios
 Come, arise, and the morn approaching, first command *your* companions
 vocari in arma; et cape clypeum, quem Ignipotens
 so be called to arms; and take the shield, which the fire-powerful God
 ipse dedit invictum, atque ambivit oras auro. Crastinâ
 himself gave invincible, and encircled its borders with gold. To-morrow's
 lux spectabit ingentes acervos Rutulæ cædis (si non
 light shall behold great heaps of Rutulian slaughter (if you do not
 putâris mea dicta irrita.) Dixerat, et discedens, impulit
 think my words vain.) She said, and moving on, she propelled
 altam puppim dextrâ, haud ignara modi: Illa
 the lofty stern with her right hand, not ignorant of the manner: I
 fugit per undas ocyor et jaculo, et sagittâ æquante
 flies through the waves swifter even than a dart and arrow equalling
 ventos. Inde aliæ celerant cursus. Tros Anchisiades
 the winds. Then the others hasten *their* course. The Trojan son of Anchises

ipse inscius stupet; tamen tollit animos omine
 himself unconscious stands amazed; yet he arouses their courage by the omen
 Tum aspectans supera convexa precatur brevitè:
 Then beholding the high vaulted sky he prays thus briefly:
 Idæa, alma parens Deûm cui Dindyma que turri-
 O Idean Goddess bountiful parent of the Gods, to whom Dindyma and turret
 geræ urbes, que liones bijugi ad fræna, cordi tu
 bearing cities, and lions yoked in pairs to your reins, are for a delight be thou
 nunc princeps pugnæ mihi: tu, Diva, propinques augurium
 now the guide of the battle to me: do thou, O Goddess, propitiate the augury
 ritè que adsis Phrygibus secundo pede Eífatus
 In form, and approach the Trojans with auspicious foot. He said
 tantum; et interea dies revoluta jam ruebat maturâ
 so much; and in the mean time day revolving now arose with timely
 luce, que fugarât noctem Principio edicit sociis
 light, and banished night. In the first place he instructs his associates
 sequantur signa, atque aptent animos armis, que parent
 that they follow the signals, and prepare their minds for arms, and dispose
 se pugnæ. Que jam habet Teucros et sua castra
 themselves for the fight. And now he has the Trojans and his camps
 in conspectu stans in celsâ puppi Tum deinde extulit
 in sight standing on the lofty stern. Then afterwards he raises
 ardentem clypeum sinistrâ. Dardanidæ tollunt
 his glowing shield on his left hand. The Trojans raise
 clamorem e muris ad sidera. Spes addita suscitât iras.
 a shout from the walls to the stars. Hope superadded arouses their rage
 Jaciunt tela manu: quales Strymonidæ grues dant signa,
 They hurl darts with their hand: as Strymonian cranes give signals
 sub atris nubibus, atque tranant æthera, cum sonitu, que
 under the black clouds, and skim along the skies, with a sound, and
 fugiunt notos secundo clamore. At ea videri
 fly the south winds with prosperous cry. But these things seem
 mira Rutulo regi que Ausoniis ducibus: donec
 wonderful to the Rutulian king and the Ausonian leaders; until
 respiciunt puppes versas ad litora, que totum æquor
 they look back upon the ships turned to the shores, and the whole stream
 allabi classibus. Apex ardet capiti que flammæ
 to be glided over by ships. The top of his helmet blazes on his head and a flame
 funditur cristis a vertice, et aureus umbo vomit, vastos
 is poured on his crest from his head, and a golden boss sends forth copious
 ignes: not secus ac si quando sanguinei comete rubent
 fires: not otherwise than if at any time bloody comets shine
 lugubrè liquidâ nocte; aut Sirius ardor, ille ferens
 mournfully in the clear night; or the dog-star's heat, itself bearing
 sitim que morbos ægris mortalibus, nascitur, et contristat
 thirst and diseases to sick mortals, arises, and saddens
 cœlum lævo lumine.
 heaven with unpropitious light.

Tamen fiducia haud cessit audaci Turno præripere
 Yet confidence did not fail the bold Turnus to preoccupy
 hitora, et pellerere venientes terrâ. Ultro tollit
 the shores, and drive them off approaching from the land. Forthwith he arouse
 animos dictis, atque ultro increpat: adest
 their courage by his words, and forthwith he rebukes them: the time is come
 perfringere dextrâ, quod optâstis votis,
 to demolish with your right hand, which you have desired in your prayers
 viri, Mars ipse in manibus. Nunc, quisque esto
 men, Mars himself is in your hands. Now, let each one be
 memor suæ conjugis que tecti; nunc referto magna
 mindful of his own wife and home; now call to mind the great
 facta que laudes patrum. Ultro occurramus ad
 deeds and praises of your fathers. Forthwith let us meet them a
 undam, dum trepidi que prima vestigia labant egressis
 the water, while trembling and their first footsteps tetter to them coming
 Fortuna juvat audentes. Ait hæc, et versat
 from the water. Fortune favours the daring. He said these things, and revolves
 cum se quos ducere contra, vel quibus posset
 with himself whom to lead against them, or to whom he may
 concredere obsessos muros. Interea Æneas exponit
 entrust the besieged walls. In the mean time Æneas lands
 socios de altis puppibus pontibus. Multi servare
 his companions from the lofty ships on bridges. Many watch
 recursus languentis pelagi, et credere se brevis
 the ebb of the faintly moving sea, and trust themselves to the shallows
 saltu: alii per remos. Tarchon specularatus litora,
 by a leap: others by oars. Tarchon watching the shores
 quâ sperat non vada, nec fracta unda
 where he hopes there are no shallows, nor where the dashing wav.
 remurmurat, sed mare inoffensum allabitur crescenti
 murmurs, but the sea inoffensively glides on with the increasing
 aestu advertit proras subito, que precatur socios;
 tide, turns his prows suddenly, and prays his companions
 nunc ô lecta manus, incumbite validis remis; tollite,
 now, O my chosen band, press on your strong oars arouse
 ferte rates; findite hanc inimicam terram
 yourselves, urge on the ships; cleave this hostile land
 rostris, que carina ipsa premat sulcum sibi: nec
 with your beaks, and let the keel itself press out a furrow for itself: not
 recuso frangere puppim tali statione, tellure semel
 do I refuse to break the ship in such a harbour, the land once
 arreptâ. Quæ talia postquam Tarchon effatus,
 being seized. Which like words after Tarchon had uttered,
 socii consurgere tonsis, que inferre spumantes rates
 his associates arose on their oars, and bore the foaming ships
 Latinis arvis, donec rostra tenent siccum, et omnes
 to the Latin shore, until the beaks attain the dry land, and all

carinæ sedere innocuæ: sed non tua puppis Tarchon;
 the keels settle down unharmed: but not thy ship O Tarchon;
 namque inflicta vadis dum pendet in quo dorso
 for having struck the shoals while it hangs on the unequal bank
 sustentata diu anceps que fatigat fluctus, solvitur
 upheld for a long time in suspense and wearies the waves, it is separated
 atque exponit viros in mediis undis; quos fragmina
 and throws out the men in the midst of the waters; whom broken parts
 remorum et fluitantia transtra impediunt, que simul
 oars and floating benches entangle, and at the same time
 relabens unda retrahit pedes. Nec segnis mora
 the retreating wave draws back their feet. Nor does slothful delay
 retinet Turnum; sed acer rapit totam aciem in
 keep back Turnus; but bold he urges on his whole force against
 Teucros, et sistit in litore contra. Canunt
 the Trojans, and places them on the shore on the other side. They call out
 signa. Æneas primus invasit agrestes turmas, omen
 their signals. Æneas first attacked the rustic bands, an omen
 pugnæ; que stravit Latinos, Therone occiso, qui
 of battle; and prostrated the Latins, Theron being slain, who
 maximus virorum, ultro petit Ænean: haurit huic
 the largest of men, forthwith seeks Æneas: he drains his
 apertum latus gladio, que per ærea
 open side with his sword, and through the brazen folds of his shield
 suta, per tunicam squalentem auro. Inde ferit
 stitched, through his coat of mail scaled with gold. Then he strikes down
 Lycon, exsectum matre jam peremtâ, et sacrum tibi,
 Lycon, cut out from his mother now being dead, and sacred to you,
 Phœbe, quod licuit parvo evadere casus
 O Apollo, because it was allowed to him young to escape the chances
 ferri. Nec longè dejecit durum Cissea letho, que
 of the knife. Nor far off he overwhelms the strong Cisseus in death, and
 immanem Gyan sternentes agmina clavâ. Arma
 the huge Gyan hurling down troops with a club. The arms
 Herculis illos nihil, validæ manus juvere nil; que
 of Hercules availed them nothing, their strong hands aided them not; and
 genitor Melampus, comes Alcidiæ, usque dum
 his father Melampus availed them not, the companion of Hercules, even while
 terra præbuit graves labores. Ecce intorquens jaculum
 he earth supplied to him severe labours. Lo hurling a dart
 Pharo, dum jactat inertes voces, sistit in ore
 Pharus, while he boasts idle words, he plunges it in the mouth
 clamantis. Dum tu quoque, infelix Cydon sequeris
 o him bawling While thou also, unhappy Cydon, art following
 Clytium, nova gaudia, flaventem malas primâ lanugine
 Clytius, a new love, yellow as to his cheeks with their first down.
 miserande jaceres stratus Dardaniâ dextrâ, securus
 to be pitied would have lain prostrate by the Trojan's right hand, thoughtless

amorum juvenum qui semper erant tibi, ni stipata
 of the loves of boys which ever were to you, unless an attending
 cohorts fratrum, progenies Phorci, foret obvia; septem
 band of brothers, the offspring of Phorcus, had been in the way; seven
 numero, que conjiciunt septena tela, partim irrita
 in number, and they hurl seven darts; partly rendered vain
 resultant galeâ que clypeo; partim alma Venus
 they rebound from his helmet and shield, partly fair Venus
 deflexit stringentia corpus. Æneas affatur fidum
 turned them aside grazing his body. Æneas addresses the faithful.
 Achatem sic: Suggere tela mihi, quæ steterunt in corpore
 Achatas thus: Supply weapons to me, which have stood in the body
 Graiorum Iliacis campis (dextra non torserit illum
 of the Greeks on the Trojan plains (my right hand shall not hurl it
 frustra Rutulos.)
 in vain against the Rutulians.)

Tum corripit magnam hastam et jactit: illa volans
 Then he seizes a great spear and hurls it: it flies
 transverberat æra clypei Mæonis, et rumpit
 pierces through the brass folds of the shield of Mæon, and breaks
 thoraca simul cum pectore. Frater Alcanor
 his breastplate at the same time with his breast. His brother Alcanor
 subit huic; que sustentat fratrem ruentem dextrâ;
 comes up to him; and supports his brother falling with his right hand;
 protinus hasta missa, lacerto trajecto, fugit, que cruenta
 far off the spear being sent, his arm being pierced, it flies, and bloody
 servat tenorem; que dextera moribunda pependit
 preserves its course; and his right hand dying hung
 nervis ex humero. Tum Numitor, jaculo raptò
 by the nerves from his shoulder. Then Numitor, the javelin being snatched
 de corpore fratris, petivit Ænean: sed non est licitum
 from the body of his brother, aims at Æneas: but it was not allowed to him
 figere contrâ, que perstrinxit femur magni Achatæ
 to pierce him on the other hand, and it grazed the thigh of great Achatas
 Hic Clausus Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, advenit,
 here Clausus from Cures, relying on his youthful frame, comes up,
 et eminus ferit Dryopen rigidâ hastâ, pressâ
 and from afar strikes Dryopes with his hard spear, pressed
 graviter sub mentum, que pariter rapit vocem que
 heavily under his chin, and at once snatches away his voice and
 animam loquentis, gutture trajecto: at ille ferit terram
 soul of him speaking, his throat being pierced: but he strikes the earth
 fronte et vomit crassum cruorem ore. Et per
 with his forehead and vomits thick blood from his mouth. Also by
 varios casus vernit tres Threicios quoque, de supremâ
 various chances he overthrows three Thracians likewise, from the high
 gente Boreæ, et tres, quos pater Idas, et patria Ismara
 race of Boreas, and three, whom his father Idas, and his country Ismara

mittit. Halæsus occurrit, que Auruncæ manus; et
 sent. Halæsus meets him, and the Aruncian band; and
 Neptunia proles, Messapus, insignis equis, subit: nunc
 Neptune's offspring, Messapus, distinguished for horses, succeeds: now
 hi, nunc illi, tendunt expellere. Certatur
 these, now those, attempt to drive away each other. There is a contest
 in ipso limine Ausoniæ. Ceu venti discordes tollunt
 in the very boundary of Ausonia. As the winds discordant raise
 prælia magno æthere, æquis animus et viribus;
 warfare in the extended sky, with equal rage and strength;
 non ipsi inter se, non nubilæ, non mare cedit
 nor they among themselves, nor clouds, nor sea yields
 pugna anceps diu, omnia stant obnixa contra:
 the contest is doubtful long, all stand conflicting against each other
 haud aliter Trojanæ acies que Latinæ acies concurrunt,
 not otherwise the Trojan armies and Latin troops rush together,
 pes hæret pede, que densus vir viro. At ex aliâ parte
 foot cleaves to foot, and crowded man to man. But from another part
 quâ torrens impulerat saxa rotantia latè que arbusta
 where the torrent had hurled the rocks rolling far and trees
 diruta ripis, ut Pallas vidit Arcadas, insuetos
 worn from the banks, as Pallas beheld the Arcadians, accustomed
 inferre pedestres acies, dare terga sequaci Latio,
 to engage in pedestrian battle, to turn their backs to pursuing Latium
 quis quando aspera natura loci suasit dimittere
 whom since the rough condition of the place persuades to let loose their
 equos nunc prece, nunc amaris dictis, (quod unum restat
 horses now by entreaty, now by bitter words, (which alone remains
 egenis rebus,) accendit virtutem: socii quò
 in his desperate affairs,) he inflam'd their courage: my associates whether
 fugitis? per vos et fortia facta, per nomen ducis
 do you fly? by yourselves and your brave deeds, by the name of your leader
 Evandri, que devicta bella que meam spem, que
 Evander, and by your victorious wars and my own hope, which
 nunc subit æmula patriæ laudis ne fidite pedibus.
 now rises anxious for my country's praise, do not trust to your feet.
 Via est rumpenda ferro per hostes, quâ ille
 A passage is to be broken by the sword through the foes, where that
 densissimus globus virûm urget: hæc alta patria
 most crowded mass of men press on us: here your exalted country
 reposcit vos et Pallanta ducem. Nulla numina premunt:
 demands you and Pallas your leader. No Gods pursue us
 mortales urgemur ab mortali hoste: nobis totidem
 mortals we are followed by a mortal foe: to us there are as many
 que animæ que manus. Ecce pontus claudit nos magno
 both lives and hands. See the water encloses us with its front
 obice maris: jam terra deest fugæ: ne petemus pelagus
 barrier of the sea: now land is wanting for flight: whether shall we seek the sea

Trojam. Ait hæc, et prorumpit mediis in densis,
or Troy. He said these words, and broke in the midst upon the crowded
hostes. Primum Lagus, adductus iniquis fatis fit obvius
foes. First Lagus, led on by unequal fates, becomes opposite
huic: figit hunc intorto telo, dum vellit saxum magno
to him: he stabs him with a wreathed dart, while he tears up a rock of great
pondere, quâ spina dedit discrimina costis per
weight, where his spine causes a separation in his ribs through
medium dorsi: que recepat hastam hærentem ossibus:
the middle of his back: and draws out the spear sticking in his bones
quem super Hisbon non occupat, ille quidam sperans
whom from above Hisbon does not prevent, he indeed desiring
hoc; nam Pallas excipit antè, ruentem, incautum, dum
this; for Pallas seizes him first, rushing on, unsuspecting, while
fuit crudeli morte sodalis, atque recondit ensem
he rages with the cruel death of his companion, and hides his sword
in tumido pulmone. Hinc petit Sthenelum e
in his swelling lungs. Hence he seeks Sthenelus and
Anchemolum, de vetustâ gente Rhæti, ausum incestare
Anchemolus, from the ancient race of Rhætus, daring to pollute
thalamos novercæ. Vos etiam gemini fratres,
the marriage chamber of his stepmother. Ye also ye twin brothers,
Laride que ThyMBER Daucia proles, cecidistis in Rutulis
Laridus and ThyMBER Daucus' offspring, fell in the Rutulian
arvis, simillima, indiscreta, que gratus
fields, most resembling, undistinguished, and a grateful
error suis parentibus. At nunc Pallas dedit dura
delusion to their own parents. But now Pallas has given dreadful
discrimina vobis: nam Evandrius ensis abstulit tibi caput,
discrimination to you: for Evander's sword bore off your head
Thymbre; dextera decisa quæret te suum, Laride.
O Thymbre; your right hand cut off seeks thee its own, O Laridus
que digiti semianimes micant, que retractant ferrum.
and your fingers dying quiver, and draw back the sword.
Mistus dolor et pudor, armat Arcadas accensos monitu,
Mingled grief and shame, arms the Arcadians inflamed by the admonition,
et tuentes præclara facta viri, in hostes. Tum
and beholding the renowned deeds of the hero against their enemies. Then
Pallas trajicit Rhætea fugientem præter bigis. Hoc
Pallas pierces Rhætus flying beyond him in his chariot. This
spatium, que tantum moræ fuit Illo: namque procul
space, and so much of delay was granted to Ilius: for afar off
dixerat validam hastam Illo, quam Rhæteus mediis
he had directed his powerful spear to Ilius; which Rhætus in the midst
intercipit, fugiens te, optime Teuthra, que fratrem
intercepts, escaping thee, most excellent Teuthra. and thy brother
Tyren: que volutus curru semianimis cædit arva
Tyren: and rolling from his chariot dying he beats the fields

Rutulorum calcibus. Ac velut ventis coortis optato
of the Rutulians with *his* heels. And as the winds having arisen to *his* wish
æstate, pastor immittit incendia dispersa sylvas;
in summer, the shepherd casts fires scattered through the woods;
mediis correptis subitò, horrida Vulcania acies
the intermediate *trees* being seized suddenly, the horrid Vulcanian force
extenditur unâ per latos campos; ille victor, sedens,
is spread at once through the broad plains; he victorious, sitting,
despectat ovantes flammas: non aliter omnis virtus
looks down on the exulting flames: not otherwise all the courage
sociùm coit in unum, que juvat te, Palla.
of *his* companions unites in one, and delights thee, O Pallas.
Sed Halæsus, acer bellis, tendit in adversos, que colligit
But Halæsus, brave in war, marches against his foes, and collects
se in sua arma. Hic mactat Ladona, que Phereta,
himself upon his own arms. He slays Ladon, and Pheres,
que Demodocum; diripit dextram Strymonio, elatam
and Demodocus; he tears the right hand from Strymonius, raised
in jugulum, fulgenti ense; ferit ora Thoantis
against his throat, with his glittering sword; he strikes the face of Thoas
saxo, que dispergit ossa permixta cruento cerebro.
with a rock, and scatters his bones intermingled with bloody brains.
Genitor, canens fata, celaverat Halæsum sylvis. Ut
His father, foreseeing *his* fate, had concealed Halæsus in the woods. As
senior solvit canentia lumina letho, Parcæ injecere
the old man relaxed his whitening eyes in death, the fates cast
manum que sacraverunt telis Evandri; quem Pallas
their hands on him and consecrated him to the darts of Evander; whom Pallas
petit, sic precatus antè: Pater Tybri, nunc da fortunam
seeks, thus invoking first: O Father Tyber, now give fortune
atque viam ferro, quod libro missile, per pectus
and a way to my sword, which I poise about to hurl, through the breast
duri Halæsi: tua quercus habebit hæc arma, que exuvias
of cruel Halæsus: thy oak shall have these arms, and the clothes
viri. Deus audivit illa; dum Halæsus texit Imaona
of the hero. The God heard these words; while Halæsus protected Imaon
infelix dat inermum pectus Arcadio telo. At Lausus,
unhappy he offers his unprotected breast to the Arcadian dart. But Lausus,
ingens pars belli, non sinit agmina perterrita tantâ
a great portion of the war, does not permit his troops to be frightened by this great
cæde vii Primus interimit Abantem oppositum, que
destruction of the hero. First he kills Abas opposing, both
nodum que moram pugnæ. Proles Arcadiæ sternitur.
the strength and stay of battle. The offspring of Arcadia is prostrate.
Etrusci sternuntur, et vos Teucri, O corpora imperdita
The Etruscans are overthrown and you ye Trojans. O ye frames not destroyed

Graiis. Agmina concurrunt, æquis que ducibus et
 by the Greeks. The troops rush together, equal both in leaders and
 viribus. Extremi addensent acies; nec turba
 strength. The last press on the advanced ranks; nor does the crowd
 sinit tela que manus moveri. Hinc Pallas instat et
 permit weapons and hands to be moved. Hence Pallas urges and
 urget; hinc contra Lausus: nec ætas discrepat
 drives on the troops; hence opposed is Lausus: nor does their age differ
 multum; egregii formâ; sed quis fortuna negârat reditus
 much; renowned for beauty; but to whom fortune had denied a return
 in patriam. Tamen regnator magni Olympi, haul
 to their country. Nevertheless the ruler of great Olympus, did not
 passus ipsos concurrere inter se; mox sua fata
 suffer them to engage together among themselves; soon their own fates
 manent illos sub majore hoste. Interea alma soror
 await them under a greater enemy. In the meantime his kind sister
 monet Turnum, qui secat medium agmen volucris
 admonishes Turnus, who divides the intermediate troops with his swift
 curru, succurrere Lauso. Ut vidit socios: Tempus
 chariot, to relieve Lausus. As he saw his companions, he said, It is time
 desistere pugnæ: ego solus feror in Pallanta; Pallas
 to withdraw from battle: I alone am borne against Pallas; Pallas
 debetur mihi soli: cuperem parens ipse adesset
 is due to me alone: I could have wished his father himself would be present
 spectator Ait hæc; et socii cesserunt æquore
 a spectator. He said these things; and his companions withdrew from the plain
 jusso. At abscessu Rutulorum, juvenis, tum
 commanded. But by the departure of the Rutulians, the youth, then
 miratus superba jussa, stupet in Turno; que volvit
 admiring the proud commands, stood amazed on Turnus; and rolls
 lumina per ingens corpus, que procul obit omnia
 his eyes over his vast body, and from afar surveys all things
 truci visu, et it contra dicta tyranni talibus
 with grim countenance, and goes against the words of the tyrant with these
 dictis: Jam ego laudabor aut opimis spoliis raptis, aut
 words: Now I will be praised either for rich spoils being taken, or
 insigni letho. Pater est æquus utrique sorti.
 for distinguished death. My father is equal to each lot.
 Tolle minas. Fatus, procedit in medium æquor.
 Banish threats. Having spoken, he proceeds into the middle plain.
 Frigidus sanguis coit Arcadibus in præcordia.
 The cold blood congeals to the Arcadians in their hearts.
 Turnus desiluit bijugis: pedes apparat ire
 Turnus leaped from his chariot: on foot he appears to go to engage him
 cominus. Que ut leo advolat, cum ab altâ speculâ
 a hand to hand. And as a lion flies, when from a high watch-tower
 vidit taurum stare procul campis meditantem prælia; imago
 he sees a bull to stand far off on the plains resolving battle, the image

Turni venientis est haud alia. Ubi Pallas credidit hunc
 of Turnus coming is not different. When Pallas believed him
 tore contiguum hastæ missæ ire prior
 to be near to the spear sent he began to advance first
 imparibus viribus, si qua fors adjuvit ausum, itaque
 with unequal strength, if any chance should aid his daring attempt, therefore
 latur ad magnum æthera: Alcide, precor te, per hospitium
 he speaks to the lofty sky: O Hercules, I pray you, by the hospitality
 patris, et mensas quas advena adisti, adsis
 of my father, and the tables which a stranger you resorted to, assist
 ingentibus cœptis; cernat me rapere cruenta arma
 my great endeavours; let him see me strip his bloody arms
 sibi semineci, que morientia lumina Turni ferant
 from him dying, and let the dying eyes of Turnus endure
 victorem. Alcides audivit juvenem, que premit magnum
 a conqueror. Hercules heard the youth, and repress'd a great
 gemitum sub imo corde, que effudit inanes lacrymas
 groan in his inmost heart, and pours forth useless tears
 Tum genitor affatur natum amicis dictis: sua dies sta
 Then the father addresses his son with friendly words: his own day remains
 ruique: est omnibus, breve et irreparabile tempus vitæ,
 to each: there is to all, a short and remediless time of life,
 sed extendere famam factis, hoc opus virtutis. To
 but to prolong reputation by deeds, this is the work of virtue. So many
 nati Deum cecidere sub altis mænibus Trojæ; quin
 sons of the Gods have fallen under the lofty walls of Troy; ever
 Sarpedon, mea progenies, occidit unâ: etiam
 Sarpedon, my own offspring, fell together with them: also his
 sua fata vocant Turnum, que pervenit ad metas ævi
 own fates call Turnus, and he has arrived at the limits of life
 dati: sic ait, atque rejicit oculos arvis Rutulorum
 allowed: thus he said, and turns away his eyes from the fields of the Rutulians
 At Pallas emittit hastam magnis viribus, que deripit
 But Pallas sent his spear with great violence, and snatched
 fulgentem ensem cavâ vaginâ. Illa volans incidit
 as shining sword from the hollow sheath. It flying struck
 quâ summa. tegmina surgunt humeris, atque molita
 where the high armour rises on the shoulders, and wearing
 viam per oras clypei tandem etiam strinxit de
 its way through the borders of the shield, at length even graz'd from
 magno corpore Turni. Hic Turnus, diu vibrans
 the great body of Turnus. Here Turnus, for a long time brandishing
 robur præfixum acuto ferro, jacit in Pallante, atque
 a spear, pointed with sharp steel, hurls it against Pallas, and
 ita fatur: aspice, num nostrum telum sit inagè penetrabile
 thus speaks: see, whether our dart be more penetrating
 Dixerat: at cuspis transverberat medium clypeum
 He said: but the spear pierced through the midst of the shield

vibranti ictu, cùm obeat tot terga ferri, tot
 with quivering blow, when it passes through so many coverings of iron, so many
 æris, pellis tauri circumdata toties que perforat moras
 of brass, the hide of a bull surrounding it so often and penetrates the obstructions
 lorice, et ingens pectus. Ille frustrâ rapit calidum
 of his coat of mail, and his great breast. He in vain tears the warm
 telum de vulnere: que sanguis que animus sequuntur unâ
 weapon from the wound: and his blood and soul follow by one
 que eâdem viâ. Corruit in vulnus; arma dedere sonitum
 and the same way. He fell on his wound; his arms gave forth a sound
 supèr, et moriens petit hostilem terram cruentâ ore,
 from above, and dying he strikes the hostile earth with bloody mouth,
 super quem Turnus assistens, inquit: Arcades, memores
 over whom Turnus standing, says: Arcadians, mindful
 referte hæc mea dicta Evandro: remitto Pallanta, qualem
 bear back these my words to Evander: I send back Pallas, such as
 meruit. Quisquis honos tumuli, quicquid solamen
 he has deserved. Whatsoever honour there is of a tomb, whatever consolation
 est humandi largior. Æneia hospitia stabant illi haud
 is in being buried I grant it. Æneas's friendship shall cost him not
 parvo. Et fatus talia, pressit exanimum lævo
 a little. And speaking these words, he pressed his lifeless body with his left
 pede, rapiens immania pondera baltei, que nefas
 foot, bearing off the immense weight of his belt, and the dreadful deed
 impressum, (manus juvenum cæsa fœdè sub unâ
 engraved on it, (that a company of youth was slain basely in one
 jugali nocte, que thalami cruenti) quæ bonus
 nuptial night, and the marriage chambers were bloody) which good
 Eurytion cælaverat multo auro; quo spolio nunc
 Eurytion had carved in abundant gold; with which spoil now
 Turnus ovat, que gaudet potitus. mens hominum
 Turnus rejoices, and exults possessing it. O mind of men,
 nescia fati que futuræ sortis, et servare modum, sublata
 ignorant of fate and future lot, and to preserve moderation, exalted
 secundis rebus! Erit tempus Turno, cùm optaverit
 by prosperous affairs! There will be a time to Turnus, when he shall desire
 emptum magno intactum Pallanta, et cùm oderit
 to purchase at a great price uninjured Pallas, and when he shall detest
 ista spolia, que diem.
 these spoils, and this day.

At socii frequentes referunt Pallanta, impositum
 But his associates in great numbers bring back Pallas, placed
 scuto, multo gemitu que lacrymis, O rediture
 on a shield, with great mourning and tears, O about to return
 dolor atque magnum decus parenti. Hæc dies prima
 the grief and great glory to your parent. This day first
 dedit te bello, hæc eadem auferit: cùm tamen linquis
 gave you to the war, this the same bears you away: when yet you leave

gigantes acervos Rutulorum. Nec jam fama tanti
 great heaps of Rutulians slain. Nor now the fame of so great
 mali, sed certior auctor advolat Æneæ: suos
 a misfortune alone, but a more authentic authority flies to Æneas: that his
 esse tenui discrimine lethi; tempus succerrere
 friends are in near peril of death; that it is time to succour
 versis Teucris. Metit quæque proxima gladio, que
 the flying Trojans. He cuts down whatever is nearest with the sword, and
 ardens agit latum limitem ferro per
 burning with revenge he makes a broad path with the steel through
 agmen, quærens te, Turne, superbum novâ cæde.
 the army seeking thee. O Turnus, elated with recent slaughter.
 Pallas, Evander, omnia sunt in ipsis oculis; mensæ quas
 Pallas, Evander, all things are before his eyes; the tables which
 primas tunc advena adiit, que dextræ datæ.
 first but then a stranger he had approached, and right hands pledged
 Hic rapit quatuor juvenes, viventes creatos Sulmone, totidem
 here he seizes four youths, alive; sprung from Sulmo, as many
 quos Ufens educat: quos immolat inferias
 whom Ufens brings up: whom he sacrifices as funeral offerings
 umbris que perfundat flammæ rogi captivo
 to the shade of Pallas and overflows the flames of the funeral pile with captive
 sanguine. Inde cùm procul tenderet infensam hastam
 blood. Next when afar off he had directed his hostile spear
 Mago, ille subit astu, ac tremebunda hasta supervolat:
 at Magus, he stoops with cunning, and the trembling spear flies over him
 et amplectens genua, supplex effatur talia; per patrios
 and embracing his knees, humbly he utters these words; by thy father's
 manes, et spes surgentis Iûli, precor te serves hanc
 shades, and the hopes of the rising Iulus, I pray thee spare this
 animam que nato que patri. Est alta domus, talenta
 i.e. both to the son and the father. There is a lofty house, talents
 cælati argenti jacent penitus defossa; sunt mihi pondera
 of adorned silver lie deeply buried; there are to me masses
 auri facti que infecti: victoria Teucrum non vertitur
 of gold wrought and unwrought: the victory of the Trojans does not turn
 hic: una anima non dabit tanta discrimina. Dixerat:
 here: one life will not give so great a difference. He said.
 cui contra Æneas reddit talia: parce
 to whom on the other hand Æneas returned these words: spare
 tuis natis multa talenta argenti atque auri, quæ remoras:
 for your sons, the many talents of silver and of gold, which you recount
 Turnus prior sustulit ista commercia belli, jam tum
 Turnus first authorized these terms of war, even now
 Pallante perempto; manes patris Anchisæ hoc,
 Pallas being slain; the shades of my father Anchises sanctions this
 Iûlus sentit hoc. Fatus sic, tenet galeam lævâ,
 Iulus thinks it. Speaking thus he holds his helmet with his left hand

atque abdidit ensem tenus capulo reflexâ cervicē
 and hid his sword up to the hilt in the reclining neck
 orantis. Nec Emonides procul, sacerdos Phœbi
 of him praying. Nor was Emonides far off, the priest of Apollo
 que Triviæ cui tempora infula redimibat sacrâ vittâ
 and Diana whose temples a mitre bound with a sacred fillet
 totus collucens veste atque insignibus armis; quem
 all glittering with his dress and distinguished arms; whom
 congressus agit campo que superstans immolat
 overtaking he drives along the plain and standing over him he offers him
 lapsum que tegit ingenti umbrâ. Serestus refert
 fallen and shrouds him in a great shade of death. Serestus bears off
 lecta arma humeris, trophæum tibi, Gradive Rex.
 his collected arms on his shoulders, a trophy to you, O martial King.
 Cœculus, creatus stirpe Vulcani, et Umbro veniens
 Cœculus, born from the stock of Vulcan, and Umbro coming
 montibus Marsorum instaurunt acies. Dardanides
 from the mountains of the Moors renew the contest. The Trojan Æne
 furit contra; dejecerat sinistram Anxuris ense, et
 rages against them; Umbro had struck off the left hand of Anxur with his sword, and
 totum orbem clypei ferro. Ille dixerat aliquid
 the whole circle of his shield with his sword. He had uttered something
 magnum, que crediderat vim affore verbo, que fereba
 great, and had believed that force would be in his word and had raised
 animum cœlo fortasse, que promiserat canitiem et longos
 his soul to heaven perhaps, and had promised gray hairs and extended
 annos sibi.
 years to himself.

Tarquitus contrâ exultans fulgentibus armis, quem
 Tarquitus on the other hand exulting in glittering arms, whom
 Nympha Dryope creatâ Fauno Sylvicolæ,
 the Nymph Dryope had borne to Faunus a native of the woods
 obvius obtulit sese ardenti. Ille hastâ reductâ
 meeting opposed himself to him enraged. He his spear being drawn back
 impedit loriam que ingens onus clypei; tum terrâ
 entangles his coat of mail and the great weight of his shield; then to the earth
 deturbat caput orantis nequicquam, et parantis dicere
 he strikes the head of him praying in vain, and preparing to say
 multa que provolvens tepentem truncum fatur hæc
 many things and rolling over his warm trunk he speaks these things
 super inimico pectore; metuende, nunc jace istic
 from his hostile breast; dreaded Æne, now lie there
 Optima mater non condet te humi, ve onerabit
 Thy kind mother shall not bury thee in the earth, or load
 membra patrio sepulchro; linquere feris alitibus,
 thy limbs in a native tomb; you shall be left to the savage birds,
 aut unda feret mersum gurgite, que impasti pisces
 or the wave shall bear thee plunged in the deep and unfed fishes

mbent vulnera. Protinus persequitur Antæum, et
 shall suck your wounds. Forthwith he follows Antæus, and
 Lycan, prima agmira Turni, que fortem Numam, que
 Lycas, the first troops of Turnus, and brave Numa, and
 Camertem fulvum satum magnanimo Volscente:
 Camera yellow with gold sprung from high-minded Volscing;
 qui fuit ditissimus agri Ausonidum, et regnavit
 who was the richest in land of the Ausonians, and ruled
 tacitis Amydis. Qualis Egæon cui dicunt centum brachia,
 a silent Amyde. As Egæon, to whom they say were an hundred arms.
 que centenas manus, ignem arsisse quinquaginta oribus
 and an hundred hands, that fire burnt from his fifty mouths
 que pectoribus, cùm streperet tot paribus clypeis contra
 and breasts, when he clashed on so many equal shields against
 fulmina Jovis, stringeret tot enses: Sic Æneas victor
 the thunders of Jove, when he drew so many swords: Thus Æneas victorious
 desævit in toto æquore, ut semel mucro
 raged through the whole plain, as once his blade
 intepuit. Quin ecce! tendit, in quadrijuges
 had been warmed in blood. But lo! he marches against the chariot
 equos Niphæi, que adversa pectora: atque illi, ut
 horses of Nephæus, and their hostile breasts: and they, as
 vidêre longè gradientem et frementem dira, versi
 they beheld him far off marching and raging dreadfully, turning
 metu que ruentes retro, que effundunt ducem que
 with fear and rushing back, both overthrow their leader and
 rapiunt currus ad littora. Interea Lucagus infert
 bear off the chariot to the shore. In the meanwhile Lucagus bears
 se in medios albis bijugis. Que Liger frater:
 himself to the midst on his white chariot horses. Also Liger his brother:
 sed frater flectit equos habenis, et acer Lucagus rotat
 but his brother guides his horses with reins, and brave Lucagus whirrs
 strictum ensem. Æneas haud tulit furentes tanto
 his drawn sword. Æneas could not endure them raging with so much
 fervore: que irruit que ingens apparuit adversâ
 violence: and he rushed on and great he appeared before them with hostile
 hastâ, cui Liger: non cernis equos Diomedis, nec currum
 spear, to whom Liger said: you do not behold the horses of Diomedes, nor the chariot
 Achillis, aut campos Phrygiæ; nunc finis belli et ævi
 Achilles, or the plains of Troy; now the end of the war and of your life
 dabitur his terris. Talia dicta volant latè vesano Ligeri: sed
 shall be given to these lands. Such words fly far from mad Liger: but
 et Troius heros non parat dicta contrâ: nam torquet
 also the Trojan hero does not prepare words in opposition: for he hurls
 jaculum in hostem. Lucagus ut pronus pendens in
 his dart against the foe. Lucagus as leaning forward hanging on
 verbera, admonuit bijugos telo, dum aptat se
 the lash, urged on his yoke-horses with the dart, while he prepares himself

pugnae laevo pede projecto: hasta subit per imas
 for battle with his left foot advanced: the spear enters through the lowest
 oras fulgentis clypei, dum perforat lævum inguen,
 borders of his glittering shield, while it pierces his left groin,
 excussus curru, moribundus, volvitur arvis: quem pius
 thrown out from the chariot, dying, he is rolled on the fields: whom pious
 Æneas affatur amaris dictis Lucage nulla segnis fuga
 Æneas addresses with bitter words: Lucage no slothful flight
 equorum prodidit tuos currus, aut vana umbra vertere
 of horses has betrayed your chariot, or have vain shades turned them
 ex hostibus; saliens rotis ipse deseris juga. Ita fatus
 from the enemy; leaping from the wheels you desert the chariot. Thus uttering
 hæc, arripuit bijugos. Infelix frater, delapsus
 these words, he seized the horses. His wretched brother, falling
 eodem curru, tendebat inermes palmas: per
 from the same chariot, stretched out his unarmed hands and said: by
 te, per parentes qui genuere te talem, Trojane
 thyself, by thy parents who have borne thee thus renowned, O Trojan
 vir, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis. Æneas
 hero, spare this life, and pity me praying. Æneas
 oranti pluribus. Haud dabas talia dicta
 addresses him speaking in many words. You did not utter such words
 Judum; morere, et frater ne desere fratrem. Tum
 lately; die, and a brother did not abandon your brother. Then
 recludit pectus, latebras animæ, mucrone. Dardanius
 he opens his breast, the hiding place of his soul, with his sword. The Trojan
 ductor edebat talia funera per campos, furens more
 leader caused these deaths through the plains, raging in the manner
 torrentis aquæ, vel atrî turbinis. Tandem puer Ascanius,
 of a torrent of water, or black whirlwind. At last the boy Ascanius
 et juvenus obsessa, nequicquam erumpunt et relinquunt
 and the youth besieged, in vain break out and abandon
 castra. Interea Jupiter compellat Junonem ultro:
 the camps. In the meantime Jupiter addresses Juno willingly:
 O germana, atque eadem conjux gratissima mihi! ut
 O sister, and also the same my wife most grateful to me! as
 rebare (nec sententia fallit te) Venus sustentat
 you supposed (nor does your sentiment deceive you) Venus upholds
 Trojanas opes! non viris dextra vivida bello, que
 the Trojan power! there is not to the men a right hand alive for the war, and
 animus ferox, que patiens periculi! Cui Juno
 a disposition bold, and patient of danger! To whom Juno
 summissa: O pulcherrime conjux, quid sollicitas ægram,
 most humbly said: O most accomplished husband, why do you urge me sick,
 et timentem tua tristia dicta? Si foret mihi vis in
 and dreading your sad words? If there could be to me that power in
 amore, que fuerat quondam, quamque decebat esse
 love, which has been formerly, and which ought to be even

namque non negares hoc mihi, omnipotens;
 indeed you would not deny this to me, O all powerful husband;
 quin et possem subducere Turnum pugnæ, et
 but even I might be able to withdraw Turnus from the battle, and
 servare incolumem Dauno parenti. Nunc pereat,
 to preserve him unharmed for Daunus his father. Now let him perish,
 que det pœnas Teucris pio sanguine. Tamen ille
 and give penalties to the Trojans with his pious blood. Yet he
 deducit nomen nostrâ origine que Pilumnus quartus
 has derived his name from our origin and Pilumnus is a fourth *removes*
 pater illi: et sæpe oneravit tua limina largâ manu
 father to him: and oft he has loaded your temples with his generous hand
 que multis donis. Cui rex ætherei Olympi sic fatur
 and numerous gifts. To whom the king of heavenly Olympus thus speaks
 breviter: Si mora præsentis lethi, que tempus oratur
 briefly: If delay of present death, and time is asked
 raduco juveni, que sentis me ponere hoc ita; tolle
 for the falling youth, and you think fit for me to establish it thus; bear off
 Turnum fugâ, atque eripe instantibus fati.
 Turnus by flight, and snatch him from threatening fate.

Vacat indulgisse hactenus. Sin ulla altior venia
 it is allowed to have indulged you thus far. But if any higher favour
 latet sub istis precibus, que putas totum bellum
 is concealed under these prayers, and you think all the war
 moveri ve mutari, pascis inanes spes. Cui Juno
 to be removed or changed, you feed empty hopes. To whom Juno
 illacrymans: quid si dares mente, quod gravaris
 weeping said: what if you should grant in your mind, what you deny
 voce, atque hæc vita maneret rata Turno? Nunc
 with your voice, and this life should remain ratified to Turnus? Now
 gravis exitus manet insontem; aut ego feror vana
 a mournful end awaits him innocent; or I am esteemed ignorant
 veri; quòd O ut potiùs ludar falsâ formidine, et
 of the truth; but O that rather I may be deluded by false fear, and
 qui potes, reflectas tua orsa in meliùs. Ubi
 thou who art able, may change thy designs for the better. When
 dedit hæc dicta, protinus misit se alto cœlo,
 she had uttered these words, forthwith she cast herself from the lofty sky,
 succincta nimbo, agens hiemem per auras, que petivit
 girt with a cloud, driving tempests through the air, and sought
 Iliacam aciem et Laurentia castra. Tum Dea ornat
 the Trojan army and the Laurentian camps. Then the Goddess adorns
 Dardaniis telis, tenuem umbram sine viribus cavâ
 with Trojan arms, a light shade without substance from a hollow
 nube, in faciem Æneæ (monstrum mirabile visu) que
 cloud, in the form of Æneas (a monster wonderful to be seen) and
 assimilat clypeum que jubas divini capitis; dat
 imitates the shield and crests of his divine head; she gives to it

inania verba, dat sonum sine mente, que effingit
 vain words, she gives sound without understanding, and feigns
 gressus euntis; quales figuras fama est volitare morte
 the step of him walking; such like figures report is use to fly about death
 obitâ, aut somnia quæ deludunt sopitos sensus. At
 having passed, or dreams which deceive the sleeping senses. But
 læta imago exultat ante primas acies, que irritat
 the playful phantom dances before the advanced ranks, and provokes
 virum telis, et lacessit voce; cui Turnus instat,
 the hero with darts, and aggravates him with its voice; whom Turnus pursues
 que conjicit stridentem hastam eminus; illa vertit vestigiæ
 and hurls his hissing spear afar; it turns its steps
 tergo dato. Tum verò ut Turnus credidit Æneas
 its back being presented. Then indeed as Turnus believed that Æneas
 aversum cedere, atque turbidus hausit inanem spem
 turning had withdrawn, and disturbed drank in empty hope
 animo: Ænea, quò fugis? ne desere pactos
 in his mind: he said O Æneas, whither do you fly? do not desert pledged
 thalamos: tellus quæsita per undas dabitur
 marriage; the land sought through the waves shall be given
 hæc dextrâ. Vociferans talia sequitur, que coruscât
 v this right hand. Crying out in these words he pursues, and brandishes
 strictum mucronem; nec videt ventos ferre sua
 his drawn sword; nor does he observe that the winds bear away his
 gaudia. Fortè ratis, conjuncta crepidine celsi saxi
 boys. By chance a ship, joined to the margin of a high rock
 stabat scalis expositis et ponte parato, quâ rex Osinius
 stood with ladders placed and a bridge prepared, on which king Osinius
 advectus Clusinis oris. Trepida imago Æneæ
 was borne from the Clusian shores. The trembling image of Æneas
 fugientis conjicit sese huc in latebras: Turnus nec
 escaping casts itself hither in concealment: Turnus not
 segnior instat que exsuperat moras, et transilit
 more slothful presses on and rises above all obstacles, and leaps over
 altos pontes. Vix attigerat proram; Saturnia rumpit
 the high bridges. Hardly had he touched the prow; Juno breaks
 funem, que rapit navem avulsam per revoluta æquora.
 the rope, and bears away the ship torn through the rolling waters.
 Autem Æneas poscit illum absentem, in prælia: demittit
 But Æneas demands him absent, to the battle: he sends
 multa corpora virûm obvia morti. Tunc levis imago
 many bodies of heroes meeting him to death. Then the light phantom
 haud quærit latebras ultra jam sed volans sublimè
 does not seek concealment farther now but flying high
 immiscuit se atræ nubi; cum interea turbo
 mingled itself in the black cloud; when in the mean time the whirlwind
 fert Turnum medio æquore. Respicit ignarus rerum.
 bears Turnus in the midst of the sea. He looks back ignorant of things

que ingratus salutis, et tendit duplices manus cum
 and ungrateful for his safety, and stretches both hands with
 voce ad sidera: Omnipotens genitor, ne
 his voice towards the stars, he said: All powerful father, whether
 duxisti me dignum tanto crimine? et voluisti
 have you thought me worthy of so great a crime? and have you willed
 expendere tales pœnas? quò feror? unde
 that I pay such penalties? whither am I borne? whence
 abivi? quæ fuga reducet me, ve quem? ne videbo
 have I departed? what flight shall restore me, or to what? shall I see
 Laurentes muros aut castra iterum? quid illa manus
 the Laurentian walls or camps once more? what will this hand
 virum, qui secuti me que mea arma? que omnes quos
 of heroes say, who followed me and my arms? and all whom
 reliqui, nefas, in infandâ morte? Et nunc
 I have abandoned. O dreadful crime, to unutterable death? And now
 video palantes, que accipio gemitum cadentum.
 I behold them wandering, and I receive the groans of the falling.

Quid agam? aut quæ terra jam satis ima dehiscat
 What shall I do? or what land now sufficiently deep will open
 mihi? Vos, ô venti, potius miserescite (Turnus volens
 for me? You, O ye winds, rather pity me (I Turnus willingly
 adoro vos;) ferte ratem in rupes, in saxo que immittite
 adore you;) drive my ship on the cliffs, upon the rocks and sink it
 sævis vadis syrtis, quò neque Rutuli, neque
 in the cruel shallows the quicksands, where neither the Rutulians, nor
 conscia fama sequatur me. Memorans hæc, fluctuat
 conscious fame shall pursue me. Uttering these words, he waves
 animo nunc huc, nunc illuc, an amens ob tantum.
 in his mind now here, now there, whether mad for so great
 dedecus induat sese mucrone, et exigat crudum
 a dishonour he should pierce himself with his blade, and drive his naked
 enssem per costas, an jaciat mediis fluctibus,
 sword through his ribs, or should cast himself into the midst of the waves.
 et petat curva litora nando, que reddat se iterum
 and seek the curving shores in swimming, and restore himself again
 in arma Teucrum. Conatus utramque viam ter;
 against the arms of the Trojans. Attempting each way thrice,
 ter maxima Juno continuit que miserata animo
 thrice great Juno restrained him and commiserating in her mind
 repressit juvenem. Labitur secans alta, que
 she restrained the youth. He glides on dividing the deep, both
 secundo fluctu que æstu; et defertur ad antiquam urbem
 with favouring wave and tide; and is borne to the ancient city
 patris Dauni. At interea Mezentius monitis Jovis
 of his father Daunus. But in the interim Mezentius by the monitions of Jupiter.
 ardens succedit pugnae, que invadit ovantes
 burning with rage comes up to the fight, and attacks the rejoicing

Teucros. Tyrrhæ acies concurrunt, atque instant viro
 Trojans. The Tuscan bands rush on together, and pursue the man
 uni, uni omnibus odiis que frequentibus telis.
 alone, him alone with all their hatred and numerous darts.
 Ille velut rupes, quæ prodit in vastum æquor obvia
 He as a rock, which projects into the vast ocean exposes
 furii ventorum que exposita ponto, perfert cunctam
 to the madness of the winds and obnoxious to the sea, endures all
 vim atque minas, eue cœli que maris, ipsa manens
 the violence and threats, both of heaven and the deep, itself remaining
 immota. Sternit Hebrum prolem Dolicaonis humi,
 unmoved. He prostrates Hebrus the offspring of Dolicaon on the ground,
 cum quo Latagum que fugacem Palmum; sed occupat
 with him Latagus and flying Palmus; but he attacks
 Latagum os que adversam faciem saxo, atque ingenti
 Latagus in the mouth and adverse face with a rock, and great
 fragmine montis; sinit Palmum volvi segnem
 fragment of a mountain; he permits Palmus to be rolled over slowly
 poplite succiso; que donat Lauso habere arma
 his ham being cut; and allows to Lausus to have arms
 humeris, et figere cristas vertice. Nec non Phrygium
 on his shoulders, and to place crests on his head. Also Trojan
 Evantem, que Mimanta æqualem que comitem Paridis:
 Evus he kills and Minas the equal and companion of Paris
 quem Theano dedit in lucem genitori Amyco unâ nocte
 whom Theano gave to the light to his father Amycus the same night,
 et Cissæis regina, prægnans face, creat Paris: occubat
 also Hecuba the queen, pregnant with a firebrand bore Paris: he falls
 paternâ urbe; Laurens ora habet Mimanta ignarum. Ac
 in his native city; the Laurentine coast possesses Minas unknown. And
 velut ille aper, actus de altis montibus morsu canum,
 as a boar, driven from the high mountains by the biting of dogs,
 pastus arundineâ sylvâ (quem pinifer Vesulus defendit
 having fed in the reedy wood (which the pine-bearing Vesulus had defended
 multos annos, que Laurentia palus multos) postquam
 for many years, and the Laurentian marsh for many) after
 ventum est inter retia, substitit, que ferox infremuit, et
 he had come amidst the nets, he stops, and fierce he roars, and
 inhorruit armos; nec virtus cuiquam irasci, ve
 bristles up his shoulders; nor is there courage in any one to display his anger, or
 accedere propius, sed instant jaculis que tutis
 to approach nearer, but they press on him with darts and safe
 clamoribus præcul: autem ille impavidus cunctatur in
 clamours from afar: but he fearless delays them in
 omnes partes infrendens dentibus et decutit hastas
 every side gnashing with his teeth and shakes the spears
 tergo: haud aliter, animus non ulli, quibus Mezentius
 from his back: just so, courage was not to any to whom Mezentius

et iustæ iræ, concurrere stricto ferro,
is a subject of righteous indignation, to engage *him* with the drawn sword,
 incessunt longè missilibus et vasto clamore. Acron,
 they provoke *him* from afar with flying darts and vast noise. Acron,
 Graius homo, venerat de antiquis finibus Coriti profugus
 a Grecian man, had come from the ancient boundaries of Coritus a deserter
 iniquens hymenæos infectos: Ubi longè vidit hunc
 leaving his nuptial rites unfinished: When from afar he saw him
 miscentem media agmina purpureum pennis, et
 intermingling in the midst of the bands glowing with the plumes, and
 ostro conjugis pactæ; ceu sæpe impastus leo peragrans
 purple of his wife betrothed; as often an unfed lion wandering thro
 alta stabula (enim vesana fames suadet) si fortè conspexit
 the deep retreats (for mad hunger induces *him*) if by chance he sees
 fugacem capream, aut cervum surgentem in cornua,
 a flying goat, or a stag rising on his horns,
 gaudet hians immanè, que arrexit comas et hæret
 he rejoices yawning hideously, and rears his hair, and clings fast
 incumbens super visceribus: teter cruor lavit improba
 bending over his entrails: black blood bathes his cruel
 ora: sic Mezentius alacer ruit in densos hostes.
 jaws: thus Mezentius joyful rushes against his thickening foes.

Infelix Æron sternitur, et expirans tundit atram humum
 Unhappy Æron is overthrown, and dying beats the black ground
 calcibus, que cruentat infracta tela. Atque idem hæc
 with his heels, and stains his broken arms. And the same did not
 dignatus est sternere Orodem fugientem, nec dare cæcum
 condescend to overthrow Orodem flying, nor to give a secret
 vulnus jactâ cuspidè; obvius que occurrit adverso
 wound with the hurled spear; meeting also he engaged his foe
 que vir contulit se viro, haud melior furto, sed
 and man engaged himself to man, not superior in deceit, but
 fortibus armis. Tum nixus pedeposito super
 in powerful arms. Then struggling with his foot placed upon him
 abjectum, et hastâ: Viri, altus Orodem, pars
 overthrown, and with his spear: Men (said he) high Orodem, a portion
 belli haud temnenda, jacet. Socii conclamant
 of the war not to be despised, lies here. His companions exclaim together
 secuti lætum Pæanum. Autem ille expirans: Quicumque
 following a joyful Pæan. But he expiring says: Whoever
 es, non victor nec lætabere longum me
 thou art, thou shalt not live a conqueror nor shall you rejoice long over me
 multo; paria fata prospectant te quoque, atque mox
 unrevengeed; like fates await thee also, and soon
 tenebis eadem arva. Ad quem Mezentius subridens
 you shall possess the same fields. To whom Mezentius smiling
 mistâ irâ, Nunc morere, ast pater Divorum
 with mingled wrath, says, Now die, but let the father of the Gods

atque rex hominum viderit de me. Dicens hoc eduxit
and king of men see for me. Saying his he drew

telum corpore. Dura quies et ferreus somnus
the dart from his body. Cruel sleep and iron slumber

urget olli oculos, lumina clauduntur in æternam
press down his eyes, his sight is closed in eternal

noctem. Cædicus obtruncat Aleathoum, Sacrator Hydaspen
night. Cædicus beheads Aleathous, Sacrator kills Hydaspen

que Rapo Parthenium, et Orsen prædurum viribus.
and Rapo Parnethius, and Orsen very hardy in his strength,

Messapus Clonium que Lycaonium Ericeten illum
Messapus overthrows Clonius and Lycaonian Erectes himself

jacentem tellure lapsu infrænis equi, pedes
lying on the ground by a fall of his undisciplined horse, on foot

hunc peditem; et Lycius Agis processerat; quem
he attacks him on foot; and Lycian Agis had gone out against him; whom

tamen Valerus haud expers avitæ virtutis dejicit: Salius
yet Falerius not destitute of ancestral courage overthrows: Sallus

Anthronium que Nealces insignis jaculo, et sagittâ
kills Authornius and Nealces renown'd for the dart, and arrow

longè fallente Salius. Jam gravis Mavors æquabat
far deceiving killed Sallus. Now cruel Mars equalled them

luctus et mutua funera; victores que victi cædeban
grief and mutual deaths; the conquerors and conquered fell

pariter que pariter ruebant. Fuga ne nota his nec
together and together rushed on. Flight is not known to these nor

illis. Dii in tectis Jovis miserantur inanem iram
nose. The Gods in the palace of Jove pity the vain anger

amborum, et esse mortalibus tantos labores. Hinc
of both, and that there are to mortals so great labours. On this side

Venus, hinc contrâ Saturnia Juno spectat. Pallida
Venus, on that on the other hand Saturnian Juno beholds. Pale

Tisiphone sævit inter media millia. At verò Mezentius
Tisiphone rages in the midst of thousands. But indeed Mezentius

quatiens ingentem hastam turbidus ingreditur campo;
brandishing his great spear troubled walks on the plain;

quâm magnus Orion cùm incedit pedes scindens viam
as great Orion when he marches on foot dividing the way

per maxima stagna medii Nerei, supereminet undas
through great pools of the midst of Nereus, rises above the waves

humero, aut referens annosam ornum summis
with his shoulder, or bearing back on aged ash from the lofty

montibus que ingreditur solo, et condit caput inter
mountains and walks on the ground, and hides his head amid

nubila: Mezentius talis infert se vastis armis.
the clouds: Mezentius thus bears himself with his vast arms.

Contrâ Æneas speculatus in longo agmine parat
on the other hand Æneas watching in the long rank prepares

re coovius huic. Ille manet imperterritus opprellens
to go to meet him. He remains unfrightened awaiting

magnanimum hostem et stat suâ mole atque
his high minded foe and stands in his own bulk and
emensus oculis quantum spatium satis hastæ,
having measured with his eyes as much space as is enough for his spear,

Dextra Deus mihi et telum quod libro missile
and My right hand a God to me and the dart which I poise about to send

nunc adsint; Lause voveo te ipsum tropæum
now be friendly to me; O Lausus I vow to thee thyself the trophy

Æneæ indutum spoliis raptis e corpore prædonis.
of Æneas clothed in spoils stript from the body of the robber

Dixit que jecit stridentem hastam eminus, at illa volans
He said and hurl'd the hissing spear afar off, but it flying

excussa est clypeo que procul figit egregium Antorem
shaken off from the shield and afar off pierces the noble Antores

inter latus et ilia; Antorem comitem Herculis qui
between the side and the stomach; Antores the companion of Hercules who

missus ab Argis hæserat Evandro atque consederat
being sent from Argos had joined Evander and had settled down

Italâ urbe. Infelix sternitur alieno vulnere que
in an Italian city. Unhappy he is overthrown by a foreign wound and

aspicit cælum et moriens reminiscitur dulces Argos.
looks up to heaven and dying calls to mind his beloved Argos.

Tum pius Æneas jact hastam, illa transivit per cavum
Then pious Æneas hurls his spear, it pass'd through the hollow

orbem, triplici ære, per linea terga que opus intextum
circle, of triple brass, through the linen coverings and the work interwoven

tribus tauris que sedit imâ inguine; sed
with three bulls hides and settles down to the bottom of the groin; but

haud pertulit vires. Æneas lætus sanguine Tyrreni
it did not retain its strength. Æneas joyful the blood of the Tuscan

viso, ocyùs eripit ensem a femore et fervidus
being seen, quickly snatches his sword from his thigh and glowing

instat trepidanti. Lausus ut vidit gravitèr ingemuit
presses on him trembling. Lausus as he saw it heavily groined

amore cari genitoris, que lacrymæ volutæ per
through love of his dear parent, and the tears came rolling over his

ora. Si qua vetustas sit latura fidem tanto operi
face. If by any means antiquity shall give faith to so great a deed

equidem non silebo casum duræ mortis
indeed I will not be silent concerning the misfortune of thy cruel death

hic, que tua optima facta nec te juvenis memorande.
here, and thy most worthy deeds nor thee O youth to be commemorated.

Ille referens pedem et inutilis que inligatus cedebat
He withdrawing his foot both disabled and encumbered retreated

que trahebat inimicum hastile clypeo. Juvenis prorupit
and drew the hostile spear in his shield. The youth burst forth

que immiscuit sese armis, que subiit mucronem
 and ^{came} himself on the arms, and encountered the blade
 Æneæ, jam assurgentis dextrâ, que ferentis plagam
 of Æneas, now rising with his right hand, and aiming a blow
 que sustinuit ipsum morando. Socii sequuntur magno
 and sustained him by delaying. His associates follow with a great
 clamore, dum genitor protectus parinâ nati abiret;
 about, while the father protected by the shield of his son withdrew
 que conjiciunt tela que proturbant nostem missilibus
 and they hurl darts and drive away the foe by missile spears
 eminus. Æneas furit que tectus tenet se. Ac velut
 afar off. Æneas rages and protected restrains himself. And as
 si quando nimbi præcipitant grandine effusâ, omnis
 if at any time the clouds rush on with hail pouring down, every
 arator diffugit campis, et omnis agricola, et viator
 ploughman flies from the plains, and every farmer, and traveller
 latet tutâ arce aut ripis amnis, aut fornice alti
 lies hid in a safe shelter either on the banks of a river, or the recess of a high
 saxi, dum pluit in terris, ut possint exercere diem
 rock, while it rains on the land, that they may spend the day
 sole reducto. Sic Æneas obrutus telis undique
 the sun being restored. Thus Æneas overwhelmed with darts on every side
 sustinet omnem nubem belli dum detonet, et increpat
 endures all the cloud of war while it thunders, and rebukes
 Lausum, que minatur Lauso. Quò ruis moriture?
 Lausus, and threatens Lausus. Whither do you rush about to die?
 que audes majora viribus? tua pietas fallit
 and why do you dare greater things than your strength? your piety deceives
 te incautum. Nec minus ille demens exultat que jam sævæ
 you unsuspecting. Nevertheless he mad exults and now cruel
 iræ surgunt altiùs Dardanio ductori, que Parcæ legunt
 wrath arises higher in the Trojan leader, and the Destinies draw out
 extrema fila Lauso, namque Æneas exigit validum
 his last threads of life to Lausus, for Æneas plunges his powerful
 ensem per medium juvenem que recondit totum.
 sword through the middle of the youth and hides it entirely
 within him. The blade pierced both his shield, the light arms
 minacis, et tunicam quam mater neverat molli auro
 of him threatening and the coat which his mother had spun of ductile gold
 que sanguis implevit sinum; tum vita mæsta concessit
 and blood filled his bosom; then his life sad withdrew
 per auras ad manes, que reliquit corpus. At verò ut
 through the air to the shades, and abandoned his body. But indeed as
 Anchisiades vidit vultum et ora morientis
 the son of Anchises saw the face and countenance of him dying
 ora pallentia miris modis miserans ingemuit
 his countenance pale in a wonderful manner compassionating he groaned

graviter que tetendit dextram; et imago patriæ
 heavily and extended his right hand; and the image of his paternal
 pietatis subiit mentem Puer miserande quid nunc
 piety entered his soul. O youth to be pitied what now is left
 tibi pro istis laudibus, quid pius Æneas dabit dignum
 to you for these praises, what can the pious Æneas give worthy
 tantâ indole. Habe tua arma quibus lætatus que
 so great virtue. Take your own arms in which you rejoiced and
 remitto te manibus et cinerî parentum; si ea est
 I restore thee to the shades and ashes of your parents; if this is
 qua cura. Tamen infelix solabere miseram mortem
 any care. Yet unhappy youth you shall console your wretched death
 hoc, cadis dextrâ magni Æneæ. Increpat ultro
 by this, you fall by the right hand of great Æneas. He chides forthwith
 socios cunctantes et sublevat ipsum terrâ turpantem
 his companions delaying and supports him on the ground defiling
 capillos comptos de more, sanguine. Interea
 his locks adorned according to the custom, with blood. In the mean time
 genitor siccabat vulnera lymphis, ad undam Tiberini
 his father rinsed his wounds with water, at the stream of Tiberis
 fluminis, que levabat corpus acclinis trunco arboris.
 river, and raised his body leaning against the trunk of a tree.
 Ærea galea dependet procul ramis, et gravia arma
 his brazen helmet hung afar off on the branches, and his heavy arms
 quiescunt prato. Lecti juvenes stant circùm; ipse
 rest on the meadow Chosen youth stand around; he
 æger anhelans fovet colla, fusus propexam barbam in
 sick panting relieves his neck, spreading his long beard on
 pectore, rogitat multa super Lauso, que remittit
 his breast, he asks many things concerning Lausus, and scolds back
 multos qui revocent, que ferant mandata mœsti
 many who may recall him, and bear the commands of his mournful
 parentis. At socii flentes ferebant Lausum exanimum
 father. But his companions weeping bore Lausus lifeless
 super arma ingentem atque victum ingenti vulnere.
 upon his arms a great corpse and conquered by a great wound
 Mens præsaga mali agnovit gemitum longè:
 The father's mind foreknowing misfortune knew their groan afar off
 deformat canitiem immundo pulvere et tendit umbras
 he deforms his gray hair with filthy dust and stretches both
 palmas ad cœlum, et inhæret corpore. Nate tantane
 his hands to heaven, and cleaves to the body. O my son has so great
 voluptas vivendi tenuit me ut paterer quem
 a pleasure of living withheld me that I should have suffered him whom
 genui succedere hostili dextræ, pro me? ne
 I have begotten to yield to a hostile right hand, instead of myself? whether
 genitor servor per hæc tua vulnera? vivens tuâ mortes.
 a father am I saved by these thy wounds? living by your deaths.

Heu! demum mihi misero exilium infelix; nunc
 Alas! at length to me miserable my exile is unhappy; now
 vulnus adactum altè. Nate ego idem maculavi tuum
 the wound is driven deeply. O my son I the same have stained your
 nomen crimine; pulsus solio que paternis sceptris,
 name with crime; banished from my throne and paternal sceptre.
 ob invidiam. Debueram pœnas patriæ, que ipse
 on account of hatred. I owed penalties to my country, and I
 dedissem sontem animam odiis meorum; per
 should have given my guilty soul to the indignation of my subjects, by
 omnes mortes. Nunc vivo, que ne adhuc relinquo
 all deaths. Now I live, and not as yet do I abandon
 homines que lucem, sed linquam. Simul
 men and the light of life, but I will leave them. At the same time
 dicens hæc attollit se in ægrum femur, et
 saying these things he raised himself on his wounded thigh, and
 quanquam vis tardat alto vulnere, haud dejectus,
 although pain restrains him by a deep wound, he was not cast down,
 jubet equum duci. Hoc decus illi, hoc erat
 he orders his horse to be led out. This was an honour to him, this was
 solamen; abibat victor hoc omnibus bellis. Alloquitur
 a consolation; he departed a conqueror by this from all wars. He addresses
 mœrentem et infit talibus. Rhœbe viximus diu,
 him mourning, and begins with these words. O Rhœbus we have lived long,
 si qua ulla res est diu mortalibus. Aut victor hodie
 if any thing is long to mortals. Either a conqueror this day
 referes illa cruenta spolia, et caput Æneæ que
 you shall bear off these bloody spoils, and the head of Æneæ and
 eris ultor dolorum Lausi mecum aut si nulla vis
 you shall be the avenger of the griefs of Lausus with me or if no power
 aperit viam, occumbes pariter, enim neque fortissime
 opens a way, you shall fall together with me, for neither most brave horse
 credo dignabere pati aliena jussa, et Teucros
 do I believe you will condescend to endure another's commands, and Trojan
 dominos. Dixit et exceptus tergo, locavit membra
 owners. He said and being received on his back, he placed his limbs
 consueta, que oneravit ambas manus acutis jaculis,
 in their accustomed seat, and loaded both hands with sharp javelins,
 fulgens ære caput, que hirsutus equinâ cristâ.
 shining with brass as to his head, and rough with a horse hair crest.
 Sic rapidus dedit cursum in medios. Ingens pudor
 Thus swift he directed his course into the midst. Deep shame
 restuat in imo corde, que insaniam luctu misto et
 boils in his inmost heart, and madness with grief mingled and
 amor agitatus furiis, et conscia virtus; atque hinc vocavit
 love convulsed by madness, and conscious courage; and here he called
 Ænean ter magnâ voce. Æneas agnovit eum que lætus
 Æneas thrice with a loud voice. Æneas knew him and joyful

precatur: Sic ille pater Deum, sic altus Apollo
 prayed: Thus may the father of the Gods, thus exalted Apollo
 faciat, incipias conferre manum. Effatus tantum,
 move you, that you may begin to engage your hand with me. He said so much,
 et subit obvius infestâ hastâ. Autem ille
 and passes on against him with his hostile spear. But he said
 sævissime quid terres me nato erepto? hæc
 most cruel man why do you terrify me my son being snatched from me? this
 fuit sola via quâ posses perdere. Nec horremus
 was the only way by which you could destroy me. Neither do we fear
 mortem nec parcimus ulli Divum.
 death nor regard any one of the Gods.

Desine, jam venio moriturus, et prius porto hæc dona
 Cease, now I come about to die, and first I bear these gifts
 tibi. Dixit, que intorsit telum in hostem, que inde
 to you. He said, and hurled his dart against the foe, and then
 figit aliud atque aliud, que super volat ingent
 he fastens another and another, and over the plain he flies in a great
 gyro, sed aureus umbo sustinet. Equitavit in lævos
 circle, but the golden boss sustains them. He rode sinister
 orbes ter circum adstantem, jaciens tela manu.
 circles thrice around him standing, hurling darts with his hand.
 Troius heros ter circumfert secum immanem
 The Trojan hero thrice bore around with him a great
 sylvam ærato tegmine. Inde ubi tædet
 forest of darts in his brazen shield. Then when it wearies him
 traxisse tot moras, vellere tot spicula, et
 to have contrived so many delays, to draw out so many darts, and
 urgetur congressus iniquâ pugnâ movens multa
 he is driven on engaging in unequal contest revolving many things
 animo, jam tandem erumpit, et conjicit hastam inter
 in his mind, now at last he breaks forth, and hurls his spear between
 cava tempora bellatoris equi. Quadrupes tollit se
 the hollow temples of the warrior horse. The horse raised himself
 arrectum et verberat auras calcibus, que ipse secutus
 upright and beat the air with his heels, and he following
 super effusum equitem implicat que cernuus incumbit
 upon the fallen rider binds him down and falling over lies upon
 armo ejecto, que Troes que Latini incendunt cælum
 his shoulder projecting, and the Trojans and Latins rend the sky
 clamore. Æneas advolat que eripit ensem vaginâ,
 with their cry. Æneas flies and snatches his sword from his sheath,
 et super hæc: Ubi nunc acer Mezentius, et illa
 and over him says these things: Where now is brave Mezentius, and that
 efferâ vis animi? Contrâ, Tyrrhenus ut suspiciens
 savage violence of mind? On the other hand, the Tuscan as beholding
 cælum hausit auras, que recepit mentem; Amare
 the sky he breathes the air, and recovers his understanding says; O cruel

hostis, quid increpitas et minaris mortem? nullus
 enemy, why do you rebuke and threaten death? there is no
 nefas in cæde, nec sic veni ad prælia, nec meus
 crime in my destruction, nor thus have I come to battle, nor did my

Lausus pepigit mihi hæc fœdera tecum. Oro hoc
 on Lausus negotiate for me these treaties with you. I pray this
 unum per, si qua venia est victis hostibus, patiare
 one thing by this, if any indulgence is to vanquished foes, suffer
 corpus tegi humo. Scio acerba odia meorum
 my body to be covered in the earth. I know the bitter hatred of my subjects
 circumstare, oro defende hunc furorem et concede me
 surrounds me; I pray you prevent this madness and yield me
 consortem sepulcro nati. Loquitur hæc que haud
 a companion to the tomb of my son. He speaks these things and hot
 inscius accipit ensem jugulo que diffundit animam
 ignorant he receives the sword in his throat and pours out his soul
 cruore undanti in arma
 blood flowing over his arms.

ÆNEID.

BOOK ELEVENTH.

INTEREA Aurora surgens reliquit Oceanum. Æneas
 in the meantime Aurora rising left the ocean. Æneas,
 victor, solvebat vota Deum primo Eōo, quanquam curam
 victorious, paid the vows of the Gods at the first dawn, although cares
 præcipitant dare tempus socios humanis, que mens
 urge him to bestow his time on his companions to be buried, and his mind
 est turbata funere. Constituit ingentem quercum tumula
 is disturbed by the funeral. He placed a great oak on a mound
 ramis decisis undique, que induit fulgentia arma,
 its branches being cut off on each side, and placed upon it shining arms,
 exuvias ducis Mezentii: tropæum tibi, magne
 the spoils of the leader Mezentius: a trophy to thee, O great
 Bellipotens! aptat cristas rorantes sanguine, que trunca
 God powerful in war, he fits his crests dripping with blood, and the broken
 dela viri, et thoraca petitum que perfossum bis sex
 parts of the hero, and the breast plate indented and pierced in twice six
 locis; que subligat clypeum ex ære sinistrae, atque
 places; and he binds a shield of brass to his left hand, and

suspendit eburnum ensem collo. Tum horatur
 suspends his ivory sword from his neck. Then he exhorts
 socios ovantes (namque omnis turba ducum stipata
 his companions rejoicing (for all the band of leaders crowding
 tegebat eum) incipiens sic: Viri, maxima res effecta:
 surround him) beginning thus: Heroes, our greatest work is accomplished
 omnis timor abesto. Quod superest; hæc sunt spolia et
 let all fear depart. What remains; these are the spoils and
 primitiæ de superbo rege; que hic est Mezentius meis
 first fruits from this proud king; and here is Mezentius in my
 manibus. Nunc est nobis iter ad regem que Latinos
 hands. Now there is to us a way to the king and the Latin
 muros; parate arma et præsumite bellum animis, et
 walls; prepare arms and anticipate the war in your minds and
 spe, ne qua mora impediât ignaros que sententia
 hope, lest any delay should hinder you unprepared and wavering resolution
 tardet segnes metu; ubi primùm Superi annuerint
 retard you slothful through fear; when first the Gods have consented
 vellere signa que educere pubem castris.
 to tear up the standard and to lead out the youth from the camp.
 Interea mandemus socios que inhumata
 In the meantime let us commit our companions and their unburied
 corpora terræ; qui est solus honos sub imo Acheronte.
 bodies to the earth; which is the only honour in the lowest Acheron.
 Ait, ite, decorate egregias animas, quæ peperere
 He says, go, honour the illustrious souls, who have obtained
 hanc patriam nobis suo sanguine, supremis muneribus;
 this country for us with their blood, with their last offices;
 que Pallas quem non egentem virtutis atra dies abstulit,
 and Pallas whom not destitute of courage cruel time has borne off,
 et mersit acerbo funere, primus mittatur ad mœstam
 and plunged in bitter death, first let him be sent to the mournful
 urbem Evandri. Sic ait illacrymans, que recepit gressum
 city of Evander. Thus he says weeping, and withdraws his steps
 ad limina, ubi senior Acætus servabat positum corpus
 to the gates, where the old Acætus guarded the laid out body
 exanimi Pallantis; qui fuit antè armiger Parrhasic
 of the lifeless Pallas; who had been formerly the armour-bearer to Parrhasian
 Evandro, sed tum ibat datus comes caro alumno non
 Evander, but then he went an allotted companion to his dear foster child not
 auspiciis æque felicibus. Omnes circum, que manus
 with auspices equally happy. All collect around the body, both the band
 famulùm que Trojana turba, et mœstæ Iliades
 of servants and the Trojan crowd, and mournful Trojan matrons
 solutæ crinem de more. Verò ut Æneas
 dishevelled their hair according to their manner. But as soon as Æneas
 intulit sese altis foribus tollunt ingentem gemitum
 presented himself at the lofty gates they raise a great groan

ad sidera, pectoribus tunsis que regia immugit
 to the stars, their breasts being beaten and the palace resounds
 mœsto luctu. Ut ipse vidit fultum caput, et
 with mournful grief. As he beheld the supported head, and
 ora nivei Pallantis que patens vulnus Ausoniæ
 countenance of pale Pallas and the opening wound of the Ausonian
 cuspidis in levi pectore, ita fatur lacrymis obortus;
 speak in his smooth breast, thus he speaks his tears bursting forth
 inquit puer miserande, ne Fortuna cùm veniret
 says he O boy to be pitied, could Fortune when she approached
 læta invidit te mihi, ne videres nostra regna neque
 joyful envy you to me, that you should not see my kingdom nor
 velherere victor ad paternas sedes; discedens,
 be borne a conqueror to your father's seats; I departing,
 non dederam hæc promissa parenti Evandro de te,
 did not give these promises to your father Evander concerning you,
 cùm complexus me euntem, mitteret in magnum
 when embracing me going, he sent me against a great
 imperium, que metuens moneret, esse acres viros
 empire, and fearing admonished me, that they were brave men
 prælia, cum durâ gente. Et nunc quidem
 in contest, that we must engage with a hardy race. And now indeed
 ille multùm captus inani spe, fors et facit vota
 he much overcome with vain hope, perhaps even now makes his vows
 que cumulat altaria donis; nos mœsti comitamur juvenem
 and loads the altars with gifts; we mournful accompany the youth
 exanimum, et jam debentem nil ullis cælestibus,
 deprived of life, and now owing nothing to any of the heavenly powers,
 vano honore. Infelix videbis crudele funus
 of vain respect. Wretched father you shall behold the sad funeral
 nati. Hi nostri reditus, que expectati triumphii? hæc
 of your son. Are these our returns, and our expected triumphs? is this
 mea magna fides? At Evandre non aspicias pulsum
 my great confidence? But O Evander you shall not see him beaten
 vulneribus pudendis; nec pater optabis dirum
 with wounds to be ashamed of; nor a father shall you desire accursed
 funus nato sospite. Hei mihi! quantum
 death yourself your son, disgracefully being saved. Alas me! how great
 præsidium Ausonia perdis et quantum tu
 a safeguard O Ausonia you lose and how great protection have you lost
 fûle. Ubi deflevit hæc, imperat miserabile
 O Iulus. When he had bewailed in these terms he commands the lamented
 corpus tolli, et mittit mille viros lectos ex
 corpse to be borne off, and he sends a thousand men selected from
 toto agmine, qui comitentur supremum honorem, que
 the whole army, who accompany the last honour, and
 intersint lacrymis patris; exigua solatia ingentis luctus,
 be present to the tears of his father; trifling consolation of great
 gr-1

a misero patri. Alii haud segnes texunt
 but due to an unhappy father. Others not slothful interweave
 crates et molle pheretrum arbuteis virgis et querno
 hurdles and a light bier of arbute rods and oaken
 vimine, que inumbrant exstructos toros obtentu
 vine, and they overshadow the high-raised couch with a covering
 frondis. Hic ponunt juvenem sublimem in agresti
 of leaves. Here they place the youth high on his rustic
 stramine qualem florem seu mollis violæ, seu languentis
 bed as a flower either of the soft violet, or the drooping
 hyacinthi, demessum virgineo pollice, cui que
 hyacinth, plucked by a virgin's thumb, from which also
 le fulgor adhuc, necdum sua forma recessit; jam
 neither brightness as yet, nor its own beauty has departed; now
 mater tellus non alit, que ministrat vires. Tum Æneas
 its mother earth does not feed it, and supply strength. Then Æneas
 extulit geminas vestes, rigentes que auro que ostro,
 brought out two vests, stiff both with gold and purple,
 quas Sidonia Dido ipsa læta laborum, quondam fecerat
 which Sidonian Dido herself rejoicing in the labour, formerly had made
 illi suis manibus, et discreverat telas tenui auro.
 for him with her own hands, and had separated the web by slender gold.
 Mæstus induit unam harum juveni supremum honorem
 Mournful he put on one of these to the youth his last honour
 que obnubit comas assuras amictu. Que præterea
 and shrouds his hair about to be burnt in a veil. And besides
 aggerat multa præmia Laurentis pugnae, et jubet
 he adds many prizes of the Laurentian battle, and commands
 prædam duci longo ordine. Addit equos et tela
 the plunder to be brought out in long array. He adds horses and darts
 quibus spoliaverat hostem. Et vinxerat manus
 of which he had stripped the enemy. And bound the hands of those
 post terga, quos mitteret inferias umbris,
 behind their backs, whom he would send as funeral offerings to his shade,
 sparsuros flammam caeso sanguine; que jubet
 about to sprinkle the funeral flame with slaughtered blood; and commands
 duces ipsos ferre truncos indutos hostilibus armis,
 the chiefs themselves to bear trunks of trees covered with hostile arms,
 que inimica nomina figi. Infelix Accetes
 and their hostile names to be marked upon them. Wretched Accetes
 confectus ævo ducitur fœdans nunc pectora pugnis
 worn down by age is led out disfiguring now his breast with his fists
 nunc ora unguibus et sternitur terræ projectus
 now his face with his nails and he is thrown on the earth extended
 toto corpore. Et ducunt currus perfusos Rutulo
 with his whole body. And they lead out chariots bathed with Rutulian
 sanguine. Post Æthon bellator equus it lacrymans
 blood. Next Æthon his warrior horse goes weeping

insignibus positis que humectat ora grandibus
 his trappings being laid aside and he moistens his face with heavy
 guttis. Alii ferunt hastam que galeam; nam Turnus
 drops of tears. Others bear his spear and helmet; for Turnus
 victor habet cætera. Tum mœsta phalanx que
 victorious possesses the rest. Then the mourning band both
 Teucri que Tyrreni duces et Arcades armis versis
 the Trojan and Tuscan leaders and the Arcadians with arms reversed
 sequuntur. Postquam omnis ordo comitum præcesserat
 follow. After the whole band of companions had advanced
 longê, Æneas substitit que addidit hæc alto gemitu.
 far Æneas stood and added these words with a deep groan:
 Eadem horrida fata belli vocant nos hinc ad alias lacrymas.
 The same dreadful fates of war call us hence to other griefs.
 Salve æternùm maxime Palla que vale æternùm.
 Farewell forever most noble Pallas and farewell forever.
 Nec affatus plura, tendebat ad altos muros que ferebat
 Nor speaking more, he marched to the lofty walls and withdrew
 gressum in castra. Que jam oratores aderant ex Latinâ
 his step to the camp. And now orators had come from the Latin
 urbe, velati ramis oleæ que rogantes veniam;
 city, crowned with branches of the olive and entreating favour;
 redderet corpora quæ jacebant fusa ferro
 that he would give up the bodies which lay scattered by the sword
 per campos; ac sineret succedere tumulo terræ;
 through the plains; and would permit them to be placed in a tomb of earth
 nullum certamen cum victis, et cassis æthere;
 that there is no contest with the conquered, and those deprived of life,
 parceret quondam vocatis hospitibus, que soceris.
 that he would spare those formerly called guests, and associates.
 Quos precantes haud asperranda bonus Æneas
 To whom asking these favours not to be despised good Æneas
 prosequitur veniâ et insuper addit hæc verbis:
 answers with kindness and moreover adds these to his words:
 Latini, quænam indigna fortuna implicuit vos tanto
 Ye Latins, what unworthy fortune has entangled you so great
 bello, qui fugiatis nos amicos. Ne oratis pacem exanimis
 a war, who shun us your friends. Do you ask peace for the dead
 et peremptis sorte Martis? equidem vellem concedere
 and these destroyed by the lot of war? indeed I would wish to yield it
 et vivis. Nec veni nisi Fata dedissent locum que
 also to the living. Nor had I come unless the fates had granted a place and
 sedem nec gero bellum cum gente. Rex
 settlement to me, nor do I wage war with the nation. Your king
 reliquit nostra hospitia et potius credidit se
 has abandoned our friendship and in preference has trusted himself
 armis Turni. Fuerat æquius Turnum opponere se
 to the arms of Turnus It had been more just for Turnus to oppose himself

nunc morti. Si apparat finire bellum manu, si
to this death. If he prepares to terminate the war with his hand, if he intends
pellere Teucros, decuit concurrere his telis mecum
to drive out the Trojans, it became him to engage with these weapons with me.

Vixisset cui Deus aut sua dextra dedisset
He would have lived to whom God or his own right hand should have given
vitam. Nunc ite et supponite ignem, miseria
life. Now go and apply the fire to your wretched
civibus. Æneas dixerat. Olli silentes obstupuere, que
countrymen Æneas said. They silent stood amaz'd, and
conversi tenebant oculos atque ora inter se.
turning held their eyes and their faces towards each other

Tum senior Drances infensus juveni Turno, odiis
Then the aged Drances hostile to the youth Turnus, in hatred
et crimine, sic vicissim refert orsa, ore;
and crimination, thus in turn returns these words, with his mouth

O Trojane vir ingens famâ, ingentior armis, quibus
O Trojan hero great in fame, greater in arms, by what
laudibus, æquem te cælo? ne prius mirer
praises, shall I equal you to heaven? whether first shall I admire thy

justitiæ, ne laborum belli? Verò nos grati referemus
justice, or the labours of the war? But we grateful will bear back
hæc ad patriam urbem; et, si qua fortuna dederit
these things to our native city; and, if any fortune shall give

viam, jungemus te regi Latino. Turnus quærat
a way, we will unite thee to king Latinus. Let Turnus seek out
fœdera sibi. Quin et juvabit attollere fatales
treaties for himself. But even it will delight us to raise up the fate decreed

moles murorum, que subvectare Trojana saxa
masses of your walls, and to uplift Trojan rocks

humeris. Dixerat hæc, que omnes fremebant
on our shoulders. He said these things, and all murmured

uno ore eadem. Pepigere bis senos dies; et
with one mouth the same. They bargained peace for twice six days; and
pace sequestrâ, Teucri que Latini misti erravere impunè
truce intervening, the Trojans and the Latins mingling wandered unharm'd

per sylvas jugis. Fraxinus sonat icta ferro
through the woods on the mountains. The ash sounds struck with the iron
bipenni; evertunt pinus actas ad sidera, nec cessant
axe; they overturn pines rais'd to the stars, nor do they cease

scindere cuneis roborâ et olentum cedrum, nec vectare
to cleave with wedges the oak and fragrant cedar, nor to bear off

ornos gementibus plaustis. Et jam fama volans,
the mountain ashes in groaning wagons. And now fame flying,

prænuncia tanti luctus, complet Evandrum que domos
a forerunner of great grief, fills Evander and the house

Evandri, et mœnia; quæ modò ferebat Latio Pallanta
of Evander, and the city; which now bore to Latura that Pallas

victorem Arcades ruere ad portas, et rapere
was victorious. The Arcadians rushed to the gates, and seized

funereas fascas de vetusto more. Via lucet
the funeral torches according to the ancient manner. The way shines

longo ordine flammaram et discriminat agros late.
with a long train of flames and marks out the fields far around.

Contra turba Phrygum veniens jungit plangentia
On the other hand a crowd of Trojans approaching joins the mourning

agmina: quæ postquam matres viderunt succedere tectis,
troops: which after the mothers saw to enter the palaces,

incendunt maestam urbem clamoribus. At non ulla vis
they inflame the mournful city with cries. But not any force

est potis tenere Evandrum, sed venit in medios. Feretro
is able to restrain Evander, but he comes into the midst. The bier

reposito, procumbit super Pallanta, atque hæret
being set down, he falls upon Pallas, and hangs to him

que lacrymans que gemens; et vix tandem via laxata est
both weeping and groaning; and hardly at last a way is opened

voci dolore; O Palla non dederas hæc
to his voice for grief, O Pallas you had not given these

promissa parenti, ut velles credere te cautiùs
promises to your parent, that you would trust yourself more cautiously

sævo Marti. Haud eram ignarus, quantum nova gloria
to cruel war. Neither was I ignorant, how much new fame

in armis posset, et prædulce decus primo certamine.
in arms can do, and very pleasant glory in a first contest.

Miseræ primitiæ juvenis, que dura rudimenta propinqui
O wretched first fruits of youth, and cruel first lessons of approaching

belli! et vota exaudita nulli Deorum, que meæ preces!
war! and vows heard by no one of the Gods, and my prayers!

que tu O sanctissima conjux, felix tuâ morte, neque
and thou O most holy wife, happy in thy death, not

servata in hunc dolorem! Contra ego vici mea
reserved for this wretchedness! On the contrary I have conquered my own

fata vivendo, ut genitor restarem superstes. Rutuli
fates by living, that a father I should remain surviving. The Rutulians

obruerunt telis, secutum socia arma
should have crushed me with their weapons, following associated arms

Tröum; ipse dedissem animam, atque hæc, pompa
of the Trojans; I should have surrendered my life, and this pomp

referret me non Pallanta, domum. Ne arguerim vos
should have borne me not Pallas, home. Nor might I have accused you

Teucri nec fœdera, nec dextras quas junximus
O Trojans nor your treaties, nor the right hand which we have united

hospitio: ista sors erat debita nostræ senectæ. Quòd si
in friendship: this fate was destined to my old age. But if

immatura mors manebat natum, juvabit cecidisse
untimely death remained to my son, it will delight me that he fell

ducentem Teucros in Latium, millibus Volscorum cæsis
 leading the Trojans into Latium, thousands of the Volscians being slain
 autè. Quin ego non dignor te Palla, alio funere quàm
 first. But I will not honour you O Pallas, with any other funeral than
 pius Æneas, et quàm magui Phryges, que quàm Tyrrheni
 pious Æneas, and than the heroic Trojans, and than the Tuscan
 duces et omnis exercitus Tyrrhenum. Ferunt
 leaders and all the army of the Tuscans have prepared. They bear
 magna trœphea quos tua dextera dat letho. Tu
 great trophies from those whom thy right hand gives to death. You
 quoque Turne, nunc stares immanis truncus in
 Iso O Turnus, now should have stood a huge trunk in
 armis, si esset par ætas, et idem robur ab annis
 arms, if there had been equal age, and the same strength from my years.
 Sed quid infelix demoror Teucros ab armis? vadite, et
 But why unhappy do I withhold the Trojans from arms? march, and
 memores referte hæc mandata regi: quòd moror
 mindful bear back these commands to your king; that if I drag out
 invisam vitam, Pallante perempto, tua dextera est causa
 a hated life, Pallas being slain, thy right hand is the cause
 quam vides debere Turnum que nato que patri
 which you see owes Turnus both to the son and to the father
 meritis. Hic locus solus vacat tibi que fortunæ. Non
 by its deserts. This method alone is open to you and fortune. I do not
 quæro gaudia vitæ, nec fas; sed perferre sub
 ask the joys of life, nor is it right I should; but to bear this to
 imos Manes nato.
 the lowest shades to my son.

Interea Aurora extulerat almam lucem miseris
 In the mean time the morning had introduced the cheering light to wretched
 mortalibus, referens opera atque labores. Jam pater Æneas
 mortals, renewing their works and labours. Now father Æneas,
 jam Tarchon, constituere pyras in curvo litore. Huc
 now Tarchon, built up funeral piles on the winding shore. Hither
 tulere corpora suorum, quisque more patrum;
 they bore the bodies of their friends, each one in the manner of his fathers:
 que atris ignibus subjectis, altum cælum conditur in
 and black fires being applied, the lofty sky is hid in
 tenebras caligine. Cincti fulgentibus armis decurrere ter
 darkness by the smoke. Arrayed in shining arms ran thrice
 circum accensos rogos; ter lustravere mœstum
 around the burning funeral piles; thrice they surrounded the mournful
 ignem funeris in equis que dedere ulutatus ore.
 fire of the funeral on horses and uttered wailings with their mouths.
 Et tellus spargitur lacrymis, et arma sparguntur
 And the earth is sprinkled with their tears, and their arms are bedewed
 Que clamor virùm que clangor tubarum it cælo. Hinc
 And the cry of men and the blast of the trumpets goes to the sky. Hence

alii coniciunt igni spolia direpta occisæ Latinæ,
others hur. into the fire spoils torn from the slain Latina
 galeas que decoros enses, que fræna, que ferventes
helmets and decorated swords, and bridles, and glowing chariots
 rotas; pars munera nota, clypeos ipsorum, et tela non
wheels; part gifts well known, shields of their own, and taris not
 felicia. Multa corpora boſum circà mactantur morti; que
fortunate. Many bodies of oxen around are sacrificed to death; and
 jungunt setigeros sues, que pecudes raptas ex omnibus
they butcher bristly swine, and sheep snatched from all
 agris in flammam: tum toto litore spectant ardentem
the fields in the flame: then along the whole shore they behold their burning
 socios, que servant semusta busta; neque possunt
companions, and guard the half burnt funeral piles; nor can they
 avelli, donec humida nox invertit cælum aptum
be torn away until moist night turns round the sky studded
 fulgentibus stellis; nec minus et miseri Latini struxere
with glittering stars; nevertheless also the wretched Latins raised
 pyras in diversâ parte; et partim infodiunt multa corpora
funeral piles in a different part; and partly they bury many bodies
 virum terræ; que partim tollunt aucta in finitimos
of men in the earth; and partly they carry them borne off into the neighbouring
 agros, que remittunt urbi. Cremant cætera, que
fields, and send them back to the city. They burn the others, and
 ingentem acervum confusæ cædis, nec numero nec
a great pile of mingled slaughter, without number or
 honore; tunc undique vasti agri collucent certatim
honour; then on every side the extensive fields shine in rival splendor
 crebris ignibus. Tertia lux dimoverat gelidam umbram
with frequent fires. The third day had removed the cold shade
 cælo; mœrentes ruebant altum cinerem et ossa
from the sky; mournful they piled up the deep ashes and the bones
 confusa focis, que onerabant tepido aggere terræ.
intermingled in the fires, and they loaded them with a warm mound of earth.
 Jam verò præcipuus fragor, et longè maxima pars luctûs
Now indeed the chief noise, and far the greatest part of the mourning are
 in urbe, tectis prædivitis Latini. Hic matres, que
in the city, and palace of the rich Latins. Here the mothers, and
 miseræ nurus, hic cara pectora mœrentium sororum,
wretched daughters-in-law, here the fond breasts of mourning sisters
 que pueri orbi parentibus, execrantur dirum bellum,
and boys deprived of their parents, curse the dreadful war,
 que hymenæos Turni; jubent ipsum armis, que ipsum
and the nuptials of Turnus; they command him by arms, and himself
 ferro, decernere qui poscat regnum Italiæ et
by the sword, to conclude the war who demands the kingdom of Italy and
 primos honores sibi. Sævus Drances ingravat hæc, que
the first honours for himself. Furious Drances aggravates these, and

œstaturn Turnum solum vocari, solum posci in certamina
testifies that Turnus alone is called, alone demanded for the contest

Contrà multa sententia simul variis dictis pro
On the other hand a general sentiment at the same time in various words for

Turno, et magnum nomen reginæ obumbrat; multa
Turnus, and the great name of the queen overshadows him; his extensive

fama sustentat virum meritis tropæis. Inter hos motus,
fame sustains the hero by merited trophies. Among these commotions

in medio tumultu flagrante, ecce super mœsti legati
in the midst of the tumult raging, lo moreover mournful delegate

ferunt responsa ab magnâ urbe Diomedis; nihil actum
bear replies from the great city of Diomede; that nothing was done

omnibus impensis tantorum operum; dona nil, nec
by all the expense of so great labours; that gifts availed nothing, nor

aurum, nec magnas preces valuisse; alia arma quærenda
gold, nor did great entreaties prevail; other arms were to be sought

Latinis aut pacem petendam ab Trojano rege. Rex
by the Latins or peace was to be sought from the Trojan king. King

Latinus ipse deficit ingenti luctu.

Latinus himself faints with great grief.

Ira Deûm admonet, que recentes tumuli ante
The anger of the Gods admonishes him, and the newly-made graves before

ora fatalem Ænean ferri manifesto numine.
his face admonish that fated Æneas is led on by a manifest deity.

Ergo cogit magnum concilium que primos suorum
Therefore he collects a great council and the chiefs of his friends

accitos imperio intra alta limina. Olli convenere que
called by his command within the lofty palace. They assemble and

fluunt ad regia tecta plenis viis. Latinus sedet
rush to the royal palace through the crowded ways. Latinus sits

in mediis et maximus ævo et primus sceptris, haud
in the midst both greatest in age and first in power, not

lætâ fronte. Atque hic jubet legatos remissos
with happy front. And here he commands ambassadors sent back

ex Ætolâ urbe fari quæ referant, et reposcit
from the Ætolian city to tell what they might have brought, and he demands

cuncta responsa suo ordine Tunc silentia facta
all their answers in their order. Then silence was made

linguis, et Venulus parens dicto infit farier ita:
o their tongues, and Venulus obeying his command begins to speak thus

O cives, vidimus Diomedem que Argiva castra,
O my countrymen, we have seen Diomede and the Grecian camp,

atque emensi iter superavimus omnes casus
and having measured our way we have surmounted all misfortunes.

que contigimus manum quâ Ilia tellus concidit. Ille
and we have touched the hand by which the Trojan land fell. He

victor condebat urbem Argyripam cognomine patriæ
victorious built up the city Argyripa with the name of his native

gentis arvis Gargani Japygis. Postquam introgressi
 race in the territory of Gargania Japyx. After we had been introduced
 et copia fandi coram data, præferimus munera,
 and leave of speaking before the prince was given, we first offer our gifts.
 docemus nomen que patriam; qui intulerint bellum, quæ
 we announce our name and country; who had conducted the war, what
 causa attraxerit Arpos. Auditis ille reddidit hæc
 cause had drawn us to Arpos. Being heard he uttered these words
 placido ore: O fortunatæ gentes, Saturnia regna,
 from his placid mouth: O happy nations, Saturnian kingdoms
 antiqui Ausonii, quæ fortuna sollicitat vos quietos que
 ancient Ausonians, what fortune disturbs you at rest and
 suadet lacescere ignota bella. Quicunque violavimus
 persuades you to provoke unknown wars. Whoever of us have violated
 Iliacos agros ferro (mitto quæ
 the Trojan territories with the sword (I omit those things which were
 exhausta bellando sub altis muris; quos viros ille
 sustained to the utmost in fighting under the lofty walls; those heroes that
 Simois premat) expendimus infanda supplicia
 Simois overwhelmed) we have endured unspeakable punishment
 per orbem et omnes pœnas scelerum; manus
 through the globe and all the penalties of our crimes; a hand
 miseranda vel Priamo. Triste sidus Minervæ scit
 to be pitied even by Priam. The mournful star of Minerva knows
 et Euboicæ cautes que ultor Caphareus. Adacti ex
 and the Euboian cliffs and the avenger Caphareus. Driven from
 illâ militiâ ad diversum litus, Menelaus Atrides exulat
 that war to a different shore, Menelaus the son of Atreus goes to exile
 usque ad columnas Protei. Ulysses vidit Æthæos Cyclopos.
 even at the columns of Proteus. Ulysses saw the Æthean Cyclops.
 Referam regna Neoptolemi que Penates versos
 Shall I relate the kingdoms of Neoptolemus and household Gods overturned
 Idomenei? ne Locros habitantes Libyco litore? Mycenæus
 of Idomeneus? or the Locri inhabiting the Lybian shore? the Mycæan
 ductor magnorum Achivorum ipse oppetiit intra prima
 leader of the mighty Greeks himself fell within his first
 limina dextrâ infandæ conjugis; adulter subsedit
 gates by the right hand of his cruel wife; the adulterer settled down
 Asiam devictam: Deos invidisse mihi ut redditus patriis
 in Asia subdued: The Gods had envied me that returned to my native
 aris viderem optatum conjugium et pulchram
 altars I might see my beloved wife and beautiful
 Calydonâ. Nunc etiam portenta horribili visio sequuntur
 Calydon. Now also portents of horrible visions follow me
 et socii amissi petierunt æthera pennis; aves
 and my companions lost have sought the skies on wings; as birds
 vagantur fluminibus (heu! dira supplicia meorum)
 they wander about the streams (alas! dreadful punishments of my friends)

et implent scopulos lacrymosis vocibus. Adeo jam
 and they fill the rocks with tearful cries. Thus now
 hæc fuerunt speranda mihi ex illo tempore cùm
 these things have been expected by me from that time when
 demens appetii cœlestia corpora ferro, et violavi
 mad I attacked heavenly bodies with the sword, and violated
 dextram Veneris vulnere. Ne verò, ne impellite
 the right hand of Venus by a wound. Do not indeed, do not drive
 me ad tales pugnas, nec mihi ullum bellum cum
 me to such contests, nor to me let there be any war with
 Teucris post Pergama eruta; nec memini, ve
 the Trojans since the Trojan city is overthrown; nor have I remembered, or
 lætor veterum malorum. Vertite munera ad
 do I rejoice in their former misfortunes. Return your presents to
 Ænean quæ potâstis ab patriis oris ad me. Stetimus
 Æneas which you have borne from your native coasts to me. We have stood
 contra aspera tela que contulimus manus
 against his cruel darts and we have fought against his bands.
 Credite experto; quantus assurgat in clypeum, quo
 Give credit to an experienced man; how great he rises on his shield, with what
 turbine torqueat hastam. Si Idæa terra tulisset duo
 fury he hurle his spear. If the Idean land could have borne two
 tales viros præterea, Dardanus venisset ultro ad
 such men besides, the Trojan had come uninvited to
 Inachias urbes et Græcia lugeret fati versis.
 the Inachian cities and Greece had mourned her fates reversed.
 Quicquid cessatum est apud mœnia duræ Trojæ, victoria
 Whatever was yielded at the walls of obstinate Troy, the victory
 Græcùm hæsit manu Hectoris que Æneæ, et retulit
 of the Greeks remained in the hand of Hector and Æneas, and restrained
 vestigia in decimum annum. Ambo insignes animis,
 his footsteps to the tenth year. Both distinguished for courage,
 ambo præstantibus armis; hic prior pietate. Dextræ
 both for excelling arms; he first in piety. Let your right hands
 coëant in fœdera, quâ datur; ast cavete arma
 unite in treaties, in any way it is allowed; but beware lest arms
 concurrant armis. Optime rex regum, simul audisti
 engage with arms. O most worthy king of kings, at once you have heard
 et quæ responsa sint et quæ sententia sit magno bello.
 both what his replies are and what his opinion is of this great war.
 Vix legati ea, que variis fremor cucurrit
 Hardly had the ambassadors said these words, and a varied murmuring ran
 per turbata ora Ausonidûm; ceu cùm saxa morantur
 through the troubled mouths of the Ausonians; as when rocks block up
 rapidos amnes, murmur fit gurgite clauso, que
 rapid rivers, a noise is made the stream being closed, and
 vicinæ ripæ fremunt crepitantibus undis Ut primùm
 the neighbouring banks resound by the noisy waves As first

animi placati et trepida ora quierunt, rex,
their minds were appeased and their trembling mouths rested, the king,
 præfatus Divos, inquit ab alto solio: equidem Latini,
having first addressed the Gods, begins from his lofty throne: indeed ye Latins,
 et vellem et fuerat melius statuisset ante
even I could wish and it had been better to have determined before
 de summâ re; non cogere concilium tali
concerning this great affair; not to assemble a council at such
 tempore; cum hostis obsidet muros. Cives, gerimus
a time; when the enemy besieges our walls. My countrymen, we wage
 importunum bellum cum gente Deorum que invictis viris
inconvenient war with a nation of the Gods and unconquered men
 quos nulla prælia fatigant, nec victi possunt absistere
whom no battles fatigue, nor vanquished can they abstain
 ferro. Ponite spem, si habuistis quam in accitis
from the sword. Lay aside hope, if you have had any in the invited
 armis Ætolûm; quisque sibi spes, sed videtis
arms of the Etolians; each one must be to himself a hope, but you see
 quam angusta hæc. Quâ ruinâ cætera rerum
how narrow this is. In what destruction the rest of our concerns
 percussa jaceant, omnia sunt ante oculos que inter
struck down lie prostrate, all things are before your eyes and within
 vestras manus. Nec incuso quemquam; plurima virtus
your hands. Nor do I blame any one; the greatest courage,
 que potuit esse, fuit; certatum est toto
which could be, has been; there has been contending with the whole
 corpore regni. Adeo nunc expediam quæ sententia
body of the kingdom. Thus now I will unfold what sentiment
 sit dubiæ menti; et docebo paucis (adhibete animos.)
is in my doubtful mind; and I will teach in few words (lend me your attention.)
 Est mihi antiquus ager proximus Tusco amni,
There is to me an ancient territory near to the Tuscan river,
 longus in occasum, usque super Sicanos fines; Arunci
far to the west, even beyond the Sicanian limits; the Aruncians
 que Rutuli serunt, et exercent duros colles
and Rutulians sow it, and they work the hard hills
 vomere, atque asperrima horum pascunt. Omnis
with the plough share, and the roughest parts of these they pasture. All
 hæc regio, et pinea plaga celsi montis cedat amicitia
this region, and pine tract of the lofty mountain shall yield to the friendship
 Teucrorum, et dicamus æquas leges fœderis, que
of the Trojans, and let us declare equal conditions of compact, and
 vocemus socios in regna. Considant, si
let us invite them as allies to our kingdoms. Let them settle down, if there is
 tantus amor, et condant mœnia. Sin est animus
so great desire, and let them build towns. But if there is a disposition

capessere alios fines que aliam gentem, que possunt
 to possess other limits and another nation, and they can
 decedere nostro solo, texamus bis denas naves Italo
 withdraw from our soil, let us build twice ten ships of Italian
 robore, seu p.ures, valent complere; omnis materiae
 wood, or more, if they are able to fill them; all the materials
 jacet ad undam; ipsi praecipunt que numerum que
 lie by the water; they may prescribe both the number and
 modum carinis; nos demus aera, manus, navalia.
 the fashion of the ships; we will give brass, hands, naval stores
 Præterea placet centum Latinos oratores de primâ
 Besides it is our desire that an hundred Latin orators from the first
 gente ire, qui ferant dicta et firment fœdera, que
 of the nation go, who may bear our words and confirm our treaties, and
 præterdere ramos pacis manu, que portantes munera
 hold out branches of peace in their hand, and bearing presents
 eboris que talenta auri et sellam que trabeam
 of ivory and talents of gold and the chair of office and robe,
 insignia nostri regni. Consultite in medium succurrite
 the ensigns of our authority. Consult for our common interest, relieve
 fessis rebus.
 our distressed affairs.

Tum Drances infensus (idem quem gloria Turni
 Then Drances hostile (the same whom the glory of Turnus
 agitabat obliquâ invidiâ, que amaris stimulis largus
 aroused with oblique envy, and with bitter goads abounding
 opum et melior linguâ, sed dextera frigida bello
 in wealth and better in language, but his right hand was cold in war
 habitus non inutilis auctor consiliis, potens seditione;
 esteemed not a useless adviser in councils, powerful in sedition
 materna nobilitas dabat huic superbum genus, ferebat
 his maternal nobility gave to him a proud race, he derives
 incertum de patre,) surgit et onerat his dictis;
 a doubtful one from his father.) rises and loads Turnus with these words
 atque aggerat iras. O bone rex consulis rem
 and provokes anger against him. O kind king you consult about an affair
 obscuram nulli, nec egentem nostræ vocis. Cuncti fatentur
 dark to none, nor wanting my voice. All must confess
 se scire quid fortuna populi ferat, sed mussant/
 what they know what the fortune of our people demands, but they hesitate
 dicere. Det libertatem fandi que remittat flatum
 to declare it. Let him grant liberty of speaking and relax his pride
 ob cujus infaustum auspiciam, que sinistros mores
 for whose unhappy influence, and unfortunate manners
 (equidem dicam licet minetur arma que mortem
 indeed I will speak although he should threaten arms and death
 mihi) videmus lumina tot ducum cecidisse, que
 to me) we see the lights of so many leaders to have gone out and

totam urbem consedisſe luctu, dum. tentat Troia
 the whole city to have ſet down in mourn'g, while he tempts the Trojans
 caſtra, fidens fugæ et territat cælum, armis. Optime
 camps, truſting to flight and terrifies heaven with arms. Moſt excellent
 regum, adjicias unum etiam unum iſtis donis, quæ
 of kings, will you add one thing even one to theſe favours, which
 plurima jubes mitti, que dari Dardanidis; nec
 in great numbers you command to be ſent, and to be given to the Trojans; nor
 violentia ullius vincat te, quin pater, des
 let the violence of another overcome thee but O father, giv
 natam egregio genero, que dignis hymenæis, e
 your daughter to this renowned ſon-in-law, and honourable nuptials, and
 jungas hanc pacem æterno fœdere. Quòd ſi tantus
 conſure this peace by an eternal treaty. But if ſo great
 terræ: habet mentes et pectora, obteſtemur ipſum, que
 dread poſſeſſes your minds and ſouls, let us entreat him, and
 oremus veniam ab ipſo; cedat proprium jus regi,
 at us beg favour from him; that he will yield his own right to the king,
 que remittat patriæ. Quid projicis miſeros cives
 and forego it for his country. Why do you drive your wretched countrymen
 toties, in aperta pericula? ð caput et cauſa horum
 ſo often, to open dangers? O fountain and cauſe of theſe
 malorum Latio! Nulla ſalus bello; omnes poſcimus
 miſfortunes to Latium! There is no ſafety in war; we all demand
 te, Turno, pacem, ſimul ſolum inviolabile pignus
 of thee, O Turnus, peace, at the ſame time the only unbroken pledge
 pacis. Eui! ego primus (quem tu fingis inviſum tibi, et
 of peace. Lo! I firſt (whom you pretend am hostile to you, and
 nil moror eſſe) ſupplex venio; miſerere
 in no way do I heſitate to be) humbly approach you; pity
 tuorum; pone animos, et pulſus abi. Fuſi
 your countrymen; lay aſide your anger, and beaten depart. Routed
 vidimus ſat funera, et deſolavimus ingentes agros.
 we have ſeen enough deaths, and we have deſolated extenſive territories.
 Aut, ſi fama movet, ſi concipis tantum robur pectore
 Or, if fame moves you, if you feel ſo great courage in your breaſt,
 et ſi adeo dotalis regia eſt cordi; aude, atque fidens
 and if thus a dotal palace is in your heart; dare, and confident
 fer adverſum pectus in hoſtem. Scilicet, ut regia
 bear your oppoſing breaſt againſt the foe. For, that a royal
 conjux contingat Turno, nos, viles animæ, turba
 bride ſhall fall to Turnus, ſhall we, deſpicable ſouls, a mob
 inhumata que inſleta ſternamur campis? Et jam tu,
 unburied and unwept be laid proſtrate on the plains! And now you,
 ſi tibi qua viſ, ſi habes quid patrii Martiſ
 if to you is any courage, if you have any thing of your country's warlike ſpirit
 aspice illum contra, qui vocat. Violentia Turni
 behold him oppoſed to you, who challenges you. The rage of Turnus

exarsit talious dictis; dat gemitum, que rumpit has
 glows at these words; he utters a groan, and breaks out in these
 voces imo pectore: Drance, tibi quidem semper
 words from his inmost heart: O Drances, there is to you indeed ever
 larga copia fandi, tunc cum bella poscunt manus;
 a copious abundance of speaking, even then when wars demand active hands
 que patribus vocatis primus ades; sed curia est
 and the fathers being convoked first you are present, but now the court is
 non replenda verbis, quæ magna volant tibi tuto,
 not to be filled with words, which large escape from you in safety,
 dum agger murorum distinet hostem, nec fossæ inundan
 while the mound of our walls keeps off the foe, nor do the ditches flow
 sanguine. Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi, que tu
 with wood. Therefore thunder forth in eloquence, accustomed to you, and you
 Drance, argue me timoris, quando tua dextra dedit
 Drances, accuse me of fear, since thy right hand has given
 tot acervos stragis Teucrorum, que passim insignis
 so many heaps of the slaughter of the Trojans, and every where you mark
 agros tropæis. Licet experiare quid vivida virtus
 the field with trophies. It is allowed you to try what lively courage
 possit: scilicet nec hostes quærendi nobis longè;
 can do: for neither are our enemies to be sought by us far hence:
 circumstant muros undique. Imus in adversos? quid
 they surround the walls on every side. Do we go against our enemies? why
 cessas? An Marvros erit tibi semper in ventosâ
 to you withdraw? Whether will Mars be to you ever on your windy
 lingua, que istis fugacibus pedibus? Ego pulsus? aut
 tongue, and in these flying feet? Am I beaten? or
 quisquam fedissime, merito arguet pulsum, qui
 will any one thou most foul wretch, justly accuse me of being beaten, who
 videbit tumidum Tybrim crescere Iliaco sanguine, et
 shall see the swelling Tyber increase with Trojan blood, and
 totam domum Evandri cum stirpe procubuisse, atque
 all the house of Evander with his race to have fallen, and
 Arcades exutos armis? Bitias et ingens Pandarus
 Arcadians deprived of their arms? Bitias and great Pandarus
 haud ita experti me, et mille, quos victor misi
 not thus have experienced me, and a thousand, whom victorious I sent
 sub Tartara die, inclusus muris, que septus hostili
 under Tartarus in a day, inclosed by walls, and hedged in by a hostile
 aggere. Nulla salus bello? demens, cane talia
 ramparts. Is there no safety in war? madman, tell such things
 Dardanio capiti, que tuis rebus. Proinde ne cessa
 to the Trojan chief, and to your own concerns. Wherefore do not cease
 turbare omnia magno metu atque extollere vires
 to confuse all things by great fear and boast the strength

gentis bis victæ; contrâ premere arma
 of the nation twice conquered; on the other hand to restrain the arms

Latini. Nunc et proceres Myrmidonum tremiscunt Phrygia
 of Latinus. Now also the chiefs of the Myrmidons tremble at Trojan

armis nunc et Tydides et Larissæis Achilles! et amnis
 arms! now also Dromede and Larissean Achilles! and the river

Aufidus retro fugit Adriacas undas! vel cùm scelus
 Aufidus backwards flies from the Adriatic waves! even when the guilt

artificis fingit se pavidum contra mea jurgia, et
 of the deceiver feigns himself fearful against my threats, and

cerbat crimen formidine. Numquam amittes talem animam
 smelters crime with dread. Never will you lose such a soul

hâc dextrâ; (absiste moveri;) habitet cum te, et sit
 with this right hand (cease to be moved;) it shall dwell with thee, and be

in isto pectore. Nunc revertor ad te, pater, et tua magna
 in that breast. Now I return to thee, O father, and thy great

consulta. Si ponis nullam spem ultrâ in nostris armis;
 decrees. If you place no hope farther in our arms

si sumus tam deserti, et occidimus funditus, agmine semel
 if we are so abandoned, and we fall entirely, our army once

verso, neque Fortuna habet regressum; oremus
 being overcome, nor our Fortune has a return; we will pray for

pacem, et tendamus dextras inermes. Quanquam ð
 peace, and we will extend our right hands unarmed. Although O

quicquam solitæ virtutis adesset! Ille mihi
 something of accustomed courage was present! He seems to me

que fortunatus laborum, que egregius animi ante alios,
 both fortunate in his labour, and distinguished in mind before others,

qui ne videret quid tale, procubuit moriens
 who that he might not see any such thing, fell dying

et semel momordit humum ore. Sin et opes, et
 and at once bit the ground with his mouth. But if even wealth, and

juventus adhuc intacta, que Italæ urbes que populi
 youth as yet untouched, and Italian cities and people

supersunt nobis auxilio; sin et gloria venit Trojanis cum
 remain to us for aid; but if also glory comes to the Trojans with

multo sanguine; sunt illis sua funera, que par
 much blood; there are to them their own deaths, and an equal

tempestat per omnes; cur indecores deficimus in
 storm rages through all, why disgraced do we fail in

primo limine? cur tremor occupat artus
 the first entrance of the war? why does trembling possess our limbs

ante tubam?
 before we hear the trumpet?

Dies, que varius labor mutabilis ævi retulit multa

Time, and the varied labour of changeful life have restored many things

in melius; fortuna alterna revisens lusit multos,
 to a better condition; fortune alternately revisiting has deceived many,

et rursus locavit in solido. Ætolus non erit
 and again has placed them on firm ground. The Etolian prince will not be
 auxilio nobis, et Arpi; at Messapus erit, que felix
 aid to us, and Arpis; but Messapus will be, and happy
 Tolumnius, et duces quos tunc populi misere; nec
 Tolumnius, and the leaders whom so many people have sent; not
 parva gloria sequetur delectos Latio et Laurentibus
 shall small glory follow the chosen bands from Latium and the Laurentian
 agris, et est Camilla de egregiâ gente Volscorum,
 fields, and there is Camilla from the renowned nation of the Volsci
 agens agmen equitum, et catervas florentes ære. Quod
 leading on a troop of horse, and bands flourishing with brass. But
 si Teucri poscunt me solum in certamina, que id placet,
 if the Trojans demand me alone in combat, and this pleases,
 que obsto communibus bonis tantum; victoria non adeo
 and I oppose the common good so much; victory not thus
 fugit has manus, exosa, ut recusem tentare
 escapes these hands, hateful, that I should refuse to attempt
 quicquam pro tanto spe. Ibo animis contra,
 any thing for so great a hope. I will go with resolution against Æneas,
 licet ille præstet vel magnum Achillem, que induat
 though he should excel even great Achilles, and should put on
 paria arma, facta manibus Vulcani. Ego Turnus haud
 equal arms, wrought by the hands of Vulcan. I Turnus not
 secundus ulli veterum virtute, devovi hanc animam
 second to any of the ancients in courage, have devoted this life
 vobis, que socero Latino. Æneas vocat solum? et
 to you, and to my father-in-law Latinus. Does Æneas call me alone? and
 oro vocet. Nec potius Drances luat morte, sive hæc
 I pray he may call. Nor rather shall Drauces suffer death, whether this
 est ira Deum; sive est virtus et gloria tollat.
 is the anger of the Gods; or it is that courage and glory shall bear me off.
 Illi certantes agebant hæc inter se dubiis
 They contending discuss these things among themselves in their doubtful
 rebus. Æneas movebat castra, que aciem. Ecce
 concerns. Æneas advanced the camp, and army. L.
 nuncius ruit ingenti tumultu per regia tecta, que
 a messenger rushes out with great tumult through the royal apartments, and
 implet urbem magnis terroribus; Teucros
 fills the city with great fears; announcing that the Trojans
 instructor acie, que Tyrrenam manum, descendere a
 drawn out in array, and the Tuscan band, descended from
 Tiberino flumine totis campis. Extemplo animi
 Tiber's stream from all the plains. Forthwith their minds
 turbati, que pectora vulgi concussa, et iræ
 were disturbed, and the breasts of the crowd were shaken, and their anger
 arrectæ haud mollibus stimulis. Trepidati poscunt arma
 aroused not by gentle provocations Trembling they demand arms

manu; juvenus fremit arma; patres mœsti flent que
 in hand; the youth rage for arms; the fathers mournful weep and
 mussant. Hic magnus clamor undique tollit se in
 mutter. Here a great about from every side raises itself into
 auras vario dissensu: haud secus atque cùm fortè
 the air with varied discord: not otherwise as when by chance
 catervæ avium consedère in alto luco, ve rauci cynci dant
 troops of birds alight in a deep grove, or hoarse swans utter
 sonitum piscoso amne Padusæ per loquacia stagna
 their noise along the fishy stream of Padusa through the noisy pools.
 Turnus, tempore arrepto, ait imo, ô cives, cogite
 Turnus, the opportunity being seized, said nay, O my countrymen, assemble
 concilium, et sedentes laudate pacem; illi ruunt
 a council, and sitting at ease applaud peace; while they rush
 armis in regno. Nec locutus plura, corripuit sese, et
 in arms against our kingdom. Nor speaking more, he hurried himself, and
 citus extulit altis tectis. Tu, Voluse, edice maniplis
 quick withdrew from the lofty palace. You, O Volusus, command your bands
 Volscorum armari; et duc Rutulos; ait: Messapus
 of Volscians to be armed; and lead on the Rutulians; he says: You Messapus
 et Coras cum fratre, diffundite equitem in armis
 and Coras with your brother, pour out your cavalry in arms through
 latis campis; pars firment aditus urbis, que
 the broad plains; let a part strengthen the entrances of the city, and
 capessant turres; cætera manus inferat arma mecum
 guard the towers; let the other band bring up arms with me
 quâ jusso. Ilicet discurritur in muros, totâ urbe.
 where I command. Forthwith there is a running to the walls, through all the city.
 Pater Latinus ipse deserit concilium, et magna incepta,
 Father Latinus himself abandons his council, and his great purposes,
 ac turbatus tristi tempore, differt; que incusat se
 and disturbed by the sad occasion, withdraws; he blames himself
 multa, qui non ultro acceperit Dardaniam Ænean
 much, that he did not forthwith receive Trojan Æneas
 que asciverit generum urbi.
 and invite him as his son-in-law to the city.

Alii præfodiunt portas, aut subvectant saxa, que sudea
 Others dig trenches before the gates, or upraise rocks, and stakes
 rauca buccina dat cruentum signum bello: tunc
 the shrill sounding trumpet gives a bloody signal for the war: the
 matronæ que pueri cinxere muros variâ coronâ
 the matrons and boys surrounded the walls with a varied circle
 ultimus labor vocat omnes. Nec non regina magnâ
 the last effort invites all. Also the queen with a great
 caterva matrum subvehitur ad templum que ad summas
 company of matrons is borne to the temple and to the lofty
 arces Paladis ferens dona; que juxtâ virgo Lavinia
 towers of Minerva bearing gifts; and near by the maid Lavinia

comes, causa tanti mali, atque dejecta decoras
her companion, the cause of so great a misfortune, and casting down *her* beautiful
 oculos. Matres succedunt, et vaporant templum
 eyes. The mothers come up, and perfume the temple
 thure; et fundunt mæstas voces de alto limine.
 with incense; and pour out *their* mournful voices from the lofty entrance.
 Tritonia virgo armipotens præses belli, frange
 O Tritonian maid powerful in arms, sovereign of the war, break
 telum Phrygi prædonis manu, et sterne ipsura
 the darts of the Trojan robber with *your* hand, and stretch *him*
 pronum solo, que effunde sub altis portis
 prostrate on the ground, and overthrow *him* under the lofty gates.
 Turnus ipse furens certatim, cingitur in prælia que
 Turnus himself raging anxiously, is girt for battle and
 jam adeo indutus Rutulum thoraca horrebat ahenis
 now thus having put on *his* Rutulian breastplate looks terrible in brazen
 squamis; que incluserat suras auro, adhuc nudus
 scales; and he had inclosed *his* legs in gold, as yet naked
 tempora; que accinxerat ensem lateri, que fulgebat
 as to *his* temples; and he had girded a sword to *his* side, and he shone
 aureus decurrens altâ arce; que exsultat animis, et
 in gold hastening from the high citadel; and exults with courage, and
 jam præcipit hostem spe; qualis equus ubi fugi
 now anticipates the enemy in *his* hope; as a horse when he escapes
 præsepia vinculis abruptis, tandem liber que potitus
 from the stalls, *his* fastenings being broken, at length free and enjoying
 aperto campo; ille aut tendit in pastus, que armenta
 the open plain; he either directs *his* course to the pastures, and herds
 equarum, aut assuetus perfundi noto flumine
 of mares, or accustomed to be bathed in the known stream
 aquæ, emicat que luxurians fremit cervicibus arrectis
 of water, springs forth and wantoning neighs with *his* neck raised
 altè; que jubæ ludunt per colâ, per armos. Cui
 high; and *his* mane sports over *his* neck, along *his* shoulders. Whom
 Camilla acie Volscorum comitante obvia occurrit,
 Camilla with *her* troop of Volscians accompanying meeting encounters.
 que regina desiluit ab equo sub portis ipsis; quam
 and the queen leaped from *her* horse under the gates themselves; whom
 tota cohors imitata defluxit ad terram equis relictis.
 all the troop imitating leaped down on the ground *their* horses being left
 Tum fatur talia: Turne, si qua fiducia sui
 Then she speaks these words: O Turnus, if any confidence of one's self
 meritò est forti, audeo, et promitto occurrere turmæ
 deservedly is to the brave, I dare, and I promise to encounter the host
 Æneadum, que sola ire orvia contra Tyrrhenos equites
 of Trojans, and alone to go opposed against the Tuscan horse.
 Sine me tentare prima pericula belli manu; tu
 A low me to attempt the first dangers of the war with my hand

pedes subsiste ad muros et conserva mœnia. Turnus
 on foot stay by the walls and preserve the ramparts. Turnus
 fixus oculos in horrendâ virgine ad hæc:
 fastening his eyes on the dreadful maid responds to these things
 O virgè, decus Italiæ, quas grates parem dicere,
 O maid, ornament of Italy, what thanks can I prepare to express,
 ve quas referre! sed nunc, quando iste animus est supra
 what to return! but now, since this thy mind is above
 omnia, partire laborem mecum. Ut fama que
 all dangers, divide the labour with me. As report and
 exploratores missi reportant fidem, improbus Æneas
 our spies sent out bring back confidence, cruel Æneas
 præmisit levia arma equitum quaterent campos;
 has sent before light arms of horse that they may shake the plains
 per ardua deserta montis adventat ad urbem. Paro
 through the high deserts of the mountain he approaches to the city. I prepare
 furta belli, in convexo tramite sylvæ, ut obsidam
 stratagems of war, in a winding path of the wood, that I may besiege
 bivias fauces armato milite. Tu excipe Tyrrhenum
 the double straits with armed soldiery. Do you encounter the Tuscan
 equitem signis collatis. Acer Messapus erit tecum
 cavalry our signals being compared. Brave Messapus shall be with you
 que Latinæ turmæ que manus Tiburti; et tu concipe
 and the Latin troops and band of Tiburtus; and do you take
 curam ducis. Sic ait, et paribus dictis hortatur
 the charge of a leader. Thus he said, and with like words he exhorts
 Messapum que socios duces in prælia, et pergit in
 Messapus and the associate leaders to battle, and he marches against
 hostem Est vallis curvo anfractu accommoda fraudi
 the foe. There is a valley in a crooked winding fitted for fraud
 que dolis armorum; quam atrum latus urget utrimque
 and the deceits of arms; which a gloomy side encloses on each side
 densis frondibus; quò tenuis semita ducit, que angustæ
 with thick leaves; where a narrow path guides, and narrow
 fauces que maligni aditus ferunt. Super hanc, in
 straits and malignant entrances lead. Over this, on
 speculis que in summo vertice montis, ignota
 the height and upon the loftiest summit of a mountain, a concealed
 planities jacet, que tuti receptus; seu velis occurrere
 plain lies, and safe retreats; whether you wish to engage
 pugnae dexterâ que lævâ, sive instare jugis et
 in battle on the right and left, or to press the enemy from the heights and
 volvere grandia saxa. Juvenis fertur huc notâ
 to roll down large rocks. The youth Turnus is borne hither by the known
 regione viarum, que arripuit locum et insedit
 region of the ways, and seized the place and sat down
 iniquis sylvis.
 in the unequal forests

Interea in superis sedibus Latonia compellabat velocem
 In the mean time in the highest seats Diana address'd swift
 Opim, unam ex sociis virginibus que sacrâ catervâ
 Opim, one of her associated maids and consecrated band
 et dabat has voces tristi ore. O virgo, Camilla
 and uttered these words from her mournful mouth. O nymph, Camilla
 graditur ad crudele bellum, et nequicquam cingitur nostris
 goes out to cruel war, and in vain is girt with our
 armis; cara mihi ante alias: enim neque iste amor novus
 arms; dear to me before others: for neither is this affection new
 venit Dianæ que movit animum subitâ dulcedine.
 which comes to Diana and influences my mind with sudden fondness.
 Cùm Metabus pulsus regno ob invidiam, que
 When Metabus banished from his kingdom for envy, and
 superbas vires excederet antiquâ urbe Priverno,
 haughty authority had departed from his ancient city Privernus.
 fugiens inter media prælia belli, sustulit infantem
 escaping in the midst of the contests of war, he bore off the infant
 comitem exilio, que vocavit Camillam, nomine
 his companion in exile, and called her Camilla, the name
 matris Casmillæ parte mutatâ. Ipse portans præ se
 of his mother Casmilla in part being changed. He bearing her before him
 sinu petebat longa juga solorum nemorum; sæva
 In his bosom sought the long heights of the lonely groves; cruel
 tela premebant undique et Volsci volitabant
 darts press'd him on every side and the Volscians flew about
 milite circumfuso. Ecce medio fugæ, Amasenus
 the soldiery pouring around him. Lo in the midst of his flight, Amasenus
 abundans spumabat summis ripis; tantus imber ruperat
 overflowing foamed over its highest banks; so great a shower had burst
 se nubibus; ille parans innare tardatur amore
 itself from the clouds; he preparing to swim is hindered by his love
 infantis, que timet caro oneri. Vix hæc sententia
 of the infant, and fears for his dear load. Scarcely had this sentiment
 subito sedit versanti omnia secum. Immane
 suddenly settled in his mind revolving all things with himself. There was a huge
 telum quod fortè bellator gerebat validâ manu, solidum
 dart which by chance the warrior wielded in his strong hand, firm
 nodis et cocto robore: implicat natam huic clausam
 with knots and seasoned oak: he binds his daughter to this inclosed
 libro et sylvestri subere, atque circumligat habilem
 with bark and sylvan cork, and fastens her around dexterously
 mediæ hastæ: quam librans ingenti dexterâ ita
 to the midst of the spear: which poising in his great right hand thus
 fatur au æthera: Virgo Latonia alma cultrix nemorum,
 he speaks to heaven: Virgin Diana fair inhabitant of groves,
 ipse pater voveo hanc famulam tibi: supplex fugi.
 I a father devote this handmaid to you suppliant she flies

hostem per auras prima tenens tua tela: Diva
the foe through the air first holding thy weapons O Goddess

testor accipe tuam quæ nunc committitur dubiis
entreat you receive your own who now is entrusted to the doubtful
auris. Dixit et immittit contortum hastile lacerto
winds. He said and hurled the wreathed dart his arm

adducto: undæ sonuere: infelix Camilla fugit in
being drawn back: the waves resounded: hapless Camilla flies on

stridente jaculo, super rapidum amnem. At Metabus
he hissing dart, above the rapid stream. But Metabus

magnâ catervâ jam urgente propius dat sese fluvio,
a great troop now pursuing him nearer gives himself to the stream:

atque, victor vellit hastam, donum Triviæ, cum virgin
and, a conqueror plucks the dart, the gift of Diana, with the maid

de gramineo cespite. Non ullæ urbes accepere illum
from the grassy turf. No other cities received him

tectis non mœnibus; neque ipse dedisset manus
in their dwellings nor walls; nor did he yield his hands

feritate: at exegit ævum pastorum
to the arts of life through wildness: but underwent the life of shepherds

solis montibus. Hic nutribat natam in dumis
in the solitary mountains. Here he nourished his daughter among the bushes

que inter horrentia lustra, mammis armentalis equæ
and among the frightful haunts of beasts, by the teats of a brood mare

et ferino lacte, immulgens ubera teneris labris. Que
and wild animal milk. milking her udder with her tender lips. And

ut infans institerat vestigia primis plantis pedum,
as the infant had mark'd her footsteps with the first prints of her feet,

oneravit palmas acuto jaculo, que suspendit
he loaded her hands with the sharp dart, and suspended

spicula et arcum ex humero parvæ.
arrows and a bow from the shoulder of the little maid.

Pro crinali auro, pro tegmine longæ pallæ,
In place of a fillet of gold, in place of a dress of a long cloak.

exuviæ tigridis pendent a vertice per dorsum. Jam tum
the skin of a tiger hangs from her head over her back. Even then

torsit puerilia tela tenerâ manu, et egit
she hurled childish darts with her tender hand, and whirled

fundam tereti habenâ, circum caput, que dejecit
a sling with tapering thong, around her head, and struck down

Strymoniam gruem, aut album olorem. Multæ matres per
a Strymonian crane, or white swan. Many mothers through

Tyrrhena oppida frustra optavere illam nurum.
the Tuscan towns in vain desired her as a daughter-in-law

Contenta Dianâ solâ intemerata colit æternum
Contented with Diana alone unviolated she cultivates the eterna.

amorem telorum et virginittatis. Vellem haud fuisset
love of weapons, and maidenhood. I could wish she had not been

correpta tali militiâ, conata lacessere Teucros!
borne away by this war, attempting to provoke the Trojans!

foret cara mihi que una mearum comitum nunc.
she might have been dear to me and one of my companions now

Verùm age, nympha, quandoquidem urgetur acerbis
But come, O nymph, since it is settled by the cruel

fatis, labere polo que invise Latinos fines, ubi tristis
fates glide from the sky and visit the Latin coasts, where the sad

pugna committitur infausto omine. Cape hæc que
contest is fought with hapless omen. Take these weapons and

deprome ultricem sagittam pharetrâ. Quicumque
draw forth a revengeful arrow from my quiver. Whoever

violaverit sacrum corpus vulnere, Tros ve Italus,
shall violate her sacred body with a wound, Trojan or Italian,

det pœnas mihi sanguine pariter hæc. Post
let him give penalties to me with his blood equally by this. Hereafter

ego feram cavâ nube corpus miserandæ et
I will bear off in a hollow cloud the body of the unfortunate maid and

arma inspoliata ab tumulo, que reponam patriæ.
her arms uninjured from the tomb, and I will restore her to her country

Dixit: at illa demissa per leves auras cœli
She said: but she casting herself through the light airs of heaven

insonuit, circumdata corpus nigro turbine. At
sounded, surrounding her body with a black whirlwind. But

interea Trojana manus propinquat muris que Etrusci
in the meantime the Trojan band approached the walls and the Tuscan

duces que omnis exercitus equitum compositi in turmas
leaders and all the army of the horse were arranged in bands

numero. Insultans sonipes fremit toto æquore et
in order. The bounding horse neighs through all the plain and

pugnat habenis pressis, obversus huc et huc: tum ferreus
fights his reins being restrained, turning here and there: then an iron

ager horret latè hastis, que campi ardent sublimibus
field bristles up far around with spears, and the plains glow with upraised

armis. Nec non contrâ Messapus que celeres Latini
arms. Also on the other hand Messapus and the active Latins

et Coras cum fratre et ala virginis Camillæ apparent
and Coras with his brother and wing of the maid Camilla appear

adversi campo que protendunt hastas longè
opposed to them on the plain and protrude their spears far before

dextris reductis, et vibrant spicula: que
their right hands being drawn back, and they brandish their darts: and

adventus virorum, que fremitus equorum, ardescit.
the coming of the men, and the neighing of the horses, grows warm.

Jamque uterque progressus intra jactum teli
And now each army having advanced within the cast of a dart,

substiterat: erumpunt subito clamore, que exhortantur
halted: they burst forth with sudden shout, and encourage

frementes equos; simul fundunt crebra tela undique
their neighing horses; at once they pour forth thickening darts on every side

ritu nivis, que cœlum obtexitur umbrâ. Continuò
in the manner of snow, and the sky is covered with their shade. Immediately

Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus connixi incurrunt adversis
Tyrrhenus and bold Aconteus struggling rush together with hostile

hastis, que primi dant ruinam ingenti sonitu, que rumpunt
spears, and first cause destruction with great noise, and they dash

pectora quadrupedantum perfracta pectoribus. Aconteus,
the breasts of their horses striking against breasts. Aconteus,

excussus in morem fulminis aut ponderis acti
thrown off in the manner of a thunderbolt or a weight sent forth

tormento, præcipitat longè et dispergit vitam in auras.
from an engine, is hurried far off and scatters his life in the air.

Extemplo acies turbatæ que Latini versi rejiciunt
Forthwith the troops are disordered and the Latins turned throw back

parmas et vertunt equos ad mœnia. Troes agunt
their shields and turn their horses to the walls. The Trojans drive on

principes Asylos inducit turmas, que jam propinquabant
the chief Asylus leads on the troops, and now they approached

portis; que rursus Latini tollunt clamorem, et reflectunt
the gates; and again the Latins raise a shout, and turn back

mollia colla: hi fugiunt que referuntur, habenis
their flexible necks: these fly and are carried back, the reins

penitus datis: qualis ubi pontus procurrens alterno
entirely being given up: as when the sea running with alternate

gurgite nunc ruit ad terras, que spumeus jacit undam
tide now rushes to the land, and foaming casts its wave

super scopulos, que perfundit extremam arenam.
upon the rocks, and bathes the extreme sand

sinu. Nunc rapidus atque resorbens saxa
with its curling wave. Now swift and swallowing up the rocks

revoluta æstu, fugit retro que relinquit litus,
rolled back with the tide, it hastens back and leaves the shore

vado labente. Bis Tusci egere Rutulos versos ad
the current gliding back. Twice the Tuscans drove the Rutulians turned to

mœnia; bis rejecti respectant tegentes terga
the walls; twice driven back they regard their foes covering their backs

armis. Sed postquam congressi in tertia prælia,
with their arms. But after meeting in the third engagement,

implicuere totas acies inter se, que vir legit
they entangle their whole forces among themselves, and man selects

virum; tum verò et gemitus morientum que arma que
his man; then indeed even the groans of the dying and arms and

corpora et semianimes equi permisti cæde virorum,
bodies and expiring horses intermingled with the slaughter of men,

volvuntur in alto sanguine; aspera pugna surgit. Orsilochus
are rolled in deep blood; a cruel contest arises. Orsilochus

intorsit hastam equo Remuli, quando horreba
 hurled his spear against the horse of Remulus, when he shuddered
 adire ipsum, que reliquit ferrum sub aure; quo ictu
 to approach him, and left the steel under his ear; by which blow
 sonipes furit arduus, que impatiens vulneris, jacta
 the horse raged high leaping, and impatient of the wound, throws out
 crura alta pectore arrecto. Ille excussus volvitur
 his legs high, his breast being upraised. He shaken off is rolled
 humi. Catillus dejicit Iolam que Herminium ingentem
 on the ground Catillus strikes down Iolas and Herminius great
 corpore et armis; cui fulva cæsaries nudo vertice
 in body and in arms; whose yellow hair flowed on his uncovered head
 que humeri nudi. Nec vulnera terrent: patet
 and his shoulders were uncovered. Nor did wounds terrify him: he is exposed
 tantus in arma. Hasta, acta per huic latos armos, tremit, que
 so much in arms. The spear, driven through his broad shoulders, trembles, and
 transfixa duplicat virum dolore. Ater cruor funditur
 piercing doubles the hero with pain. Black blood is poured out
 ubique; certantes dant funera ferro que petunt
 on every side; contending they cause death by the sword and seek
 pulchram mortem per vulnera. At inter medias cædes
 honourable death by wounds. But in the midst of the slaughter
 Amazon pharetrata Camilla exultat exserta unum latus
 the Amazon quiver bearing Camilla marches forth baring one side
 pugnae, et nunc spargens lenta hastilia manu
 to the battle, and now scattering her slender spears with her hand
 denset, nunc indefessa rapit validam bipennem
 she thickens them around, now untired she seizes the strong axe
 dexterâ. Aureus arcus sonat ex humero et arma
 with her right hand. Her golden bow sounds from her shoulder and the arms
 Dianæ. Illa etiam siquando pulsa recessit in
 of Diana. She even if at any time repulsed she withdrew in
 tergum dirigit fugientia spicula arcu converso.
 retreat directed her flying darts her bow being turned
 At circum lectæ comites, que Larina virgo que
 But around her went her chosen companions, both Larina a maid and
 Tulla et Tarpeia quatiens æratam securim; Italides
 Tulla and Tarpeia shaking her brazen axe; daughters of Italy
 quas dia Camilla ipsa delegit, decus sibi, que
 whom divine Camilla herself had chosen, an ornament to herself, and
 ministras bonæ pacis que belli: quales Threiciæ
 handmaids of pleasant peace and of war; such like Thracian
 Amazones cum pulsant flumina Thermodoontis, et bellantur
 Amazonians when they beat the streams of Thermodoon, and fight
 pictis armis, seu circum Hyppolyter; seu cum martia
 with painted arms; or around Hyppolyte: or when martial

Penthesilea refert se curru, que magno tun ultu
 Penthesilea brings back herself in her chariot, and with great tomu-
 ululante, feminea agmina exultant lunatis peltis. Aspera
 screaming, the female troops exult with crested shields. O crue.
 virgo quem primum, quem postremum dejicis
 maid whom first, whom last did you overthrow
 telo? aut quot morientia corpora fundis
 with your darts? or how many dying bodies did you stretch
 humi? Primum Eumenium Clytio patre, apertum
 on the ground? First Eumenius Clytius being his father, the open
 pectus cujus adversi transverberat longâ abiete.
 breast of whom opposite she transfixes with her long spear of fir.
 Ille cadit vomens rivos sanguinis atque mandit cruentam
 He falls vomiting streams of blood and bites the bloody
 humum, que moriens versat se in suo vulnere. Tum
 ground, and dying turns himself on his wound. Then
 super Lirin que Pagasum; quorum alter dum revolutus
 besides she slew Liris and Pagasus; of whom the one while rolling
 equo suffosso colligit habenas, alter dum
 from his horse stabbed beneath he collects the reins, the other while
 subit ac tendit inertem dextram labenti,
 he comes up and reaches out his unarmed right hand to his falling friend
 ruunt præcipites que pariter. Addit Amastrum, Hippotaden
 they fall headlong and together. She adds Amastrus, the son of Hippotas
 his, que incumbens sequitur eminus hastâ, que Terea
 to them, and pressing on she follows afar off with her spear, and Tereus
 que Harpalycum et Demophoonta que Chromin; que quot
 and Harpalycus and Demophon and Chromis; and as many
 spicula emissa manu virgo contorsit; tot Phrygii
 darts as sent forth from her hand the maid hurled; as many Trojan
 viri cecidere. Ornytus venator fertur procul ignotis
 heroes fell. Ornytus the hunter is borne afar with unusual
 armis et Iapyge equo cui latos humeros pellis erepta
 arms and an Apulian horse whose broad shoulders a skin torn from
 pugnatori juvenco operit; ingens hiatus oris, et malæ
 a fighting bullock covers; the great opening of the mouth, and the jaws
 lupi cum albis dentibus texere caput, que agrestis sparus
 of a wolf with white teeth covered his head, and a rustic dart
 armat manus. Ipse vertitur in mediis catervis, et est
 arms his hands. He is exercised in the midst of the troops, and is
 supra toto vertice. Illa trajicit hunc exceptum, (enim
 above them by a whole head. She pierces him intercepted, (for
 neque labor agmine verso) et fatur hæc super
 neither was there labour the band being routed) and speaks these things over him
 inimico pectore: Tyrrhene putâsti te agitare feras
 with unfriendly breast: O Tuscan did you suppose yourself to hunt wild
 sylvis? Dies advenit qui redarguerit vestra verba
 beasts in the woods? The day has arrived which shall disprove your words

mulæbribus armis: tamen referes hoc nomen haud
 by female arms: yet you shall bear back this name not

leve manibus patrum, cecidisse telo Camillæ.
 trifling to the shades to your fathers, that you have fallen by the dart of Camilla.

Protinus Orsilochrum et Buten duo maxima corpora
 Next she attacks Orsilochus and Butes the two greatest bodies

Teucrôm: sed figit Buten adversum cuspidè inter
 of the Trojans: but she pierces Butes opposed with her spear between

loricam que galeam, quâ colla sedentis lucent, et
 his coat of mail and helmet, where the neck of him sitting shines, and

parma dependet lævo lacerto: fugiens Orsilocham
 his shield hangs from his left arm: flying she deceives Orsilochus

que agitata per magnum orbem, interior gyro eludit
 and driving through a great circle, within a circle she mocks him

que sequitur sequentem. Tum insurgens altior congeminat
 and follows him following her. Then rising higher she redoubles

validam securim que per arma que per ossa viro
 her strong axe both through the arms and through the bones of the man

oranti et precanti multa; vulnus rigat ora calido
 praying and entreating much; the wound flows over on his face with warm

cerebro.

brains.

Bellator filius Auni, Apenninicolæ, haud

The warrior son of Aunus, an inhabitant of the Appennines, not

extremus Ligurum, dum fata sinebant fallere, indicit
 the last of the Ligurians, while the fates permitted him to deceive, encountered

huic, que territus subito aspectu hæsit; que is ubi cernit
 her, and terrified by the sudden sight paused; and he when he perceives

jam posse evadere pugnam nullo cursu, que ne
 now that he can escape from the contest by no flight, and neither

avertere reginam instantem, ingressus versare dolos
 turn aside the queen pressing on, attempting to practice fraud

consilio et astu incipit hæc: Quid tam egregium
 by design and cunning begins in these words: What is there so distinguished

si femina fidis forti equo? dimitte fugam, crede te
 if a woman you confide in a brave horse? lay aside flight, trust yourself

cominus mecum æquo solo, que accinge pedestri
 hand to hand with me on the level ground, and prepare for pedestrian

pugnae: jam nosces cui ventosa gloria ferat fraudem.
 contest: soon you shall know to whom windy glory shall bring loss.

Dixit: at illa furens que accensa acri dolore tradit
 He said: but she furious and inflamed with fierce resentment delivers

equum comiti, que assistit in paribus armis pedes,
 her horse to a companion, and stands in equal arms on foot,

interrita nudo ense que purâ parmâ. At juvenis,
 undismayed with the naked sword and spotless shields. But the youth,

ratus vicisse dolo, ipse avolat (haud mora)
 supposing that he had conquered by fraud, himself flies (there was no delay)

que fugax aufertur habentis conversis, que fatigat citum
 and flying is borne off *his reins* being turned, and wearies *his swift*
 e iadru pedem ferratâ calce. Vane Ligur, que frustra
 horse with *his iron* spur. Vain Ligurian, and fruitlessly
 elate superbis animis, lubricus nequicquam tentasti
 elated with proud presumption, deceitful in vain you have attempted
 patrias artes; nec fraus perferet te incolumem
 your native arts; nor shall fraud restore you unharmed
 fallaci Auno. Virgo fatur hæc, et ignes
 to your dishonest father Aunus. The maid uttered these words and inflames
 pernicious plantis transit equum cursu, que
 with rage on her swift feet she passes *his horse* in the course, and
 frænis prehensis adversa concreditur, que sumit pœnas
 his reins being grasped conflicting she meets *him*, and takes penalties
 ab inimico sanguine; quàm facile accipiter, ales sacer
 from his hostile blood; as easily a hawk, a bird sacred to *Mars*
 ab alto saxo, consequitur pennis columbam sublimem in
 from a high rock, pursues with wings a dove high in
 nube, que tenet comprehensam, que eviscerat uncis
 a cloud, and holds her grasped, and disembowels her with *his crooked*
 pedibus; tum cruor, et vulsæ plumæ labuntur ab æthere.
 claws; then blood, and torn feathers fall down from the sky
 At, sator hominum atque Deorum, observans hæc non
 But, the sire of men and of Gods, observing these things not
 nullis oculis, sedet altus summo Olympo. Genitor
 with regardless eyes, sits high on lofty Olympus. The celestial father
 suscitât Tarchontem Tyrrhenum in sæva prœlia, et incitat
 arouses Tarchon the Tuscan to cruel battle, and provokes
 iras, haud mollibus stimulis. Ergo, inter cædes
 his anger, not with gentle provocations. Therefore, amidst slaughter
 que cedentia agmina, Tarchon fertur equo, que instigat
 and retreating troops, Tarchon is borne away by *his horse*, and urges
 alas variis vocibus, vocans quemque nomine; que reficit
 the troops with varied words, calling each one by name; and rallies
 pulsos in prœlia. O Tyrrheni, nunquam dolituri,
 he vanquished to battle. O Tuscans, never to be excited,
 O semper mortes, quis metus, quæ tanta ignavia venit
 O ever deaths, what fear, what so great cowardice has come
 animis? Femina agit palantes, atque vertit hæc
 to your minds? Does a woman drive you wandering, and turn aside these
 agmina? Quo ferrum? ve quid gerimus hæc tela
 troops? In what does the sword profit? or why do we wield these weapons
 irrita dextris? At non segnes in Venerem que
 useless in our right hands? But you are not slothful in love, and
 nocturna bella, aut ubi curva tibia indixit choros Bacchi
 nocturnal wars, or when the winding pipe proclaims the choirs of Bacchus
 expectare dapes, et pocula plenæ mensæ Hic amor,
 to await for feasts, and bowls of the full table. This is your love

Hoc studium dum secundus aruspex nunciet sacra, ac
 this your delight, while the favouring augur announces sacred rites, and
 pinguis hostia vocet in altos lucos. Efflatus hæc, ipse
 the fat victim calls you to the deep groves. Speaking these things, he
 et moriturus concitat equum in medios, et turbidus infert
 also about to die spurs on his horse into the midst, and disturbed bears
 se adversum Venulo; que complectitur hostem
 himself against Vennulus; and seizes the foe
 dexterâ dereptum ab equo, et concitus multâ
 with his right hand torn from his horse, and moved with much
 vi aufert ante suum gremium. Clamor tollitur in
 violence he bears him off before his bosom. A shout is raised to
 cœlum; que cuncti Latini convertere oculos. Igneus
 heaven; and all the Latins turned their eyes. Fiery
 Tarchon volat æquore, ferens arma que virum; tum
 Tarchon hastens through the plain, bearing arms and the man; then
 liffingit ferrum ab summâ hastâ ipsius, et rimatur
 he breaks the steel from the top of the spear of him, and searches out
 apertas partes, quâ ferat lethale vulnus. Contrâ ille
 the open parts, where he may strike a deadly wound. On the other hand he
 repugnans sustinet dextram a jugulo, et exit vim
 contending keeps off his right hand from his throat, and avoids violence
 viribus, que ut cùm fulva aquila volans altè, fert draconem
 by violence, and as when a tawny eagle flying high, bears a serpent
 raptum, que implicuit pedes, atque hæsit unguibus: at
 seized, and entwines its feet, and cleaves to him with its claws: but
 serpens saucius versat sinuosa volumina, que horret
 the serpent wounded turns its winding folds, and appears terrible
 squamis arrectis, et sibilat ore, insurgens arduus;
 with his scales erect, and hisses with its mouth, rising high,
 illa haud minùs urget luctantem obunco rostro,
 she not the less presses him struggling with hooked beak,
 simul verberat æthera alis: haud aliter
 at the same time beats the air with her wings: not otherwise
 Tarchon ovans portat prædam ex agmine Tiburtum.
 Tarchon rejoicing bears off his prey from the army of the Tiburtines.
 Mæonidæ, secuti exemplum que eventum ducis,
 The Tuscans, following the example and success of their leader
 incurrunt. Tum Aruns, debitus fatis, prior circuit
 rush on. Then Aruns, destined by the fates, first moves round
 velocem Camillam, jaculo et multâ arte, et tentat quæ
 the swift Camilla, with his dart and much skill, and tries what
 fortuna sit facillima. Quacunque furens virgo tulit se
 opportunity may be the most easy. Whenever the raging maid offered herself
 medio agmine, Aruns subit hæc, et tacitus lustrat
 in the midst of the troops, Aruns advances here, and silently surveys
 vestigia. Quâ illa victrix redit, que reportat pedem
 her footsteps. Wherever she victorious returns, and withdraws her foot

ex hoste juvenis furtim detorquet celeres habenas hâc.
 from the foe the youth by stealth turns his swift reins there
 Pererrat hos aditus, que jam hos aditus, que
 He passes over these approaches, and now those approaches, and
 omnem circuitum undique, et improbus quatit certam
 the whole circuit on each side, and devoted to evil he shakes his sure
 hastam Fortè Chloreus, sacer Cybelæ, que olim
 spear. By chance Chloreus, sacred to Cybele, and formerly
 sacerdos, insignis fulgebat longè in Phrygiis armis, que
 her priest, distinguished shone from afar in Trojan arms, and
 agitabat spumantem equum; quem pellis conserta ahenis
 urged on his foaming horse; which a skin braced together with brazen
 squamis auro, plumam tegebat. Ipse, clarus peregrinâ
 scales and gold, as a plume covered. He, bright in foreign
 ferrugine et ostro, torquebat Gortynia spicula Lycio
 blue and purple, hurled his Gortynian arrows from his Lycian
 cornu Aureus arcus sonat ex humeris, et aurea
 bow. A golden bow sounds from his shoulders, and a golden
 cassida vati; tum collegerat que croceam chlamydem
 helmet was to the priest; then he had collected both his yellow cloak
 que carbaseos sinus crepantes, in nodum, fulvo auro,
 and lawn robes rustling, in a knot, with yellow gold,
 pictus acu tunicas e barbara tegmina crurum.
 being embroidered with a needle as to his tunic and the foreign coverings of his legs
 Virgo, sive ut præfigeret Troïa arma templis, sive
 The maid, whether that she might hang up Trojan arms in the temple, or
 ut venatrix ferret se in captivo auro, cæca
 that as a huntress she might bear herself in captive gold, blind
 sequebatur unum ex omni certamine pugnæ; que incautus
 she pursued him alone from all the contest of the fight; and fearlessly
 ardebat per totum agmen femineo amore prædæ et
 she raged through the whole army with a female's love of plunder and
 spoliolum; cum tandem Aruns, tempore capto, conjicit
 spoils. when at length Aruns, the opportunity being taken hurled
 telum ex insidiis, et precatur Superos sic voce: Summe
 his dart from ambush, and prays the Gods above thus with his voice: Greatest
 Deûm, Apollo, custos sancti Soractis, quem primi colimus
 of Gods, Apollo, keeper of holy Soracte, whom first we worship,
 cui pineus ardor pascitur acervo; et cultores,
 whose pine fire is fed from our heap, and we worshippers
 freti pietate, premimus vestigia multa pruna per
 trusting to our piety, press our footsteps on many coals through
 medium ignem; omnipotens pater, da hoc dedecus aboleri
 the midst of fire; O almighty father, grant this disgrace to be effaced
 nostris armis. Non peto exuvias ve tropæum, aut ulla spolia
 from our arms. I do not ask for spoils or a trophy, or any spoils

putsæ virginis: cætera facta ferent laudem mihi.
 of the vanquished maid: let other deeds award praise to me.

Dum hæc dira pestis pulsa cadat meo vulnere,
 Provided that this direful plague struck down may fall by my wound,

inglorius remeabo patriam urbem. Phœbus audit et
 without honour I will return to my native city. Apollo heard him and

dedit partem voti succedere mente; dispersit partem
 granted a part of his wish to succeed in his mind; he scattered a part

in volucres auras. Annuit oranti, ut sterneret
 in the swift air. He consented to him praying, that he might overthrow

Camillam turbatam subitâ morte; non dedit, ut
 Camilla overwhelmed by sudden death; he did not grant, that his

alta patria viderit reducem, que procellæ vertère vocem
 exalted country should see him restored, and the storms turned his prayer

in notos. Ergo ut hasta missa manu, dedit
 to the south winds. Therefore as his spear sent from his hand, caused

sonitum per auras, acies convertère animos, que
 a sound through the air, the armies turned their minds, and

cuncti Volsci tulere oculos ad reginam. Ipsa nihil
 all the Volscians directed their eyes to the queen. She was nothing

memor nec auræ nec sonitus, aut teli venientis ab
 mindful neither of the air nor of the sound, or of the dart coming from

æthere, donec hasta, perlata sub exsertam papillam,
 the sky, until the spear, driven under her naked breast

hæsit, atque altè bibit virgineum cruorem; trepidæ
 remained, and deeply drunk her virgin blood; her trembling

comites concurrunt, que suscipiunt dominam ruentem.
 companions rush together, and receive their mistress falling.

Aruns exterritus fugit ante omnes, lætitiâ que metu
 Aruns frightened flies before all, with joy and fear

misto; nec jam ampliùs audet credere hastæ, nec
 commingled; nor now any more dared he to trust to his spear, nor

occurrere armis virginis. Ac velut ille lupus, priusquam
 to encounter the arms of the maid. And as a wolf, before

inimica tela sequantur, continuò, avius abdidit sese in
 hostile darts pursued him, forthwith, secretly concealed himself in

altos montes, pastore, ve magno juvenco occiso
 the lofty mountains, the shepherd, or great bullock being slain,

consciùs audacis facti; que remulcens pavitantem caudam
 conscious of the daring deed; and clinging his cowardly tail,

subjecit utero, que petivit sylvas: haud secus
 placed it under his belly, and sought the woods: not otherwise

turbidus Aruns abstulit se ex oculis, que contentus
 frightened Aruns withdrew himself from their eyes, and contented

fugâ immiscuit se mediis armis. Illa moriens
 with flight intermingled himself in the midst of arms. She dying

trahit telum manu; sed ferreus mucro stat ad costas
 draws out the dart with her hand; but the iron point stands in the ribs

inter ossa aito vulnere. Labitur exsanguis, lumina
amidst the bones in a deep wound. She falls bloodless; her eyes
labuntur frigida letho; color quondam purpureus reliquit
fall cold in death; her colour formerly blooming has left
ora. Tum expirans sic alloquitur Accam, unam ex
her face. Then dying thus she addresses Acca, one of
æqualibus, quæ sola fida Camillæ ante alias, quicum
her equals, who alone faithful to Camilla before others, with whom
partiri curas; atque ita fatur hæc: Soror Acca,
be divided her cares; and thus she speaks these things: O sister Acca,
potui hactenus, nunc acerbum vulnus conficit,
I have been able to act thus far, now a cruel wound destroys me,
et omnia circum nigrescunt tenebris. Effuge, et perfer
and all things around blacken with darkness. Fly, and bear
hæc novissima mandata Turno; succedat pugnæ,
these my last commands to Turnus; let him advance to the battle,
que arceat Trojanos urbe; que jam vale. Simul,
and drive off the Trojans from the city; and now farewell. At once
his dictis, linquebat habenas, fluens ad terram
with these words, she relinquishes the reins, falling to the earth
non sponte; tum frigida paulatim exsolvit se
not with her own accord; then cold by degrees she relaxed herself
voto corpore, que posuit lenta colla, et caput
in her whole body, and inclined her slender neck, and head
captum letho, relinquens arma: que vita indignata fugit
overcome by death, leaving her arms: and life not enduring fled
cum gemitu sub umbras. Tum verò immensus clamor
with a groan under the shades. Then indeed a great cry
surgens ferit aurea sidera. Camillâ dejectâ, pugna
arising strikes the golden stars. Camilla overthrown, the contest
crudescit. Densi incurrunt, simul omnis copia Teucrûm;
grows bloody. Thick they rush on, together all the force of the Trojans;
que duces Tyrrenum, que alæ Evandri Arcadis. At
and leaders of the Tuscans, and the troops of Evander the Arcadian. But
Opis, custos Triviæ, jamdudum sedet alta in summis
Opis, a keeper of Diana, for a long time sits high on the loftiest
montibus, que interrita spectat pugnâs. Ut procul
mountains, and undismayed beholds the battles. As afar off
prospexit Camillam, multatam tristi morte, in medio
she beheld Camilla, overthrown by sad death, in the midst
clamore juvenum furentum, que ingemuit, que dedit hæc
of the shout of the youth raging, she both groaned, and uttered these
voces imo pectore: heul virgo, luisti nimium,
words from her inmost breast: alas! O maid, you have suffered too,
nimium crudele supplicium, conata lacescere Teucros
too cruel punishment, attempting to provoke the Trojans
bello! nec profuit tibi desertæ in dumis coluisse
to the war! nor had it profited you deserted in the wilds to have honoured

Dianam, aut gessisse nostras pharetras humero tamen
 Diana, or to have wielded our quivers on your shoulder, yet
 tua regina non relinquet te indecorem jam in extremâ
 your queen shall not leave you dishonoured now in extreme
 morte; neque hoc lethum erit sine nomine per
 death; nor shall this death be without a name through
 gentes, aut patieris famam inultæ: nam
 the nations, or shall you endure the reputation of being unrevenged; for
 quicumque violavit tuum corpus vulnere luet meritâ
 whosoever shall violate your body by a wound shall expiate it by deserved
 morte.
 death.

Sub alto monte fuit ingens bustum antiqui Laurentis
 Under a high mountain was a great tomb of the ancient Laurentian
 regis Dercenni ex terreno aggere, que tectum opacâ
 king Dercennus from an earthen mound, and covered by a gloomy
 ilice. Hic primùm pulcherrima Dea sistit se rapido
 holm. Here first the most beautiful Goddess placed herself by a rapid
 nisu, et speculatur Aruntem ab alto tumulo. Ut vidit
 effort, and watches Aruns from the high tomb. As she beheld him
 fulgentem armis ac tumentem vana, inquit:
 shining in arms and swelling with vain importance, she said:
 Cur abis diversus? dirige gressum huc, veni huc
 Why do you go a different way? direct your step hither, come hither
 periture, ut capias præmia digna Camillæ. Ne tu
 about to die, that you may take rewards due to Camilla. Whether will you
 etiam moriere telis Dianæ! Dixit, et Threissa
 also die by the darts of Diana! She said, and the Thracian maid
 depromsit volucrem sagittam auratâ pharetrâ, que infensa
 drew out a swift arrow from her gilded quiver, and hostile
 tetendit cornu, et duxit longè, donec capita curvata
 stretch'd her bow, and drew it far out, until the points curved
 coirent inter se, et jam tangeret æquis manibus, lævâ
 met together, and now she touched them with equal hands, with the left
 aciem ferri, dexterâ que nervo papillam. Extemplo
 the point of the dart, with her right and the string her breast. Forthwith
 Aruns audiit stridorem teli, que sonantes auras unâ,
 Aruns heard the hissing of the dart, and the sounding air together.
 que ferrum hæsit in corpore. Socii oblitî
 and the iron weapon stuck in his body. His companions forgetful
 linquunt illum expirantem, atque gementem extrema,
 left him dying, and groaning his last agonies,
 in ignoto pulvere camporum: Opis aufertur pennis ad
 in the unknown dust of the plains; Opis is borne on wings and
 ætherium Olympum. Levis ala Camillæ prima fugit,
 the ætherial heaven. The light wing of Camilla first flies.
 dominâ amissa; Rutuli turbati fugiunt; acer
 their mistress being lost; The Rutulians disturbed Ay; bold

Atinas fugit; que disjecti duces, que manſiſſi deſolati
 Atinas flee; and the ſcattered leaders, and the companies deſerted
 petunt tuta, et averſi tendunt equis ad mœnia.

seek safe quarters, and turning they advance on horſes to the ramparts

Nec quisquam valet ſuſtentare telis, aut ſiſtere contra
 Nor is any one able to ſuſtain with darts, or to ſtand againſt

Teucros inſtantes, que ferentes lethum; ſed referunt
 the Trojans preſſing on, and cauſing death; but they bear back

laxos arcus languentibus humeris, que ungula
their relaxed bows on their fainting ſhoulders, and the hoof

quadrupedum quatit putrem campum curſu. Pulvis
 of the horſes ſhakes the mouldering plain in their courſe. The duſt

turbidus, atra caligine volvitur ad muros; et matres,
 diſturbed, in black darkneſs is roll'd to the walls; and the mothers,

percussæ pectora tollunt, è ſpeculis, femineum
 ſtriking their breasts raise, from the watch towers a female

clamorem ad ſidera cœli. Qui primi irrupere patentes
 ſhout to the ſtars of heaven. Who firſt break the opening

portas curſu, inimica turba premit hos miſto
 gates in their courſe, an unfriendly throng preſſes them in a mingled

agmine ſuper: nec effugiunt miſeram mortem, ſed
 band upon them: nor do they eſcape wretched death, but

confixi in limine ipſo, in patriis mœnibus, atque
 pierced in the threshold itſelf, within their native walls, and

inter tuta domorum, expirant animas. Pars
 amidſt the ſafe ſhelter of their houſes, they breathe out their ſouls. A part

claudere portas; audent nec aperire viam ſociis,
 cloſe the gates; they dare neither to open a way to their friends,

nec accipere orantes mœnibus; que miſerrima
 nor to receive them praying for entrance to the walls; and a moſt wretched

cædes oritur defendentôm aditus armis, que ruentiôm
 ſlaughter ariſes of thoſe defending the entrances with arms, and ruſhing

in arma. Excluſi pars volvitur præcipites in
 on arms. Thoſe ſhut out a part are rolled headlong into

fossas, ruina urgente, ante oculos que ora
 the ditches, deſtruction preſſing them, before the eyes and faces of their

parentum lacrymantum; pars cæca et concita frœnis
 parents weeping; a part blinded and excited their reins

immiſſis arietat in portas et poſtes duros
 being let ooſe forcibly beat againſt the gates and poſts made ſaſt

obice. Summo certamine, ut matres ipſæ vidêre
 by bolts. In the greateſt conteſt, as the mothers themſelves ſaw

Camillam de muris (verus amor patriæ monſtrat,)
 Camilla from the walls (true love of country directs them.)

urepidæ jaciunt tela manu, ac præcipientes imitantur
 trembling they caſt their darts with their hands, and quick ruſhing they imitate

ferrum duro robore, ſtipitibus que obuſtis ſudibus, que
 ſword with hard oak, clubs and burnt ſtakes, and

ardent primæ mon pro mœnibus Interea
 they burn first to die before the walls. In the mean time
 sævissimus nuncius implet Turnum in sylvis, et Acca
 the most cruel news encounters Turnus in the woods, and Acca
 fert ingentem tumultum juveni; acies Volscorum
 reports the great disturbance to the youth; that the bands of the Volscians
 deletas, Camillam cecidisse, infensos hostes ingruere
 were destroyed, Camilla had fallen, the hostile foes attacked
 et corripuisse omnia secundo Marte; jam n̄ etum
 ad seized all things by favourable warfare; that now 'cas
 ferri ad mœnia. Ille furens deserit obsessos coles,
 was borne to the walls. He raging deserts the besieged hills,
 linquit aspera nemora (nam sæva numina Jovis
 leaves the rugged groves (for the stern purposes of Jupiter
 poscunt sic.) Vix exierat è conspectu,
 demand it to be thus.) Hardly had he withdrawn from their view,
 que tenebat campum, cùm pater Æneas, ingressus
 and attained the plain, when father Æneas, entering
 apertos saltus, que exsuperat jugum, que evadit opacâ
 the open lawns, both passes over the height, and escapes from the dark
 sylvâ. Sic ambo feruntur rapidi que toto agmine,
 wood. Thus both are borne on swift and with their whole army
 ad muros; nec absunt longis passibus inter se.
 to the walls; nor are they separated by long paces between them
 Ac simul Æneas prospexit longè campos fumantes
 As soon as Æneas beheld from afar the plains smoking
 pulvere, que vidit Laurentia agmina; et Turnus agnovit
 with dust, and saw the Laurentian bands; also Turnus knew
 sævum Ænean in armis, que audivit adventum pedum,
 the stern Æneas in arms, and heard the coming of feet
 que flatus equorum. Continuò ineant pugnas,
 and the breathing of the horses. Immediately they would enter on battles
 et tentent prælia, ni jam roseus Phœbus tingat
 and attempt the contest unless now the rosy sun should dip
 fessos equos Ibero gurgite, que reducat noctem die
 his wearied horses in the Iberian sea, and restore night the day
 labente Considunt castris ante urbem, et
 withdrawing They sit down in their camps before the city and
 vallant mœnia.
 fortify the ramparts.

ÆNEID.

BOOK TWELFTH.

UT Turnus videt Latinos infractos adverso Martē
 As Turnus sees *that* the Latins broken down by hostile war
 defecisse: sua promissa nunc repositi, se
 had become faint: *that* his promises now were demanded, himself
 signari oculis; ultrò, implacabilis, ardet, que attolli
 marked out by the eyes of men; keenly, resentful he burns, and arouses
 animos. Qualis ille leo in arvis Pœnorum saucius
 his courage. As a lion in the fields of the Carthagenians wounded
 pectus gravi vulnere venantum, tum demum movet
 in the breast by a severe wound of the hunters, then at last he exerts
 arma, que gaudet, excutiens comantes toros cervice
 his valour, and rejoices, shaking the hairy muscles on his neck
 que impavidus frangit fixum telum latronis, et fremit
 and fearless he breaks the piercing dart of the hunter, and rages
 cruento ore; haud secus violentia gliscit accenso
 with bloody mouth; not otherwise violence urges on the inflamed
 Turno. Tum sic affatur regem, atque ita turbidus
 Turnus. Then thus he addresses the king, and thus disturbed
 inquit: Nulla mora in Turno; est nihil quod ignavi
 he begins: No delay is in Turnus; there is nothing for which the cowardly
 Æneadæ retractent dicta; nec recusent quæ pepigere;
 Trojans shall revoke their words; nor refuse what they have promised;
 Congredior; pater, fer sacra, et concipe fœdus
 I join battle; O father, command the sacred rites, and devise a treaty.
 Aut mittam Dardanium, desertorem Asiæ, sub Tartara
 Either I will send the Trojan, the fugitive of Asia, under Tartarus
 hac dexterâ, (Latini sedeant que spectent) et solus
 with this right hand, (the Latins shall set by and behold it) and alone
 refellam commune crimen ferro; aut habeat
 I will disprove the common reproach with the sword; or he shall hold us
 victos, Lavinia conjux cedat. Latinus respondit olli
 vanquished, Lavinia his wife shall yield. Latinus replied to him
 sedato corde: O juvenis, præstans animi, quantum ipse
 with composed heart; O youth, excelling in mind, as much as you
 exsuperas feroci virtute, tanto impensius est æquum
 abound in fierce courage, so much more solicitously is it right
 me consulere atque metuentem expendere omnes
 for me to provide for you and fearing to weigh all

casus. Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni
 the chances of the contest. There are to you the kingdoms of your father Dannaus
 sunt multa oppida capta manu; nec non est que
 there are many towns captured by your hand; likewise there is both
 aurum que animus Latino. Sunt aliæ innuptæ
 gold and courage with Latinus. There are other unmarried maids
 Latio, et Laurentibus agris; nec indecores
 in Latium, and the Laurentine territories; nor are they dishonourable
 genus. Sine me aperire hæc haud mollia fatu,
 to this race. Permit me to lay open these things not gentle to be uttered
 lolis sublatis, simul hauri hæc anime. Era
 deceit being laid aside, at the same time receive these things in your mind It was
 fas me sociare natam nulli veterum procorum.
 lawful for me to unite my daughter to no one of her former lovers,
 que omnes que Divi que homines canebant id. Victus
 and all both Gods and men foretold this. Subdued
 amore tui, victus cognatâ sanguine, et lacrymis
 by love of thee, overcome by our related blood, and the tears
 mæstæ conjugis, rupi omnia vincula; eripui
 of my mourning wife, I broke all bonds; I snatched my daughter
 promissam genero; sumpsi impia arma. Turne,
 promised from my son-in-law; I took up impious arms. O Turnus,
 vides qui casus, quæ bella sequantur me ex illo;
 you see what misfortunes, what wars pursue me from that time
 quantos labores primus patiare. Victi bis magnâ,
 how great exertions you especially undergo. Conquered twice in a great
 pugna, vix tuemur Italas spes urbe; Tyberina
 battle, scarcely do we guard our Italian hopes in the city; Tyber's
 fluentia adhuc recalent nostro sanguine, que ingentes
 flowing waters even now are warm with our blood, and the great
 campi albescent ossibus. Quò referor toties, quæ
 plains are white with our bones. Where am I borne back so often, what
 insania mutat mentem? Si sum paratus accire
 madness changes my mind? If I am prepared to invite the Trojans
 socios, Turno extincto, cur potiùs non tollo certamina,
 as my allies, Turnus being destroyed, why rather do I not banish contests.
 incolumi? Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid
 be being unharmed? What will our relations the Rutulians say, what will
 cætera Italia dicet, si prodiderim te ad mortem, (fors
 the rest of Italy say, if I should betray thee to death, (may fortune
 refutet dicta) petentem natam et nostra connubia?
 refute my words) seeking my daughter and our nuptial alliance?
 Respice varias res bello; miserere longævi
 Look back on the varied concerns in war; pity your aged
 parentis, quem nunc mæstum patria Ardea dividit
 parent, whom even now sad his native Ardea separates
 longè. Violentia Turni haudquaquam flectitur dictis:
 far from you. The violence of Turnus by no means is controlled by these words

exsuperat magis, que ægrescit medendo. Ut primum
 he strives more, and sickens by being cured. As first
 potuit fari, sic institit ore: Optime,
 he was able to speak, thus he pursues the subject with his mouth: Most excellent
 precor pro me deponas hanc curam, quam
 beg, I pray you, for me lay aside this anxiety, which
 geris pro me, que sinas me pacisci lethum pro
 you experience on account of me, and suffer me to bargain death for
 laude. Et nos, pater, spargimus tela, que ferrum haud
 praise. And we, O father, wield darts, and the sword no
 debile dexterâ; et sanguis sequitur de nostro
 with a powerless right hand; and blood follows from our
 vulnere. Dea mater erit longè illi, que tegat
 wound. His Goddess mother will be long from him, who may conceal
 fugacem femineâ nube, et occulat sese vanis umbris.
 her flying son with a female cloud, and hide herself in vain shades.
 At regina, conterrita novâ sorte pugnæ, flebat, et
 But the queen, alarmed by the new lot of battle, wept, and
 moritura, tenebat ardentem generum: Turne, te
 about to die, held her daring son-in-law: O Turnus, I entreat thee
 per has lacrymas, per Amatæ, si quis honos
 by these tears, by your love of Amata, if any respect for her
 tangit animum: tu nunc una spes senectæ, tu
 touches your mind; you now the only hope of my old age, you
 requies miseræ; decus que imperium Latini penes
 the repose of my wretched self; the glory and power of Latinus is with
 te; omnis domus inclinata recumbit in te: oro unum,
 thee; all our house inclining rests on thee: I pray one thing.
 desiste committere manum Teucris. Quicunque casus
 forbear to engage your hand with the Trojans. Whatsoever misfortunes
 manent te, Turne, isto certamine, manent et me;
 remain to thee, O Turnus, in this contest, remain likewise with me;
 simul, relinquam hæc invisâ lumina, nec captiva
 at the same time I will leave this hated light, nor a captive
 videbo Ænean generum. Lavinia, accepit vocem
 will I see Æneas my son-in-law. Lavinia, receives the address
 matris, perfusa lacrymis, flagrantem genas; cui plurimus
 of her mother, bathed with tears, as to her burning cheeks; whose profuse
 rubor subjecit ignem, et cucurrit per calefacta
 blushing supplied the glow, and ran through her heated
 ora. Veluti si quis violaverit Indum ebur sanguineo
 countenance. As if any one had stained Indian ivory with bloody
 ostro; vel ubi alba lilia, mixta multâ rosâ rubent;
 purple; or when white lilies, intermingled with many roses blush;
 virgo dabat tales colores ore. Amor turbat illum, que
 the maid gave such colours from her face. Love distracts him, and
 figit vultus in virgine. Ardet magis in arma, que
 he fastens his looks on the maid. He burns more for arms, as

affatur Amatam paucis. O mater, quæso
 addresses Amata with a few words. O mother, I pray you, do not
 prosequere me lacrymis, neve tanto omine, euntem in
 pursue me with tears, nor so great an omen, going into
 certamina duri Martis: enim mora mortis neque libera
 contests of hard war: for the putting off of death is not allowed
 Turno. Idmon, nuncius, refer hæc mea dicta Phrygic
 to Turnus. Idmon, my *trusty* messenger, bear back these my words to the Trojan
 tyranno, haud placitura: cùm primùm crastina
 tyrant not about to please *him*: when first to-morrow's
 Aurora, invecta puniceis rotis, rubebit cœlo, non
 dawn, borne up on crimson wheels, shall redden in the sky, let him not
 agat Teucros in Rutulos; arma Teucrùm et Rutulùm
 lead out the Trojans against the Rutulians; the arms of the Trojans and Rutulians
 quiescant; bellum dirimatur nostro sanguine; conjux
 shall rest; the war shall be determined by our blood; the bride
 Lavinia quærat in illo campo. Ubi dedit hæc dicta,
 Lavinia shall be sought on that plain. When he had uttered these words,
 que rapidus recessit in tecta, poscit equos, que
 and quick had withdrawn to the palace, he demands his horses, and
 gaudet, tuens frementes ante ora; quos Orithyia ipsa
 rejoices, seeing them neighing before his face; which Orithyia herself
 dedit decus Pilumno; qui anteirent nives candore,
 gave an honour to Pilumnus; which surpassed the snows in whiteness.
 auras cursibus. Proprii aurigæ circumstant, que
 the winds in the race. The hasty charioteers stand around, and
 lacessunt pectora plausa cavis manibus, et pectunt
 excite their breasts clapped with hollow hands, and comb
 comantia colla. Dehinc ipse circumdat lorica
 their flowing manes. Then he wraps his coat of mail
 humeris, squalentem auro que albo orichalco;
 about his shoulders, scaled with gold and white mountain brass,
 simul aptat habendo que ensem que clypeum, et
 at the same time he fits for wearing both his sword and shield, and
 cornua rubræ cristæ; ensem, quem ignipotens Deus
 the points of his blushing crest; the sword, which the fire-powerful God
 ipse fecerat Dauno parenti et tinxerat candentem
 himself had made for Daunus his parent and dipped glowing hot
 Styîâ undâ.
 in the Stygian wave.

Exin corripit validam hastam vi, quæ astabat in
 Then he seized his strong spear with violence, which stood in
 mediis ædibus adnixa ingenti columnæ, spoliū
 the midst of the palace leaning on a great column, the spoil.
 Aurunci Actoris, que quassat trementem, vociferans:
 of Auruncan Actor, and shook 't trembling, crying out:
 Nunc, ô hasta, nunquam frustrata meoe vocatus, nunc
 Now, O spear, never disappointing my calls, new

tempus adest: maximus Actor te, nunc dextra
 the time is present: the most heroic Actor bore thee, now the right hand
 Turni gerit te: da sternere corpus, que lacerare
 of Turnus bears thee: grant me to overthrow his body, and to tear

loricam semiviri Phrygis, revulsam validâ manu,
 the coat of mail of the effeminate Trojan, stripped by my powerful hand,

et fœdare crines in pulvere, vibratos calido ferro, que
 and defile his hair in the dust, curled with a hot iron, and

madentes myrrhâ. Agitur his furiis, que scintillæ
 flowing with myrrh. He is agitated by these furies, and sparks

absistunt ab toto ore ardentis; ignis micat
 fly off from the whole countenance of him glowing; fire glitters

acribus oculis: veluti cùm taurus ciet terrificos mugitus
 in his fierce eyes: as when a bull excites dreadful bellowings

in prima prælia, atque tentat irasci in cornua,
 in the first contests, and attempts to vent his rage on his horns,

obnixus trunco arboris; que lacessit ventos ictibus, et
 pushing against the trunk of a tree; and strikes the winds with blows, and

proludit ad pugnam arenâ sparsâ. Nec minùs
 preludes to the fight the sand being scattered. Nevertheless

interea Æneas, sævus in maternis armis, acuit
 in the mean time Æneas, stern in his maternal arms, provokes

Martem, et suscitât se irâ, gaudens bellum
 war, and arouses himself with anger, rejoicing that the war

componi fœdere oblato. Tum solatur socios,
 was to be determined by the treaty offered. Then he consoles his companions

que metum mœsti Iuli, docens fata; que jubet
 and the fear of the mournful Iulus, teaching them the fates; and commands

viros referre certa responsa regi Latino, et
 the men to take back his determined replies to king Latinus, and

dicere leges pacis. Vix postera dies orta
 to pronounce the conditions of peace. Scarcely the next day arising

spargebat summos montes lumine, cùm primùm equi
 had sprinkled the highest mountains with light, when first the horses

solis tollunt se alto gurgite, que efflant
 of the sun raise themselves from the deep gulf of the sea, and breathe forth

lucem elatis naribus. Rutuli que Teucri viri
 light from their elevated nostrils. The Rutolian and Trojan men

dimensi campum ad certamen parabant; sub mœnibus
 having measured the plain for the battle made it ready; under the walls

magnæ urbis, que in medio focos et gramineas
 of the great city, and in the midst they raised hearths and grassy

aras communibus Dîs: alii ferebant que fontem que ignem
 altars to their common Gods: others brought both water and fire

velati lino et vincti tempora verbenâ. Legio
 veiled with linen and bound as to their temples with vervain. The legions

Ausonidum procedit, que pilata ægmina fundunt se
 of Ausonians proceeds, and the dart bearing troops pour themselves

plenis portis : hinc omnis Troius, que Tyrrhenus
 from the full gates : on this side all the Trojan, and Tuscan

exercitus ruit variis armis, haud secus instructi
 army rush on in varied arms, not otherwise furnished

ferro, quàm si aspera pugna Martis vocet. Nec non
 with the sword, than if the cruel battle of Mars should call them. Also

mediis millibus ductores ipsi volitant decori auro,
 in the midst of thousands the leaders themselves fly adorned in gold,

que ostro ; et Mnestheus, genus Assaraci, et fortis
 and purple ; and Mnestheus, the offspring of Assaracus, and bold

Asylas, et Messapus, domitor equorum, Neptunia proles.
 Asylas, and Messapus, the tamer of horses, Neptune's progeny.

Utque quisque recessit in sua spatia signo dato,
 And as each one withdrew into his own space a signal being given,

defigunt nastas tellure, et reclinant scuta. Tum
 they plant their spears in the ground, and lean upon their shields. Then

matres effusæ studio, et inermum vulgus, que
 the mothers pouring out with zeal, and the unarmed populace, and

invalidi senes, obsedère turres et tecta domorum : alii
 powerless old men, besiege the towers and roofs of the houses : others

astant sublimibus portis. At Juno prospiciens ex summo
 stand by the lofty gates. But Juno looking from the high

tumulo, qui nunc hæbetur Albanus (tunc erat neque
 hill, which now is called Albanus (then there was neither

nomen, honos, aut gloria monti,) spectabat campum.
 name, honour, or glory to the mountain.) beheld the plain

et ambas acies Laurentùm que Troùm, que urbem
 and both the armies of the Laurentines and Trojans, and the city

Latini. Extemplo sic affata est sororem Turni, Diva
 of Latinus. Forthwith thus she addressed the sister of Turnus, a Goddess

Deam, quæ presidet stagnis, que sonoris fluminibus :
 to a Goddess, who presides over pools, and sounding streams :

Jupiter, altus rex ætheris sacravit hunc honorem illi
 Jupiter, the high king of the sky consecrated this honour to her

pro virginitate ereptâ. Nymphâ decus fluviorum,
 for her virginity ravished. O Nymph, ornament of rivers

gratissima nostro animo, scis, ut prætulerim te unam
 most grateful to my mind, you know that I had preferred thee alone

cunctis, quæcunque Latinæ ascendère ingratum cubile
 to all whatever Latin maids ascended the ungrateful bed of

magnanimi Jovis, que libens locârnm in parte
 high-minded Jupiter, and willingly I have placed thee in a part

cæli : Juturna, disce tuum dolorem ne incuses me.
 of heaven : O Juturna, learn your grief lest you should accuse me.

Quia fortuna visa est pati, que Parcæ sinebant
 Wherever fortune appeared to allow, and the destinies permitted

res cedere Latio, texi Turnum, et tua
 her concerns to succeed to Latium, I have guarded Turnus and your

mœnia: nunc video juvenem concurrere imparibus fati;
 city: now I see the youth encounter with unequal fates;
 que dies Parcarum et inimica vis propinquat. Non possum
 and the day of the Destinies and hostile power approaches. I cannot
 aspicere hanc pugnam oculis, non fœdera. Si tu
 behold this battle with my eyes, nor this treaty. If thou
 audes quid præsentius pro germano, perge: decet:
 darest any thing more favourable for thy brother, proceed: it will become you
 forsan meliora sequentur miseros. Vix ea
 perhaps better things will follow your unhappy friends. Scarcely these things
 cum Juturna profudit lacrymas oculis, terque
 were said, when Juturna shed tears from her eyes, and thrice
 que quater percussit honestum pectus manu. Saturnia
 and four times struck her fair breast with her hand. Saturnia
 Juno ait, hoc non tempus lacrymis; accelera et eripe
 Juno says, this is not a time for tears; hasten and snatch
 fratrem morti, si quis modus: aut tu cie
 your brother from death, if there is any way: or do you excite
 bella, que excute conceptum fœdus. Ego auctor
 wars, and break the contracted treaty. I am authority
 audendi. Sic exhortata reliquit incertam, et turbatam
 for your daring. Thus having advised she left her in doubt, and disturbed
 tristi vulnere mentis. Interea reges, Latinus
 by sad remorse of mind. In the mean time the kings proceed, Latinus
 ingenti mole vehitur quadrijuco curru, circum cui
 with a great crowd is borne in his four horse chariot, around whose
 fulgentia tempora bis sex aurati radii cingunt, specimen
 shining temples twice six golden rays encircle, an emblem
 Solis avi; Turnus it in bigis albis
 of the sun his ancestor; Turnus goes out in a chariot with two white horses,
 crispans bina hastilia lato ferro manu. Hinc pater
 brandishing two spears with broad steel in his hand. On this side father
 Æneas, origo Romanæ stripis, flagrans sidereo
 Æneas, the founder of the Roman race, burning with his starry
 clypeo et cœlestibus armis, et juxtâ Ascanius, altera spes
 shield and heavenly arms, and near by Ascanius, the other hope
 magnæ Romæ, procedunt castris: que sacerdos in purâ
 of great Rome, go out from the camps: and the Priest in a spotless
 veste attulit fœtum setigeræ suis, que bidentem
 dress brought out the offspring of a bristly swine, and a two year old sheep
 intonsam que admovit pecus flagrantibus aris. Illi,
 unshorn and removed the flock to the burning altars. They,
 conversi lumina ad surgentem solem, dant salsas fruges
 turning their eyes to the rising sun, offer salted cakes
 manibus, et notant summa tempora pecudum
 with their hands, and mark the high temples of the victims
 ferro, que libant altaria pateris. Tum pius
 with the sword, and pour out on the altars from goblets of wine. Then pious

Æneas, ensæ stricto, precatur sic: Nunc Sol, et hæc
 Æneas with sword drawn, prays thus. Now O sun, and this
 terra, propter quam potui perferre tantos labores,
 land, for which I have been able to endure so great labours
 esto testis mihi precanti; et omnipotens pater, et tu
 be witness to me praying, and O Almighty father, and thou
 Saturnia Juno, O Diva, jam jam melior, precor; que
 Saturnian Juno, O Goddess, now now more kind, I pray; and
 tu, inclyte Mavors, qui pater, torques cuncta bella sub
 thou renowned Mars, who as our father, directest all wars under
 tuo numine: voco que fontes que fluvios, que quæ
 thy divinity: I invoke you also ye fountains and ye streams, and whatever
 religio alti ætheris, et quæ numina sunt cæruleo
 is the religion of the lofty sky, and whatever duties are in the azure
 ponto. Si fors victoria cesserit Ausonio Turno,
 deep. If by chance victory should fall to Ausonian Turnus,
 convenit victos discedere ad urbem Evandri.
 it is agreed that the conquered shall depart to the city of Evander.
 Iulus cedit agris: nec post Æneadæ rebelles
 Iulus shall leave these lands: nor hereafter shall the Trojans rebellious
 referent ulla arma, ve lacessent hæc regna ferro.
 again bear any arms, or disturb these kingdoms with the sword.
 Sin victoria annuerit Martem nobis nostrum, (ut
 But if victory should yield war to us in our favour, (as
 potiùs reor, et potiùs Dî firment numine,) ego
 rather I suppose, and rather may the Gods confirm by their authority,) I
 non jubebo, nec Italos parere Teucrîs, nec peto
 will not command, neither the Italians to obey the Trojans, nor do I ask
 regna mihi: ambæ gentes invictæ mittant se
 kingdoms for myself: both nations unconquered shall yield themselves
 paribus legibus in æterna fœdera. Dabo sacra
 to equal laws in eternal leagues. I will grant their sacred observances
 que Deos: socer Latinus habeto arma, socer
 and Gods: let my father-in-law Latinus possess his arms, my father-in-law
 solenne imperium. Teucrî constituent mœnia mihi
 his accustomed authority. The Trojans shall build a city for me
 que Lavinia dabit nomen urbi. Æneas prior sic:
 and Lavinia shall give a name to the city. Æneas first thus spoke:
 deinde Latinus sic sequitur, suspiciens cœlum que
 afterwards Latinus thus follows, looking up to heaven and
 tendit dextram ad sidera: Ænea, juro hæc eadem
 stretches his right hand to the stars: O Æneas, I swear by these same
 terram, mare, sidera, duplex genus Latonæ,
 authorities the earth, the sea, the stars, the double offspring of Latone,
 que bifrontem Janum, que infernam vim Deûm,
 and double-faced Janus, and the infernal power of the Gods below
 et sacraria diri Ditis.
 and the courts of direful Pluto.

Genitor, qui sancit fœdera fulmine, audiat
 May the father, who sanctifies our treaties by his thunder, hear
 hæc. Tango aras, que testor medios ignes
 these things. I touch the altars and call to witness the intermediate fires
 et numina, nulla dies rumpet hanc pacem, nec fœdera
 and deities; no day shall break this peace, nor treaties
 Italis, quocunque res cadent, nec ulla vis
 with the Italians, whatever events may happen; nor any authority
 avertet me volentem, non si effundat tellurem
 turn me willingly from them, not if it should overwhelm the earth
 in undas, miscens diluvio, ve solvat cœlum in
 in the waves, mingling them in a deluge, or break down heaven into
 Tartara. Ut hoc sceptrum, (nam fortè gerebat sceptrum
 hell. At this sceptre, (for by chance he bore a sceptre
 dexterâ) nunquam fundet virgulta nec umbras
 in his right hand) never shall spread out branches nor shades
 levi fronde, cùm semel recisum de imo stirpe in
 with its light foliage, since once cut up from its low stem in
 sylvis caret matre, que posuit comas et brachia
 the forest it is deprived of its mother, and has laid down its leaves and branches
 ferro; olim arbos, nunc manus artificis inclusit
 to the axe; formerly a tree, now the hand of the artist has enclosed it
 decoro ære, que dedit Latinis patribus gestare.
 with beauteous brass, and has given it to the Latin fathers to bear.
 Talibus dictis firmabant fœdera inter se in medio
 With such words they confirmed their treaties among themselves in the midst
 conspectu procerum; tum ritè jugulant sacratas pecudes
 of the view of the elders; then in order they butcher the consecrated victims
 in flammam et eripiunt viscera vivis, que cumulant
 in the flame and they take out the entrails from them alive, and heap
 aras oneratis lancibus. At verò ea pugna jamdudum
 the altars with loaded dishes. But indeed this contest at last
 videri Rutulis impar, et pectora misceri vario
 seemed to the Rutulians unequal, and their breasts were mingled with various
 motu; tum magis ut propius cernunt non æquis
 emotion; then more as more nearly they see they are not of equal
 viribus. Turnus adjuvat progressus tacito incessu,
 strength. Turnus increases his impression proceeding with silent walk,
 et suppliciter venerans aram demisso lumine, que
 and humbly worshipping the altar with downcast eyes, and
 tabentes genæ, et pallor in juvenili corpore. Quem
 his consumptive cheeks, and the paleness on his youthful body. Which
 sermonem simul ac Juturna soror vidit crebrescere, et
 discourse as soon as Juturna his sister saw to spread around, ar
 labantia corda vulgi variare; assimilata formam Camerti
 the fainting hearts of the crowd to waver; counterfeiting the form of Camertus
 (cui erat ingens genus a proavis, que clarum
 to whom was a great race from his ancestors, and the distinguished

non en paternæ virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis,) dat
 none of his father's courage, and he most bold in arms,) she throw
 sese in medias acies, haud nescia rerum, que serit
 herself into the midst of the bands, not ignorant of affairs, and scatter
 varios rumores ac fatur talia. Non pudet
 various reports, and speaks these words. Does it not shame you
 O Rutuli, objectare unam animam pro cunctis talibus?
 O ye Rutulians, to expose one life for all these?
 sumus nonne æqui numero an viribus? En! omnes et
 are we not equal in number or strength? Lo! all both
 Troës et Arcades sunt hic, que Etruria infensa Turno
 Trojans and Arcadians are here, and Etruria is hostile to Turnus
 fatalis manus: vix habemus hostem, si alterni
 a fatal band. scarcely have we an enemy, if one by one
 congregiamur. Ille quidem famâ succedet ad Superos,
 we should engage. He indeed by fame shall arise to the Gods
 quorum aris devovet se, que feretur vivus per
 to whose altars he devotes himself, and shall be borne living in
 ora; nos, patriâ amissâ, cogemur parere
 the mouths of men; we, our country being lost, are compelled to obey
 superbis dominis, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.
 proud masters, who now at our ease sit down on the fields.
 Jam sententia juvenum est magis atque magis incensa
 Now the opinion of the youth is more and more inflamed
 talibus dictis, que murmur serpit per agmina. Laurentes
 by these words, and a murmur creeps through the troops. The Laurentines
 ipsi mutati, que Latini ipsi, qui jam sperabant
 themselves are changed, and the Latins themselves, who but now hoped for
 requiem pugnæ sibi, que salutem rebus, nunc
 rest from fighting for themselves, and success in their affairs, now
 volunt arma, que precantur sædus infectum: et miserantur
 they wish for arms, and pray the treaty unmade: and they pity
 iniquam sortem Turni. Juturna adjungit aliud majus
 the unequal lot of Turnus. Juturna adjoins another thing greater
 his et dat signum alto cælo, quo non ullum
 so these and gives a signal from lofty heaven, than which not any
 præsentius turbavit Italas mentes, que sefellit monstro.
 more readily disturbed Italian minds, and deluded them by a prodigy.
 Namque fulvus ales Jovis, volans in rubrâ æthrâ
 For the tawny bird of Jupiter, flying in the reddening sky
 agitabat litoreas aves, que sonantem turbam aligeri
 drove about the shore frequenting birds, and a noisy crowd of a winged
 agminis, cum subitò lapsus ad undas, improbus rapit
 troop, when suddenly gliding to the waves cruel he seizes
 excellentem cycnum uncis pedibus.
 a beautiful swan in his crooked claws.

Itali arrexere animos; que cunctæ volucres
 The Italians aroused their minds; and all the birds

convertunt fugam clamore, mirabile visu! que
 turn *their flight* with a shout wonderful to be seen! and
 obscurant æthera pennis, que premunt hostem per
 darken the air with *their wings*, and press the foe throug
 auras nube factâ; donec ales victus vi et
 the skies a cloud being formed; until the bird overcome by violence a:
 pondere ipso, defecit, que projecit prædam ex unguibus
 the weight itself, fails, and casts *its prey* from *its* claw
 fluvio, que penitus fugit in nubila. Tum verò
 nto the river, and afar off flies into the clouds. Then indee
 Rutuli salutant augurium clamore, que expediunt manus:
 the Rutullans salute the omen with a shout, and draw out *their* bands:
 que Tolumnius augur primus inquit: Hoc erat, hoc
 and Tolumnius the soothsayer first says: This was, this was that
 quod sæpe petivi votis; accipio que agnosco
 for which often I sought in *my* prayers; I receive it and acknowledge
 Deos: me, me duce, corripite ferrum, ô Rutuli,
 the Gods: I, I being your leader, seize the sword, O Rutulians,
 quos improbus advena territat bello, ut invalidas aves, et
 whom *this* cruel stranger frightens by war, as powerless birds, and
 populat vestra litora vi. Ille petet fugam, que penitus
 lays waste your shores with violence. He shall seek flight, and afar off
 dabit vela profundo. Vos unanimi densate catervas, et
 shall give sail to the deep. Ye of one mind close *your* bands, and
 pugna defendite regem raptum vobis. Dixit, et
 with battle defend *your* king snatched from you. He said, and
 procurrens contorsit telum in adversos hostes: stridula
 hastening hurled *his* weapon against *his* adverse foe: the hissing
 cornus dat sonitum, et certa secat auras. Simul hoc,
 arrow gives a sound, and sure cuts the air. At once *this is done*,
 simul ingens clamor, omnes cunei turbati, que
 at once a great cry arises, all the ranks are disturbed, and
 corda calefacta tumultu. Hasta volans, ut fortè
their hearts are warmed by the tumult. The spear flying, as by chance
 novem pulcherrima corpora fratrum constiterant contrâ,
 nine most beautiful bodies of brothers stood opposed
 quos tot una fida Tyrrhena conjux creârat
 whom *though* so many one faithful *Tuscan* wife had borne
 Arcadio Gilippo; transadigit costas unum horum juvenum
 to Arcadian Gilippus; pierces through the ribs of one of these young men
 egregium formâ et fulgentibus armis, ad medium quâ
 distinguished for beauty and shining arms, in the middle where
 utilis balteus teritur alvo, et fibula mordet juncturas
 the sewed belt is worn into the stomach, and the buckle corrodes the joints
 laterum, que effundit fulvâ arenâ. At fratres, phalanx
 of the sides, and stretches *lies* on the yellow sand. But the brothers, a hand
 naimosa, que accensa luctu, pars stringunt gladios
 animated, and inflamed with grief a part draw *their* swords

manibus, pars corripunt missile ferrum, que cæci ruunt;
 in *their* hands, a part seize the flying steel, and blind rush on,
 contra quos agmina Laurentum procurrant: hinc rursus
 against whom the troops of the Laurentines rush out: here again
 densi Troës, que Agyllini, et Arcades pictis
 the thickening Trojans, and Agyllenians, and Arcadians with painted
 armis inundant. Sic unus amor habet omnes decernere
 arms overflow. Thus one love possesses all o contend
 ferro. Diripuere aras; turbida tempestas telorum
 with the sword. They tear down *their* altars; a thick tempest of darts
 it toto cælo, ac ferreus imber ingruit; ferunt
 goes thro' the whole sky, and an iron shower thickens around; they bear off
 que crateras que focos. Latinus ipse fugit referens
 both goblets and hearths. Latinus himself flies, bearing back
 pulsatos Divos, fœdere infecto. Alii infranant
 the repulsed Gods, the treaty being broken. Others rein in
 currus, aut subjiciunt corpora saltu in equos,
their chariots, or cast *their* bodies with a leap on *their* horses,
 et adsunt strictis ensibus. Messapus, avidus confundere
 and are present with drawn swords. Messapus, eager to break
 fœdus, proterret Tyrrenum Aulesten regem, que
 the treaty, strikes against Tuscan Aulestes a king, and
 gerentem insigne regis, adverso equo; ille recedens
 wearing the ensign of a king, with *his* opposing horse; he withdrawing
 ruit, et miser involvitur aris oppositis à tergo in
 falls, and wretched rolls over the altars opposing *him* from behind upon
 caput, que in humeros. At fervidus Messapus advolat
his head, and on *his* shoulders. But glowing Messapus flies
 hastâ que altus desuper equo, graviter ferit,
 with *his* spear and high from above on *his* horse, heavily strikes *him*,
 orantem multa, trabali telo, atque ita fatur:
 praying many things with *his* heavy wooden dart, and thus he speaks:
 Habet hoc: hæc melior victima data magnis Divis.
 Let him have this: this a better victim offered up to the great Gods.
 Itali concurrunt que spoliant calentia membra. Chornæus
 The Italians rush together and strip *his* warm limbs. Chorinæus
 corripit ambustum torrem ab arâ, et, obvius Ebuso
 seized a burning brand from the altar, and meeting Ebusus
 venienti, que ferenti plagam, occupat os flammis.
 coming up, and aiming a blow, strikes *his* face with the flames
 Ingens barba reluxit illi, que ambusta dedit nidorem.
His great beard snone to him, and burning gave forth a stench.
 Ipse super secutus, corripit cæsariem turbati hostis
He from above following, seized the hair of *his* disturbed enemy
 lævâ, que nitens genu impresso, applicat ipsum
 with *his* left hand, and struggling *his* knee being pressed, fastens *him*
 terræ; sic ferit latus rigido ense. Podalirius
 to the earth; thus he strikes *his* side with *his* hard sword. Podalirius

sequens, nudo ense, Alsum pastorem, que ruentem per
 following, with his naked sword, Alsum the shepherd, as rushing through
 tela primâ acie, superimminet, ille disjicit medium
 darts in the front of the army, towers above him, he strikes the midst
 frontem, que mentum adversi securi reductâ, et
 of the forehead, and chin of his foe his axe being drawn back, and
 rigat arma cruore sparso latè. Dura quies, et ferreus
 moistens his arms with blood scattered far around. Cruel rest, and iron
 somnus urget oculos, olli; lumina clauduntur in æternam
 sleep closes his eyes, for him; his eyes are shut in eternal
 noctem. At pius Æneas tendebat dextram inermem,
 night But the pious Æneas stretched forth his right hand unarmed.
 capite nudato, atque vocabat suos clamore: Quò
 his head being bare, and called his friends with a shout: Whither
 ruitis? ve quæ ista repens discordia surgit? O cohibete
 do you rush? or what is this sudden discord which arises? O restrain
 iras! jam fœdus ictum, et omnes leges compositæ;
 your anger! now a treaty is made, and all the conditions are settled
 mihi soli jus concurrere; sinite me, atque auferte metus;
 to me alone is the right to engage; suffer me, and banish your fears;
 ego faxo fœdera firma manu; hæc sacra jam debent
 I will make treaties firm with my hand; these sacred rites now owe
 Turnum mihi. Inter has voces, inter media talia
 Turnus to me. Among these words, in the midst of these
 verba, ecce stridens sagitta allapsa est alis viro;
 exhortations, lo a hissing arrow glided on wings to the hero
 incertum quâ manu pulsa, quo turbine adacta, quis,
 it is doubtful by what hand it was sent, by what violence it was hurled, who
 ne casus, ne Deus, attulerit tantam laudem.
 whether chance, or a God, had obtained so great praise
 Rutulis; insignis gloria facti est pressa; nec
 for the Rutulians; the distinguished glory of the deed is concealed; nor
 quisquam jactavit sese vulnere Æneæ. Ut Turnus
 did any one boast himself of the wound of Æneas. As Turnus
 vidit Ænean cedentem ex agmine, que duces turbatos,
 saw Æneas withdrawing from the army, and that the leaders were troubled
 fervidus ardet subitâ spe; simul poscit equos
 glowing he burns with sudden hope; at the same time he demands horses
 atque arma, que superbus emicat saltu in currum,
 and arms, and proud he springs forth with a bound into his chariot
 et molitur habenas manibus. Volitans dat multa fortis
 and guides the reins with his hands. Flying he gives many brave
 corpora virorum letho; volvit multos semineces, aut
 bodies of men to death; he rolls over many half-dead, or
 proterit agmina curru, aut ingent hastas raptas
 tramples troops with his chariot, or huris spears snatched
 fugientibus. Qualis cùm sanguineus Mavors, concitus apud
 at those flying. As when bloody Mars, excited at

flumina gelidâ Hebrî, increpat clypeo, atque movens
 the streams of cold Hebrus, rattles on his shield, and moving
 oella inmittit furentes equos: Illi volant aperto æquore
 war lets loose his raging horses: They fly through the open plain
 ante Notos, que Zephyrum. Ultima Thracia gemi
 before the south winds, and the west wind. Remotest Thrace groans
 pulsu pedum, que circum ora atræ Formidinis, que
 by the beating of their feet, and around him the faces of black fear, and
 lræ, que Insidiæ, comitatus Dei, aguntur. Talis Turnus
 rage, and stratagem, the retinue of the God, are scattered. Thus Turnus
 alacer inter media prælia, quatit equos fumantes sudore
 joyful in the midst of battle, provokes his horses foaming with sweat
 miserabilè insultans cæsis hostibus; rapida ungula,
 wretchedly insulting his slain foes; the rapid hoof,
 spargit sanguineos rores, que cruor calcatur mistâ
 scatters the bloody dews, and blood is trodden down mingled
 arenâ. Que jam dedit que Sthenelum, que Thamyrim,
 with sand. And now he gave both Sthenelus, and Thamyris
 que Pholumneci, congressus hunc ethunc, illum eminus;
 and Pholus to death, engaging this and that hand to hand, the other afar off
 ambo Imbrasidas eminus, Glaucum atque Laden,
 to show also both sons of Imbrasis at a distance, Glaucus and Lades
 quos Imbrasis ipse nutrierat Lyciâ; que oneraverat
 whom Imbrasis himself had nourished in Lycia; and had burdened
 æquibus armis, vel conferre manum, vel prævertere
 with equal arms, either to engage hand to hand, or to outstrip
 ventos equo. Aliâ parte, Eumedes fertur in media
 the winds on the horse. In another part, Eumedes is borne into the midst
 prælia, proles antiqui Dolonis præclara bello, referens
 of the battle, the offspring of ancient Dolon renowned in war, restoring
 avum nomine, parentem animo, que
 his grandfather by his name, his father by his courage, and dædas wrought by his
 manibus; qui quondam, ut speculator adiret castra
 hands; who formerly, as a spy approached the camps
 Danaûm ausus poscere currus Pelidæ pretium sibi:
 of the Greeks daring to demand the chariot of Achilles as a reward to himself
 Tydides affecit illum alio pretio pro talibus ausis; nec
 Diomede punished him with another reward for such daring; nor
 aspirat equis Achillis.
 did he aspire to the horses of Achilles.

Ut Turnus conspexit hunc procul aperto campo, antè
 As Turnus beheld him afar off on the open plain, first
 secutus per longum inane levi jaculo, sistit
 having pursued him through the long void with a light arrow, he stops
 bijuges equos, et desilit curra, atque supervenit
 his yok'd horses, and leaps from his chariot, and comes up to him
 semianimi que lapso; et collo impresso pede, extorquet
 half dead and fallen; and his neck being press'd with his foot, he wrenches

mucronem dextræ, et tingit fulgentem alto jugulo,
 the blade from his right hand, and dips it shining in his deep throat
 atque insuper addit hæc. En, Trojane, jacens metire
 and moreover he adds these words. Lo Trojan, stretch'd out measure
 agros et Hesperiam, quam petisti bello: ferunt
 the lands and Italy, which you have sought in war: they bear off
 hæc præmia, qui ausi tentare me ferro: sic condunt
 these rewards, who dare to tempt me with the sword: thus they build up
 mœnia. Mittit huic comitem Buten, cuspide
 walls. He sends to him for a companion Butes, his spear
 conjectâ; que Chlorea, que Sybarim, que Dareta, que
 being hurled; and Chloreas, and Sybaris, and Dares, and
 Thersilochum, et Thymæten, lapsum cervice sternacis
 Thersilochus, and Thymates, fallen from the neck of his plunging
 equi. Ac velut, cùm spiritus Edoni Boreæ insonat alto
 horse. And as, when the breath of Thracian Boreas resounds on the deep
 Ægæo, que sequitur fluctus ad litora, quâ venti
 Ægean sea, and pursues the waves to the shores, where the winds
 incubuere, nubila dant fugam cælo; sic agmina
 hover round, the clouds give flight in the sky; thus the troops
 cedunt Turno, quacunque secat viam, que acies
 withdraw from Turnus. wherever he cuts his way, and the armies
 conversæ ruunt: impetus fert ipsum, et aura quatit
 turn'd rush out: impetuosity bears him on, and the wind shakes
 cristam volantem adverso curru. Phegeus non
 his crest flying against the opposing chariot. Phegeus did not
 tulit instantem, que frementem animis; objecit sese ad
 endure him pressing on, and raging with anger; he opposed himself to
 currum, et dextrâ detorsit ora citatorum
 the chariot, and with his right hand turned the mouths of the swift
 equorum spumantia frænis, Dum trahitur, que pendet
 horses foaming on the reins. While he is borne on, and hangs
 jugis, lata lancea consequitur hunc reffectum, que
 from the chariot, his broad lance follows him unprotected, and
 infixâ rumpit bilicem loriam, et degustat summum
 fastened breaks his double plated coat of mail, and grazes the surface
 corpus vulnere. Tamen ille conversus ibat clypeo
 of his body with a wound. Yet he turning went with his shield
 objecto in hostem, et petebat auxilium ducto mucrone,
 opposed to the foe, and sought aid with his drawn blade;
 cùm rota et axis concitus prokursu, impulit præcipitem,
 when the wheel and axis moving on in its course, hurled him headlong,
 que effudit solo; que Turnus secutus inter imam
 and overthrew him on the ground; and Turnus following between the lowest
 galeam, et oras summi thoracis, abstulit caput
 part of the helmet, and the borders of the highest corslet, cut off his head
 ense, que reliquit truncum arenâ. Atque dum
 with his sword, and left his trunk on the sand. And while

Turnus victor dat ea funera campis, interea
 Turnus victorious causes these deaths on the plains; in the mean time
 Mnestheus, et fidus Achates, que Ascanius comes,
 Mnestheus, and faithful Achates, and Ascanius, his companion
 statuere Ænean cruentum castris, nitentem alternæ
 placed Æneas bloody in the camp, supporting his alternate
 gressus longâ cuspide. Sævit, et luctatur eripere telum
 footsteps with a long spear. He rages, and struggles to tear out the dart
 arundine infractâ, que poscit viam auxilio, quæ
 the reed being fractured, and he demands a way for aid, which i
 proxima; ut secent vulnus lato ense, que
 nearest; that they should cut the wound with a broad sword, and
 recindant latebram teli penitus, que remittant sese in
 lay open the concealment of the dart deeply, and restore him to
 bella. Que jam Iapyx Iasides, dilectus Phæbo ante
 the war. And now Iapyx the son of Iasius, beloved by Apollo before
 alios, aderat; cui quondam Apollo ipse, captus acri
 others, was present; to whom formerly Apollo himself, overcome by powerful
 amore, lætus dabat suas artes, sua munera, augurium,
 love, joyfully imparted his arts, his gifts, prophecy
 que citharam, que celeres sagittas. Ille, ut proferret
 and music, and the swift arrows. He, that he might prolong
 fata depositi parentis, maluit scire potestates
 the fates of his dying parent, choose to know the powers
 herbarum, que usum medendi et inglorius agitare
 of herbs, and the use of healing and without honour to practise
 mutas artes
 dumb arts.

Æneas stabat fremens acerbâ, nixus in ingentem hastam.
 Æneas stood raging bitterly, leaning on his great spear
 immobilis magno concursu, que lacrymis juvenum et
 unmoved by the great crowd, and the tears of the youth and
 mœrentis Iuli. Ille senior succinctus amictu in Pæonium
 the mourning Iulus. The old man girt with a dress in the Pæonian
 morem, nequicquam trepidat multa medicâ manu, que
 manner, in vain trembles much with his healing hand, and
 potentibus herbis Phæbi; nequicquam sollicitat spicula
 the powerful herbs of Apollo in vain he urges the darts
 dexterâ, que prensat ferrum tenaci forcipe. Nulla
 with his right hand, and seizes the steel with grasping pincers. No
 fortuna regit viam; Apollo auctor subvenit nihil; et
 success guides his way; Apollo his patron relieves him in nothing, and
 sævus horror crebrescit magis ac magis in campis, que
 cruel dread increases more and more in the plains, and
 malum est propius. Jam vident cœlum stare pulvere;
 the evil is nearer. Now they see the sky to stand thick with dust;
 equites subeunt, et densa spicula cadunt mediis
 the horsemen succeed, and the thick flying darts fall in the midst

castris: tristis clamor bellantum juvenum, et cadentum
 of the camp a saddening shout of warring youth, and of those falling
 sub duro Marte, it ad æthera. Hic Venus genetrix
 in cruel war, goes to the sky. Here Venus *his* mother
 concussa indigno dolore nati, carpit dictamnium ab
 moved by the unworthy distress of *her* son, plucks dittany from
 Cretæ Idæ, caulem puberibus foliis, et comantem
 Cretan Ida, the stalk with full grown leaves, and waving
 purpureo flore: illa gramina non incognita feris capris,
 with a purple flower: these plants are not unknown to the wild goats,
 cum volucres sagittæ hæsero tergo. Venus circumdata
 when swift arrows have stuck in their backs. Venus surrounded
 faciem obscuro nimbo, detulit hoc: hoc inficit
 as to *her* face with a dark cloud, bore this: with this she thinctured
 fuscum amnem splendentibus labris, medicans occultè,
 the dark water in the shining vats, medicating it secretly
 que spargit salubres succos ambrosiæ, et odoriferam
 and she sprinkles the healthful juices of ambrosia, and scented
 panaceam. Longævus Iapyx, ignorans, fovit vulnus
 panacea. Aged Iapyx, ignorant of *its* value, bathes the wound
 eâ lymphâ; que subitò quippe omnis dolor fugit de
 with this water; and suddenly indeed all pain had fled from
 corpore, omnis sanguis stetit imo vulnere, que jam
his body, all the blood remained in the deep wound, and now
 sagitta, secuta manum, excidit, nullo cogente, atque novæ
 the arrow, following *his* hand, fell out, no one forcing it, and new
 vires rediere in pristina. Citi properate arma viro;
 strength returned into its former state. Quick hasten arms for the hero;
 quid statis? Iapyx conclamat, que primus accendit
 why do you stand? Iapyx cries, and first he inflames
 animos in hostes: Hæc non proveniunt humanis
 their minds against the foe. These things do not proceed from human
 opibus, non magistrâ arte, neque mea dextera serva-
 aid, nor a master art, nor does my right hand preserve
 te, Ænea; major Deus agit, atque remittit ad majora
 thee, O Æneas; a greater God does it, and remands you to greater
 opera. Ille, avidus pugnæ, incluserat suras auro, hinc
 labours. He, anxious for combat, had enclosed *his* legs in gold, on this side
 atque hinc, que odit moras, que coruscat hastam. Postquam
 and that, and hates delays, and brandishes *his* spear. After
 clypeus est habilis lateri, que lorica tergo, complectitur
his shield is fitted to *his* side, and *his* corslet to *his* back, he embraces
 Ascanium, armis fuis circum, que delibans summa
 Ascanius, *his* armour being spread around *him*, and kissing the tip
 oscula per galeam, fatur: Puer, disce virtutem
 of *his* mouth through *his* helmet, he speaks thus: My boy, learn courage
 que verum laborem ex me, fortunam ex aliis. Nunc
 and true occupation from me, fortune from others. Now

mea dextera dabit te defensum bello, et ducet inter
 my right hand shall render thee defended in war, and lead *thee* amid

magna præmia. Tu facito, sis memor, mox cùm
 great rewards. Do you cause, *that* you be mindful, soon when

matura ætas adoleverit; et te, et pater Æneas, et
 timely age shall have ripened; and thee, let both your father Æneas, an

avunculus Hector excitet repetentem exempla tuorum
 your uncle Hector excite recalling the examples of your *friends*

animo. Ubi dedit hæc dicta, ingens extulit sese
 to your mind. When he had uttered these words, lofty he withdrew himself

portis, quatiens immane telum manu; simul quæ
 from the gates, shaking his immense dart in his hand; at once als

Anteus, que Mnestheus ruunt denso agmine, que cœnis
 Anteus, and Mnestheus, rush out in close array, and all

turba fluit castris relictis: tum campus miscetur
 the crowd pours out from the camps abandoned: then the plain is confused

cæco pulvere, que tellus excita pulsu pedum
 by blinding dust, and the earth moved by the beating of *their* feet

tremit. Turnus videt venientes ex adverso aggere;
 trembles. Turnus sees *them* approaching from the opposite hill

Ausonii vidère que gelidus tremor cucurrit per
 the Ausonians beheld and a cold trembling ran through

ima ossa.
 their inmost bones.

Juturna prima audiit ante omnes Latinos, que agnovit
 Juturna first heard before all the Latins, and knew

sonum, et tremefacta refugit. Ille volat, que rapit
 the sound, and trembling fled back. He (*Æneas*) flies, and drives

atrum agmen aperto campo. Qualis ubi nimbus, sidere
 his dark band on the open plain. As when a storm, a constellation

abrupto, it per medium mare ad terras: heu! corda,
 setting, passes over the midst of the sea to the land: alas! hearts,

præscia longè, horrescunt miseris agricolis! ille dabit
 foreseeing far, shudder to the wretched farmers! knowing it will bring

ruinas arboribus, que stragem satis, que ruet omnia
 destruction on the trees, and ruin on the corn-fields, and overturn all things

latè: venti antevolant, que ferunt sonitum ad litora: talis
 far around: the winds fly before, and bear the sound to the shores: thus

Rhæteius ductor agit agmen in adversos hostes: densi
 Rhæteus the leader drives on his troop against his hostile foes: close

quisque agglomerant se cuneis coactis. Thymbræus
 each gather themselves in battalions condensed. Thymbræus

ferit gravem Osirim ense, Mnestheus obruncat
 strikes stern Osiris with his sword, Mnestheus beheads

Archetium, Achates Epulonem, que Gyas Ufentem.
 Archetius, Achates kills Epulon, and Gyas Ufens.

Columnius ipse augur cadit, qui primas torserat telum
 Columnius himself the prophet falls who first hurled the dart

in adversos hostes. Clamor tollitur in cœlum; que
 against the hostile foes. A shout is raised to heaven; and
 Rutuli versi vicissim dant pulverulenta terga
 the Rutulians wheeling round in their turn give their dusty backs
 fugâ per agros. Ipse neque dignatur sternere
 in the flight through the fields. He neither condescends to prostrate
 aversos morti; nec insequitur congressos æquo pede,
 those turning in death, nor does he follow them engaging in equal flight,
 Nec ferentes tela; vestigat Turnum solum,
 or those throwing darts; he searches for Turnus alone
 lustrans in densâ caligine; poscit solum certamina.
 pursuing him in the thick cloud; he demands him alone to the contest
 Virago Juturna, concussa mentem hoc metu,
 The maid Juturna, affected in mind with this fear
 excutit Metiscum aurigam Turni inter media lora, et
 strikes down Metiscus the charioteer of Turnus in the midst of the reins, and
 relinquit lapsum, longè temone. Ipsa subit que flectit
 leaves him fallen, far from the beam. She comes up and guides
 undantes habenas manibus, gerens cuncta, que vocem et
 the flowing reins with her hands, assuming all, both the voice and
 corpus et arma Metisci. Velut cùm nigra hirundo pervolat
 form and arms of Metiscus. As when a black swallow flies over
 magnas ædes divitis domini, et lustrat alta atria pennis,
 the spacious palace of a rich lord, and surveys the lofty halls on wings,
 legens parva pabula, que escas loquacibus nidis; et
 picking up scanty nourishment, and food for her noisy young; and
 sonat nunc vacuis porticibus, nunc circum humida stagna:
 twitters now thro' the empty porches, now around the moist pools
 Juturna, similis fertur equis per medios hostes, que
 Juturna, in like manner is borne by her horses through the midst of foes, and
 volans obit omnia rapido curru; que jam hîc, que jam
 flying passes over all things in her swift chariot; and now here, and now
 hîc, ostendit germanum ovantem, nec patitur conferre
 there, exhibits her brother triumphing, nor allows him to engage
 manum; volat avia longè. Haud minùs Æneas,
 his hand; she flies through retired places far off. Not less Æneas,
 obvius, legit tortos orbis, que vestigat virum, et vocat
 opposing, follows his winding circuits, and seeks out the hero, and calls him
 magnâ voce per disjecta agmina. Quoties conjecit
 with a loud voice through scattered troops. As often as he turned
 oculos in hostem, que cursu tentavit fugam alipedum
 his eyes upon the foe, and in his course tried the speed of his swift-footed
 equorum; toties Juturna retorsit aversos currus. Heu
 horses; so often Juturna turned back the retreating chariot. Alas
 quid agat? nequicquam fluctuat vario æstu, que
 what can he do? in vain he fluctuates with a varied tide of feeling, and
 diversæ curæ vocant animum in contraria. Messapus
 conducting cares call his mind to opposite purposes Messapus

uti fortè levis cursu gerebat lævâ duo lenta hastilia
 as by chance swift in his course he bore in his left hand two slender spears
 præfixa ferro, contorquens unum horum certo ictu,
 pointed with steel, hurling one of these with a sure blow,
 dirigit huic. Æneas substitit, et collegit se in arma,
 he directs at him. Æneas stooped, and contracted himself within his arms,
 subsidens poplite: tamen hasta incita tulit summum
 sitting down on his hams: yet his spear hurled carried the highest
 apicem, que excussit summas cristas vertice. Tum
 tuft, and shook off the loftiest crests from his head. Then
 verò iræ assurgunt, que subactus insidiis, ubi
 indeed anger arises, and compelled by the snares of his foe, when
 sensit equos que currum diversos, referre testatur
 he perceived his horses and chariot turned aside, were borne back, he swears
 multa Jovem, et aras læsi fœderis. Jam tandem
 many things to Jove, and the altars of his broken treaty. Now at last
 invadit medios, et terribilis secundo Marte, suscitât
 he presses into the midst, and terrible with prosperous war, he provokes
 sævam cædem nullo discrimine, que effundit omnes
 direful slaughter with no discrimination, and gives loose all
 habenas irarum. Nunc quis Deus, quis expediat mihi
 the reins of his passions. Now what God, who can unfold to me
 carmine tot acerba, diversas cædes, que obitum
 in song so many bitter evils, various slaughters, and the death
 ducum, quos nunc Turnus, que nunc Troïus heros invicem
 of chiefs, whom now Turnus, and now the Trojan hero by turns
 agit toto æquore? Jupiter, ne placuit gentes,
 drives through the whole plain? O Jupiter, whether does it please thee that nations
 futuras in æternâ pace, concurrere tanto motu?
 about to be in eternal peace, should conflict in so great commotion?
 Æneas, haud moratus multa, excipit Rutulum Sucronem
 Æneas, not delaying much, strikes Rutulian Suero
 in latus (ea pugna prima statuit loco Teucros
 in the side (this contest first restrained in their place the Trojans
 ruentes) et quâ fata celerrima, adigit crudum ensem
 rushing on) and where fates are most active, he plunges his naked sword
 trans costas et crates pectoris. Turnus, pedes
 through his ribs and grated openings of his breast. Turnus, on foot
 congressus Amycum dejectum equo, que fratrem
 attacking Amycus thrown from his horse and his brother
 Diorem, ferit hunc venientem longâ cuspide ferit
 Diorea, strikes the one coming up with his long spear, he stabs
 hunc mucrone; que suspendit abscissa capita duorum
 the other with his sword, and hangs the dissevered heads of the two
 curru, et portat rorantia sanguine. Ille mitti
 from his chariot and bears them off bedewed with blood. He dispatches
 Talon que Tanaim neci, que fortem Cethegum, tres
 Talon and Tanais to death and brave Cethegum, the three

uno congressu. et mœstum Onyten; Echionium nomen.
in one attack, and mournful Onytes; an Echionian name

que genus matris Peridiæ. Hic fratres missos
and the race of his mother Peridia. He (Turnus) kills his brothers sent

Lyciâ et agris Apollinis, et Menœten Arcada juvenem
from Lycia and the territories of Apollo, and Menœtes an Arcadian youth

nequicquam exosum bella; cui ars, que pauper domus
in vain detesting wars; whose arts, and poor dwelling

uerat circum flumina piscosæ Lernæ; nec limina
ad been around the streams of fishy Lerna; nor were the gates

potentum nota, que pater serebat conductâ tellure.
of the powerful known to him, and his father sowed on rented land.

Ac velut ignes immissi diversis partibus in arentem
And as fires let loose from different parts in the dry

sylvam, et virgulta lauro sonantia; aut ubi spumosi
wood, and shrubbery with laurel rustling; or when foaming

amnes, rapido decursu de altis montibus, dant sonitum
streams, in their swift descent from the high mountains, cause a sound

et currunt in æquora, quisque populatus suum iter; non
and run into the sea, each one laying waste its own path; not

segniùs ambo Æneas que Turnus, ruunt per prælia;
more slothfully both Æneas and Turnus, rush through battles

nunc, nunc ira fluctuat intus: pectora nescia vinci
now, now rage fluctuates within: their breasts ignorant to be conquered

rumpuntur; nunc itur totis viribus in vulnera
are burst with anger; now they go with all their strength to wounds.

Hic scopulo atque turbine ingentis saxi, excuti
This one with a rock and the whirling of a great stone, strikes

præcipitem, que effundit solo Murranum, sonantem
headlong, and throws out upon the ground Murranus, sounding forth

atavos et antiqua nomina avorum, que omne genus
his ancestors and the ancient names of his progenitors, and his whole race

actum per Latinos reges; rotæ provolvère hunc subter
derived through Latin kings; the wheels rolled him under

lora et juga; et, supèr, ungula equorum, nec memorum
the reins and yoke; and, moreover, the hoof of the horses, not windfu

domini, incita proculcat crebo pulsus.
of their master, excited treads him down by its frequent blow

Ille occurrit Illo ruenti que frementi immanâ
He (Turnus) meets Ilus rushing on and raging dreadfully

animis, que torquet telum ad aurata tempora; hasta
in his mind, and hurls his dart at his gilded temples; the spear

tetit olli cerebro fixo per galeam, nec tua dextera
stands in his brains pierced through the helmet, nor did thy right hand

eripuit te Turno, Creteu, Creteu, fortissime Graiûm; nec
snatch thee from Turnus, O Creteus, the bravest of the Greeks; nor

sui Dî texere Cupencum, Æneâ veniente. Dedit
did his own Gods protect Cupencus. Æneas coming up. He yielded

pectora obvia ferro: nec mora æris clypei
his breast to meet the sword. nor did the obstruction of his brazen shield
 profuit misere. Laurentes campi viderunt te
profit its wretched owner. The Laurentine plains beheld thee
 quoque Æole, oppetere, et consternere terram latè
likewise O Æolus, fall, and spread the earth far around
 tergo. Occidis, quem Argivæ phalanges non potuere
with your back. You fall, whom the Grecian bands could not
 sternere, nec Achilles eversor regnorum Priami. Hic
wostrate. nor Achilles the overturner of the kingdoms of Priam. Here
 erant tibi metæ mortis: alta domus sub Idæ;
were to you the limits of your death: a proud palace under mount Ida,
 alta domus Lyrnessi; sepulcrum Laurente solo. Adeo
a proud palace in Lyrnessus; your tomb is on the Laurentian soil. Thus
 totæ acies conversæ; que omnes Latini, omnes Dardanidæ:
all the troops are turned: both all the Latins, all the Trojans:
 Mnestheus, que acer Serestus, et Messapus, domitor
Mneatheus, and bold Serestus, and Messapus, the tamer
 equûm, et fortis Asylas, que phalanx Tuscorum, que alæ
of horses, and brave Asylas, and a band of Tuscans, and troops
 Evandri Arcadis, viri, quisque pro se, nituntur
of Evander the Arcadian, heroes, each one for himself, struggle
 summâ vi opum; nec mora, nec requies;
with the greatest effort of their strength; there is no delay, nor rest;
 tendunt vasto certamine. Hic pulcherrima genetrix
they strive with a great effort. Here his most beautiful mother
 misit mentem Æneæ, ut iret ad muros, que
influenced the mind of Æneas, that he should go to the walls, and
 adverteret agmen urbi ocyûs, et turbaret Latinos
bring back his army to the city quickly, and should confound the Latins
 subitâ clade. Ille, ut circumtulit acies huc atque
by sudden slaughter. He, as he turned around his eyes here and
 huc, vestigans Turnum per diversa agmina, aspicit
there, searching for Turnus through the different troops, beholds
 urbem immunem tanti belli, atque quietam impunè.
the city free from so great a war, and undisturbed at rest.
 Continuò imago majoris pugnæ accendit; vocat Mnesthea
Forthwith the image of a greater battle inflames him; he calls Mneatheus
 que Sergestum, que fortem Serestum ductores, que capit
and Sergestus, and brave Serestus leaders, and takes
 tumulum quò cætera legio Taurûm concurrir, nec
's hill where the other legion of the Trojans run together, nor
 densi deponunt scuta aut spicula; stans medius
crowded do they lay down their shields or darts; standing in the midst
 fatur celso aggere; nec esto qua mora meis
he speaks from the lofty mound; let there be not any hinderance to my
 dictis; Jupiter stat hæc, neu quis ito segnior mihi
words Jupiter stands on this side, nor let any one proceed more stoifful to me

ob subitum inceptum. Hodie eruan. urbem.
 on account of the sudden purpose. This day I will upturn the city
 causam belli, regna ipsa Latini, ni victi
 the cause of the war, the kingdom itself of Latinus, unless vanquished
 fatentur accipere frænum, et parere, et ponam
 they shall consent to receive our reins of authority, and to obey us, and I will lay
 culmina fumantia æqua solo. Scilicet expectem
 their towers smoking even with the ground. Truly shall I wait
 dum libeat Turno pati nostra prælia, que victus
 while it shall please Turnus to endure our battle, and vanquished
 rursus velit concurrere? ô cives, hic caput, hæc
 again will he encounter me? O my countrymen, this is the head, this
 summa refandi belli. Ferte faces properè, que
 the chief cause of the accursed war. Bring firebrands quickly, and
 reposcite fœdus flammis.
 demand the treaty with flames.

Dixerat: atque animis pariter certantibus omnes dant
 he said: and their minds together contending all form
 cuneum, que feruntur ad muros densâ mole. Improvisò
 a battalion, and are borne to the walls in a close mass. Unexpectedly
 scalæ, que subitus ignis apparuit. Alii discurrunt ad
 ladders, and a sudden fire appear. Some run to
 portas, que trucidant primos: alii torquent ferrum,
 the gates, and butcher the first they encounter: others hurl the steel,
 et obumbrant æthera telis. Æneas ipse, inter primos,
 and darken the sky with darts. Æneas himself, among the first,
 tendit dextram sub mœnia, que incusat Latinum
 stretches forth his right hand beneath the walls, and accuses Latinus
 magnâ voce; que testatur Deos, cogi iterum
 with a loud voice; and calls to witness the Gods, that he is forced again
 ad prælia; Italos jam his hostes, hæc altera
 to battle; that the Italians now are twice his enemies, that these other
 fœdera rumpi. Discordiæ exoritur inter trepidos cives:
 leagues are broken. Discord arises among the trembling citizens:
 alii jubent reserare urbem, et pandere portas Dardanidis,
 some command to unlock the city, and to open the gates to the Trojans
 que trahunt regem ipsum in mœnia. Alii ferunt arma, et
 and they draw the king himself to the walls. Others bear arms, and
 pergunt defendere muros, Ut cùm pastor vestigavit apes
 proceed to defend the walls, As when a shepherd has searched out bees
 inclusas in latebrosâ pumice, que implevit amaro fumo;
 enclosed in a dark cliff, and filled it with bitter smoke
 discurrunt per cerea castra, que acuunt iras
 they run around through their waxen camps, and excite their rage
 magnis stridoribus: ater odor volvitur tectis; tum
 with great buzzing: a black stench is rolled through their cells: then
 saxa intus sonant cæco murmure; fumus it ad vacuas
 the rocks within resound with blind murmuring; smoke goes to the vacant

auras. Hæc fortuna etiam accidit fessis Latinis, quæ
 also. This fortune also happened to the wearied Latins, which
 funditus concussit totam urbem luctu. Ut regina
 to its foundation shook the whole city with grief. As the queen
 prospicit hostem venientem tectis, muros incessi,
 beheld the enemy approaching to the houses, the walls to be attacked,
 ignes volare ad tecta; Rutulas acies nusquam contrâ,
 fires to fly to the roofs; The Rutulian armies no where in opposition,
 nulla agmina Turni; infelix credit juvenem
 no troops of Turnus to be seen; wretched she believes the youth
 extinctum in certamine pugnae, et, turbata mentem subito
 is killed in the conflict of battle, and, distracted in mind by sudden
 dolore, clamat, se causam, que crimen, que caput
 grief, she cries out, that she is the cause, and the crime, and the fountain
 malorum; que demens effata multa per
 of their misfortunes; and distracted she utters many things through
 mæstum furorem, moritura discindit purpureos amictus
 mournful madness, about to die she tears her purple robes
 manu, et nectit nodum informis lethi ab altâ trabe,
 with her hands, and ties a knot of haggard death from a lofty beam,
 Quam cladem postquam miseræ Latinæ accepere,
 Which murder after the wretched Latin women had received,
 filia Lavinia prima furit, laniata flavos crines et
 her daughter Lavinia first rages, torn as to her beautiful locks and
 roseas genas; tum cætera turba circùm; ædes resonant
 roseate cheeks: then the other crowd around; the palace resounds
 latè plangoribus. Hinc infelix fama vulgatur per
 far around with cries. Hence the unhappy report is spread through
 totam urbem. Demittunt mentes. Latinus it scissâ
 the whole city. They cast down their minds. Latinus goes out with torn
 veste. Attonitus fatis conjugis, que ruinâ urbis,
 dress. Amazed by the fate of his wife, and the destruction of the city,
 turpans canitiem perfusam immundo pulvere; que incusat
 defling his grey hair overspread with filthy dust; and accuses
 se multa, qui non acceperit Dardanium
 himself of many things, that he had not received Trojan
 Ænean antè, que asciverit generum ultro. Interea
 Æneas before, and invited him as a son-in-law willingly. In the mean time
 bellator Turnus sequitur paucos palantes in extremo
 the warrior Turnus follows a few wandering about in the extremity of the
 æquore, jam segnior; atque jam minùs atque minùs
 plain, now more listless; and now less and less
 lætus successu equorum. Aura attulit illi hunc
 joyful by the success of his horses. The wind brought to him this
 clamorem commixtum cæcis terroribus, que sonus
 cry commingled with blind terrors, and the sound
 confusæ urbis, et illætabile murmur impulit arrectas
 the confused city, and the joyless murmuring struck his attentive

aures. Hei mihi! quid mœnia turbantur tanto luctu?
ears. Alas me! why are our walls disturbed by so great grief?

ve quis tantus clamor ruit ab diversâ urbe?
or what great noise rushes from a distant part of the city?

Sic ait, que amens subsistit habenis adductis; atque
Thus he said, and mad stopt his reins being drawn up; and

soror, ut, conversa in faciem Metisci aurigæ, regebat que
his sister, as being changed into the form of Metiscus the charioteer, guided both
currum et equos et lora, accurrit huic talibus dictis:
the chariot and horses and the reins, replied to him in these words:

Turne, sequamur Trojugenas hæc, quâ victoria prima
O Turnus, let us pursue the sons of Troy here, where victory first

pandit viam. Sunt alii qui possunt defendere tecta
opens a way. There are others who can defend the dwellings

manu: Æneas ingruit Italis, et miscet prælia. Et
with their hand: Æneas attacks the Italians, and intermingles battle. And

nos mittamus sæva funera Teucris manu
let us send direful death to the Trojans with our hand

recedes nec inferior numero, nec honore pugnae
you shall withdraw neither inferior in number, nor honour of battle.

Turnus ad hæc: O soror, et dudum agnovi, cùm
Turnus replied to these things: O sister, even at length I have known, when

prima turbasti fœdera per artem, que dedisti te
first you disturbed our leagues by art, and you have yielded yourself

in hæc bella; et nunc Dea nequicquam fallis. Sed quis
to these wars; and now a Goddess in vain you deceive. But who

voluit te demissam Olympo ferre tantos labores? an ut
has wished you sent down from heaven to endure so great labours? or that

videres crudele lethum miseri fratris? nam quid
you might see the cruel death of your wretched brother? for what

ago? aut quæ fortuna jam spondet salutem? Ipse vidi
can I do? or what fortune now promises safety? I have seen

Murrannum, quo non alter superat carior mihi,
Murrannus, than whom not another survives more dear to me.

vocantem me voce, ingentem atque victum ingenti
calling me with his voice, a great man and vanquished by a great

vulnere, oppetere ante meos oculos. Infelix Ufens occidit
wound, to fall before my eyes. Unhappy Ufens fell

ne aspiceret nostrum dedecus: Teucri potiuntur corpore
nor did he behold our dishonour: The Trojans possess his body

et armis. Perpetiarne domos exscindi? id unum defuit
and arms. Shall I suffer our houses to be destroyed? this alone was wanting

rebus: nec refellam dicta Drancis dextrâ?
to our affairs; nor shall I refute the words of Drances with my right hand?

Dabo terga? et hæc terra videbit Turnum fugientem?
Shall I give my back? and shall this land behold Turnus flying?

Est ne usque, adeo miserum mori? O vos manes
Is it even, so dreadful a thing to die? O ye shades

este boni mihi quoniam voluntas Superis aversa.
 be ye kind to me, since the will of the Gods is hostile.

Descendam ad vos sancta anima, atque inscia istius
 I will descend to you a holy soul, and unconscious of this

culpæ, haud unquam indignus magnorum avorum. Vix
 fault, not ever unworthy of my great ancestors. Scarcely

erat fatus ea; ecce! Sages, vectus spumante
 had he spoken these things; when lo! Sages, borne on his foaming

equo volat per medios hostes, saucius ora adversa
 horse flies through the midst of the foes, wounded in his face opposed

sagittâ, que ruit implorans Turnum nomine:
 to him, with an arrow, and rushed on entreating Turnus by name:

Turne, suprema salus in te; miserere tuorum. Æneas
 O Turnus, our last safety is in thee; pity your friends. Æneas

fulminat armis; que minatur dejecturum summas
 thunders in arms; and threatens that he will throw down the lofty

arces Italorum, que daturum excidio, que jam faces
 towers of the Italians, and will give them to destruction, and now firebrands

volant ad tecta. Latini ora in te; referunt oculos
 fly to the roofs. The Latins turn their faces on thee; they turn their eyes

in te; rex Latinus ipse mussat quos vocet generos, aut
 on thee; king Latinus himself hesitates whom he shall call sons-in-law, or

ad quæ fœdera flectat sese. Præterea regina ipsa,
 to what treaties he shall yield himself. Besides the queen herself

fidissima tui, occidit suâ dexterâ, que exterrita fugit
 most faithful to you, has fallen by her own right hand, and terrified flies

lucem. Messapus et acer Atinas soli sustentant aciem
 the light. Messapus and bold Atinas alone sustain the battle

pro portis. Densæ phalanges stant utrinque circum
 before the gates. The crowded battalions stand on each side around

hos, que ferrea seges horret strictis mucronibus:
 these, and an iron harvest bristles up with drawn sword: yet

tu versas currum in deserto gramine. Turnus, confusus
 you turn your chariot on the desert grass. Turnus, confounded

variâ imagine rerum, obstupuit et stetit tacito
 by this varied image of things, stood amazed and remained in a silent

obtutu. Ingens pudor æstuat in imo corde, que insania
 posture. Great shame boils in his inmost heart, and madness

misto luctu, et amor agitatus furiis et conscia virtus.
 with mingled grief, and love agitated by rage and conscious courage.

Ut primùm umbræ discussæ, et lux est reddita menti,
 As first the shades were dispelled, and light is restored to his mind,

turbidus torsit ardentes orbis oculorum ad mœnia, èque
 troubled he turned the glowing balls of his eyes to the walls, and from

rotis respexit ad magnam urbem. Autem ecce! vortex
 the wheels looked back to the great city. But lo! a torrent

flammis volutus inter tabulata undabat ad cælum, que
 with flames rolled on among the planks, ascended to heaven and

tenebat turrin; quam turrin ipse exauerat compactis
 held the tower; which tower he had raised with compact
 trabibus, que subdiderat rotas, que instraverat altos
 timbers, and had placed under it wheels, and had spread over it high
 pontes. Soror, jam Fata superant; absiste morari
 bridges. O sister, *As says*, now the Fates rule; forbear to delay me
 sequamur quò Deus et quò dura fortuna vocat; stat
As follow where God and where cruel fortune calls; it is determinèd
 conferre manum Æneæ; stat pati quidquid
 to engage the hand with Æneas; it is determinèd to suffer any thing
 acerbi est morte: nec germana, videbis me indecorem
 of cruelty there is in death: nor O sister, shall you behold me disgracèd
 amplius. Oro, sine me furere hunc furorem antè.
 any longer. I pray you, permit me to rage out this madness first.
 Dixit, et dedit saltum ocyùs e curru arvis; que
 He said, and gave a leap quickly from his chariot on the field: and
 ruit per hostes, per tela, que deserit mœstam sororem;
 rushed through foes, through darts, and deserts his mournful sister:
 ac rumpit media agmina rapido cursu. Ac veluti
 and breaks through the midst of the troops with rapid course. And as
 cùm saxum ruit præceps de vertice montis, avulsum
 when a rock rushes headlong from the top of a mountain, torn up
 vento, seu turbidus imber proluit, aut vestustas
 by the wind, whether a raging storm has washed it, or antiquity
 sublapsa solvit annis; improbus mons fertur in
 undermining loosened it by years; the destructive mass is borne along
 abruptum magno actu, que exultat solo, involvens
 the abyss with great violence, and rebounds on the ground, overwhelming
 sylvas, amenta, que viros secum: sic Turnus ruit per
 woods, herds, and men with itself: thus Turnus rushed through
 disjecta agmina ad muros urbis, ubi plurima terra
 the scattered bands to the walls of the city, where the extensive land
 madet sanguine fuso, que auræ strident hastilibus.
 is moist with blood shed, and the breezes hiss with darts.

Que significat manu, et simul incipit magno ore.

And he signifies by his hand, and at once begins with a great voice;

Rutuli, jam parcite, et vos, Latini, inhibite tela,
 O Rutulians, now cease, and you, Latins, prohibit weapons,
 quacunque fortuna est, est mea: verius me, unum
 whatsoever fortune there is, is mine: it is more fit for me alone
 luere fœdus pro vobis, et decernere ferro. Omnes
 to expiate the league for you, and contend with the sword. All
 medi discessere, que dedere spatium. At pater
 in the midst withdrew, and surrendered the space. But father
 Æneas, nomine Turni audito, et deserit muros, e'
 Æneas, the name of Turnus being heard, both deserts the walls, and
 deserit summas arces, que præcipitat omnes moras
 deserts the lofty towers, and banishes all delays

rumpit omnia opera, exultans lætitiâ, que intonat
 he breaks through all *their* works, exulting with joy, and thunders
 horrendum armis; quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx,
 dreadfully in arms; as great as Athos, or as great as Eryx
 aut quantus pater Apenninus ipse, cum fremit, coruscis
 or as great as father Apenninus himself, when he rages, with waving
 ilicibus, que gaudet attollens se nivali vertice ad
 oaks, and rejoices uplifting himself with his snowy top to
 auras. Jam verò et Rutuli certatim, et Troës, et
 the skies. Now indeed also the Rutulians eagerly, and the Trojans, and
 omnes Itali convertère oculos, que qui teneban
 all the Italians turned *their* eyes, both *they* who retained
 alta mœnia, que qui pulsabant imos muros
 the lofty walls, and *they* who beat the lowest wall
 ariete: que deposuere arma humeris.
 with the battering ram. and they laid aside *their* arms from *their* shoulders.
 Latinus ipse stupet, ingentes viros, genitos diversis
 Latinus himself is amazed, that great men, born in different
 partibus orbis, coïsse inter se et cœquere
 parts of the globe, should have united among themselves even to contend
 ferro. Atque illi ut que campi patuerunt vacuo
 with the sword. And they as also the spaces were made clear in the vacant
 æquore, hastis conjectis eminus rapido procurso,
 plain, *their* spears being cast far off with rapid projection
 invadunt Martem clypeis atque sonoro ære. Tellus
 they press on the war with shields and resounding brass. The earth
 dat gemitum: tum congeminant crebros ictus ensibus
 gives a groan; then they redouble *their* frequent blows with *their* swords
 Fors et virtus miscentur in unum. Ac velut ingenti
 Chance and courage are commingled in one. And as on great
 Silâ ve summo Taburno cum duo tauri incurrunt frontibus
 Sila or lofty Taburnus when two bulls rush together *their* fronts
 conversis in inimica prœlia, pavidi magistri cessere;
 being turned to hostile battle, the frightened masters have withdrawn
 omne pecus stat mutum metu, que juvencæ mussant,
 all the flock stands dumb with fear, and the heifers low,
 quis imperitet pecori, quem tota armenta
 doubting who shall rule the flock, whom the whole herds
 sequantur: illi miscent vulnera inter se multâ
 shall follow: they intermingle wounds among themselves with mu-
 vi, que obnixa infigunt cornua, et lavant coll
 violence, and struggling they entangle *their* horns, and bathe *their* neck
 que artus largo sanguine: omne nemus remugi
 and shoulders with copious blood: the whole grove rebellows
 gemitu. Haud aliter Tros Æneas et Daunius neros
 with groaning. Not otherwise Trojan Æneas and the Daunian heroes
 concurrent clypeis: Ingens fragor complet æthæra.
 encounter with *their* shields. A great noise fills the air

Jupiter ipse sustinet duas lances æquato examine et
 Jupiter himself sustains two scales with equal weight, and
 imponit diversa fata duorum: quem labor damnet
 places in them the different fates of the two: whom labour may condemn
 et quo pondere lethum vergat. Hic Turnus emicat,
 and by what weight death may decline. Here Turnus springs forward
 et toto corpore consurgit in ensem sublatum altè,
 and with his whole body rises on his sword lifted high,
 putans impunè, et ferit. Troës exclamant,
 thinking he could do it safely, and strikes. The Trojans exclaim,
 que Latini trepidi, que acies amborum arrectæ. At
 and the Latins are trembling, and the armies of both are aroused. But
 perfidus ensis frangitur, que deserit ardentem in
 his treacherous sword is broken, and abandons him burning in
 medio ictu, ni fuga subeat subsidio, Fugit
 the midst of the blow, unless flight would succeed to his relief. He flies
 ocyor Euro, ut aspexit capulum ignotum que
 swifter than the east wind, as he beheld a hilt unknown and
 dextram inermem. Est fama cùm conscendebat
 his right hand unarmed. There is a report that when he mounted
 equos junctos in prima prælia, patrio mucrone
 his horses yoked in the first contests, his father's sword
 relicto, dum trepidat, præcipitem rapuisse ferrum
 being left, while he trembles with anxiety, hurried he snatch'd the sword
 aurigæ Metisci, que id suffecit diu, dum Teucri
 of his charioteer Metiscus, and that supplied him long, while the Trojans
 dabant palantia terga: postquam ventum est ad
 gave their retreating backs: after it came to
 Vulcania arma Dei, mortalis mucro dissiluit ictu,
 the Vulcanian arms of the God, the mortal blade snapt asunder with a blow,
 ceu futulis glacies: fragmina resplendent fulvâ arenâ.
 as brittle ice: the fragments glitter on the yellow sand.
 Ergo Turnus, amens, petit diversa æquora fugâ, et
 Therefore Turnus, mad, seeks different plains by flight, and
 implicat incertos orbes; nunc huc, indehuc. Enim
 winds about in doubtful circles; now here, then there. For
 Teucri inclusere undique densâ coronâ, atque
 the Trojans surrounded him on each side by a dense circle, and
 hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua mœnia cingunt.
 on this side an extended marsh, on that high walls enclose him.
 Nec minus Æneas insequitur, quanquam genua, tardata
 Nevertheless Æneas pursues, although his knees, impeded
 sagittâ, interdum impediunt que recusant cursum, que
 by an arrow, sometimes restrain him and refuse speed, and
 fervidus urget pede pedem trepidi. Veluti
 glowing he presses on with his foot to the foot of his trembling foe. As
 si quando venator canis, nactus cervum, in cœsum in
 if when a hunting dog, having found a stag, enclosed by

Iumine, aut septum formidine puniceæ pennæ, instat
 a river, or hedged in by the fear of the crimson wing, presses on
 ei cursu et latratibus: autem ille, territus insidiis
 to him in the chase and with barking: but he, affrighted by the snares
 et altâ ripâ, fugit, et refugit mille vias: At vividus
 and a high bank, flies on, and flies back a thousand ways: But the lively
 Umbra hians hæret que jam tenet que jam similis
 Umbrian dog gaping hangs to him and now holds him and now like
 tenenti increpuit malis, que elusus est inani
 to one holding cludes with barking jaws, and is mocked with delusive
 morsu: tum verò clamor exoritur, que ripæ que lacus
 bite: then indeed a cry is raised, and the banks and lakes
 circâ responsant, et omne cœlum tonat tumultu. Ille
 around reply, and now the heaven thunders with tumult. He
 simul fugiens, simul increpat omnes Rutulos,
 at the same time escaping, at the same time rebukes all the Rutulians.
 vocans quemque nomine, que efflagitat notum ensem.
 calling each one by name, and demands his well known sword.
 Æneas contrâ minatur mortem que præsens exitium,
 Æneas on the other hand threatens death and present destruction
 si quisquam adeat; que terret trementes
 if any one should approach him; and terrifies them trembling
 minitans excisurum urbem, et saucius instat
 threatening that he will tear down the city, and wounded presses on
 Explent quinque orbis cursu, que retexunt totidem
 They accomplish five circles in the race, and unravel as many
 huc, illuc. Enim nec levia aut ludicra præmia petuntur:
 hither, and thither. For neither light or trifling rewards are sought
 sed certant de vitâ et sanguine Turni. Fortè oleaster
 but they contend for the life and blood of Turnus. By chance a wild olive
 amaris foliis, sacer Fauno, steterat hic, olim lignum.
 with bitter leaves, sacred to Faunus, had stood here, formerly a wood-
 venerabile nautis, ubi servati ex undis, solebant
 venerated by sailors, when preserved from the waves, they were accustomed
 figere dona Laurenti Divo, et suspendere votas
 to place their gifts to the Laurentian God and to suspend their votive
 vestes. Sed Teucris sustulerant sacrum stirpem
 garments. But the Trojans had borne away the sacred stock
 nullo discrimine, ut possent concurrere puro
 with no distinction, that they might engage in warfars in the open
 campo Hasta Æneæ stabat hic, impetus detulerat
 field. The spear of Æneas stood here, his impetuosity had hurled
 illam fixam huc, et tenebat in lentâ radice. Dardanides
 it fastened here, and held it in the tough root. The Trojan
 incubuit, que voluit convellere ferrum manu;
 applied himself, and wished to tear out the steel with his hand
 que sequi telo, quem non poterat prendere cursu
 and to follow him with the dart, whom he could not overtake in the chase.

Tum verò Turnus amens formidine, inquit: Faune
 Then indeed Turnus mad with fear, said; O Faunus
 precor, miserere; que tu, optima terra, tene ferrum
 I pray you, pity me; and thou, most indulgent earth, hold fast the steel
 si semper colui vestros honores, quos Æneadæ
 if ever I have observed your honours, which the Trojans
 contrà fecere profanos bello. Dixit, que vocavit
 on the other hand have rendered profane by war. He said, and invoked
 opem Dei in vota non cassa. Namque Æneas luctans
 the aid of the God in vows not vain. For Æneas struggling
 diu, que moratus in lento stirpe, haud valuit
 long, and delaying on the tough root, was not able
 discludere morsus roboris ullis viribus. Dum acer
 to disengage the grasp of the wood by any strength. While bold
 nititur et instat, rursus Daunia Dea mutata
 he struggles and urges, again the Daunian Goddess Juturna changes
 in faciem aurigæ Metisci, procurrit, que reddit
 into the appearance of the charioteer Metiscus, runs on, and restores
 ensem fratri: quod Venus indignata licere
 the sword to her brother; which Venus enraged that it was allowed
 audaci nymphæ, accessit, que reveilit telum ab altâ
 to the daring nymph, approached and torn up the dart from the deep
 radice. Olli sublimes, refecti armis que animis, hic
 root. They elated, refurnished with arms and courage, he
 fidens gladio, hic acer et arduus hastâ, adsistunt
 trusting to his sword, this one bold and daring with his spear, they stand
 contrà, anhelî certamine Martis. Interea rex
 opposed, panting for the contest of Mars. In the meantime the king
 omnipotentis Olympi alloquitur Junonem, tuentem pugnas
 of all-powerful heaven addresses Juno, regarding the battles
 de fulvâ nube: Quæ erit finis jam conjux? quid denique
 from a golden cloud: What will be the end now O wife? what finally
 restat? ipsa scis, et fateris scire Ænean
 remains? you know, and you confess yourself to know that Æneas
 indigetem deberi cælo, que tolli Fatis ad sidera.
 as a demigod is due to heaven, and to be borne off by the fates to the stars
 Quid struis aut quâ spe hæres in gelidis nubibus?
 What do you purpose or with what hope do you remain in the cold clouds?
 Ne decuit Divum violari mortali vulnere? aut ensem
 Was it becoming for a God to be violated by a mortal wound? or a sword
 ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis?
 taken away to be restored to Turnus, and violence to increase to the vanquished
 enim quid valeret Juturna sine te?) Jam tandem
 (for what could Juturna do without you?) Now at last
 desine, que flectere nostris precibus: nec tantus dolor
 cease, and be influenced by our prayers: nor let so great grief
 edat te tacitam, et tuæ tristes curæ sæpe recursunt mihi
 oppress: you in silence, and your sad cares often recur to me

ex tuo dulci ore. Ventum est ad supremum.
 from your sweet mouth. We have come to the last
 potuisti agitare Trojanos terris, vel undis;
 you have been able to drive the Trojans from the earth, or the waves,
 accendere infandum bellum, deformare domum
 to enkindle the dreadful war, to dishonour the house of *Latinus*
 et miscere hymenæos luctu: veto tentare ulterius.
 and to intermix marriage with grief. I forbid you to proceed farther
 Sic Jupiter orsus: Contrà Saturnia Dea sic
 Thus Jupiter began: On the other hand the Saturnian Goddess thus sp^o
 submitto vultu: Magne Jupiter, quia quidem ista
 with humble countenance: O great Jove, because indeed this
 tua voluntas nota mihi, invita reliqui et Turnum, et
 your will was known to me, unwillingly I left both Turnus, and
 terras. Nec tu videres me nunc solam æriâ sede pati
 the earth. Nor had you seen me now alone on an airy seat to suffer
 digna indigna; sed, cincta flammis, starem sub
 things worthy and unworthy; but, girt with flames, I had stood at
 aciem ipsam, que traherem Teucros in inimica prælia.
 the battle itself, and I would have led the Trojans to hostile strife
 Fateor, suasi Juturnam succurrere misero fratri, et
 I confess, I have persuaded Juturna to relieve her wretched brother, and
 probavi audere majora pro vitâ; tamen non
 I approved that she should dare greater things for his life; yet not
 ut teta, non ut contenderet arcum, adjuro
 that she should hurl darts, nor that she should stretch her bow, I swear it
 implacabile caput Stygii fontis, quæ una superstitio
 by the merciless source of the Stygian fountain, which is the only religious dread
 reddita Divis superis. Et nunc cedo equidem, que
 yielded to the Gods above. And now I yield indeed, and
 exosa pugna relinquo. Obtestor te illud pro Latio
 detesting battles I yield them up. I entreat of you this for Latium
 pro majestate tuorum, quod tenetur nullâ lege
 for the majesty of your blood, which is held back by no law
 ati: cum jam component pacem felicibus cornubiis,
 fate: when now they shall establish a peace by happy nuptials,
 esto, cum jam jungent leges et fœdera, ne jube as
 let it be, when now they shall unite in laws and treaties, you will not
 Latinos indigenas mutare vetus nomen, nec
 command the Latin natives to change their ancient name, nor
 fieri Troas, que vocari Teucros, aut viros mutare
 to become Trojans, and to be called Teuceri, or the men to change
 vocem, aut vertere vestes.
 their language, or to alter their dress.

Sit Latium, sint Albani reges per secula; sit
 Let it be Latium, let them be Alban kings through ages; let
 Romana propago potens Italâ virtute. Troja occidit,
 the Roman stock be powerful in Italian courage. Troy has fallen,

que sinas occiderit cum nomine. Repertor hominura
 and permit it may have fallen with its name. The founder of me
 que rerum, subridens olli, Et germana Jovia, que
 and things, smiling on her, said, O thou both sister of Jove, and
 altera proles Saturni, volvis tantos fluctus irarum
 another offspring of Saturn, why do you revolve so great waves of anger
 sub pectore? Verùm age, et submitte furorem
 in your breast? But come on, and yield your madness
 nceptum frustra: Do quod vis; et que victus que
 entertained in vain: I grant what you wish; and both vanquished and
 volens, remitto me. Ausonii tenebunt patrium
 willing, I submit myself. The Ausonians shall retain their native
 sermonem que mores: que nomen erit ut est; tantùm
 language and manners: and the name shall be as it is; only
 Teucri commisti corpore subsident: adijciam
 the Trojans intermingled in their whole nation shall settle in Latium: I will add
 morem, que ritus sacrorum, que faciam omnes
 the custom, and rituals of their sacred things, and I will make them all
 Latinos uno ore. Videbis genus hinc, quod
 Latins with one language. You shall see a race arise from hence, which
 mistum Ausonio sanguine, surget ire supra homines,
 mingled with Ausonian blood, shall rise to advance above men,
 supra Deos pietate; nec ulla gens quæ æquè
 above the Gods in piety; nor is there any nation which equally
 celebrabit tuos honores. Juno annuit his, et
 shall celebrate your honours. Juno assents to these declarations, and
 lætata retorsit mentem. Interea excedit
 rejoiced regained her tranquil mind. In the mean while she withdrew from
 cælo, que reliquit nubem. His actis, genitor
 the sky, and left the cloud. These things being done, the father of Gods
 ipse volutat aliud secum, que parat dimittere
 himself revolves another project by himself, and prepares to send away
 Juturnam ab armis fratris. Dicuntur geminæ
 Juturna from the arms of her brother. There are said to be two
 pestes, diræ cognomine; quas et tartaream Megæram,
 plagues, direful in their name; whom with hell born Megæra,
 intempesta nox tulit uno que eodem partu, que revinxit
 untimely night bore at one and the same birth, and bound
 paribus spiris serpentum, que addidit ventosas alas. Hæc
 with equal folds of serpents, and added swift wings. These
 apparent ad solium Jovis, que in limine sævi regis,
 appear at the throne of Jove, and in the court of the cruel king,
 que acuunt metum ægris mortalibus, si quando
 and they sharpen fear in sickly mortals, if at any time
 rex Deùm molitur horrificum luctum que morbos,
 the king of the Gods prepares dread causing grief and diseases,
 aut territat meritas urbes bello. Jupiter demisit unam
 or torrifics gully cities by war. Jupiter sent one

harum celerum ab summo æthere, que jusit
 of these swift from the lofty sky, and commands her
 occurrere Juturnæ in omen Illa volat que
 to encounter Juturna for an omen. She flies, and
 fertur ad terram, celer turbine: non secus ac
 is borne to the earth, by a swift whirlwind: not otherwise than
 sagitta impulsâ nervo per nubem, quam armatam
 an arrow propelled from the string through a cloud, which armed
 felle sævi veneni inmedicabile telum, Parthus—
 with the gall of direful poison a cureless dart, a Parthian
 (Parthus sive Cydon,) torsit stridens, et incognita
 (a Parthian or Cydonian,) hurled hissing, and undistinguish-
 transilit celeres umbras. Talis sata nocte, tuli
 passes through the swift shades. Like this she born from night raised
 se, que petivit terras. Postquam videt Iliacas
 herself, and sought the earth. After she beholds the Trojan
 acies, atque agmina Turni, subito collecta in figuram
 armies, and the troops of Turnus, suddenly contracted into the form
 parvæ alitis, quæ quondam sedens nocte in bustis, aut
 of the little bird, which sometimes sitting by night on graves, or
 desertis culminibus, importuna canit serùm per
 abandoned roofs, untimely sings her late strain among
 umbras: pestis versa in hanc faciem, sonans que
 the shades. the plague changed into this appearance, booming both
 fert que refert se ad ora Turni, que everberat
 advances and bears back herself before the face of Turnus, and beat
 clypeum alis. Novus torpor solvit illi membra
 his shield with her wings. An unusual numbness relaxed his limbs
 formidine, que comæ arrectæ horrore, et vox hæsit
 with fear, and his hair stood erect with horror, and his voice clave
 faucibus. At, ut infelix soror Juturna procul agnovit
 to his jaws. But, as his unhappy sister Juturna from afar knew
 stridorem et alas Diræ, scindit solutos crines,
 the hoarse sound and the wings of the fury, she tore her dishevelled locks,
 scâdans ora unguibus, et pectora pugnis. Turne,
 dashing her face with her nails, and her breast with her hands. O Turnus,
 quid nunc potest tua germana juvare te? at quid jam
 what now can your sister advantage you? but what now
 superat mihi miseræ? quâ arte morer lucem tibi?
 remains to me wretched? by what art shall I extend your life to you?
 posuine opponere me tali monstro? jam, jam linquo
 can I oppose myself to such a prodigy? now, now I leave
 acies. Obscurnæ volucres, ne terrete me timentem
 the armies. Ye filthy birds, do not frighten me alarmed
 nosce verbera alarum, que lethalem sonum nec
 I know the beating of your wings, and the deadly sound of your cries, no
 superba jussa magnanimi Jovis fallunt. Reponit
 the proud commands of high-minded Jove deceive me. Has he returned

hæc pro virginitate? Quo dedit æternam
 these rewards for my virginity? For what did he give to me eternal
 vitam? cur est conditio mortis adempta? nunc certè
 life? why is the condition of death taken away? now truly
 possem finire tantos dolores, et ire comes misero
 I could finish so great griefs, and go a companion to my wretched
 fratri per umbras. Ego immortalis? aut erit
 brother through the shades. Am I immortal? or will there be
 quicquam meorum, frater, dulce mihi sine te? O quæ
 any thing of mine, O brother, pleasant to me without thee? O what
 erra satis alta dehiscat mihi, que demittat Deam ad
 and sufficiently deep will open on me, and send me a Goddess to
 imos Manes? effata tantùm, Dea contexit caput glauco
 the lowest shades? speaking thus, the Goddess covered her head with a green
 amictu, gemens multa, et condidit se alto fluvio.
 veil, groaning much, and hid herself in the deep stream.

Contrà Æneas instat, que coruscat ingens arboreum
 On the other hand Æneas persists, and brandishes his great wooden
 telum, et sic fatur sævo pectore. Nunc deinde quæ
 spear, and thus speaks from his stern breast. Now then what
 est mora? aut quid jam retractas, Turne. Non est
 is the delay? or why now do you decline battle, O Turnus. It is not
 certandum cursu, sævis armis cominus. Verte
 for us to contend in the race, but with cruel arms hand to hand. Turn
 tete in omnes facies et contrahe quidquid vales
 yourself into all forms and collect whatever aid you can,
 sive animis, sive arte; opta sequi ardua astra
 either from your courage or art; desire to follow the lofty stars
 pennis, que condere te clausum cavâ terrâ.
 in wings, and to conceal yourself inclosed in the hollow earth.

Ille, quassans caput, Ferox tua fervida dicta
 He, moving his head answers, Cruel foe, your glowing words

non terrent me; Di et Jupiter hostis terrent me.
 do not frighten me; The Gods and Jupiter my enemy frighten me.

Nec effatus plura circumspicit ingens saxum, antiquum
 Nor speaking more, he looks around upon a great stone, an ancient
 saxum, ingens, quod fortè jacebat campo, positus
 rock, large, which by chance lay on the plain, placed
 limes agro, ut discerneret litem arvis.
 as a boundary in the field, that it might decide controversy in the fields.

Vix bis sex lecti qualia corpora hominum tellus
 Scarcely twice six chosen men, such bodies of men as the earth
 nunc producit, subirent illud cervice. Ille heros,
 now produces, could support it on their neck. The hero,
 insurgens altior et concitus cursu, torquebat raptum
 rising higher and accelerated in his course, he hurled it snatched
 trepidâ manu in hostem. Sed neque cognoscit
 with a trembling hand against the foe. But neither did he know

se currentem nec euntem, ve tollentem que moventem
 himself running, nor going, or raising and moving
 immane saxum. Genua labant; gelidus sanguis concrevit
 the huge rock. His knees fail; his chilled blood congealed
 frigore. Tum lapis ipse, volutus per vacuum inane,
 with cold. Then the stone itself, rolled through the vacant void,
 nec evasit totum spatium viri nec pertulit ictum. Ac
 neither passed over the whole space of the man nor effected a blow, And
 velut in somnis, ubi languida quies pressit oculos nocte
 as in sleep, when weakening sleep has closed the eyes by night,
 æquiquam videmur velle extendere avidos cursus, et
 vain do we seem to wish to extend our anxious race, and
 ægri succidimus in mediis conatibus; lingua
 disappointed we sit down in the midst of our efforts; the tongue
 non valet, notæ vires non sufficiunt corpore,
 cannot effect any thing, the known strength does not supply the body,
 nec vox, aut verba sequuntur: sic dira Dea
 nor does the voice, or do words follow: thus the direful Goddess
 negat successum Turno quâcunque virtute petivit viam.
 denies success to Turnus with whatever courage he sought the way.
 Tum varii sensus vertuntur pectore: Aspectat
 Then varied feelings are revolved in his breast: He looks upon
 Rutulos et urbem; que cunctatur metu; que tremescit
 the Rutulians and the city; and delays through fear, and trembles
 telum instare. Nec quod eripiat
 last his dart should reach him. Nor knows he by what means he shall rescue
 se, nec quâ vi tendat in hostem, nec videt
 himself, nor by what power he should march against the foe, nor does he see
 currus usquam, ve aurigam sororem. Æneas coruscat
 the chariot any where, or the charioteer his sister. Æneas brandishes
 fatale telum cunctanti, sortitus fortunam oculis,
 the fatal dart against him delaying, selecting fortune with his eyes,
 et eminus intorquet toto corpore. Saxa concita
 and from afar he hurls it with the whole force of his body. Rocks hurled
 murali tormento nunquam sic fremunt, nec tanti
 from a warlike engine never thus resound, nor have so great
 crepitus desultant fulmine. Hasta, ferens lirim
 claps burst from thunder. The spear, bearing dread
 exitium, volat instar atri turbinis, que recludit oras
 destruction, flies like a black whirlwind, and tears open the borders
 oricæ, et extremos orbes septemplex clypei; stridens
 of his corselet, and the extreme folds of his sevenfold shield; hissing
 transit per medium femur. Ingens Turnus ictus incidit
 it passes through the midst of his thigh. Heroic Turnus struck falls
 ad terram duplicato poplite. Rutuli consurgunt gemitu
 to the earth on his doubled ham. The Rutulians arise with a groan
 que totus mons circum remugit, et alta nemora
 and the whole mountain around re-echoes, and the high groves

emittunt vocem, latè. Ille, humilis que supplex
 send back the voice, far around. He, humble and suppliant
 protendens oculos que dextram precantem, inquit:
 stretching forth his eyes and his right hand entreating, said
 Equidem merui, nec deprecor; utere tuâ
 Indeed I have deserved it, nor do I pray against it; use you
 sorte. Si qua cura miseræ parentis potest tangere te, oro
 fortune. If any care of a wretched parent can affect thee, pray
 miserere senectæ Dauni (fuit et tibi talis genitor
 pity the old age of Daunus (there has been also to you such a father
 Anchises;) et redde me, seu mavis, corpus spoliatum
 Anchises;) and restore me, or if you choose, my body deprived
 lumine meis. Vicisti, et Ausonii vidére
 of life to my friends. You have conquered, and the Ausonians have seen
 victum tendere palmas: Lavinia est tua conjux. Ne
 me vanquished to stretch out my hands: Lavinia is your wife. Do not
 tende ulteriùs odiis. Æneas, acer in armis, stetit, volvens
 advance farther in your hate. Æneas, bold in arms, stood, rolling
 oculos, que repressit dextram, et jam que jam sermo
 his eyes, and drew back his right hand, and now and now his address
 cœperat flectere magis cunctantem, cùm infelix balteus
 had begun to move him more delaying, when the unfortunate belt
 pueri Pallantis apparuit alto humero, et cingula
 of the youth Pallas appeared on his high shoulder, and the girdle
 fulserunt notis bullis; quem victum Turnus
 shone with the known boss; whom vanquished Turnus
 straverat vulnere, atque gerebat inimicum insigne
 had slain with a cruel wound, and had worn the unfriendly ensign
 humeris. Postquam ille hausit oculis monumenta
 on his shoulders. After he had received with his eyes the monuments
 sævi doloris que exuvias, accensus furiis et
 of his cruel grief and the spoils of his friend, inflamed with rage and
 terribilis irâ. Tunc indute spoliis meorum
 dreadful in wrath as said. Will you clothed in the spoils of my friends
 eripiare hinc mihi? Pallas, Pallas immolat te hoc
 be snatched hence from me? Pallas, Pallas sacrifices thee with thy
 vulnere et sumit pœnam ex scelerato sanguine. Dicem
 wound and takes this penalty from your accursed blood. Saying
 hoc, fervidus condit ferrum sub adverso pectore. At
 this, glowing he hides his sword within his hostile breast. But
 illi membra solvuntur frigore, que vita indignata fugit cum
 his limbs are relaxed with cold, and his life indignant fled with
 gemitu sub umbras.
 a groan to the shades

THE
BUCOLICS AND GEORGICS
OF
VIRGIL,

WITH AN
INTERLINEAR ENGLISH TRANSLATION;

AS CLOSELY LITERAL AS THE IDIOMATIC DIFFERENCE OF THE
LANGUAGES WILL ALLOW.

BY
LEVI HART.

"Every thing, of itself, is difficult to children, and the great use and skill of
a teacher is to *make all as easy as he can.*"—LOCKE.

THE BUCOLICS
OF
PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO.

ECLOGUE I.

MELIBÆUS.—TITYRUS.

MELIBÆUS.

TITYRE, tu, recubans sub tegmine patulæ fagi,
TITYRUS, you recumbent beneath the shade of a spreading beech,
 meditaris silvestrem Musam tenui avenâ: nos
meditate your rustic Muse on a slender pipe: we
 linquimus fines patriæ, et dulcia arva; nos
abandon the boundaries of our country, and our pleasant fields; we
 fugimus patriam: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbrâ, doces
fly our country: you, O Tityrus, at ease in the shade, teach
 silvas resonare formosam Amaryllida.
the woods to resound fair Amaryllis.

TITYRUS.

O Melibæe, Deus fecit hæc otia nobis; namque ille
O Melibæus, God has granted this leisure to us; for he
 erit semper Deus mihi: sæpe tener agnus, ab nostris
shall be ever a God to me: often a tender lamb, from our
 ovisibus, imbuet illius aram. Ille permisit meas boves
sheepfolds, shall stain his altar. He permits my heifers
 errare, ut cernis, et ipsum ludere quæ vellem, 10
to wander, as you see and myself to play what I will,
 agresti calamo.
on my rural reed.

MELIBÆUS.

Equidem non invideo, miror magis; turbatur usque
Indeed I do not envy you. I wonder rather; there is trouble thus
 aded totis agris undique. En ipse, æger, ago capellas
for in all the fields on every side. Lo I, sick, drive my klds

protenùs : Tityre, etiam vix duco hanc : namque
 far off: O Tityrus, even scarcely do I lead this: for
 modò connixa gemellos, spem gregis, hic inter densas
 just now yearning twins, the hope of the flock, here among the thick
 corylos, ah! reliquit in nudà silice. Memini quercus,
 hazels, alas! she left them on the naked rock. (remember the oaks
 tactas de cœlo, sæpe prædicere hoc malum nobis, si
 struck from heaven, often foretold this misfortune to us, if my
 mens non fuisset læva : sæpe sinistra cornix prædixit
 mind had not been foolish: often the unlucky crow foretold
 ab cavâ ilice. Sed tamen, Tityre, da nobis, qui iste
 from the excavated oak. But yet, O Tityrus, tell us, who this
 Deus sit?
 God may be?

TITYRUS.

20 Melibæe, ego stultus putavi urbem, quam dicunt
 O Melibæus, I foolish have thought the city, which they call
 Romam, similem huic nostræ quò pastores sæpe so-
 Rome, like to this of ours whither we shepherds often are
 lemus depellere teneros fetus ovium. Sic nôram
 accustomed to drive the tender offspring of our sheep. Thus I have known
 catulos similes canibus, sic hœdos matribus; sic
 whelps like to dogs, thus kids like to their mothers; thus
 solebam componere magna parvis. Verùm
 I was accustomed to compare great things with small. But
 hæc extulit caput inter alias urbes tantum, quantum
 this city has raised her head among other cities as much, as
 cupressi solent inter lenta viburna.
 the cypresses used to do among the slender shrubbery.

MELIBÆUS.

Et quæ fuit tibi tanta causa videndi Romam?
 And what has been to you so great a cause of seeing Rome?

TITYRUS.

Libertas: quæ sera, tamen respexit inertem; post
 Liberty: which though late, yet looked back on me inactive; at
 quam candidior barba cadebat tondenti: tamen respexit,
 ter my whiter beard fell on me shaving: yet she regarded
 et venit longo tempore post; postquam Amaryllis
 me, and came a long time after; since Amaryllis
 30 habet nos, Galatea reliquit. Namque, dum Gala-
 holds us, Galatea has left us. For, while Gala-
 tea tenebat me (enim fatebor) erat nec spes libertatis
 tea held me (for I will confess it) there was neither hope of liberty
 nec cura peculi. Quamvis multa victima exiret meis
 nor care of my stock. Although many a victim departed from my

rotis, et pinguis caseus premeretur ingratae urbis
 puse, and rich cheese was pressed for the ungrateful city,
 dextra non unquam redibat mihi domum gravis
 by right hand never returned to me home heavy
 ære.
 with money.

MELIBÆUS.

Amaryllis, mirabar quid tu mœsta vocares Deos;
 Amaryllis, I wondered why you mournfully invoked the Gods
 cui patereris poma pendere in sua arbore. Tityrus
 to whom you suffered the apples to hang on their own tree. Tityrus
 aberat hinc: Tityre, pinus ipsæ te,
 was absent from hence: O Tityrus, the pines themselves invoked thee,
 fontes ipsi, hæc arbusta ipsa vocabant te. 40
 the fountains themselves, these groves themselves invoked thee.

TITYRUS.

Quid facerem? neque licebat me exire servitio,
 What could I do? neither was it permitted me to depart from slavery
 nec cognoscere tam præsentibus Divos alibi. Melibæe,
 nor to know so favouring Gods elsewhere. O Melibæus,
 hic vidi illum juvenem, cui nostra altaria fumant bis
 here I have seen that youth, for whom our altars smoke twice
 senos dies quotannis. Hic ille primus dedit responsum
 six days yearly. Here he first gave a reply
 mihi petenti; Pueri, pascite boves, ut antè, submittite
 to me entreating; Boys, feed your heifers, as before, compel
 tanros.
 your bulls to labour

MELIBÆUS.

Fortunate senex, ergo tua rura manebunt, et magna
 Happy old man, therefore your fields shall remain, and extensive
 satis tibi: quamvis nudus lapis, que palus obducit
 enough for you: although the naked stone, and marsh covers
 omnia pascua limoso junco: insueta pabula non ten-
 all your pastures with slimy bulrush: unusual food shall not
 cadunt graves fetas: nec mala contagia 50
 injure your heavy leeming ewes: nor dire contagion
 vicini pecoris lædent. Fortunate senex, hic
 of the neighbouring flock shall hurt them. Happy old man, here
 inter nota flumina, et sacros fontes, captabis
 amid the well known streams, and sacred fountains, you shall enjoy
 opacum frigus. Hinc sepes, quæ, ab vicino limite,
 the shady cold. Here a hedge, which, from the neighbouring path
 semper depasta florem salicis Hyblæis apibus
 food upon as o the flower of the willow by Hyblæan bees

sæpe suadebit tibi inire somnum levi susurro
 often shall persuade you to go to sleep by its gentle whispering
 Hinc frondator canet ad auras: sub alta rupe. Tamen
 Here the pruner shall sing to the skies: beneath a lofty rock. Yet
 interea nec raucae palumbes, tua cura, nec
 in the mean time neither shall the hoarse wood-doves, your care, nor
 turtur cessabit gemere ab acriâ ulmo.
 the turtle shall cease to coo from the airy elm.

TITYRUS.

50 Antè ergo leves cervi pascentur in æthere
 Sooner therefore swift stags shall feed upon air,
 et freta destituent pisces nudos in litore; ante, aut
 and the sea shall leave the fish naked on the shore; sooner, either
 Parthus exul bibet Ararium, aut Germania Tigrim
 the Parthian exile shall drink the Saone, or Germany the Tigris,
 finibus amborum pererratis, quàm illius vultus
 the boundaries of both being wandered over, than his countenance
 labatur nostro pectore.
 shall glide from my breast.

MELIBÆUS.

At nos hinc, ibimus alii sitientes Afros: pars veniemus
 But we hence, shall go some to the thirsty Africans: a part will come
 Scythiam et rapidum Oaxem Cretæ, et Britannos penitus
 to Scythia and the swift Oaxes of Crete, and the Britons entirely
 divisos toto orbe. En, unquam videns mirabor
 separated from the whole globe. Lo, ever beholding again shall I admire
 patrios fines longo tempore post, et culmen pauperis
 my native boundaries a long time after, and the roof of my poor
 tuguri congestum cespite, post aliquot aristas
 cottage covered with turf, standing behind some ears of corn
 70 mea regna? impius miles habebit hæc tam
 my own kingdoms? shall a wicked soldier possess these so
 culta novalia? Barbarus has segetes?
 highly cultivated newly ploughed fields? A barbarian these corn fields?
 En, quo discordia perduxit miseros cives! En,
 Lo, whither has discord led my wretched countrymen! Lo,
 queis consevimus agros! Melibæe, nunc insere
 for whom have we sown our fields! O Melibæus, now ingraft
 pyros: pone vites ordine. Ite, ite meæ capellæ,
 your pear trees: place your vines in order. Go, go my goats
 quondam felix pecus. Ego, projectus in viridi antro,
 formerly a happy flock. I, reclined within a verdant grotto
 non videbo vos posthac pendere procul de dumosâ
 shall not behold you hereafter hang afar off from the bushy
 rupe Canam nulla carmina; capellæ non carpetis
 rock may sing no songs: O ye goats, ye shall not crop

florentem cytissum et amaras salices, me pascente,
 the flowery cystisus and bitter willows, while I am feeding you.

TITYRUS.

Hic tamen poteris requiescere hanc noctem 80
 Here nevertheless you can rest this night
 mecum super viridi fronde. Sunt tibi mitia poma,
 with me upon the verdant leaves. There are to us mellow apples,
 molles castaneæ, et copia pressi lactis. Et jam summa
 soft chestnuts, and plenty of pressed milk. And now the highest
 culmina villarum procul fumant, que majores umbræ
 tops of the villas afar off smoke, and the larger shades
 cadun de altis montibus.
 fall from the high mountains.

ECLOGUE II.

ALEXIS.

PASTOR Corydon ardebat formosum Alexin, delicias
 THE shepherd Corydon ardently loved the beautiful Alexis, the darling
 domini; nec, habebat quid speraret. Tantùm
 of his master; nor, had he any thing he could hope for. Only
 veniebat assiduè inter densas fagos umbrosa cacumina;
 he came continually among the thick beeches having shady tops;
 ibi solus jactabat hæc incondita montibus
 there alone he threw away these unstudied complaints to the mountains
 et silvis inani studio: O crudelis Alexi, curas nihil
 and the woods with vain regard: O cruel Alexis, you care nothing
 mea carmina; nil miserere nostri; denique coges me
 for my songs; you do not pity me; finally you will compel me
 mori. Nunc, etiam, pecudes captant umbras et frigora;
 to die. Now, also, the flocks enjoy the shade and cold;
 nunc etiam spineta occultant virides lacertos; et Thesty-
 now even the brambles conceal the green lizards; and Thesty-
 is contundit alli que serpyllum, olentes herbas, mes-
 is pounds garlic and thyme, sweet smelling herbs, for the
 soribus fessis rapido aestu. At, dum lustro 10
 reapers weary with swift descending heat. But, whilst I survey
 tua vestigia, arbusta resonant raucis cicadis mecum
 your footsteps, the groves resound with hoarse grasshoppers with me
 sub ardenti sole. Nonne fuit satiùs pati tristes iras
 beneath the burning sun. Was it not better to endure the cruel angel

Amaryllidis, atque superba fastidia? Nonne
of Amaryllis, and her proud disdain? Was it not better to endure

Menalcan? quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu esse candidus
Menalcas? although he was black, although you are fair

O formose puer, ne crede nimium colori. Alba iugustra
O beautiful boy, do not trust too much to complexion. White privets
 cadunt, nigra vaccinia leguntur. Sum despectus tibi,
fall, black hyacinths are gathered. I am despised by you

Alexi, nec quæris qui sim? quàm dives nives
Alexis, nor do you inquire who I may be? how rich in the snows

20 pecoris, quàm abundans lactis. Mææ mille agnæ
stock, how abundant in milk. My thousand lambs

errant in Siculis montibus. Novum lac defit mihi non
wander upon the Sicilian mountains. New milk is wanting to me not

æstate, non frigore. Canto, quæ Dirceus Amphion
in summer, nor in the cold of winter. I sing, what Dircean Amphion

erat solitus in Actæo Aracyntho, si quando vo-
was accustomed to sing upon Actæon Aracynthus, if at any time he

cabat armenta. Nec sum adèò informis; nuper in
called together his herds. Nor am I so deformed; lately upon

litore vidi me, cùm mare staret placidum ventis
the shore I beheld myself, when the sea stood peaceful by the winds

Ego non metuam Daphnin, te iudice, si imago
I will not fear Daphnis, you being judge, if my likeness

nunquam fallat. O tantum libeat tibi habitare mecum
never shall deceive me. O at length will it please you to inhabit with me

sordida rura atque humiles casas, et figere cervos, que
the dirty fields and humble cottages, and to pierce the stags, and

compellere gregem hædorum viridi hibisco! Imita-
to drive together a flock of kids with a green bulrush! You shall

30 bere Pana canendo unà mecum in silvis. Pan
imitate Pan in singing together with me in the woods. Pan

primus instituit conjungere plures calamos cerâ: Pan
first taught to unite many reeds with wax: Pan

curat oves, que magistros ovium. Nec pœniteat te
provides for sheep, and the masters of sheep. Nor let it ashame you

trivisse labellum calamo. Quid facieba Amyntas non
to have worn your lip with the reed. What did Amyntas not

ut sciret hæc eadem? Est mihi fistula
accomplish that he might know these same things? There is to me a pipe

compacta septem disparibus cicutis, quam Damætas
joined with seven unequal reeds, which Damætas

olim dedit mihi dona, et moriens dixit: Nunc ista
formerly has given to me as a gift, and dying said: Now this

habet te secundum. Damætas dixit; stultus Amyntas
has you for its second owner. Damætas said; foolish Amyntas

40 invidit. Præterea duo capreoli reperti mihi nec
envied me. Besides two little goats found by me nor

tutâ valle, etiam nunc pellibus sparsis albo, siccant
 in a safe vale, even now their skins being sprinkled with white, they drain
 bina ubera ovis die; quos servo tibi. Jampridem
 two udders of a sheep in a day; which I keep for you. Long since
 Thestylis orat abducere illos à me; et faciet:
 Thestylis prays to take them from me; and let her do it;
 quoniam nostra munera sordent tibi. Ades huc, O for-
 since my gifts disgust you. Come hither, O beam
 mose puer: ecce Nymphæ ferunt lilia tibi plenis calathis:
 tiful boy. behold the Nymphs bear lilies to you in full baskets.
 eandida Nais, carpens palentes violas et summa papavera
 fair Nais, plucking pale violets and the highest poppies
 tibi jungit narcissum et florem bene olentis anethi
 for you, she joins the narcissus and the flower of the sweet smelling anise
 Tum intexens cassiâ atque aliis suavibus herbis, pingi
 Then interweaving cassia and other sweet herbs, she paints
 mollia vaccinia luteolâ ealthâ. Ego ipse legam 50
 soft hyacinths with yellow marygold. I myself will gather
 cana mala tenerâ lanugine, que castaneas nuces, quas
 hoary apples with tender down, and chestnuts, which
 mea Amaryllis amabat. Addam cerea pruna: et honos
 my Amaryllis loved. I will add waxen plums: and honour
 erit huic pomo quoque: et carpam vos, ô lauri, et
 shall be to this fruit also: and I will pluck you, O ye laurels, and
 te, myrte, proxima; quoniam sic positæ miscetis
 thee, O myrtle, nearest; since thus disposed you mingle
 suaves odores. Corydon, es rusticus, nec Alexis
 your sweet odours. Corydon, you are a clown, nor does Alexis
 curat munera: nec Iolas concedat, si certes
 care for your gifts: nor would Iolas yield, if you should contend
 muneribus. Eheu, quid volui mihi misero! perdi-
 with gifts. Alas, what have I wished for myself wretched! lost
 tus immisi Austrum floribus, et apros
 man I have let loose the south-wind among the flowers, and the boars
 liquidis fontibus. Ah, demens! quem fugis? Di
 to the liquid fountains. Alas, mad man! whom do you fly? The gods
 quoque, que Dardanius Paris habitârunt silvas. 60
 even, and Trojan Paris have inhabited the woods.
 Pallas ipsa colat arces quas condidit: silvæ
 Let Minerva herself inhabit towers which she has built: the woods
 placeant nobis ante omnia. Torva læna sequitur
 please us before all things. The stern lioness pursues
 lupum, lupus ipse capellam; lasciva capella sequitur
 the wolf, the wolf himself the goat the wanton goat follows
 florentem cytisum; Corydon te, ô Alexi. Sua
 the flowering cytisus: Corydon pursues you, o Alexis His own
 voluptas trahit quemque. Aspice, juvenci referunt
 pleasure draws aside each one. See, the bullocks bring back

aratra suspensa iugo, et sol decedens duplica
 the ploughs hanging from the yoke, and the sun withdrawing redoubles
 crescentes umbras; tamen amor urit me. Enim quis
 the increasing shades; yet love burns me For what
 modus adsit amori? Ah, Corydon, Corydon! quæ de-
 limit is there to love? Alas, Corydon, Corydon! what mad-
 mentia cepit te? Est tibi semiputata vitis in frondosâ
 possesses you? There is to you an unpruned vine upon the leafy
 70 ulmo. Quin tu potiùs para detexere aliquid sal-
 elm. But do you rather prepare to interweave something at
 tem, usus quorum indiget viminibus que molli junco f
 least, the utility of which is required of vines and soft bulrush f
 invenies alium Alexin, si hic fastidit te.
 you shall find another Alexia, if this one scorns you.

ECLOGUE III.

MENALCAS.

DAMÆTA, dic mihi cujùm pecus? an Melibæi?
 O DAMÆTAS, tell me whose is this flock? whether Melibæus's

DAMÆTAS.

Non; verùm Ægonis. Ægon tradidit mihi nuper.
 No; but Ægon's. Ægon delivered it to me lately.

MENALCAS.

Oves, semper infelix pecus! dum ipse fovet
 O sheep, always an unhappy flock! whilst he cherishes
 Neream, ac veretur ne illa præferat me sibi; hic
 Nereia, and fears lest she should prefer me to him; here
 alienus custos mulget oves bis in horâ; et succus
 a strange keeper milks the sheep twice in an hour; and nourishment
 subducitur pecori, et lac agnis.
 is withdrawn from the flock, and milk from the lambs.

DAMÆTAS

Tamen memento ista objicienda viris pareius
 Yet remember these things are to be charged to men more cautiously
 Et novimus qui te, hircis tumentibus transversa
 And we have known who betrayed you, the goats gazing obliquely
 et quo sacello, sed faciles nymphæ risere.
 and in what chapel, but the gentle nymphs laughed

MENALCAS.

Credo, tum, cum videre me incidere arbustum 10
I believe it, then, when they beheld me cut down the grove

Myconis, atque novellas vites mala falce
of Mycon, and the new vines with a mischievous sickle.

DAMÆTAS.

Aut hic ad veteres fagos, cum fregisti arcum et
Or here by the ancient beeches, when you broke the bow and
salamos Daphnidis, que tu, perverse Menalca, olim
reeds of Daphnia, which you, O morose Menalca, when
vidisti donata puero, et dolebas, et mortuus esses
you saw them presented to the boy, you both grieved, and would have died
si non nocuisses aliquâ.
if you had not injured him in some way

MENALCAS.

Quid domini faciant, cum fures audent talia? non
What will masters do, when thieves dare such things? have
ego vidi te, pessime, excipere caprum Damonis
I not seen you, most felonious wretch, seize the goat of Damon
insidiis, lyeiscâ latrante multum? et cum clamarem;
by stratagem, the mongrel barking much? and when I cried out;
Quo nunc ille proripit se? Tityre, coge pecus;
Whither now does he snatch himself? O Tityrus, collect your flock;
tu latebas post carecta.
you lay hid behind sledges. 20

DAMÆTAS.

An non ille, victus cantando, redderet mihi
Whether shall not he, overcome in singing, restore to me
caprum, quem mea fistula meruisset carminibus?
the goat, which my pipe may have deserved by its songs.
si nescis, ille caper fuit meus; et Damon ipse fate-
If you know it not, this goat has been mine; and Damon himself con-
tatur mihi, sed negabat posse reddere.
fessed it to me, but he denied that he was able to repay it

MENALCAS

Tu illum cantando? aut unquam fuit tibi
You conquer him in singing? or ever has there been to you
fistula juncta cerâ? non tu, indocte, solebas dis-
a pipe united with wax? were not you, ignorant dunces, accustomed to
perdere miserum carmen stridenti stipulâ in tri-
torture a wretched song on a creaking straw in the cross
viis?
roads?

DAMÆTAS.

Vis ergo, vicissim experiamur inter nos
 Are you willing, therefore, in turn that we try among ourselves
 quid uterque possit? Ego depono hanc vitulam (ne forte
 what each can do? I pledge this heifer (lest perhaps
 recuses, bis venit ad mulctram, alit binos fetus
 you may refuse, twice she comes to the milk pail, she feeds two offspring
 30 ubere) tu dic, quo pignore certes
 with her udder) do you say with what pledge you will contend
 mecum.
 with me.

MENALCAS.

Non ausim deponere quicquam de grege tecum,
 I do not dare to pledge any thing from the flock with you
 namque est mihi pater domi, est injusta noverca:
 for there is to me a father at home, there is an unjust stepmother
 que bis die ambo numerant pecus, et alter hædos
 and twice in the day both count the flock, and one the kids.
 Verùm, quoniam libet tibi insanire, ponam id, quod
 But, since it pleases you to be mad, I will pledge this, which
 tute ipse fatebere majus, fagina pocula, cælatum opus
 you yourself shall confess greater, beechen bowls, the wrought work
 divini Alcimedontis: quibus lenta vitis, superaddita
 of the divine Alcimedon: to which a slender vine, added
 facili torno, vestit corymbos diffusos pallente hedera
 by a skilful turner, decks clusters overspread with the pale ivy
 In medio duo signa, Conon: et quis fuit alter, qui
 In the midst are two statues, Conon: and who was the other, As who
 40 descripsit totum orbem gentibus radio; quæ
 described the whole globe to the nations with a wand; what
 tempora messor, quæ curvus arator haberet? nec
 seasons the reaper, what the bending ploughman should have? nor
 dum admovi labra illis, sed servo condita.
 yet have I moved my lips to them, but I keep them preserved.

DAMÆTAS.

Et idem Alcimedon fecit duo pocula nobis, et am-
 And the same Alcimedon made two bowls for us, and he em-
 plexus est ansas circum molli acantho: que posuit
 braced the handles around with the soft bearsfoot: and he placed
 Orphea in medio, que silvas sequeret. Necdum
 Orpheus in the midst, and the woods following. Nor yet
 admovi labra illis, sed servo condita. Si specu-
 have I moved my lips to them, but I keep them stored up. If you will
 tes ad vitulam, est nihil quod laudes pocula.
 look at the calf, there is nothing for which you should praise the bowls.

MENALCAS.

Nunquam effugies hodiè: veniam quocunque vo-
 By no means shall you fly me to day: I will come wherever you
 cãris. Tantùm vel qui venit audiat hæc.
 shall call. Only even let him who comes attend to this *controversy*.
 Ecce, Palæmon: efficiam ne laccessas 50
 See here, is Palæmon: I will cause that you shall not provoke
 quemquam voce posthac.
 any one with *your* voice hereafter.

DAMÆTAS.

Quin age, si habes quid; non erit ulla
 But come on, if you have any thing; there shall not be any
 mora in me: nec fugio quemquam. Tantùm, vicine
 delay in me: nor do I avoid any one. Only, neighbour
 Palæmon, reponas hæc imis sensibus, res
 Palæmon, do you lay up these *things* in your inmost senses, the affair
 est non parva.
 is not small.

PALÆMON.

Dicite: quandoquidem consedimus in molli herbã:
 Say; since we have sat down upon the soft grass:
 et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis arbor parturit, nunc silvæ
 and now every field now every tree produces, now the woods
 frondent, nunc annus formosissimus. Incipe, Damæta,
 put forth leaves, now the year is most fair Begin, Damætas,
 tu deinde sequere, Menalca. Dicetis alternis.
 you afterwards follow, O Menalca. You shall sing in alternate *verse*.
 Camenæ amant alterna.
 The Muses love alternate *verses*.

DAMÆTAS.

Musæ, principium ab Jove: omnia 60
 Ye Muses, our beginning is from Jove: all *things*
 plena Jovis: ille colit terras, mea carmina illi curæ.
 are full of Jove: he cultivates the earth, my songs are his care.

MENALCAS.

Et Phœbus amat me: sunt, Phœbo, semper apud me
 And Apollo loves me: there are, for Apollo, ever with me
 sua munera, lauri, et suave rubens hyacinthus.
 his own gifts, laurels, and the sweetly blushing hyacinth.

DAMETAS.

Galatea, lasciva puella, petit me malo, et
 Galatea, a wauton maid, strikee me with an apple, and

fugit ad salices, et cupit se videri ante.
 flies to the willows, and desires that she be seen first

MENALCAS.

At meus ignis Amyntas offert sese mihi ultro; ut
 But my flame Amyntas offers himself to me willingly; so that
 non Delia sit notior nostris canibus.
 no even Delia is more known to our dogs.

DAMÆTAS.

Munera sunt parta meæ veneri; namque ipse notavi
 Gifts are provided for my love; for I have noted
 locum, quo aëriæ palumbes congressere.
 the place, where the airy wood doves have built their nests.

MENALCAS.

Misi decem aurea mala puero, lecta ex sil
 I have sent ten golden apples to my boy, plucked from the
 70 vestri arbore, quod potui: cras mit-
 wild tree, what I could do, I have done: to-morrow I will
 tam altera.
 send others.

DAMÆTAS.

O quoties, et quæ Galatea locuta est nobis!
 O how often, and what things Galatea has spoken to us!
 venti, referatis aliquam partem ad aures divûm.
 ye winds, bear back some part to the ears of the gods.

MENALCAS.

Quid prodest, Amynta, quod ipse non spernis
 What does it profit, O Amyntas, that you do not despise
 me animo, si ego servo retia, dum tu sectaris
 me in your mind, if I keep the nets, while you pursue
 apros?
 the hares?

DAMÆTAS.

Iola, mitte Phyllida mihi, est meus natalis. Cum
 Iola, send Phyllis to me, it is my birthday. When
 faciam vitula, pro frugibus, ipse venito.
 I shall make sacrifice, with a heifer, for the fruits, do you come.

MENALCAS.

Iola, amo Phyllida ante alias, nam flevit me discedere;
 O Iola, I love Phyllis before others, for she wept when I departed
 et inquit Formose, vale longum, vale.
 and said O fair youth, farewell for a long time farewell

DAMÆTAS.

Lupus triste stabulis; imbres maturis frugibus
 The wolf is a sad thing to the stables; showers to the ripe fruits
 venti arboribus; iræ Amaryllidis nobis. 80
 winds to trees; the anger of Amaryllis to us.

MENALCAS.

Humor dulce satis; arbutus de.
 Moisture is a pleasant thing to corn planted; the strawberry tree to the
 pulsus hædis; lenta salix sæto pecori: Amyntas
 weaned kids; the slender willow to the teeming flock: Amyntas
 solus mihi.
 alone to me.

DAMÆTAS.

Pollio amat nostrum musam; quamvis sit rustica.
 Pollio loves my muse; although she be rustic.
 Pierides, pascite vitulam vestro lectori.
 Ye Muses, feed a heifer for your reader.

MENALCAS.

Et Pollio ipse facit nova carmina: pascite
 And Pollio himself makes rare verses, feed for him
 taurum, jam petat cornu, et qui spargat arenam
 the bull, now he strikes with his horn, and he scatters the sand
 pedibus.
 with his feet.

DAMÆTAS.

Qui amat te, Pollio, veniat quò gaudet
 He who loves thee, O Pollio, let him arrive where he rejoices
 te. Quoque, mella fluant illi, et as-
 that you have reached. Also, may honey flow to him and may the
 per rubus ferat amomum.
 rough bramble produce spikenard.

MENALCAS

Qui non odit Bavium, amet tua carmina, 90
 He who does not hate Bavium, shall love thy verses,
 Mævii; atque idem jungat vulpes, et mulgeat hircos.
 O Mævius and the same shall yoke foxes, and shall milk the goats.

DAMÆTAS

O pueri, qui legitis flores, et fraga nascentia humi
 O boys, who gather flowers, and strawberries growing on the ground.
 fugite hinc, frigidus anguis latet in herbà.
 Fly from hence, a cold snake lies hid in the grass.

MENALCAS.

Oves, parcite procedere nimum; non bene creditur
 Ye sheep, cease to proceed too far; it is not well trusting
 ripæ. etiam aries ipse nunc siccat vellera.
 to the bank: even the ram himself now dries *his* fleeces.

DAMÆTAS.

Tityre, reice pascentes capellas à flumine:
 O Thyrus, drive back the feeding goats from the river
 ipse, lavabo omnes in fonte, ubi erit tempus.
 I, will wash them all in the fountain, when it shall be time.

MENALCAS

Pueri, cogite oves; si æstus præceperit lac
 Ye boys, collect your sheep; if the heat shall have dried up the milk
 ut nuper, frustra pressabimus ubera palmis.
 as it did lately, in vain shall we press the udders with our hands.

DAMÆTAS.

100 Eheu! quam macer mihi taurus est in pingui arvo!
 Alas! how lean my bull is in the rich field
 idem amor est exitium pecori, que magistro pecoris.
 the same love is destruction to the flock, and to the master of the flock

MENALCAS.

Certè neque amor est causa his: vix
 Truly neither love is the cause to them of *leanness*: scarcely
 hærent ossibus; nescio quis oculus fascinat mihi
 they hang together by their bones, I know not what eye bewitches my
 teneros agnos.
 tender lambs.

DAMÆTAS.

Dic, in quibus terris, spatium cœli pateat tres ulnas,
 Say, in what lands, the space of heaven spreads out three ells
 non amplius, (et eris magnus Apollo mihi.)
 and no more, (and you shall be a great Apollo to me.)

MENALCAS.

Dic, in quibus terris flores nascentur, inscripti
 Say, in what lands flowers grow, having written on them
 nomina regum; et solus habeto Phyllida.
 the names of kings; and alone possess Phyllis

PALÆMON

Non est nostrum componere tantas lites inte
 It is not our *office* to settle so great controversies among

vos: et tu dignus vitulâ, et hic; et quisquis aut
 you: and you are worthy of the heifer, and he; and whoever either
 metuet dulces, aut experietur amarus amores. Jam,
 has feared pleasant, or experienced bitter loves. Now, 110
 pueri, claudite rivos: prata biberunt sat.
 boys, shut up the rivers: the meadows have drunk enough.

ECLOGUE IV.

SICELIDES Musæ, canamus paulo majora
 Ye Sicilian Musos, let us sing in strains a little more exalted
 Arbusta, que humiles myricæ, non juvant omnes. Si
 Groves, and humble tamarisks, do not delight all. If
 canimus silvas, silvæ sint dignæ consule. Jam ul-
 we sing of woods, let the woods be worthy of a consul. Now the
 tina ætas Cumæi carminis venit; magnus ordo
 last age of the Cumæan song has arrived; a great order
 seculorum nascitur ab integro. Et jam virgo redit, Sa-
 of ages arises anew. And now the virgin returns, Ca-
 turnia regna redeunt: jam nova progenies demittitur
 turn's kingdoms return: now a new race is sent down
 alto cœlo. Tu modò, casta Lucina, fave nascenti
 from high heaven. Do you now, O chaste Lucina, favour the infant
 puero, quo ferrea primùm desinet, ac aurea gens
 boy, by whom the iron age first shall end, and the golden age
 surget toto mundo: jam tuus Apollo
 shall arise through the whole world: now your own Apollo 10
 regnat. Quæ adè hoc decus ævi inibit, te, Pollio,
 reigns. And thus this glory of the age shall enter, you, O Pollio,
 te consule; et magni menses incipient procedere.
 you being consul; and the great months shall begin to advance.
 Te duce, si qua vestigia nostri sceleris manent,
 You being chief, if any marks of our crime shall remain,
 irrita solvent terras perpetuâ formidine. Ille
 rendered vain they shall free the earth from perpetual fear. He
 accipiet vitam deorum, que videbit heroes permistos
 shall receive the life of gods, and shall behold heroes mingled
 divis, et ipse videbitur illis; que reget pacatum
 with gods, and he shall be seen by them; and he shall rule the peaceful
 orbem patriis virtutibus. At tellus prima
 globe by his father's virtues. But the earth first shall pour out
 munuscula tibi, puer, nullo cultu, errantes hederas,
 her offerings to you, O boy, with no cultivation wandering ivy

20 *passim cum baccare, que fundet colocasia*
 every where with lady's glove, and shall produce Egyptian beans
mista ridenti acantho; capellæ ipsæ referent domum
 mingled with smiling acanthus; the goats themselves shall bring home
ubera distenta lacte; nec armenta metuent magnos
 their udders swelled out with milk; nor shall the herds fear the great
 leones. *Cunabula ipse fundent blandos flores tibi.*
 Beans. Cradles themselves shall pour forth pleasant flowers to you.

Fit serpens occidet, et fallax herba veneni occidet.
 And the serpent shall die, and the deceiving herb of poison shall die

Assyrium amomum nascetur vulgò; at simul poteris
 Assyrian spikeard shall grow every where; but as soon as you can

jam legere laudes heroum, et facta parentis, et
 now read the praises of heroes, and the deeds of your father, and

cognoscere quæ virtus sit; campus flavescet paulatim
 know what virtue is; the plain shall grow yellow by degrees

molli aristâ, que rubens uva pendebit incultis
 with the soft ears of corn, and the blushing grape shall hang on the rude

30 *sentibus, et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.*
 brambles, and the hardy oaks shall perspire dewy honey

Tamen pauca vestigia prisæ fraudis suberunt, quæ
 Yet a few footsteps of ancient fraud shall survive, which shall lead

tentare thetim ratibus, quæ cingere oppida
 men to explore the sea in ships, which shall induce them to surround towns

muris, quæ jubeant infundere sulcos telluri.
 with walls, which shall command them to cleave furrows in the earth.

Tum erit alter Tiphys, et altera Argo, quæ
 Then shall there be another Tiphys, and another Argo, which

vehat delectos heroes; etiam altera bella erunt; atque
 shall transport chosen heroes; also other wars shall be; and

magnus Achilles mittetur iterum ad Trojam. Hinc, ubi
 great Achilles shall be sent again to Troy. Hence, when

jam firmata ætas fecerit te virum, et vector ipse
 now confirmed age shall have made you a man, and the sailor himself

cedet mari; nec nautica pinus mutabit merces.
 shall withdraw from the sea; nor shall the marine boat exchange merchandise.

omnis tellus feret omnia. Non humus patietur
 very land shall produce every thing. Nor shall the ground endure

40 *rastros, non vinea falcem: jam quoque robustus*
 harrows, nor the vineyard the sickle: now also the strong

arator solvet juga tauris. Nec lana disce
 ploughman shall loosen the yokes from the bulls. Nor shall wool learn

mentiri varios colores; sed aries, ipse, in pratis,
 to counterfeit various colours; but the ram, himself, in the meadows

mutabit vellera, jam suave rubenti murice, jam
 shall exchange his fleece, now with the sweetly blushing purple, now

croceo luto. Sandyx vestiet pascentes agnos suâ sponte.
 with yellow dye Crimson shall clothe the feeding lambs spontaneously

Parcæ, concordēs stabili numine fatorum, dixerun
 The fates, harmonious in the firm will of the destinies, have said
 suis fusis, talia sæcla currite. O clara soboles deûm,
 to their spindles, let these ages run on. O bright offspring of gods
 magnum incrementum Jovis, aggredere magnos honores,
 great descendant of Jupiter, approach thy great dignities,
 jam tempus aderit. Aspice mundum convexo
 now the time has arrived. Behold the world with its vaulted 50

pondere nutantem, que terras, que tractus maris, que
 weight nodding, and the lands, and the regions of the sea, and
 rofundum cœlum; aspice, ut omnia lætentur sæclo
 'ted heaven; behold, how all things rejoice in the age
 venturo. O ultima pars tam longæ vitæ maneat
 about to come. O that the last part of so long a life would remain

mihî, et spiritus, quantum erit sat dicere tua facta!
 to me, and breath, as much as will be enough to sing your deeds!

non vincet me carminibus, nec Thracius Or-
 not any one shall excel me in songs, neither Thracian Or-

pheus, nec Linus; quamvis mater, Calliopea, adsit
 pheus, nor Linus; although his mother, Calliopea, shall assist

huic Orphei, atque pater, formosus Apollo, huc
 him Orpheus, and his father, fair Apollo, shall aid him

Lino. Si etiam Pan certet mecum, Arcadiâ judice.
 Linus. If even Pan should contend with me, Arcadia being judge

etiam Pan dicat se victum, Arcadiâ judice.
 also Pan shall declare himself conquered, Arcadia being judge

Parve puer, incipe cognoscere matrem risu:
 Little boy, begin to know your mother by her smile: 60

decem menses tulerunt longa fastidia matri.
 ten months have brought long-continued pains on your mother.

Incipe, parve puer; cui parentes non risere, nec
 Begin, little boy; on whom your parents have not smiled, nor

deus hunc mensâ, nec dea dignata est
 a god honoured him with his table, nor a goddess honoured him

cubili.
 with her bed,

ECLOGUE V.

MENALCAS.

MOPsus, quoniam convenimus, ambo boni, t'¹¹
 O MOPsus, since we have assembled, both good men, you
 inflare iebes calamos, ego dicere versus, cur non con-
 to blow the light reeds, I to sing verses, why do we not
 sedimus hic inter ulmos mistas corylis?
 sit down here among the elms mingled with hazels?

MOPSUS.

Tu major; est æquum me parere tibi, Menalcas,
 You are the elder; it is right for me to obey you, O Menalcas!
 sive sub incertas umbras, zephyris motantibus, sive
 either beneath the uncertain shades, the west winds moving, or
 potius succedimus antro; aspice, ut silvestris labrusca
 rather we enter the grotto; see, how the rural wild vine
 sparsit antrum raris racemis.
 sprinkles the cave with scattered clusters.

MENALCAS.

In nostris montibus Amyntas solus certet tibi.
 In our mountains Amyntas alone shall contend with you.

MOPSUS.

Quid si idem certet superare Phœbum canendo?
 What if the same should strive to excel Apollo in singing?

MENALCAS.

Mopœ, prior incipe, si habes aut quos ignes Phyllidis
 O Mopœus, first begin, if you have either any flames of Phyllis
 10 aut laudes Alconis, aut jurgia Codri; incipe, Ti-
 or praises of Alcon, or quarrels of Codrus; begin, Ti-
 tyrus servabit pascentes hædos.
 tyrus shall keep the feeding kids.

MOPSUS

Imo, experiar hæc carmina quæ descripsi nuper viridi
 Nay, I will try these songs which I have written lately on the green
 cortice fagi, et modulans notavi alterna: dein-
 bark of the beech tree, and tuning I have noted them by turns: after-
 de tu jubeto Amyntas certet.
 wards you command that Amyntas should contend

MENALCAS.

Quantum lenta salix cedit pallenti olivæ, quantum
 As much as the slender willow yields to the pale olive, as much as
 numilis saliunca puniceis rosetis; tantum Amyntas
 the lowly lavender to the crimson rose beds; so much Amyntas
 cedit tibi nostro iudicio
 yields to you in my judgment.

MOPSUS.

Sed, puer, tu desine plura: successimus antro.
 But, O boy, do you cease to utter more: we have entered the grotto
 Nymphæ flebant Daphnin extinctum crudeli funere: 20
 The nymphs mourned Daphnis destroyed by cruel death:
 vos coryli, et flumina, testes nymphis: cum mater
 you, ye hazels, and ye streams, are witnesses to the nymphs: when the mother
 complexa miserabile corpus sui nati, vocat atque deos
 embracing the wretched body of her son, she calls both the gods
 atque astra crudelia Daphni, non ulli egere pastos
 and the stars cruel. O Daphnis, not any swains drove their fed
 boves ad frigida flumina illis diebus: nulla quadrupes
 oxen to the cool streams on those days: no quadruped
 neque libavit annem, nec attigit herbam graminis. Daphni,
 neither tasted the stream, nor touched a blade of grass. O Daphnis,
 que feri montes que silvæ loquuntur, etiam Pæ
 both the savage mountains and the woods speak, also the
 nos leones ingemuisse tuum interitum. Daphni
 Carthaginian lions mourned your death. Daphni
 et instituit jungere Armenias tigres curru, Daph
 likewise taught to join Armenian tigers to the chariot, Daph
 nis inducere thiasos Baccho, et intexere lentas 30
 nis taught to lead out dances to Bacchus, and to intertwine slender
 hastas mollibus foliis. Ut vitis est decori arboribus, u
 appears with soft leaves. As the vine is the glory to the trees, as
 uvæ vitibus, ut tauri gregibus, ut segetes pingui-
 the grapes to the vines, so the bulls are to the flocks, as the corn to the
 bus arvis; tu omne decus tuis. Postquam
 rich fields; so you are all the glory of your friends. After
 fata tulerunt te, Pales ipsa, atque Apollo ipse reliquit
 the fates bore you off, Pales herself, and Apollo himself left
 agros. Sæpe, sulcis quibus mandavimus grandia
 the fields. Often, in the furrows to which we have committed the large
 hordea, infelix lolium, et steriles avenæ dominantur. Pro
 barley, unhappy darnel and barren oats prevail. Instead of
 molli violâ, pro purpureo narcisso, carduus et paliurus
 the soft violet, instead of the purple narcissus, the thistle and thorn
 surgit acutis spinis. Pastores, spargite humum foliis,
 arise with sharp prickles. Ye shepherds, spread^d the ground with leaves

40 *inducite umbras fontibus; Daphnis mandat talis*
 lead on the shades to the fountains; Daphnis commands such
feri sibi. Et facite tumulum, et superaddite
 things to be done for him. And make a tomb, and superadd
carmen tumulo; Ego, Daphnis, notus in silvis, hinc
 a verse to the tomb; I, Daphnis, known among the woods, hence
usque ad sidera, custos formosi pecoris, ipse formosior.
 even to the stars, the keeper of a fair flock, myself more fair.

MENALCAS.

Divine poëta, tuum carmen tale nobis, quale sopor fessis
 O divine poet, your song is such to us, as sleep to the wearied
 in gramine, quale per æstum restinguere sitim saliente
 upon the grass, as in the heat to extinguish thirst from a springing
 rivo dulcis aquæ. Nec æquiparas magistrum calamis
 rivulet of sweet water. Nor do you equal your master with the reeds
 solùm, sed voce. Fortunate puer, nunc tu eris alter,
 only, but with the voice. Happy boy, now you will be another

50 ab illo. Tamen nos dicemus hæc nostra tibi
 from him. Nevertheless we will sing these our verses for you
 vicissim, que tollemus tuum Daphnin ad astra; feremus
 in turn, and we will extol your Daphnis to the stars; we will raise
 Daphnin ad astra: Daphnis amavit nos quoquæ.
 Daphnis to the stars. Daphnis loved us also.

MOPSUS.

An sit quicquam majus nobis tali munere?
 Whether can there be any thing greater to us than such a favour
 et puer ipse fuit dignis cantari; et jampridem Sumicon
 and the boy himself was worthy to be sung; and long since Sumicon
 laudavit ista carmina nobis.
 had praised these songs to us.

MENALCAS.

Daphnis, candidus, miratur insuetum limen olympi,
 Daphnis, in white, admires the unaccustomed court of heaven
 que videt nubes et sidera sub pedibus. Ergo alacris
 and beholds the clouds and the stars beneath his feet. Therefore joyous
 voluptas tenet silvas et cætera rura, que Pana, que
 pleasure holds the woods and other fields, and Pan, and
 pastores, que Dryadas puellas. Nec lupus insidias
 the shepherds, and the Dryad maids. Nor does the wolf meditate snares
 pecori, nec ulla retia meditantur dolum cervis:
 against the flock, nor do any nets meditate fraud to the stags.

60 bonus Daphnis amat otia. Intonsi montes
 good Daphnis loves retirement. The unshorn mountains
 ipsi jactant voces ad sidera lætitiâ: jam rupes
 themselves throw their voices to the stars with joy: now the rocks
 ipsæ carmina, arbusta ipsa sonant.
 themselves recite these songs, the groves themselves resound them.

Menalca Deus, ille Deus. O sis bonus que felix tuis!
 Menalca, a God, this is a God. O be thou good and happy to your

en quatuor aras; ecce duas tibi, Daphni, que duo
 friends / to four altars; behold two for you, O Daphnis, and two

altaria Phæbo, statuum bina pocula spumantia novo
 altars for Apollo, I will place two bowls foaming with new

lacte quotannis, que duos crateras pinguis olivi tibi: et
 milk yearly, and two goblets of rich oil for you and

imprimis hilarans convivia multo Baccho, ante focum,
 especially enlivening the feasts with much wine, before the hearth,

si erit frigus, si messis, in umbrâ fundam 70
 if it shall be winter, if harvest, in the shade, I will pour out

Arvisis vina, novum nectar, calathis. Damætas et Lyctius
 Arvisian wine, new nectar, in baskets. Damætas and Lyctian

Ægon cantabunt mihi; Alpheisibæus imitabitur saltantes
 Ægon shall sing to me; Alpheisibæus shall imitate the dancing

Satyros. Hæc semper erunt tibi, et cum reddemus
 Satyrs. These ever shall be thine, both when we offer up

solennia vota Nymphis, et cum lustrabimus agros.
 our annual vows to the Nymphs, and when we survey the fields.

Dum aper juga montis, dum piscis amabit
 While the bear shall love the heights of the mountain, while the fish shall love

fluvios; que dum apes pascentur thymo, dum cicadæ
 the rivers; and while bees shall feed upon thyme, while the grass-

hoppers on dew; for ever your honour, and your name, and

laudes manebunt. Agricolæ facient vota tibi quotannis
 praises shall remain. The farmers shall pay their vows to you yearly

sic, ut Baccho que Cereri; tu quoque damnabis 80
 thus, as to Bacchus and to Ceres; you also shall compel

votis.

them to their vows.

MOPSUS.

Quæ, quæ dona reddam tibi pro tali carmine? nam
 What, what gifts shall I pay to you for such a song? for

neque sibilus venientis austri me tan-
 neither do the whispers of the approaching south wind delight me so

tum, nec litora percussa fluctu tam juvant, nec flu-
 much, nor the shores struck by the billow so delight me, nor the

mina, quæ decurrunt inter saxosas valles.
 rivers which run among the rocky valleys.

MENALCAS.

Nos donabimus te ante hæc fragili cicuta. Hæc
 We will present thee first with this brittle weed. This

nos, "Corydon ardebat formosum Alexin:" hæc
 us taught us, "Corydon loved the beautiful Alexia:" this

eadem docuit, "cujum pecus?" an
 same has taught us, "whose flock is this?" whether is it the flock
 Melibæi?
 of Melibeus?

MOPBUS.

At Menalca, tu sume pedum, formosum paribus
 But O Menalcas, do you take your crook, beautiful with equal
 lodis; atque ære, quod Antigenes non tulit, cum sæpe
 knots; and with brass, which Antigenes did not obtain, when often
 rogaret me, (et tum erat dignus amari.)
 he entreated me for it, (and then he was worthy to be loved.)

ECLOGUE VI.

SILENUS

NOSTRÀ Thalia prima dignata est ludere Syracosio
 My muse at first condescended to sport in Syracusian
 versu; nec erubuit habitare silvas. Cum canerem
 verse; nor has she blushed to inhabit the woods. When I would have sung
 reges et prælia, Cynthius vellit aurem, et admonuit
 of kings, and battles, Apollo pulled my ear, and admonished
 Tityre, oportet pastorem pascere pingues oves
 me thus: O Tityrus, it becomes a shepherd to feed his fattening sheep
 dicere deductum carmen. Nunc ego meditabor
 and to sing an humble song. Now I will meditate
 agrestem musam tenui arundine, (namque super-
 my rustic muse on a slender reed, (for there will
 erunt tibi, Vare, qui cupiant dicere tuas laudes, et
 remain to you, O Varus, those who desire to sing your praises, and
 condere tristia bella.) Non cano injussa; tamen
 to describe mournful wars.) I do not sing unbidden subjects: yet
 si quis, si quis captus amore leget hæc
 if any one, if any one captivated by love of verses will read these
 10 quoque; Vare, nostræ myricæ te, omne
 even; O Varus, our tamarisks shall sing of thee, every
 nemo canet te: nec est ulla pagina gratior Phæbo
 grove shall sing of thee: nor is any page more grateful to Apollo
 quàm quæ præscripsit nomen Vari sibi. Pierides
 than that which has prefixed the name of Varus on it Ye Muses
 pergite. Chromis et Mnasyllus, pueri, videre Sile-
 proceed: Chromis and Mnasyllus, playful boys, beheld Sile-
 num jacentem somno in antro, inflatum venas hesterne
 lying in sleep in a cave blown up as to his veins with yester-

Iaccho ut semper. Serta, tantùm delapsa
 day's wine, as ever *As to.* His garlands, just now fallen
 capiti, jacebant procul; et gravis cantharus pende-
 from his head, lay at a distance and his weighty tankard hung
 bat attritâ ansâ. Aggressi, injiciunt vincula ex
 by its worn handle. Approaching, they cast over him chains from
 psis sertis (nam sæpe senex luserat ambo spe
 these wreaths (for often the old man had beguiled both with the hope
 carminis). Ægle addit se sociam, que su-
 of a song). Ægle adds herself as a companion, and came 20
 pervenit timidis Ægle pulcherrima Nais-
 up to them alarmed by her approach, Ægle the most beautiful of the
 dum, que pingit frontem et tempora jam videnti
 fountain nymphs, and paints his forehead and temples just now looking
 sanguineis moris. Ille, ridens, dolum,
 on them with bloody mulberries. He, laughing, at the deceit,
 inquit, Quò nectitis vincula? solvite me, pueri:
 says, Why do you bind these chains? loose me, boys:
 eat satis potuisse videri. Cognoscite
 it is enough to have been suffered to be beheld thus. Hear
 carmina quæ vultis: carmina vobis; erit aliud
 the songs which you wish: the songs are for you; there shall be another
 mercedis huic. Simul ipse incipit. Tum verò videres
 reward for her. At once he begins. Then indeed you might
 que Faunos que feras ludere in nume-
 have seen both Fauns and wild beasts to sport about him in regulated
 rum; tum rigidas quercus motare cacumina. Nec Par-
 measure; then the hardy oaks to move their tops. Nor does the
 nassia rupes tantùm gaudet Phæbo, nec Rhodope et Isma-
 Parnassian rock so much rejoice Apollo, nor Rhodope and Isma-
 rus tantùm miratur Orphea. Namque canebat, uti 30
 rus so much admire Orpheus. For he sang, how
 semina que terrarum, que animæ, que maris, et si-
 the elements both of the earth, and of the air, and of the sea, and at the
 mul liquidi ignis, fuissent coacta per magnum
 same time of the unmixed fire, had been united through the great
 inane: ut his primis omnia exordia,
 void: how from these first principles are all the causes of things,
 ut tener orbis mundi ipse concreverit. Tum
 how the tender globe of the world itself had become hardened. Then
 solum cœperit durare, et discludere Nerea ponto,
 the soil had begun to become firm, and to set apart the waters in the sea,
 et sumere formas rerum paulatim. Jamque ut terræ
 and to take the forms of things by degrees. And now how the lands
 stupeant novum solem lucescere, atque imbres
 were amazed when the new sun began to shine, and showers
 cadant, nubibus submotis altiùs: cum primùm
 fall. from the clouds being removed higher: when first

silvæ incipiunt surgere, que cum rara animalia errant
the woods begin to arise, and when few animals wander

40 per ignotos montes. Hic refert jactos lapides
through unknown mountains. He relates the case stones

Pyrrhæ, Saturnia regna, que Caucaseas volucres, que
of Pyrrha, Saturn's kingdom, and the Caucasian birds, and

furtum Promethei. Adjungit his, quo fonte nautæ
the theft of Prometheus. He adjoins to these, in what fountain the sailors

clamassent relictum Hylan: ut omne litus sonaret,
had called aloud on the lost Hylas: how every shore resounded,

Hyla, Hyla. Et solatur Pasiphæen amore nivei
Hylas, Hylas. And he consoles Pasiphaë with the love of a snowy

juvenci: fortunatam, si armenta nunquam fuissent. Ah,
bullock: happy, if herds never had been. Alas,

infelix virgo, quæ dementia cepit te? Prætidæ
unhappy maid, what madness possesses thee? The daughters of Prætidæ

implerunt agros falsis mugitibus; at tamen non ulla
filled the fields with false lowings: but yet not any one

secuta est tam turpes concubitus pecudum, quamvis timu-
followed so base cohabitation of flocks, although she might

50 isset aratrum collo, et sæpe quævisisset cornua
fear the plough on her neck, and often she had sought for horns

in levi fronte. Ah, infelix virgo, nunc tu erras
upon her smooth forehead. Alas, unhappy maid, now you wander

in montibus! ille, fultus nivem latus molli hy-
upon the mountains! he, supporting his snowy side on the soft hy-

acintho, ruminat pallentes herbas sub nigra illice,
acinth, chews the pale herbs beneath the black oak,

aut sequitur aliquam in magno grege. Nymphæ,
or follows another heifer in the great herd. Ye nymphs

Dictææ nymphæ, claudite, jam claudite saltus nemo-
ye Dictæan nymphs, shut up, now shut up the lawns of the

rum: si forte qua errabunda vestigia bovis, obvia,
groves: if perhaps any wandering footsteps of the bullock, in the way

ferant sese nostris oculis. Forsitan aliquæ vaccæ
may offer themselves to my eyes. Perhaps other heifers

perducant illum ad Gortynia stabula, aut captum viridi
will lead him to the Gortynian stalls, or captivated by the green

60 herbâ, aut secutum armenta. Tum canit puellam
grass, or pursuing the herds. Then he sings of the maid

miratam mala Hesperidum: tum circumdat Phæ-
admiring the apples of the Hesperides: then how he surrounds the daugh-

tontiadas musco amaræ corticis, atque eriget
ters of Phæton with the moss of the bitter bark, and raises them

proceras alnos solo. Tum canit, ut una sororum
tall alders from the ground. Then he sings, how one of the sisters

duxerit Gallum errantem ad flumina Permessi in Aonias
led Galus wandering to the streams of Permessus on the Aonias

montes; que ut omnis chorus Phœbi assurexerit viro;
 mountains; and how all the band of Apollo arose to the man;
 ut Linus, pastor, ornatus crines floribus atque
 how Linus, the shepherd, ornamented as to his locks with flowers and
 amaro apio, dixerit hæc illi divino carmine:
 bitter parsley, said these things to him in divine verse:
 Musæ dant tibi hos calamos, en, accipe, quos ante
 The Muses present to you these reeds, lo, take them, which before
 seni Ascræo; quibus ille solebat de- 70
 they gave to the old Ascrian; with which he was accustomed to
 ducere rigidas ornos montibus cantando. Orige
 lead out the hardy wild ashes from the mountains by singing. Let the origin
 Grynæi nemoris dicatur tibi his; ne sit quis
 of the Grynæan grove be sung by you on these; that there be not any
 lucus, quo Apollo jactet se plus. Quid loquar,
 grove, in which Apollo may boast himself more. Why should I speak
 aut Scyllam Nisi? quam,
 of what he said, either of Scylla the daughter of Nisus? or of her whom,
 succinctam candida inguina latrantibus monstris,
 girt as to her snow white waist with barking monsters,
 fama secuta est vexasse Dulichias rates, et, in
 fame has handed down to have vexed the Dulachian ships, and, in
 alto gurgite, ah, lacerasse timidos nautas marinis
 the deep whirlpool, alas, to have torn the frightened sailors with sea
 canibus? aut ut narraverit artus Terei mutatos?
 dogs? or how he related that the limbs of Tereus were changed
 quas dapes, quæ dona Philomela paraverit illi? quo
 what festivals, what gifts Philomela had prepared for him? with
 cursu petiverit deserta, et quibus alis in- 80
 what swiftness he sought the deserts, and with what wings the
 felix supervolitaverit tecta ante sua? ille
 wretched prince flew above the palace formerly his own? he
 eanit omnia, quæ beatus Eurotas audiit, Phœbe
 sang all these things, which joyful Eurotas heard, Apollo
 quondam meditante, que jussit lauros ediscere;
 formerly having played them, and commanded the laurels to learn;
 pulsæ valles referunt ad sidera. Donec vesper
 he stricken vales re-echo them to the stars. Until the evening
 jussit cogere oves stabulis que referre
 star coerced them to collect the sheep in the stables, and to count up
 numerum, et processit olympo invito.
 their number, and proceeded in the sky unwillingly relinquishing the song.

ECLOGUE VII.

MELIBÆUS.—CORYDON.—THYRSIS.

MELIBÆUS.

FORTE Daphnis consererat sub arguta ilice; que
By chance Daphnis sat beneath a whispering oak; both
 Corydon et Thyrsis compulerant greges in unum:
Corydon and Thyrsis had driven their flocks together;
 Thyrsis oves, Corydon capellas, distentas lacte:
Thyrsis his sheep, Corydon his goats, swelled out with milk
 ambo florentes ætatibus, ambo Arcades: et pares
both in the prime of their age, both Arcadians: and equal
 cantare, et parati respondere. Hic caper ipse, vir
to sing, and prepared to reply. Here the goat himself, the husband
 gregis, deerraverat mihi, dum defendo teneras myrtos
of the flock, had wandered from me, while I defend the tender myrtles
 à frigore; atque ego aspicio Daphnin: ubi ille videt
from the cold; and I see Daphnis: when he beholds
 me contrà, inquit: O Melibæe, ades huc ocyùs;
me opposite, he says: O Melibæus, do you come here quickly
 tibi caper salvus, et hædi; et si potes cessare quid
your goat is safe, and the kids; and if you can loiter at all,
 10 **requiesce** sub umbrâ. Juvenci ipsi venient
rest beneath the shade. The bullocks themselves shall come
 per prata huc potum. Hic Mincius prætexit virides
through the meadows here to drink. Here Mincius has lined its green
 ripas tenerâ arundine, que examina resonant
banks with the tender reed, and swarms of bees, resound
 è sacrâ quercu. Quid facerem? ego habeam neque
from the sacred oak. What could I do? I had neither
 Alcippen, nec Phyllida, quæ clauderet domi agnos
Alcippe, nor Phyllis, who would shut up at home the lambs
 depulsos à lacte; et erat magnum certamen, Corydon
weaned from milk; and there was a great contest, Corydon
 cum Thyrside. Tamen posthabui mea seria
with Thyrsis. Yet I have postponed my serious affair
 illorum ludo. Igitur, ambo contendere alternis ver-
to their sport. Therefore, both began to contend in alternate ver-
 sibus. Musæ volebant meminisse alternos
ses: The Muses wished me to have commemorated alternate
 20 **Corydon** hos, Thyrsis referebat illos in
verses Corydon rehearsed these, Thyrsis recited those in
 ordine.
order.

CORYDON.

Libethrides nymphæ, noster amor, aut concedite carmen
 Ye Libethran nymphs, our love, either grant a song
 mihi, quale meo Codro: (ille facit
 to me, such as you have granted to my Codrus: (he makes verses
 proxima versibus Phœbi), aut, si omnes non pos-
 next to the verses of Apollo), either if we all can
 sumus, hic arguta fistula pendeat sacrâ pinu.
 not do it, here my tuneful pipe shall hang on the sacred pine.

THYRSIS.

Arcades pastores ornate crescentem poëtam hedera,
 Ye Arcadian shepherds adorn your rising poet with ivy,
 ut ilia Codro rumpantur invidiâ. Aut si laudârit
 that the sides of Codrus may be burst with envy. O if he should praise
 ultra placitum, cingite frontem baccare, ne mala
 me beyond my wish, bind your forehead with lady's glove, lest an evil
 lingua noceat futuro vati.
 tongue should hurt the future poet.

CORYDON.

Delia, parvus Mycon hoc caput setosi apri tibi,
 Delia, little Mycon offers this head of a bristly boar to you,
 et ramosa cornua vivacis cervi. Si hoc fuerit 30
 and the branching horns of a lusty stag. If this may have been
 proprium, stabis tota de levi marmore, evincta
 appropriate, you shall stand out entire from smooth marble, blinding
 suras puniceo cothurno.
 your legs with crimson buskin.

THYRSIS.

Priape, est sat te expectare sinum lactis et
 O Priapus, it is enough for you to expect a pail of milk and
 hæc liba quotannis: es custos pauperis horti. Nunc
 these cakes yearly: you are the keeper of a poor garden. Now
 fecimus te marmoreum pro tempore: at esto tu aureus,
 we have made thee of marble for the time: but be thou of gold,
 si fetura suppleverit gregem.
 if breeding shall supply the flock.

CORYDON.

Galatea, Nerine, dulcior mihi thymo Hyblæ,
 O Galates, daughter of Nereus, sweeter to me than the thyme of Hybla,
 candidior cygnis, formosior albâ hederâ: cum primus
 more white than swans, more fair than white ivy: when first
 pasti tauri repetent præsepia, si qua cura tui Cory-
 the full fed bulls shall seek the stalls, if any care of your Cory-
 donis habet te, venito.
 don possesses you, come.

THYRSIS.

Imò, ego videar tibi amarior Sardois herbis, hor
 Nay, I may seem to you more bitter than Sardinian herbs, more
 ridior rusco, vilior projectâ algâ, si hæc lux
 rough than furze, meaner than rejected sea-weed, if this day
 non est jam longior mihi toto anno. Pasti
 is not now longer to me than a whole year. Ye full fed
 juveni, ite domum; ite, si quis pudor.
 O locks, go home; go, if there is any modesty.

CORYDON.

Muscosi fontes, et herba mollior somno, et viridis
 Ye mossy fountains, and grass softer than sleep, and the green
 arbutus, quæ tegit vos rarâ umbrâ, defendite solsti-
 arbutus, which covers you with its thin shade, keep off the sol-
 tium pecori: jam torrida æstas venit; jam
 stice from the flock: already the burning summer approaches; now
 gemmæ turgent in læto palmite.
 the buds swell on the fruitful vine.

THYRSIS

Hic focus, et pingues tædæ; hic plurimus ignis
 Here is a hearth, and rich torches; here is much fire
 50 semper, et postes nigri assiduâ fuligine. Hic
 always, and the posts are black with continual soot. Here
 curamus frigora Boreæ tantum, quantum aut lupus
 we regard the cold of Boreas as much, as either the wolf
 numerum, aut torrentia flumina
 regards the number of the flock, or the headlong streams regard their
 ripas.
 banks.

CORYDON.

Et juniperi, et hirsutæ castanæ stant; poma
 And the junipers, and the rough chestnuts remain; apples
 jacent strata passim, quæque sub suâ arbore; nunc
 lie strewn every where, each one beneath its own tree; now
 omnia rident; at si formosus Alexis abeat his
 all things laugh; but if fair Alexis should be absent from these
 montibus, videas et flumina sicca.
 mountains, you would see even the rivers dry.

THYRSIS.

Ager aret; herba sitit moriens vitio aëris
 The field is dried up; the grass thirsts dying by the impurity of the air:
 Liber invidit pampineas umbras collibus: omne
 Bacchus has eavied his vine shadows from the hills: every
 nemus virebit adventu nostræ Phyllidis; et pluri
 grove will be green by the coming of our Phyllis; and abur
 60 mus Jupiter descendet læto imbri.
 dant Jupiter descends in a joyful shower.

CORYDON.

Populus gratissima Alcidaë, vitis Iaceho, myr-
 The poplar is most acceptable to Hercules, the vine to Bacchus, the
 tus formosæ Veneri, sua laurea Phœbo; Phyllis amat
 myrtle to fair Venus, his own laurel to Apollo; Phyllis loves
 corylos: dum Phyllis amabit illas, nec myrtus æc
 hazels: while Phyllis shall love these, neither the myrtle nor
 laurea Phœbi vincet corylos.
 the laurel of Phœbus shall excel the hazels.

THYRSIS.

Fraxinus pulcherrima in silvis, pinus in hortis
 The ash is most beautiful in the woods, the pine in the gardens
 populus in fluviis, abies in altis montibus; at si,
 the poplar by the rivers, the fir in the lofty mountains; but if
 formose Lycida, revisas me sæpius, fraxinus in
 beautiful Lycidas, you shall revisit me oftener, the ash in
 silvis, pinus in hortis cedet tibi.
 the woods, the pine in the gardens shall yield to thee.

MELIBÆUS.

Memini hæc, et Thyrsin victum, contendere
 I remember these things, and that Thyrsis conquered, contended
 frustra. Ex illo tempore, Corydon, Corydon est 70
 in vain. From that time, Corydon, Corydon is
 nobis.
 for us

ECLOGUE VIII.

PHARMACEUTRIA.—DAMON.—ALPHEBIBŒUS.

MUSAM pastorum Damonis et Alphebibi,
 Let us sing the Muse of the shepherds Damon and Alphebibus,
 quos certantes juvenca, immemor herbarum, mirata est,
 whom contending the heifer, unmindful of her grass, admired,
 quorum carmine lynces stupefactæ, et flumina mutata
 by whose song the lynxes stood amazed, and the rivers changed
 suos cursus, requiêrunt; dicemus musam Damonis et
 in their courses, rested; let us sing the muse of Damon and
 Alphebibi. Tu mihi, seu jam superas saxa
 Alphebibus. Do you assist me, whether now you pass over the rocks
 magni Timavi, sive legis oram Illyrici sequoris:
 of great Timavus, or coast along the shore of the Illyrian sea:

en, unquam ille dies erit, cum liceat mihi
 lo, ever will that day be, when it will be allowed to me
 dicere tua facta? en, erit, ut liceat mihi ferre
 to sing your deeds? lo, will it be, that it may be allowed to me to extend

10 tua carmina, sola digna Sophocleo cothurno
 your verses, alone worthy of Sophocles' buskin (i. e. *tragic style*)
 per totum orbem? principium à te; desinet
 through the whole globe? my commencement is from you; my muse shall end
 tibi. Accipe carmina cœpta tuis jussis, atque sine
 with you Receive my songs begun by your orders, and allow
 hanc hederam serpere inter victrices lauros circum tibi
 this ivy to creep amidst the victorious laurels around your
 tempora Vix frigida umbra noctis decesserat
 temples Scarcely had the cold shadow of night departed
 cœlo, cum ros gratissimus pecori, in tenerâ herbâ
 from the sky, when the dew is most grateful to the flock, on the tender grass
 Damon, incumbens tereti olivæ, cœpit sic.
 Damon leaning on his tapering olive, began thus.

DAMON.

Lucifer, nascere, que præveniens, age alnum diem;
 O Lucifer, arise, and going before, lead on the cheering day
 dum, deceptus indigno amore conjugis, Nisæ, queror,
 while, deceived by the unworthy love of my bride, Nisæ, I complain
 20 et moriens, tamen extrema horâ, alloquor deos,
 and dying, yet in my last hour, I address the gods
 quamquam profeci nil illis testibus. Mea
 although it has profited me nothing that they were witnesses. My
 tibia, incipe Mænalian versus mecum. Mænalus semper
 pipe, begin Mænalian verses with me. Mænalus always
 habet que argutum nemus, que loquentes pinos: ille
 has both a tuneful grove, and singing pines: he
 semper audit amores pastorum, que Pana, qui primus
 always listens to the loves of the shepherd, and Pan, who first
 non passus calamos inertes. Mea tibia, incipe
 had not suffer his reeds to lie slothful. My pipe, begin
 Mænalian versus mecum. Nisæ datur Mopsos! quid
 Mænalian verses with me. Nisæ is yielded to Mopsos! what
 amantes non speremus? Jam gryphes jungentur
 may we lovers not expect? Now griffins shall be yoked
 equis; que sequenti ævo, timidi damæ venient
 with horses; and in the following age, cowardly fallow deer shall come
 cum canibus ad pocula. Mopse, incide novas
 with dogs to the cups. O Mopsos, cut your new nuptial
 faces; uxor ducitur tibi. Marite, sparge nuces; Hespero-
 torches, a wife is led out for you. O husband, scatter nuts; Hespero-
 30 rus deserit Cætam tibi. Mea tibia, incipe Mæna-
 rus deserts Cæta for you. My pipe, begin Mæna-

lios versus mecum. O conjuncta digno viro! dum des
 lian verses with me. O united to a worthy man! while you
 picis omnes, que dum mea fistula est odio tibi, que dum
 despise all men, and while my pipe is hateful to you, and while
 capellæ que hirsutum supercilium, que proluxa
 my goats, and shaggy eye-brow, and long
 barba, nec credis quemquam deum curare
 beard are hated by you, nor do you believe any one of the gods to care
 mortalia. Mea tibia, incipe Mænalios versus mecum.
 for mortal concerns. My pipe, begin Mænalian verses with me.
 Vidi te parvam, legentem roscida mala cum matre
 I beheld you a little girl, gathering dewy quinces with your mother
 in nostris sepibus (ego eram vester dux). Jam tum alter
 in our hedges (I was your guide). Then another
 annus ab undecimo ceperat me: jam poteram contingere
 year from the eleventh had overtaken me: now I could touch
 fragiles ramos à terrâ. Ut vidi, ut perii, 40
 the brittle branches from the ground. How I gazed, how I wasted away,
 ut malus error abstulit me! Mea tibia, incipe
 how the destructive delusion stole me away! My pipe, begin
 Mænalios versus mecum. Nunc scio quid amor sit:
 Mænalian verses with me. Now I know what love is:
 Ismarus, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes edunt
 Ismarus, or Rhodope, or the most distant Garamantes bore
 illum in duris cotibus, puerum nec nostri generis, nec
 him on the hard cliffs, a boy neither of our race, nor
 sanguinis. Mea tibia, incipe Mænalios versus mecum
 blood. My pipe, begin Mænalian verses with me
 Sævus amor docuit matrem commaculare manus san-
 Cruel love has taught a mother to stain her hands in the
 guine natorum: tu, mater, crudelis quoque: mater
 blood of her sons: you, O mother, were cruel likewise: was the mother
 magis crudelis, an ille puer improbus? ille 50
 more cruel, or was the boy more wicked? the
 puer improbus, tu crudelis quoque, mater. Mea
 boy was wicked, you were cruel also, O mother. My
 tibia, incipe Mænalios versus mecum. Nunc et lupus
 pipe, begin Mænalian verses with me. Now also the wolf
 fugiat oves ultro; duræ quercus ferant aures
 flies from the sheep of his own accord: the hardy oaks bear golden
 mala; alnus floreat narcisso; myricæ sudent pinguis
 apples; the alder shall flower with narcissus; tamarisks perspire rich
 electra corticibus; et ululæ content cynis: Tityrus
 amber from their barks; and owls shall contend with swans: Let Tityrus
 sit Orpheus; Orpheus in silvis, Arion inter delphinas.
 be Orpheus; Orpheus in the woods, Arion among the dolphins
 Mea tibia, incipe Mænalios versus mecum. Omnia
 My pipe, begin Mænalian verses with me. All things

part vel medium mare. Silva, vivite. De
 may become even as in the midst of the sea Ye woods, live. I shall
 ferar præcepta de specula ærii montis in undas;
 be borne heading from the height of an airy mountain to the waves

60 habeto hoc extremum munus morientis. Tibia,
 accept this the last flavour of your dying friend. My pipe,
 desine, jam desine Mænalian versus. Damon hæc:
 cease now cease Mænalian verses. Damon uttered these

Vos Pierides, dicite, quæ Alpheisibæus responderit
 words: Ye Pierian Muses, say, what Alpheisibæus replied

OMNES non possumus omnia.
 All men cannot do all things.

ALPHEISIBÆUS.

Effer aquam et cinge hæc altaria molli vitta;
 Bring out water and bind these altars with a soft fillet
 que adole pingues verbenas, et mascula thura, ut
 and burn rich vervain, and male frankincense, that

experiar avertere sanos sensus conjugis magicis sacris.
 I may try to pervert the sound senses of my wife by magic sacrifices.

Nihil nisi carmina desunt hic. Mea carmina, ducite,
 Nothing except charms are wanting here. My charms, lead,
 ducite Daphnin ab urbe domum. Carmina vel possunt
 lead Daphnis from the city home. Charms even can

70 deducere lunam cælo: Circe mutavit socios
 draw down the moon from heaven; Circe changed the companions

Ulyæsi carminibus: frigidus anguis, in pratis, rumpi-
 of Ulysses by charms: the cold snake, in the meadows, is

tur cantando. Mea carmina, ducite, ducite Daphnin a
 burst by charming. My charms, lead, lead Daphnis from
 urbe domum. Primum circumdo tibi hæc tria licia
 the city home. First I surround for thee these three threads

diversa triplici colore; que duco effigiem ter circum
 variegated with a triple hue; and lead thy image thrice around
 hæc altaria. Deus gaudet impare numero. Mea car-
 these altars. The god rejoices in an unequal number. My

mina, ducite, ducite Daphnin ab urbe domum. Ama-
 charms, lead, lead Daphnis from the city home. Ama-

ylli, necte ternos colores tribus nodis. Amarylli, necte
 ryllis, bind three colours in three knots. O Amaryllis, bind

modo: et dic necto vincula Veneris. Mea carmina,
 them now: and say I bind the chains of Venus. My charms

ducite, ducite Daphnin ab urbe domum. Ut hic limus
 lead, lead Daphnis from the city home. As this clay

80 durescit, et ut hæc cera liquescit, uno que eodem
 hardens, and as this wax melts, by one and the same

igni, sic Daphnis amore. Sparge molam, et incende
 e thus Daphnis w my love Scatter the cake, and burn

fragiles lauros bitumine Malus Daphnis urit me; ego
 brittle laurels with pitch. Cruel Daphnis burns me;

hanc laurum in Daphnide. Mea carmina, ducite,
 burn this laurel upon Daphnis. My charms, lead

ducite Daphnin ab urbe domum Talis amor
 lead Daphnis from the city home. May such love possess

Daphnin, qualis cum bucula fessa quærendo juvenum
 Daphnis, as when a heifer wearied with seeking the bull

per nemora atque altos lucos, perdita procumbit in
 through the groves and lofty forests, abandoned she lies down on

viridi herbâ propter rivum aquæ, nec meminit decedere
 the green grass near a river of water, nor remembers to depart

seræ nocti; talis amor teneat; nec sit mihi
 late at night; let such love possess Daphnis; nor let it be my

cura mederi. Mea carmina, ducite, ducite Daphnin ab
 care to heal him. My charms, lead, lead Daphnis from

urbe domum. Ille perfidus olim reliquit has
 the city home. The faithless swain formerly left these 90

exuvias mihi, cara pignora sui; quæ nunc ego
 clothes to me, the dear pledges of himself; which now I

mando tibi, terra, in limine ipso: hæc pignora debent
 commit to you, O earth, in the entrance itself: these pledges owe

Daphnin. Mea carmina, ducite, ducite Daphnin ab
 Daphnis to me. My charms, lead, lead Daphnis from

urbe domum. Mæris ipse dedit mihi has herbas,
 the city home. Mæris himself has given to me these herbs,

atque hæc venena lecta Ponto; plurima nascuntur
 and these poisons gathered in Pontus; many such grow

Ponto. Ego vidi Mærin sæpe fieri lupum his, et
 in Pontus. I have seen Mæris often become a wolf by them, and

condere se silvis, sæpe excire animas inis sepulcris,
 hide himself in the woods, often to call forth souls from the deep tombs

atque traducere satas messes alio. Mea carmina
 and to lead off the growing harvests to another place. My charms

ducite, ducite Daphnin ab urbe domum. Ama- 100
 lead, lead Daphnis from the city home. Ama-

ryllis fer cineres foras: que jace trans caput
 ryllis bring the ashes out: and cast them over your head into

fluenti rivo: ne respexeris. Ego aggrediar Daphnin
 a flowing stream: do not look back. I will attack Daphnis

his: ille nihil curat deos, curat nil carmina
 with them: he nothing cares for the gods, he cares nothing for my charms

Mea carmina, ducite, ducite Daphnin ab urbe domum.
 My charms, lead, lead Daphnis from the city home

Aspice, cinis ipse corripuit altaria tremulis flammis
 Behold, the ashes itself has seized the altars with tremulous flames

suâ sponte, dum moror ferre sit bonum. Certe,
 spontaneously while I delay to tear them off may it be for good. Truly

est nescio quid; et Hylax latrat in limine
 there is here I know not what; and the dog Hylax barks in the entrance.
 Credimus? an qui amant, ipsi fingunt somnia
 Do we believe it? or do those who love, themselves feign dreams
 sibi? Carmina, parcite, jam parcite, Daphnis venit
 to themselves? My charms, cease now cease. Daphnis comes
 ad urbem.
 from the city

ECLOGUE IX.

LYCIDAS.—MÆRIS.

LYCIDAS.

MÆRI, quo pedes te? an in urbem quo
 MÆRI, where do your feet bear you? whether into the city where
 via ducit?
 the way leads?

MÆRIS.

O Lycida, vivi pervenimus, ut advena possessor,
 O Lycidas, living have we come to this, that a strange possessor,
 nostri agelli, disceret (quod nunquam sumus veriti);
 of my little field, should say (which never had we feared);
 Hæc sunt mea; veteres coloni, migrate, nunc victi,
 These are mine; ye ancient husbandmen, remove, now conquered,
 tristes, quoniam fors versat omnia, mittimus hos hædos
 sad, since chance upturns every thing, we send these kids
 illi (quod nec vertat bene).
 to him (which I pray may not turn out well).

LYCIDAS.

Certe, equidem, audieram vestrum Menalcan servasse
 Truly, indeed, I had heard that your Menalcas had saved
 omnia carminibus, qua colles incipiunt sub-
 all the tract by his verses, where the hills begin to
 ducere se, que demittere jugum molli clivo,
 withdraw themselves, and to depress their height by a gentle declension
 usque ad aquam, et cacumina veteris fagi jam fracta.
 even to the water, and the tops of the old beech now broken.

MÆRIS.

Audieras, et fama fuit: sed, Lycida, nostra
 You had heard it, and the report was so: but, O Lycidas, our

carmina valent tantum inter martia tela, quantum dicunt
 verses prevail as much amid martial weapons, as they say
 Chaonias columbas aquilâ veniente; quod nisi sinistra
 Chaonian doves do, the eagle approaching; but unless the ill-omened
 cornix monuisset me ante ab cavâ ilice, incidere
 raven had admonished me before from the hollow oak, to lay aside
 novas lites, quâcumque nec hic tuus Mœris, nec
 new controversies, by any means neither this your Mœris, nor
 Menalca ipse, viveret.
 Menalca himself, had ~~now~~ been alive

LYCIDAS.

Heu, tantum scelus cadit in quemquam! Heu!
 Alas! can so great wickedness fall to any one! Alas!
 Menalca, tua solatia pene rapta nobis simul
 Menalca, your consolation ~~was~~ almost taken from us at the same time
 tecum! quis caneret nymphas? quis spargeret
 with yourself! who would have sung the nymphs? who had strewn
 humum florentibus herbis, aut induceret fontes
 the ground with flowering herbe, or had overspread the fountains
 viridi umbra? vel carmina quæ tacitus sublegi
 with a verdant shade? or the songs which silently I stole 20
 tibi nuper, cum ferres te ad Amaryllida, nostras
 from you lately, when you withdrew yourself to Amaryllis, our
 delicias? Tityre, pascere capellas, dum redeo; via
 darling? O Tityrus, feed my goats, until I return; the way
 est brevis; et, Tityre, age pastas potum: et
 is short; and, Tityrus, drive them when fed to drink: and
 inter agendum, caveto occursare capro: ille ferit
 while driving, beware not to encounter the he goat: he strikes
 cornu.
 with his horn.

MÆRIS.

Imo hæc quæ canebat Varo, necdum perfecta. Vare.
 Rather these which he sang to Varus, nor yet are they finished O Varus,
 cantantes cygni ferent tuum nomen sublime ad sidera,
 the singing swans shall bear your name on high to the stars,
 modo Mantua superet nobis. Mantua, vae! nimiam
 provided Mantua may remain to us. Mantua, alas! too
 vicina miseræ Cremonæ.
 near the wretched Cremonæ.

LYCIDAS.

Sic tua examina fugiant Cyrneas taxos, sic 30
 Thus may your swarms escape Cyrnean yew trees thus
 vaccæ pastæ cytiso, distentent ubera Incipe,
 may your heifers fed upon cytisus, swell out their udders. Begin
 si habes quid. Et Pierides fecere me poetam;
 if you have any thing. Likewise the Muses have made me a poet;

et sunt mihi carmina: pastores quoque dicunt me vatem;
 and there are to me verses: the shepherds also call me a poet
 sed ego non credulus illis: nam adhuc videor dicere
 but I do not confide in them: for as yet I seem to sing
 digna neque Varo, nec Cinnâ, sed velut anser,
 things worthy neither of Varus, nor of Cinna, but as a goose
 strepere inter argutos olores.
 to hiss among the tuneless swans.

MÆRIS.

Quidem ago id, et Lycida, ipse tacitus voluto mecum
 Indeed I do that, and, O Lycidas, do you in silence revolve it with me
 si valeam meminisse: neque est ignobile carmen.
 if I can remember it: nor is it a degraded song.
 Ades huc, ô Galitea: quisnam ludus est undis?
 Come here, O Galitea: what sport is there among the waves?
 hic purpureum ver; hic humus fundit varios flores
 here is blooming spring; here the earth pours forth various flowers
 40 circum flumina; hic candida populus imminet antro
 around the rivers; here the white poplar hangs over the cave
 et lentæ vites texunt umbracula. Ades huc: sine
 and the slender vines interweave shades. Come here: suffice
 insani fluctus feriant litora.
 the mad waves that they strike the shore.

LYCIDAS.

Quid quæ audieram te solum canentem sub
 What is this which I had heard you alone singing beneath
 purâ nocte? memini numeros, si tenerem verba.
 the clear night? I remember the numbers, if I could retain the words

MÆRIS.

Daphni, quid suspicis antiquos ortus signorum?
 O Daphnis, why do you look upon the ancient rising of the constellations?
 Ecce astrum Dionæi Cæsaris processit; astrum quo
 Behold the star of Dionæan Caesar has proceeded; the star by which
 segetes gauderent frugibus et quo uva ducere
 the corn fields rejoice in their fruits and by which the grape derives
 colorem in apricis collibus. Daphni, insere pyros:
 its colour on the sunny hills. O Daphnis, plant your pear trees
 50 nepotes carpent tua poma. Ætas fert omnia:
 your offspring shall pluck your fruit. Time bears off all
 animus quoque. Ego memini me puerum
 things: the mind even. I remember myself when a child
 sæpe condere longos soles cantando. Nunc tot
 often to have spent long days in singing. Now so many
 carmina oblita mihi; jam vox ipsa quoque
 songs are forgotten by me: now the voice itself also

fugit Mœrim: lupi priores videre Mœrim sed
 has escaped Mœris: the wolves first beheld Mœris but
 tamen Menalcas referet ista tibi sæpe satis
 yet Menalcas will relate these things to you often enough

LYCIDAS.

Ducis nostros amores in longum causando.
 You draw out my loves for a long time in making excuses
 Et nunc aspice omne æquor stratum silet tibi, et
 And now behold all the sea spread out is still for you, and
 omnes auræ ventosi murmuris cecliderunt. Adeo hinc est
 all the airs of windy murmuring have ceased. Thus here is
 nobis media via: namque sepulcrum Bianoris scipit
 for us an intermediate way: for the tomb of Bianor begins
 apparere. Hic ubi agricolæ stringunt densas
 to appear. Here where the farmers strip the thick
 frondes, hic, Mœri, canamus: hic depone hædos.
 leaves, here, O Mœris, let us sing: here place your kids.
 Tamen veniemus in urbem. Aut si veremur ne nox
 Yet let us come to the city. Or if we dread lest night
 colligat pluviam ante, licet eamus cantantes usque
 should collect rain first, although we should go singing thus
 (via minus lædet). Uteamus cantantes, ego levabo
 (the way will be less tedious). As we go singing, I will relieve
 te hoc fasce.
 you of this burden.

MÆRIS.

Puer, desine plura, et agamus quod nunc instat
 O boy, cease to speak more, and let us do what now presses
 Canemus carmina melius tum, cum ipse venerit.
 We shall sing songs better then, when he has come.

ECLOGUE X

GALLUS

ARETHUSA concede hunc extremum laborem mihi
 ARETHUSA yield this last labour to me.
 Pauca carmina sunt dicenda meo Gallo, sed quæ Lycoris
 A few songs are to be sung to my Gallus, but which Lycoris
 ipsa legat. Quis neget carmina Gallo? Sic amara
 herself may read Who will deny verses to Gallus? Thus may bitter

Doris nol. intermisceat suam undam tibi, cum labère
 Doris not intermingle her wave with you, when you glide
 subter Sicanos fluctus. Incipe; dicamus sollicitos amores
 beneath the Sicilian billows. Begin; let us sing the anxious loves

Galli, dum simæ capellæ attendent tenera virgulta,
 of Gallus, while the flat-nosed goats crop the tender shrubbery

Non canimus surdis; silvæ respondent omnia. Quæ
 We sing not to the deaf, the woods respond to all. What

nemora, aut qui saltus habuere, vos tuellæ Naiades,
 groves, or what lawns detained you, ye maids Naiads

10 cum Gallus periret indigno amore? nam neque
 when Gallus perished by unworthy love? for neither did

juga Parnassi, nam neque ulla Pindi, neque
 the heights of Parnassus, for neither did any heights of Pindus, nor

Aonia Aganippe fecere moram vobis. Etiam lauri,
 of Aonian Aganippe cause delay to you. Even the laurels,

etiam myricæ flevere illum. Etiam pinifer
 even the tamarisks mourned him. Also the pine bearing

Mænalus, et saxa gelidi Lycæi, fleverunt illum
 Mænalus, and the rocks of the cold Lycæus, mourned him

jacentem sub solâ rupe. Et oves stant circum, nec
 lying beneath a lonely rock. And the sheep stand around, nor

pœnitent illas nostri; nec pœniteat te pecoris, ô divine
 are they ashamed of us; nor be thou ashamed of thy flock, O divine

poeta: et formosus Adonis pavit oves ad flumina. Et
 poet: and fair Adonis fed sheep by the rivers. And

upilio venit; tardi bubulci venere; Menalcas nividus
 the shepherd came; the slow herdsmen came; Menalcas moist

de hibernâ glande venit. Omnes rogant, Unde est tibi
 from the wintry mast came. All ask, Whence is to you

20 iste amor? Apollo venit: inquit, Galle, quid
 this love? Apollo came: he said, O Gallus, why

insanis? Lycoris tua cura secuta est alium que per
 are you mad? Lycoris your care has followed another both through

nives, que per horrida castra. Et Silvanus venit,
 the snows, and through the dreadful camp. And Silvanus came,

agresti honore capitis, quassans florentes ferulas et
 with the rustic honours of his head, shaking the flowering fennels and

grandia lilia. Pan Deus Arcadiæ venit, quem ipsi vidimus,
 large lilies. Pan the God of Arcadia came, whom we have seen

rubentem sanguineis baccis ebuli que minio. Et in-
 blushing with the bloody berries of the elder, and vermilion. And he

quit, Quis erit modus? amor non curat
 says, What will be the limit of our grief? love does not regard

talia. Nec crudelis amor lacrymis, nec graminis
 such things. Neither is cruel love satisfied by tears, nor by grass

30 rivis, nec apes saturantur cytiso, nec capellæ
 by rivers nor are bees satisfied with cyttisus, nor goats

tronde At ille tristis, inquit, Tamen, Arcades, canta-
 with leaves. But he mournful, says, Nevertheless, ye Arcadians, ye shall
 bitis hæc vestris montibus; Arcades soli periti cantare
 sing these things on your mountains; ye Arcadians alone skilled to sing
 O quam molliter tum mihi ossa quiescent si olim vestri
 O how gently then will my bones rest if hereafter your
 fistula dicat meos amores. Atque utinam fuisset
 pipe will declare my loves. And I wish I had been
 unus ex vobis, que aut custos vestri gregis, aut vinitor
 one of you, and either a keeper of your flock, or a vintageer
 maturæ nvæ! Certe, sive esset mihi Phyllis sive
 of the ripe grape! Truly, whether there should be to me Phyllis or
 Amyntas, seu quicumque furor (quid tum, si Amyntas,
 Amyntas, or any other flame (what then, if Amyntas
 fuscus? et violæ nigræ, et vaccinia sunt nigra), ja
 is brows? and violets are black, and hyacinths are black), tha-
 cerent mecum inter salices sub lentâ 40
 would have reclined with me among the willows beneath the slender
 vite; Phyllis legeretserta mihi, Amyntas
 vine; Phyllis would have gathered garlands with me, Amyntas
 cantaret. Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata
 would have sung. Here are cold fountains, here are soft meadows
 Lycori, hic nemus; hic consumerer tecum ævo
 O Lycoria, here is a grove; here I might consume with you my life
 ipso. Nunc insanus amor detinet me in armis duri
 itself. Now maddening love confines me to the arms of direful
 Martis, inter media tela, atque adversos hostes. Tu,
 Mars, amidst darts, and hostile foes. Thou,
 procul a patriâ (nec sit mihi credere), vides tantum
 far off from thy country (let me not believe it), beholdest only
 Alpinas nives et frigora Rheni. Ah, dura! sola
 Alpine snow and the rigors of the Rhine. Ah, cruel maid! alone
 sine me, ah, ne frigora lædant te! ah, ne aspera
 without me, ah, let not the colds injure thee! ah, let not the rough
 glacies secet teneras tibi plantas. Ibo, et modulabor
 to cut thy tender feet. I will go, and attune
 armina avenâ Siculi pastoris, quæ sunt condita 50
 songs on the reed of the Sicilian shepherd, which are composed
 mihi Chalcidico versu. Est certum, malle
 by me Chalcidican (elegiac) verse. It is determined, that I had rather
 pati in silvis, inter spelæa ferarum, que incidere meos
 suffer in the woods, among the dens of wild beasts, and carve my
 amores teneris arboribus: illæ crescent; amores,
 loves on the tender trees: they shall grow; so my loves,
 crescetis. Interea lustrabo Mænala nymphis
 you shall increase. In the meantime I will range Mænalus with nymphs
 mistis, aut venabor acres apros. Non
 singled in my traps, or I will hunt the savage boars. Not my

frigora vetabunt me circumdare Parthenios saltus canibus
 colds shall forbid me to encircle Parthenian lawns with dogs
 Jam videor mihi ire per rupes, que sonantes iucosus
 Now I seem to myself to go through rocks and sounding groves.
 libet torquere Cydonia spicula Partho cornu;
 it pleases me to hurl Cydonian darts from the Parthian bow
 60 tanquam hæc sint medicina nostri furoris,
 as if these things may be a medicine of my maddening love,
 aut ille Dens discat mitescere malis hominum.
 or that God can learn to become gentle by the misfortunes of men
 Jam rursus neque Hamadryades, nec carmina ipsæ
 Now again neither the nymphs of the groves, nor songs themselves
 placent nobis; rursus silvæ ipsæ concedite.
 please us; again ye woods yourselves give place to my despair
 Nostris labores non possunt mutare illum; nec si que
 Our labours cannot change him; not if even
 bibamus Hebrum mediis frigoribus, que subeamus
 we should drink the Hebrus in the midst of colds, and undergo
 Sithonias nives aquosæ hiemis; nec si, cum moriens
 the Sithonian snows of the stormy winter; nor if, when the dying
 liber aret in altâ ulmo, versemus oves Æthio-
 bark dries up on the lofty elm, we should tend the sheep of the Ethio-
 pum sub sidere cancri. Amor vincit omnia:
 rians beneath the constellation of the crab. Love conquers all things:
 et nos cedamus amori. Divæ Pierides, erit sat
 and let us yield to love. Ye divine Muses, it shall be enough
 70 vestrum poetam cecinisse hæc dum sedet et
 for your poet to have sung these songs while he sits and
 textit fiscellam gracili hibisco: vos facietis hæc
 interweaves a basket with the slender bulrush: you shall make these
 maxima Gallo; Gallo, cujus amor crescit mihi tantum
 very important to Gallus; to Gallus, whose love increases to me as much
 in horas, quantum viridis alnus subjicit se nove
 in an hour, as the green alder raises itself in the earl
 vere. Surgamus: umbra solet esse gravis cantantibus
 spring. Let us rise: the shade is wont to be oppressive to singers
 umbra juniperi gravis: umbræ nocent et frugibus
 the shade of the juniper is oppressive: shades injure also the fruit
 Capellæ, saturæ, ite domum; ite, Hesperus venit.
 Ye goats well fed, go home; go, the evening star approaches.

THE GEORGICS

OF

PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO

BOOK I.

QUID faciat lætas segetes : quo sidere convenia
WHAT can make joyful corn-fields : by what constellation it may be proper
vertere terram, ô Mæcenas, que adjungere vites ulmis,
to turn up the earth, O Mæcenas, and to join the vines to the elms
quæ cura boûm, qui cultus sit habendo pecori,
what is the care of oxen, what nursing shall be for preserving the flock,
atque quanta experientia parcis apibus ; hinc incipiam
and how great experience for the frugal bees ; hence I will begin
canere. Vos ô clarissima lumina mundi ; quæ 10
to sing. Ye brightest lights of the world ; that
ducitis annum, labentem cælo. Liber et alma Ceres,
lead out the year, gliding through the sky. Bacchus and cheering Ceres,
si vestro munere tellus mutavit Chaoniam glandem pingui
if by your favour the earth has changed Chaoniam mast for the rich
aristâ, que miscuit Achelœia pocula uvis inventis :
ears of corn, and intermingled Achelœus cups with grapes discovered :
et vos, Fauni, præsentia numina agrestium ; que Fauni
and you, ye Fauns, ye present deities of rustics ; both ye Fauns
que puellæ Dryades simul ferte pedem. Cano
and ye maiden Dryads at the same time advance your foot. I sing
vestra munera ; que tu, ô Neptune, cui prima tellus,
your offerings ; and thou, O Neptune, to whom first the earth,
percussa magno tridenti, fudit frementem equum ;
struck with your great trident, sent forth the neighing horse
et cultor nemorum, cui ter centum nivei
and thou inhabitant of the groves (*Aristæus*), for whom three hundred snowy
juvenci tondent pingua dumeta Cææ ; ipse Pan, custos
bullocks crop the rich shrubbery of Cææ ; thou, Pan, keeper
ovium, linquens patrium nemus, que saltus Lycæi, si tua
of sheep, leaving your native grove, and lawns of Lyceus if your

Mænala tibi curæ, Tegeæe, adsis favens, que Miner-
 Mænalus is your care, O Tegean Pan, be present favouring, and Miner-
 va inventrix oleæ, que puer monstrator unci
 inventress of the olive, and thou boy discoverer of the crooked
 20 aratri, et Silvanæ, ferens teneram cupressum ab
 plough, and Silvanus, bearing a tender cypress from
 radice, que omnes Dî que Deæ, quibus studium
 the root, and all ye Gods and Goddesses, whose study it is
 tueri arva, omnes, que qui alitis novas fruges de nullo
 to guard the fields, all, both who cherish new fruits from no
 semine; que qui demittitis satis largum
 seed sown; and who send down on the corn-fields a copious
 imbrem cælo, que adeo tu, Cæsar, quem est incer-
 shower from heaven, and thus thou, Cæsar, whom it is doubt
 tum quæ concilia Deorum sint habitura mox, velint
 ful what councils of the Gods are about to be held soon, whether
 invisere urbes, que curam terrarum: et maximu
 you will visit the cities, and the care of the earth; and the moa
 orbis accipiat te auctorem frugum, que poten-
 extended globe shall receive thee the author of fruits, and power
 tem tempestatum, cingens tempora maternâ myrto;
 ful in tempests, binding your temples with your maternal myrtle,
 an venias Deus immensi maris, ac
 whether you shall come the God of the wide-spread sea, and
 nautæ colant tua numina sola; ultima Thule serviat
 the sailors worship thy divinity alone; most remote Thule shall preserve
 30 tibi, que Tethys emat te generum
 thee, and Tethys shall purchase thee for a son-in-law
 sibi omnibus undis; anne addas te novum
 for herself with all her waves; whether thou wilt add thyself a new
 sidus tardis mensibus, quâ locus panditur inter
 constellation to the slow months, where a place lies open between
 Erigonen que Ehelas sequentes jam ardens
 Erigone and the claws (of the scorpion) pursuing now the burning
 Scorpius ipse contrahit brachia tibi, et relinquit plus
 Scorpion himself draws in his arms for you, and leaves more
 justâ parte cæli. Quidquid eris (nam
 than an equal part of heaven Whatever deity you will be (for
 nec Tartara sperent te regem, nec tain
 aether does Tartarus expect you for its king, nor permit that so
 dira cupido regnandi veniat tibi; quamvis Græcia
 dreadful desire of reigning should come to you; although Greece
 miretur Elysios campos, nec Proserpina repetita,
 admires her Elysian pls., nor does Proserpine redemanded,
 curet sequi matrem) da facilem cursum, atque anne
 care to follow her mother) grant an easy course, and give
 40 audacibus ceptis: que miseratus agrestes
 to our darling undertakings and compassionating the rustics

ignaros viæ, mecum ingrediere, et jam nunc assuescē
 ignorant of the way, with me enter, and even now be accustomed
 vocari votis. Novo vere, cum gelidus humor liquitur
 to be invoked by vows. In the new spring, when cold moisture distils
 canis montibus, et putris gleba resolvit se ze-
 from the hoary mountains, and the rotten clod unbinds itself to the
 phyro; jam tum mihi taurus incipiat ingemere de-
 west winds; even then let my bull begin to groan under the
 presso aratro, et vomer attritus sulco
 deep-pressed plough, and let the ploughshare worn in the furrow
 splendescere. Illa seges demum respondet votis
 shine. That corn-field at length answers to the wishes
 avari agricolæ, quæ sensit bis solem;
 of the avaricious farmer, which felt twice the summer sun;
 bis frigora: immensæ messes ruperunt illius
 twice the cold of winter: immense harvests have burst his
 horrea. At priusquam scindimus ignotum æquor
 store-houses. But before we cut up the unknown plain
 ferro, sit cura prædiscere ventos, et 50
 with the iron plough, let it be our care to foretell the winds, and
 varium morem cæli, ac quæ patrios cultus que
 the varied manner of the weather; and both our fathers' cultivation and
 habitus locorum; et quid quæque regio ferat,
 the habits of the places; and what each region produces,
 et quid quæque recusat. Hic segetes, illic uvæ
 and what each one refuses. Here corn, there grapes
 veniunt felicius: arborei fetus, atque gramina
 increase more happily: the forest produce, and grasses
 injussa virescunt alibi. Nonne vides ut Tmolus
 spontaneous flourish elsewhere. Do not you see how Tmolus
 croceos odores, India mittit ebur, molles
 produces saffron odours, India sends forth ivory, the effeminate
 Sabæi sua thura? At nudi Chalybes
 Sabæans their own frankincense? But the naked Chalybes send forth
 ferrum, que Pontus virosa castorea, Epirus palmas
 steel, and Pontus strong scented castor, Epirus the choice
 Eliadum equarum. Continuo natura imposuit has leges
 Sian mares. At first nature established these laws
 que æterna fœdera certis locis, quo tempore 60
 and eternal rules on certain places, at which time
 primum Deucalion jactavit lapides in vacuum orbem,
 first Deucalion threw stones into the empty globe,
 unde homines, durum genus, nati. Ergo age,
 whence men, a hardy race, were produced. Therefore come on,
 fortes tauri invertant pingue solum terræ extemplo
 let the strong bulls turn over the fertile soil of the earth immediately
 a primis mensibus anni; que pulverulenta æstus
 from the first months of the year and let the dusty summer

coquat iacentes glebas maturis solibus. At si tellus
bake the scattered clods with timely suns. But if the earth

non fu rit fecunda, erit sat suspendere tenui sulce
would not be fertile, it will be enough to raise it up by a light furrow

sub Arcturum ipsum: illic ne herbæ officiant lætis
beneath Arcturus itself: there lest the grass injure the joyous

frugibus: hic ne exiguus humor deserat sterilem
fruits: here lest the scanty moisture desert the unproductive

70 arenam. Tu idem patiere tonsas novales cessare
sand. Do you also suffer the new new fields to rest

alternis, et segnem campum durescere situ.
in alternate years, and the slothful plain to harden with rust.

Aut ibi seres flava farra, sidere mutato, unde
Or there you shall sow the yellow corn, the season being changed, whence

prius sustuleris lætum legumen quassante siliquâ,
before you have borne away the abundant pulse with shaking pod

aut tenues fetus vicæ, que fragiles calamos tristis
or the light offspring of the vetch, and the brittle stalks of the coarse

lupini, que sonantem silvam. Enim seges lini urit
lupine, and the rattling grove. For a crop of flax burns

campum, avenæ urit, papavera perfusa Lethæo
the plain, a crop of oats burns it, poppies tinctured with Letbean

somno urunt. Sed tamen labor facilis alternis,
sleep burnt it. But yet your labour is easy in alternate years,

tantum ne pudeat saturare arida sola pingui fimo;
only be not ashamed to fill the dry soil with rich manure

80 neve jactare immundum cinerem per effetos
nor fail to scatter filthy ashes through the worn-out

agros Sic quoque arva requiescunt, fetibus mutatis.
fields. Thus also the fields rest, the produce being changed:

nec interea est nulla gratia inaratæ terræ
nor in the meantime is there no favour to the unploughed land

Sæpe etiam profuit incendere steriles agros, atque
Often also it has profited to burn the barren fields, and

urere levem stipulam crepitantibus flammis; sive inde
kindle the light straw in the rattling flames; whether from thence

terræ concipiunt occultas vires et pingua pabula; sive
the lands receive secret powers and rich substance; or

per ignem omne vitium excoquitur illis, atque inutilis
by the fire all impurity is dried up from them, and the useless

humor exsudat; seu ille calor relaxat plures vias, et
moisture sweats off; or the heat lays open more ways, and

cæca spiramenta, qua succus veniat in novas
the dark vents, through which sap may come into the young

90 herbas; seu durat magis et astringit hiantes
plants; or whether it hardens more and binds the opening

venas, ne tenues pluvix, ve acrior potentia rapidi
veins, lest the light showers, or more active power of the powerful.

solis, aut penetrabile frigus boræ adurat. Adeo
 sun, or the piercing cold the north wind may hurt it. Thus
 multum juvat arva, qui frangit inertes glebas rastris,
 he much assists the fields who breaks the sluggish clods with harrow,
 que trahit vimineas crates (que ne flava Ceres
 and draws the osier hurdles {and neither does yellow Ceres
 nequicquam spectat illum ab alto Olympo), et qui rursus
 in vain behold him from lofty Heaven), and he who again
 perumpit tellurem quæ suscitât terga, proscisso æquore,
 breaks up the earth which raises the furrows, in the ploughed plain,
 aratro verso in obliquum, que frequens exer
 the harrow being turned in an oblique direction, and frequently exer
 cet atque imperat arvis. Agricolæ, orate humida
 cises and subdues the fields. Ye farmers, pray for moist
 solstitia, atque serenas hiemes. Farra lætissima, 100
 summers, and clear winters. Corn is most joyous
 ager lætus hiberno pulvere. Mysia jactat se
 and the field is glad in the wintery dust. Mysia boasts herself
 tantum nullo cultu, et ipsa Gargara mirantur suas messes.
 so much with no culture, and even Gargara admires his own harvests.
 Quid dicam qui, semine jacto, cominus inse-
 What shall I say of him who, the seed being cast, immediately pur
 quitur arva, que ruit cumulos male pinguis arenæ?
 sues the fields, and piles up heaps of unfruitful sand?
 deinde inducit fluvium, que sequentes rivos, satis?
 then he leads the stream, and following rivulets, to the growing corn?
 et cum exustus ager æstuat, herbis, morientibus, ecce!
 and when the burnt field dries up, the herbs, dying, lo.
 elicit undam supercilio clivosi tramitis: illa cadens
 eads down the water to the brow of a rough tract: it falling
 per lævia saxa, ciet raucum murmur, que temperat
 through the smooth rocks, excites a hoarse murmuring, and cool
 arentia arva scatebris. Quid qui, ne 110
 the parched fields with rills. What shall I say of him who, lest
 culmus procumbat gravidis aristis, depascit luxuriam
 the stalk should fall with heavy ears of corn, feeds down the abundance
 segetum in tenera herbâ cum primur sata æquant
 of the corn-fields in the tender plant when first the corn equals
 sulcos, que qui deducit collectum humorem paludis
 the furrows, and who draws off the collected moisture of the meadow
 ? ibulâ arenâ? præsertim si amnis abundans incertis
 with the spongy sand? esp. cially if a river abounding in the doubtful
 mensibus exit, et tenet omnia late ob-
 months goes forth, and covers all things far around with
 ducto limo, unde cavæ lacunæ sudant tepido
 spreading mud, whence the hollow ditches perspire with warm
 humore. Nec tamen (cum labores que hominum que
 moisture. Nor yet (when the labours both of men and

l'oum experti sint hæc versando terram;) improbus
 oxen have tried these things in cultivating the earth;) the mischievous
 anser; que Strymoniaë grues, et intuba amaris fibris,
 geese; and Strymonian cranes, and succory with bitter fibres.

120 officium nihil, aut umbra nocet.
 injure nothing, or does the shade injure.

Pater ipse haud voluit viam colendi
 The Father of the Gods himself does not will that the way of cultivating
 esse facilem, que primus movit agros per artem
 should be easy, and first moves the fields by art,
 acuens mortalia corda curis, nec passus sua
 sharpening mortal feelings by cares, nor does he suffer his own
 regna torpere gravi veterno. Ante Jovem, nulli
 realms to become useless by heavy sloth. Before Jupiter, no
 coloni subigebant arva; nec quidem erat fas signare
 husbandmen subdued the fields; nor indeed was it right to mark out
 aut partiri campum limite. Quærebant in
 or to divide the plain by a boundary. They sought every thing in
 medium, que tellus ipsa ferebat omnia, liberius,
 common and the earth itself produced all things, more freely
 nullo poscente. Ille addidit malum virus atris serpentibus,
 no one demanding. He added pernicious poison to black serpents

130 que jussit lupos prædari, que pontum moveri
 and commanded the wolves to plunder, and the sea to be moved
 que decussit mella foliis, que removit ignem, et
 and shook off honey from leaves, and removed fire, and
 repressit vina currentia passim rivis; ut meditando
 restrained wine running every where in rivers; that by meditating
 usus extunderet varias artes paulatim, et quærere
 experience might elaborate various arts by degrees, and seek for
 herbam frumenti sulcis, et excuderet abstrusum ignem
 the blade of corn in the furrows, and strike out the hidden fire
 venis silicis. Tunc primum fluvii sensere cava-
 from the veins of the flint. Then first the rivers experienced the hot-
 tas alnos; tum navita fecit numeros et nomina stellis,
 owed alders; then the navigator gave numbers and names to the stars,
 Pleiadas, Hyadas, que claram Arcton Lycaonis. Tum
 the Pleiades, Hyades, and the shining Bear of Lycaon. Then
 inventum captare feras laqueis, et fallere
 it was found out how to catch wild beasts with snares, and to delude

140 visco, et circumdare magnos saltus canibus.
 with birdlime, and to surround the extensive lawns with dogs.
 Atque alius jam verberat latum amnem fundâ,
 And one now beat the broad stream with a casting net,
 petens alta; que alius trahit humida lina pelago. Tum
 seeking the deep; and another draws the moist lines in the sea. Then
 rigor ferri, atque lamina argute serræ (nam primum
 the rigour of iron and plates of the grating saw (for the first

scindebant fissile lignum cuneis), tum variæ
men cut the divisible wood with wedges), then various
 artes venerè. Improbus labor vincit omnia, et
arts came. Severe labour overcame all things, and
 egestas argens in duris rebus. Ceres prima
poverty argent in our severe circumstances. Ceres first
 instituit mortales vertere terram ferro; cum jam
taught mortals to turn up the earth with steel; when now
 glandes atque arbuta sacrae silvæ deficerent, et Dodona
acorns and arbutues of the sacred wood failed, Dodona
 negaret victum. Et mox labor additus frumentis,
denied food. And presently labour being added to the corn
 ut mala rubigo esset culmos, que segnis 150
that pernicious mildew should corrode the stalks, and the dull
 carduus horreret in arvis. Segetes intereunt;
thistle should bristle up in the fields. The harvests die;
 aspera silva subit, que lappæ que tribuli, que inter
a rough wood comes up, and burrs and brambles, and amidst
 nitentia culta infelix lolium et steriles avenæ
the shining cultivated fields the hapless darnel and barren oats
 dominantur. Quod nisi insectabere terram assiduis
rule. But unless you persecute the earth with continual
 rastris, et terrebis aves sonitu, et premes umbras
harrows, and frighten the birds with noise, and restrain the shadows
 opaci ruris falce, que vocaveris imbrem votis;
of the dark field with the sickle, and invoke the shower by vows
 heu, frustra spectabis magnum acervum alterius, que
alas, in vain shall you behold the great hoard of another, and
 solabere famem concussa quercu in silvis
console your appetite by acorns from the shaken oak in the woods
 Et dicendum, quæ arma sint duris agrestibus; 160
And it is to be sung, what tools are to the hardy rustics;
 sine queis messes potuere nec seri, nec surgere
without which harvests can neither be sown, nor spring up.
 Primum vomis, et grave robur inflexi aratri,
First the ploughshare, and the heavy wood of the unbending plough,
 que tarda volventia plaustra Eleusinæ matris, que
and slow rolling wagon of the Eleusinian mother, Ceres, and
 tribula que traheæ, et ratri iniquo pondere; præterea
threshing drays and drags, and harrows of unequal weight; besides
 virgea que vilis supellex Celei, arbutæ crates, et
the osier and common furniture of Celeus, arbutue hurdles, and
 mystica vannus Iacchi; omnia quæ provisa multo
the mystical fan of Bacchus; all which things provided long
 ante memor repones, si digna gloria divini
before mindful do you lay by, if the worthy honour of the divine
 ruris manet te. Continuo in silvis flexa ulmus
country awaits thee. Forthwith in the woods the flexible elm

domatur magna vi in burim, et accipit formam
is forced with great strength into a plough handle, and receives the shape

170 curvi aratri. Huic temo, protentus a
of the crooked plough. To this a pole, extended from

stirpe in octo pedes, binæ aures, dentalia duplici
the stock to eight feet, two earth boards, coulter with a double

dorso aptantur. Et ante levis tilia cæditur jugo,
back are fitted. And first the slender lime tree is cut down for the yoke

que alta fagus, que stiva, quæ torqueat imos currus
and the high beech, and the ploughtail, which may turn the low carriage

a tergo; et fumus explorat robora suspensa focus
from behind; and smoke seasons the wood hung over fire.

Possum referre tibi multa præcepta veterum, ni refugis
I can describe to you many commands of the ancients, unless you reject

que piget cognoscere tenues curas. Cum
them, and it grieves you to know these light concerns. When

primis area æquanda ingenti cylindro, et ver-
the first floor is to be levelled with a great roller, and to be

tenda manu, et solidanda tenaci cretâ, ne
exercised by the hand, and to be rendered firm by adhesive chalk, lest

180 herbæ subeant, neu victa pulvere fatiscat.
the grass should come up, nor overcome by dust it should crack

Tum variæ pestes illudunt; sæpe exiguus mus
Then various plagues delude our hopes; often the little mouse

que possuit domos sub terris, atque fecit horrea;
both has placed his nest beneath the earth, and made his store-houses

aut talpæ, capti oculis, fodere cubilia; que bufo
or moles, deprived of their eyes, had dug their beds; and the toad

inventus cavis, et plurima monstra, quæ terræ ferunt;
discovered in hollows, and many monsters, which the earth produces

que curculio atque formica, metuens inopi senectæ,
and the weevil and the ant, dreading helpless old age

populat ingentem acervum farris. Item contemplator
lays waste a great hoard of corn. Also take notice

cum silvis, plurima nux induet se
when in the woods, the full bearing nut tree (the almond) shall clothe itself

in florem, et curvabit olentes ramos: si fetus
in its flower, and shall bend its scented branches: if the fruit

superant, pariter frumenta sequentur,
in quantity shall exceed the leaves, in like manner corn shall follow

que magna tritura veniet cum magno calore. At si
and a great threshing shall succeed with great heat. But if

190 umbra exuberat luxuria foliorum, nequicquam
the shade abounds by a profusion of leaves, in vain

area teret culmos pingues paleâ. Vidi
the threshing floor shall bruise the stalks rich in chaff only. I have seen

equidem multos serentes medicare semina, et prius per
indeed many sowing to medicate the seed and first to

landere nitro et nigra amurcâ, ut fetus esse,
wash them with nitre and black lees of oil, that the fruit may be

grandior fallacibus siliquis : et, quamvis properata exiguo
larger in the delusive pods: and, although hastened by a little

igni maderent, vidi diu lecta, et
fire they might become moist, I have seen them for a long time selected, and

spectata multo labore, degenerare tamen, nisi hu-
cullied out with much labour, to degenerate nevertheless, unless hu-

mana vis quotannis legeret quæque maxima manu.
man power yearly had chosen whichever were largest by the hand.

Sic omnia ruere fatis in pejus, ac sub-
Thus all things rush by the fates to a worse condition, and falling

lapsa retro referri; non aliter quam qui vix 300
away backward are borne; not otherwise than he who hardly

subigit lembum remigiis adverso flumine, si forte
guides his boat by oars on the opposing stream, if by chance

remisit brachia, atque alveus rapit illum præceps in
he relaxed his arms, and the stream bears him headlong on

prono amni. Præterea tam sidera Arcturi, que dies
the declining river. Besides as the stars of Arcturus, and the days

hædorum sunt servandi nobis, et lucidus anguis,
of the kids are to be observed by us, and the shining snake,

quam quibus, vectis per ventosa æquora, in
as by those who, being borne through the stormy seas, towards

patriam, pontus et fauces ostriferi Abydi tentantur.
their country, the sea and straits of oyster-bearing Abydos are attempted

Ubi Libra fecerit horas diei que
When the constellation of the Scales has rendered the hours of the day and

somni pares, et jam dividit medium orbem luci atque
of sleep equal, and now has divided the midst of the globe by light and

umbris; viri, exercete tauros, serite hordea cam- 210
shades; O men, exercise your bulls, sow barley in the

pis, usque sub extremum imbrem intractabilis brumæ
fields, even to near the last shower of the unmanageable winter.

Necnon tempus tegere et segetem lini et Cereale
Likewise it is the time to hide both a crop of flax and Ceres

papaver humo, et jamdudum incumbere rastris dum
poppy in the ground, and at length to press on with harrows which

licet siccâ tellure, dum nubila pendent. Satio
it is allowed in the dry ground, while the clouds hang over. The sowing

fabis vere: tum putres sulci accipiunt te quoque,
for beans is in the spring: then the rotten furrows receive you also,

Medica; et annua cura venit milio, cum candidus
O Medic plant; and the yearly care comes to the millet, when the shining

Taurus aperit annum auratis cornibus, et Canis cedens
Bull opens the year with gilded horns, and the Dog retreating

ave. astro occidit. At si excercebis humum
from the retiring star sets. But if you cultivate the ground

In truceam messem que robusta farra, que instabis
or the wheaten harvest and the strong corn, and you strive

220 aristis solis. Eos Atlantides,
for ears of corn alone. Let the morning daughters of Atlas

abscondantur tibi, que Gnosia stella ardentis
(the Pleiades,) be concealed to you and the Gnosian star of the burning
coronæ, decedat ante quam committas debita
crown (of Ariadne), withdraw before that you shall intrust the destined

semina sulcis, que quam properes credere spem anni
seeds to the furrows, and that you hasten to yield the hope of the year

invitæ terræ. Multi cœpere ante occasum Maiæ, sed
to the unwilling earth. Many have begun before the setting of Maia, but

expectata seges elusit illos vanis aristis. Vero si
the expected crop deluded them with empty ears. But if

seres que viciam que vilem faselum, nec asperna-
you should sow both the vetch and the mean kidney bean, nor do you

bere curam Pelusiacæ lentis, cadens Bootes mittet
despise the care of the Egyptian lentil, setting Bootes will furnish

signa haud obscura tibi. Incipe, et extende sementem ad
signs not obscure to you. Begin, and prolong the sowing to

230 medias pruinas. Idcirco aureus sol regit
the midst of the hoarfrosts. Therefore the golden sun governs

orbem dimensum certis mensibus, per duodens
the globe measured by certain months, through the twelve

astra mundi. Quinque zonæ tenent cælum; quarum
constellations of the world. Five zones possess the sky; of which

una semper rubens corusco sole, et semper torrida ab
one ever blushing with the glittering sun, and ever burning from

igni; circum quam extremæ trahuntur dextrâ que
the fire; around which the extremities are drawn on the right and

lævâ, concretæ cæruleâ glacie, atque atris imbribus.
on the left, hardened by the azure ice, and by black storms.

Inter has que medium, duæ concessæ ægris mortalibus
Among these and in the midst, two granted to sickly mortals

munere Divûm; et via secta per ambas, que
by the favour of the Gods; and a way cut through both, where

obliquus ordo signorum verteret se. Ut mundus
the winding order of the constellations might turn itself. As the world

240 consurgit arduus ad Scythiam que Riphæas arces;
rise high to Scythia and the Riphæan towers

premitur devexus in austros Libyæ. Hic vertex
't sinks heading towards the south winds of Lybia. Here the pole is

nobis semper sublimis; at atra Styx videt, que profundi
to us forever high raised; but black Styx sees it, and the deep

manes illum sub pedibus. Hic maximus anguis
shades behold it beneath their feet. Here the great snake

labitur circum sinuoso flexu, que in morem fluminis
glides around by winding bend, and in the manner of a river

per duas Arctos; Arctos, metuentes tingi æquore
 through the two Bears; the Bears, fearing to be dipped in the water
 oceani. Illic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta nox semper
 of the ocean. There, as they say, either the stormy night ever
 silet, et tenebræ densantur nocte oblongâ; aut
 is silent, and darkness thickens around in the night prolonged; or
 aurora redit a nobis, que reducit diem: que ubi
 the morning returns from us, and brings back the day: and when
 primus oriens afflavit nos anhelis equis, 250
 the first rising sun breathes upon us with panting horses,
 illic rubens vesper accendit sera lumina. Hinc
 there the blushing evening star kindles its late lights. Hence
 possumus prædiscere tempestates dubio cælo, hinc
 we can foretell the storms in the doubtful sky, hence
 que diem messis, que tempus serendi, et quando conveniat
 both the day of harvest, and the time of sowing, and when it is proper
 impellere infidum marmor remis; quando deducere
 to drive through the faithless sea with oars; when to draw out
 armatas classes, aut evertere tempestivam pinum silvis.
 the armed ships, or to overthrow the seasonable pine in the woods.
 Nec frustra speculamur obitus et ortus signorum,
 Nor in vain do we watch the passages and risings of the constellations,
 que annum parem quatuor diversis temporibus. Si
 and the year equal by four different seasons. If
 quando frigidus imber condnet agricolam,
 at any time the cold shower shall confine the farmer to his house
 datur maturare quæ mox forent properanda 260
 it is allowed to accomplish what soon will be to be hastened
 cælo sereno. Arator procudit durum dentem obtusi
 when the sky is clear. The ploughman sharpens the hard point of the blunted
 vomeris, cavat lintres arbore; impressit aut
 ploughshare, hollows out boats from the tree; imprints either
 signum pecori, aut numeros acervos. Alii exacunt
 a mark on the flock, or the numbers on the heaps of corn. Others sharpen
 vallos, que bicornes furcas, atque parant Amerina
 the stakes, and two horned forks, and prepare Amerine willows
 retinacula lentæ viti. Nunc facilis fiscina texatur
 sands for the slender vine. Now let the flexible basket be woven
 rubeâ virgâ: nunc torrete fruges igni, nunc
 from the bramble twig: now roast your grain by the fire, now
 frangite saxo. Quippe etiam fas et jura
 grind it with the millstone. For even right and the laws
 sinunt exercere quædam festis diebus. Nulla religio
 permit to execute certain labours on holy days. No religion
 vetuit deducere rivos, prætereundere sepem segeti, 270
 has forbid to draw off streams, to extend a hedge to the corn,
 moliri insidias avibus, incendere vepres, que mersare
 to contrive snares for birds, to burn briars, and to plunge

gregem balantum salubri fluvio. Sæpe agitator
 a flock of bleating *sheep* in the healthful river. Often the driver
 tardi aselli onerat costas oleo, aut vilibus pomis; que
 of the lazy ass loads his ribs with oil, or cheap apples; and
 revertens reportat incusum lapidem, aut massam
 returning home brings back the indented mill stone, or a mass
 atræ picis, urbe. Luna ipsa dedit alios dies felices
 of black pitch, from the city. The moon herself has given other days happy
 operum, alio ordine. Fuge quintam pallidus
 for labours, by another order. Fly the fifth upon this pale
 Orcus, que Eumenides satæ. Tum nefando partu
 Pluto, and the Furies were born. Then by a dreadful birth
 terra creat que Cœum que Iapetum que sævum
 the earth produced both Cœus and Iapetus and cruel:
 Typhoea, et fratres conjuratos rescindere cœlum.
 Typhoeus, and the brothers having conspired to tear down heaven
 280 Scilicet ter conati sunt imponere Ossam Pelio
 For thrice did they attempt to place Ossa on Pelion,
 atque involvere frondosum Olympum Ossæ: ter pater
 and to roll leafy Olympus on Ossa: thrice father
 disjecit exstructos montes fulmine. Septima
 Jupiter threw down upraised mountains with his thunder. The seventh
 post decimam felix, et ponere vitem, et domitare
 after the tenth is fortunate, both to plant the vine, and to tame
 prensos boves, et addere licia telæ; nona melior
 the restrained oxen, and to add the wool to the web; the ninth is better
 fugæ, contraria furtis. Adeo multa dedere se
 for flight, opposed to theft. Thus many things have rendered themselves
 melius gelidâ nocte; aut cum Eous irrorat terras
 better in the cold night; or when the East sprinkles the earth
 novo sole. Nocte leves stipulæ melius, nocte
 by the early sun. By night the light stubble is better, by night
 arida prata tondentur: lentus humor non deficit noctes.
 the dry meadows are mown: the gentle moisture does not fail in the night
 290 Et quidam pervigilat ad seros ignes hiberni
 And some one watches by the late fires of the winter
 ruminis, que inspicat faces acuto ferro. Interea,
 light, and points matches with a sharp knife. In the meantime,
 conjux, solata longum laborem, cantu
 the wife, consoled in her long-continued toil, with the song of her *hus*
 percurrit telas arguto pectine; aut deco-
 and, runs over the webs with the shrill sounding shuttle; or boils
 quit humorem dulcis musti vulcano, et despumat undam
 down the liquor of sweet must by the fire, and skims the wave
 trepidi aheni foliis. At rubicunda ceres succiditur
 of the trembling caldron with leaves. But the blushing corn is cut up
 medio æstu, et area terit tostas fruges medio
 in the mid-day heat; and the floor wears out the parched grain by mid

aestu. Nudus ara, nudus sere: hiems ignava
 say beat. Naked plough, naked sow: winter as a slothful season
 colono. Agricolaë plerumque fruuntur
 for the planter. Farmers for the most part enjoy what they have
 parto frigoribus, que læti curant mutua 300
 gained in the colds of winter, and joyful they provide mutual
 convivia inter se; genialis hiems invitat
 feasts among themselves; the festive winter invites them to pleasure
 que resolvit curas. Ceu cum jam pressæ carinæ
 and relieves their cares. As when now the strained ships
 tetigere portum, et læti nautæ imposuere coronas
 have touched the harbour, and the glad sailors have placed their garlands
 puppibus. Sed tamen tunc tempus stringere et
 on the sterns. But nevertheless then it is time to strip both
 quernas glandes, et baccas lauri, que oleam, que
 the oaken mast, and the berries of laurel, and olive, and
 cruenta myrta: tunc ponere pedicas gruibus, et
 bloody myrtle berries: then to place foot traps for cranes, and
 retia cervis, que sequi auritos lepores; tum figere
 nets for stags, and to follow the long eared hares; then to pierce
 damas, torquentem stupea verbera Balearis fundæ,
 the does, hurling hempen cords of the Balearian sling.
 cum alta nix jacet, cum flumina trudent
 when the deep snow lies on the ground, when the rivers push along
 glaciem. Quid dicam tempestates et sidera 310
 the ice. What shall I say of the tempests and constellations
 autumn? atque quæ vigilanda viris, ubi jam
 of autumn? and what things are to be avoided by men, when now
 que dies brevior et æstas mollior? vel cum
 both the day is shorter and the summer is milder? or when
 imbriferum ver ruit; cum spicea messis jam
 the shower-bearing spring pours down; when the spiky harvest now
 inhorruit campis. et cum lactentia frumenta turgent
 bristles up in the plains, and when the milky fruits swell
 in viridi stipula. Sæpe ego, cum agricola induceret
 on the green stalk. Often I, when the farmer has led
 messorum flavis arvis, et jam stringeret hordea
 the reaper into the yellow fields, and now has bound up the barley
 fragili culmo, vidi omnia prælia ventorum com
 with brittle straw, have seen all the conflicts of the winds com
 currere, quæ iate eruerent gravidam segetem, ab
 line, which far around up-tore the heavy corn, from
 umis radicibus, expulsam sublime: ita nigro tur
 their lowest roots. driven high: thus in the black whirl
 bine. hiems ferret que levem culmum, que 320
 wind. a storm would bear both the light straw. and
 volantes stipulas. Sæpe etiam immensum agmen aquarum
 the flying stubble. Often also a great mass of water

venit celo; et nubes collectæ ex alto glomerant
 shall come to the sky; and the clouds collected from the deep gather
 fœdam tempestatem atris imbris: arduus æther
 a foul storm with black showers: the lofty sky
 ruit et ingenti pluviâ diluit læta sata, que
 pours forth and with such rain washes the joyful cornfields, and
 abores boum; fossæ implentur, et cava flumina
 the labours of the oxen; the ditches are filled, and the deep streams
 crescunt cum sonitu, que æquor fervet spirantibus
 increase with a great sound, and the sea boils with flaming
 fretis. Pater ipse molitur fulmina corusca dex
 shouts. Father *Jupiter* himself handles thunderbolts brandished with his
 trâ in mediâ nocte nimborum; quo motu
 right hand in the midst of a night of storms; by which commotion
 maxima terra tremit; feræ fugère, et humilis
 the great earth trembles; the wild beasts have fled, and humbling

330 pavor stravit mortalia corda per gentes. Ille
 fear has prostrated mortal hearts through the nations. He
 dejecit aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia,
 hurls down either *mount* Athos, or Rhodope, or high Ceraunia
 flagranti telo: austri et densissimus imber in-
 with his flaming dart: the south winds also the thickening shower re-
 geminant; nunc nemora, nunc litora plangunt ingenti
 double: now the groves, now the shores resound with a great
 vento. Metuens hoc, serva menses et sidera cœli
 wind. Fearing this, observe the months and constellations of the sky;
 quo frigida stella Saturni receptet sese: in quos
 where the cold star of Saturn withdraws itself; to what
 orbis cœli Cyllenius ignis erret. In primis
 orbs of heaven Mercury's fire wanders. Among your first
 venerare Deos; atque refer annua sacra magnæ
 duties reverence the Gods; and bear annual sacrifices to great
 Cereri; operatus in lætis herbis, sub casum extremæ
 Ceres; offering on the joyful grass, about the end of extreme

340 hiemis, jam sereno vere. Tunc agni pin-
 winter, now in the serene spring. Then the fields are
 gues et tunc vina mollissima: tunc somni dulces, que
 rich and then the wine is most mellow: then slumbers are sweet, and
 umbrae densæ in montibus. Cuncta agrestis pubes
 the shadows are thick on the mountains. All the rustic youth
 tibi adoret Cererem, cui tu dilue favos lacte,
 for you shall adore Ceres, for whom you bathe the honey-comb with milk,
 et miti baccho; que ter felix hostia eat circum
 and mellow wine; and thrice let the joyous victim go around
 novas fruges; quam omnis chorus, et ovantes socii co-
 the new grain; whom all the band, and shouting companions ac-
 mitentur, et vocent Cererem clamore in tecta; que
 company, and invoke Ceres with a shout to their houses; and

ne quisquam supponat falcem maturis aristis, ante
 let not any one apply his sickle to the ripe corn, before

quam redimitus tempora torta quercu
 that bound as to his temples with a wreathed oak

det incompositos motus et dicat carmina 350
 et him give unstudied motions and sing songs

Cereri. Atque ut possimus discere hæc certis
 Ceres. And that we may learn these things by certain

signis, que æstus que pluvias et ventos agentes frigora;
 gns, both heats and rains and the winds driving on the cold;

pater ipse statuit quid menstrua luna
 father Jupiter himself has determined what the monthly moon

moneret; quo signo austri caderent, quid agricolæ
 should foretell; by what sign the south winds shall fall, what the farmers

videntes sæpe tenerent armenta propius stabulis. Con-
 seeing often shall keep their herds near to the stables. Im-

tinuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti agitata inci-
 mediately the winds arising, or the shallows of the sea agitated be-

piunt tumescere; et aridus fragor audiri altis
 gin to swell; and a dry rustling noise to be heard in the high

montibus; aut litora resonantia longe misceri, et
 mountains; or the shores resounding afar off to be disturbed, and

murmur nemorum increbrescere. Jam tum unda male
 the murmuring of the groves to increase. Now then the wave hardly

temperat sibi a curvis carinis, cum celeres 360
 restrains itself from the crooked ships, when the swift

mergi revolant ex medio æquore, que ferunt clamorem
 cormorants fly back from the midst of the sea, and bear their cry

ad litora, que cum marinæ fulicæ ludunt in sicco; que
 to the shores, and when the sea coots sport on the dry land; and

ardea deserit notas paludes, atque volat supra altam
 the heron deserts the known marshes, and flies above the high

nubem. Sæpe etiam, vento impendente, videbis stellas
 cloud. Often also, the wind threatening, you shall see the stars

labi præcipites cælo; que longos tractus flammaram
 glide swift through the sky; and the long traces of flames

albescere a tergo per umbram noctis; sæpe levem
 to whiten up from behind through the shade of night; often the light

paleam et caducas frondes volitare; aut plumas nantes
 straw and falling leaves fly about; or feathers swimming

in summâ aquâ colludere. At cum fulminat de
 on the top of the water to sport together. But when it thunders from

parte trucidis Boreæ, et cum domus que Euri 370
 a part of the stern north, and when the house both of the east wind

que Zephyri tonat, omnia rura natant plenis fossis,
 and the west wind thunders, all the fields swim with full ditches

atque omnis navita legit humida vela ponto. Inbet
 and every seaman gathers up his moist sails on the sea. The shewet

nunquam obtulit imprudentibus : aut aeriae grues fugorū
 never injures the unadvised : either the airy cranes have escaped
 illum surgentem imis vallibus ; aut bucula, suspiciens
 it rising in the lowest vales ; or the heifer, gazing
 cœlum, captavit auras patulis naribus ; aut
 on the sky has caught the air in her wide spread nostrils ; or
 arguta hirundo volitavit circum lacus, et ranæ
 the shrill sounding swallow has flown around the lakes, and the frogs
 cecinere veterem querelam in limo. Et sæpius
 have sung forth their old complaint in the mud. And often
 formica, terens angustum iter, extulit ova tectis
 the ant, wearing a narrow path, has borne her eggs from her covered

380 penetralibus ; et ingens arcus bibit ; et exercitus
 retreats ; and the great bow has drunk ; and an army
 corvorum, decedens e pastu magno agmine, incre-
 of crows, departing from the pasture in a great band, sounded
 puit densis alis. Jam videas varias volucres
 with close pressed wings. Now you may see the various birds
 pelagi, et quæ rimantur circum Asia prata in
 of the sea, and those which search around the Asian meadows in
 dulcibus stagnis Caystri, certatim infundere largos rores
 the pleasant pools of Cayster, eagerly pour copious dews
 humeris ; nunc objectare caput fretis, nunc currere
 on their shoulders now plunge their heads in the waters, now run
 in undas, et gestire studio lavandi incassum. Tum
 among the waves, and sport in the delight of washing in vain. Then
 improba cornix vocat pluviam plenâ voce, et sola
 the ill-boding crow invokes the rain with full voice, and alone
 spatatur secum in sicca arenâ. Nec quidem
 stalks along by herself upon the dry sand. Nor indeed

390 puellæ, carpentæ nocturna pensa, nescivere
 were the maids, carding their nightly tasks, ignorant
 hiemem ; cum viderent oleum scintillare ardente testa,
 of the storm ; when they saw the oil to sparkle in the burning lamp,
 et putres fungos concrescere. Nec minus, ex imбри
 and the rotten clois harden. Nevertheless, from the storm
 poteris prospicere, et certis signis cognoscere soles et
 you may foresee, and by sure signs know, the suns and
 aperta serena. Nam tum neque acies videtur
 the open clear skies. For then neither does the edge seem
 obtusa stellis, nec luna surgere obnoxia radiis
 blunted to the stars, nor the moon to arise opposed to the rays
 fratris, nec tenuia vellera lanæ ferri per
 of her brother ; nor are the light fleeces of wool (fleecey clouds) borne through
 cœlum. Aleyones, dilectæ Thetidi, non pandunt
 the sky. Halcyons, birds beloved by Thetis, do not open
 pennas ad tepidum solem in litore ; immundi sues
 their wings to the warm sun upon the shore ; filthy swine

non meminere jacere solutos manipulos 400
do not remember to scatter loose sheaves of corn

ore. At nebulæ magis petunt ima que
with their mouths. But mists rather seek low places and

ecumbunt campo: et noctua, servans occasum solis
est upon the plain: and the owl, observing the setting of the sun

de summo culmine, nequicquam exercet seros cantus.
from the high roof, in vain repeats her evening songs.

Nixus apparet sublimis in liquido ære, et Scylla dat
Nixus appears high in the clear sky, and Scylla gives

penas pro purpureo capillo. Quacumque illa fugiens
punishment for the purple lock. Wherever she flying

secat levem æthera pennis, ecce, inimicus, atrox
cuts the light air with her wings, lo, the hostile, cruel

Nixus insequitur per auras magno stridore: qua
Nixus pursues her through the air with great noise: where

Nixus fert se ad auras, illa, fugiens raptim, secat
Nixus raises himself to the skies, she, flying swiftly, cuts

levem æthera pennis. Tum corvi ingeminant liquidas
the light air on wings. Then the ravens redouble their liquid

voces ter aut quater presso gutture; 410
notes thrice or four times in their compressed throats;

et sæpe altis cubilibus, læti nescio quâ dulcedine
and often in their high nests, joyful I know not by what delight

præter solitum, strepitant inter se foliis:
beyond their wonted pleasure, make a great noise together in the leaves:

imbris actis, juvat revisere parvam progeniem,
the showers having passed, it delights them to revisit their little offspring

que dulces nidos. Equidem, haud credo, quia ingenium
and pleasant nests. Indeed, I do not believe, that this capacity

sit illis divinitus, aut major
for enjoyment can be theirs from heaven, or that there is to them a greater

prudentia rerum fato: verum ubi tempestas et
foresight of things bestowed by fate: but when the weather and

mobilis humor cœli mutavere vias, et jupiter,
changeable moisture of the sky have altered their courses, and the air,

humidus Austris, densat quæ modo erant
damp with south winds, condenses those things which lately were

rara, et relaxat quæ densa: species animorum
rare, and rarifies those which were condensed: views of the mind

vertuntur, et pectora concipiunt nunc alios motus 420
are changed, and their breasts conceive now these emotions

alios dum ventus agebat nubila. Hinc ille concertus
now others, while the wind drove on the clouds. Hence that concert

avium in agris, et pecudes lætæ, et corvi ovantes
of birds in the fields, and the flocks were joyful, and the ravens exulting

gutturæ. Si vero respicies ad rapulum solem,
with their throats. If indeed you will look o the rapid sun,

que lunas sequentes ordine; crastina hora nunquam
 and the moons following in succession; to-morrow's hour never
 fallet te, neque capiere insidiis serenæ
 shall delude you, nor shall you be cheated by the snares of a clear
 noctis. Cum primum luna colligit revertentes
 night. When first the moon has collected the returning
 ignes, si comprehenderit nigrum æra obscuro cornu;
 fires, if she has embraced the murky air with her obscure horn:
 maximus imber parabitur agricolis que pelago. At,
 a very great storm will be prepared for the farmers and for the sea. But,
 430 si suffuderit virgineum ruborem ore erit
 if she shall diffuse a virgin blush over her face, there will be
 ventus. Aurea Phœbe semper rubet vento. Sin
 wind. The golden moon always blushes in the wind. But:
 pura in quarto ortu (namque is certissimus auctor), nec
 spotless in the fourth rising (for this is the surest authority), no-
 ibit obtusis cornibus per cælum; et totus
 she will proceed with blunted horns through the sky; and a
 ille dies, et qui nascuntur ab illo, ad exactum
 that day, and those which proceed from it, to the completed
 mensem, carebunt pluviâ que ventis: nautæ servati
 month, shall be deprived of rain and winds: the sailors preserved
 solvent vota in litore Glauco; et Panopeæ, et
 shall pay their vows upon the shore to Glaucus; and Panopea, and
 Inoo Melicertæ. Sol quoque et exoriens,
 Ino the mother of Melicerta. The sun also both rising,
 et cum condet se in undas, dabit signa. Cer-
 and when he hides himself in the waves, shall give signs. The
 tissima signa sequuntur solem, et quæ refert
 surest signs follow the sun, both those which he brings back
 440 mane, et quæ, astris surgentibus.
 in the morning, and those which he ushers in. the stars arising
 Ubi ille variaverit nascentem ortum maculis, conditus
 When he shall variegate his rising beams with spots, concealed
 in nubem, que refugerit medio orbis; imbres
 in a cloud, and shall escape the sight with half his orb, showers
 sint suspecti tibi: namque Notus, sinister que
 may be expected by you: for the south wind, injurious both
 arboribus, que satis, que pecori, urget ab alto. Aut
 to trees, and corn, and the flock, hurries from the deep. Or
 ubi, sub lucem diversi radii rumpent sese inter
 when, about the dawn diversified rays shall force themselves amidst
 densa nubila; aut ubi Aurora, linquens croceum cubile
 the thick clouds; or when Aurora, leaving the saffron couch
 Tithoni, surget pallida; heu, tum pampinus male
 of Tithonus, shall arise pale; alas, then the vine leaf hardly
 defendet mites uvas; tam multa horrida grando salit
 shall defend the mild grapes; so much dreadful hail leaps

crepitans in tectis Profuerit magis meminisse hoc
 rattling on the roofs It would profit more to have remembered this
 etiam cum jam decedet Olympo emenso; 450
 also, when now he sets heaven being measured over;
 nam sæpe videmus varios colores errare in ipsius
 for often we behold various colours to wander over his
 vultu. Cæruleus denuntiat pluviam: igneus Euros.
 face The azure sky menaces rain: the fiery east winds
 Sin maculæ incipient immisceri rutilo igni;
 But in the spots should begin to be mingled with glittering fire;
 tunc videbis cœnia fervere pariter vento que
 then you will see all things to rage together by the wind and
 nimbis. Non quisquam moneat me ire per altum
 storms. Let no one admonish me to go through the deep
 illâ nocte, neque convellere funem a terrâ. At si
 on that night, neither tear away the cable from the land. But if
 orbis erit lucidus, que cum referet diem, que
 his orb shall be clear, both when he shall restore the day, and
 condet relatum; frustra terreberè nimbis
 shall conceal it ushered in; In vain shall you be frightened by clouds
 et cernes silvas moveri claro Aquilone. De- 460
 and you shall see the woods moved by the fair north wind.

nique quid serus Vesper vehat, unde ventus agat
 nally what the late evening shall bring, whence the wind shall drive
 serenas nubes, quid humidus Auster cogitet, sol dabit
 the serene clouds, what the moist south wind intends, the sun shall give
 signa tibi. Quis audeat dicere solem falsum? Ille
 signs to you. Who can dare to say the sun is false? He
 etiam sæpe monet cæcos tumultus instare, que
 also often admonishes that blind disturbances threaten, and
 fraudem et operta bella tumescere. Ille etiam miseratus
 fraud and secret wars swell around. He also compassionating
 Romam, Cæsare extincto, cum texit nitidum caput
 Rome, Cæsar being killed, when he covered his shining head
 obscurâ ferrugine, que impia secula timuerunt æternam
 with dark purple, and impious ages feared eternal
 noctem; quamquam illo tempore tellus quoque et
 night; although at that time the earth also and
 æquora ponti, que obsceni canes, que importunæ 470
 the waters of the sea, and filthy dogs, and clamorous
 volucres, dabant signa. Quoties vidimus Ætnam,
 birds, gave signs. How often have we seen Ætna,
 undantem fornacibus ruptis, effervere in agros Cy-
 waving from its furnaces bursting, to boil over upon the fields of the
 clopum, que volvere globos flammaram que liquefact
 Cyclops, and to roll globes of flames and melted
 saxa! Germania audiit sonitum armorum toto cælo;
 rocks Germany hears the sound of arms throughout the whole sky

Alpes tremuerunt insolitis motibus. Ingens vox
 the Alps shook with unusual commotions. A great voice
 quoque exaudita vulgo per silentes lucos, et
 also was heard every where through the silent groves, and
 simulacra, pallentia miris modis visa sub cæ-
 ghosts, pale in wonderful forms were seen beneath the
 scurum noctis; que pecudes locutæ. Infandum! amnes
 dark cloud of night; and the cattle spoke. O abominable! the rivers
 sistunt, que terræ dehiscunt; et mœstum ebur illacrymat
 stand still, and the earth opened wide; and the mournful ivory weeps
 480 templis, que æra sudant. Eridanus, rex
 in the temples, and brazen images sweat Eridanus, the king
 fluviorum, proluit silvas, contorquens insano vortice,
 of rivers, overflows the woods, turning in maddening whirl,
 que tulit armenta cum stabulis per omnes campos.
 and bore along herds with their stables through all the plains
 Nec eodem tempore aut minaces fibræ
 Nor at the same time either did the threatening fibres fail
 apparere tristibus extis, aut cruor cessavit manare
 to appear in the dismal entrails, or did blood cease to flow
 puteis; et urbes resonare alte per noctem, lupis
 from wells; and the cities to resound far through the night, the wolves
 ululantibus. Non plura fulgura alias ceciderunt
 howling. Not more lightnings elsewhere fell
 sereno cælo; nec diri cometas toties arsere.
 from the clear heaven; nor did direful comets so often burn.
 Ergo, Philippi videre Romanas acies concurrere iterum
 Therefore, Philippi beheld the Roman armies rush together again
 490 inter sese paribus telis: nec fuit indignum
 among themselves with equal weapons: nor was it unworthy
 Superis Emathiam et latos campos Hæmi pinguescere
 the Gods that Emathia and the broad plains of Hæmus to become enriched
 bis nostro sanguine. Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum,
 twice by our blood. For also the time shall come, when,
 illis finibus, agricola, molitus terram incurvo aratro,
 in those boundaries, the farmer, tilling the earth with the crooked plough,
 inveniet pila exesa scabra rubigine, aut pulsabit
 shall find darts corroded by consuming rust, or shall strike
 inanes galeas gravibus rastris, que mirabitur grandia ossa
 empty helmets with heavy harrows, and shall admire the large bones
 effossis sepulcris. Patrii Di, Indigetes,
 from the excavated tombs. O my country's Gods, ye native Deities,
 et Romule, que mater Vesta, quæ servas Tuscum
 and thou O Romulus, and mother Vesta, who preservest Tuscan
 500 Tiberim et Romana palatia; saltem ne prohibeto
 Tiber and the Roman palaces; at least do not forbid
 hunc juvenem succurrere everso sæclo. Jampridem
 this youth to relieve this overturned age. Long since

uimus perjuriam Laomedontæ Troja nostre
 we have suffered for the perjuries of Laomedon's Troy by our
 sanguine. Jampridem, Cæsar, regia cæli invidet tæ
 blood. Long since, O Cæsar, the palace of heaven envies you
 nobis, atque queritur curare triumphos hominum :
 to us, and complains that you care for the triumphs of men
 quippe ubi fas atque nefas versum, tot bella per
 for when right and wrong are confounded, so many wars through
 orbem ; tam multæ facies scelerum ; non ullus dignus
 the globe ; so many forms of crimes ; there is no worthy
 honos aratro : arva squalent colonis
 honour to the plough : the fields are overgrown with weeds, the husbandmen
 abductis et curvæ falces conflantur in rigidum enses.
 being driven away and the crooked sickles are melted into hard swords.
 Hinc Euphrates, illinc Germania, movet bellum ;
 On this side the Euphrates, on that Germany, excites war
 vicinæ urbes ferunt arma : inter se legibus 510
 neighbouring cities bear hostile arms : among themselves treaties
 ruptis : impius Mars sævit toto orbe. Ut cum
 being violated : merciless Mars rages through the whole globe. As when
 quadrigæ effudere sese carceribus,
 chariots drawn by four horses loose themselves from the goals,
 addunt se in spatia, et auriga, frustra tendens retina-
 basten to the race, and the charioteer in vain holding the
 cula, fertur equis, neque currus audit
 bridle, is borne away by the horses, nor does the chariot regard
 habenas.
 the reins.

 BOOK II.

HACTENUS cultus arborum, et sidera
 HITHERTO I have sung the husbandry of fields, and the constellations
 cæli ; nunc canam te, Bacche, necnon silvestria
 of heaven ; now I will celebrate thee, O Bacchus, also the wild
 virgulta tecum, et prolem tarde crescentis olivæ
 shrubs with thee, and the offspring of the slowly growing olive
 Huc, ô pater Lenæ : omnia hic plena tuis
 Come here, O father Bacchus : all things here are full of thy
 muneribus . ager floret tibi gravidus pampineo au-
 favours . the field thrives for thee teeming with the viny au

tumn : vindemia spumat pennis labris : veni huc, &
 tums : the vintage foams with full vats : come here, &

pater Lenæe, et mecum tinge nudata crura novo
 father Bacchus, and with me imbrue your naked legs with new
 musto, cothurnis direptis. Principio, natura est
 wine, your buskins being torn off. In the first place, nature is

10 varia creandis arboribus : namque aliæ veniunt
 various in producing trees : for some come up

ipsæ suâ sponte, nullis hominum cogentibus
 themselves of their own accord, no labours of men forcing

que tenent campos late et curva flumina.
 them, and spread over the fields far around and crooked streams.

ut molle siler, que lentæ genistæ, populus et canentia
 as the soft osier, and the slender broom, the poplar and whitening

salicta glaucâ fronde. Autem pars surgunt de
 willows with sea green leaf. But a part arise from

posito semine ; ut altæ castaneæ, que æsculus quæ
 planted seed ; as the high chestnuts, and the bay oak which

frondet Jovi, maxima nemorum, atque
 puts forth leaves in honour to Jove, the greatest trees of the groves, and

quercus habitæ oracula Graiis. Densissima silvæ
 oaks esteemed oracles by the Greeks. A very abundant forest

pullulat aliis ab radice, ut cerasis que
 of young shoots springs to others from the root, as to cherries and

ulmis : etiam parva Parnassia laurus subjicit se sub
 to elms : also the small Parnassian laurel raises itself beneath

ingenti umbrâ matris. Natura primum dedit hos
 the great shade of its mother. Nature first has given these

20 modos : his omne genus silvarum que fruticum,
 means by these every kind of wood and fruit trees.

que sacrorum nemorum, viret. Sunt alii quos
 and of sacred groves, flourishes. There are others which

usus ipse reperit sibi viâ. Hic
 experience itself has found out for itself by art.* Thus may

abscindens plantas de tenero corpore matrum,
 cutting the shoots from the tender body of their mothers

deposuit sulcis : hic obruit arvo stirpes, que
 has planted them in furrows : this has covered in the ground stocks, and

sudes quadrifidas, et vallos acuto robore, que
 stakes divided in four parts, and poles with sharp pointed wood, and

aliæ silvarum expectant pressos arcus propaginis, et viva
 some of the trees expect the bent arches of a shoot, and living

plantaria suâ terrâ. Aliæ egent nil radicis : que
 nurseries in their own land. Others want nothing of any root : and

putator haud dubitat mandare terræ summum cacumen,
 the pruner does not hesitate to commit to the earth the highest top

referens Quin et, mirabile dictu, oleagina 80
 restoring it to her But even, wonderful to be told, the wild olive
 radix, caudicibus sectis, truditur e sicco ligno. E
 root, its trunk being cut up, shoots out from dry wood. And
 sæpe videmus ramos alterius vertere impune
 often have we seen the branches of one tree to change without injury
 in alterius: que pyrum mutatam ferre insita
 into those of another: and the pear transformed to bear engrafted
 mala et lapidosa corna rubescere prunis. Quare
 apples, and stony wild cherries to redden on plum trees. Wherefore
 agite, ô agricolæ, discite proprios cultus generatum, que
 come on, O farmers, learn appropriate cultivation for each kind, and
 mollite feros fructus colendo: neu segnes
 soften the wild fruits by nutrition: nor permit that unfruitful
 terræ jaceant: juvat conserere Ismara baccho,
 lands be idle: it delights to plant even Ismarus with the vine,
 atque vestire magnum Taburnum olea. Que tu
 and to cover extensive Taburnus with the olive. And do you
 ades, que decurre inceptum laborem una, ô
 be present, and pursue this begun labour together with me O thou my
 decus, ô merito maxima pars nostræ famæ, Mæcenas,
 glory, O deservedly the greatest part of my fame, Mæcenas,
 que volans da vela patenti pelago. Ego non 40
 and flying give sail on the opening sea. I do not
 opto amplecti cuncta meis versibus; non, si sint mihi
 wish to embrace all things in my verses; not, if there can be to me
 sentum linguæ, que centum ora ferrea vox: ades
 a hundred tongues, and a hundred mouths an iron voice: come here
 et lege oram primi litoris. Terræ in
 and coast along the margin of the nearest shore. The lands are in our
 manibus: non tenebo te hic ficto carmine, atque
 hands: nor will I detain you here with a feigned song, and
 per ambages et longa exorsa. Quæ
 lead you through windings and long introductions. Those plants which
 tollunt se in oras luminis, suâ sponte,
 raise themselves to the borders of light, of their own free will
 surgunt infecunda quidem, sed læta et fortia; quippe
 arise unproductive indeed, but healthful and strong; for
 natura subest solo. Tamen si quis inserat hæc
 nature is under the soil. Yet if any one shall engraft these
 quoque aut mandet mutata subactis scrobibus, 50
 also or commit them transplanted to prepared trenches,
 exuerint silvestrem animum; que frequenti cul-
 they will lay aside their wild disposition; and by frequent cul-
 tu, haud tarda sequenter in quascunque artes
 tivation, not slowly will they follow into whatsoever arts
 voces. Nec et non, quæ exit sterilis
 you may invite them to. Also, the shoot which comes out barren

ab imis stirpibus, faciet hoc, si sit digesta
 from the lowest roots, will accomplish this, if it be spread
 per vacuos agros: nunc altæ frondes, et rami
 through the empty fields: now the high leaves, and branches
 matris opacant, que adimant fetus crescenti,
 of its mother overshadow it, and take away fruit from it growing,
 que urunt ferentem. Jam arbos, quæ sustulit
 and consume it producing fruit. Now the tree, which raises
 se jactis seminibus, venit tarda, factura
 itself from planted seeds, comes up slow, about to make
 umbram seris nepotibus: que poma degenerant
 a shade for its late offspring: and the fruits degenerate
 oblita priores succos: et uva fert turpes
 having forgotten their former juices: and the grape vine produces base

60 racemos prædam avibus. Scilicet labour est impen-
 clusters plunder for birds. For labour is to be

dendus omnibus, et omnes cogendæ in sulcum, ac
 expended on all, and all are to be forced into the furrow, and
 domandæ multâ mercede. Oleæ truncis, vites
 subdued by much pains. Olives grow from truncheons, vines

propagine meliùs respondent, myrtus Paphiæ
 from the shoot better answer our vines, the myrtle of Paphian

de solido robore. Eduræ coryli nascentur
 Venus from the solid wood. Hardy hazels grow

plantis, et ingens fraxinus, umbrosa arbos Herculeæ
 from shoots, and the great ash, and the shady poplar tree of Hercules'

coronæ, que glandes Chaonii patris: etiam ardua
 crown, and the mast of the Chaonian father Jupiter: also the lofty

palma nascitur, et abies visura marinos casus
 palm grows, and the fir about to visit maritime misfortunes.

Vero horrida arbutus inseritur ex fetu nucis, et
 But the rough arbutus is engrafted from the fruit of the walnut, and

70 steriles platani gessere valentes malos.
 barren plane trees have borne strong apples.

Fagus incanuit castaneæ, que ornus
 The beech has whitened with blossoms of the chestnut, and the mountain-ash

albo flore pyri: que sues fregere glandem
 with the white flower of the pear: and swine have broken mast

sub ulmis. Nec est simplex modus inserere atque
 beneath elms. Nor is it the same method to engraft and

imponere oculos. Nam qua gemmæ trudent
 to place buds (to inoculate). For where the buds push

se de medio cortice, et rumpunt tenues tunicas,
 themselves from the middle of the bark, and break the tender coats.

angustus sinus fit in nodo ipso: includunt germen
 a narrow opening is made in the knot itself: they enclose the bud

ex alienâ arbore huc, que docent inolescere udo
 from another tree here, and teach it to harden in the moisture

libro. Aut rursum, enodes trunci resecantur, et via
 bark. Or again, the knotless trunks are cut, and a way
 finditur alte in solidum cuneis, deinde feraces
 is cloven deeply in the solid wood with wedges, afterwards fruitful
 plantæ immittantur; nec tempus longum, et ingens 80
 suckers are introduced; nor is the time long, and a great
 arbor exiit ad cælum felicibus ramis, que miratur novas
 tree goes forth to heaven with happy branches, and admires new
 frondes et poma non sua. Præterea haud unum
 leaves and fruits not its own. Besides there is not one
 genus; nec fortibus ulnis, nec salici, que toto,
 kind only; neither to the strong elms, nor the willow, and lote tree
 nec Idæis cyparissis; nec pingues oliuæ nascuntur in
 nor the Idæan cypresses; nor do fat olives grow in
 unam faciem, orchites, et radii, et pausia, amarâ
 one shape, the orchites, and the radii, and the pausia, with bitter
 baccâ; que poma et silvæ Alcinoi; nec idem
 berry; and the apples and the orchards of Alcinous; nor is the same
 surculus Crustumii que Syriis pyris, que gravibus
 shoot to the Crustumian and the Syrian pears, and to the heavy
 volemis. Eadem vindemia non pendet nostris arboribus,
 volemi. The same vintage does not hang from our trees,
 quam Lesbos carpit de Methymnæo palmite. Sunt
 which Lesbos plucks from the Methymnæan vine. There are
 Thasiæ vites, sunt et albæ Mareotides; hæ habiles 90
 Thasian vines, there are also white Mareotides; these adapted
 pinguibus terris, illæ levioribus; et Psythia
 to fertile lands, those more congenial to lighter soils; and the Psythian
 utilior passo, que tenuis lageos tentatura pedes
 more useful when dried, and the light lageos about to try the feet
 olim, que vinctura linguam; purpureæ, que præciæ:
 hereafter, and about to bind the tongue; the purple, and precocious.
 et quo carmine dicam te, Rhætica, nec
 and in what verse shall I sing thee, O Rhætian vine, nor
 ideo contende Falernis ellis. Sunt etiam Ammineæ
 thus contend in Falernian cellars. There are also Amminean
 vites, firmissima vina; quibus et Tmolus, 100
 vines, producing very powerful wines; which even Tmolus,
 et Phanæus ipse rex, assurgit: que
 and Phanæus himself king of mountains, rises to (i. e. honours): and
 minor Argitis, cui non ulla certaverit aut fluere
 the lesser Argitis, with which not any has contended either to flow
 tantum, aut durare per totidem annos. Ego non
 so much, or to last for so many years. I will not
 transierim te, Rhodia accepta Dis et secundis
 pass thee, O Rhodian grape received by the gods and at second
 mensis. et bumaste, tumidis racemis. See
 miles, and the 3 bumastes with swelling clusters. Su

neque est numerus quam multæ species nec quæ
 neither is the number recounted how many kinds nor what
 sint nomina; enim neque refert comprehendere
 may be the names, for neither does it concern us to comprehend
 numero; quem, qui velit scire, idem velit discere
 a number; which, whoever would know, the same would learn
 quam multæ arenæ Libyci æquoris turbentur Zephyro;
 how many sands of the Libyan sea are disturbed by the west wind
 aut, ubi Eurus violentior incidit navigiis, nosse quot
 or, when the east wind more violent falls upon the ships, to know how many
 Ionii fluctus veniant ad litora. Nec vero possunt omnes
 Ionian waves come to the shores. Nor indeed can all
 terræ ferre omnia. Salices nascuntur flumini

110 bus, quæ alni crassis paludibus; steriles omni
 versæ, and alders in thick marshes; barren wild ashes

saxosis montibus; litora lætissima myrtetis: denique
 in rocky mountains; the shores are most gladdened by myrtles: finally

Bacchus amat apertos colles: taxi Aquilonem et
 Bacchus loves the open hills: yew trees love the north wind and

frigora. Aspice et orbem domitum extremis
 the colds. See also the globe subdued by the most distant

cultoribus, quæ Eoas domos Arabum, quæ pictos
 cultivators, both the eastern dwellings of the Arabians, and the painted

Gelonos. Patriæ divisæ arboribus. India sola fert
 Gelonai. Countries are separated by trees. India alone produces

nigrum eburnum: thurea virga est Sabæis
 the black ebony: the frankincense shrub is for the Sabæans

solis. Quid referam tibi balsama quæ sudantia
 only. Why should I relate to you balsams also perspiring

odorato ligno, et baccas semper frondentis acanthi?
 from the odorous wood, and the berries of the ever leading acanthus?

120 quid nemora Æthiopum canentia
 why should I describe the groves of the Æthiopians whitening

molli lana? utque Seres depectant tenuia vellera
 with soft wool? and how the Seres comb down light fleeces

foliis? aut quos lucos India propior Oceano,
 from leaves? or what forests India nearer to the Ocean

extremi sinus orbis, gerit? ubi haud ullæ sagittæ
 the farthest borders of the globe, produces? where not any arrows

potuere vincere summum æra arboris jactu: et illa
 can surpass the loftiest height of a tree in their flight: and that

gens quidem non tarda sumtis phavetris. Media fert
 nations indeed is not slow in using quivers. Media produces

tristes succos quæ tardum saporem felicitis mali; quo
 the bitter juices and lasting taste of the happy apple; than

non ullum præsentius auxilium venit, ac agi!
 which not any more ready aid comes, and drives away

atra venena membris, siquando sævæ novercæ
black poison from the limbs, if at any time merciless stepmothers

infecere pocula, que miscuerunt herbas, et non innoxia
have infected bowls, and mingled herbs, and not harmless

verba. Ipsa arbor ingens que simillima
words of enchantment. This tree is large and most like

lauro faciem; et, si non jactaret alium odorem
to the bay tree in form; and, if it had not cast another smell

late, fuerat laurus. Folia haud labentia ullis
far around it had been a laurel. Its leaves do not fall by any

ventis; flos apprima tenax. Medi fovent
winds; the flower is very tenacious. The Medes correct their

animas et olentia ora, et medicantur anhelis senibus
breaths and offensive mouths, and cure panting old men

illo Sed neque silvæ Medorum, ditissima terra,
with it. But neither the groves of the Medes, that most fertile land,

nec pulcher Ganges, atque Hermus turbidus auro,
nor beautiful Ganges, and Hermus thickened with gold,

certent laudibus Italiæ: non Bactra, neque Indi,
can contend with the praises of Italy: not Bactra, nor the Indians,

que tota Panchaia pinguis thuriferis arenis; non
and all Panchaia rich in incense bearing sands; nor

tauri, spirantes ignem naribus, invertère hæc loca,
bulls breathing fire from their nostrils, have turned up these places,

dentibus immanis hydri satis: nec seges 140
the teeth of a huge hydra being sown: nor has a harvest

virum horruit galeis que densis hastis: sed gravidæ
of men bristled up with helmets and thickening spears: but teeming

fruges, et Massicus humor Bacchi, implevere,
fruits, and the Massic juice of Bacchus, have filled the country,

que oleæ que læta armenta tenent. Hinc bellator equas,
and olives and joyful herds possess it. Hence the warrior horse,

arduus, infert sese campo; hinc albi greges, et
bold, bears himself to the plain; hence white flocks, and

taurus, maxima victima, sæpe perfusi tuo sacro flumine,
the bull, the greatest victim, often bathed in thy sacred stream

Clitumne, duxere Romanos triumphos ad templa Deum.
O Clitumnus, have led the Roman triumphs to the temples of the Gods

Hic assiduam ver, atque æstas alienis mensibus:
Here is perpetual spring, and summer in unusual months

pecudes bis gravidæ, et arbor bis utilis 150
the cattle are twice teeming, and the tree is twice useful

pomis. At rabidæ tigres, et sæva semina leonum,
for fruits. But maddening tigers, and the direful progeny of lions,

absunt; nec aconita fallunt miseros legentes; nec
are absent; nor does wolfsbane deceive the wretched gatherers; nor

Equameus anguis rapit immensos orbis per humum, neque
does the scaly snake drag his huge folds along the ground, neither

colligit se in spiram ta to tractu Adde
 does he collect himself in a spire with so large a train. Add
 tot egregias urbes, que laborem operum; tot
 so many renowned cities, and the labour of works; so many
 oppida congesta manu præruptis saxis; que flumina
 towns built up by the hand with broken rocks; and rivers
 labentia subter antiquos muros. An memorem
 gliding beneath ancient walls. Whether shall I commemorate

mare, quod supra, que quod alluit infra? Anne
 the sea, which flows above, and that which flowed beneath? Whether
 tantos lacus? te, maxime Lari? que te,
 shall I describe its great lakes? thee, the largest O Larus? and thee,

160 Benace, assurgens fluctibus et marino fre-
 O Benacus, rising with the waves and marine com-
 mitu? an memorem portus, que claustra addita
 motion? whether shall I describe harbours, and the enclosures added
 Lucrino, atque æquor indignatum magnis stridoribus,
 to the Lucrino lake, and the sea raging with great noises,
 quâ Julia unda sonat, ponto longe refluxo, que
 where the Julian wave resounds, the sea far off being upturned, and
 Tyrrhenus æstus immittitur Avernis fretis? hæc eadem
 the Tuscan tide is admitted to the Avernian straits? this same

ostendit rivos argenti, que metalla æris venis,
 country exhibits rivers of silver, and mines of copper in its veins,
 atque fluxit plurima auro. Hæc extulit acre
 and flowed most abundant with gold. This land has raised a brave
 genus virum, Marsos, que Sabellam pubem, que Ligurem
 race of men, the Marsii, and the Sabellan youth, and the Ligurian
 assuetum malo, que Volscos verutos: hæc
 accustomed to hardship, and the Volsci bearing spits: this has

Decios, Marios, que magnos Camillos, Scipiadas
 brought up the Decii, the Marii, and the great Camilli, Scipios
 duros bello, et te, maxime Cæsar, qui jam nunc
 hardened by war, and thee, the greatest O Cæsar, who even now

170 victor in extremis oris Asiæ, avertis imbellem
 victorious in the most remote coasts of Asia, you drive the peaceful
 Indum Romanis arcibus. Salve, Saturnia tellus, magna
 Indian from the Roman towers. Hail, Saturnian land, great
 parens frugum, magna virum: tibi ingredior res
 parent of fruits, great parent of heroes: for thee I enter upon subjects
 antiquæ laudis et artis, ausus recludere sanctos fontes,
 of ancient praise, and art, daring to lay open the holy fountains
 que cano Ascraeum carmen per Romana oppida. Nunc
 and I sing an Aescraean verse through Roman towns. Now
 locus ingeniis arborum; quæ robora
 is the opportunity to describe the dispositions of fields; what powers
 cuique quis color, et quæ natura sit
 as to each, what complexion, and to what its nature may be best suited

ferendis rebus. Primum, difficiles terræ que maligni
 for producing things First, rugged lands, and unfruitful
 colles, ubi tenuis argilla, et calculus aumo- 180
 hills, where there is a light clay, and gravel in the
 sis arvis, gaudent Palladiâ silvâ vivacis olivæ.
 bushy fields, rejoice in Minerva's wood of the long-lived olive.
 Plurimus oleaster, surgens eodem tractu, est
 The abundant wild-olive, arising in the same region, is
 indicio; et agri strati silvestribus baccis. At humus,
 a proof: and the fields overspread with wild berries. But the ground
 quæ pinguis, que læta dulci uligine, que campus qui
 which is rich, and joyful with sweet moisture, and the plain which
 frequens herbis, et fertilis ubere, qualem sæpe sole-
 abounding with grass, and fertile with richness, such as often we are
 mus despiciere cavâ convalle montis; amnes
 accustomed to look down upon in the hollow vale of a mountain; rivers
 liquantur summis rupibus huc, que trahunt felicem
 flow from the high rocks here, and draw along the rich
 limum; que qui editus Austro, et pascit filicem
 slime; and which is raised high to the south, and feeds the fern
 invisam curvis aratris: hic olim sufficiet 190
 hateful to the crooked ploughs: this hereafter will supply
 tibi vites prævalidas, que fluentes multo Baccho; hic
 to you vines very strong, and flowing with much wine; this
 fertilis uvæ, hic laticis, qualem libamus pateris
 is rich in the grapes, this in liquor, such as we pour from goblets
 et auro, cum pinguis Tyrrenus inflavit ebur ad
 and gold, when the fat Tuscan has blown his ivory trumpet at
 aras, et reddimus fumantia exta pandis lancibus.
 the altars, and we offer smoking entrails in bending dishes.
 Sin magis studium tueri armenta que vitulos, aut
 But if rather your study is to preserve herds and calves, or
 fetus ovium, aut capellas urentes culta, petito
 the offspring of sheep, or goats destroying the cultivated fields, seek
 saltus, et longinqua saturi Tarenti, et campum qualem
 the lawns, and distant fields of fruitful Tarentum, and the plain such as
 infelix Mantua amisit, pascentem niveos cycnos
 unhappy Mantua has lost, feeding snow-white swans
 herboso flumine. Non liquidi fontes, non gramina,
 by the grassy stream. Nor are liquid fountains, nor grass,
 desunt gregibus: et quantum armenta carpent 200
 wanting to the flocks: and as much as the herds crop
 longis diebus, gelidus ros reponet tantum exiguâ
 in the longer days, the cool dew replaces as much in the short
 nocte. Terra fere nigra, et pinguis sub presso
 night. Land almost black, and rich beneath the pressed
 vomere, et cui putre solum (namque imitamus
 ploughshare, and to which there is a rotten soil (for we imitate

noc arando) optima frumentis. Non cernes plura
this in ploughing) is best for corn. You will not see more
 planstra tardis juvenis, decedere domum ex ullo
wagons with slow bullocks depart home from any
 æquore. Aut unde iratus arator devexit silvam,
plain. Or from whence the angry ploughman has borne a wood
 et evertit nemora ignava per multos annos, que eruit
and overturned the groves slothful for many years, and has overturned
 antiquas domos avium, cum imis stirpibus; illæ pe-
the ancient dwellings of the birds, with their lowest roots; they have
 210 tiere altum nidis relictis; at campus
sought the lofty sky their nests being abandoned; but the plain
 rudis enituit, vomere impulso. Nam
uncultivated looks bright, the ploughshare being driven through it. For
 quidem jejuna glareæ clivosi ruris vix ministrat humiles
indeed the hungry gravel of a hilly field hardly supplies low
 casias que rorem apibus; et negant alios agros ferre
casias and rosemary for the bees; and they deny that other fields produce
 æque dulcem cibum, et præbere curvas latebras serpentibus
equally sweet food, and furnish winding retreats for serpents
 scaber topus et creta exesa nigris chelydri.
as do the rough rotten stone and chalk corroded by black water-snakes.
 Quæ exhalat tenuem nebulam, que volucres fumos,
The soil which sends forth light mist, and flying smoke.
 et bibit humorem, et ipsa remittit ex se cum
and drinks in moisture, and itself gives it back from itself when
 vult; que quæ semper vestit se suo viridi gramine.
it will; and which always clothes itself with its own green grass
 220 nec lædit ferrum scabiæ et salsâ rubigine;
nor injures the iron (plough) with scurf and salt rust;
 illa intexet ulmos tibi lætis vitibus; illa est
that will intertwine the elms for you with joyful vines; that is
 ferax olæ; experiere colendo illam;
productive of the olive; try it by cultivating it; you will find it
 et facilem pecori, et patientem unci vomeris.
both friendly to the flock, and enduring the crooked plough.
 Dives Capua et ora vicina jugo Vesevo,
Rich Capua and the coast near to the mountain Vesuvius,
 et Clanius non æquus vacuis Acerris, arat
and the Clanius not just to the ravaged Acerræ, ploughs
 talem Nunc dicam, quo modo possis
such a soil. Now I will declare, by what mode you can
 cognoscere quamque requiras sit rara,
know each should you require that it may be thin,
 an sit densa supra morem; quoniam altera favet
or that it may be dense above measure; since the one favours
 frumentis, altera Baccho; densa magis cereri,
the other wine: the dense is more fit for corn

que quæ rarissima Lyæo; ante, capies 230
 and that which is thinnest is best for wine; first, you shall mark

locum oculis, que jubebis puteum demitti alte in
 a place with your eyes, and order a well to be sunk deep in

solido, que rursus repones omnem humum, et
 the solid ground, and again you shall replace all the ground, and

æquabis summas arenas pedibus. Si deerunt uber
 level down the high sands with your feet. If they are deficient the soil

erit rarum, que aptius pecori et almis vitibus: sin
 will be thin, and fitter for the flock and cheering vines: but if

ægabunt posse ire in sua loca, et terra
 they deny themselves to be able to go into their own places, and earth

superabit, scrobibus repletis, ager spissus; expecta
 shall abound, the ditches being filled, the soil is dense; expect

cunctantes glebas, que crassa terga, et proscinde terram
 delaying clods, and thick ridges, and cut up the earth

validis juvencis. Autem salsa tellus, et quæ perhibetur
 with strong bullocks. But the salt land, and which is esteemed

amara, infelix frugibus, (ea nec mansuescit 240
 bitter, unhappy for fruits, (it neither becomes soft

arando, nec servat genus Baccho, aut sua nomina
 by ploughing, nor does it preserve the kind to the vines, or their own names

romis) dabit tale specimen. Tu deripe qualoe
 the fruits) will give such an example. Do you tear down baskets

spisso vimine, que cola prælorum fumosis tectis.
 of the close twigs, and strainers of vine presses from the smoking roofs.

Ille malus ager, que dulces undæ a fontibus calcantur
 Let this impure soil, and sweet waters from the fountains be trodden

huc ad plenum: scilicet omnis aqua eluctabitur, et
 here to the full brim: for all the water will escape, and

grandes guttæ ibunt per vimina. At manifestus sapor
 large drops will pass through the vines. But the evident taste

faciet indicium; et amaror torquebit tristia ora tentantium
 will give the proof: and bitterness will torture the sad faces of tasters

sensu. Item discimus denique hoc pacto, quæ tellus
 by the sensation. Also we learn finally by this method, what and

sit pinguis: jactata manibus haud unquam fatiscit,
 may be rich: tossed about by the hands it will not ever crumble

sed lentescit ad digitos habendo in morem picis. 250
 but stick to the fingers in handling in the manner of pitch.

Humida alit majores herbas, que ipsa lætior
 A moist soil produces larger herbs, and itself is more abundant

justo. Ah, ne illa sit nimium fertilis mihi, neu
 than is proper. Ah, let it not be too rich for me, nor

ostendat se prævalidam primis aristis! Quæ est
 exhibit itself too strong in its first ears! That which is

gravis, prodit se tacitam pondere ipso; que quæ
 heavy, betrays itself silently by its weight itself; and that which

levis. Est promptum prædiscere nigram oculis et
is light. It is easy to learn the black by the eyes and

quis color cuique. At est difficile exquirere sceleratum
what colour is to each. But it is difficult to distinguish the accursed

frigus: tantum piceæ, que nocentes taxi interdum, aut
cold: only pitch trees, and the hurtful yews sometimes, or

nigræ hederæ pandunt vestigia. His animadversis
the black ivy betray their marks. These things being observed

memento excoquere terram multo ante, et circumdare
remember to dry the soil long beforehand, and to surround

magnum montes scrobibus, ostendere supinatas glebas
large mountains with trenches, to exhibit the upturned clods

260 Aquiloni, antequam infodias lætum genus
to the north wind, before you plant the fruitful race

vitis. Putri solo optima arva; venti, que
of the vine. In the crumbled soil are the best lands; the winds, and

gelidæ pruinae, et robustus fossor, movens labefacta jugera,
cold frosts, and strong ditcher, stirring the loosened acres,

curant id. At si haud ulla vigilantia fugit quos viros,
take care of that. But if not any watchfulness escapes those men,

ante exquirunt similem locum ubi prima seges paratur
first let them seek a like place where the first nursery is prepared

arboribus, et quo mox digesta feratur; ne
for the trees, and where presently arranged in order it may grow; lest

semina ignorent matrem subito mutatam. Quin
the young plants be ignorant of their mother suddenly changed. But

etiam signant regionem cæli in cortice, ut resti-
also let them mark the region of the sky upon the bark, that they may

270 tuant modo quo quæque steterit,
restores it to the same situation in which each had stood,

parte quâ quæque tulerit Austrinos calores, quâ
in the part where each had borne the southern heats, where

obverterit terga axi. Est adeo multum consuescere
it had turned its back to the pole. It is thus much to acquire a habit

in teneris. Quære prius, an sit melius ponere
in tender years. Inquire first, whether it may be better to place

vites collibus, an plano. Si metabere agros pinguis
the vines on hills, or on the plain. If you measure the fields of a rich

campi, sere densas; Bacchus non segnior in
plain, plant thick; the vine will not grow more slothful in

denso ubere; sin solum acclive tumulis, que
a thick planted soil; but if the soil is sloping from the ascent, and

supinos colles, indulge ordinibus; nec secius omnis via
declining hills, indulge in rows; not otherwise all the way

quadret secto limite, arboribus positus in unguem.
may square with the cut path, the trees being placed in exact order

Ut sæpe ingenti bello, cum longa legio explicuit
As often in a great war, when a long extended legion has unfolded;

cohortes, et agmen stetit aperto campo, que 280
 its bands, and the army stood on the open plain, and
 acies directæ, ac omnis tellus fluctuat late
 the battalions are arrayed, and all the land waves far around
 renidenti ære, nec dum miscent horrida prælia,
 with shining brass, nor for a while do they mingle dreadful battle,
 sed dubius Mars errat in mediis armis; omnia
 but doubtful Mars wanders in the midst of arms: let all the divisions
 viarum sint dimensa paribus numeris, non modo uti
 of your ways be measured with equal proportions, not only that
 prospectus pascat inanem animum, sed quia non
 the prospect may feed the hungry mind, but because not
 aliter terra dabit æquas vires omnibus, neque
 otherwise will the land give equal strength to all, neither
 rami poterunt extendere se in vacuum.
 the branches can extend themselves to the vacant air
 Forsitan et quæras quæ fastigia sint scrobibus.
 Perhaps also you will ask what depth may be to the trenches
 Ausim committere vitem vel tenui sulco. Arbos
 I would dare to commit the vine even to a light furrow. The tree
 defigitur altius ac penitus terræ; in primis esculus, 290
 is planted deeper and low in the earth; especially the esculus,
 quæ quantum vertice ad æthereas auras, tantum
 which as much rises with its head to æthereal skies, so much
 tendit radice in Tartara. Ergo, non hiemes non
 it sinks with its root to Hell. Therefore, not winters nor
 flabra, neque imbres convellunt illam; manet immota,
 blasts, nor showers can overthrow it; it remains unmoved,
 que per multos annos volvens multa secula virum
 and for many years revolving many ages of men
 durando vincit. Tum late tendens fortes
 by enduring outlasts them. Then far around extending its strong
 ramos et brachia huc illuc, ipsa media sustinet
 branches and arms this way and that, it in the midst sustains
 ingentem umbram. Neve tibi vineta vergant ad caden-
 a great shade. Nor let your vineyards incline to the set-
 tem solem, neve sere corylum inter vites; neve pete
 ting sun, nor plant the hazel among the vines; nor seek
 summa flagella, aut defringe summas plantas ex 300
 the highest shoots, or break the topmost twigs from
 suo arbore, (tantus amor terræ;) neu læde semina
 their tree, (so great is their love of the earth;) nor hurt the shoots
 retuso ferro; neve insere silvestres truncos
 with the blunted steel; nor plant among the wild trunks
 olæ. Nam sæpe ignis excidit incautis pastoribus,
 of the olive. For often fire falls from the careless shepherds,
 qui, primum tectus furtim sub pingui cortice,
 which first covered secretly beneath the rich bark

comprendit robora, que elapsus in altis frons
 seizes the wood, and gliding among the high leaves
 dedit ingentem sonitum cælo: inde secutus victor
 gave forth a great sound to heaven: then following victorious

regnat per ramos, que per alta cacumina, et
 reigns through the branches, and through the lofty tops, and
 involvit totum nemus flammis, et crassus piceâ cali-
 involves the whole grove in flames, and thick with pitchy dark
 gine, ruit atram nubem ad cælum, præsertim si tempesta
 Bears, hurries a black cloud to heaven, especially if a tempest

310 incubuit silvis a vertice, que ventus glomerat
 broods over the woods from on high, and the wind gathers
 incendia, ferens. Ubi hæc non valent
 the flames, bearing them high up. When this takes place, they are a strong

a stirpe; que cæsæ, possunt reverti atque revirescere
 from the root; and cut, they can be returned and revive again
 similes imâ terrâ: infelix oleaster, amaris
 like to what they were in the deep earth: the hapless wild olive, with bitter

foliis, superat. Nec quisquam tam prudens auctor
 leaves, alone survives. Nor let any so wise counsellor

persuadeat tibi movere terram, Boreâ spirante
 persuade you to move the earth, the north wind blowing

Tum hiems claudit rura gelu, nec, semine jacto,
 Then winter shuts up the fields with frost, nor, the seed being thrown,

patitur concretam radicem affigere terræ. Satio est
 permits the frozen root to fasten in the earth. Planting is

320 optima vinetis, cum, rubenti vere, candida
 best for vineyards, when, in the blushing spring, the white

avis, invisâ longis colubris, venit; vel sub prima
 bird (the stork), hated by long water-snakes, comes; or beneath the first

frigora autumnî, cum rapidus sol nondum contingit
 colds of autumn, when the swift sun not yet has touched

hiemem equis, jam æstas præterit. Ver adeo
 he winter with his horses, now the summer has passed. The spring thus

is best for the leaf of the groves, the spring is useful for the woods;
 frondi nemorum, ver utile silvis;

vere terræ tument, et poscunt genitalia semina.
 in the spring the lands swell, and demand the procreative seeds

Tum omnipotens pater, Æther, descendit in
 Then the almighty father, the sky, (i. e. Jupiter,) descends upon

gremium lætæ conjugis, fecundis imbribus, et magnus,
 the bosom of his joyful wife, with fertilizing showers, and great

communis magno corpore, alit omnes fetus.
 himself, mingling with her great body, cherishes all her offspring

Tum avia virgulta resonant canoris avibus; et armenta
 Then the lonely shrubbery resounds with tuneful birds; and the herds

repetunt venerem certis diebus. Almus ager parturit, que
 renew their love on certain days. The fair field brings forth, and

arva laxant sinus tepentibus auris Zephyri; 330
 the lands open their bosoms to the warm gales of the west wind;
 tener humor superat omnibus; que gramina audent
 the tender moisture abounds in all; and the plants dare
 credere se in tuto novos soles; nec pampi-
 to trust themselves in safe confidence to the new suns; nor does the
 dus metuit surgentes Austros, aut imbrem actum
 vine fear the rising south winds, or the shower driven
 cælo magnis Aquilonibus; sed trudit gemmas,
 along the sky by powerful north winds; but puts forth their buds,
 et explicat omnes frondes. Crediderim non alios
 and spreads out all their leaves. I should have believed that not any other
 dies illuxisse primâ origine crescentis mundi, ve
 days had shone on the first origin of the rising world, or
 habuisse alium tenorem; illud erat ver; magnus orbis
 had any other direction; it was spring; the great globe
 agebat ver, et Euri parcebant hibernis flatibus;
 enjoyed the spring, and the east winds spared the wintry blasts,
 cum primum pecudes hausere lucem, que ferrea 340
 when first the flocks drew in the light, and the iron
 progenies virum extulit caput duris arvis, que
 offspring of men raised their heads from the hard fields, and
 feræ inmissæ silvis, et sidera cælo.
 the wild beasts were let loose in the woods, and the stars in the sky
 Nec teneræ res possent ferre hunc laborem,
 Nor the tender produce of the earth could endure this labour,
 si tanta quies non iret inter que frigus que calorem,
 if so great a rest did not pass between both the cold and the heat,
 et indulgentia cæli exciperet terras. Quod superest,
 and the indulgence of heaven had overtaken the earth. What remains
 quæcunque virgulta premes per agros, memor
 whatsoever plants you press down through the fields, mindful
 sparge pingui fimo, et occule multâ terrâ;
 sprinkle them with rich manure, and cover them with abundant earth
 aut infode bibulum lapidem, aut squalentes conchas
 or bury around them spongy stone, or rough shells
 inter; enim aquæ labentur, que tenuis halitus
 among them; for the waters glide into, and a light vapour
 subibit, atque sata tollent animos. Jamque 350
 enters them, and the plants arouse their strength. And now
 reperti, qui urgerent super saxo atque
 they are found who would press them from above with a stone and
 pondere ingentis testæ; hoc munimen ad effusos
 the weight of a great potsherd; this is a protection to the out pouring
 imbres; hoc munimen ubi æstifer Cælis findit
 showers; this is a guard when the heat-bearing Dog-star cleaves
 hiulca arva siti. Seminibus positâ, superest
 the gaping fields with thirst. The shoots being planted, it remains

deducere terram sæpius ad capita et jactare duros
 to draw the earth often to their heads, and to throw the hard
 bidentes; aut exercere solum sub presso vomere, et
 drags; or to till the soil beneath the pressed ploughshare, and
 ducere luctantes juvencos inter vineta ipsa; tum
 to guide the struggling bullocks among the vineyards themselves; then
 aptare levês calamos, et hastilia rasæ virgæ: que
 to prepare smooth reeds, and spears of the peeled rod: and
 fraxineas sudes, que bicornes furcas; viribus quarum
 ashen stakes, and two horned forks; by the strength of which

360 assuescant eniti, et contemnere ventos, que
 they may be accustomed to climb, and to despise the winds, and
 sequi tabulata per summas ulmos. Ac est
 to follow the scaffolding through the highest elms. And it is our interest
 parcendum teneris dum prima ætas adolescit novis
 to spare the tender vines while their first age sprouts with new
 frondibus; et. dum lætus palmes agit se ad auras,
 leaves; and, while the joyful vine raises itself to the skies,
 immisus per purum laxis habenis, acies ipsa
 being sent through the clear sky with relaxed reins, the edge itself
 falcis nondum tentanda; sed frondes carpendæ, que
 of the knife not yet is to be tried; but the leaves are to be plucked, and
 interlegendæ uncis manibus. Inde ubi jam amplexæ
 to be selected with bent hands. Then when now embracing

ulmos validis stirpibus exierint, tum stringe
 the elms with their strong stalks they have gone forth, then strip
 comas, tum tonde brachia, ante reformidant ferrum; tum
 their leaves, then trim their branches, before they dread the knife; then

370 denique exerce dura imperia, et compece fluentes
 finally exercise severe authority, and restrain the flowing
 ramos. Etiam sepes texenda et omne pecus tenen-
 branches. Also a hedge is to be woven and all the cattle are to be

dum, præcipue dum frons tenera que imprudens
 restrained, especially while the branch is tender and unskilled
 laborum, cui super indignas hiemes que potentem solem,
 is labours, which besides the severe winters and powerful sun,

silvestres uri que sequaces capræ assidue illudunt;
 the wild buffaloes and pursuing goats continually mock;

oves, que avidæ juvencæ, pascuntur. Nec frigors
 the sheep, and greedy heifers, feed upon them. Nor do the colds

concreta canâ pruinâ aut gravis æstas incumbens
 hardened by hoary frost or the oppressive heat resting on

arentibus scopulis, tantum nocuere quantum illi greges,
 the dried rocks, so much injure them as the flocks,

que venenum dari dentis, et cicatrix signata in admorso
 and the poison of the hard tooth, and the scar marked upon the bitten

380 stirpe Ob non aliam culpam caper cæditur Baccho
 stock. For no other fault the goat is s

omnibus aris et veteres ludi ineant proscenia: que
 on every altar, and ancient plays enter on the stage: and
 Theseida: posuere præmia ingeniis circum pagos
 the Athenians placed rewards to their wits around the villages
 et compita: atque inter pocula læti saliere per
 and cross roads: and amidst their bowls joyful they danced upon
 unctos utres in mollibus pratis. Nec non Ausonii
 smeared bottles in the soft meadows. Likewise the Ausonian
 colon, gens missa Trojâ, ludunt incomptis versibus,
 colonists, a race sent from Troy, sport in homely verses,
 que soluto risu; que sumunt horrenda ora cavatis
 led unrestrained laughter; and take up hideous faces from hollowed
 corticibus; et vocant te, Bacche, per læta carmina,
 barks of trees; and invoke thee, O Bacchus, by joyful songs,
 que suspendunt mollia oscilla tibi ex altâ pinu. Hinc
 and they hang soft images to thee from the lofty pine. Hence
 omnis vinea pubescit largo fetu; que cavæ 390
 every vineyard sprouts forth with copious fruit; and the hollow
 valles, que profundi saltus complentur, et
 vales, and the deep lawns are filled with various produce, and
 quocumque Deus circumegit honestum caput. Ergo
 wherever the God moved around his honest head. Therefore
 rite dicemus suum honorem Baccho patriis carminibus,
 in order let us sing his own honour to Bacchus in our patriotic songs,
 que feremus lances et liba, et sacer hircus, ductus
 and let us offer dishes and cakes, and the sacred goat, led
 cornu, stabit ad aram; que torrebimus pingua
 by the horn, shall stand at the altar; and we will roast the fat
 exta in columnis verubus. Est etiam ille alter labor
 ensralls on hazel spits. There is also that other labour
 curandis vitibus, cui nunquam est satis exhausti
 in providing for the vines, to which never is there enough of painstaking
 namque omne solum scindendum que ter, que quater
 for every soil is to be cut up both thrice, and four times
 quotannis, que gleba frangenda æternum versis 400
 yearly, and the clod is to be broken for ever by inverted
 bidentibus; omne nemus levandum fronde. Labor, acis
 brags; every grove is to be stripped of its leaves. Labour, driven
 in orbem, redit agricolis, atque annus volvitur in æ
 in a circle, returns to the farmers, and the year rolls round upon itself
 per sua vestigia. Et jam cum olim vinea posuit
 through its own footsteps. And now when at last the vineyard has laid
 seras frondes, et frigidus Aquilo decussit honorem
 aside its late leaves, and the cold north wind has shaken
 silvis; jam tum acer rusticus extendit curas in
 from the woods; even then the bold countryman prolongs his cares to
 venientem annum, et persequitur vitem relictam, attendens
 the approaching year, and pursues the vine abandoned, cutting off

curvo dente Saturni, que fingit putanda
the roots, with the crooked hook of Saturn, and he forms it by pruning
 Primus fodito humum, primus cremato sarmenta devecta,
First dig the ground, first burn the bushes borne away
 et primus referto vallos sub tecta; postremus metito.
and first return the stakes beneath your roof; last reap.

410 Bis umbra ingruit vitibus; bis herbæ obducunt
Twice the shade invades the vines; twice the weeds overspread
 egetem densis sentibus; uterque labor durus. Laudato
the crop with frequent thorns; each toil is difficult. Praise
 ingentia rura; colito exiguum. Nec non etiam aspera
large fields; cultivate a small one. Also the rough
 vimina rusci per silvam, et fluvialis arundo
twigs of butcher's broom through the wood, and the river reed
 cæditur ripis; que cura inculti salicti exercet.
is cut up on the banks; and care of the uncultivated willow employs
 Jam vites vinctæ; jam arbusta reponunt falcem;
us. Now the vines are tied; now the groves lay aside the pruning knife;
 jam effetus vinitor canit extremos antes: tamen
and the toil-spent vine-dresser sings his last rows: yet
 tellus solicitanda, que pulvis movendus; et jam Jupiter
the earth must be urged, and the dust must be moved; and now the weather

420 metuendus maturis uvis. Contra non est
is to be dreaded by the ripe grapes. On the other hand there is not
 all cultura oleis; neque illæ expectant procurvam
any cultivation to the olives; nor do they expect the crooked
 falcem que tenaces rastros, cum semel hæserunt
pruning knife and tenacious harrows, when once they are fastened
 arvis, que tulerunt auras. Tellus ipsa, cum reclu-
in the fields, and have endured the air. The earth itself, when it is
 ditur unco dente, sufficit humorem satis et
opened by the crooked fork, supplies moisture for the plants and
 gravidas fruges, cum vomere. Hoc
heavy fruits, when it is opened by the ploughshare. With this
 nutritor olivam, pinguem et placitam paci. Poma
nourish the olive, rich and propitious to peace. Fruit trees
 quoque ut primum sensere valentes truncos, et habuere
also as first they felt their strong trunks, and obtain
 suas vires, nituntur ad sidera raptim propriâ vi,
their own strength, rise up to the stars swiftly by their own strength
 que naud indigna nostræ opis. Nec minus interea
and not unworthy of our assistance. Nevertheless in the meantime
 omne nemus gravescit fetu, que inculta aviaria
every grove is heavy with fruit, and the uncultivated retreats of birds
 430 rubent sanguineis baccis: cytici tondentur;
reddden with bloody berries: the cytisus trees are cropped by the
 alta silva ministrat tædas, nocturni ignes pascuntur,
the lofty wood supplies torches, nightly fires are fed,

et fundunt lumina. Et homines dubitant
 and pour out their lights. And do men hesitate
 serere atque impendere curam? Quid sequar
 to sow and to bestow their care? Why should I pursue
 majora? salices, que humiles genistæ, illæ
 greater subjects? willows, and the humble broom, these
 sufficient aut frondem pecori, aut umbram pastoribus,
 supply either leaves for the flock, or shade for shepherds,
 que sepem satis, et pabula melli. Et iuvat
 and a hedge for cornfields, and food for honey. And it delights
 spectare Cytorum undantem buxo, que lucos Nary-
 to behold Cytorus waving with box wood, and groves of Nary-
 ciæ picis; iuvat videre arva non obnoxia rastris, non
 cian pine; it delights to see fields not subject to harrows, nor
 ulli curæ hominum. In Caucasæo vertice, steriles
 to any care of men. On the Caucasian mount, barren 440

silvæ ipsæ, quas animosi Euri assidue que frangunt
 trees themselves, which the angry east winds continually both break down
 que ferunt; aliæ dant alios fetus; dant pinos,
 and bear away, some of these produce other supplies; they produce pines,
 lignum utile navigiis, que cedros que cupressos domibus.
 a wood useful for ships, and cedars and cypresses for dwellings.
 Hinc agricolæ trivere radios rotis, hinc tympa
 Hence the farmers have turned spokes for wheels, hence drum-shaped cover
 ia plaustris, et posuere pandas carinas ratibus
 lags for wagons, and have placed bending keels for ships
 Salices secundæ vinnibus, ulmi frondibus; at myrtus
 Willows are fruitful in vines, elms in leaves; but the myrtle
 validis hastilibus, et cornus bona bello; taxi torquentur
 for strong spears, and the cornel is good for war; yew trees are bent
 in Ityræos arcus. Necnon leves tiliaæ aut buxum
 into Ityrian bows. Also do the smooth lime trees or the box
 rasile torno, accipiunt formam, que cavantur
 polished by the turner, receive form, and they are hollowed out
 acuto ferro. Necnonet levis alnus. missa 450
 by the sharp steel. Also the light alder, sent upon

Pado, innatat torrentem undam; nec non et apes condunt
 the Po, swims on the boiling wave; also the bees conceal
 examina cavis corticibus, que alveo vitiosæ
 their swarms in hollow barks, and in the cavity of a rotten
 ilicis. Quid æque memorandum Baccheia dona tulerunt?
 oak. What equally to be commemorated have Bacchus's gifts pro-
 duced? Bacchus et dedit causas ad culpam; ille domuit
 duced? Bacchus also has given causes for blame; he has tamed
 letho furentes Centauros, que Rhoetum que Pholum, et
 by death the raging Centaurs, both Rhoetus and Pholus, and
 Hylæum, minantem Lapithis magno cratere. O
 Hyliæus, threatening the Lapithæ with a great goblet. O

agricolas nimium fortunatos, si nōrint sua bona
 farmers, too happy, if they could know their own good
 quibus, procul discordibus armis, justissima tellus
 to whom far from discordant arms, the most righteous earth

460 ipsa fundit facilem victum humo. Si alta
 herself pours forth the ready food from the ground. If the lofty
 domus superbis foribus, non vomit ingentem undam
 mansion with proud doors, does not pour out a great tide
 salutantium mane totis ædibus; nec inhiant
 of visitors in the morning from all its rooms; nor do they gaze on
 postes varios pulchrâ testudine, que vestes illusas
 pillars variegated with beautiful tortoise, and dresses wrought
 auro, que Ephyreia æra; nec alba lana fucatur
 from gold, and Corinthian brass; nor is white wool stained
 Assyrio veneno, nec usus liquidi olivi corrumpitur
 with Assyrian poison, nor is the use of liquid oil corrupted
 cassiâ: at secura quies, et vita nescia fallere, dives
 by cassia; but peaceful rest, and a life ignorant to deceive, rich
 variarum opum; at otia, latis fundis, speluncæ, que
 in varied wealth; but leisure, at their spacious farms, grottoes, and
 vivi lacus; at frigida Tempe, que mugitus boum, que
 living lakes; but the cool vale, and the lowing of oxen, and

470 molles somni sub arbore, non absunt. Illic
 soft slumbers beneath the tree, are not wanting. There
 saltus, ac lustra ferarum; et juvenus patiens operum
 are lawns, and dens of wild beasts; and youth enduring toils
 que assueta parvo; sacra deum que patres
 and accustomed to a little; the sacrifices of the gods and fathers
 sancti. Justitia, excedens terris, fecit extrema
 held in reverence. Justice, departing from the earth, placed her last
 vestigia per illos. Vero dulces Musæ accipiant me
 footsteps among them. But let the sweet Muses receive me
 primum ante omnia, quarum sacra fero, percussus
 first before all things, whose sacred images I bear, struck
 ingenti amore, que monstrent vias cæli, et
 with great love, and point out to me the ways of heaven, and
 sidera, varios defectus solis, que labores
 constellations, the various eclipses of the sun, and labours
 lunæ; unde tremor terris; quâ vi alta maria
 of the moon; whence trembling to the earth; by what power the deep seas
 tumescant, obicibus ruptis, que rursus residant
 swell, their ramparts being broken, and again settle down
 480 in se ipsa; quid hiberni soles tantum properent
 upon themselves; why the wintry suns so much hasten
 tingere se oceano, vel quæ mora obstet tardis
 to dip themselves in the ocean, or what delay hinders the slow
 noctibus. Sin frigidus sanguis circum præcordiæ obstiterit
 nights. But if the cold blood around my heart prevent

ne possim accedere has partes naturæ, rura et rigui
 that I cannot approach these parts of nature, let the fields and flowing
 amnes in vallibus placeant mihi, inglorius amem
 streams in the vales please me, unhonoured let me love
 flumina que silvas. O, ubi campi que Sperchius
 the rivers and the woods. O, where are the plains and Sperchius
 et Taygeta, bacchata Lacænis virginibus
 and Taygetus, rendered sacred to Bacchus by the Lacedemonian maids:
 O, qui sistat me in gelidis vallibus Æmi, et protegat
 O, who will place me in the cold valleys of Hæmus, and protect me
 ingenti umbrâ ramorum? felix qui potuit 490
 with a great shade of branches? happy is he who could

cognoscere causas rerum atque subiecit omnes metus et
 know the causes of things and subdue all fears and
 inexorable fatum, que strepitum avari Acherontis
 implacable fate, and the noise of greedy hell beneath his
 pedibus! et ille fortunatus qui novit agrestes Deos, que
 feet! and he is happy who knows the rustic gods, both
 Pana, que senem Silvanum, que sorores Nymphas. Non
 Pan, and the old Silvanus, and the sisters Nympha. Not
 fasces populi, non purpura regum, et discordia agitant
 the rods of the people, nor the purple of kings, and discord pursuing
 infidos fratres, aut Dacus descendens ab conjurato
 faithless brothers, or the Dacian descending from conspiring
 Istro, flexit illum; non Romanæ res, que regna
 Danube, has influenced him; nor the Roman affairs, and the kingdoms
 peritura; neque ille aut doluit miserans inopem,
 about to perish; nor did he either grieve compassionating the destitute,
 aut invidit habenti. Carpsit fructus quos 500
 or did he envy him possessing. He plucked the fruits which
 rami, quos volentia rura ipsa tulere sua
 the branches, which the willing fields themselves produced of their own
 sponte; nec vidit ferrea jura, que insanum forum, aut
 accord; nor did he see the iron laws, and the mad court, or
 tabularia populi. Alii sollicitant cæca freta
 the public tribunals of the people. Some weary the blind seas
 remis, que ruunt in ferrum, penetrant aulas et
 with oars and rush upon the sword, they advance to the halls and
 limina regum. Hic petit urbem que miseros Pen-
 palaces of kings. This man seeks a city and its miserable house-
 tes excidiis, ut bibat gemmâ, et dormiat
 hold gods with destruction, that he may drink from gems, and sleep
 Sarrano ostro. Alius condit opes que incubat
 on Tyrian purple. Another conceals wealth and broods over
 defosso auro. Hic stupet, attonitus
 buried gold. This one becomes giddy, astonished by eloquence
 rostris; plausus que plebis que patrum per
 at the rostra; applause both of the people and the fathers through

euneos (enim geminatur) corripuit hunc hiantem
 the benches (for it is redoubled) has seized this man gaping

510 gaudent, perfusi sanguine fratrum, que
 they rejoice, sprinkled with the blood of their brothers, and

mutant domos et dulcia limina exilio, atque quærunt
 exchange their homes and sweet dwellings for exile, and seek

patriam jacentem sub alio sole. Agricola dimovi
 a country lying beneath another sun. The farmer has remove

terram incurvo aratro: hinc labor anni: hinc
 the earth with his crooked plough: hence the labour of the year hence

sustinet patriam, que parvos nepotes: hinc armenta boum
 he upholds his country, and his little offspring: hence his herds of oxen

que meritos juvencos. Nec requies, quin annus
 and deserving bullocks. Nor is there rest, but the year

exuberet aut pomis, aut fetu pecorum, aut mergite
 abounds either in fruits, or the produce of cattle, or the bundles

Cerealis culmi; que oneret sulcos proventu, atque
 of Ceres' straw; and loads the furrows with provision, and

vincat horrea. Hiems venit; Sicyonia bacca
 overloads the barns. The winter comes; the Sicyonian berry

teritur trapetis, sues læti glande redeunt;
 is pounded in oil presses, swine rejoiced with mast return

520 silvæ dant arbuta; et autumnus ponit varios
 the woods produce arbutus: and the autumn lays by its varied

fetus; et mitis vindemia coquitur alte in apricis saxis.
 fruits; and the mild vintage is ripened high up on the sunny rocks.

Interea dulces nati pendent circum oscula,
 in the mean time sweet children hang around the kisses of their pa-

casta domus servat pudicitiam; vaccæ demittunt
 rents, the chaste family preserves its modesty: heifers hang down

lactea ubera; que pingues hædi luctantur inter se
 their milky udders; and the fat kids struggle among themselves

adversis cornibus in læto gramine. Ipse agitat
 with opposing horns upon the joyful grass. He passes

festos dies; que fusus per herban, ubi ignis in
 his feast days; and stretched upon the grass, where a fire was in

medio, et socii coronant cratera; libans vocat
 the midst, and his companions crown the goblet; pouring forth he invokes

te, Lenæ; que ponit magistris pecoris certamina
 thee, O Bacchus; and places to the masters of the flock contests

530 velocis jaculi in ulmo; que nudat prædura
 of the swift dart on the elm; and lays bare his hardy

corpora agresti palæstrâ. Veteres Sabini olim co-
 body for the rustic wrestling match. The ancient Sabines formerly out-

luere hanc vitam, et Remus et frater hanc
 tivated this joyous life, and Remus and his brother observed this

sic fortis Etruria crevit; scilicet Roma est facta pulcher-
 thus brave Etruria increased; for Rome is become the most

omnia rerum, quæ circumdedit septem arces sibi
 beautiful of things, and which has surrounded seven towers to herself
 muro. Etiam ante sceptrum Dictæi regis et antequam
 by a wall. Also before the sceptre of the Dictæan king, and before
 impia gens epulata est cæsis juvencis, aureus Saturnus
 'the impious race feasted on slain bullocks, golden Saturn
 agebat hanc vitam in terris. Necdum etiam audierant
 passed this life on the earth. Nor yet also had they heard
 classica inflari; necdum enses impositos duris
 that trumpets were blown; nor yet that swords placed on hard 540
 incudibus crepitare. Sed nos confecturus immersum
 anvils rattled. But we have completed this immeasurable
 æquor spatiis, et jam tempus solvere fumantia
 plain with its boundaries, and now it is time to free the smoking
 colla equorum.
 necks of our horses.

BOOK III.

CANEMUS te quoque, magna Pales, et te
 We will sing thee also, O great Pales, and thee, *Apollo*
 pastor memorande ab Amphryso; vos silvæ, que
 O shepherd to be commemorated by Amphrysus; ye woods, and
 amnes Lycæi. Omnia cætera carmina, quæ tenuis-
 streams of Lycæus. All other songs, which might have
 sent vacuas mentes, jam vulgata. Quis nescit
 occupied empty minds, now are rendered common. Who is ignorant of
 aut durum Eurysthea, aut aras illaudati Busiridis?
 either severe Eurystheus, or the altars of the unworthy Busiris?
 Cui Hylas puer non dictus, et Latonia Delos,
 By whom has Hylas the youth not been sung, and Latonian Delos,
 que Hippodame, que Pelops insignis eburno humero.
 and Hippodame, and Pelops remarkable for his ivory shoulder.
 æcer equis? via est tentanda quâ possim
 bold and victorious with horses? the way is to be attempted by which I may
 tollere me quoque humo, que victor,
 raise myself also from the ground, and a conqueror by some
 volitare per ora virum. Ego primus, rediens
 fly through the mouths of men. I first, returning 10
 Aonio vertice, deducam Musas mecum in patriam.
 from the Aonian mount, will lead the Muses with me into my country

(modo vita supersit) primus referam Idumæas palmas
 (if life remain) first I will restore the Idumean palms
 tibi, Mantua, et in viridi campo, ponam templum
 to thee, O Mantua, and on the green plain, I will place a temple
 marmore propter aquam, ubi ingens Mincius errat ardis
 marble near the water, where great Mincius wanders in slow
 flexibus, et prætexit ripas tenerâ arundine. In
 windings, and has lined its banks with the tender reed. In
 medio erit mihi Cæsar, que tenebit templum. Illi
 in the midst shall be my Cæsar, and he shall hold the temple To him
 ego, victor, et conspectus in Tyrio ostro, agitabo
 I, a conqueror, and conspicuous in Tyrian purple, will direct
 zentum quadrijugos currus ad flumina. Mihi cuncta
 an hundred four horsed chariots by the rivers. For me all
 Græcia, linquens Alpheum, que lucos Molorchii, decer-

20 net cursibus et erudo cæstu. Ipse, ornatus
 tend in race-courses and the raw gauntlet. I myself, having adorned
 caput foliis tonsæ olivæ, feram dona. Jam nunc
 my head with leaves of shorn olive, will bear gifts. Even now
 juvat ducere solennes pompas ad delubra, que videre
 it delights me to lead solemn pomps to the temples, and to see
 cæsos juvencos; vel ut scena discedat frontibus versis,
 slain bullocks; or as the scene withdraws with fronts inverted,
 que ut intexti Britanni tollant purpurea aulæa. In
 and as the interwoven Britons raise the purple curtains. Upon
 foribus, faciam, ex auro que solido elephanto, pugnam
 the doors, I will form, from gold and solid ivory, the battle
 Gangaridum, que arma victoris Quirini; atque hic
 of the Giants, and the arms of victorious Quirinus; and here
 Nilum, undantem bello, que magnum fluentem, ac
 the Nile, waving with war, and majestic flowing, and
 columnas surgentes navali ære. Addam domitas urbes
 the columns rising with naval brass. I will add the conquered cities

30 Asiæ, que pulsum Niphatem, que Parthum fidentem
 of Asia, and beaten Niphates, and the Parthian trusting
 fugâ que versis sagittis; et duo tropæa, rapta
 in flight and his inverted arrows; and two trophies, snatched
 manu ex diverso hoste, que gentes bis triumphatas
 by the hand from a different foe, and nations twice triumphed over
 ab utroque litore. Et Parii lapides stabunt spirantia
 from each shore. And Parian marbles shall stand as if breathing
 signa, proles Assaraci, que nomina gentis demissæ ab
 statues, the offspring of Assaracus, and the names of the nation descended from
 Jove, que Tros parens, et Cynthia auctor
 Jove, both Tros the parent of Rome, and Cynthia Apollo the founder
 Trojæ Infelix invidia metuet Furias, que severum
 of Troy Wretched envy shall fear the Furies, and the cruel

annem Cocyti, que tortos angues Ixionis, que
 river of Cocythus, and the wreathed snakes of Ixion and
 immanem rotam et saxum non exsuperabile.
 the dreadful wheel and the stone not to be surmounted
 Interea sequamur silvas Dryadum, que 40
 In the mean time let us follow the woods of the Dryads, and
 cultus intactos: tua haud mollia jussa, Mæcenas.
 the lawns untouched: thy not gentle commands, O Mæcenas
 Mens inchoat nil altum sine te: en, age,
 My mind attempts nothing exalted without thee: lo, come or
 rumpe segnes moras; Cithæron vocat ingenti clamore,
 break through slothful delays; Cithæron calls you with great cry
 que canes Taygeti, que Epidaurus domitrix equorum;
 and the dogs of Taygetus, and Epidaurus the subduer of horses;
 et vox ingeminata assensu nemorum remugit.
 and a voice redoubling by the assent of the groves re-echoes.
 Tamen mox accingar dicere ardentibus pugnas
 Yet presently I shall be prepared to sing the glowing battles
 Cæsaris, et ferre famam nomen per tot annos,
 of Cæsar, and to carry by fame his name through so many years,
 quot Cæsar abest ab primâ origine Tithoni. Seu
 as Cæsar is distant from the first origin of Tithonus. Whether
 quis, miratus præmia Olympiæ palmæ, pascit equos,
 any one, admiring the rewards of the Olympic palm, feeds horses,
 seu quis fortes juvencos ad aratra, 50
 whether any one feeds strong bullocks for the plough,
 legat præcipue corpora matrum. Forma bovis
 let him choose especially the bodies of mothers. The form of the heifer
 optima cui caput turpe, cui cervix plurima, et
 is best whose head is rough, whose neck is large, and whose
 palearia pendent à mento tenuis crurum; tum nullus
 dewlap hang from her chin down to her legs; then there is no
 modus longo lateri; omnia magna; pes etiam,
 measure to her long side; all things are large; her foot even,
 et hirtæ aures sub camuris cornibus. Nec
 and her rough ears beneath her crooked horns. Nor
 vacca insignis maculis et albo, displiceat mihi,
 let the heifer distinguished for spots and white, displease me.
 aut detrectans juga, que interdum aspera cornu, et
 or refusing the yoke, and sometimes rude with her horn, and
 faciem propior tauro, que quæ tota ardua, et gra-
 in her face nearer to a bull, and which is entirely high, and walk-
 diens verrit vestigia imâ caudâ. Ætas 60
 tog she sweeps her footsteps with the end of her tail. The age
 pati Lucinam que justos Hymenæos desinit ante
 to endure Lucina and just marriage rites ends before
 decem, incipit post quatuor annos; cætera nec
 for begins after four years; the other age is neither

habilis feturæ, nec fortis aratris. Interea dura
 fit for breeding, nor strong for the ploughs. In the mean time while
 lata juvenus superat gregibus, solve mares; primus
 joyful youth abounds in the flocks, let loose the males; first
 mitte pecuaria in Venerem, et suffice aliam prolem ex
 send forth your cattle to Love, and supply one offspring from
 alia generando. Quæque optima dies ævi prima fugit
 another by breeding. Each best day of life first flies
 miseris mortalibus; morbi, que tristis senectus, et
 from wretched mortals; diseases, and sad old age, and
 labor, subeunt; et inclementia duræ mortis rapit
 labour, succeed; and the cruelty of hard death bears them off
 Erunt semper quarum corpora malis mutari
 There will be always those whose bodies you may wish to be changed
 70 enim semper refice, ac, ne post requirant
 therefore always repair them, and, lest afterwards you should seek
 amissa anteveni, et sortire sobolem armentis;
 them when lost anticipate, and choose out an offspring from the herd
 quotannis. Necnon et idem delectus est equino pecori
 yearly. Likewise the same choice is to the horse flock.
 Tu modo impende præcipuum laborem jam inde
 Do you now pay especial attention even thence from
 teneris quos statuas submittere in spe
 their tender years to those which you shall determine to bring up for the hope
 gentis. Continuo pullus generosi pecoris ingreditur
 of the race. Immediately the colt of a generous flock walks
 altius in arvis, et reponit mollia crura; primus aude
 higher in the fields, and replaces his pliant legs; first he dares
 et ire viam, et tentare minaces fluvios, et committere
 also to go the way, and to attempt the threatening rivers, and to trust
 sese ignoto ponti; nec horret vanos strepitus
 himself to an unknown bridge; nor does he dread vain noises.
 Illi ardua cervix, que argutum caput, brevis alvus, que
 To him is a lofty neck, and sharp head, short belly, and
 80 obesa terga; que animosum pectus luxuriat toris.
 fat back; and his bold breast swells out with folds.
 Spadices que glauci honesti; deterrimus color
 The brown and dark grey are becoming; the worst colour is
 albis, et gilvo. Tum si qua arma dedere sonum
 to the white, and to the dun. Then if any arms have given a sound
 procul, nescit stare loco, micat auribus.
 afar off, he knows not to stand in his place, he moves quickly with his ears
 et tremit artus, que premens collectum ignem, volvit
 and trembles in his joints, and restraining the collected fire, he rolls it
 sub naribus. Juba densa, et jactata, recumbit in
 under his nostrils. His mane is thick, and thrown about, rests upon
 dextro armo. At duplex spina agitur per lumbos,
 on right shoulder But a double spine runs along his loins,

que unguis cavat tellurem, et graviter sonat solido
and his hoof hollows out the earth, and heavily sounds with solid
cornu. Talis fuit Cyllarus, domitus habenis Amy- 90

horn. Such was Cyllarus, subdued by the reins of Amy-
zlæi Pollucis, et bijuges equi Martis, quorum Graia
dean Pollux, and the yoked horses of Mars, whom the Grecian
poëtæ meminere, et currus magni Achillis. Talis
poets commemorate, and the chariot horses of great Achilles. Such

et pernix Saturnus ipse effudit jubam equinâ
also swift Saturn himself spread his mane on his horse-~~esses~~
service, adventu conjugis, et fugiens, implevit altum
neck, at the coming of his wife, and flying, filled lofty

Pelion acuto hinnitu. Abde hunc domo, quoque
Pelion with sharp neighing. Shut him in the stable, also

ubi aut gravis morbo, aut jam sequior annis deficit,
when either heavy by sickness, or now more slothful by years he fails,
ignosce senectæ nec turpi. Senior frigidus in Venerem,
pardon old age not degraded. Being older he is cold in love,

que frustra trahit ingratum laborem; et, si quando
and in vain he prolongs the thankless toil; and, if at any time
est ventum ad prœlia, ut quondam magnus ignis sine
he comes to the contest, as when a great fire without
viribus, in stipulis; furit incassum. Ergo
strength, rages in the stubble; so he rages powerless. Therefore

notabis animos que ævum præcipue; hinc 100
you will mark their courage and age especially; afterward

alias artes, que prolem parentum, et quis dolor
other qualities, and the race of their parents, and what sorrow is
cuique victo, quæ gloria palmæ. Nonne vides?
to each when conquered, what glory of victory Do you not see?

cum, præcipiti certamine, currus corripuere campum, que
when, in swift strife, chariots have seized the plain, and
ruunt effusi carcere; cum spes juvenum arrectæ,
ash pouring forth from the goal; when the hopes of the youth are raised,

que pulsans pavor haurit exsultantia corda; illi instant
and panting fear exhausts their exulting hearts; they urge on

torto verberare, et proni, dant lora; axis
with the twisted lash, and bending forward, they give the reins; the axle
fervidus vi volat; que jam humiles, que jam elati
glowing with violence flies; and now low, and now raised

sublime, videntur ferri per vacuum aëra, atque
high, they seem to be borne through the vacant air, and

assurgere in auras. Nec mora nec requies; 110
to rise to the skies. Neither delay nor rest is granted them;

at nimbus fulvæ arenæ tollitur; humescunt spumis que
out a cloud of yellow sand is raised; they are moist with foam and

flatu sequentium; tantus amor laudum, victoria
the breathing of those following; so great is the love of praise. victory

est tantæ curæ. Erichthonius primus ausus jungere
 is so great a care. Erichthonius first dared to join

currus et quatuor equos, que victor insistere rapidis
 chariots and four horses, and victorious to rest on the rapid

rotis. Pelethronii Lapithæ, impositi dorso,
 wheels. The Pelethronian Lapithæ, placed upon the back of the horses

dedere fræna que gyros, atque docuere
 applied the reins and taught him his turnings, and instructed

equitem sub armis insultare solo, et glomerare
 the horseman under arms to leap over the ground, and to gather up

superbos gressus. Uterque labor est æquus; magistris
 his proud steps. Each labour is equal; the masters

120 æque exquirunt que juvenem, que calidum
 equally seek out a horse both youthful, and warm

animis, et acrem cursibus; quamvis ille
 with courage, and swift in the course; not an old one, although he

sæpe egerit hostes versos fugâ, et referat Epirum
 often has driven the foes turned in flight, and may boast Epirus

patriam, que fortes Mycenæ, que deducat gentem
 for his country, and brave Mycenæ, and derive his race

origine Neptuni ipsâ. His animadversis, instant
 from the origin of Neptune itself. These things being observed, they attend

sub tempus, et impendunt curas distendere
 about the time of generation, and they direct their cares to swell him out

denso pingui, quem legere ducem, et
 with firm fat flesh, whom they have chosen a leader, and

dixere maritum pecori; que secant pubentes herbas,
 have declared the husband to the herd; and they cut up young herbs,

que ministrant fluvios, que farra; ne nequeat superare
 and supply water, and provender; lest he cannot survive

blando labori, que invalidi nati referant jejunia
 the pleasant toil, and the weak offspring should resemble the leanness

patrum. Autem volentes tenuant armenta ipsa
 of their sires. But they who wish it make lean the breed mates themselves

130 macie. Atque, ubi jam nota voluptas
 by abstinence. And, when now the known pleasure

solicitat primos concubitus, que negant frondes, et
 invites the first connexion, both they deny to them leaves, and

arcent fontibus; sæpe etiam quatunt cursu,
 drive them from the fountains; often also they drive them in the race,

et fatigant sole, cum area gemit graviter
 and weary them in the sun, when the barn-floor groans heavily

tunis frugibus, et cum inanes paleæ jactantur ad
 with beaten fruits, and when the empty straw is thrown about to

surgentem Zephyrum. Faciunt hoc, ne nimio luxu
 the rising west wind. They do this, lest by too much luxury

sit obtusior usus genitâli arvo, et obliuet
 there may be a too weak use in the genital soil, and it wear out

inertes sulcos; sed sitiens rapiat Venerem, que recondat
 the sluggish passages; but eager may seize enjoyment, and store it
 interius. Rursus, cura patrum cadere, et matrum
 within. Again, the care of sires begins to fall off, and of mothers
 succedere, cum errant gravidæ, mensibus exactis. Non
 to succeed, when they wander teeming, the months being passed. Let not
 quisquam passus sit illas ducere juga gravibus 140
 any one suffer them to drag the yokes in heavy
 plaustis, non superare viam saltu, et carpere prats
 wagons, nor to pass over the way by leaping, and to run over the meadows
 acri fugâ, que innare rapaces fluvios. Pascant in
 in swift flight, and to swim over the rapid rivers. Let them feed in
 vacuis salibus, et secundum plena flumina, ubi muscus,
 the vacant lawns, and near to the full rivers, where there is moss,
 et ripa viridissima gramine, que speluncæ tegant
 and a bank most green with grass, and caves may protect them
 et umbra saxea procubet. Est, circa lucos Silari,
 and the shade of a rock may lie over them. There is, about the groves of Silarus,
 que Alburnum, virentem ilicibus, plurimus volitans,
 and Alburnus. verdant with holm trees, a very abundant flying
 cui asylo est Romanum nomen, Graii vocantes
 insect, to which asylos is the Roman name, the Greeks naming
 vertère œstron, asper, sonans, acerba, quo
 have translated it œstron, a creature rough, noisy, harsh, by which
 tota armenta exterrita, diffugiunt silvis, æther con- 150
 whole herds terrified, fly from the woods, the air
 cussus mugitibus furit, que silvæ, et ripa sicci
 shaken by their bellowing rage, and the woods, and the bank of the dry
 Tanagri. Juno, meditata pestem Inachiæ juvenæ
 Tanagrus. Juno, meditating destruction to the Inachian heifer
 quondam exercuit horribiles iras hoc monstro. Arcebis
 formerly executed direful anger on this monster. You will drive
 hunc quoque gravido pecori (nam acrior instat
 this likewise from the teeming flock (for more fierce it threatens
 mediis fervoribus), que pasces armenta, sole recens
 in the midst of the heat), and you will feed the herds, the sun newly
 orto, aut astris ducentibus noctem. Post partum,
 having arisen, or the stars leading on the night. After the birth,
 omnis cura traducitur in vitulos; que continuo inurunt
 all the care is transferred to the calves; and forthwith they brand
 notas et nomina gentis; et quos malint
 on them the marks and names of the race; and those which they may wish
 aut submittere habendo pecori aut servare sacros
 either to keep for breed for preserving the flock or to keep sacred
 aris, aut scindere terrain, et invertere campum 160
 for the altars, or to cut up the earth, and to upturn the plain
 horrentem fractis glebis; cætera armenta pascuntur per
 rough with broken clods; the other herds feed through

virides herbas Jam hortare vitulos, quos tu formabis
 the green grass. Now encourage the calves, which you will form
 ad studium atque agrestem usum, que insiste viam domandi
 for labour and rustic use, and enter on the way of taming

dum animi juvenum faciles, dum ætas
 them while the dispositions of the young are tender, while their age
 mobilis Ac primum subnecte cervici laxos circulos de
 is plastic. And first bind to their neck loose collars of

enui vimine: dehinc ubi colla libera assuêrint
 be tender vine: then when their necks before free shall have been used
 servitio, junge pares juvencos aptos e torquibus
 to servitude, unite in pairs your bullocks fitted from the chains

ipsis, et coge conferre gradum; atque jam
 themselves, and compel them to lift together their step; and now
 170 sæpe inanes rotæ ducantur illis per terram, et
 often let empty wheels be drawn by them along the ground, and

signent vestigia summo pulvere. Post
 let them stamp their footsteps on the surface of the sand. Afterwards
 faginus axis, nitens sub valido pondere,
 let the beechen axle, struggling beneath the powerful weight,

instrepat, et æreus temo trahat junctos orbes.
 creak, and let the brazen beam drag the united wheels.

Interea carpes non gramina tantum indomitæ publi,
 in the mean time you will pluck not grass alone for the unbroken young

nec vescas frondes salicum, que palustrem ulvam,
 tallow, nor the esculent leaves of willows, and the marshy sea grass,

sed sata frumenta, manu: nec fetæ vaccæ,
 wit springing corn, with your hand: nor will the teeming heifers
 more patrum, implebunt tibi nivea mulc-
 in the manner of your fathers, fill for you the snowy milk

tralia, sed consument tota ubera in dulces natos.
 pails, but expend all their udders upon their fond offspring.

Sin studium magis ad bellum, que feroces turmas,
 If it if your desire is rather for war, and fierce troops,

180 aut prælabi Alpea flumina Pisæ rotis, et
 or to glide by the Alpean streams of Pisa with wheels, and

agitare volantes currus in luco Jovis; primus abor
 to drive flying chariots in the grove of Jupiter; the first toil

equi est videre animos atque arma bellantium, que
 of the horse is to behold the animation and weapons of warriors, and

pati lituos, que ferre rotam gementem tractu,
 to endure trumpets, and to sustain the wheel groaning in the space,

et audire sonantes frænos stabulo; tum magis atque
 and hear the sounding reins in the stable: then more and

magis gaudere blandis laudibus magistri, et amare
 more to be pleased with the flattering praises of his master, and to delight

sonitum plausæ cervicis. Atque audiat hæc
 a the sound of the patted neck. And let him hear these

'am primo depulsus ab ubere matris, que in vicem
 now when first weaned from the udder of his mother and in care
 det ora mollitus capistris invalidus, que etiam
 let him yield his mouth to the pliant head-stalls yet being weak, and even
 tremens, etiam inscius ævi. At ubi
 trembling. also unconscious from the inexperience of his age. But when
 quarta æstas accesserit, tribus exactis, mox 190
 the fourth summer has advanced, three being completed, presently
 incipiat carpere gyrum, que sonare compositis gradibus,
 let him begin to take the ring, and to beat in measured steps,
 que sinuet alterna volumina crurum; que sit similis
 and let him bend the alternate joints of his legs; and be like
 laboranti. Tum provocet auras cursibus; ac volans
 to one labouring. Then let him challenge the winds in swiftmess; and flying
 per aperta æquora, ceu liber habenis, vix ponat
 through the open plains, as free from the reins, hardly let him place
 vestigia summâ arenâ. Qualis cum densus Aquilo
 his footsteps on the surface of the sand. As when the continual northwind
 incubuit ab Hyperboreis oris, que differt hiemes
 has come over from the northern coasts, and scatters the storms
 Scythiæ atque arida nubila; tum altæ segetes, que
 of Scythia and the dry clouds; then the high corn-fields, and
 natantes campi, horrescunt lenibus flabris, que summæ
 waving plains, shudder from gentle blasts, and the tops of
 silvæ dant sonorem, que longi fluctus urgent 200
 the woods give forth a sound, and the extended waves hasten
 ad litora. Ille volat verrens simul arva, si-
 to the shores. He flies sweeping at the same time the fields, at the
 mul æquora fugâ. Ille vel ad metas et
 same time the seas in his flight. He either at the boundaries and
 maxima spatia Elei campi sudabit, et
 the most extended race-grounds of the Elean plain will sweat, and
 aget cruentas spumas ore, vel melius feret
 force bloody foam from his mouth, or more kindly will draw
 Belgica esseda molli collo. Tum demum sinito
 the Belgic chariot by his soft neck. Then at length permit
 magnum corpus crescere jam domitis, crassa
 a great body to grow to them now tamed from thickening
 farragine; namque ante domandum, tollent
 provender; for if fattened before they are subdued, they will exert
 ingentes animos, que prensi negabunt pati lenta
 too great courage, and when reined will refuse to endure the slender
 verbera, et parere duris lupatis. Sed non ulla industria
 lash, and to obey the hard bits. But not any attention
 magis firmat vires, quam avertere Venerem, et
 more establishes their strength, than to prevent lust, and
 stimulos cæci amoris, sive usus boum, 210
 the provocatives of blinding love, whether the care of oxen,

sive equorum est gratior cui. Atque ideo re-
 or of horses is more grateful to any one. And thus they send
 gant tauros procul, atque in sola pascua, post
 away the bulls afar, even into the lonely pastures, behind
 oppositum montem, et trans lata flumina, aut servant
 an intervening mountain, and across broad rivers, or keep them
 clausos intus ad satura præsepia: enim femina carpit
 shut up within at the fattening stalls: for the female consumes
 vires paulatim, que urit videndo, nec patitur
 his strength by degrees, and burns him by seeing, nor does she permit him
 meminisse nemorum nec herbæ. Illa quidem dulcibus
 to remember the groves nor the grass. She indeed by bland
 illecebris et sæpe subigit superbos amantes decernere
 allurements even often compels her proud lovers to fight
 inter se cornibus. Formosa juvenca pascitur in
 among themselves with their horns. A fair heifer is fed within

220 magnâ silvâ; illi alternantes multâ vi,
 an extensive forest; they, *i. e.* the bulls, alternately with great violence
 miscent prælia crebris vulneribus: ater sanguis lavit
 join battle with frequent wounds: blackening blood bathes
 corpora; que cornua versa, urgentur in ob-
 their bodies; and their horns being inclined, are driven against their
 nixos cum vasto gemitu; que silvæ et magnus
 striving foes with great groaning; and the woods and great
 Olympus reboant. Nec mos stabulare bellantes
 Olympus resound. Nor is it the custom to stable the warring bulls

una; sed alter victus abit, que exulat longe
 together; but the one conquered departs, and goes to exile far off
 ignotis oris, multa gemens ignominiam, que plagas
 to unknown coasts, much lamenting his degradation, and the blows
 superbi victoris, tum amores quos inultus amisit
 of his haughty conqueror, as also the loves which unavenged he has lost
 et aspectans stabula, excessit avitis regnis
 and beholding the stables, he departs from his ancestral realms
 Ergo exercet vires omni curâ, et pernox jacet
 Therefore he exerts his strength with all care, and by night he lies

230 instrato cubili inter dura saxa, pastus hirsutus
 on an unspread couch amidst hard rocks, having fed on rough
 frondibus et acutâ carice; et tentat sese, atque discit
 leaves and prickly sedge; and he tries himself, and learns
 irasci in cornua, obnixus trunco arboris; que
 to be angry against his horns, striving against the trunk of a tree; and
 lacerassi ventos ictibus, et proludit ad pugnam sparsâ
 assails the winds with blows, and flourishes to the fight with sprinkled
 arenâ. Post, ubi robur collectum, que vires
 sand. Afterwards, when his strength is collected, and his powers
 receptæ, movet signa, que præceps fertur in
 are recovered, he advances the standard, and headlong is borne up

oblitum hostem; ut fluctus cum crepit albescere in
 his forgetful foe; as a wave when it has begun to whiten in
 medio ponto, trahit sinum longius, que ex alto que ut
 the midst of the sea, draws a train farther, and from the deep and as
 volutus ad terras, sonat immane per saxa, nec minor
 rolled to the land, sounds wonderfully through the rocks, nor less
 monte ipso procumbit; at ima unda exæstuat
 than a mountain itself falls; but the low wave boils
 vorticibus, que subjectat nigram arenam alte. 240
 in whirlpools, and raises the black sand on high.

Aleo omne genus in terris, que hominum que ferarum,
 Thus every kind on the earth, both of men and of wild beasts
 et æquoreum genus, pecudes, que pictæ volucres, ruunt
 and the watery race, the flocks, and painted birds, rush
 in furias que ignem: idem amor omnibus. Non
 into the madness and fire of love: the same love is to all. Not
 alio tempore læna, oblita catulorum, sævior
 at any other time has the lioness, forgetful of her whelps, more savage
 erravit in agris; nec informes ursi dedere vulgo
 wandered in the fields; nor have deformed bears caused every where
 tam multa funera que stragem per silvas: tum aper
 so many deaths and such slaughter through the woods: then the boar
 sævus, tum tigris pessima. Heu! tum male
 so fierce, then the tiger is most ravenous. Alas! then unsafely
 erratur in solis agris Libyæ. Nonne vides, ut
 men wander in the lonely fields of Libya. Do you not see, how

tremor pertentet tota corpora equorum, si 250
 trembling thrills through all the bodies of the horses, if
 tantum odor attulit notas auras? Ac jam neque
 only smell has brought the well known air? And now neither
 fræna virûm, neque sæva verbera, non scopuli que cavæ
 the reins of men, nor cruel lashes, nor cliffs and hollow
 rupes, atque objecta flumina, torquentia montes cor-
 rocks, and intervening streams, twisting down mountains borne
 reptos undâ retardant eos. Sabellicus sus ipse
 away by the wave retard them. The Sabellian boar himself
 ruit, que exacuit dentes, et prosubigit terram pede,
 rushes out, and sharpens his teeth, and tears up the earth with his foot,
 ricat costas arbore, atque durat humeros hinc atque
 rubs his ribs with a tree, and hardens his shoulder on this side and
 illinc ad vulnera. Quid juvenis cui carus amor
 on that to wounds. What does the youth on whom cruel love
 versat magnum ignem in ossibus? nempe serus cæcâ
 exercises its powerful fire in his bones? why indeed late in the dark
 nocte natat freta, turbata abruptis procellis, super
 slight he swims the straits, disturbed by bursting storms, o'er
 quem ingens porta cæli tonat, et æquora 260
 whom the great gate of heaven thunders, and the seas

missa scopulis reclamant: nec possunt miser
 dashed against rocks resound: nor can his miserable
 parentes revocare, nec virgo moritura super
 parents recall him, nor the maid about to die on account of
 crudeli funere. Quis variæ lynceæ Bacchi, et acre
 his cruel death. What do the spotted lynxes of Bacchus, and the fierce
 genus luporum atque canum? quid cervi, quæ prælia
 race of wolves and of dogs do? what the stags, what contests
 imbelles dant? Scilicet ante omnes furor equarum
 to they being weak give? Truly in comparison of all the madness of mares
 est insignis: et Venus ipsa dedit mentem, quo
 is distinguished: and Venus herself has given this disposition, at what
 tempore Potniades quadrigæ absumpsere membra Glauci
 time the Potnia mares consumed the limbs of Glaucus
 malis. Amor ducit illas trans Gargara, que trans sonan-
 with their jaws. Love leads them across Gargarus, and over the re-

270 tem Ascanium: superant montes, et tranant
 sounding Ascanius: they bound over the mountains, and swim over
 flumina; que continuo ubi flamma subdita avidis
 the rivers; and immediately when the flame is conveyed to their greedy
 medullis, magis vere (quia calor redit ossibus
 marrow, rather in the spring (because the heat returns to their bones
 vere) omnes illæ versæ in Zephyrum ore,
 in the spring) all they turning to the west wind with their mouth,
 stant altis rupibus, que exceptant leves auras; et
 stand on the high rocks, and await the gentle gales; and
 sæpe sine ullis conjugiiis gravidæ vento,
 often without any cohabitation becoming pregnant by the wind,
 mirabile dictu, diffugiunt per saxa et scopulos, et
 wonderful to be told, they fly over rocks and cliffs, and
 depressas convalles; non tuos, Fure, neque ad
 sunken valleys; not to thy domains, O Eurus, nor to
 ortus Solis, in Boream que Caurum, aut unde
 the rising of the sun, to the north wind and west wind, or whence
 nigerrimus Auster nascitur, et contristat cælum pluvio
 the darkest south wind arises, and saddens the sky with rainy

280 frigore. Hinc demum lentum virus, quod
 cold. Hence at length a ductile poison, which
 pastores dicunt hippomanes vero nomine, destillat ab
 shepherds call hippomanes by its true name, distils from
 inguine, hippomanes, quod sæpe malæ novercæ legere
 their groin, hippomanes, which often wicked stepmothers have gathered
 que miscuerunt herbas et non innoxia verba.
 and mingled among herbs and not harmless words.
 Sed interea tempus fugit, fugit irreparabile, dum
 But In the meanwhile time flies, it flies irrecoverably, while
 capti amore vectamur circum singula. Hoc
 captivated by love we are borne around particular subjects. This

satis armentis. Altera pars curæ superat, agitare
 Is enough for herds. Another part of our care exceeds it, namely to manage
 lanigeros greges, que hirtas capellas. Illic labor
 the wool-bearing flocks, and rough goats. Thus is labour
 fortes coloni sperate laudem hinc. Nec sum
 O hardy husbandmen expect praise from hence. Nor am I
 dubius animi, quam magnum sit vincere ea
 doubtful in mind, how great a task it is to excel these thoms
 verbis, et addere hunc honorem angustis rebus. 290
 in words, and to add this ornament to mean subjects.

Sed dulcis amor raptat me per ardua deserta Parnassi
 But sweet love hurries me through the high deserts of Parnassus
 juvat ire jugis, qua nulla orbita priorum
 it delights me to go through the heights, where no path of my predecessors
 divertitur molli clivo Castaliam. Nunc Pales
 turns by gentle declension to the Castalian stream. Now O Pales
 veneranda, nunc sonandum magno ore. Incipiens,
 to be revered, now to be sung in a great strain. Beginning
 edico oves carpere herbam in mollibus stabulis, dum
 I command the sheep to eat grass in soft stables, until
 mox frondosa æstas reducitur; et sternere duram
 presently the leafy summer is restored; and to spread the hard
 humum multa stipula, que manipulis filicum subter,
 ground with much straw, and with bundles of fern under

ne frigida glacies lædat molle pecus, que ferat
 them, lest the cold ice may injure the gentle flock, and produce
 scabiem que turpes podagras. Post, digressus 300
 the scab and filthy gouts. Afterwards, having departed

hinc, 'ubeo sufficere frondentia arbuta capris,
 from this matter, I command to supply leafy arbutes to the goats,
 et præbere recentes fluvios, et opponere stabula
 and to furnish to them fresh streams, and to build their stables

ab ventis, hiberno Soli conversa ad medium
 safe from the winds, to the winter sun turned toward the mid-
 diem cum jam olim frigidus Aquarius cadit,
 day (i. e. the south); when now at last the cold sign Aquarius sets,

que irrorat extremo anno. Hæ quoque tuendæ
 and bedews the extremity of the year. These also are to be guarded
 ne us non levioe curâ; nec erit usus minor;
 by us with no lighter care than the sheep; nor will their use be less;

quamvis Milesia vellera, incocta Tyrios rubores, mutantur
 although Milesian fleeces, steeped in Tyrian red, should be sold
 magno. Soboles hinc densior,
 for a great price. The offspring (i. e. from the goats) from hence more numerous,

hinc copia largi lactis. Quammagis mulctra spuma-
 hence a supply of abundant milk. The more the milk pail shall
 verit exhausto ubere, læta flumina magis manabunt
 foam from their exhausted udder, joyous streams the more shall flow

810 *pressis* *nammis.* *Nec minus* *interea*
 from their pressed dug Nevertheless in the mean time

tondent barbas, que incana menta que comantes setas
 they shear the beards, and hoary chins and flowing bristles

Cinyphii hirci, in usum castrorum, et velamina
 of the Cinyphian goat, for the use of camps, and coverings

miseris nautis. Pascuntur vero silvas, et summa
 for the wretched sailors. They are fed indeed in the woods, and lofty

Lycæi, que horrentes rubos, et dumos amantes
 heights of Lycæus, and on rough brambles, and bushes loving

ardua. Atque ipsæ, memores, redeunt in tecta
 high places. And they, mindful, return to their shelters

que ducunt suos, et vix superant limen gra-
 and lead out their young, and hardly do they pass the entrance with their

vido ubere. Ergo avertes glaciem que nivales ventos
 heavy udder. Therefore you will keep off the ice and snowy winds

omni studio, quo minus est illis egestas mortalis
 with every care, inasmuch as there is to them a want of human

320 *curæ: que lætus feres victum, et virgea*
 attention: and gladly will you bring food, and osier

pabula, nec claudes fœnilia totâ brumâ.
 fodder, nor shut out from them hayracks through the whole winter.

At vero, cum læta æstas, Zephyris vocantibus
 But indeed, when the joyful summer arrives, the west winds invoking

mittes utrumque gregem in saltus atque in pascua
 do you send each flock to the lawns and to the pastures

cum primo sidere Luciferi, carpamus frigida rura dum
 with the first star of Lucifer, let us graze the cold fields while

maue novum, dum gramina canent, et ros, gratissimus
 the morning is fresh, while the grass is white, and the dew, most grateful

pecori, est in tenerâ herbâ. Inde, ubi quarta hora
 to the flock, is on the tender plant. Then, when the fourth hour

cœli collegerit sitim, et querulæ cica-
 of the orb of heaven shall have brought on thirst, and the complaining grass-

dæ rampent arbusta cantu; jubeto greges ad puteos,
 hoppers shall burst the groves with their song; command the herds to the wells,

330 *aut ad alta stagna, potare undam currentem in lignis*
 or to the deep pools, to drink water running in wooden

canalibus; at mediis æstibus exquirere umbrosam
 troughs: but in the meridian heats command to seek out a shady

vallem, sicubi magna quercus Jovis, antiquo robore,
 vale, wherever the great oak o. Jupiter, of ancient firmness,

tendat ingentes ramos, aut sicubi nemus, nigrum crebris
 extends its great branches, or wherever a grove, black with thick

ilicibus, accubet sacrâ umbrâ; tum dare tenues aquas
 holm oaks, hangs over with sacred shade; then to give shallow waters

rursus, et pascere rursus ad occasum Solis, cum
 again and to feed them again at the setting of the sun when

frigidus Vesper temperat aëra, et jam roscida Luna relicis
the cold evening tempers the air, and now the dewy moon refreshes

saltus, que litora resonant halcyonem, et dumi
the lawns, and the shores resound to the halcyon and the bushes

acanthida. Quid prosequar tibi versu, pastores
to the nightingale. Why should I describe to you in song, the shepherds

Libyæ, quid pascua, et mapalia habitata raris
of Libya, why the pastures, and cottages inhabited in scattered

æctis? Sæpe pecus pascitur diem que noctem, 340
swellings? Often their flock is fed day and night,

et totum mensem ex ordine, itque in longa deserta
and the whole month in order, and goes into the long deserts

sine ullis hospitibus; tantum campi jacet. Afer
without any places of shelter; so much of the plain lies around. The African

armentarius agit omnia secum, que tectum que La-
herdsman bears all things with him, both his house and his house-

rem, que arma que Amyclæum canem, que Cressam
hold god, and his arms and his Amyclian dog, and his Cretan

pharetram; non secus ac acer Romanus, in patriis
quiver; not otherwise than the bold Roman, in his native

armis, cum carpit viam sub injusto fasce, et castris
arms, when he takes his way beneath an unequal load, and his camp

positis ante expectatum hosti, stat in agmine. At
being pitched before he is expected by the foe, stands before his troop. But it is

non qua Scythiæ gentes que Mæotica unda, et Ister
not so where the Scythian nations are and the Mæotic wave, and the Ister

turbidus, et torquens flaventes arenas; que qua 350
troubled, and turning its yellow sands; and where

Rhodope porrecta sub medium axem redit: illic
Rhodope stretching beneath the middle axis returns: there

tenent armenta clausa stabulis; neque aut ullæ herbæ
they hold their herds shut up in stables; neither does either any grass

apparere campo, aut frondes arbore; sed terra jacet
appear on the plain, or do leaves appear on the trees; but the earth lies

late informis niveis aggeribus, et alto gelu, que
far around deformed with snowy mounds, and deep frost, and

assurgit in septem ulnas. Semper hiems, semper Cauri
rises to seven ells. It is always winter, always the west winds

spirantes frigora. Tum Sol haud unquam discutit
are breathing cold. Then the sun does not ever scatter

pallentes umbras; nec cum invectus equis, petit altum
the pale shades; neither when borne by horses he goes to the lofty

æthera; nec cum lavit præcipitem currum rubro
sky; nor when he bathes his swift chariot in the red

æquore Oceani. Subitæ crustæ concrescunt in currenti
surface of the ocean. Sudden crusts harden on the running

flumine: jamque unda sustinet ferratos orbes 360
stream: and now the wave upholds iron wheels

tergo illa hospita prius patulis puppibus, nun-
 on its surface that ~~scars~~ friendly before to broad ships, now
 plaustris. Que æra dissiliunt vulgo, que vestes
 to wagons. And brass vessels burst asunder everywhere, and dresses
 indutæ rigescent, que cædunt humida vina securibus,
 put on grow stiff, and men cut up the ~~excess~~ liquid wine with axes,
 et totæ lacunæ vertère in solidam glaciem, que horrida
 and all the ditches have turned to solid ice, and the rough
 stiria induruit impexis barbis. Interea ningit
 icicle has grown hard on uncombed beards. In the mean time it snows:
 non secius toto aëre; pecudes intercunt; magna
 not less through the whole sky; flocks die; great
 corpora boum stant circumfusa pruinis; que cervi con-
 sodies of cattle stand surrounded by frost; and stags in a
 ferto agmine, torpent novâ mole et vix exstant
 crowded band, are benumbed under the new load and hardly stand out
 370 summis cornibus. Non agitant hos canibus
 with the tops of their horns. Men do not chase these with dogs
 immissis, non ullis cassibus, ve pavidos formidine
 et loose, nor with any nets, or frightened by dread
 puniceæ pennæ: sed cominus obruncant ferro
 of the crimson feather: but forthwith they butcher them with the sword
 frustra trudentes oppositum montem pectore;
 in vain pushing on the opposing mountain of snow with their breast:
 que cædunt rudentes graviter; et læti reportant
 and they kill them braying grievously; and joyful they bear them off
 magno clamore. Ipsi agunt secura otia in
 with a great outcry. The *Feythians* themselves spend undisturbed leisure in
 defossis specubus sub altâ terrâ, advolvère que congesta
 excavated caves beneath the deep earth, they have rolled both collected
 roborâ que totas ulmos focis que dedere igni: hic
 staks and whole elms to the hearths, and committed them to the fire: here
 ducunt noctem ludo; et læti imitantur pocula vitea
 they spend the night in sport and joyful they imitate potions of wine
 380 fermento atque acidis sorbis. Talis effrona
 with beer and sour service-berries. Such an ungoverned
 gens virum, subjecta Hyperboreo septemtrioni,
 race of men, lying under the northern constellation of the bears,
 tanditur Riphæo Euro, et corpora velantur ful-
 is beaten by the Riphæan east wind, and their bodies are clothed with the
 vis setis pecudum. Si lanicium tibi curæ, primum
 sawny hair of cattle. If cloth manufacture is your care, first
 aspera silva, que lappæ que tribuli absint; fuge
 let the rough wood, and burs and thistles be far away; avoid
 læta pabula; que continuo lege albos greges mollibus
 rich fodder; and at first select white flocks with soft
 vilis. Autem quamvis aries ipse sit candidus, rejice
 breeds. But although the ram himself be white, reject

(b) *æ*, cui tantum nigra lingua subest udo palato, ne
æ, to whom only a black tongue lies under his moist palate, lest
 infuscet vellera nascentium pullis maculis, que
 he should stain the fleeces of the young lambs with dark spots, and
 circumspecte alium pleno campo. Sic Pan 390
 look about for another in the full field. Thus Pan

Deus Arcadiæ sefellit te, Luna, captam niveo munere
 the god of Arcadia deceived thee, O moon, captivated by the snowy offering
 lanæ (si est dignum credere), vocans in alta nemora;
 of wool (if it is worthy to believe), inviting thee to the deep groves;
 nec tu aspernata vocantem. At ipse cui amor
 nor didst thou despise him invoking thee. But let him to whom is the love
 lactis, ferat cytissum que lotos frequentes, que salsas
 of milk, bring cytissus and water-lilies in great plenty, and salted
 herbas præsepibus. Hinc et amant fluvios magis,
 herbs to the stalls. From this cause both they love the rivers more,
 et magis tendunt ubera, et referunt occultum saporem
 and more extend their udders, and bring back the secret taste
 salis in lacte. Jam multi prohibent excretos hædos a matri-
 of salt in the milk. Now many keep away the grown kids from their
 bus, que præfigunt prima ora capistris ferratis.
 mothers, and they fasten the front of their mouths with muzzles armed with iron

Quod mulsero die surgente que horis 400
 That which they have milked the day arising and in the hours
 diurnis premunt nocte: quod jam tenebris,
 of day they coagulate at night: that which now they milk in the darkness,
 et sole cadente, pastor exportans calathis sub
 and the sun setting, the shepherd bearing it off in milk vessels about
 lucem, adit oppida; aut contingunt parco sale,
 daylight, goes to the towns; or they season it with a small portion of salt,
 que reponunt hiemi. Nec cura canum fuerit postrema
 and lay it up for winter. Nor let the care of dogs be last
 tibi; sed una pasce veloces catulos Spartæ, que acrem
 to you; but at once feed the swift whelps of Sparta, and the strong
 Molossum pingui sero. Nunquam, illis custodibus,
 Molossian dog with rich whey. Never, they being your guards,
 horrebis nocturnum furem stabulis, que incursus
 shall you dread the nightly thief in the stables, and the ravages
 luporum; aut impacatos Iberos a tergo. Sæpe
 of wolves; or restless Spaniards attacking you behind. Often
 etiam agitabis timidos onagros cursu, et leporem
 also you shall pursue the cowardly wild asses in the chase, and the hare
 canibus, venabere damas canibus. Sæpe tur- 410
 with dogs, you shall hunt the hinds with dogs. Often you
 babis latratu apros pulsos silvestribus
 shall disturb with the barking of dogs boars banished from their wild
 volutabris, agens, que per altos montes preme-
 tans, driving them and through the lofty mountains you shall pursue

ingentem cervum ad retia clamore. Disce et accen-
 the huge stag to the toils with a shout. Learn also to

dere odoratam cedrum stabulis, que agitare graves
 burn the odorous cedar in the stables, and to drive off offensive

chelydros nidore Galbaneo. Sæpe sub
 water-snakes with the scent of gum Galbanum. Often beneath

immois præsepibus, aut vipera, mala tactu, deli-
 the permanent stalls, either the viper, injurious by its touch, hæ-

bit, que exterrita, fugit cælum; aut coluber
 lain hid. and frightened, fled the light of heaven: or the snake

acerba pestis boum, assuetus succedere tecto et umbræ
 the cruel plague of cattle, accustomed to approach the house and shade,

que aspergere virus pecori, fovit humum. Pastor,
 and scatter poison in the flock, lies close to the ground. O shepherd

420 cape saxa manu, cape robora; que dejice
 take stones in your hand, seize clubs; and strike him

tollentem minas, et tumentem sibila colla;
 down raising himself in his anger, and swelling his hissing neck;

jamque fugâ abdidit timidum caput alte, cum medii
 and now in flight he has hid his fearful head deeply, when his intermediate

nexus que agmina extremæ caudæ solvuntur, que
 joints and the windings of the extremity of his tail are uncoiled, and

ultimus sinus trahit tardos orbes. Est etiam ille malus
 the farthest curvature drags his slow spires. There is also that pernicious

anguis in Calabris saltibus, convolvens squamea terga
 snake in the Calabrian forests, rolling its scaly back

sublato pectore, atque maculosus longam alvum grandibus
 with uplifted breast, and spotted as to its long belly with large

notis; qui, dum ulli amnes rumpuntur fontibus,
 marks; which, while any brooks burst from their fountains,

et dum terræ madent udo vere ac pluvialibus
 and while the lands are wet by the moist spring and the rainy

Austris, colit stagna, que habitans ripis, hic improbus
 south winds, dwells in the pools, and inhabiting the banks, he greedy

430 explet atram ingluviem piscibus que loquacibus
 fills his black maw with fish and noisy

ranis. Postquam palus exhausta que terræ dehiscunt
 frogs. After the marsh is drained and the lands gape wide

ardore, exsilit in siccum, et torquens flam-
 with drought, he darts out upon the dry ground, and rolling his

mantia lumina, sævit agris, que asper siti, atque
 fiery eyes, rages through the fields, both mad with thirst, and

exterritus æstu. Tum ne libeat mihi carpere
 frightened by the heat. Then let it not please me to enjoy

molles somnos sub dio, neu jacuisse dorso
 gentle slumbers beneath the open air. nor to lie at the edge

memoris per herbas, cum novus, exuviis positus,
 of a grove on the grass, when renewed, his skin being laid aside

que nitidus juventâ, relinquens aut catulos aut oves
 and shining in youth, leaving either young ones or eggs
 tectis, volvitur arduus ad solem, et micat trisul-
 in his den, he rolls on rising to the sun, and brandishes his three
 cis linguis ore. Docebo te quoque 440
 forked tongues in his mouth. I will instruct you also
 causas et signa morborum. Turpis scabies tentat
 in the causes and signs of diseases. The foul scab tents
 oves, ubi frigidus imber persedit altius ad vivum, et
 the sheep, when the cold shower has penetrated deeply to the quick, and
 bruma horrida cano gelu; vel cum sudor illotas
 the winter rough with hoary frost; or when the sweat unwashed
 adhæsit tonsis, et hirsuti vepres secuerunt
 cleaves to them being sheared, and the rude briars have lacerated
 corpora. Idcirco, magistri perfundunt omne
 their bodies. Therefore, the chief shepherds bathe the entire
 pecus dulcibus fluviis, que aries udis villis mersatur
 flock in the sweet rivers, and the ram with moist fleece is plunges
 in gurgite, que missus defluit secundo anni; au
 in the pool, and being sent away floats down the favouring stream; or
 contingunt tonsum corpus tristi amurcâ, et miscent
 they smear the shorn body with bitter lees of oil, and intermingle
 spumas argenti que viva sulphura, que Idæas pices, et
 litharge and fresh sulphur, and Idæan pitch, and
 ceras pingues unguine, que scillam, que 450
 wax rich in ointment, and the sea leak and
 graves helleboros, que nigrum bitumen. Tamen non
 offensive hellebore, and black bitumen. Yet neither
 est ulla magis præsens fortuna laborum, quam si
 is there any more ready relief of their sufferings, than if
 quis potuit rescindere summum os ulceris ferro:
 any one could cut off the outward opening of the ulcer with a knife:
 vitium alitur que vivit tegendo, dum pastor
 the disorder is nourished and grows by being concealed, while the shepherd
 abnegat adhibere medicas manus ad vulnera, et sedet
 refuses to apply his healing hands to the wounds, and sits down
 poscens Deos omnia meliora. Quin etiam
 asking of the Gods all better things. But even
 cum dolor lapsus ad ima ossa balantum,
 when the disease gliding to the inmost bones of the bleating sheep.
 furit, atque arida febris depascitur artus, profundi
 rages, and a burning fever feeds upon their limbs, it has availed
 avertere incensos æstus, et ferire venam salientem san-
 to drive out the kindling heat, also to strike a vein spouting with
 guine inter ima pedis; quo more Bi- 460
 blood between the lowest parts of the foot; by which method the
 saltæ solent, que acer Gelonus, cum fugit in
 Bœotia were accustomed to bleed, and the brave Gelonian, when he flies to

Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum, et potat lãs concretum
Rhodope and to the deserts of the Getæ, and drinks milk thickness

cum equino sanguine. Quam videris, aut
with horses' blood. Whatever *sheep* you should see, either

succedere sæpius molli umbræ aut carpentem summas
to withdraw oftener to the soft shade or cropping the tops

herbas ignavius, que extremam æqui, aut
of the grass more slothfully, and the last to follow *the flock*, or

pascentem procumbere medio campo, et solam
Æs feeding to lie down in the midst of the plain, and alone

decedere seræ nocti, continuo compesce culpam
to depart late at night, forthwith restrain the fault (*mischiefs*)

ferro priusquam dira contagia serpent per in-
with the steel before the dread contagion creeps through the

470 cautum vulgus. Turbo, agens hiemem,
unguarded flock. A whirlwind, driving on a storm,

non ruit tam creber æquore, quam multæ pestes
does not rush so frequent from the sea, as there are many plagues

pecudum. Nec morbi corripiunt singula corpora, sed
of cattle. Nor do diseases seize upon single bodies *only*, but

tota æstiva repente, que spem que gregem simul
entire summer folds suddenly, and the hope (*i. e. the lambs*) and the flock at once

que cunctam gentem ab origine. Tum sciat
and all the race from the first breed. Then he may know *the truth* of

si quis nunc quoque, tanto post,
this if any one *even* now also, at so great a space of time since *the laying wastes*

videat aërias Alpes, et Norica castella in
should view the airy Alps, and the Noric (*Bavarian*) castles on

tumulis. et arva lapidis Timavi. que deserta regna
no hills, and the fields of lapidian Timavus, and the deserted kingdoms

pastorum, et saltus vacantes longe que late. Illic
of the shepherds, and the lawns made vacant far and wide. Her

quondam tempestas miseranda coorta est
formerly a storm *in its effects* to be dreaded arose,

morbo cæli, que incanduit toto æstu
from the corruption of the air, and became inflamed through the whole heat

480 autumnni; et dedit omne genus pecudum, omne
of autumn; and gave every kind of cattle, every kind

ferarum neci, que corrumpit lacus, infecit pabuls
of wild beast to death, and corrupted the lakes, and tainted the fodder

tabo. Nec erat via mortis simplex; sed uti
with poison. Nor was the way of death uncomplicated; but when

igneæ sitis, acta omnibus venis, adduxerat mise-
the fiery thirst, driven through all their veins, had contracted their

ros artus, rursus fluidus liquor abundabat; que trahebat
wretched limbs, again a fluid moisture abounded; and reduced

omnia ossa collapsa morbo minutatim in se. Sæpe
all their bones fallen by disease piecemeal together. Often

ia medio honore Deum, hostia stans ad aram
 in the midst of the worship of the Gods, the victim standing at the altar
 dum lanea infula circumdatur niveâ vittâ
 while the woollen fillet is bound about its temples with a snowy head-band
 cecidit, moribunda inter cunctantes ministros. Aut
 has fallen, ready to die between the delaying sacrificers. Or
 si sacerdos mactaverat quam ante, inde
 if the priest had slain any victim before it had fallen then
 æque altaria ardent fibris impositis, 490
 neither do the altars burn, its fibres being placed on them,
 nec potest vates, consultus, reddere responsa; ac cultri
 nor can the prophet, being consulted, utter replies; and the knives
 suppositi, vix tinguntur sanguine, que summa arena
 being laid aside, hardly are tinged with blood, and the top of the sand
 infuscatur jejunâ sanguine. Hinc vituli vulgo
 is stained with sickly blood. Hence the calves everywhere
 moriuntur in lætis herbis, et reddunt dulces animas
 die upon the abundant grass, and yield their sweet lives
 ad plena præsepia. Hinc rabies venit blandis canibus
 at the full stalls. Hence madness comes to the kindly dogs
 et anhela tussis quat ægros sues, ac angit
 and a panting cough shakes the sickly swine, and tortures them
 obesis faucibus. Equus, victor, labitur infelix
 with swelled throats. The horse, once a conqueror, falls unhappy
 immemor studiorum atque herbæ; que avertitur
 unmindful of his labours and of the grass; and he is averse from
 fontes, et crebra ferit terram pede; aures
 the fountains, and often strikes the earth with his foot; his ears
 demissæ, incertus sudor ibidem, et ille 500
 are let down, an intermitting sweat is there, and that
 quidem frigidus moriturus; pellis aret et dura
 indeed is cold on horses about to die; his skin is parched and being hard
 ad tactum, resistit tractanti. Dant hæc signa primis
 to the touch, resists one feeling it. They offer these symptoms in the first
 diebus ante exitium. Sin in processu morbus
 days of sickness before death. But if in progress of time the disease
 cœpit crudescere, tum vero oculi ardentes, atque
 has begun to grow worse, then indeed their eyes are inflamed and
 spiritus, attractus ab alto, interdum gravis
 their breath, being drawn from the depth of their breast, is sometimes loaded
 gemitu, que ima ilia tendunt longo singultu,
 with groaning, and their inmost entrails distend themselves with a long sob,
 ater sanguis it naribus, et aspera lingua premit
 black blood proceeds from their nostrils, and their rough tongue presses
 obsessas fauces. Profuit infundere Lenæos
 their straitened jaws. It profits at first to pour into their mouths Lenæos
 latices inserto cornu, ea visa una salus 510
 liquors (wines) by an inserted horn, this seemed the only safety

morientibus: mox hoc ipsum erat extitio; que
 to the dying: presently this remedy itself was their destruction; and
 refecti ardebant furiis, que ipsi, jam sub
 being refreshed they burned with madness, and they even now under
 ægrâ morte, laniabant suos artus, discissos nudis
 painful death, tore their limbs, rent with their naked
 dentibus. Di meliora piis, que illum
 teeth. May the gods grant better things to the pious, and that
 errorem hostibus! Autem ecce, taurus fumans sub duro
 misfortune to our foes! But lo! the ox smoking before the hard
 vomere concidit, et vomit cruorem mistum spumis
 ploughshare falls, and vomits blood mingled with foam
 ore, que ciet extremos gemitus Tristis arator
 from his mouth, and utters his last groans. The sorrowful ploughman
 it, abjungens juvencum mœrentem fraternâ morte, atque
 goes, anyoking the bullock mourning his brother's death, and
 relinquit defixa aratra in medio opere. Non umbræ
 leaves his fastened plough in the midst of his labour. Not the shades
 520 altorum nemorum, non mollia prata possunt
 of lofty groves, not the soft meadows can
 movere animum, non amnis, qui volutus per saxa
 influence his feelings, not the river, which having rolled over rocks
 purior electro, petit campum: at ima latera solvuntur,
 clearer than amber, seeks the plain: but his inmost sides are relaxed,
 atque stupor urget inertes oculos; que cervix fluit ad
 and dimness presses down his sluggish eyes; and his neck falls to
 terram devexo pondere. Quid labor, aut
 the earth with its bending weight. What does the labour of oxen avail them, or
 benefacta juvant? quid invertisse graves terras
 what do their good deeds avail them? what to have turned up the heavy lands
 vomere? atqui non Massica munera Bacchi, non
 with the plough? but neither the Massic gifts of Bacchus, nor
 epulæ repositæ nocuere illis. Pascuntur frondibus et
 feasts laid up in store have injured them. They feed on leaves and
 victu simplicis herbæ, pocula sunt liquidi fontes,
 the produce of simple grass, their bowls are flowing fountains,
 atque flumina exercita cursu; nec cura abruptit
 and rivers exercised with running; nor does care break
 530 salubres somnos. Dicunt, boves quæstias non alio
 their healthful sleep. They say, that oxen were sought at no other
 tempore illis regionibus ad sacra Junonis, et cur-
 time in those regions for the sacrifices of Juno, and that her cha-
 rus ductos ad alta donaria imparibus uris. Ergo
 goats were drawn to her lofty shrines by unmatched buffaloes. Therefore the
 ægre rinantur terram rastris, et infodiunt
 husbandmen with difficulty tear the earth with harrows, and plant
 truges unguibus ipsis; que trahunt stridentia plaustra
 the corn with their nails themselves; and draw the creaking wagons

contentâ cervice per altos montes. Lupus non ex-
 with outstretched neck through the high mountains. The wolf does not med-
 rat insidias circum ovilia, nec nocturnus obambulat
 tate a lying in wait around the sheepfolds, nor does he nightly walk about
 gregibus; acrior cura domat illum. Timidi damæ
 the flocks; a more active care rules him. The cowardly fallow deer
 que fugaces cervi nunc vagantur inter canes et circum tec-
 and flying stags now wander among dogs and about the
 ta. Jam fluctus proluit prolem immensi 540
 dwellings. Now the wave washes over the offspring of the immense
 maris, et omne genus natantum in extremi
 sea, and every kind of swimming creatures upon the farthest part of the
 litore, ceu naufraga corpora; phocæ, insolitæ, fugiunt in
 shore, as shipwrecked bodies; seals, unused to it, fly to
 flumina. Et vipera moritur, frustra defensa curvis latebris,
 the rivers. And the viper dies, in vain defended by crooked retreats,
 et hydri attoniti squamis astantibus. Aër est non
 and water-snakes are astonished their scales standing out. The air is not
 æquus avibus ipsis, et illæ, precipites, relinquunt
 wholesome to the birds themselves, and they falling, headlong, leave
 vitam sub alta nube. Præterea, nec jam refert
 their life beneath a high cloud. Besides, neither now is it expedient
 pabula mutari, que artes quæsitæ nocent; ma-
 that the fodder be changed, and the arts of healing sought for are hurtful; the
 gistri Phyllyrides, Chiron, que Amythaonius, Me-
 masters of medicine the son of Phyllyra, Chiron, and Amythaon's son, Me-
 lampus, cessere. Et pallida Tisiphone, emissa 550
 lampus, have withdrawn. And pale Tisiphone, sent out
 Stygiis tenebris in lucem, sævit; agit morbos que me-
 from Stygian darkness to the light, rages; she spreads sickness and
 tum ante, que surgens in dies, effert avidum caput altius.
 dread before her, and rising to the day, raises her greedy head higher.
 Amnes que arentes ripæ, que supini colles, sonant
 The rivers and the dry banks, and the inclining hills, resound
 balatu pecorum, et crebris mugitibus; jamque dat
 with the bleating of sheep, and frequent bellowings; and now she gives
 stragem catervatim, atque in stabulis ipsis aggerat
 destruction in droves, and in the stables themselves heaps up
 cadavera dilapsa turpi tabo, donec discant tegere
 dead bodies fallen away by the foul contagion, until they learn to bury them
 humo, ac abscondere foveis. Nam neque erant
 in the ground, and to hide them in ditches. For neither was there
 usus coriis, nec quisquam potest aut abolere 560
 profit from the skins, nor is any one able either to cleanse
 viscera undis, aut vincere flammâ; nec quidem
 the entrails with water, or purge them by flame; nor indeed
 possunt tondere vellera peresa morbo que illuvie, nec
 can they abate the fleeces corroded by disease and filth, nor

attingere putres telas, verum etiam si quis tentarat invisos
 touch the rotten webs but even if any one had tried the hateful
 amictus, ardentem papulæ atque immundus sudor seque-
 dresses, burning blotches and filthy sweat over-
 batur olentia membra; deinde sacer ignis edebat
 spread his offensive limbs; then the erysipelas consumed
 contactos artus morantem nec longo tempore.
 the infected members of him delaying, and not for long time, to lay
 him aside.

BOOK IV.

PROTINUS exsequar ecclestia dona ærii mellis.
 FORTHWITH I will sing of the celestial gifts of ærial honey.
 Aspice, etiam, hanc partem, Mæcenas. Dicam
 Regard, also, this part of my labours, O Mæcenas. I will sing
 spectacula levium rerum admiranda tibi; que magnanimos
 a representation of light concerns to be admired by you; both the high-minded
 duces, que mores totius gentis, ordine, et studia,
 leaders of bees, and the manners of all the race, in order, and their pursuits,
 et populos, et prælia. Labor in tenui! at
 and kinds, and conflicts. Toil bestowed on a trifling subject! but
 gloria non tenuis, si læva numina sinunt quem
 the renown is not trifling, if the unpropitious deities allow any one
 que Apollo vocatus audit. Principio,
 to accomplish the task and Apollo invoked attends. In the first place,
 sedes petenda, que statio apibus, quo neque
 a seat is to be sought, and a settlement for the bees, where neither
 sit aditus ventis (nam venti prohibent ferre
 can there be access for the winds (for the winds forbid them to bear
 10 their food home), nor sheep and frisking kids
 insultent floribus, aut bucula, errans campo, decu-
 sa tread down the flowers, or the heifer, wandering on the plain, can shake
 tiat rorem, et atterat surgentes herbas. Et lacerti,
 all the dew, and bruise the rising plants. And let the lizards
 picti æqualentia terga, absint a pinguibus stabulis, que
 painted on their scaly backs, be far from the rich hives, and
 meropes que aliæ volucres, et Progne signata pectus
 woodpeckers and other birds, and Progne marked on her breast
 cruentis manibus. Nam vastant omnia late, que
 with bloody hands. For they waste all things far around, and

ferunt volantes ipsas ore, dulcem escam
 bear off the flying bees themselves in their mouth, pleasant food
 immittibus nidis. At liquidi fontes, et stagna viren-
 for their pitiless young. But let the clear fountains and pools made
 tia musco, et tenuis rivus fugiens per gramina,
 green by moss, and the shallow rivulet swift running through the grass,
 adsint; que palma aut ingens oleaster obumbret 20
 be at hand; and let the palm or the great wild olive overshadow
 vestibulum; ut, cum novi reges ducent prima examina
 the entrance; that, when the new kings lead forth the first swarms
 suo vere, que juvenus emissa favis ludet,
 in their own spring, and the youth let loose from the honeycombs sport,
 vicina ripa invitet decedere calori, que ob-
 the neighbouring bank may invite them to withdraw from the heat, and the in-
 via arbor teneat frondentibus hospitibus. Conjice
 intervening tree may detain them by its leafy protection. Cast
 salices transversas et grandia saxa in medium, seu
 willows placed across and large rocks in the midst of the water, whether
 humor stabit iners, seu profluet, ut possint consistere
 the water shall stand inactive, or shall flow, that they may stand on
 crebris pontibus, et pandere alas ad æstivum solem;
 them as on many bridges, and open their wings to the summer sun;
 si forte præceps Eurus sparserit morantes, aut
 if by chance the violent east wind has scattered the loitering bees, or
 immerserit Neptuno. Circum hæc virides 30
 plunged them in the sea. Around these places let green
 casia et serpylla olentia late et copia thynbræ spirantis
 cassia and thyme scenting far around and plenty of savory smelling
 graviter floreat; que violaria bibant irriguum fontem.
 strongly blossom; and let violet beds drink the flowing fountain.
 Autem alvearia ipsa, seu fuerint suta
 But let the bee-hives themselves, whether they may have been fastened to-
 tibi cavatis corticibus, seu texta lento vimine,
 ther by you from hollowed barks, or woven from the slender vine,
 habeant angustos aditus; nam hiems cogit mella
 have narrow entrances; for the winter hardens the honey
 frigore, que calor remittit eadem liquefacta: utraque
 by cold, and the heat relaxes the same dissolved: each
 vis pariter metuenda apibus; neque illæ nequicquam
 power equally is to be dreaded by the bees; neither do they in vain
 certatim linunt tenuis spiramenta cerâ in tectis, que
 earnestly anoint the narrow openings with wax in their hives, and
 explent oras fuco et floribus; que servant 40
 fill the borders with moss and flowers; and they keep
 gluten, collectum ad hæc ipsa munera, lentius et
 the glue, collected for these very purposes, more adhesive even
 visco, et pice Phrygiæ Idæ. Sæpe etiam
 than birdlime and the pitch of Phrygian Ida. Often also

rodère larem ubi terrâ, latebris effossis (si
they have dug a dwelling-place beneath the earth, retreats being excavated (if
fama est vera), que penitus repertæ que cavis
the report is true), and deeply have they been found both in hollow
pumicibus, que antro exesæ arboris. Tamen tu et
pumice-stones, and the cavity of a rotten tree. Yet do you also

unge rimosa cubilia circum levi limo, fovens,
anear their chunky hives around with light mud, cherishing them,

et superinjice raras frondes; neu sine taxum
and throw over *their hives* scattered leaves; nor permit a yew tree *to claim*

propius tectis, neve ure rubentes caneros foco,
near *to their hives*, nor burn reddening crabs in the fire,

neu crede altæ paludi, aut ubi odor cœni gravis,
nor trust a hive to the deep marsh, or where the stench of mud is offensive

aut ubi concava saxa sonant pulsu, que imago vocis
or where the hollow rocks resound at the striking, and the echo of the voice

50 offensa resultat. Quod superest, ubi aureus
obstructed reverberates. What remains, when the bright

sol egit hiemem pulsam sub terras, que reclusit
sun has banished the winter driven beneath the earth, and laid open

cœlum æstivâ luce; continuo illæ peragrant saltus que
the heaven with summer light; forthwith they pass over the lawns and

silvas, que metunt purpureos flores, et leves libant summa
woods, and suck the purple flowers, and light they sip the surface

flumina. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ,
of the streams From these sources I know not by what delight rejoiced

fovent progeniem que nidos; hinc excudunt
they feed *their* offspring and *their* hives; from these sources they form

recentes ceras arte, et fingunt tenacia mella. Hinc ubi
fresh wax by art, and make adhesive honey. Henceforth when

jam suspexeris agmen emissum caveis, nare ad
now you shall behold a swarm let loose from their hives, to fly to

sidera cœli per liquidam æstatem, que obscuram
the stars of heaven through the clear atmosphere, and the dark

60 nubem trahi vento, contemplator semper
cloud of them to be wafted by the wind, observe how always

petunt dulces aquas et frondea tecta: tu
they seek sweet waters and leafy retreats *where they may settle*: do you

asperge jussos sapos huc, trita melisphylla, et ignobile
scatter the prescribed juices here, pounded baloi, and the mean

gramen cerinthæ: que cie tinnitus, et quate cym
plant of the honeywort: and excite rising sounds, and strike the

hala matris circum. Ipsæ consident medi
cymbals of the mother of the Gods around. They will light on the medi

catis sedibus; ipsæ condent sese in intima
catala seats; they will conceal themselves within the inmost parts

eunabula suo more. Autem sin exierint ad
of the hive in their own manner. But if they should go out in

et insignis cre, et clarus rutilus squamis. Ille
both remarkable for his countenance, and bright with glowing scales: the
alter horridus desidiâ, que inglorius trahens latam alvum.
other hairy for sloth, and disgracefully dragging a broad belly

Ut facies regum binæ, ita corpora gentis. Namque
As the forms of the kings are two, so are the bodies of the people. For

aliæ horrent, turpes ceu cum aridus viator venit ab
some bees are ugly, being filthy as when the thirsty traveller comes from
alto pulvere, et sputit terram sicco ore; aliæ
the deep dust, and spits the dirt from his dry mouth; the others
elucen, et coruscant fulgore, ardentes auro, et
shine, and glitter with brightness, glowing with gold, and

100 corpora lita paribus guttis. Hæc soboles
their bodies are marked with equal spots. This breed

potior; hinc, premes dulcia mella certo tempore
is the better; hence, you may press the sweet honey at a certain time

cœli; nec tantum dulcia quantum et liquida, et domi-
of the season; nor so much sweet as also clear, and about

tura durum saporem Bacchi. At cum examina
to subdue the harsh taste of the wine. But when the swarms

volant incerta, que ludunt cœlo, que contemnunt
fly irregularly, and sport along the sky, and disregard

favos, et relinquunt tecta frigida, prohibebis
their combs, and abandon their hives to the cold, you will constrain

instabiles animos inani ludo. Nec magnus
their wavering dispositions from the vain sport. Nor is it a great

labor prohibere, tu eripe alas regibus; non
task to constrain them, do you tear the wings from the kings; nor

quisquam audebit ire altum iter illis cunctantibus,
any one will dare to go a long journey while they are delaying,

aut vellere signa castris. Horti halantes
or to tear up the standards from their camps. Let gardens smelling

croceis floribus invitent, et tutela Hellespontiaci
of saffron flowers invite them, and the guardianship of Hellespontic

110 Priapi, custos furum atque avium, cum salignâ
Priapus, the watchman of thieves and of birds, with his willow

falce, servet. Ipse cui talia curæ ferens
sickle, preserve those gardens. He to whom such things are a care bearing

thymum que pinos de altis montibus, serat late
thyme and pines from the lofty mountains, may plant them far

circum tecta Ipse terat manum duro labore,
around the hives. Let him wear his hand with the hard labour of planting

ipse figat feraces plantas humo, et irriget amicos
let him place the fruitful plants in the ground, and diffuse friendly

jabres Atque equidem, ni jam sub extremo sine
showers around them. And indeed, unless now about the end

laborum, traham vela, et festinem advolare proram
of my labours, I should take in my sails, and hasten to turn the prow

terris forsitan et canerem, quæ cura colendi orna-
 to the land; perhaps also I might sing, what care of cultivating should
 ret pingues hortos, que rosaria Pæsti, biferi;
 adorn the rich gardens, and the rose-beds of Pæstum, bearing twice a year;
 que quo modo intyba, et ripæ virides apio, 120
 and in what manner the endives, and banks green with parsley,
 gauderent, rivis potis, que cucumis tortus per
 should rejoice, the streams being drunk up, and the cucumber winding through
 herbam, cresceret in ventrem, nec tacuis-
 the grass, should grow into a ventriform shape, nor would I have passed in si
 sem Narcissum comantem sera, aut vimen flexi acanthi,
 hence the daffodil flowering late, or the vine of the yielding acanthus,
 que pallentes hederas, et myrtos amantes litora. Nam sub
 and the pale ivies, and myrtles loving the shores. For beneath
 altis turribus Cæbalæ, qua niger Galeus humectat
 the high towers of Tarentum, where the dark stream Galeus moistens
 flaventia culta, memini me vidisse Corycium so-
 the yellow cultivated fields. I call to mind that I have seen a Corycian so-
 nem, cui erant pauca jugera relictæ ruris: illa scges
 man, to whom were a few acres of untilled land: that land
 nec fertilis juvencis, nec opportuna pecori, nec
 neither was fit for bullocks, nor proper for flocks, nor
 commoda Baccho. Tamen hic, premens olus rarum in
 convenient for wine. Yet here, planting salad far apart among
 dumis, que alba lilia circum, que verbenas, que 130
 the bushes, and white lilies around, and vervain, and
 vescum papaver, æquabat opes regum animis; que
 he esculent poppy, he levelled the wealth of kings to his thoughts; and
 revertens domum serâ nocte, onerabat mensas inemptis
 returning home late at night, he loaded his tables with unbought
 dapibus; primus carpere rosam vere, atque poma
 food; he was the first to pluck the rose in spring, and fruits
 autumnno, et cum tristis hiems etiam nunc rumperet
 in autumn, and when saddening winter still burst
 saxa frigore, et frænaret cursus aquarum glacie, ille
 the rocks with cold, and restrained the flowing of waters by ice, he
 jam tum tondebat comam mollis acanthi, increpitans
 even then plucked the foliage of the soft acanthus, blaming
 seram æstatem que morantes Zephyros. Ergo, idem
 the late summer and delaying west winds. Therefore, the same
 primus abundare fetis apibus, atque multo 140
 was the first to abound in teeming bees, and an abundant
 examine, et cogere spumantia mella pressis favis: illi
 swarm, and to gather foaming honey from the pressed combs: for him
 tilia atque uberrima pinus; que quot pomis ferti-
 lime trees and the most productive pine; and with so many fruits as the
 lis arbor induerat se in novo flore, tenebat totidem
 productive tree hath clothed itself in the new flower it retained just so many

matura autumno. Ille etiam distulit seras ulmos
ripened in autumn. He also set out late growing elms
 in versum, que eduram pyrum, et sp.nos jam ferentes
in exact order, and the hardy pear, and thorn trees now bearing
 pruna, que platanum jam ministrantem umbras potantibus
plums, and the plane tree now supplying shades to drinkers

Verum equidem ipse, exclusus iniquis spatiis, prætereo
But indeed I, excluded by unequal space, pass over
 hæc, atque relinquo memoranda post me
these subjects, and leave them to be commemorated after me
 aliis. Nunc age, expediam quas naturas Jupiter ipse
by others. Now come, I will unfold what dispositions Jupiter himself

150 addidit apibus; pro quâ mercede, secutæ canoros
has bestowed on bees; for which reward, they pursuing the tuneful
 sonitus Curetum que crepitanâ æra, pavere regem cœli
sounds of the Curetes and the rattling brass, fed the king of heaven

sub Dictæo antro. Solæ habent natoꝝ
beneath the Dictæan cave. They alone of all animals have childꝝ
 communes, consortia tecta urbis, que agitant ævum
in common, common dwellings of a city, and pass their life

sub magnis legibus; et solæ novere patriam et
beneath important laws; and alone they have known their country and
 certos penates; que memores hiemis venturæ, expe-
a certain habitation; and mindful of winter about to come, they

riuntur laborem æstate, et reponunt quæsita in
undergo labour in summer, and lay up their gains in
 medium. Namque aliæ invigilant victu, et
a common stock. For some watch diligently for food, and

pacto fœdere exercentur agris; pars, intra
by a fixed agreement are occupied in the fields; a part, within

160 septa domorum, ponunt lacrymam Narcissi
the enclosures of their dwellings, lay up the tear of the Narcissus
 et lentum gluten de cortice, prima fundamina
and the clammy glue from the bark, for the first foundations

favis, deinde suspendunt tenaces ceras; aliæ
for the honeycombs, then they hang around the adhesive wax; others
 educunt adultos fetus, spem gentis; aliæ stipant pu-
lead out the grown young, the hope of the race; others compress the

rissima mella, et distendunt cellas liquido nectare
clearest honey, and swell out the cells with liquid nectar

Sunt quibus custodia ad portas cecidit sorti;
There are others to whom guardianship at the gates falls by lot;
 inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila cœli; aut
and in turn they watch the waters and clouds of the sky; or

accipiunt onera venientum, aut agmine facto,
receive the loads of those coming, or a band being formed,

arcent fucos, ignavum pecus, a præsepibus. Opus
they drive off the drones, a slothful acc. from the hives. The work

fervet; que fragrantia mella redolent thymo. Ac veluti
 glows: and the fragrant honey smells strongly of thyme. And an
 cum Cyclopes properant fulmina lentis massis, 170
 when the Cyclops forge in haste thunderbolts from ductile masses,
 alii accipiunt que reddunt auras taurinis follibus; alii
 some receive and give back the air in bull skin bellows; others
 tingunt stridentia æra lacu. Ætna gemit, incudibus
 dip the hissing brass in the water. Ætna groans, their anvils
 impositis; illi, inter sese, tollunt brachia magna
 being placed; they, among themselves, raise their arms with great
 vi in numerum, que versant ferrum tenaci
 strength in order, and turn the iron with the grasping
 forcipe: non aliter, si licet componere parva
 tongs: not otherwise, if it is allowed to compare small things
 magnis, innatus amor habendi urget Cecropias apes,
 with great, the inborn love of possessing encourages the Athenian bees,
 quamque suo munere. Oppida curæ gran-
 each one in his own office. The hives are a care to the
 dævis, et munire favos, et fingere Dædala tecta.
 aged, both to fortify the combs, and to form artificial apartments.
 At minores fessæ referunt se multa 180
 But the younger fatigued return in the advanced
 nocte, plenæ crura thymo; pascuntur et arbuta
 night, full as to their legs with thyme; they feed also on arbutos
 passim, et glaucas salices, que casiam, que rubentem
 every where, and green willows, and cassia, and the blushing
 crocum, et pinguem tiliam, et ferrugineos hyacinthos.
 crocus, and the rich lime tree, and dark red hyacinths.
 Quies operum una omnibus, labor unus
 Rest from fatigue of labours is the same to all, labour is the same
 omnibus. Mane ruunt portis, nusquam
 to all. In the morning they rush from their gates, there is nowhere
 mora. Rursus, ubi Vesper admonuit eandem tandem
 delay. Again, when evening has admonished the same at last
 decedere campis e pastu, tum petunt tecta, tum
 to depart from the fields from feeding, then they seek their hives, then
 curant corpora; sonitus fit, que mussant circum
 they provide for their bodies; a noise is made, and they buzz around
 oras et limina. Post ubi jam compo-
 the borders and thresholds of their hives. Afterwards when now they have
 suere se thalamis, siletur in noctem, 190
 settled themselves in their apartments, there is silence for the night,
 que suus sopor occupat fessos artus. Nec vero
 and their own sleep occupies their wearied limbs. Nor indeed
 pluviâ impendente, recedunt longius a stabulis
 the rain threatening, do they retreat far from their dwellings,
 aut credunt cælo, Euris adventantibus: sed, tutæ
 or trust to the sky the east winds approaching but safe

sub mœnibus urbis, aquantur circum, que tentant
 beneath the ramparts of their city they draw water around, and attempt
 breves excursus: et sæpe tollunt lapillos, ut instabiles
 short excursions: and often they take up little stones, as tottering
 cymbæ saburram, fluctu jactante: libranæ seesse
 boats have ballast, the wave tossing: they poise themselves
 his per inania nubila. Mirabere illum morem
 with these through the empty clouds. You will wonder that that custom
 placuisse apibus adeo, quod nec indulgent concubitu,
 as pleased the bees so much, that neither do they indulge in marriage,
 nec segnes solvunt corpora in Venerem, aut edunt
 nor slothful do they relax their bodies in love, or produce

200 fetus nixibus. Verum ipsæ legunt natos e
 their young by travail. But they gather their young from
 foliis et suavis herbis ore: ipsæ sufficient
 leaves and sweet herbs with their mouth: they supply
 regem que parvos Quirites; que refingunt aulas et
 a king and little citizens; and rebuild for them halls and
 cerea regna. Sæpe etiam attrivere alas errando
 waxes kingdoms. Often also have they worn their wings in wandering
 in duris cotibus, que ultro dedere animam sub fasce:
 over hard cliffs, and voluntarily yielded their life under their burden:
 tantus amor florum, et gloria generandi mellis. Ergo
 so great is their love of flowers, and the glory of producing honey. Therefore
 quamvis terminus angusti ævi excipiat ipsas (enim
 although the boundary of a narrow life limit them (for
 neque plus septima æstas ducitur), at genus manet
 more than the seventh summer is passed over), yet the race remains
 immortale, que fortuna domus stat per multos annos
 immortal, and the fortune of the house continues through many years,
 et avi avorum numerantur. Præterea non
 and grandfathers of grandfathers are numbered. Besides no

210 Ægyptus, et ingens Lydia, nec populi Parthorum,
 Egypt, and great Lydia, nor the people of the Parthians,
 aut Medius Hydaspes, sic observant regem. Rege
 or Median Hydaspes, are so obedient to their king. Their king
 incolumi, est una mens omnibus; amisso, rupere
 being safe, there is one disposition to all; he being lost, they have broken
 fidem; que ipsæ diripere constructa mella, et solvere
 their faith; and they have torn down their fabricated honey, and loosened
 crates favorum. Ille custos operum; admiran-
 the wattled texture of their combs. He is the keeper of their labours; they ad-
 tur illum; et omnes circumstant denso fremitu, que
 mire him; and all stand around with frequent buzzing, and
 frequentes stipant, et sæpe attollunt humeris,
 in great numbers guard him, and often they raise him on their shoulders,
 et objectant corpora bello, que petunt pulchram
 and expose their bodies to death in war, and seek a glorious

mortem per vulnera. Quidem, his signis,
 death through wounds. Some, induced by these signs
 atque secuti hæc exempla, dixere, partem
 and reflecting on these examples of prudence, have declared, that a portion
 divinæ mentis, et æthereos haustus, esse api- 220
 of the divine mind, and celestial emanations, belong to
 bus; namque Deum ire per omnes, que terras, que
 bees; for that God passes through all, both the earth, and
 tractus maris, que profundum cælum. Hinc pecu
 the regions of the sea, and the exalted sky. That from him
 des, armenta, viros, omne genus ferarum, quemque
 flocks, herds, men, every kind of wild beasts, and every individual
 nascentem, arcessere tenues vitas sibi. Sci-
 coming into the world attract their delicate lives to themselves. Foras-
 licet deinde omnia reddi, ac resoluta
 much as they have said that afterwards all things are restored, and being dissolved
 referri huc; nec esse locum morti; sed
 are brought back here; and that there is not a state of annihilation; but
 viva volare in numerum sideris, atque succedere alto
 that alive they fly each into the order of his star, and lodge in high
 cælo. Si quando relines angustam sedem,
 heaves. If at any time you will break open the narrow dwelling of the bees,
 que mella servata thesauris, prius fove ore
 and plunder the honey stored in their treasures, first hold in your mouth
 haustus aquarum, sparsus, que prætende 230
 draughts of water, sprinkling them, and carry before you
 manu fumos sequaces. Bis cogunt
 with your hand smoke pursuing them. Twice they who keep bees collect
 gravidos fetus: duo tempora messis; simul Tay-
 their heavy produce: there are two times of honey-harvest; as soon as Tay-
 gete, Pleias, ostendit honestum os terris, et reppulit
 gets, the Pleiad, has shown her beautiful face to the earth, and driven back
 spretos amnes Oceani pede; aut ubi eadem, fugiens
 the spurned waters of the ocean with her foot; or when the same, yielding to
 sidus aquosi piscis, descendit tristior cælo
 the constellation of the watery fish, descends more sad from the sky
 in hibernas undas. Est illis ira supra modum, que
 into the watery waters. There is to them rage above measure, and
 læsæ inspirant venenum morsibus, et, affixæ
 wounded they dart in poison by stinging, and, fastened
 venis, relinquunt cæca spicula, que ponunt
 to the veins they leave their hidden stings, and lay down
 animas in vulnere. Sin metues duram hiemem,
 their lives in the wound. But if you shall dread the pinching winter,
 que parces futuro, que miserabere contusos 240
 and will spare for the future, and will pity their drooping
 animos et fractas res, at quis dubitet suffire
 courage, and impaired state, yet who can hesitate to perform

thymo, et recidere inanes teras ? nam sæpe
 them with thyme, and to cut off the empty wax ? for often
 ignotus stellio adedit favos, cubilia congesta
 a skulking lizard consumes the honeycombs, and their cells are filled
 blattis lucifugis ; que fucus immunis sedens
 with moths avoiding the light ; and the drone free from labour sitting
 ad aliena pabula, aut asper crabro imparibus armis
 at another's honey, or the cruel hornet with unequal arms
 immiscuit se, aut durum genus lineæ ; aut aranea,
 has joined himself in battle, or the direful race of the moth ; or the spider,
 invisâ Minervæ, suspendit laxos casses in foribus. Quo
 hateful to Minerva, hangs his loose nets on the doors. By how much

magis fuerint exhaustæ, hoc acrius omnes
 the more they shall have been exhausted, by so much the more actively all
 incumbent sarcire ruinas lapsi generis, que complebunt
 will strive to supply the ruins of the fallen race, and they will fill

250 foros, et texent horrea floribus. Si vero
 the cells, and will build combs from flowers. If indeed

quoniam vita tulit nostros casus apibus
 since life has introduced our misfortunes to the bees

quoque) corpora languebunt tristi morbo, quod jam
 also) their bodies shall faint with sad disease, this now

poteris cognoscere non dubiis signis : continuo est
 you may know by undoubted signs : in the first place there is

ægris alius color ; horrida macies deformat vultum ;
 to the sick another colour ; dreadful leanness deforms their countenance,

tum exportant corpora carentum luce tectis, et
 then they bear off the bodies of those deprived of life from the hives, and

ducunt tristia funera ; aut illæ, connexæ pedibus, pendent
 lead out sad funerals ; or they, united by the feet, hang

ad limina, aut omnes cunctantur intus in clausis
 at the doors, or all stay within in their closed

ædibus, que ignavæ fame, et pigræ frigore
 dwellings, both slothful through hunger, and dull cold

260 contracto. Tum gravior sonus auditur, que
 being taught. Then a deeper sound is heard, and

susurrant tractim, ut quondam frigidus Auster
 they buzz continually, as when the cool south wind

immurmurat silvis ; ut mare sollicitum stridet, undis
 rustles in the woods ; as the sea agitated roars, the waves

refluentibus ; ut rapidus ignis æstuat clausis
 flowing back ; as the rapidly spreading fire rages in the enclosed

fornacibus. Hic jam suadebo incendere galbano
 furnaces. Here now I will advise you to burn galbanian

odores, que inferre mella arundineis canalibus, ultro
 odours, and to bring honey to them in reedy troughs, voluntarily

hortantem, et vocantem fessas ad nota pabula. Et
 encouraging, and calling them languid to the known food. And

proderit admiscere tunsum saporem gallæ, que arentes
 it will profit to intermingle the expressed juice of a gall, and dried
 rosas, aut defruta pingua multo igni, vel passos
 roses, or boiled wine made rich by much fire, or dries
 racemos de Psythiâ vite, que Cecropium thymum,
 clusters of grapes from the Psythian vine and Cecropian thyme,
 et grave olentia centaurea. Est etiam flos 270
 and the strong scented centaury. There is also the flower

in pratis, cui amello agricolæ fecere
 star-wort in the meadows, to which star-wort the farmers have given
 nomen; herba facilis quærentibus; namque tollit
 its name; a plant plain to those seeking it; for it rears
 ingentem silvam de uno cespite, ipse aureus;
 a great number of stalks from one bushy root, itself of a golden colour
 sed in foliis, quæ plurima funduntur circum,
 but in its leaves, which in great abundance are spread around,
 purpura nigre violæ subluet. Sæpe are
 the purple of the dark violet shines. Often the altars

Deum ornate torquibus nexis. Sapor
 of the Gods are ornamented with wreaths woven from it. The taste
 asper in ore; pastores legunt illum in ton-
 is bitter in the mouth; the shepherds gather it in the
 sis vallibus, et prope curva flumina Mellæ.
 new-mowed valleys, and near the winding streams of Mellæ.
 Incoque radices hujus odorato Baccho, que ap-
 Boil the roots of it with fragrant wine, and

pone, pabula, plenis canistris 280
 place them, as nourishment for the bees, in full baskets

in foribus. Sed si omnis proles subito defecerit
 before the doors. But if all the stock suddenly shall fall
 quem, nec habebit unde genus novæ stirpis

any one, and he shall not have the means whence the race of a new stock
 revocetur; tempus et pandere memoranda
 may be restored; it will be time even to lay open the memorable

inventa Arcadii magistri, quoque modo jam
 discoveries of the Arcadian master, and by what method now

insidærus cruor sæpe tulerit apes cæsis juvenicis;
 putrid blood often has bred bees from slain bullocks

expediam omnem famam altius, repetens ab
 I will trace the whole report at large, rehearsing it from

primâ origine. Nam qua fortunata gens Pellæi Cano-
 its first original. For where the happy nation of Pellæan Cano-

pi accolit Nilum, stagnantem effuse
 pi dwells near the Nile, laying under water the country with an overflowing

flumine, et vehitur circum sua rura pictis phaselis.
 stream, and sails around its own fields in painted galleys

que qua vicinia pharetrate Persidis urget, 290
 and where the neighbourhood of quivered Persia is hard by

et fecundat viridem Ægyptum nigrâ arenâ, et
that nation, and enriches verdant Egypt with black mud, and
 annis, devexus usque a coloratis Indis, ruens, dis
the river, poured down even from the tawny Indians, rushing, runs
 currit in septem diversa ora; omnis regio jacit
out into seven different mouths; all the country places
 certam salutem in hac arte. Primum exiguus locus
sure relief in this art. First a small place
 eligitur, atque contractus ad ipsos usus; premunt hunc
is selected, and procured for these purposes; they enclose the
 locum imbrice, que angusti tecti, que arctis parietibus;
place with the tile, both of a narrow roof, and with closed walls;
 et addunt quatuor fenestras obliquâ luce a quatuor
and they add four windows with transverse light from the four
 ventis. Tum vitulus, jam curvans cornua fronte,
winds. Then a steer, now bending his horns in his forehead,
 bimâ quæritur: geminæ nares, et
two years old is sought out: both his nostrils are closed, and
 300 spiritus oris obstruitur huic reluctanti multa,
the breath of his mouth is obstructed to him struggling much,
 que viscera, tansa per integram pellem, solvuntur
and his entrails, beaten through his unbroken skin, are burst with
 perempto plagis. Linqunt positum sic in clauso,
him killed by blows. They leave him laid out thus in an enclosed
 et subjiciunt costis ramea fragmenta, thymum,
place, and place beneath his ribs branchy fragments of trees, thyme,
 que recentes casias. Hoc geritur Zephyris primum
and fresh casias. This is done the west winds first
 impellentibus undas, antequam prata rubeant novis
driving the waves, before the meadows blush with new
 coloribus, antequam garrula hirundo suspendat nidum
colours, before the chattering swallow hangs his nest
 tignis. Interea tepefactus humor in teneris
from the rafters. In the mean time the warm moisture in his tender
 ossibus æstuat; et animalia visenda miscentur miris
bones sarments; and animals to be wondered at are mastered in strange
 310 modis, trunca pedum primo, et mox stridentia
ways, short in their feet at first, and soon after buzzing
 pennis, magis que magis carpunt tenuem aëra; donec, ut
with wings, more and more they enjoy the light air; until, as
 imber effusus æstivis nubibus, erupere; aut ut
a shower poured out from summer clouds, they have burst forth or as
 sagittæ pulsante nervo, si quando leves Parthi
arrows from the impelling string, if at any time the light Parthians
 ineunt prima prælia. Musæ, quis, quis Deus extudit
enter on their first contests. Ye Muses, what, what God invented
 hanc artem nobis? unde nova experientia hominum
this art for us? whence does this new experience of men

cepit ingressus ? Pastor Aristæus, fugiens Peneus
 take its origin ? The shepherd Aristæus, flying from Peneus
 Tempe, apibus amissis, que morbo que fame, ut
 Tempe, his bees being lost, both by disease and by hunger, as
 fama, astitit tristis ad sacrum caput extremi amnis
 the report is, stood mournful by the sacred fountain of the rising river
 querens multa : atque affatus parentem hæc 330
 complaining much : and having accosted his mother with this
 voce : Mater Cyrene, mater, que tenes ims
 address : O mother Cyrene, O mother, who inhabitest the depths
 hujus gurgitis, quid genuisti me, invisum fatis, præ-
 of this pool, why did you bear me, hateful to the fates, from
 clarâ stirpe Deorum, si modo Thymbreus Apollo,
 the renowned race of the gods, if now Thymbrean Apollo,
 quem perhibes, est pater ? aut quo est amor nostri
 whom you declare my father, is my father ? or whither is the love of us
 pulsus tibi ? quid jubebas me sperare cœlum ?
 banished from you ? why did you command me to hope for heaven ?
 En, te matre, relinquo hunc honorem ipsum mortalis
 Lo, you being my mother, I yield this honour itself of mortal
 vitæ, quem solens custodia frugum et pecudum vix
 life, which the diligent care of fruits and sattle scarcely
 extuderat tentanti omnia. Quin age, et
 had struck out for me attempting all things. But come on, and
 ipsa erue felices silvas manu ; fer inimicum
 do you tear up these happy groves with your hand ; bear hostile
 ignem stabulis, atque interfice messes ; ure 330
 to my ox stalls, and destroy my ripe corn ; burn
 sata, et molire validam bipennem in vites ;
 my standing corn, and wield the strong axe against my vines ;
 si tanta tædia meæ laudis ceperunt te. At mater
 if so great neglect of my praise has seized you. But her mother
 sensit sonitum sub thalamo alti fluminis : circum
 heard the sound beneath the chamber of the deep river : around
 eam nymphe carpebant Milesia vellera, fucata saturo
 her the nymphs were carding Milesian fleeces, dyed with the rich
 colore hyali : que Drymo, que Xantho, que Ligea, que
 colour of sea green : both Drymo, and Xantho, and Ligea, and
 Phyllococe, effusæ nitidam cæsariem per candida
 Phyllococe, disheveling their shining hair over their white
 colla ; Nessæ que Spio, que Thalia que Cymodoce, que
 necks : Nessæ and Spio, and Thalia and Cymodoce, and
 Cydippe, et flava Lycorias ; altera virgo, altera tum
 Cydippe, and beautiful Lycorias ; the one a maid, the other thea
 experta primos labores Lucinæ ; que Clio, 340
 having experienced the first labours of Lucina ; and Clio,
 et Beroë soror, ambæ Oceanitides, ambæ auro
 her Beroë her sister, both daughters of Oceanus, both adorned with gold

ambæ incinctæ pictis pellibus ; atque Ephyre, atque
 ooth girt with painted skins ; and Ephyre, and

Opis, et Asia Deïopeia, et velox Arethusa, sagittis
 Opis, and Asia Deïopeia, and swift Arethusa, her arrows

tandem positis : inter quas Clymene narrabat
 at length being laid aside : among whom Clymene was relating

inanem curam Vulcani, que dolos Martis, et dulcia
 the vain care of Vulcan, and the deceits of Mars, and his pleasant

furta, que numerabat densos amores Di^{um}
 thefts, and was enumerating the many loves of the gods

Chao : dum captæ quo carmine devolvunt mollia
 from Chaos : whilst delighted by this song they wind off their soft

pensa fuis, luctus Aristæi iterum impulit
 tasks from their spindles, the complaint of Aristæus again struck

350 maternas aures, que omnes vitreis sedilibus
 his mother's ears, and all in their glassy seats

obstupuere : sed ante alias sorores, Arethusa prospiciens,
 were amazed : but before the other sisters, Arethusa looking out,

extulit flavum caput summâ undâ ; et procul,
 raised her beautiful head from the surface of the water ; and afar off.

O soror Cyrene, non frustra exterrita tanto gemitu,
 said : O sister Cyrene, not in vain alarmed by so great mourning,

Aristæus ipse, tua maxima cura, tristis, stat lacrymans
 Aristæus himself, thy greatest care, sad, stands weeping

tibi, ad undam genitoris Penei, et dicit te crudelem
 to you, at the fountain head of your father Peneus, and calls you cruel

nomine. Mater, percussa mentem novâ formidine,
 by name. The mother, struck in her mind by sudden fear,

ait huic : Age, duc, duc ad nos ; fas illi tangere
 said to her : Come, lead, lead him to us ; it is allowed for him to reach

limina Divûm. Simul jubet alta flumina
 the courts of the gods. At the same time she orders the deep rivers

360 discedere late, qua juvenis inferret gressus. At
 to withdraw on either side, where the youth should direct his steps. But

unda, curvata in faciem montis, circumstetit illum, que
 the water, being arched into the form of a mountain, surrounded him, and

accepit vasto sinu, que misit sub amnem.
 received him in its vast bosom, and conveyed him beneath the river.

Jamque ibat mirans domum geneticis, et humidis
 And now he went admiring the palace of his mother, and the liquid

regna, que lacus clausos speluncis, que sonantes lucos,
 realms, and the lakes enclosed in caverns, and the sounding groves,

et, stupefactus ingenti motu aquarum, spectabat
 and, astonished at the great commotion of the waters, beheld

omnia flumina labentia sub magnâ terrâ, diversa
 all the rivers gliding beneath the great earth, distinguished

locis ; que Phasim que Lycum, et caput
 in their places both Phasis and Lycus and the fountains

unde Eripeus primum erumpit se, unde pater
whence Enipeus first bursts itself, whence father
Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluente que Hypanis
Tiber, and whence Anio's stream, and Hypanis
sonans saxosum, que Mysus Caicus, et 375
roaring among the rocks, and Mysian Caicus, and
Eridanus, taurino vultu, auratus gemina cornua,
Eridanus, with his bull-like countenance, gilded as to his two horns,
quo non alius amnis influit violentior per
than which not any river flows more violently through
pinguia culta in purpureum mare. Postquam
fruitful cultivated fields into the purple sea. After
perventum est in tecta thalami pendentia pu-
he had come to the roof of her grot hanging with pu-
mice, et Cyrene cognovit inanes fletus nati,
mice stones and Cyrene had known the vain complaints of her son,
germanæ dant liquidos fontes manibus, ordine, que
her sisters pour pure waters on his hands, in order, and
ferunt mantilia tonsis villis. Pars onerant mensas
bring towels with soft nap. A part load the tables
epulis, et reponunt plena pocula. Aræ adolescent
with feasts, and replace the full bowls. The altars blaze
Panchæis ignibus. Et mater ait; cape carchesia
with Panchæan fires. Also the mother says; take goblets
Mæonii Bacchi, libemus Oceano. Simul 380
of Mæonian wine, let us make a libation to Oceanus. At once
ipsa precatur que Oceanum, patrem rerum, que sorores
he prays both Oceanus, the parent of things, and the sister
nymphas, quæ centum silvas, quæ servant
nymphs, who rule over an hundred woods, who preside over
centum flumina. Ter perfudit ardentem Vestam
an hundred streams. Thrice she sprinkled glowing Vesta
liquido nectare; ter flamma subjecta ad summum
with pure nectar; thrice the flame being roused to the top
tecti reluxit: quo omine firmans animum, ipsa
of the roof shone forth: by which omen confirming her mind, she
sic incipit: In Carpathio gurgite Neptuni, est vates.
thus began; In the Carpathian gulf of Neptune, is a prophet,
cæruleus Proteus qui metitur magnum æquor piscibus,
Proteus who measures the great sea with fishes
et juncto curru bipedum equorum. Hic nunc 390
and a yoked chariot of two-footed horses. He now
revisit portus Emathiæ, que patriam Pallenen: et
revisits the harbours of Emathia, and his country Pallene: and
nymphæ, et grandævus Nereus ipse, veneramur hunc;
nymphs, and the aged Nereus himself, worship him;
namque vates novit omnia quæ sint, quæ fuerint,
for the prophet knows all things which are, which have been,

quæ - trahantur, mox ventura : qui pe ita
 which are continued, presently about to come to pass. for this
 visum est Neptuno, cujus immania armenta et turpes
 it seemed good to Neptune, whose huge herds and shapeless
 phocas pascit sub gurgite. Nate, hic prius capiendus
 seals he feeds beneath the pool. O son, he first is to be taken
 tibi vinclis, ut expediat omnem causam morbi, que
 by you in chains, that he may unfold all the cause of the disease, and
 secundet eventus. Nam non dabit ulla præcepta sine
 favour the event. For he will not give any commands without
 vi, neque flectes illum orando ; tende duram
 violence, nor can you influence him by entreaty ; apply severe
 400 vim et vincula capto : doli circum hæc
 force and chains to him taken : his frauds about these
 inanes demum frangentur. Ego ipsa, cum sol
 becoming vain at last will be destroyed. I myself, when the sun
 accenderit medios æstus, cum herbæ sitiunt, et jam
 has kindled his meridian heat, when the grass dries up, and now
 umbra est gratior pecori, ducam te in secreta
 the shade is more grateful to the flock, will lead thee into the retirement
 senis, quo fessus recipit se ab undis, ut
 of the old man, whither wearied he withdraws himself from the waves, that
 facile aggrediare jacentem somno. Verum ubi tene-
 easily you may attack him reclining in sleep. But when you
 bis correptum manibus, que vinclis, tum varie
 shall hold him seized with your hands, and chains, then varied
 species atque ora ferarum illudent. Enim subito
 forms and countenances of wild beasts will deceive you. For suddenly
 fiet horridus sus, que atra tigris, que squamosus
 he will become a rough bear, and black tiger, and a scaly
 draco, et læna fulvâ cervice ; aut dabit acrem sonitum
 dragon, and a lioness of yellow neck ; or will give the violent sound
 410 flammæ, atque ita excidet vinclis ; aut dilapsus in
 of flame, and thus will escape from chains ; or gliding into
 tenues aquas abibit. Sed quanto magis ille vertet
 the light waters he shall escape. But by how much the more he shall change
 se in omnes formas, tanto magis, nate, contende tena-
 himself into all shapes, so much the more, O son, stretch the grasp
 cia vincla, donec erit talis, corpore mutato, qualem
 ing chains, until he shall be such, his body being changed, as
 videris cum tegetet lumina, somno incepto.
 you may have seen him when he covered his eyes, sleep having begun
 Ait hæc, et diffudit liquidum
 to overpower him. She said these things, and poured around the liquid
 odorem ambrosiæ, quo perduxit totum corpus
 odour of ambrosia, with which she anointed the entire body
 nati ; at dulcis aura spiravit illi crinibus compo-
 of her son but the pleasant gale breathed on him from his locks disposed

sitis, atque habilis vigor venit membris. Est ingens
 in order, and a vigorous strength came to his limbs. There is a great
 specus in latere exesi montis, quo plurima
 den in the side of an excavated mountain, where in great abundance

unda cogitur vento, que scindit sese in 420
 the water is collected by the wind, and divides itself into

reductos sinus; olim tutissima statio nautis deprensis.
 retired bays; formerly a very safe station for sailors caught in a storm.

Proteus tegit se objice vasti saxi. Hic
 Proteus conceals himself by the projection of a great rock. Here

nympha collocat juvenem aversum a lumine, in late-
 the nymph places the youth turned away from the light, in dark-

bris, ipsa resistit procul obscura nebulis. Jam rapidus
 ness, she stands back afar off darkened by mists. Now the rapid

Sirius, torrens sitientes Indos, ardebat cœlo, et igneus
 dog-star, burning the thirsty Indians, glowed in the sky, and the fiery

sol hauserat medium orbem; herbæ arebant, et radii
 sun had finished half his circuit; the grass dried up, and the rays

coquebant cava flumina tepefacta faucibus
 of the sun boiled the hollow streams warmed in their channels

siccis ad limum; cum Proteus ibat e fluctibus pctens
 dried to clay; when Proteus went from the waves seeking

consueta antra. Humida gens vasti ponti, 430
 his accustomed cave. The watery nation of the vast sea,

exsultans circum eum, dispergit amarum rorem. Phocæ
 exultant around him, scattered the briny dew. Seals

sternunt se, diversæ in litore. Ipse, velut olim
 stretch themselves, scattered along the shore. He, as when

custos stabuli in montibus, ubi vesper reducit
 the keeper of a stall upon the mountains, when the evening brings back

vitulos e pastu ad tecta, que agni acunt lupos,
 the calves from pasture to shelter, and the lambs provoke the wolves,

balatibus auditis, considit medius scopulo, que
 their bleatings being heard, sits in the midst on a rock, and

recenset numerum. Cujus, quoniam
 counts up the number of his flock. Of confining whom, because

facultas oblata est Aristæo; vix passus aenem
 opportunity was offered to Aristæus; hardly did he suffer the old man

componere defessa membra, ruit cum magno
 to rest his wearied limbs, he rushes on with a great

clamore, que occupat jacentem manicis. Contra, ille,
 cry, and seizes him reclining in chains. On the other hand, he,

non immemor suæ artis, transformat sese 440
 not unmindful of his art, converts himself into

omnia miracula rerum, que ignem que horribilem
 all the wonders of strange things, both fire and a dreadful

feram, que liquentem fluvium. Verum ubi nulla fallacia
 wild beast, and a flowing river. But when no deceptive

reperit fugam, victus, redit in sese a. q. 3 tab
 provided escape, overcome, he returned to himself, and a
 dem locutus ore hominis: Quisnam jussit te
 .ength spoke with the voice of a man: Who has commanded y. a
 confidentissime juvenum, adire nostras domos
 most confident of youth, to approach our dwellings
 quidve petis hinc? inquit. At ille ait: Proteu, scis,
 or what do you seek here? he said. But he said: Proteus, you know,
 ipse scis, neque est cuiquam fallere te; sed tu desine
 you know, nor is it for any one to deceive you; but do you cease
 velle: secuti præcepta Deum, venimus huc quæ
 to desire it: pursuing the commands of the gods, we have come hither to

450 situm oracula lapsis rebus. Effatus tantum,
 question the oracles about our fallen affairs. Having said only
 ad hæc denique vates intorsit oculos, ardentis
 this, at these words finally the prophet turned his eyes, glowing
 glauco lumine; et frendens graviter, sic resolvit
 with azure light; and gnashing his teeth violently, thus he opened
 ora fati: Iræ non nullius numinis exercent
 his mouth to the fates: The rage of no subordinate deity persecutes
 te; luis magna commissa: Orpheus, miserabilis,
 you; you suffer for great offences: Orpheus, wretched,
 haudquaquam ob meritum, suscitatur tibi hæc
 by no means on account of his desert, excites against you these
 pœnas, nisi fata resistant; et sævit graviter
 punishments, unless the fates should oppose; and rages fiercely
 pro conjuge raptâ. Illa puella, quidem, moritura,
 for his wife stolen from him. The maid, indeed, about to die,
 dum præceps fugeret te per flumina, non vidit, ante
 while headlong she fled thee along the rivers, did not see, before

pedes in alta herbâ, immanem hydrum servantem
 her feet among the high grass, a dreadful water-snake guarding

460 ripas. At chorus Dryadum, æqualis, implerunt
 the banks. But the band of Dryads, her associates, filled
 supremos montes clamore: Rhodopeiæ arces flerunt,
 the loftiest mountains with their cry: the Rhodopeian rocks wept,
 que alta Pangæa, et Mavortia tellus Rhesi, atque Getæ,
 and lofty Pangæa, and the Marvial land of Rhesus, and the Getæ,
 atque Hebrus, atque Actias Orytilyia. Ipse solans ægrum
 and Hebrus, and Attic Orytilla. He assuaging his pining
 amorem cavâ testudine, te dulcis conjux, secum
 love with his hollow shell, sang of thee O sweet wife, by himself
 in solo litore, te die veniente, canebat te
 on the lonely shore, he sang of thee the day approaching, he sang of thee
 decedente. Ingressus Tænarias fauces, alta ostia
 the day departing. Having entered the Tænarian straits, the high gates
 Ditis, et lucum caligantem nigrâ formidine, adiit
 of Pluto, and the grove dark with gloomy horror, he approached

que Manes, que tremendum regem, que corda nescla
 both the manes, and the dreaded king, and hearts not known
 mansuescere humanis precibus At tenues umbræ, 470
 as become softened by human prayers. But the light shades,
 commotæ cantu, que simulacræ carentum luce, ibant
 being moved by his song, and the ghosts of those deprived of life, went
 de imis sedibus Erebi; quam multa millia avium
 from the lowest mansions of Erebus; as many thousands of birds
 condunt se in silvis, ubi vesper aut hibernus
 conceal themselves in the woods, when evening or a wintry
 imber agit de montibus; matres atque viri, que
 rain drives them from the mountains; mothers and husbands, and
 corpora magnanimùm heroum defuncta vitâ, pueri,
 the bodies of high-minded heroes deprived of life, boys,
 que inuptæ puellæ; que juvenes impositi
 and unmarried maids; and youth placed
 rogis ante ora parentum quos niger
 on funeral piles before the faces of their parents whom the dark
 limus, et deformis arundo Cocyti, que inamabilis palus,
 clay, and misshapen reed of Cocytus, and the unlovely lake,
 tardâ undâ, circum alligat, et Styx novies inter-
 with slow moving wave, around hems in, and Styx nine times flowing
 fusa coërcet. Quin domus ipsæ, atque 480
 between restrains. But the mansions themselves, and
 intima Tartara lethi, que Eumenides implexæ
 the innermost Tartarean depths of death, and the Furies intertwining
 cæruleos angues crinibus, obstupuere; que Cerberus
 azure snakes in their hair, were astounded; and Cerberus
 inhians tenuit tria ora; atque rota Ixionii
 gaping wide restrained his three mouths; and the whirling of Ixion's
 orbis constitit cantu. Jamque referens pedem,
 wheel was stayed by his song. And now withdrawing his foot,
 evaserat omnes casus; que Eurydice reddita
 he had escaped all casualties; and Euridice restored
 veniebat ad superas auras, sequens pone; namque
 approached to the upper air, following behind; for
 Proserpina dederat hanc legem; cum subita dementia
 Proserpine had given this condition; when sudden madness
 cepit incautum amantem, ignoscenda quidem, si
 seized the inconsiderate lover, pardonable indeed, if
 Manes scirent ignoscere. Restitit, que inmemor,
 the shades knew how to pardon. He stopped, both thoughtless
 neu! que victus animi, respexit suam Ery- 490
 alas! and overcome in mind, he looked back upon his Ery-
 dicen jam sub luce ipsâ: ibi omnis labor effusus,
 dice now on the verge of the light itself: there all his labour was lost.
 atque fœdera immitis tyranni rupta, que fragor
 and the conditions of the merciless tyrant were broken. and a noise

ter auditus Avernis stagnis. Illa inquit,
 thrice was heard in the Avernian pools. She said, *Unhappy has*

Quis perdidit et me, miseram, et te, Orpheu
And who has ruined both me, wretched, and yourself, O Orpheus

quis tantus furor? En iterum crudelia Fata vocan
 what great madness is this? Lo again the pitiless Fates call

me retro, que somnus condit natantia lumina. Jamque
 me back, and sleep closes my flowing eyes. And now

vale: feror circumdata ingenti nocte; que tendens
 farewell: I am borne away surrounded by extensive night; and stretching

invalidas palmas tibi, heu! non tua. Dixit:
 my powerless hands to you, alas! not your own. She said:

et subito fugit diversa ex oculis, ceu fumus
 and suddenly fled a different way from his eyes, as smoke

500 commixtus in tenues auras; neque præterea vidit
 commingled in the thin air; nor more did she see

illum, prensantem umbras nequicquam, et volentem
 him, grasping the shades in vain, and wishing

dicere multa; nec portitor Orçi passus
 to say many things: nor did the ferryman of hell suffer him

amplius tansire objectam paludem. Quid faceret?
 any more to pass over the intervening lake. What could he do?

quo ferret se, conjuge bis raptâ?
 whither could he withdraw himself, his wife twice snatched away?

quo fletu Manes? quâ voce moveret
 by what weeping could he soothe the Shades? by what language could he move

numina? Illa quidem, jam frigida, nabat Stygiâ
 the gods? She indeed, already dead, sailed in the Stygian

cymbâ. Perhibent, illum flevisse septem totos menses ex
 boat. They say, that he wept seven whole months in

ordine, sub aëriâ rupe, ad undam deserti Strymonis,
 succession, beneath a high rock, by the wave of the Strymon,

et evolvisse hæc sub gelidis antris, mulcentem
 and mused on these griefs beneath the cold caves, soothing

510 tigres, et agentem quercus carmine: qualis
 the tigers, and leading the oaks with his song: as

Philomela, mœrens sub populeâ umbrâ, queritur
 Philomela, mourning beneath the poplar shade, laments

amissos fetus, quos durus arator, observans implumes
 her lost young, which the cruel ploughman finding unfeathered

nido, detraxit; at illa flet noctem, que
 in the nest, took out; but she mourns through the night, and

sedens ramo, integrat miserabile carmen, et implet
 sitting on a branch, renews her wretched song, and fills

loca late mœstis questibus. Nulla Venus,
 the places far around with mournful complaints. No love

que nulli Hymenæi, flexere animum. Solus lustrabat
 and no nuptial rites, moved his mind. Alone he surveyed

Hyperboreas glaciis, que nivalem Tanaïm, que arva
 the northern ice, and the snowy Tanaïs, and the fields
 nunquam viduata Riphæis pruinis, querens Eurydicen
 never bereaved of Riphean frosts, lamenting that Eurydice
 raptam, atque dona Ditis irrita; quo
 had been taken, and that the grant of Pluto was unavailing; which
 munere spreto, matres Ciconum, inter sa- 520
 rite being despised, the dames of the Ciconians, at the sa-
 cra Deùm que orgia Bacchi, nocturni, sparsere
 cred rites of the gods and orgies of Bacchus, celebrated in the night, scattered
 juvenem discerptum per latos agros. Tura
 the youth torn in pieces through the broad fields. Then
 quoque cum Oëagrius Hebrus, portans caput, revulsum
 also when Oëagian Hebrus, floating his head, torn
 a marmoreâ cervice, medio gurgite, volveret,
 from his beautiful neck, in the midst of its stream, rolled it along,
 vox ipsa, et frigida lingua, vocabat Eurydicen, ah!
 his voice itself, and cold tongue, called Eurydice, alas!
 miseram Eurydicen, animâ fugiente; ripæ
 unhappy Eurydice, while his soul was departing; the banks
 referebant Eurydicen toto flumine. Proteus
 e-echoed Eurydice through all the stream. Proteus said
 hæc, et dedit se jactu in altum æquor;
 these words, and plunged himself by a leap into the deep sea
 quaque dedit torsit spumantem undam sub
 and where he cast himself he turned the foaming wave round
 vertice. At Cyrene non: namque affa- 530
 his head. But Cyrene did not: for she ac-
 ta timentem ultro: Nate, licet depo-
 costed her trembling son voluntarily: O son, it is allowed to you to lay
 nere tristes curas animo. Hæc omnis causa mor
 aside mournful cares from your mind. This is all the cause of your
 bi; hinc nymphæ, cum quibus illa agitabat choros
 grief; hence the nymphs, with whom she exercised dances
 in altis lucis, misere miserabile exitium apibus.
 in the deep groves, sent wretched desolation to the bees
 Tu supplex tende munera, petens pacem, et venerare
 Do you humbly present offerings, suing for peace, and venerate
 faciles Napæas, namque dabunt veniam
 the kindly wood nymphs: for they will grant pardon
 votis, que remittent iras. Sed dicam prius
 to your vows, and will relax their wrath. But I shall declare first
 ordine, qui sit modus orandi. Delige quatuor
 in order, what may be the method of entreating. Select four
 eximios tauros præstanti corpore, qui nunc depascunt
 choice bulls of a comely form, which now feed upon

summa viridis Lycæi, et otidem juvenecas 540
 the heights of green Lycæus, and as many heifers

cervice intactâ. Constitue quatuor aras his ad alta
 with necks untouched. Place four altars by them at the lofty

delubra Dearum, et demitte sacrum cruorem
 shrines of the goddesses, and let out the sacred blood

jugulis; que desere ipsa corpora boum frondoso
 from their throats; and leave the bodies of the cattle in the leafy

lucio. Post, ubi nona Aurora ostenderit suos ortus,
 grove. Afterwards, when the ninth morning has displayed her dawn,

mittes Lethæa papavera inferias Orphei,
 you shall present Lethean poppies as funeral offerings to Orpheus,

venerabere placatam Eurydicen, vitulâ cæsâ, et
 you shall venerate appeased Eurydice, a calf being slain, and

mactabis nigram ovem, que revises lucum.
 shall sacrifice a black sheep, and shall revisit the grove.

Haud mora: continuo facessit præcepta matris;
 There is no delay: forthwith he executes the orders of his mother;

venit ad delubra, excitat monstratas aras, ducit quatuor
 comes to the shrines, erects the appointed altars, leads out four

550 eximios auros præstanti corpore, et totidem
 choice bulls of excellent body, and as many

juvenecas cervice intactâ. Post, ubi nona
 heifers with their necks untouched. Afterwards, when the ninth

Aurora induxeras suos ortus, mittit inferias Orphei,
 morning had led up her dawn, he offers the sacrifices to Orpheus,

que revisit lucum. Hic vero aspiciunt subitum monstrum
 and returns to the grove. Here indeed they behold a sudden prodigy

ac mirabile dictu; apes stridere toto utero per
 and wonderful to be told; that bees are humming in all the carcass within

liquefacta viscera boum, et effervere ruptis costis,
 the dissolved entrails of the cattle, and bursting through the broken sides

que immensas nubes trahi; jamque confluere sum
 and that immense clouds are drawn out; and that now they fly together to the

niâ arbore, et demittere uvam lentis ramis. Canebam
 top of a tree, and hang down a cluster from the slender branches. I sang

hæc super cultu arborum, que pecorum, et super
 these things about the culture of fields, and of flocks, and about

560 arboribus, dum magnus Cæsar fulminat ad altum
 trees, while great Cæsar thunders by the deep

Euphratem bello, que victor, dat jura per volentes
 Euphrates in war, and a conqueror, gives laws through willing

populos, que affectat viam Olympo. Illo tempore dulcis
 states, and attempts his way to heaven. At that time pleasant

Parthenope alebat me, Virgilium, florentem studiis
 Naples cherished me Virgil flourishing in the pursuits

ignobis out; qui lusi carmina pastorum,
of unhonoured retirement; who have composed songs of shepherds,
que audax juventâ cecini te, Tityre, sub tegmine
and during in youth have sung thee, O Tityrus, beneath the shelter
patulæ fagi.
of a spreading beech.

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Virgil.
: The works of P. Virgilius Maro

