BOOK V.

OF

THE AENEID OF VERGIL

H. G. Kingston

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H. C. K.

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THE AENEID OF VERGIL

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BOOK V.

OF

THE AENEID OF VERGIL

EDITED, WITH NOTES

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RIVINGTONS

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Life of Vergil.

Publius Vergilius Maro was born October 15, B.C. 70, at Andes, a township near Mantua, lying on the hills which slope down to the Mincio. His parents were of humble origin, though Vergil's father had acquired, by marrying his master's daughter, and by farming, a sufficient competence, and was bent, like Horace's father, on giving his son the best education attainable. At the age of twelve he was sent to school, first at the neighbouring town of Cremona, then at Milan; and in his seventeenth year we find him at Rome studying rhetoric and philosophy under the best professors of the capital. For the former pursuit he showed little inclination, and he was by his slow speech and shyness wholly unfitted for the profession of the bar. To philosophy he took more kindly, and we can trace in his poems (e.g. the sixth Aeneid and Georgic ii. 475-492) the influence of his studies under the Epicurean philosopher Siron. Yet we can hardly doubt, though it is only an indirect inference, that even then his main pursuit was literature proper. In one of the minor

1 Martial, xii. 67: 'Octobris Maro consecravit Idus.'
poems (Catalepton), which is probably genuine, and dates from what we may call his college days, he bids a long farewell both to rhetoric and poetry, yet casts a longing look behind at his much-loved Muses. It is then that he must have steeped his mind in Theocritus, whom he imitated so closely in his Bucolics, and laid the foundation of his profound acquaintance with the whole range of Greek poetry, from Homer and Hesiod down to Apollonius Rhodius and the Alexandrines. In native poetry he was most influenced by Ennius, by Lucretius, his senior by thirty years, and after him by Catullus, who died about the time of Vergil's first visit to Rome.

We do not know how long Vergil stayed at Rome, but he had probably returned to his Transpadine home when the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey broke out in 49 B.C., and he passed the troubled years which followed in quiet retirement on his father's farm. In 41 B.C., the year after the battle of Philippi, the lands round Cremona were parcelled out to their veterans by the victorious triumvirs, Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, and Vergil was ejected from his paternal estate. At the intercession of Alfenus Varus (to whom the sixth Eclogue is dedicated), and the poets Gallus and Pollio, Vergil was restored, and the first Eclogue is a grateful tribute to Octavianus, who henceforward remained the poet's patron and friend. Of Vergil, as of Shelley, we may say that he was 'cradled into poetry by wrong.' The last Eclogue was written in 37 B.C., and the volume was published in that year or the next.
Vergil, who before had been known as a poet only to his intimates and patrons, leapt into public fame; and Tacitus tells us that on one occasion as he entered the theatre, the whole house rose to do him honour as they did to Augustus. Of Vergil's personal history during these years we know very little. He had been received into the coterie which gathered round Maecenas, and had formed close friendships with literary men—with Horace, his junior by five years, who speaks of him as the kindest and sincerest of men, with Tucca and Varius, his literary executors, the latter a notable poet, though his works have perished. The next seven years were spent in the composition of the *Georgics*, the most finished of all his works, and the greatest didactic poem in all literature. His chief residence during these years was at Naples.\(^1\) His biographer tells us that the poem was undertaken at the instigation of Maecenas, but the poet can have needed but little prompting. A farmer's son, and country-bred, he loved the country as only those love it who have been forced, like Cowper and Coleridge, to exchange it for a town life. The theme was a congenial one, and gave full scope for Vergil's special gifts and genius: his keen powers of observation and description, his love of nature—not indeed the passion of a modern poet, Byron, Shelley, or Wordsworth, who love nature in her wildest moods, but a genuine delight in rural sights and sounds, his yearning for 'a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways,' his patriotism, his antiquarian lore, and his

\(^1\) *Georg.* iv. 563: 'Me dulcis alebat Parthenope.'
poetical conservatism, which made him turn back from the troubled times he lived in to a past age of innocence. The last ten years of his life were wholly devoted to the composition of the Aeneid, and he died before his work had received the finishing touches. In his fifty-second year, B.C. 19, he started on a tour in Greece and Asia Minor, and had got as far as Athens. There he met Augustus on his way back from his Eastern expedition, and was persuaded by the Emperor to abandon his travels and return in his suite. Before starting, however, he visited the town of Megara, where he caught a fever, of which he died a few days after landing at Brundisium, on the 21st of September, B.C. 19. His body was taken to Naples, and buried in a tomb near the city on the road to Puteoli. The epitaph inscribed on the tomb is said to have been composed by himself:

‘Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.’

Thanks to the generous presents of Augustus, Maecenas, and other patrons, he had amassed a considerable fortune, and his estate was valued at nearly £100,000 of our money. Half he left to his half-brother Valerius Proculus, to Augustus a quarter, the remaining quarter being divided equally between Maecenas, Varius, and Tucca.

In person he is described as tall and dark, and rustic in his bearing. His health was weak, and probably he had a tendency to consumption. In his
habits he was temperate, studious, shy, and retiring. He was slow and unready of speech, though an exquisite reader. His character was singularly gentle and lovable, and, so far as we know, spotless; nor have we any reason to doubt that he, like his great poem, was 'a composition and pattern of the best and honorablest things.'
Introduction to the Fifth Book.

The Fifth Book was suggested by the twenty-third *Iliad*, which contains the funeral games celebrated by Achilles at the tomb of Patroclus. But though the subject, and even many of the details, of the various contests are borrowed from Homer, the setting is wholly original. In Homer the interest of the games is purely personal; they are at once an exhibition of physical skill and prowess and a portrayal of the hero’s chivalry and passionate friendship. In Vergil the games serve a double purpose. They are a link in the chain of associations which bind together Rome and Troy, Aeneas and the Julian race. They are moreover a skilfully contrived episode, an interlude and a resting-place between the tragedy of Dido’s suicide in the Fourth Book and the *Inferno* of the Sixth Book, in which the interest and epic grandeur of the poem culminate.

In laying the scene in Sicily, Vergil partly followed tradition, but he gave to the tradition a new interpretation, whereby it became an integral part of the national epic. A legend older than Thucydides brought the Trojan fugitives to the north-west coast of Sicily. Dionysius, a Greek historian of Rome, in the
first century after Christ, makes Aeneas the founder of Segesta and Elymus, and at Elymus there was a temple of Aphrodite Aeanias. Historically, Sicily was the meeting-point of Rome and Carthage, and 'to bring Rome and Carthage into a mythical connexion is the great idea which inspires the first part of the Aeneid.' In the portent of the flaming arrow (l. 525) we can hardly be mistaken in seeing a direct allusion to the Punic wars.

The games are not only a pleasing diversion in the story, but they are intended further to bring out one side of the hero's character, the pietas of the son

'most blameless ... decent, not to fail
In offices of tenderness, and pay
Meet adoration to the household gods.'

It is as a reward of filial piety that the gates of Dis are unbarred, and a vision of the future is vouchsafed to Aeneas in the Sixth Book.

Among the games the most interesting and original is the boat-race, substituted for the chariot-race in the Iliad. The parade or sham-fight of youthful horsemen which follows the games is a delicate compliment to the Emperor, who had lately revived the old ceremonial of the ludicrum Troiae. 'Vergil never seems to be more in his element than when he is speaking of the young; and the halo of hope which surrounds the sons of the conquerors of Italy is one of the most pleasing features of the Aeneid.'

1 Nettleship, Vergil, p. 57. 2 Conington, Introd. to Aeneid.
INTRODUCTION TO THE FIFTH BOOK.

The burning of the ships was also a part of the primitive legend. As told by Aristotle, the scene is laid in Latium, and the burning of the ships by Trojan captives in order to escape the slavery that awaited them in Greece leads directly to the founding of Rome. Vergil transfers the scene to Sicily for the general reason above given, and perhaps with the special object of incorporating the tradition which ascribed a common parentage to Romans and Segestans. The loss of Palinurus, with which the book closes, serves to give incident to an otherwise uneventful voyage, and incorporates the legend connected with the promontory which bore the pilot's name. The more elaborate account of his death, as given by his shade in the Sixth Book, is widely different from that in the Fifth Book, and is one of the most conspicuous discrepancies, which would certainly have been removed in a final revision of the poem.
Interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat certus iter fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat, moenia respiciens, quae iam infelicit Elissae collucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem causa latet; duri magno sed amore dolores polluto notumque, furens quid femina possit, triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt. Ut pelagus tenuere rates nec iam amplius ulla occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum, olli caeruleus supra caput astitit imber noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta ‘Heu quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi? quidve, pater Neptune, paras?’ Sic deinde locutus colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis, obliquatque sinus in ventum ac talia fatur: ‘Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo. Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur ær. Nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum
sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur, quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos, 

si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.'

Tum pius Aeneas: 'Equidem sic poscere ventos iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.

Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla, quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,

quam quae Dardanum tellus mihi servat Acesten et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?'

Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et velà secundi intendunt zephyri: fertur cita gurgite classis, et tandem laeti notae adventuntur arenae.

At procul excelso miratus vertice montis adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes, horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti excipit ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni advocat Aeneas tumulique ex aggere fatur:

'Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divum, annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis, ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras. Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum, semper honoratum (sic di voluistis) habebo.

Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exul Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae, annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas exequerer strueremque suis altaria donis.
Nunc utro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis
(haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divum)
adsumus, et portus delati intramus amicos.
Ergo agite et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem:
poscanius ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis.
Bina bowis Troia generatus Acestes
dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates
et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes.
Præterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum
Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,
prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
quique pedum cursu valet et qui viribus audax
aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu,
cuncti adsint meritaque expectent praemia palmae.
Ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis.'
Sic fatus velat materna tempora [myrto.
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat
ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
purpureosque iacit flores ac talia fatur:
'Salve, sancte parens, iterum; salvete, recepti
nequiquam cineres animaeque umbraeque paternaes.
licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva
nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim.'
Dixerat haec, adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis
septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,
amplexus placide tumulum lapsusque per aras,
caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro
squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus
mille iacit varios adverso sole colores.

90 Obstupuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo
tandum inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
libavitque dapes rursusque innoxius imo
successit tumulo et depasta altaria liquit.
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
incertus, geniumne loci famulumne parentis
esse putet: caedit binas de more bidentes
totque sues, totidem migrantes terga iuvencos,
vinaque fundebat pateris animamque vocabat
Anchisae magni manesque Acheronte remissos.

100 Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
dona ferunt, onerant aras mactantque iuvencos,
ordine ëëna locant aliì fusique per herbam
subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Expectata dies aderat nonamque serena

105 Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant,
famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
excierebat: laeto complerant litora coeru
visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
in medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae
et palmae pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;
et tuba commissos medio canit aggère ludos.
Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.

110 Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi,
ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu

115 impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi,
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen, 
Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus 
caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra 
litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim 
fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori; 
tranquillo silet immotaque attollitur unda 
campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis.

Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam 
constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverteri 
sicire et longos ubi circumflectere cursus. 
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro 
ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori; 
cetera popula velatur fronde iuventus 
nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.

Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis; 
intenti expectant signum, exultantiaque haurit 
corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido. 
Inde ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, inibus omnes, 
haud mora, prosiluere suis: ferit aethera clamor 
auticus, adductis spumant freta versa laceritis.

Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehisce 
convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.

Non tam praecipites bijugo certamine campum 
corripuere ruunteque effusi carcere (currus, 
nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora 
concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendunt. 
Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum 
consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volitant 
litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.

Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis 
turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus 
consequitur, melior remis, sed pondera pinius
tarda tenet. Post has æquo discrimine Pristis

155 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaurus, nunc una ambæ iunctisque feruntur
frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
IAMQUE propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor
rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
‘Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? Huc dirige gressum;
litus ama et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes;
atum aliī teneant.’ Dixit, sed caeca Menoetes

160 saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.
‘Quo diversus abis?’ iterum ‘pete saxa, Menoete,’
cum clamore Gyas revocabat: et ecce Cloanthum
respicit instantem tergo et propiora tenentem.
Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes

170 radit iter laevum interior subitoque priorem
praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens
nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten
oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis

175 in mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta:
ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister
hortaturque viros clavumque ad litora torquet.
At grayis ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est
iam senior madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes,

180 summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem
et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.

185 Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat,
nec tota tamen ille prior praeeunte carina:
parte prior, partim rostro premit aemula Pristis. 
At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
hortatur Mnesteus: 'Nunc nunc insurgite remis,

Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema
delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,
nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non iam prima peto Mnesteus neque vincere certo,

(quamquam o! — sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,
dedisti:) externos pudeat rediisse. Hoc vincite, cives,
et prohibete nefas.' Olli certamine summo
procumbunt: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis
subtrahiturque solum, tum creber anhelitus artus

aridaque oraquatit, sudor fluit undique rivis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem.
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburguet
interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.

Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
obnixi crepuere, illisaque prora pendit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
ferratasque trudes, et acuta cuspide contos
expeditunt fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.

At laetus Mnesteus successuque acrior ipso
agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
fertur in arva volans plausumque exterrita pinnis
dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto
radit iter liquidum celeres neque commovet alas:
sic Mnesteus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.

220 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraque vocantem
auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.

225 Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
quam petit et summis annixus viribus urguet.
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem

230 ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
Et fors aequalis cepissent praemia rostris,
ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
fudissetque preces divosque in vota vocasset.

235 'Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora
curro,
vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
constituam ante aras voti reus extaque salsos
proiciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam.'
Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis

240 Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
ad terram fugit et portu se condidit alto.
Tum satus Anchisa cunctis ex more vocatis

245 victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum
declarat viridique adyelat tempora lauro,
muneraque in naves ternos optare iuvecos
vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.
Ipsis praecipuosductoribus addit honores:

250 victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, intertextusque puer frondosa regius Ida veloces iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat, acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis: longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras. At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum, levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto, donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis. Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant multiplicem connixi humeris; indutus at olim Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat. Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis. Iamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi puniceis ibant evincti tempora taenis, cum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus, amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno, irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat. Qualis saepa viae deprensus in aggere serpens, aerea quem obliquum rota transiit aut gravis ictu seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator; nequiquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, parte ferox ardensque oculis et sibila colla arduus attollens, pars vulner clauda retentat nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem: tali remigio navis se tarda movebat; vela facit tamen et plenis subit ostia velis. Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
285 Cressa genus, Pholoe, geminique sub ubere nati.

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
circus erat, quo se multis cum millibus heros
290 consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.

Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani,
Nisus et Euryalus primi,

Euryalus forma insignis viridique iuventa,
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores;
hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
300 tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes Helymus Panopésque,
assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae;
multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:
‘Accipite haec animis laetasque advertite mentes.

nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.

Cnosia bina dabó levato lucida ferro
spicula caelatamque argento ferre bipennem:

omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
accipient flavaque caput nectentur oliva.

Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;
alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
Threiciis, lato quam circum amplexitutur auro
balteus et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;
tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito.’

Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt signoque repente
corripiunt spatia audito limenque relinquunt,
effusi nimbo similes; simul ultima signant.
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
emicat, et ventis et fulminis oior alis;
proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicito
tertius Euryalus;
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
ece volat calcemque terit iam calce Diores
incumbens humero, spatia et si plura supersint,
transeat elapsus prior ambiguumque relinuat.
Iamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus
labitur infelix, caesis ut forte iuvencis
fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic iuvenis iam victor ovans vestigia presso
haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore,
non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum:
nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens,
ille autem spissa iacuit revolutus arena.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
Hic totum cayeae consessum ingentis et ora
prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
eruptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
Tutatur favor Euryalum lacrimaeque decorae
gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.
Adiuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,
qui subiit palmae frustraque ad praemia venit
ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.
Tum pater Aeneas 'Vestra' inquit 'munera vobis
certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo':
me liceat casus misereri insontis amici.

Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
Hic Nisus 'Si tanta' inquit 'sunt praemia victis
et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam,
ni me, quae Salium, Fortuna inimica tulisset.'
Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli
et clipeum esserit iussit, Didymaonis artem,
Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refuxum.
Hoc iuvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit :
'Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
adsit et evinctis attollat brachia palmis.'

Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem,
victori velatum auro vittisque iuvencum,
ensem atque insignem galeam solatia victo.
Nec mora : continuo vastis cum viribus effert
ora Dares magnoque virum se murmure tollit,
solis qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,
ideaque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
percutil et fulva moribundum extendit arena.

Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,
ostenditque humeros latos alternaque iactat
brachia pretendens et verberat ictibus auras.
Quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.

Ergo alacris cunctosque putans excedere palma
Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus
tum laeva taurum cornu tenet atque ita fatur:
'Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae, 
quae finis standi? quo me decret usque teneri?
385 Ducere dona iube.' Cuncti simul ore fremebant 
Dardanidae reddique viro promissa iubebant.

Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae:
'Entelle heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
390 dona sines? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister
nequiquam memoratus Eryx? ubi fama per omnem
Trinarium et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis?
Ille sub haec: 'Non laudis amor nec gloria cessit
395 pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta
sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat quaque improbus iste
exultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque iuvenco
400 venissem, nec dona moror.' Sic deinde locutus
in medium geminos immani pondere caestus
proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
ferre manum duroque intendere brachia tergo.
Obstupuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem
405 terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.

Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares longeque recusat;
magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
huc illuc vinculum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior tales referebat pectore voce:
410 'Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma
vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat;
(sanguine cernis adhuc sparoque infecta cerebro;)
his magnum Alciden contra stetit, his ego suetus,
dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum
temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. Sed si nostra Dares haec Troiurus arma recusat, idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes, aequebus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto

420 (solve metus) et tu Trojanos exue caestus.' Haec fatus duplicem ex humeris reiecit amictum, et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque exuit atque ingens media consistit arena.

Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos, et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis. Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque brachiaque ad superas interitus extulit auras. Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lcessunt, ille pedum melior motu fretusque iuventa, hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus. Multa viri nequiquam inter se vulnera iactant, multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos

430 dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae. Stat gravis Entellus nisique inmotus eodem, corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit. Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat arte locum et variis assultibus irritus urget. Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox

440 praevident celerique elapsus corpore cessit; Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ulterior ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto concidit, ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho
aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta\[18pt\]pinus.

450 Consurgunt studiis Teucrī et Trinacriā pubes;
igit clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes
aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
acrior ad pugnam rēdit ac vim suscitat ira

455 (tum pudor incendit vires et consciā virtūs:)
praecipitemque Daren ardēns agit aequore toto
nunc dextra ingemināns ictus, nunc ille sinistra.
Nec morā nec requies: quam multa grandīne nimbi
culminibus crepitānt, sic densīs ictibus heros
creber utraque manu pulsāt versatque Daretā.
Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
et saevire animīs Entellum haud passus acerbīs,
sed finem imposuit pugnāe fessumque Daretā
eripuit mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:

465 'Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?
non vires alia conversaque numina sentīs?
Cede deo.' Dixitque et proelia voce diremit.
Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem
iactantemque utroque caput crassumque crūorem
ore eictantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
ducunt ad naves, galeamque ensemque vocati
acciūnt, palmam Entello taurumque relinquent.
Hic victor, superans animīs tauroque superstās
‘Nate dea vosque haec’ inquit ‘cognoscite, Teucrī,
et mihi quae fuerint iuvenāli in corpore vires
et qua servetis revocatum a morte Daretā.’
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuvenī,
qui donum astabat pugnāe, durosque reducta
libravit dextra media inter cornuā caestus,
470 ardūus, effractoque illīsit in ossa cerebro:
sternitur exanimīsque tremens procumbit humi bos.
Ille super tales effundit pectore voces:
‘Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Dareatis persolvō; hic victor caestus artemque repono.’

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
invitat qui forte velint, et praeemia dicit,
ingentique manu malum de navi Seresti
erigit et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,
quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.

Convenere viri, deiectamque aerea sortem
accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis.
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.

Tertius Eurytion, tuus o clarissime frater
Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,
in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
ausus et ipse manu iuvenum tentare laborem.

Tum validis flexos incurvānt viribus arcus
pro se quisque viri et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucres diverberat auras;
et venit adversique insigitur arbore mali.

Intremuit malus timuitque exterrita pinnis
ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitvit arcu,
alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
non valuit: nodos et vincula linea rupit,
queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
illa notos atque alta volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus (iamdudum arcu contenta parato
tela tenens) fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
515 iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis plauditem nigra sigit sub nube columbam. Decidit examinis vitamque reliquit in astris aetheriis fixamque refert delapsa sagittam. Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes;
520 qui tamen aërias telum contorsit in auras, ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem. Hic oculis subitum obiiicitur magnoque futurum augurio monstrum: docuit post exitus ingens, seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
525 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arundo signavitque viam flammis tenuesque recessit consumpta in ventos, caelo ceu saepe refixa transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducent. Attonitis haesere animis superosque precati
530 Trinacrii Teucrique viri, nec maximus omen abnuit Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten muneribus cumulat magnis ac talia fatur:
'Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
535 Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus ferre sui dederat monimentum et pignus amoris.'
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro
540 et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten. Nec bonus Eurytione praelato invidit honori, quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto. Proximus ingreditur donis qui vincula rupit, extremus volucri qui fixit arundine malum.
545 At pater Aeneas nondum certamine misso custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aures:
diductis solvere choris rursusque vocati
convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
adversi spatius, alternosque orbibus orbes

impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;
et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
parietibus textum caecis iter ancipitemque

mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
frangeret indepressus et irremeabilis error:
haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,
delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando

Carpathium Libycumque secant luduntque per undas.
Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
reptuit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;

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

Hinc primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.

Dum variis tumulo referunt solennia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat eunti,
multa movens necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum.

nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum et litora lustrat,
desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
615 pontum aspectabant flentes. / 'Heu tot vada fessis 
et tantum superesse maris,' vox omnibus una. 
Urbem orant, taedet pelagi perferre laborem. 
Ergo inter medias sese haud ighara nocendi 
coniicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
620 fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli, 
cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent; 
ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert. 
'O miserae, quas non manus' inquit 'Achaica bello 
traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! o gens 
625 infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?
septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aetas, 
cum freta, cum terras omnes, tot in hospita saxa 
sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum 
Italiam sequimur fugientem et volvimur undis.
630 Hic Erycis fines fraterni atque hospes Acestes: 
quis prohibet muros iacere et dare civibus urbem? 
O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates, 
nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam 
Hectoreos amnes Xanthum et Simonta videbo?
635 Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppes. 
Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago 
ardentes dare visa faces: 'Hic quaerite Troiam, 
hic domus est' inquit 'vobis.' Iam tempus agi res, 
nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae 
640 Neptuno; deus ipse faces animamque ministrat.' 
Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem 
sublataque procul dextra connixa coruscat 
et iacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda 
Iliadum. Hic una e multis quae maxima natu,
645 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix; 
'Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
est Dorycli coniunx: divini signa decoris
arentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi,
quis vultus vocisque sonus vel gressus eunti.

650 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui
aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
munere nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores.'
Haec effata.
At matres primo ancipites oculisque malignis

655 ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna:
cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis
ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
'Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem,
pars spoliat aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
coniiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri

660 incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi
respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres
ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
castra, nec examines possunt retinere magistri.

670 'Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis,' inquit,
'heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
Argivom, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius!' Galeam ante pedes proicet inanem,
qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.

675 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum.
Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim
saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque
mutatae agnoscent, excussaque pectore Iuno est.
680 Sed non idcirco flamma atque incendia vires
indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
stuppa vomenis tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,
nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.

685 Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscindere vestem
auxilioque vocare deos et tendere palmas:
‘Iupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi

690 nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrum res eripe leto;
v el tu quod superest infesto fulmine Morti,
si mereor, demitte tuaque hic obrue dextra.’
Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbribus atra
tempestas sine more fuit, tonitruque tremescunt

695 ardua terrarum et campi: ruit aethere toto
turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austris,
implenturque super puppes, semiuista madescent
robora, restinctus donec vapor omnis et omnes
quatuor amissis servatae a peste carinae.

700 At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,
nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc pectore curas
mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis
oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas

705 quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte
(haece responsa dabat vel quae portenderet ira
magna deum vel quae fatorum posceret ordo),
isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:
‘Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur;
quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes.
Hunc cape consiliis socium et coniungeo volentem,
huic trade amissis superant qui navibus et quos pertaesium magni incepti rerumque tuarum est,

715 longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi:

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici

720 tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes.

Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat. Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis Anchisae subito tales effundere voces:

‘Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,

725 care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis, imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est. Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes dat senior: lectos iuvenes, fortissima corda,

defer in Italam. Gens dura atque aspera cultu
debellanda tibi est Latio. Ditis tamen ante infernas accede domos et Averna per alta congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque Tartara habent tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum

730 concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet. Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia disces. Iamque vale; torquet medios Nox humida cursus, et me saevus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis.’


740 farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra.
Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
et Iovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
edocet et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
Haud mora consiliis, nec iussa recusat Acestes.

Transcribunt urbi matres populumque volentem
deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.
Ipsi transtra novant flammisque ambesa reponunt
roborae navigis, aptant remosque rudentesque,
exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.

Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro
sortiturque domos, hoc Ilium et haec loca Troiam
esse iubet. Gaudet regno Troianus Acestes,
indicitque forum et patribus dat iura vocatis.
Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes

fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos
ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
factus honos: placidi straverunt aequora venti,
creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.

Exoritur procuva ingens per litora fletus;
complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
visa maris facies et non tolerabile numen,
ire volunt omnemque fugae perferre laborem.

Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis
et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tres Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam
caedere deinde iubet solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,

stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
proiicit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit.
certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt:
prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus uentes.
At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
aliquitur talesque effundit pectore questus:

'Iunonis gravis ira neque exsaturabile pectus
cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes,
quam nec longa dies pietas nec mitigat ulla,
nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.

Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
urbem odiis satis est nec poenam traxe per omnem:
reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia caelo
miscuit, Aeoliis nequiquam freta procellis,
in regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Troianis matribus actis
exsusit foede puppes, et classe subegit
amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae.

Quod superest oro liceat dare tuta per undas
vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae.'
Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:

'Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,
unde genus ducis. Merui quoque: saepe furores
compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
Nec minor in terris, (Xanthum Simoentaque testor),
Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles
exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
millia multa daret leto, germenque repleti
amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
in mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo
structa meis manibus periurae moenia Troiae.
P. VERGILI MARONIS

Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, pelle timores.
Tutus quos optas portus accedet Averni.
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaecet;
unum pro multis dabitur caput.'

His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
iungit equos auro genitor spumantiaque addit
frena feris manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequoram curru;
subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
et senior Glauci chorus Inousque Palaemon
Tritonesque citi Phorcique exercitus omnis . . .

laeva tenent Thetis et Melite Panopeaque virgo,
Nisaee Spioque Thaliaque Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blandam vicissim
gaudia pertentant mentem: iubet ocius omnes
attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.

Una omnes fecere pedem pariterque sinistros,
nunc dextros solvere sinus, una ardua torquent
cornua detorquentque, serunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.

Iamque fere mediam caeli Nox humida metam
contigerat, placida laxabant membra quiete
sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:
cum levis aesteriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,

te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
insonti; puppique deus consedit in'alta,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
'Iaside Palinure, serunt ipsa aequora classem;
aequatae spirant aurae; datur hora quieti.
Pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.'
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
'Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
ignorare iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?'
Aenean credam (quid enim?) fallacibus auris
et caeli totiens deceptus fraude sereni!
Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
nusquam amittebat oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat
tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
et super incumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiecit in undas
praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem;
ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis
promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat
difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos
(tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant),
cum pater amisso fluantem errare magistro
sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
multa gemens casuque animum concussus amici:
'O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis arena.'
NOTES TO AENEID—BOOK V.

[1-34 Aeneas, pursuing his voyage, is overtaken by a storm, and makes for Eryx, a harbour of Sicily.]

1 *Interea* While the events related in the last book are happening.

*medium iter* ‘Was steadfastly pursuing his mid-sea way,’ not ‘was half-way on his voyage.’ Cf. *Aen.* iii. 664, *graditurque per aequor iam medium,* and iv. 277, *mortales visus medio sermone reliquit.*

2 *atros Aquilone* ‘The billows darkening beneath the northern blast.’

Aulus Gellius notes ii. 30, *Austris spirantibus mare fieri glaucum et caeruleum,* *aquilonibus obscurius atriusque.* Eryx lies N.W. of Carthage; therefore they must have sailed almost in the teeth of the wind, unless we take *Aquila* for any stormy blast. Compare, however, Dido’s reproach, iv. 310, *Et mediiis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum.*

3 *Elissae* According to the legend, the original name of Dido.

5 ‘The thought of the bitter pangs of an outraged heart, and the knowledge of what a woman in her frenzy can dare, fill the Trojans’ souls with a train of sad forebodings.’ Vergil says: ‘the pangs of outraged love suggest sad forebodings,’ but ‘the thought of the pangs,’ etc., is readily supplied from the context.


*polluto* *Polluere* is to defile or violate something holy, as the bonds of love. The word shows that Vergil’s sympathies are not all with his pious hero.

8, 9] Repeated, with a slight variation, from *Aen.* iii. 192. Vergil follows, but sparingly, the Epic tradition of tags.

10 *illi* Archaic for *iili.*

*caeruleus* ‘Dark blue,’ ‘dark.’ Ovid has *caerulei Plutonis equi*—Gray’s ‘coal-black steed.’

*imber* ‘Rain-cloud.’

11 *inhorruit unda tenebris* ‘The wave shivered with the gloom’; *inhorresco* expresses the ruffling of the sea, and suggests the terror of the black squall.

13 *quianam*] An archaic form, as Quintilian, *Instit.* viii. 3, tells us: a strengthened form of *quia.*
NOTES TO VERGIL'S AENEID.  [14-31


15 colligere arma] 'To make all tight and trim' = secure the loose tackle, and reef the sails (not 'furl them,' as the subsequent line shows). So in Aen. vi. 353 arma is the gear or tackle of a ship.

validis incumbere remis] 'Bend to the strong oar' = bend with a will to the oars.

16 obliquatique, etc.] 'And trims the sails to catch the wind sideways.'

sinus] 'The bellying sail.'

17 auctor] From augco, one who adds his weight to, i.e. guarantees. Translate: 'were my surety.'

sperem contingere] In prose: sperem fore ut contingam. Cf. Aen. ii. 657, iv. 305, iv. 337; though in these passages, except the last, we have posse, which contains the idea of futurity. So, iv. 487, promittit solvere.

19 transversa] 'Athwart our course,' adverb in Ecl. iii. 8, transversa tuentibus hircis.


21 tendere tantum] 'For such a struggle'; contra probably modifies both verbs; cf. ix. 377. Kennedy translates: 'we cannot breast the wind, or even proceed on our course'; but thus understood the clause falls rather flat.

24] 'The friendly coast of thy brother Eryx.' Eryx, the eponymous founder of the town, was by legend the son of Venus and Butes, one of the Argonauts, and so half-brother of Aeneas. Thucydides (vi. 2) regards the natives of Eryx and Egesta as descendants of fugitives from Troy, and on Mount Eryx there was a famous temple of Venus. Note the unusual double epithet, justified because fratera littora Erycias = l. fratris E. Sicanos, properly the aboriginals of Sicily, but here = Siculos.

25] 'If, indeed, I rightly recall and retrace the stars observed upon my way,' i.e. on the way from Sicily to Carthage, Aen. i. 34. Sidgwick notes the accumulated expression in the manner of the poet.

26 sic poscere ventos] 'This bearing of the winds.'

28 Flecte viam velis] 'Turn thy course and tack.' Cf. tendit iter velis, Aen. vii. 7.

sit = esse potest: potential; and so optem, though quo consecutive would of itself require a subjunctive.

29 demittere] 'To turn to land,' 'to put in.' Compare the force of de in devenire.

30] Acheates, or Egestes, the Trojan chieftain, founder of Segesta; see Aen. i. 168.

31] Anchises died and was buried at Drepanum, Aen. iii. 710. The
line is borrowed from Lucretius i. 135, Morte obita quorum tellus complectitur ossa.

33 zephyri] The gentle western breeze, distinguished from the vespere ab atro consurgunt venti of l. 19.

gurgite] 'The vasty deep,' often used by V. simply as a synonym of the sea, but may be meant to suggest the ground-swell after the storm.

[35-41 Acestes welcomes the Trojans.]

35 excelso] There is another reading en celso, but, as Conington remarks, V. would have avoided the ambiguity by writing e celso. Whether we render 'on the top' or 'from the top' is a matter of indifference.

36 adventum sociasque rates] A hendiadys.

37 horridus in iaculis] 'Grim with darts,' one of V.'s recondite phrases for 'armed with bristling darts.' The phrase is imitated by Tacitus, Hist. ii. 88, tergis ferarum et ingentibus telis horrentes.

Libystidis ursae] Libystis for Libya is peculiar to Vergil. Naturalists tell us that there are no bears in Libya, but it was enough for V. that Herodotus vouches for them.

38] Acestes' mother was Egesta or Segesta; the Crinisus or Crimitus, a river of Sicily where Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians.

40 gratatur reduces] Sc. esse. This is better than to render 'welcomes them come back,' as there is no authority for grator with an accusative.

gaza agresti] 'Rustic opulence,' a sort of oxymoron; C. compares Geor. iv. 133, dapibus mensas onerabat ineptis.

[42-71 The next day, which is the anniversary of Anchises' funeral, Aeneas announces his intention of celebrating games in his father's honour.]

42 primo Oriente] 'At earliest dawn.' For orien see l. 42. The ablative may, however, be instrumental. 'The morrow routing the stars by help of the rising sun' is quite in Vergil's manner.

44 tumuli ex aggere] 'From a raised hillock': a definitive genitive.

45 Dardanus] The grandparent of the race, was the son of Jupiter.

49] 'The full tale of moons has completed the circle of the year.'

50 sic di voluistis] Refers rather to acerbum than honoratum; 'a day of mourning, but I bow to the will of heaven.'

51] Literally, 'Were I spending this day an outcast on Gaetulia's quick-sands, or surprised (by its advent) in the Argive Sea or the city of Mycenae, yet would I pray,' etc. The Argive Sea (the Aegean) and Mycenae are coupled by et, as forming one common danger from Greek foes, and an alternative to the danger from African foes.

52 deprensus] Half the commentators understand 'overtaken by a storm,' as in Geor. iv. 421, but then we should expect some corresponding word like captus with et urbe Mycenae.
52 Mycenae] Follows the Greek form Μυκήνη; the plural Mycenae is the common form in Latin. For the genitive cf. urbem Patavii, Aen. i. 247; urbem Troiae, i. 565. Generally the name is in apposition.

53 ordine] Adverbially, as iii. 548.

pompas] Especially of a funeral procession.

54 strueremque] ‘And pile the altars with their proper gifts.’ For the emphatic suns cf. Aen. iii. 469, sunt et sua dona parenti.

55 ultro] Properly ‘to a point beyond,’ so beyond expectation, of unsolicited, spontaneous acts. Cf. Aen. ii. 145, His lacrimis vitam dandum et miserescimus ultro (‘We grant his life, and go so far as to pity him’); Horace, Epist. i. 12. 22, Si quid petit ultro defer (‘anticipate his request’). Here the meaning is, ‘So far from being wretched wanderers, we are actually at the tomb.’

ipsius] virtually = ipsos, C.

56] ‘Not as I deem without the counsel and purpose of the gods’ = Homer’s οὐκ ἄκητε θεῶν.

58] ‘Let us all with joyful accord observe the rites.’ For honor see Aen. i. 48.

59 poscamus ventos] ‘Pray we the winds’ (Morris); ‘ask at his tomb for a fair sea-wind,’ Bowen. The latter interpretation is favoured by Lactantius, who says of Anchises: ‘cui Aeneas non tantum immortaliatem verum etiam ventorum tribuit potestatem.’ On the other hand, we find that a sacrifice is offered to the winds themselves after the funeral games, l. 772, and the closely parallel placemus ventos of Aen. iii. 115 turns the balance in favour of the former interpretation.

60 velit] ‘May he deign,’ an optative. This is better than to take velit as oblique petition: Poscamus ventos atque poscamus velit, a mixed construction. Note how craftily the real prayer, that he may found a city, is insinuated, as it were, in a side-clause.


62 adhibete] The regular word in rituals for invoking the presence of the god to a feast. Cf. Hor. Od. iv. 5. 31, et alteris te mensis adhibet deum.

Penates] The gods not only of the private household, but of the nation considered as a family. When, as in this case, the nation splits up and founds separate settlements, each branch has its own Penates.

64 si . . . extulerit] We should have expected ‘When the ninth day dawns,’ but the si implies ‘if we live to see the ninth day.’ The Roman custom was to mourn for a week, then on the eighth day the body was burned, and on the ninth (novemdiâ) the funeral feast and games.

65 radiisque retexerit orbem] Repeated from iv. 119, ‘and unveil the world with his rays.’ Cf. tam robus luce retectis, Aen. ix. 461.

66] ‘I with a race of vessels will open the Trojan games’ (Bowen).
Cf. Geor. ii. 530, Velocis iaculi certamina ponit in ulmo. Instead of deinde to correspond to prima, we have que, aut.

67 quique] = et illi qui.

68 aut] Corresponds irregularly with seu; so Aen. xii. 685, we have seu... aut.

incedit] = jactat se, ‘Advances as a champion.’

jaculo] The javelin contest is not carried out.

69 crudo] ‘Raw,’ i.e. of untanned hide. See description of the caestus, l. 403.

67-85] BOOK V.

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jaculo] The javelin contest is not carried out.

69 crudo] ‘Raw,’ i.e. of untanned hide. See description of the caestus, l. 403.

71 ore favete] ‘favour me with your mouths’ = ‘join with me in the ritual,’ then ‘speak none but religious words,’ and so (like the Greek ἀφημεῖτε) ‘keep silence.’ Thus the phrase has two almost contradictory meanings. Henry contends that the meaning here is ‘Rejoice with me,’ and quotes from Ovid, Ibis, 98:

Quisquis ades sacrís, ore favete, meis;
Quisquis ades sacrís, lugubria dicite verba,

where it certainly means ‘mourn with me.’ We must leave the point doubtful, and be content to say that the formula signifies the beginning of a religious service, and, like the ‘Let us pray’ of the English Church Service, may signify either that the congregation is silent or accompanies the minister.

[72-103. Aeneas, with the populace, proceeds to his father’s tomb, and addresses his shade. A serpent issues from the tomb and tastes the libations. Further gifts are offered to the dead. A banquet follows.]

72 materna... myrto] The myrtle sacred to Venus.

73 Helymus] A Trojan follower of Acestes, the Ἦρως ἐπάνυμος of the Elymi, a Sicilian tribe.

77 carchesia] Tankards, shaped somewhat like a dice-box.

79 purpureos] ‘Bright,’ not only ‘purple.’

80] Some place the semicolon before iterum, but it is better to refer it to Aeneas’ second visit.

recepti nequiquam cineres] ‘Ashes of one whom vainly I rescued once from the flames’ (Bowen). But recepti is not genitive singular. The identification of the ashes or shade with the living man is quite natural.

animaeque umbraeque] C. suggests that the plural may follow the analogy of manes; cf. iv. 571.

82 fatalia] ‘Destined.’

83 quicumque est] ‘If such there be.’ Sidgwick remarks the dramatic irony with which the hero is made to speak thus of the most famous river of all the world.

85] ‘Amid sevenfold masses of coil, sliding in seven great rings’ (Bowen). A translation which brings out admirably the force of ingens in its collocation.
88 incendebat auro] 'Made his scales to burn like gold,' literally 'with gold.' From incendebat we must supply some verb like notabant, distinguuebant, to govern terga.

89] Repeated from iv. 701 with the variation of iacit for trahit, though one MS. reads trahit here.

nubibus] Either 'in the clouds,' or 'casts upon the clouds'—poetical dative of destination; cf. it clamor caelo, l. 451.

90 agmine] 'train'; cf. Geor. iii. 423.

91 tandem] = lente.

94 instaurat] 'Renews,' especially used of a repeated ritual, or the renewal of an interrupted ritual.

95 geniumne loci] Each spot, according to Roman mythology, was haunted by a spirit of its own, so that Varro says that in Latium there are as many gods as trees. Cf. Milton, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity—

'From haunted spring and dale,
Edged with poplar pale,
The parting genius is with sighing sent.'

The genius is often represented in sepulchral monuments under the form of a serpent. Servius refers to a curious superstition (arising probably from the fact of serpents often being found in tombs) that the human marrow when decomposed generated a serpent.

incertus esse putet]—indirect deliberative subjunctive.

famulumne parentis] 'His sire's familiar' (or attendant). Ladewig quotes Valerius Flaccus, iii. 459, placidi quas protenns angues, Umbrarum famuli linguis rapuere coruscis. These attendant animals may be connected with totem worship.

96 binas] Distributives are used in poetry for ordinals. Cf. Buc. iii. 30. Swine, sheep, and oxen are sacrificed, as in the suovetaurilia.

97 nigrantes terga iuvencos] Black victims are offered to the shade or to the infernal gods. Cf. Tibullus, iii. 5. 53, Interea nigras pecudes promittite Diti.

fundebat] Imperfect of graphic narrative.

99 manes Acheronte remissos] As in Odyssey xi., the ghosts flock to lap the blood of the victims slain by Odysseus.

100 quae cuique est copia] = pro copia quae cuique est.

102 aena] See Aen. i. 213.

[104-123. The games: first, the entries for the boat-race.]

105 Phaethon] In Homer an epithet of the sun ('Hēλιος φαέθων), so the sun himself.

serena luce] 'In unclouded light,' ablat. of circumstance.

109 circos] It is quite in V.'s manner to mention incidentally the course, and afterwards (l. 289) to describe it as a new feature of the scene. K., however, takes it of the circle of the gazing crowd.
112 talenta] There is a v. l. talentum, but l. 248 each ship receives a talent’s weight of silver.

113 canit commissos ludos] ‘Proclaims the games begun,’ more graphic than the present committi ludos, though the tense may be partly due to the absence in Latin of a present passive participle.

114 pares] ‘As competitors,’ ‘matched together for the race’: does not imply equality or swiftness.

116 Pristim] The ship would be named from its figure-head, some fabulous sea-monster, ‘the dragon.’

117 V. is doubtless incorporating the fanciful derivation of the genealogists Mnestheus from μενημεῖος = Memmius from memini. Great Roman families tried to trace their descent from the Trojan settlers, and Juvenal uses Tro ingenae in mockery for ‘aristocrats.’

119 Memmi is gen. sing., not nom. pl.

119 urbis opus] ‘A floating town,’ literally ‘the work of a city,’ i.e. ‘a construction as huge as a city.’ So Statius, Theb. vi. 87, speaks of a pyre as montis opus, ‘huge as a mountain.’ Ovid, Festi vi. 641, urbis opus domus una fuit. Cf. use of instar: Cic. Verr. ii. 5. 34, § 89, Quae (navis) si in praedonum pugna versaretur urbis instar habere inter illos piraticos myoparones videretur.

119 triplici versu] ‘With three tiers.’ A trireme is an anachronism.

120 terno consurgunt ordine remi] Adds nothing to the sense, but makes us dwell upon the picture of tier rising above tier, after V.’s manner.

122 magna] Because Centauro = nave Centauro.

123 caerulea] Cf. iii. 432, Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.

[124-158. The course for the boat-race is marked out. They start. Gyas first, Cloanthus second, then Mnestheus and Sergestus nearly even.]

125 olim] ‘At times,’ properly ‘at that time,’ being the locative of olle = ille. Cf. the use of quondam, Aen. ii. 367, quondam etiam victis reedit in praecordia virtus.

127 tranquillo] ‘In calm weather,’ an ablative of time; tranquillum being often used as a substantive.

128] ‘Where sea-mews love to bask them in the sun.’ So Persius, v. 179, has aprici senes.

130 pater] The word is emphasised by separation from ‘Aeneas’ — ‘as father of his people,’ ‘like a kindly chieftain.’

131 unde scirent] A final clause, ‘that they might know where to turn.’ Note the iteration, as in l. 120.

134 populea] Servius gives the explanation that the poplar was brought by Hercules from the shades, when he went to fetch Cerberus, and hence appropriate to funeral games.

136 intentaque, etc.] ‘Arms are strained to the oar, ears for the signal strain, and bounding hearts beat high with trembling hope and the keen
lust of fame.' The conjunction of the physical and mental senses of intentus would not be so remarkable in Latin as it is in English.

137 haurit] 'Drains,' cause a rush of blood from the heart. The last verse and a half are repeated from Geor. iii. 105.

138 pavor] Rather 'excitement,' 'flutter,' than 'fear.'

139 finibus, etc.] 'Each from his station starts with a bound.' Finibus fixes the meaning to the vessels, rather than the crews. Ribbeck has the very prosaic emendation finibus.


141 adductis, etc.] 'The shallows foam beneath their sturdy stroke.'

142 pariter] 'Side by side'; others construe 'in time.'

143 rostris tridentibus] 'trident-shaped (or three-forked) beaks.'

144] The simile of a swift-sailing ship to a car urged at full speed is from the Odyssey, xiii. 81: 'And even as on a plain a yoke of four stallions comes springing all together beneath the lash, leaping high and speedily accomplishing the way, so leaped the stern of that ship.'—Butcher and Lang's Trans. It would naturally occur to V., as the boat-race takes the place of the chariot-race in Homer.

145 corripuere] 'Devour (or scour) the plain.' The aorist of repeated action in similes.

146] 'Not so headlong the team o'er which the charioteers shake the flowing reins, as they hang forward to lash their steeds.'

147 in verbera] 'For blows,' 'to deal blows.' Cf. Aen. xi. 284, quantus in clypeum assurgat, 'how he dashes down the spears with his shield.'

150 colles resultant] A Vergilian variation of the plain phrase, Geor. iv. 50, vocisque offensa resulcat imago. Cf. Wordsworth, To Joanna—

'The rock, like something starting from a sleep,
Took up the lady's voice, and laughed again;
That ancient woman seated on Helm-crag
Was ready with her cavern; Hammer-scar,
And the tall steep of Silver-how, sent forth
A noise of laughter; southern Loughrigg heard,
And Fairfield answered with a mountain tone;
Hvellyn far into the clear blue sky
Carried the lady's voice; old Skiddaw blew
His speaking-trumpet; back out of the clouds
Of Garamara southward came the voice;
And Kirkstone tossed it from his misty head.'

V. has something of the same feeling as Wordsworth for the poetry of sound.

151 primis elabitur undis] 'Glides to the fore on the waves,' literally 'shoots out on the front waves.'
BOOK V.

152 turbam inter fremitumque] ‘From out the shouting crowd’ of competitors—a characteristic difference between an ancient and modern boat-race.

155 locum superare priorem] A mixture of two constructions, superare and locum obtainere priorem.

158 et longa, etc.] Supply una from preceding clause; the boats are side by side the whole length of their keels.

[159-182. Gyas leads till they are near the turning-point, when he chides his steersman for keeping too far out to sea. He sees Cloanthus passing him, throws the steersman overboard, and takes the tiller himself. The steersman struggles to shore amid the laughter of the crowd.]

160 medloque in gurgite victor] ‘First amidst the whirl of waters,’ as contrasted with the others who were nearer the shore. C.’s suggestion, ‘the conqueror of the halfway,’ may be right.

161 rectorem = gubernatorem] ‘Why so far to the starboard, man? turn hitherward; hug the shore; let the blades graze the reefs to larboard.’ Mihi, ethical dative, like Shakespeare’s, ‘knock me this door.’ Gressum, to be preferred as difficilior lectio to cursum.

167 revocabat] ‘Tried to call him back’ from his erratic course.

168 propiora] Sc. loca, the nearer course to the meta.

170 radit iter laevum interior] ‘Keeps close in, edging the shore on the left.’

171 metis] ‘A poetical plural, to avoid the repetition of the same termination.’—C.

172] ‘Then the chieftain’s soul blazed forth with grievous wrath.’ Cf. duris dolor ossibus ardet, Aen. ix. 66, where ossibus is the ablative of place.

174 socium] The older form of gen. plural, found also in Livy.

176 rector, magister] Synonyms of gubernatorem.

177 hortaturque viros] Gives the κηθεωσμα or boatswain’s orders.

clavum] Turns the rudder to the shore, and therefore the tiller away from the shore. Clavus is properly the tiller, but V. expresses himself loosely.

178] ‘Heavily, hardly uprisen from the depth of the ocean, and dripping in his dark weeds, the poor old man clammers up the rock.’

gravis seems to denote his heavy garments and to connote his age and sore plight.


180 scopuli] ‘The rocky face.’

rupe] ‘The cliff.’

The chief features of the description are taken from the shipwreck in Odyssey v. Cf. in particular, ‘But late and at length he came up, and spat forth from his mouth the bitter salt water.’ For the touch of comedy which V. adds he has precedents in Homer, as when he makes
unquenchable laughter arise among the immortals at the sight of lame Hephaestus and his awkward officiousness.

[183-243. Sergestus and Mnestheus try to pass Gyas, who is still before them. Mnestheus appeals to his crew at least not to be left the last. Sergestus, by too closely hugging the shore, grounds his vessel on a rock, and Mnestheus shoots past him, and passes also Gyas, who is crippled by the loss of his steersman. Between him and Cloanthus it is now a neck-and-neck race, but Cloanthus prays, and wins by supernatural aid.]

184 Mnesthei] The Greek form of the dative, like Orphei, Buc. iv. 57.
185 capit ante locum] Not ‘draws ahead,’ but ‘gets the choice of water,’ as explained by the following words—
scopulo propinquat] On the near side of the rock,’ which served as mita or turning point.
187 premit] ‘Presses on it,’ ‘overlaps.’
190] They had been the fellows-in-arms of Hector, and when Hector fell in Troy’s last hour, had joined Mnestheus as comrades. Socius implies a partnership of deliberate choice, comes a casual or temporary friendship. Cf. Cic. Att. viii. 14: me movit unus vir, cuius fugientis comes, rem publicam recuperantis socius videor esse debere.
193 Ionioque mari] When sailing from Crete (Aen. iii. 160) and rounding the dangerous headland of Malea, S. of Laconia, on their first voyage to Italy.
sequacibus] ‘Pursuing,’ ‘whelming.’
194 Mnestheus] A modern poet would have written ‘I’; to an ancient the name is more fraught with meaning than the personality. So in Seneca’s play, the heroine, when asked what hope remains, answers, ‘Medea superest.’
195 quamquam o] ‘And yet.’ An apophesis. The silence is more expressive than any words, like Wordsworth’s ‘Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.’ See note on Aen. i. 135.
196 hoc vincite] ‘So far be winners.’ A neuter pronoun is often found both in Latin and Greek with an intransitive verb. Vincite may, however, stand by itself parenthetically, cf. Terence, Ad. v. 7. 19: Tu illas abi et traduce.
199 subtrahitur solum] ‘The sea’s floor slippeth under them’ (Morris).
201 ipse casus] ‘Chance of itself,’ ‘mere chance.’
202 furens animi] Animi is freely used not only with adjectives but verbs, as obstupere a. ii. 20, conversi a. ii. 73, cecidere a. iii. 260. A survival of the locative case.
suburget] The compound does not occur elsewhere. Sub denotes the gradual edging.
203 spatia subit iniquo] ‘Enters on a perilous track,’ between Mnestheus’ boat and the rock.
205] ‘The reefs reverberate, and the oars creek and shiver against the


207 magno clamore morantur] 'Stop dead amid loud shouts' = increpilat moram. The suggestion thrown out by C., and strangely adopted by H. A. J. Munro, 'moranperson = inhibit,' 'back-water,' is improbable.

211 agmine remorum celeri] 'Quickening the stroke.' Agmen, either 'the ordered ranks' of oars, or, more probably, 'the ordered movement'; so in Geor. i. 322, of the steady downpour of rain; Aen. ii. 782, of the downward tide of a river, and cf. l. 90. Celeri is predicative.

ventisque vocatis] 'Winds that came to his call' = ventis secundis, not an ablative absolute.

212 pronae petit maria] 'Makes for the sliding seas, and speeds home o'er the open main.' Pronae, 'falling or slipping downward,' so of a downhill easy course. Here the sea is described as pronae, because it offers a clear course home. Henry, who takes it differently, quotes Ovid, Heroid. xviii. 121—

Haec quoque si credas, ad te via prona videtur;
Ad cum redeo, clivus inertis aquae.

213-218] The point of the simile lies in the first line, and the first part serves mainly 'in the way of ornament and picturesque suggestiveness.' But Mr. Sidgwick is hardly justified in regarding all but the last line as poetical surplmage. It is true that Mnestheus has suffered no perils by water which correspond to the flutterings of the startled dove, but he too, like the dove, escapes from the strain and struggle of the contest, and glides on his liquid way.

214 nidi] 'Nestlings,' as Aen. xii. 475, nidi loquacibus.

215 fertur in arva volans] The main feature of the picture is given first; the details, though prior in time, follow.

218 ipsa] 'Of herself,' 'like a thing of life.' Gossrau quotes Cic. De Or. i. 33: Conicitato navigio cum remigibus inhibitum, retinet tamem ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermissa impetu et pulsu remorum.

220 in scopulo alto . . . brevibusque vadis] 'In the shallows formed by the high rock'; 'high,' not as towering in air, but rising from the bottom of the deep sea. So Henry, who quotes Aen. i. 115, in brevia et Syrtes.

225 iamque] Second word in the sentence, whereby solus is emphasised. Cf. Aen. iii. 588.


229] 'These scorn the thought of letting slip the honour that is theirs by right, and the prize (as good as) won, and would even barter life for fame; these are fed (spurred) by success; they are strong through belief in their strength.' In xii. 49 we have a variation, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci. In the one case the bargainer gives life, in the other he takes death in exchange for fame.
231 videntur] Sc. sibi.

233] The incident is borrowed from Iliad xxiii., where Ulysses wins the foot-race by invoking Athena.

234 palmas utrasque] Unusual for palmam utramque.

235 in voto vocasset] 'Invoked to his prayers,' i.e. to hear his prayers.

237 constituant] 'Will place'; the victim must not be brought by force.

238 vina liquentia] 'Streaming wine,' 'a full libation.' For quantity see on Aen. i. 432.

240 Phorique chorus] Phorcus, the son of Pontus and Terra, and brother of Nereus, a personification of the angry sea, haunting shoals and rocks. His choir, Phorci exercitus of l. 824, are the sea-monsters.

Panopeia] One of the Nereids. Heyne suggests with much probability that the comma should be placed before Panopeia, as in Aen. i. 144. Cymotheoe and Triton combine to clear the Trojan vessels from the rocks.

241 Portunus] In the original Roman mythology a god closely allied to Janus, and defined by Varro as deus portuum portarumque praeses; afterwards identified with the Greek sea god Melicerte.

[245-254. Aeneas awards the prizes: to Cloanthus the first, then in order to Mnestheus, Eryx, and lastly Sergestus.]

247] 'And as largess for the crews, gives three steers to each for the winner to choose,' i.e. each crew choose in order of priority. For the construction of dat optare, see on Aen. i. 319, and for meaning of optare i. 425.

248 magnum talentum] 'A massive talent.' C.'s explanation, that the silver talent was heavier than the gold, is hardly needed.

250] 'Round which there ran with double wave a broad border of Meliboean purple.' Imitated by Milton P. L. xi. 240: 'Over his lucid arms a military vest of purple flowed, livelier than Meliboean.' Cf. Lucret. ii. 500: Iam tibi barbaricae vestes Meliboeaque fulgens Purpura Thessalico concharum tacta colore.

Meliboea] Was a town of Thessaly, between Ossa and the Peneus.

252-257. Two scenes are embroidered on the scarf: Ganymede hunting and Ganymede borne to heaven by the eagle; but V., with his usual indirectness, blends these in one, as though he were merely relating the story instead of describing the picture, and so puzzled the earlier commentators.]

254 anhelanti similis] 'You could almost see his panting.' Cf. Aen. viii. 649: Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti Aspicere (of the picture of Porsenna on the shield).

256 quem praepes] 'Whom Jove's swift arm-bearer has seized with hooked
feet and snatched aloft from Ida. Papillon, however, may be right in connecting praepes ab Ida, 'swooping down from Ida.'

255 armiger] Cf. Horace, Od. iii. 1., ministrium fulminis alitem, and Ovid, Met. xii. 560, volucris quae fulmine curvis ferre solet pedibus. Pliny, Hist. Nat. ii. 55, rationalises, 'The eagle alone of birds is not struck by thunder, hence it is said to be the bearer of thunderbolts.'

arapuit] The change of tense helps to distinguish the two pictures.
saevitque] 'His hounds with savage bark howl at the sky.'

259] 'A hauberker woven of polished links, thrice threaded with gold.' The links or hooks, and the triple leashes (licia) of gold are identical. The cuirass was probably not a piece of chain-armour, but formed of small plates of steel joined by gold wire, as is shown by its weight.

261 sub Ilio alto] The hiatus and shortening of one vowel before another in arsi is a Greek licence, used sparingly by V., mostly with proper names. Cf. Aen. iii. 211, Insulae Ionio in magno.


cursu agebat] 'Would drive in hot pursuit.'

267 aspera signis] 'Embossed with figures.' Cf. Ovid, Met. xii. 235, signis exstantibus asper Crater.

268. tamque adeo] Adeo, like the Greek ὅστα, emphasises the word it follows. It is thus used by V. after pronouns (tumque adeo, Geor. i. 24; haec adeo, Aen. xi. 275), adverbs (here and ii. 567), numerals (Tres adeo soles, iii. 230), and adjectives (totae adeo, xii. 548).

269 taenis] The contracted form of taeniis.

271 ordine debilis uno] 'Crippled in one tier of oars.'

273 viae in asgere] 'On the crown of the highway.' The Roman roads were solid bits of masonry built up above the level of the plain.

276] 'Writhes all its length in vain attempts to fly.'

dat tortus] =torquet se. So dare ruinam (Aen. iii. 210)=ruere; dare motus (Geor. i. 350)=movere se.

277 ferox] Approaches here the meaning of ferus, but still to be distinguished; not 'fierce' but 'defiant,' 'fighting bravely to the end.'
nixantem nodis] 'Struggling with its coils,' i.e. trying to work itself on by help of its coils. Some ms. have nexionem nodis; when we must understand from the next clause se, 'twining itself in its coils,' a Vergilian variation, as C. remarks, for nexionem nodis.

280 tali remigio] 'So with her oarage.'

282 promisso munere] In l. 70 all are promised rewards according to their deserts, but it is not till l. 305 that we learn by inference from the foot-race that every competitor was to receive a prize. This indirect narrative, as C. remarks, is quite in V.'s style.

284 operum haud ignara Minervae] From ll. xxii. 263, where the victor receives a woman, ἀμυνόνα ἑργ' εἰδωλιαν, skilled in carding wool and weaving.
284 datur] The ār is lengthened in arsi; so puĕr, Buc. ix. 66. See on Aen. i. 668.

[236-314. The foot-race. Many enter, both Trojans and Sicilians. The prizes are named.]


288 theatri circus] 'The ring of a theatre,' a natural amphitheatre, as we should say; the wooded hills form the cavea or rising tiers for the spectators, and the level meadow in the middle the circus or racing course.

290 se consessu medium tulit] 'Took his way, the centre of the spectators.' Consessus, 'a session,' 'a seated throng,' is anticipatory. Others take consessu as a dative, and translate 'repaired to the midst of the seated throng,' or 'to the midst of the seats' (but see l. 340; it is not likely to have been used in two senses so close together).

exstructo] Not found elsewhere as a substantive; something raised, either a throne, platform, or mound.

292 invitat animos] Sc. eorum qui, etc.

294] On the hemistich, see Aen. i. 534. The names of Nisus and Euryalus have by Vergil's art passed into household words like those of David and Jonathan. This passing trait prepares the reader for the episode of the ninth book.

296 pio] 'Pure.' C. aptly quotes Ovid Trist. iv. 5. 30, Quo pius adfectu Castore frater amat.

pueri] 'The lad.' Puertia extended to the age of seventeen.

300 Trinacrit] = Siculi.

302 fama obscura recondit] 'The dimness of history hides'; fama obscura= obscuritas famae.

306 Gnosia bina spicula], 'A pair of Cretan javelins.' Gnosus is a town in Crete.

307 caelatam argento] 'With silver chasings,' i.e. with silver figures or arabesques let into the handle.

308 praemia] Special rewards in addition to the prize (honos) that each competitor receives.

caput nectentur] 'Shall have their heads entwined.' See on Aen. i. 228.

309 flava oliva] 'Yellowish grey,' 'pale'; ξανθής ἐλαίας κάρπος: Aeschylus, Persae 617.

311 Amazoniam pharetram, Threiciis sagittis] Ornamental epithets, merely implying that the things are the best of their kind (Gossrau). So the nomad African, Geor. iii. 345, has a Spartan hound and a Cretan quiver.
313 tereti subnectit fabula gemma] ‘A clasp fastens it with its polished gem.’ Whether the gem forms the clasp, being cut like a stud, or the buckle is adorned with a gem, is left doubtful.

[315-361. Nisus leads, Salius is second, Euryalus third, till Nisus slips in a pool of gore, but in his fall contrives to trip up Salius, and so secures the victory for Euryalus. Nisus and Salius are both consoled for their defeat by extra prizes.]

316 corripiunt spatia] Cf. l. 145. Spatia, properly ‘the laps of the race course, here ‘the course.’

limen] The technical word is calx, the chalk-line or starting-point.

317 effusi nimbo similes] ‘Streaming forth like rack of rain.’ In Geor. iv. 313, the bees fly out ‘ut aetivis effusus nubibus imber.’ ‘Nimbus implies a confused mass. Insequitur nimbus peditum, vii. 793.’ C.

simul ultima signant, etc.] Ultima spatia signant oculos, ‘their eyes set upon the goal.’ Henry quotes Lucian (of a good runner), καὶ θυσίων ὑποτείνας πρὸς τὸ τέρμα. Cf. Philippians iii. 13, 14.

omnia corpora] A periphrasis, like the Homeric démas. Morris renders quaintly, ‘before all shapes of men’

319 fulminis alis] Thunderbolts are represented on coins with wings.

320 Cicero, Brutus 47, Duobus summis Crasso et Antonio, L. Philippus proximus accedebat, sed longo tamen intervalllo proximus. It would seem that the phrase was proverbial before V. crystallised them in a hexameter.

321 Construe, Deinde insequitur spatio post eum relicito.

323 quo sub ipso] ‘Close behind him.’ With sub in this sense the accusative is commoner.

324 calcemque terit iam calce] ‘And is pressing heel to heel.’ If V. is more graphic, Homer is more exact: Il. xxiii. 763, αὐτὰρ δόξαθεν ἵχνα τῶτε πόδεσσι.

325 ‘And did more laps remain, he would start to the front and pass him, and turn a doubtful race to a close victory,’ literally, ‘leave in the lurch him who is now doubtful—likely to run a dead heat.’ So Turnebus, followed by Conington, and so we must translate if we retain ambiguamque, the reading of all the MSS. Moreover, the phrase seems to us thoroughly in V.’s style, an alternative rendering of a single fact. But later commentators, as Sidgwick, characterise this as ‘a very harsh and obscure construction, and read ambiguamvne, construing it as a neuter, or would leave it a dead heat.’ This makes good sense, but it is unlikely that all the MSS. should have perverted the easier to the more difficult reading.

si supersint, transeat] Present, as though the reader were seeing the race run.

329 ut forte] ‘As it chanced that,’ almost=‘where by chance’ (cf. l. 388), though we need not, with Wagner, say that V. uses ut for
ubi, as does Catullus, xi. 3: Sive ad extremos penetratit Indos, Litus ut longe resonante Eoa Tunditur unda. Servius says that funeral games were always preceded by a sacrifice, but V. may refer to the oxen slaughtered nine days before, l. 97.

331] 'The youth, as he trod, kept not his feet on the treacherous soil' (Bowen).

332 titubata] As if from a deponent titubor, which is not found.
336 ille] See on Aen. i. 3. Amorum, poetical plural, as Aen. iv. 28. To take it as = amatii (Geor. iii. 227) weakens the pathos of the line, 'Rolled over and lay stretched on the thick sand.' iacuit, more forcible than concidit.

arena may, as Wagner, suggest a reminiscence of the circus, or we may suppose a sandy meadow, such as would be found near the seashore.

339. et nunc tertia palma Diores] 'And Diores now a third,' having been fifth at starting. The identification of the prize-winner with the prize is too natural to need comment.

340 ora prima patrum] 'The upturned faces of the elders in the front row,' but, as C. remarks, the combination with implet is harsh. We may justify it as a case of zeugma. 'He fills the whole assembly with his complaints, and upbraids the elders to their face.' The elders sit in front, as in a Roman theatre; the senators occupy the prima subsellia.

343 favor] Sc. spectantium.
344 'And worth more winning in a winsome form.'
veniens] 'Presenting itself,' almost like the French prévenant.
345 proclamat] 'Makes appeal.'
346 subit palmae] 'Has attained a prize'; as we say, 'come in for a prize.' The co-ordinate sentence further defines the statement in V.'s usual way.

347 reddantur] The mss. vary between reddantur, redduntur, and reddentur. Ribbeck, with P., adopts the last, most other commentators the reading of the text. The sentence passes from the direct to the oblique. That Diores had won the third place is told as a fact. The condition that would rob him of his prize is given as a part of his plea. In prose we should have had qui subierit... veniret. Sidgwick explains the subjunctive by supposing an ellipse, qui ad praemia venit frustraque veniret si, etc.

350 me] Emphasised not only by its position, but as substituted for the ordinary dative. 'My personal feelings will not interfere with your just rewards.'

355 laude] 'Praise,' for 'what merits praise,' 'merit.' Common in V., as Aen. i. 461, ix. 252.
358 Risit olli] 'Smiled on him,' as Buc. iv. 62, cui non risere parentes. 'Laughed at him' would be irissit illi or risit illum.
360] 'Taken by the Danaans from Neptune's sacred portal where it was hung.' It is strange that V. should omit to add how it afterwards came into Aeneas's hands. Can a line have dropped out?

[362-368] The boxing-match. Dares, a Trojan, alone comes forward, and so claims the championship.

363 *animus praesens*] Servius paraphrases, *fortis, ac si diceret, si adsit quis plenus animi*, almost 'pluck,' 'prompt energy.'

366] 'For the champion hero a heifer, his horns all ribbons and gold' (Bowen; slightly altered, to preserve the alliteration). The version happily preserves the ambiguity in V. If we construe 'ribbons intertwined with gold' (a hendiadys), there is no authority for such fillets; if 'with fillets and gilded horns' (the usual decoration of victims), the language is forced. We are often inclined to think that Vergil, like Lord Tennyson, would, if asked, have declined to paraphrase himself.

368] 'Dares in his giant strength displayed his face to all,'

372 *victorem*] 'Champion.' C. proves almost conclusively that *immuni corpore* belongs, not to *Buten*, but to *se ferebat*; cf. Aen. viii. 198, *Illius atros Ore womens ignis magna se mole ferebat*. *Amycus* was king of the Bebryces, a Bithynian tribe on the borders of the Euxine. His boxing-match with Pollux forms the subject of the twenty-second Idyll of Theocritus.

374 *fulva*] An otiose epithet, of which there are very few in V.

380 *excedere palma*] 'Were shy of the prize,' 'refused to enter for the prize.'

382 *tum*] For position C. compares *erat* after participles.

385 *simul*] See Aen. i. 559.

[387-423. Acestes urges Entellus, an aged Sicilian boxer, to enter the ring. After some demur he consents, and produces a terrible pair of gauntlets. Dares objects, and Entellus consents, and to fight with the gauntlets of equal weight assigned by Aeneas.]

387 *gravis=graviter.*

389 *frustra*] 'And that for nought'—requires to be separated in translation in order to connect it with the following sentence.

391] 'Where now is that God of ours whom thou didst vainly vaunt of as thy master?' So Henry, and C. nearly, who translates, 'Where are we to look now for?' Eryx (see l. 24) is said by Servius to have challenged all strangers who entered his land to box, and slain them when vanquished, till he was finally killed by Hercules.

395 *sed enim*] See on Aen. i. 19.

397 *fuerat*] For *erat*, as in x. 613, emphasises the loss.

398 *improbus iste*] 'Your shameless boaster there.'

400 *nec dona moror*] 'Of gifts I reck not'; *moror* in this sense is always found with a negative.
403 ferre manum] 'To fight,' when applied to one; conferre manum, in reference to two or more.

duroque intendere brachia tergo] 'And gird his arms for battle with hardened hide.' Intendo denotes 'to bind' (and admitting the double construction of circumdō), but connotes at the same time 'to arm for fight.'—C.

404 tantorum, etc.] = tam ingentia septem terga magnorum boun.

406 longe recusat] 'Recoils'; longe in its ordinary sense, as though the verb were recedit.


409 referebat] 'Brought forth,' 'gave utterance to'; expresses the slow sententiousness of the old man.

410 arma] Really in apposition to caestus, though co-ordinated.

411 tristem] 'Fatal.'

413 sanguine, etc.] Of his victims. See on l. 391.

414 Alciden] Hercules, the reputed son of Amphitryon, who was the son of Alcaeus.

his suetus] A dative.

415 aemula necdum, etc.] 'Nor envious eld as yet on either temple of my head the hoary hairs had set' (Morris). Cf. Propertius iv. 5. 24: Sparserit et nigras alba senecta comas.

417 idque pio sedet Aeneae] 'And good Aeneas so resolves and Acestes gives his sanction.' Cf. Aen. ii. 660, et sedet hoc animo. C. translates, 'Acestes my backer approves.'

419 Erycis tibi terga remitto] 'I abandon, as you wish, (to please you) my Eryx gauntlets.'

421 duplicem amictum] Imitated from Apollonius Rhodius ii. 32, where Amycus strips for his fight with Pollux, ὀδὲ ἐρέμουν διπτυχα λάπτων . . . κᾶββαλε.—C. In Homer, the διπλαξ, or mantle of double thickness; compare our 'doublet.'

422] For hypermetric line see on Aen. i. 332. Here the sound is echo of the sense.

[424-484. In the first round Entellus has a heavy fall; he is picked up by his backers, and in the second encounter completelyworsts Dares. Aeneas stops the fight. Entellus, to give further proof of his prowess, crushes at a blow the skull of the prize bullock.]


429 immiscent, etc.] 'Hands cross hands as they spar.'

430 pedum melior motu] 'Nimbl footed.'

432 genua]. The u is pronounced as u and lengthens the first syllable: so sēmiū̄sta, l. 697, tēnuă, flūviōrum, ābiētē, āriētat (all in V.).

433] 'Full many an ineffective stroke the heroes deal each other, full many they rain upon the hollow ribs, making their breasts resound.'
433 *ingeminent*] Transitive, as in l. 457. Others make it intransitive, as in Geor. i. 333, and supply subject *volnere*. This change of subject is awkward, but we can then take *dant sonitus* in its natural sense, ‘resound,’ instead of ‘produce a sound,’ a somewhat forced phrase. The balance is very even, but an obvious imitation of Statius *Theb.* i. 418, (quoted by C.), turns the scale in favour of the first rendering: *Iam crebros ictus ora et cava tempora circum Obnixi ingeminent.*

435 *errat*] ‘Fly’; ‘stray’ or ‘wander’ would fail to give the intended motion, as of a wasp or fly buzzing about a man.

437] ‘Stands stiffly planted in one set posture.’ There is the same difficulty in rendering *gravis* as in l. 178. Here it implies both solidity and the stiffness of age. *nisu*] ‘A striving,’ so ‘a tense posture.’ Cf. Lucan, Phars. iii. 612: *Nisu quo prenderat haesit.*

438 ‘Only with bend of body and watching eye dodging the volley of blows.’ *Corporre* and *exire* seem both technical terms of the ring; Cic. Catilin. i. 6. 15, *Tuas petitiones . . . parva quadam declinatione et, ut aiunt, corporre effigi.* For exit, cf. Aen. xi. 750, *vim viribus exit.* The accusative presents no difficulty, the meaning of the verb overrides the form. *Tela*, a bold but obvious metaphor, like *volnera*. These two lines (437-8) seem to contradict the previous ones (433-6), but they describe two phases of the fight: first a bout of wild hitting, then Entellus standing on the defensive.

439 *ille*] ‘The other.’

*molibus*] ‘A siege train.’

440 *sedet circum*] = *obsidet.*

*sub armis*] = *armatus.*

443 *ostendit*], ‘put forth.’ It had been kept close to his body on guard.

444 *ictum venientem a vertice*] ‘The downward blow.’

446 *ultimo*] Not only did he waste his blow, but undid himself besides. See on l. 55. Morris renders well ‘overborne withal.’

447 *gravis graviterque*] An echo of *keito megas megalostr*, II. xvi. 776.


*cava*] ‘Hollow with age,’ but probably suggests a further reference to the hollow sound of the fall.

450 *studios*] Cf. l. 148.

454 *vim suscitat ira*] ‘While anger fans his fire’; *vim*, ‘violence,’ distinguished from *vires*, ‘strength,’ in the next line. *Ira* is ablative, as in xii. 108.

455 *pudor*] ‘Honour.’ Properly, like *slow*, ‘a sense of shame.’

457 *ille*] Cf. l. 335. We may give the force by ‘now again,’ or ‘now full with the left.’

460 *pulsat versatque*] ‘Batters and buffets.’

466] ‘Dost not see here another might than man’s, and that the gods
have turned against thee? This rendering is supported by an imitation in Valerius Flaccus, iv. 185, *iam iam aliae vires maioraque sanguine nostro vincent fata lovis*, another strength,—superior to mortal nature, wins the day in the fight between Amycus and Pollux. Quoted by C. The alternative renderings are (1) 'that the powers of Entellus are different to yours'; (2) 'that your powers are other than what they were at the beginning of the fight,' 'that the balance of power is changed.' But Henry well observes that either interpretation would imply reproof, not consolation (*mulcens dictis, l. 464*).

467 *cede deo* 'Yield to the will of heaven,' rather than 'to Eryx, the patron god of Entellus.'

468-470] Closely imitated from *II. xxiii.* 695-9, the line *αἷμα παχύ πτόντα, κάρη βάλλοντι* ἐτέρωσε is translated, with a superadded horror which would have disgusted Greek taste, but tickled the ears of the patrons of 'the bloody circus.'

476 *servetis revocatum*] 'You have rescued and are preserving.'

480 'Thundering down upon earth with a shudder, the bull drops dead' (B Bowen). The same feat is recorded by Ranke of Caesar Borgia (*Roman Popes*, i. ch. 2).—Henry. For monosyllabic ending see on *Aen.* i. 105.

483 *meliorem animam*] 'A better life.' So *Aen.* xii. 296, *Hoc habet: haec melior magnis data victima divis* (Messapus over the slain Aulestes). The most probable explanation is that of Turnebus, viz. that *meliorem* was a technical word for a substituted victim (the Greek formula in such cases was δευτέρων ἄμεινων, as it were, 'second thoughts are best'). 'Better than a human victim' is a sentiment worthy of V., but quite out of character. 'Better than that battered prize-fighter,' on the other hand, is quite in the vein of Entellus, but hardly suits the calm dignity with which V. makes him leave the stage.

[485-544. The archery match. A dove tied to a mast is the butt. Hippocoon hits the mast, Mnestheus cuts the cord, Eurytion kills the bird. Lastly, Acestes fires into the air and his arrow vanishes in fire. Aeneas welcomes the good omen, and awards the prizes: to Acestes the first.]

487 *ingenti manu*] 'With his own strong hand.' Translated from *II.* xxiii. 852: *λατόν δ’ ετησεν νησος κυνοπρόφορον Τηλου ἐπι ψαμάθοις· ἐκ δὲ τρήρων πέλειαν Λεπτῆ μηρίνου δήσεν ποδός, ἦς ἀρ’ ἀνώγει Ταξεῦες. 488 *traiecto in fune*] 'On (by) a rope passed across (tied round) the bird.'

490 *sorte*] 'The lot,' the English idiom agreeing. Homer, *loc. cit.*, has κλήρου.

496 *Pandarus*] The famous Trojan archer, who, at the bidding of Pallas, shoots an arrow at Menelaus, and so breaks the truce. *Iliad* iv. 88 seq.
498-528] BOOK V.

498] ‘Last at the bottom of the helm Acestes lay sunk.’ The copula
not is logical, but quite in V.’s manner; cf. obvius adversaque occurrit,
Aen. x. 734.

500 flexos incurvantis = flectunt et incurvantis. Cf. Aen. i. 69, submer-
sas obrue puppes.

504 venit] ‘Goes home.’

arbore mali] ‘The tree that formed the mast,’ or ‘the wood of the
mast.’ In Aen. x. 207 arbor is used by itself for a mast.

505 timuit exterrita pennis] ‘The wings flutter with terror’; one of
V.’s exquisite terms for the commonplace tremuit.

508 alta petens] ‘Aiming aloft,’ used differently in Geor. i. 142.

pariterque oculos telumque tetendit] C. translates, ‘levelled his
arrow as he had already levelled his eye’; but this irresistibly reminds us of
‘And first began to eye his pipe and then to pipe his eye.’ Rather ‘sighted
the mark along his levelled shaft’; literally, ‘brought his eye and arrow
in a line.’

512 notos atque in nubila] The reflex use of the preposition; cf. Aen.
ii. 654, vi. 416, 696.

515] Homer in the parallel line keeps the constant epithet τρήρωνα. V.
with his usual elaboration substitutes laetam, and fills in the picture
with the ‘clapping wings.’ Note too in the following lines V.’s sympathy
with the poor dove.

521 pater] See on l. 130. Here we may preserve the force of the word
in this position by translating ‘an old man’s craft.’ Pater according to
the older quantity, so puér, Buc. ix. 66.

522] ‘When lo! there flashed upon their eyes a marvel hereafter to
prove a mighty sign; vast issues taught its meaning, and awful seers long
after interpreted its import.’

523 monstrum] A neutral word, sometimes favourable, as in Aen. ii.
680. Here Aeneas takes it for a good sign, and it was only in after ages
that seers, wise after the event, understood its true purport. Endless ink
has been spilt in conjectures; that it foreshadowed the Punic wars which
began for the possession of Sicily is as good a guess as any, and we might
support it by Horace’s comparison of Hannibal—ceu flamma per taedas.
Sera may mean ‘too late,’ like the adverb sero.

625 liquidis in nubibus] ‘In liquid air,’ or, as our older poets would
have expressed it, ‘through the buxom air,’ answering in the simile,
l. 527, to tenues in ventos. So Geor. i. 404, liquido sublimis in aere,
and above, radit iter liquidum. Bowen’s version, ‘through cloud-
lets of glory’ (after Henry) is wholly un-Vergilian. Nor need nubibus
present any difficulty; we in the same way use ‘clouds’ loosely for
’sky.’

527 refixa] The stars were supposed to be nailed to the firmament.

528 crinemque volantia ducunt] ‘With bright locks streaming
behind’; literally, ‘and trail their locks as they fly.’ In the parallel
description of a falling star (Aen. ii. 693) we have facem ducunt, and in
Geor. i. 367, Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus.

534 exsortem ducere honorem] 'To draw a special prize.' Ducere
carries out the metaphor contained in exsors, 'exempted from the lot by
which common soldiers divided the spoil.' Greek ἐξαλπερος. Cf. Aen.
viii. 552, ix. 271. If we read honores with the best ms, we must translate:
'that you, though excluded from the competition, should have a prize.'

535 Anchisae munus] 'A present bestowed on Anchises,' as the con-
text shows. C.'s suggestion, 'a present from the ghost of Anchises,' is
wildly improbable.

537 in magno munere] 'As a lordly gift'; in, 'in the case of,' as
Aen. ii. 541, Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; here 'in the class of,' munere
being used generically. Tantarum in munere laudum (viii. 273), 'in cele-
bration of such exploits,' which the commentators quote, is hardly parallel.

Cisseus] The father of Hecuba, hence called Cissaetus.

538 monumentum sui et pignus amoris] Rather than m. et p. amoris
sui, as the parallel iii. 486 shows.

541 praelato invidit honor] 'Grudges his superior reward,' a natural
variation on 'envies the man who is preferred for a reward.'

543 Proximus ingreditur donis] 'Comes next in the prize-giving,' but
the marching past with the prize may be suggested.

[545-603 After the games comes a parade of the youths, who, headed
by Ascanius, perform elaborate cavalry evolutions, of which the 'Trojan
games' at Rome still preserve the memory.]

549 cursus instruxit equorum] 'Has prepared the manoeuvres of his
horse,' a variation of equitatum.

550 dic . . . ducat avo turmas] 'Bid him lead forth his squadrons in
his grandsire's honour.'

553 pariterque, etc.] 'A brilliant company, as they ride their well
reined steeds in even ranks before their fathers' eyes.'

556] 'The locks of all are duly bound with chaplets of trim leaves.'
Cf. vii. 751, Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva, which shows that
wreaths were worn over the helmet, and ll. 673-4 prove that Ascanius wore
a helmet at the 'game.' The difficulty is how to reconcile coma pressa
corona with the helmet. C. suggests that the wreath was worn just below
the helmet so as not to interfere with it, and if we imagine them all with
long-flowing locks such as Ascanius had (Aen. x. 137), this is quite
possible. At any rate, it is better than to suppose V. to have been
napping, and have forgotten, at l. 673, what he had written in l. 556,—
the only alternative offered, for Henry's 'close-cropped circular tonsure'
is out of court. The chaplets were probably of olive; cf. Geor. iii. 21,
Ipse caput tonsae foliis ornatus olivae.

in morem] 'According to rule,' 'all in the same fashion.'

559 flexilis obtorti circulus auri] A periphrasis of torques.
terni = tres] Cf. Aen. vii. 538, quinque greges illi balantum quina redibant armenta, where the distributive means not 'five for each flock,' but 'five herds, one for each flock.' Here 'three leaders for each troop' would not suit the subsequent division of each troop into two.

vagantur] 'Range,' or, as Pope would have rendered, 'expatiate.'

562 'Ride freely in the separate bands (lit. the body being broken up), and each with their marshal.' I follow Ladewig in distinguishing the magistri from the ductores: the latter are boy captains, the former instructors or drill-sergeants, who superintend the manoeuvres. L., however, translates 'with a pair of marshals to each.' Those who, like C., take magistri as 'captains,' overlook its use in l. 669.

referens] 'Recalling,' 'handing down.' Aeneas is called after his grandfather, according to the Greek custom.

Polites] Son of Priam, slain, according to V. (Aen. ii. 526), at the sack of Troy, but, according to Cato (Origines), founder of the town of Politorium.

vestigia pruni pedis] = pasterns. Candida permucens liquidis vestigia lymphis, Catullus 62, 162; and Propertius, iii. 6. 11, uses primas palmas for 'finger-tips.'

568 A compliment to Augustus, whose mother was an Atia.

576 veterum ora parentum] 'Ancestral features,' not merely 'of their parents.'

lustravere] 'Has made the round of the throng under the eyes of the sires' (Bowen). Macrobius gives circumire as a synonym, and though lustrare can only mean 'to review,' V. doubtless intends to suggest lustratio, the being reviewed.

580 'They gallop off right and left (pares, 'in pairs,' i.e. one squadron to the right and one to the left), and still in triple array (terni, 'keeping their triple arrangement') deploy their columns, and, at the signal to return, wheel about and charge each other.' A diagram will make the movements clear:


3. Third position.

583] 'Again they fly, and again they rally in the lists (lit. 'opposed in the course') wheeling, now this side, now that, in entanglement of circle
upon circle, boy warriors calling up a phantom image of war.’ I agree with C. that V.’s words become purposely indefinite at this point, and it would be idle to attempt a diagram. Henry is far too explicit, but he is right in explaining *impeditunt* of circle meeting circle, or rather one section of a circle meeting the other, and so preventing the completion of the circles. See, however, *Journal of Philology*, vol. ix. No. 17, p. 101.

589] ‘A road between blind walls crossed and recrossed, a baffling puzzle of a thousand treacherous ways, an undiscoverable, irretraceable maze, to baulk the wanderer of all clue.’

**paries caecus**] A wall without door, loophole, or other opening.
**textum**] Constructed like a web.
**mille vis dolum** = *mille viarum dolum*, a descriptive ablative. So C., but the ablative may be local.
**signa sequendi**] ‘Marks for tracking,’ ‘tracks.’ Falleret, consecutive subjunctive. V. has refined on his model, Catullus 62. 114, *Ne labyrintheis e flexibus egredientem Tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error*, and makes the maze baffle, not the man who has entered it, but the traces by which to find the road.—C.

592 **vestigia cursu impeditunt**] ‘Ride in unwoven paces’ (Bowen).

594] After the simile of the labyrinth, which gives the intricacy of the movements, marked, as it were, on a chart, a second simile is needed to bring out the sportive grace and liveliness of the boyish performers, and no happier object could have been chosen than a shoal of sporting dolphins. (Abridged from Henry.)

598 **rettulit**] ‘Revived.’

600 **porro**] ‘Straight on,’ ‘in succession.’

601 **honorem**] The rite; see on *Aen.* i. 48.

602 **Troiaque nunc pueri**] Sc. *dicuntur*. ‘And the boys (who play it) are even now called *Troy* and *Trojan* the troop.’ So Henry, who quotes Suetonius, *Jul. Caes.* 39, *Troiam lusit turma duplex maiorum minorumque puerorum*. Others stop *Troiaque nunc*, understanding *honos dicitur*.

[604-640] While the games are going on, Juno has sent down Iris to the fleet, where she finds Trojan matrons weeping for Anchises, and wretched at the thought of another voyage. Assuming the form of one of them, she persuades them to burn the ships.]

604 **fidem mutata novavit**] A Vergilian variation of *fidem mutavit*. Sidgwick compares the common phrase *novare res*, ‘to make a revolution.’

608] Cf. *Aen.* i. 25. For *dolorem*, see on l. 309.

609 **per mille coloribus arcum**] *Mille coloribus* is an epithet which so closely adheres to the noun that the preposition may be prefixed; but in this and similar phrases the absence of an article in Latin makes itself felt.

610 **cito tramite**] Like the French idiom ‘une pente rapide.’
virgo] In its emphatic position, may be an allusion to the light foot of a maiden goddess.

613 acta] Greek ἀξία, a borrowed word.

614] Their hearts were turned to sorrow by their mourning (probably professional, as C. suggests), and by association of ideas they are led to think of their own lot, wanderers and sojourners like Anchises, with no hope of rest but the grave. A very natural touch.

615] 'Alas! what perils of waters, what leagues of ocean for weary folk to pass.' Vada suggests the dangers of shallow waters. For infin. see Aen. i. 37.

620 Tmari] Tmaros is a mountain in Epirus. From Aen. iii. 292, we learn that Aeneas visited Epirus.

621 cui] Beroe is probably the antecedent.

fuisset] It comes to the same thing whether we make the subjunctive causal—Iris took the form of Beroe, because she had been a matron of position—or virtual oblique: 'I will take the form of Beroe, a matron of position.'

624 traxerit] Causal.

626 septima vertitur aestas] 'Is turning to winter.' Aeneas arrived at Carthage in the seventh summer after the fall of Troy (Aen. i. 755), and must have left some time in the autumn; but it is difficult to reconcile the chronology with the year said to have elapsed after the burial of Anchises (I. 46), which year must have been spent at Carthage.

627 cum ferimur] C. quotes from Cicero, Multi anni sunt cum ille in aere meo est, which is not strictly parallel. Here we have a combination of Septem anni sunt cum (during which) ferimur, and Septimus est annus cum (ex quo) Troiam liquimus.

627 freta and terras] Accusative of extension after ferimur. See Aen. i. 524.

saxa sideraque emensae] 'Encountering desolate rocks and the influence of stars.' The imitation of Valerius Flaccus, v. 197, Tot freta, tot dure Properantia sidera passis supplies a commentary. The time of emensae is really the same as that of ferimur, but V. often uses thus loosely the past participle, especially of deponent verbs. Cf. ii. 514, Incumbens areae atque umbra complexa Penates.

629] 'We chase Italia's flying shores.' A fine metaphor, like Tennyson's 'The untrodden world whose margin fades for ever and for ever as I move.'

631 iacere muros] 'To lay walls,' like iacere fundamenta.

633] 'Are we never more to hear of a city of Troy?' Muros, the walls of a town; moenia includes the buildings.

634 Xanthum et Simoenta] As they had found the names of these rivers of the Troad given by Helenus to the streams of Epirus, Aen. iii. 350.
638 *tempus agi res*] 'The hour for action.' The commoner construction with *tempus* is the active infinitive, as *glandes stringere tempus.*

639 *tantis mora prodigiis*] 'Such portents brook no delay,' 'are not to be trifled with.' Dative, as *feret vento mora ne qua ferenti, Aen.* iii. 473, shows.

640] These blazing altars would not be ready to hand, did not heaven approve our counsel.

[641-699] Iris flings the first torch herself. Her divinity is discovered by one of the matrons, and she vanishes in a rainbow. The frenzy-stricken crowd fire the fleet. The news reaches the circus. Ascanius gallops to the rescue and sobers the matrons, but the flames still rage, till at Aeneas's prayer Jupiter sends a storm of rain, and saves all but four of the ships.

642] 'And uplifting high her hand, she strongly whirled the flashing brand and hurled it.' Note the metrical effect of the dactyl followed by a full pause. C. compares xii. 730, *et ferit.*

646 *vobis*] 'Look you'; an ethical dative.

648 *spiritus*] 'Haughty air,' coupled by Cicero with *ira.* For the outward signs of divinity; cf. *Aen.* i. 327, 405.

650 *dudum*] 'Even now.'

655 *ambiguae* = *ambigentes,* rarely used in an active sense.

*miserum amorem*] 'Craven clinging.' C. compares *misere amare,* 'to be desperately in love,' of the comic writers; but such a meaning is unlikely in V. For *regna* co-ordinated with *amorem,* see note on l. 5.

656 *fatis*] 'With the voice of fate.'

658 *fuga secuit arcum*] 'Fled describing a rainbow arc,' like *secare viam.* 'The rainbow comes and goes,' and had better be conceived as different from that by which Iris descended.

660 *focis penetrabilibus*] 'From the household hearth,' *i.e.* of the houses near the shore.

662 *immissis habenis*] 'The fire-god gallops o'er the benches.' The metaphor is justified on the same principle as Shakespeare's 'take arms against a sea of troubles.' It is a coin so worn as to have become a counter.

663 *transtra per*] See on l. 512.

*pictas abiete puppes*] 'Painted prows (or ships) of pine.' The peculiarity of the phrase is that *abiete* depends in sense on *puppes,* but in construction on *pictas.* We may best explain by saying that *pictas* sufficiently suggests the sense of 'made' (*factas, textas,* have been proposed) as to justify the ablative. *Turbidus imber aqua,* l. 696; *duros obiice postes,* xi. 890, quoted by the commentators, are not nearly so bold. *Virgulta sonantia lauro,* xii. 522, is a nearer parallel.

664 *cuneos theatri*] A bold transference of the wedge-shaped blocks of seats in a Roman theatre to the meadow slopes whence the games were viewed.
666 respicilunt] ‘Look back and see’: hence the following infinitive.
668 sic] ‘As he was,’ ‘straightway.’ Corresponds to ut; cf. Greek ovtws.
669 castra] Sc. nautica, the roadstead.
670 examines] ‘Panting,’ ‘spent of breath.’
671 cives] ‘Countrywomen’; he appeals to their patriotism.
673 galeam inanem] ‘His idle helm,’ useless now that the game is over. The picture of the broad head is the real thought enforced.
676 diversa per litora] = diversos.
677] The construction is sicubi sunt saxa concava furtim (ea) petunt.
678 piget lucis] ‘They loathe the light,’ but V. means to suggest at the same time that they loathe life.
682 stuppa] The tow used to caulk the ships.
683 lentus carinas est vapor] ‘The smouldering heat is eating away the keels.’
684 ‘Nor might of men nor floods of water aught avail.’
687 exosus] Sc. es. See on Aen. i. 237.
690] ‘Snatch from death the minished state of Troy.’ Leto, because res Teucrum represent Teucros.
691 vel tu] tu emphasises the alternative, like ille in l. 457.
692 quod superest] = has reliquias, the object of demitte; the fleet, which is all that remains to us. Others translate ‘which is all that remains for thee to do,’ a clause in apposition to the following sentence, and supply me as the subject of demitte, quoting Aen. xii. 643, Excindine domos, id rebus defuit unum, Perpetiar. See further on l. 796.
693 effusis imbribus] Ablative of description governed by atra.
694 sine more] ‘Wildly,’ properly ‘without the restraint of custom or law.’
695 ardua terrarum et campi] The heights of earth and the plains; elsewhere, viii. 221, ardua montis.
696] ‘A whirling downpour of rain, black as night, with the condensed force of gathered south winds.’
697 turbidus aqua] ‘Turbid in respect of its water or rain drops,’ combines the notions of eddying, whirling (turbo, ‘a whirlwind’), and of murkiness, as turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges, Aen. vi. 296.
698 denisorque nigerrimus Ausrit] ‘Black with the south winds,’ for ‘black with the clouds that the winds bring’; densus, ‘of a wind,’ as Geor. iii. 196, densus aquilo, ‘gathering thick clouds.’ (C. renders simply ‘strong.’)
697 implentiurque super] = superimplentur, ‘are filled up.’ For the tmesis, cf. Geor. ii. 351.
NOTES TO VERGIL’S AENEID

[700-718] Aeneas half inclines to settle in Sicily, but Nautes bids him steer straight on for Italy, and leave the feeble and waverers to found a town in Sicily.

701] The two notions of hesitating between alternatives, and revolving many thoughts, are combined.

704 unum] ‘Pre-eminently,’ as in prose with a superlative.

706-7 are parenthetical. Nautes was wont to give oracular replies (to prophecy) concerning what the wrath of heaven boded, and what the law of Fate required. If we read haece responsa, the words must = responsa de his, or iiis quae, etc.; but haec, sc. arte, the reading of one cursive, is a very probable emendation.

quaer portenderet] Indirect interrogative. Future events fall into two great classes: those determined by the inevitable order of fate, and those affected by the caprice and intervention of special deities (Henry).

708 isque] Resumes the sentence begun in l. 704.

solatus] See on l. 627.

709 trahunt retrahuntque] ‘The ebb and flow of Fate.’ We are but waifs borne on a restless tide; man’s happiness consists in a wise passiveness.

713 amissis superant qui navibus] The superfluous crews of the burnt ships.

716 quidquid] For neuter, compare German alles for alle.

718 permissso nomine] Sc. a te, ‘with thy permission.’ Acesta, afterwards Segesta or Egesta, the modern Castellamare. See on l. 38.

[719-745] Aeneas is perplexed. That night Anchises appears to him in a vision, and bids him follow Nautes’ advice, but before reaching Latium he must visit the shades and learn the future.

719 incensus] Of any mental agitation, as grief, iv. 360, ix. 500.

720 tum vero] Used in Livy and Sallust after a parenthetical clause, like Greek εἴρα.

animo] Inferior MSS. read animum. There are plenty of parallels in V. for both constructions.


722 facies] ‘The image or phantom,’ not the shade of Anchises, which was in Elysium, but a Jove-sent vision.

726 classibus] Dative, as Ovid, Heroides, xiv. 130, proves: quam mortem fratri depulit ipsa tulit.

728 quae pulcherrima] The transference of the epithet to the relative clause serves to emphasise it—‘follow his rede, for it is right fair.’

730 gens dura atque aspera cultu] ‘A rugged and hard-faring race.’ This description is elaborated in a fine passage, Aen. ix. 609.

732 Averna] The grotto near the lake of Avernus was the reputed entrance to the shades; hence Averna stood for the shades themselves.
734 amoena] Of what is pleasant to the eyes, especially of scenery. Suits concilia in the sense of 'meeting-places,' rather than 'meetings. For hiatus see on Aen. i. 16.

736 sanguine] Ablative of price.

738 torquet] 'Speeding,' or 'turning in'? It is hard to decide.

739 Repeated from Geor. i. 250, with the significant variation of saevus. Cf. Hamlet, i. 4—

'But soft! methinks I scent the morning air . . .
The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire.'

The breath of the sun's steeds is of course the breeze that springs up at daybreak.

741 deinde] 'Next,' so 'straight away.' Cf. exinde.

proripis] Properly a reflexive verb.

744 Pergameumque Larem] Identified with Ascarici Larem of ix. 259, and doubtless included in the Phrygii Penates, iii. 148.

[746-761 Aeneas tells his vision to Acestes and his followers. The ships are repaired. The city of the remaining settlers is marked out.]

749 hand mora consiliiis] Sc. exsequendis.

750 transcribunt] 'Enroll,' properly 'change from the roll of Trojans to that of Egestians'; μετεγγράφουσι.

751 deponunt] 'land.' They had of course been landed, but the word vividly expresses the fact of their subtraction from the ship's crew (C.)

752 Ipsi] 'They,' the true Trojans, opposed to those who 'through vileness make the great refusal.'

754] Cf. Tennyson, Ulysses—

'One equal temper of heroic hearts
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.'

755] In marking out the site of a city, Varro tells us, a bull and cow were yoked, and the ploughshare so driven that the upturned earth fell inwards, the plough being lifted where the gates were to come.

758 indict forum] 'Sets forth a court,' for law and business.

patribus dat iura vocatis] 'Gives ordinances to the assembled elders.' Cf. i. 507,—regal functions.

761 late sacer] 'Spreading far its solemn shades.'

Anchiseo] The τευμενος, or shrine of Anchises.

[762-778 The Trojans embark with a fair wind, after sacrifices and a regretful farewell from those left behind.]
763] See on Aen. i. 66, and cf. Par. Lost, i. 171—

‘The sulphurous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath hid
The fiery surge.’

764 creber aspirans = crebescens] ‘Freshening, Aen. iii. 530.
766 complexi inter se] ‘In mutual embrace one more day and night is spent.’ ‘The notion is partly that of making the time pass more slowly by crowding so much into it (comp. i. 748), partly that of actually prolonging the time before sailing’ (C.).
768 numen has rather more MS. authority than nomen, and is confirmed by l. 849. Either ‘a repulsive power,’ or ‘the very name repulsive,’ makes good sense.
769 fugae] ‘Of wanderers.’
773 ex ordine] Like ordine, l. 53, applies both to the sacrifice and the loosing their moorings.
775 procul] ‘Apart,’ on the lofty prow.
777, 8] Repeated from iii. 130 and iii. 290. Ribbeck needlessly inverts the order of the two lines.

[779-826 Venus appeals to Neptune to defend them from Juno’s relentless persecution. Neptune reassures her, recalling former instances of his favours to Aeneas, and promises to bring all but one safe to Italy. He straightway lays the angry waters, gliding over them in his chariot with his sea train.]

784] The change of subject is harsh for V.
785] exedisse] Like a vulture preying on the heart on its quarry. Servius naively notes ‘muliebriter dictum.’
786 traxe] For syncopated form, see on Aen. ii. 201.
788 Causas tanti sciat illa furoris] ‘Be it hers to know the motives of such rage,’ i.e. I do not envy her the feelings which have produced such rage; see Aen. i. 23. C. paraphrases: ‘Let her be well assured that she has reasons, for I know of none’ — which is flat.
790 quam molem excierit] ‘What a tempest she raised.’ Moles, as in i. 134, may be ‘mountains of waves,’ or used more colloquially for ‘troubles.’ We can preserve the ambiguity in English.
792] The hemistich helps the rhetoric: ‘And all this lawless fury was exercised in thy domain, a personal insult to thee.’ From this and other instances we may well doubt whether V. ever intended to complete all these imperfect lines.
793] per scelus actis] ‘Driven along the path of crime,’ ‘goaded to crime.’
796] ‘As for the remnant, O let them trust in thee, and sail in safety o'er thy waters.’ Quod superest, if the passage stood alone, we might take, in the common Lucretian sense, ‘moreover,’ ‘for the rest,’ the essential
part of the petition being added like the postscript of a lady's letter; but this meaning will not suit l. 691, and even here a subject for dare is almost required. Dare vela tibi, 'to trust their sails to thee,' like fatis dare vela, Aen. iii. 9.

800 Fas omne est] 'Assuredly thou art right.' Cf. the colloquial English 'it's all right.'

801 unde genus ducis] Venus Anadyomene, the foam-born goddess.

803 In Iliad xx. Achilles presses Aeneas hard in fight, and Poseidon intervenes, throwing round both a thick cloud; and in Iliad xxi. the two rivers rise against Achilles and nearly overwhelm him. V. has blended the two incidents into one.

805] 'Chasing the parting hosts of Troy, hurled them back on their own walls.'

806 gement repleti] From II. xxi. 218, στενώμενος νεκτέσσι. It looks as if V. had connected στενώμενος, 'dammed up,' with στένω, 'groaning.'

810 nube cava] Cf. Aen. i. 516. Ceterum cum, 'when I wished' = 'though I wished.'

811] So in Horace, Odes, iii. 3. 21, Juno says, ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon—the wage promised to Neptune for building the walls of Troy.

813 portus Averni] The harbour of Cumae, whither Aeneas had first to go to consult the Sibyl; see Aen. iii. 441.

816 laeta] Proleptic.

817 iungit equos auro] 'Yokes his horse with gold,' i.e. with a golden yoke. Claudian, Phoenix 86, has auro frenet equum. So Aen. i. 739, auro = aureo poculo.

818 feris] Corresponds to German thier, our 'deer,' animal either wild or tame.

821] 'The waters are laid and levelled.' Aquis, 'in respect of its waters.'

822 cete] Greek κητη, from κητος.

823] Palaemon, son of Ino, identified with Melicerta. For Phorcus see l. 240. The rest are Naiads or Nereids. Cf. Lycidas—

'The air was calm and on the level brine
Sleek Panope with all her sisters played.'

827-871 Aeneas sails away, his own ship leading. His pilot, Palinurus, at midnight is assailed by Sleep, who when resisted, bewitches him and throws him into the sea. Aeneas, perceiving his loss, himself takes the helm.]

827] 'Flattering joy in its turn steals over his anxious heart.

829 intendi brachia velis] 'The yards to be stretched with sails,' a variation of 'sails stretched on the yards.'

830 fecere pedem] 'shifted sheets.'
sinistros, etc.] ‘Now on the left, now on the right, they loosened the belly of the canvas, turning now this way, now that, the points of the yards aloft!’ With wind aft both sheets were equal, but when the wind came from one side the sheet on that side would be paid out, this ‘loosened the belly of the canvas’ on the right, the other sheet being drawn in. At the same time the yards would have to be braced, forward on starboard, aft on port side. *Cornua antennarum* (here called *brachia* are the extremities of the yard-arms. Note the omission of the first *munc*.

832 *sua*] Cf. l. 54.
834 *ad hunc*] ‘By him’ = *ad hujus exemplum*.
835 *metam*] Generally taken as a metaphor from the *meta* or turning-point of a race, but Conington shows from Cicero and Pliny that night was regarded as the shadow of the earth, ‘in shape like a *meta* (cone) or inverted top’ (Pliny), and a learned allusion like this is in V.’s manner.

839 *dimovit . . . dispulit*] By his passage through them.
840 *somnia*] We should have expected *somnum*, but the two words are more nearly allied than ‘dream and sleep’ in English.
844 *aequatae*] ‘Balanced,’ and so ‘steadily aft.’
845 *furare labori*] ‘Steal from toil,’ like the French *voler à quelqu’un*, but this dative is properly confined to persons.
847 *vix attollens lumina*] ‘Scarce deigning a glance.’
850] ‘What! and shall I trust Aeneas to treacherous breezes, duped so oft by them and the false smiles of a fair sky!’ The difficulty lies in the *et*. Ladewig takes *auris* as an ablative, and supplies *monstro* as object to *credam*. Conington explains by a mixed construction: ‘Shall I trust Aeneas to the treacherous gales’; then, instead of ‘and to the wiles of the sky by which I have been deceived,’ is substituted ‘and deceived so often,’ etc. The version I offer comes to much the same, but I prefer to make *f. a.* as it were the hinge of the two sentences, or, in other words, to take it both as a dative and ablative—‘to trust to false gales, false gales and false skies, by which I have been fooled.’
853 *nusquam*] Virtually = *nunquam*, but has its proper force, ‘looking nowhere else.’
856 *amittebat*] For lengthening of alternate *in arsi*, see *Aen.* i. 308; *quid enim*, parenthetical, like Greek τί γάρ, ‘forsooth.’
856 *cunctanti*] 'Despite his efforts.'
857 *vix . . . et*] So *vix . . . que*, *Aen*. ii. 692.
858 *primos = primum*] 'Sleep had scarce begun,' etc.
859] In *Aen*. vi. 349. Palinurus tells how, by help of the rudder, he floated for three days and nights.
860 *iamque adeo*] *Adeo*, like Greek ἀδικεί, emphasises the word it follows.
861 *quondam*] V. drops for a moment the mask of old mythology.
862] 'Hollow with thunder of surge everlasting the great rocks sound' (Bowen).
863] The next book tells us that these lines are exclamations of Aeneas. The book ends with a touch of pathos which reminds us of Milton's *Lycidas*—

'Ay me! whilst thee the shores and sounding seas
Wash far away, where'er thy bones are hurl'd.'

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