

P. VERGILII MARONIS

# AENEIS

LIBROS I ET IV

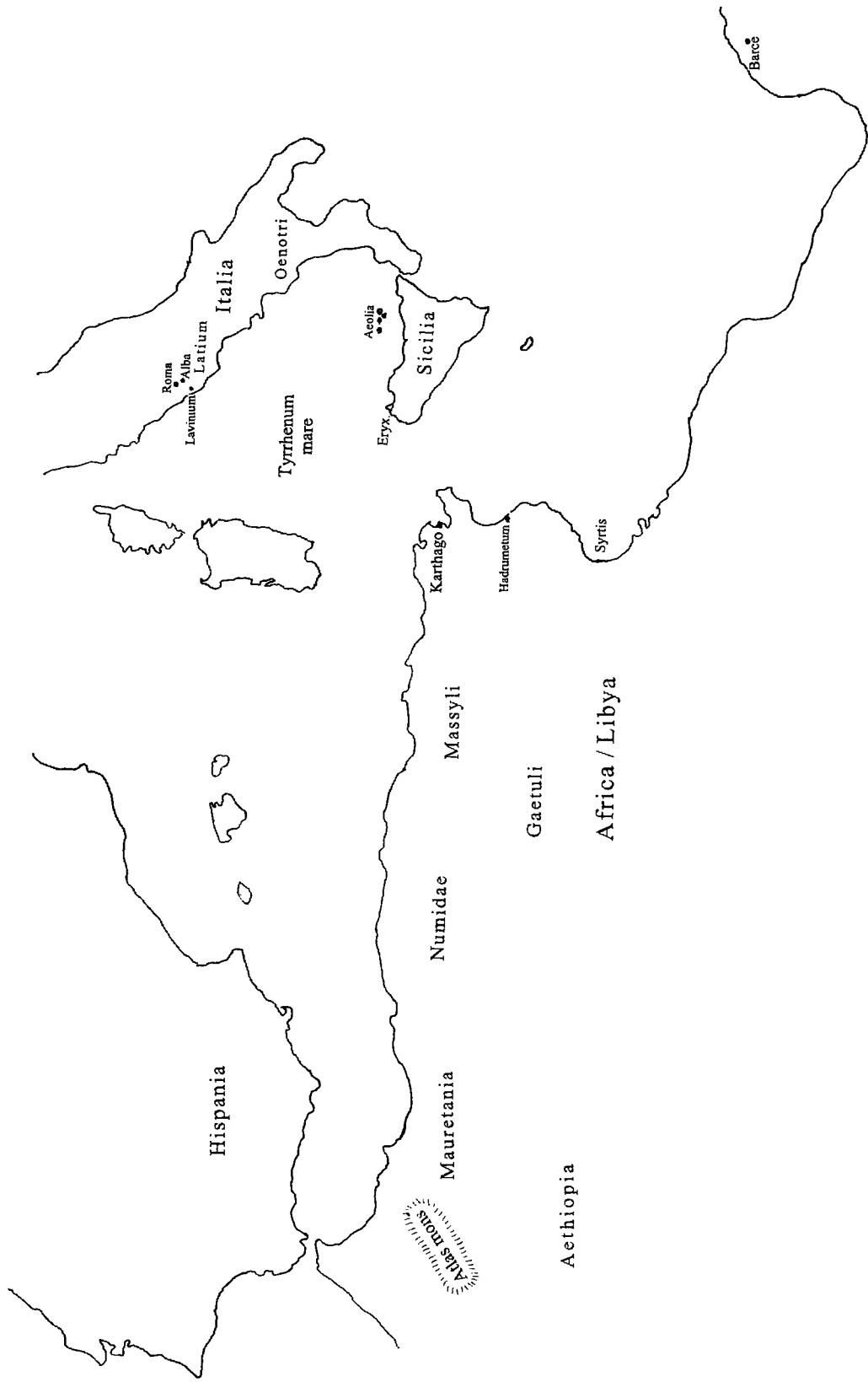
AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT

HANS H. ØRBERG

ALIQVOT VERSIBVS DEMPITIS



DOMVS LATINA



Hispania

Mauretania

KASSELSPRINT

Numidae

Massyli

Gaetuli

Africa / Libya

Aethiopia

Italia

Sicilia

Tyrrhenum mare

Oenotri

Roma  
Lavnum  
Alba  
Latium

Eryx

Aeolis

Karthago

Hadrumetum

Syrtis

Barce

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AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT  
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ALIQVOT VERSIBVS DEMPTIS

DOMVS LATINA  
MMVIII

## NOTAE

=	idem atque	<i>fut</i>	futūrum
:	id est	<i>gen</i>	genetivus
↔	contrārium	<i>ger</i>	gerundium/gerundivum
<	factum/ortum ex	<i>Gr</i>	Graecē
/	sive	<i>imperf</i>	imperfectum
+	cum, atque, additur	<i>ind</i>	indicativus
—	syllaba longa	<i>inf</i>	infinitivus
∪	syllaba brevis	<i>m</i>	masculinum
⊥	syllabae dividendae	<i>n</i>	neutrum
(	vocālēs coniungendae	<i>nōm</i>	nōminativus
[...]	dēlendum	<i>pāg.</i>	pāgina
<...>	addendum	<i>part</i>	participium
a.C.	ante Christum (nātum)	<i>p.C.</i>	post Christum (nātum)
<i>abl</i>	ablativus	<i>pass</i>	passivum
<i>acc</i>	accusativus	<i>perf</i>	perfectum
<i>āct</i>	activum	<i>pers</i>	persōna
<i>adi</i>	adiectivum	<i>pl</i>	plūralis
<i>adv</i>	adverbium	<i>praes</i>	praesēns
<i>cap.</i>	capitulum	<i>prp</i>	praepositio
<i>coni</i>	coniunctivus	<i>sg</i>	singularis
<i>dat</i>	dativus	<i>sup</i>	superlativus
<i>dēcl</i>	dēclinatio	<i>sup I/II</i>	supinum I/II
<i>dēp</i>	dēpōnēns	<i>v.</i>	versus
<i>f</i>	fēmininum	<i>voc</i>	vocativus

VERGILII AENEIS I & IV

editit Hans H. Ørberg

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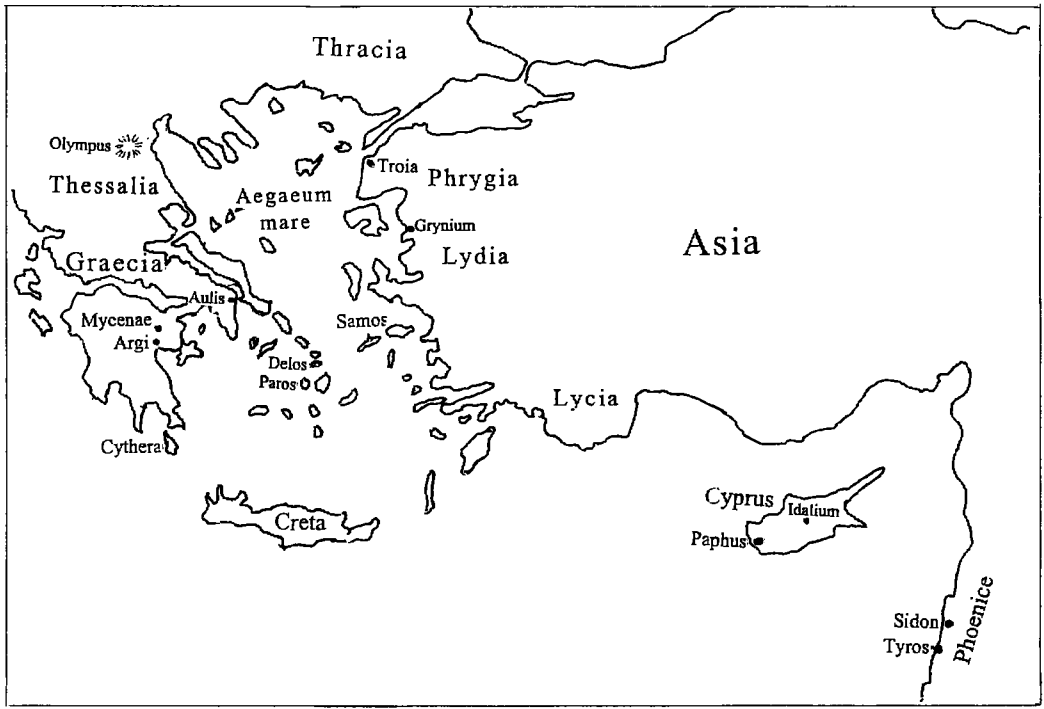
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In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula  
quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est  
LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLUSTRATA  
I. FAMILIA ROMANA, II. ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI–XL



### GENVS TROIANORVM

*Rēgēs Phrygiae:*

1. Teucer -cri
2. Dardanus -i
3. Erichthonius -i
4. Trōs Trōis

*Rēgēs Trōiae*

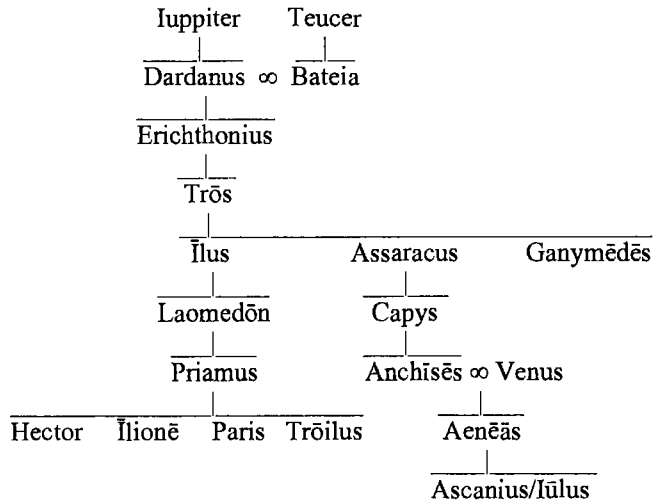
1. Īlus -i
2. Laomedōn -ontis
3. Priamus -i

*Sic appellantur Trōiānī:*

- Trōēs -um < Trōs  
 Teucrī -ōrum < Teucer  
 Dardanidae -ārum < Dardanus

*Adiectīva:*

- Trōius -a -um < Trōs  
 Dardanius -a -um < Dardanus  
 Īliacus -a -um < Īlium



## DE VITA VERGILII

*Suētōnius* (excerpta):

P. Vergilius Marō in pāgō quī Andēs dīcitur haud procul ā Mantuā nāscitur Pompēiō et Crassō cōn-sulibus īdibus Octōbribus.

5 Vergilius Cremōnae studiis ēruditur.

Vergilius, sūmptā togā (virilī), Mediolānum trānsreditur, et post breve tempus Rōmam pergīt.

*Servius*:

Vergiliī haec vīta est:

10 Patre Vergiliō, mātē Magiā fuit; cīvis Mantu-ānus, quae cīvitās est Venetiae. Dīversīs in locīs operam litterīs dedit, nam et Cremōnae et Medio-lānī et Neāpolī studuit. ...

Ortīs bellīs cīvilibus inter Antōnium et Augus-15 tum, Augustus victor Cremōnēnsium agrōs, quia prō Antōniō sēnsērant, dedit mīlitibus suīs; qui cum nōn sufficerent, hīs addidit agrōs Mantuānōs.

... Āmissīs ergō agrīs, Rōmam vēnit, et ūsus patrō-20 ciniō Pōlliōnis et Maecēnātis, sōlus agrum quem

C. Suētōnius *Tranquillus*, quī aetāte Trāiāni et Hadriāni vixit, scripsit librōs *Dē virīs illūstribus* et *Dē vitā Caesarum* (imperātōrum) ex-cerpere -psisse -ptum < ex + car-pere; excerptum -ī n = pars excerpta Marō -ōnis m pāgus -ī m = vicus rūsticus Andēs -ium f pl

[annō 70 a.C.]

Mantua -ae f, Cremōna -ae f, Mediolānum -ī n, oppida trāns Padum sita; adi: Mantuānus -a -um; Cremōnēnsis -e, m pl cīvēs

studiis *litterārū*

ē-rudire (< ē + rudis) = educāre, docēre

annō aetātis suae XVII puerī Rōmāni togam virilem sive pūram (sine purpurā) sūmunt; virilis -e < vir trāns-gredi -gressum = trāns-īre

Servius -ī m, grammaticus Latīnus saeculi IV p.C.; librōs scripsit dē Vergiliī operibus

fuit : nātus est

Venetia -ae f, regiō trāns ōstium Padī cīvitās -ātis f (< cīvis) = oppidum dīversus -a -um = varius (↔ idem)

operam dare + dat = diligenter labō-rāre, studēre

Neāpolis -is (acc -im, abl -i), cīvitās Campāniae maritima studuit : *litteris* studuit

cīvilis -e < cīvis; bellum cīvile = bellum inter cīvēs

prō Antōniō sēnsērant : Antōniō fāverant

suf-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = satis esse

*Vergilius* Rōmam vēnit patrōciniū -ī n < patrōnus -ī m = vir nōbilis dīves quī alterī adest Pōlliō -ōnis, Maecēnās -ātis m, Rō-māni nōbilēs, patrōni poētārum

prō-pōnere = cōnsilium dare, suādere

(carmen) būcolicum = dē pāstōribus  
cōnstat + acc + inf = certum/nōtum  
est

triennium -ī n = trēs anni  
ē-mendāre (< ē + mendum) = corri-  
gere; -āsse = -āvisse

Vergiliū opera poētica: (1) *Būcolica*  
sive *Eclogae*, X carmina dē vitā et  
amōribus pāstōrum; (2) *Geōrgica*,  
IV librī dē rēbus rūsticis; (3) *Aenēis*  
-idis f, XII librī dē Aenēā profugō  
ecloga -ae f = carmen elēctum  
geōrgicus -a -um = dē agrīs colendis

(librum) ē-dere -didisse -ditum : mul-  
tis legendum dare | unde : quāre  
prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum =  
iubere, imperāre; moriēns prae-  
cēpit ut incenderetur!

Tucca -ae m, Varius -ī m, poētae  
Rōmāni, Vergiliū amīci  
hāc lēge = hāc condiōne (ut...)  
super-fluus -a -um; n quod superest  
nimium (nōn necessariū)

āmiserat recipere meruit. Tunc eī prōposuit Pōlliō

ut carmen *Būcolicum* scrīberet, quod eum cōnstat

trienniō scrīpsisse et ēmendāsse. Item prōposuit

Maecēnās *Geōrgica*, quae scrīpsit ēmendāvitque

septem annīs. Postea ab Augustō *Aenēidem* prō-

positam scrīpsit annīs undecim, sed nec ēmendāvit

nec ēdidit: unde eam moriēns praecēpit incendi!

Augustus vērō, nē tantum opus periret, Tuccam et

Varium hāc lēge iussit ēmendāre ut superflua dē-

merent, nihil adderent tamen.

*Suētōnius:*

Vergilius Brundisiū moritur Sentiō Sātūrninō et Lu-

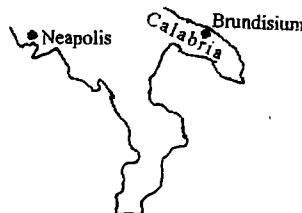
cretiō Cinnā cōsulis. Ossa eius Neāpolim trāns-

lāta in secundō ab urbe miliāriō sepeliuntur titulō

eiusmodī suprāscrīptō quem moriēns ipse dictāverat: 15

*Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc*

*Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.*



[annō 19 a.C.]



miliārium

miliārium -ī n: miliāria: lapidēs ad  
viās positī M passibus interiectīs

eius-modī = eius generis, tālis  
suprā-scrībere

Calabrī -ōrum m pl < Calabria -ae f,  
regiō ubi situm est Brundisium  
-ēre = -erunt (perf ind āct 3 pers pl)

Parthenopē -ēs f = Neāpolis  
pāscua -ōrum n pl (< pāscere)  
= campī ubi pecus pāscitur  
pāscua: *Būcolica*, rūra: *Geōrgica*,  
ducēs: *Aenēidem*

# AENEIDIS

## LIBER I

Arma virumque canō, Trōiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs  
Italiam fātō profugus Lāvīniāque vēnit  
litora – multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō  
vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,  
5 multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem  
īnferretque deōs Latiō; genus unde Latinum  
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.  
Mūsa! mihi causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō  
quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs  
10 īnsignem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs  
impulerit? Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?  
Urbs antiq̄ua fuit – Tyriī tenuēre colōnī –  
Karthāgō, Italiam contrā Tiberīnaque longē  
ōstia, dīves opum studiisque asperrima bellī;  
15 quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam  
posthabitā coluisse Samō; <sup>1</sup> hīc illius arma,  
hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,  
sī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.  
'Prōgeniem' sed enim 'Trōiānō ā sanguine dūcī'

arma : bella | virum: Aenēam  
quī prīmus ab ōrīs Trōiae in Italiam  
Lāvīniāque litora vēnit; Lāvīnius -a  
-um < Lāvīnium, oppidum Latīj  
It-a-lijam | Lāvīn-ia-que  
fātō abl : ob fātum, fātō āctus  
et in terrīs et in altō (marī)  
iactātus est | passus est (v. 5)

superī m pl = dii; superum = -ōrum  
-um gen pl decl v = -ōrum  
ob memorem īram saevae Iūnōnis:  
ob īram saevae Iūnōnis cum mem-  
or esset (iūdicīi Paridis)  
dum conderet... = quoad urbem (Lā-  
vīnium) condere potuit et deōs (Pe-  
nātēs Trōiae) in Latium īn-ferre  
unde ortum est genus Latinum  
(= gēns Latīna, Latīnī)  
Albānus -a -um < Alba, urbs Latīj;  
Albānī patrēs (rēgēs), ā quibus ortus  
est Rōmulus, quī Rōmam condidit  
laedere = iniuriā afficere; quō nūmine  
laesō : quā iniuriā nūminis affecta  
aliquid dolēre = ob aliquid dolēre  
rēgīna deōrum (: Iūnō) ... impulerit  
cāsūs volvere : malās rēs perferre  
īnsignis -e (+ abl) = ēgregius (ob)  
pietās -ātis f < pius; īnsignem pietāte  
virum : virum piissimum (Aenēam)  
im-pellere -pulisse -pulsium = cōgere  
tantae-ne īrae animīs caelestibus  
(: deōrum) fuērunt?

Tyrius -a -um < Tyros -īf, urbs Phoe-  
nīcēs | eam tenuērunt (: habuērunt)  
It-a-lijam: prīma syllaba longa;  
item v. 2,38,68,380,533,553,554  
contrā Italiam Tiberīnumque ōstium  
longē (: procul) sita  
dīves opum : magnās opēs habēns  
asper -era -erum = ferus, sevērus;  
asper bellī studiis : bellicōsus  
quam ūnam Iūnō magis terrīs omni-  
bus coluisse fertur (= nārātur)  
colere -uisse cultum = diligere, cūrāre  
post-habere = minōris aestimāre  
Samos -īf: ibi erat templum Iūnōnis  
iam tum dea hoc rēgnum gentibus  
esse tenditque fovetque  
-que... -que = et... et...  
sī quā = sī illō modō  
tendere + acc + inf = operam dare ut  
fovēre + acc + inf = studēre

prōgeniēs -ēīf = quod gignitur/oritur  
sed enim (= at) audīverat | dūcī : orīrī

Tyriam arcem : Karthāginem  
vertere (= ē-vertere) = destruere

hinc populum (Rōmānum) lātē rēgem  
(: rēgnantem) ... ventūrum esse  
excidium -i n < ex-(s)cindere = dē-  
lère; excidiō (dat) Libyae = ad ex-  
scindendam Libyam/Karthāginem  
Parcae -ārum fpl, trēs deae quae fāta  
hominum volvunt (: explicant)  
Sātūrnīa -ae f = Iūnō (Sātūrnī filia)  
memor veteris bellī quod ad Trōiam  
prīma gesserat prō cārīs Argīs  
Argī -ōrum m pl, urbs Peloponnēsī;  
adi Argīvus -a -um, m pl cīvēs  
(quibus Iūnō favēbat)  
nec-dum (etiam) = nec adhūc

ex-cidere -disse < ex + cadere  
animō abl: ex animō, ē memoriā  
: aliē in mente repositum (/positum)  
spernere sprēvisse sprētum = con-  
temnere; sprētae fōrmāe : quod  
fōrma eius (pulchra) sprēta erat  
invisus -a -um ↔ cārus; genus Trō-  
iānum invisum (quod Iūnō ōderat)  
Ganymēdēs -is m, filius rēgis Trōiāni  
ā Iove raptus et minister eius factus  
super his accēnsa (: dē his irāta)  
Trōs -ōis m = Trōiānus; -as acc pl Gr  
reliquiae -ārum fpl < reliquus; r. Da-  
naōrum : quod Danaī reliquērunt  
rel-ī-qujās | im-mītis -e = ferōx

longē (: procul) ā Latiō

fātīs : fātō  
circum omnia maria

tantae mōlis gen : tantī labōris mo-  
lestī, tam molestum ac difficile

tellūs -ūris f = terra; Sicula tellūs =  
Sicilia; in Siciliā rēx Acestēs Trō-  
iānōs profugōs benignē recēperat  
vēla dabant = nāvīgābant (Trōiāni)  
sāl = aqua maris | aere : prōrā aereā  
ruere = iactāre

vulnus : dolor  spūma  
ob iniūriam -ae f

haec sēcum ait: “mē-ne (: putās-ne  
mē) victam ab inceptō dēsistere? =  
ego-ne victa... dēsistam?  
inceptum -i n = quod coeptum est  
It-a-lijā āvertere = ab Italiā prohibēre

quippe = scilicet, etenim (fāta mē  
vetant!) | ex-ūrere = igne perdere  
Pallās -adis f = Minerva (quae clas-  
sem Āiācis exussit)  
Argīvi : Graeci; Argīvum = -ōrum  
ipsōs nautās

audierat, ‘Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;

20

hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum  
ventūrum excidiō Libyae! – sic volvere Parcās.’

Id metuēns veterisque memor Sātūrnīa bellī  
prīma quod ad Trōiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs

– necdum etiam causae irārum saevīque dolōrēs

25

exciderant animō; manet altā mente repostum

iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria fōrmāe,

et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs –

hīs accēnsa super, iactātōs aequore tōtō

Trōas – reliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillis –

30

arcēbat longē Latiō; multōsque per annōs

errābant, āctī fātīs, maria omnia circum.

Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem!

Vix ē cōspectū Siculae tellūris in altum

vēla dabant laetī et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,

35

cum Iūnō, aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus,

haec sēcum: “Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam

nec posse Italiā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?!

Quippe vetor fātīs! Pallāsne exūrere classem

Argīvum atque ipsōs potuit submergere pontō

40

ūnūs ob noxam et furiās Āiācis Oilēi?

Ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem

disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs;

illum expīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās

45 turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfixit acūtō!

Ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna, Iovisque

et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs

bella gerō! Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat

praetereā aut supplex āris impōnet honōrem?”

50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns

nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,

Aeoliam venit. Hīc vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō

luctantīs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās

imperīō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.

55 Illī indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis

circum claustra fremunt. Celsā sedet Aeolus arce

scēptra tenēns, mollitque animōs et temperat īrās.

.....

64 Ad quem tum Iūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:

65 “Aeole! – namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum

rēx

noxā -ae *f* = maleficium pūniendum  
ob ūnūs Āiācis (Oilēi *filii*) noxam et  
furiās | furiae -ārum *f pl* = insānia  
iaculārī = iacere; ipsa Iovis rapidum  
ignem ... iaculāta *est* (pectus Āiācis  
fulmine percussit quia in aede Mi-  
nervae Cassandreae vim attulerat)  
ratēs : nāvēs | ē-vertere = turbāre

illum flammās ex-spīrantem  
trāns-figere -fixisse -fixum = per-  
cutere (per/trāns corpus)

turbō -inis *m* = ventus turbidus  
in-figere -fixisse -fixum = figere in  
ast = at (tamen)  
dīvi -ōrum *m pl* = dii; -um = -ōrum  
in-cēdere = superbē prōcēdere

Iovis soror: utrūsq; pater Sātūrnus

et quisquam...? = num quis...?  
nūmen Iūnōnis : deam Iūnōnem  
adōrat : adorābit  
praetereā = posthāc  
āris (*dat*) *meīs* impōnet honōrem  
(: sacrificium) : mihi sacrificābit  
flammātus -a -um = incēnsus; flam-  
mātō corde (animō)  
volūtāre = volvere; sēcum (animō  
suō) volvere/volūtāre = cōgitāre  
fētus -a -um = gravidus, plēnus  
furere = ārmēns/saevus esse; furēns  
-entis = āmēns  
in Aeoliam, patriam nimbōrum (ven-  
tōrum), ... venit | in vāstō antrō  
-īs *acc pl decl III* = -ēs: luctantīs *acc  
pl* = luctantēs  
sonōrus -a -um = sonāns

vinclum -ī *n* = vinculum  
frēnāre = retinēre, pārentem facere  
indignārī = indignum cēnsēre; in-  
dignantēs *sē inclūdī*  
murmur -is *n* = vōx/sonus fremēns  
claustra -ōrum *n pl* = locus clausus,  
carcer  
in celsā arce sedet scēptrum tenēns  
temperāre = mollīre, sēdāre (↔ in-  
citāre)

hīs vōcibus : hīs verbīs

namque = certē  
pater dīvōrum atque rēx hominum  
: Iuppiter

mulcēre = tranquillum facere  
 dare + *inj* = permittere (↔ vetāre)  
 (flūctūs) tollere : excitāre  
 (mare/aequor) Tyrrhēnum = Tūcum  
 Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor = in mari  
 Tyrrhēno (Tūscō/Inferō) nāvigat  
 It-a-lijam  
 Ilium (Troiam) victōsque Penātēs (P.  
 Trōiae victae) in Italiam portāns  
 in-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum = addere  
 ob-ruere = operire (flūctibus)  
 puppis : nāvis; puppis *acc pl* = -ēs  
 dī-versi -ae -a = in contrāriās partēs  
 versi; age *eōs* diversōs et dis-ice  
 corpora pontō (= in pontum)  
 bis septēnae (2×7) = quatuordecim  
 prae-stāns -antis *adi* = ēgregius  
 corpore : fōrmā, pulchritūdine  
 quārum (= e quibus) *eam* quae fōrmā  
 pulcherrima est, D., stabili cōnūbiō  
 (= coniugiō) *tibi* iungam *tuamque*  
 propriam dicābō | Dē-i-olpē-a  
 stabilis -e = firmē stāns, manēns  
 dicāre = trādere, dedicāre  
 meritum -ī *n* = beneficium prō quō  
 praemium merētur (↔ noxa)  
 ut prō tālibus meritis omnēs annōs  
 (: tōtam vitam) tēcum ex-igat  
 (tempus/vitam) ex-igere = vivere  
 prōlēs -is *f* = filius/filia, prōgeniēs  
 haec contrā *dixit* (: respondit): “...”  
 tuus ... labor (: tuum negotium) est  
 explōrāre, quid optēs  
 ex-plōrāre = quaerere, excōgitāre  
 capessere = capere; iussa c. = pārere  
 mihi fās (: officium) est = ego dēbeō

quod-cumque = quidquid  
 : tū mihi *dās* quodcumque hoc rēgnī  
 est (hoc rēgnum *quantum-cumque*  
 est : etsi parvum est), tū mihi scēp-  
 trum *dās* Iovemque mihi conciliās  
 conciliāre = benignum facere  
 epulae -ārum *fpl* = cēna magnifica  
 tū mihi *dās* (: permittis) in epulis  
 divōrum accumbere  
*mē* potentem facis

haec ubi dicta sunt  
 cuspis -idis *f* = hasta

im-pulit = pulsavit

quā porta data (: aperta) est  
 per-flāre = flandō perturbāre  
 in-cumbere -cubuisse + *dat* = sē prō-  
 icere in; incubuērunt  
 tōtumque *mare* ā sēdibus imīs (: ā  
 fundis, funditus)... ruunt (: turbant)  
 ūnā *adv* = simul | crēber procellis =  
 crēbrās procellās faciēs (Āfricus)

et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō –

gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor,

Ilium in Italiam portāns victōsque Penātis.

Incute vim ventis submersāsque obrue puppis,

aut age diversōs et disice corpora pontō!

70

Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore Nymphae,

quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima, Dēiōpēa,

cōnūbiō iungam stabili propriamque dicābō,

omnis ut tēcum meritis prō tālibus annōs

exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”

75

Aeolus haec contrā: “Tuus, ō rēgīna, quid optēs  
 explōrāre labor – mihi iussa capessere fās est.

Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovem-  
 que

conciliās, tū dās epulis accumbere divum,

nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.”

80

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspidē montem

impulit in latus – ac ventī, velut agmine factō,

quā data porta ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.

Incubūere marī tōtumque ā sēdibus imīs

ūnā Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellis

85

Āfricus et vāstōs volvunt ad litora flūctūs;

insequitur clāmorque virum strīdorque rudentum.

Ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque .

Teucrōrum ex oculis, pontō nox incubat ātra.

90 Intonuēre poli, et crēbrīs micat ignibus aethēr,  
praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem!

Extemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra,

ingemit et duplicīs tendēns ad sīdera palmās

tālia vōce refert: “Ō terque quaterque beātī

95 quīs ante ōra patrum Trōiaie sub moenibus altīs

contigit oppetere! Ō Danaum fortissime gentis

Tydidē! Mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs

nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā?

saevus ubi Aeacidāe tēlō iacet Hector, ubi ingēns

100 Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simoīs correpta sub undīs

scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit!”

Tālia iactantī strīdēns Aquilōne procella

vēlum adversa ferit, flūctūsque ad sīdera tollit!

Franguntur rēmī, tum prōra āvertit et undīs

105 dat latus. Īnsequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae

mōns,

strīdor -ōris *m* < *strīdēre* = acūtē  
sonāre  
rudēns -entis *m* = fūnis; *gen pl* -um

ēripiunt (ex oculis) : occultant  
diem : lūcem (diēi)

in-cubāre + *dat* = cubāre super,  
operīre

in-tonāre -uisse = tonāre  
polus -ī *m* = summus et infimus  
locus in orbe caeli, caelum  
ignibus : fulguribus  
intentāre + *dat* = minārī

Aenēas -ae (*acc Gr* -ān) *m* = dux

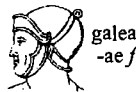
Trōiānōrum profugōrum  
solvere = dēbīlem facere  
in-gemere -uisse = gemere  
duplex -icis *adi* = bis factus; dupli-  
cēs palmās = duās palmās  
palma -ae *f* = manus aperta  
vōce re-ferre = loquī, dīcere  
ter-que quater-que : etiam atque  
etiam, māximē

quīs *dat pl* = quibus; ...vōs quibus  
contigit oppetere ante ōra patrum  
con-tingere -tigisse + *dat* = ēvenīre  
op-petere (mortem) = morī  
Tydidēs -ae *m* (*voc* -ē): Diomēdēs, fi-  
lius Tydeī | Danaōrum gentis  
mē-ne nōn potuisse? : nōnne potuī?  
*in* Īliacīs campīs

oc-cumbere = occidere, cadere  
animam ef-fundere (ex-spirāre) tuā  
dextrā *occīsus*

Aeacidēs -ae *m*, Achīllēs (Aeaci ne-  
pōs); ubi iacet saevus Hector tēlō  
Aeacidāe *occīsus*, ubi *iacet*...

Sarpēdōn -onis *m*, rēx Lyciae  
Simoīs -entis *m*, fluvius ad Trōiam;  
ubi S. tot scūta virōrum correpta...  
sub undīs volvit



Aenēae tālia *verba* iactantī  
(ab) Aquilōne : ā septentrīonibus  
strīdēre -disse = acūtē sonāre  
procella adversa vēlum ferit  
ferire = percutere

prōra āvertit (= āvertitur) et undīs  
*dat* latus (: latus ad undās vertit)  
cumulus -ī *m* = alta cōpia; cumulō  
*abl* : altē surgēns  
praeruptus -a -um = arduus

mōns aquae : flūctus altissimus

hi.. hīs : aliī... aliīs  
de-hiscere = aperīrī, patēre  
terram aperit : fundum ostendit  
aestus -ūs *m* = aqua turbīda, turbō  
harēna -ae *f* = terra mollis alba quā  
operitur lītus et fundus; *in* harēnis  
trīs = trēs (*acc pl*) nāvēs; (+ v.110)  
torquēre -sisse -tum = circum vertere

Italī -ōrum *m pl*, Italiae incolae  
*ea* saxa quae *sunt* in mediīs flūctibus  
Italī 'Ārās' vocant

immānis -e = ingēns et horrendus  
*in* summō marī

brevis -e : humilis; *n pl* brevia = vada  
syrtis -is *f* = vadum periculōsum  
urgēre = premere, appellere  
miserābilis -e < miserārī; visū *sup II*  
*in*-lidere + *dat* = vī prōicere *in*  
agger -eris *m* = vāllum terrae/harēnae  
Lycii -ōrum *m pl* < Lycia  
Orontēs -is *m* (*acc Gr* -ēn = -em),  
dux Lyciōrum  
vertex -icis *m* = (1) culmen, sum-  
mum; ā vertice pontus : flūctus ā  
summō descendēns  
ex-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum = vī ēicere  
prōnus -a -um = prōiectus *in* faciem  
magister (nāvis) = gubernātor

volvitur *in* caput = praecipitātur  
illam nāvem

agēns circum (*adv*) = circum-agēns  
aequore : flūctibus

vertex -icis *m* = (2) gurgēs, vorāgō

arma virōrum | tabulae : ligna, trabēs  
Trōius -a -um = Trōiānus; Trō-i-a  
gāza -ae *f* = thēsaurus, dīvitiae

Īlioneus -ī, Achātēs -ae, Abās -ae,  
Alētēs -ae *m*, Trōiānī, socii Aenēae

et *eam* quā vectus *est* Abās  
grand-aeuus -a -um = senex

hiems -mis *f* : tempestās hiberna  
laxus -a -um = solūtus (↔ firmus)  
compāgēs -um *f pl* = trabēs nexae  
omnēs nāvēs | imbrem : aquam  
rīma -ae *f* : ōs angustum *inter* trabēs  
(*per* rīmās aqua *in* nāvēs penetrat)  
fatiscere = apertum esse, dehiscere  
miscēre = turbāre  
murmur -is *n* : strepitus

ē-missam *esse* (ē carcere)

hī summō *in* flūctū pendent, hīs unda dehiscēns

terram *inter* flūctūs aperit, furit aestus harēnis.

Trīs Notus abreptās *in* saxa latentia torquet

(saxa vocant Italī mediīs quae *in* flūctibus 'Ārās',

dorsum immāne marī summō), trīs Eurus ab altō 110

*in* brevia et syrtīs urget – miserābile vīsū! –

inlīditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae,

ūnam, quae Lyciōs fidumque vehēbat Orontēn,

ipsūs ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus

*in* puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque magister 115

volvitur *in* caput; ast illam ter flūctus ibīdem

torquet agēns circum et rapidus vorat aequore

vertex!

Appārent rārī nantēs *in* gurgite vāstō,

arma virum tabulaeque et Trōia gāza *per* undās.

Iam validam Īlionēi nāvem, iam fortis Achātae, 120

et quā vectus Abās et quā grandaeuus Alētēs,

vīcit hiems; laxīs laterum compāgibus omnēs

accipiunt inimicum imbrem rīmisque fatiscunt.

Intereā magnō miscērī murmure pontum

ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et imīs 125

stāgna refūsa vadīs, graviter commōtus; et altō  
prōspiciēns summā placidum caput extulit undā.

Disiectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,  
flūctibus oppressōs Trōas caelique ruīnā.

130 Nec latuēre doli frātrem Iūnōnis et irae.

Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia  
fātur:

“Tantane vōs generis tenuit fidūcia vestrī?

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

135 Quōs ego.....! Sed mōtōs praestat compōnere  
flūctūs.

Post mihi nōn similit poenā commissa luētis.

Mātūrāte fugam rēgiquē haec dīcite vestrō:

‘nōn illi imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem  
sed mihi sorte datum!’ Tenet ille immānia saxa,

140 vestrās, Eure, domōs – illā sē iactet in aulā

Aeolus, et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet!”

Sic ait, et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat  
collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque reducit.

Cȳmothoē simul et Tritōn adnīxus acūtō

stāgnum -i n : aqua; stāgna ex imīs  
vadīs re-fūsa esse | re-fundere  
ex altō (marī) prōspiciēns placidum  
caput ex summā undā ex-tulit (<ef-  
ferre ex-tulisse ē-lātum)


in tōtō aequore  
op-primere -pressisse -pressum (< ob  
+ premere) = superāre, submergere  
Trōas acc pl Gr = Trōēs (= Trōiānōs)  
ruīna -ae f < ruere; caeli ruīna : turbō  
latēre + acc = ignōrārī ab; nec doli et  
irae Iūnōnis frātrem latuērunt (frā-  
trī ignōtae erant); Neptūnus: frāter  
Iūnōnis, utrīusque pater Sāturnus  
de-hinc = deinde (dehinc, i syllaba)

fidūcia -ae f = animus cōnfidēns  
: adeō-ne cōnfiditis generī vestrō?  
generis vestrī: ventōrum māter est  
Aurōra dea  
iamne audētis, ventī (voc), sine meō  
nūmine, caelum terramque mis-  
cēre et tantās mōlēs tollere?  
mōlēs : flūctūs (‘aquae montēs’)

quōs ego.....! : ego vōs pūniam!  
prae-stat = prius oportet, melius est  
com-pōnere = sēdāre (↔ turbāre)

post adv = postea  
nōn simili poenā : māiore poenā  
commisum -i n = maleficium  
luere: maleficium luere poenā = prō  
maleficiō poenam dare (pūnirī)  
mātūrāre = properāre; fugam mātū-  
rāre = celeriter fugere

pelagus -i n = mare  
‘nōn illi sed mihi sorte datum  
esse imperium pelagī...’  
sors sortis f = fātum

  
tridēns -entis m

in illā aulā (= rēgiā)  
sē iactāre = glōriōsē dominārī

in carcere ventōrum clausō

dictō citius = citius quam dictum  
est, simul ac dixit  
plācāre = sēdāre  
fugāre = in fugam dare, fugientem  
facere, pellere  
Cȳmothoē -ēs f, Nympha maris  
Tritōn -ōnis m, deus, Neptūni filius  
ad-nīti -nīxum = omnibus viribus  
labōrāre; adnīxus = adnītēns

... *dē acūtō scopulō nāvēs* dētrūdunt  
*dē-trūdere -sisse -sum = dē-pellere*  
*Neptūnus ipse eās levat tridentī (abl*  
*= tridente)*



rotis levibus : currū levi  
 per-lābī = percurrere

dēfessus -a -um = fatigātus, fessus  
 Aeneadae -um *m pl*, Aenēae socii  
 litora quae proxima *sunt*

con-tendere = properāre  
 Libya -ae *f* = Africa

sēcessus -ūs *m* : sinus dēsertus/latēns  
 (< *sē-cēdere* = ā cēterīs discēdere)  
 ob-iectus -ūs *m* < *ob-icere* -iō -iēcisse  
 -iectum = contrā pōnere; obiectū  
 laterum : obiectis lateribus  
 omnis unda ab altō *veniēns* frangitur  
 inque sinūs reductōs sēsē scindit  
 (: scinditur, rumpitur)  
 reductus -a -um = remōtus, recēdēns  
 hinc atque hinc : ex utrāque parte  
 geminī (: duo) scopulī  
 minantur (in caelum) = ēminent

vertex (montis) = culmen

scaena : locus quī spectātur  
 coruscus -a -um = tremēns, micāns  
 scaena silvīs coruscis dē-super (*im-*  
*minet*) nemus-que ātrum umbrā  
 horrentī (: horribili) imminet  
 dē-super *adv* = dē superiōre parte  
 nemus -oris *n* = silva, lūcus  
 sub fronte ad-versā *erat* antrum ex  
 scopulīs (*im*)pendentibus (*factum*)  
 (aqua) dulcis : sine sale  
 (saxum) vīvum : nūdum, pūrum  
 sedīle -is *n* = sēdēs; ē vīvō saxō

hīc nōn ūlla vincula  
 nāvēs fessās tenent  
 uncus -a -um = curvus  
 al-ligāre = vincire  
 morsus -ūs *m* < mordēre  
 nōn ancora uncō morsū nāvēs alligat  
 VII nāvibus ex omnī numerō (XX)  
 collēctis, Aenēās hūc (: sub hanc  
 insulam) sub-it



potīri + *abl*: rē *p.* = rei potēns fieri  
 Trōes (-es *nōm pl Gr* = -ēs) in lītus  
 ēgressī harēnā optātā potiuntur  
 tābēre = dēbilis esse, cōnficī; sale tā-  
 bentēs = sale cōnfectōs  
 artus -ūs *m* = membrum

dētrūdunt nāvīs scopulō; levat ipse tridentī 145

et vāstās aperit syrtīs et temperat aequor

atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.

.....

Dēfessī Aeneadae, quae proxima litora cursū 157

contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.

Est in sēcessū longō locus: insula portum

efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō 160

frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs.

Hinc atque hinc vāstae rūpēs geminīque minantur

in caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē

aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs

dēsuper, horrentique ātrum nemus imminet umbrā; 165

fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum,

intus aquae dulcēs vīvōque sedīlia saxō,

Nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvīs

ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.

Hūc septem Aenēās collēctis nāvibus omnī 170

ex numerō subit; ac magnō tellūris amōre

ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā

et sale tābentīs artūs in lītore pōnunt.

Ac primum silicī scintillam excūdit Achātēs  
 175 suscēpitque ignem foliīs atque ārida circum  
 nūtrimenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.  
 Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma  
 expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās  
 et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.  
 180 Aenēas scopulum intereā cōnscendit, et omnem  
 prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem  
 iactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmīs  
 aut Capyn aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caīcī.  
 Nāvem in cōnspectū nullam, trīs litore cervōs  
 185 prōspicit errantīs; hōs tōta armenta sequuntur  
 ā tergō et longum per vallīs pāscitur agmen.  
 Constitit hīc arcumque manū celerīsque sagittās  
 corripuit, fidus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,  
 ductōrēsque ipsōs primum capita alta ferentīs  
 190 cornibus arboreīs sternit, tum vulgus et omnem  
 miscet agēns tēlis nemora inter frondea turbam;  
 nec prius absistit quam septem ingentia victor  
 corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus  
 aequet.

silex -icis *m* = lapis dūrissimus  
 scintilla -ae *f* = ignis minimus volāns  
 ex-cūdere -disse = pulsandō ēmittere  
 (silicī : ē silice)  
 āridus -a -um = siccus; ārida nūtri-  
 menta ignī circum-dedit  
 nūtrimentum -i *n* (< nūtrire = alere)  
 = id quod nūtrit/alit  
 fōmes -itis *m* = māteria accendenda  
 Cerēs -eris *f*: frūmentum; arma Cere-  
 ālia : instrūmenta quibus pānis fit  
 cor-rumpere = prāvum facere  
 ex-pedire = parātum facere  
 fessī rērum : fessī ob rēs adversās  
 frūgēs receptās : frūmentum (sēmen)  
 ē nāvibus receptum (: servātum)  
 (sēmen) frangere : molere (IV.517)

silex



prōspectus -ūs *m* < prō-spicere; prō-  
 spectum petit = prōspicit; in pelagō  
 Antheus -i (acc Gr -a = -um), Trōiā-  
 nus; sī quem Anthea : sī forte A.  
 Phrygius -a -um < Phrygia, regio in  
 quā sita est Trōia; Trōiānus  
 bi-rēmīs -is *f* = nāvis cui binī sunt  
 rēmi; birēmīs acc pl = -ēs  
 Capys -yis (acc Gr -yn), Caicus -i  
*m*, Trōiānī, Aenēae sociī  
 trīs (trēs) cervōs in litore errantēs  
 prōspicit

armentum -i *n* = grex

agmen -inis *n* = ōrdō; longum agmen  
 (cervōrum) per vallēs pāscitur  
 (: herbam carpit)  
 cōn-sistere -stitisse

cornua  
 cervī



ductor -ōris *m* = quī dūcit, dux; duc-  
 tōrēs gregīs... capita alta ferentēs  
 arboreus -a -um = rāmīs ōrnātus (ut  
 arbor); cum cornibus arboreīs  
 vulgus -i *n* (acc -us) = populus, mul-  
 titūdō hominum/bēstiārum, grex  
 tum vulgus et omnem turbam miscet  
 tēlis agēns inter nemora frondea  
 frondeus -a -um = fronde ōrnātus

ab-sistere -stitisse = dēsistere  
 nec absistit prius-quam... fundat...  
 aequet (coni praes)  
 humī fundere = sternere  
 cum nāvibus : cum numerō nāvium  
 (quae servatae sunt: vii)  
 aequare = aequum facere

et *praedam* partitur in omnēs sociōs  
(: omnibus sociis)

deinde vīna (quae bonus hērōs Aces-  
tēs cadis onerāverat in litore Trīna-  
criō dederatque abeuntibus) dīvidit  
cadus -ī *m* = magnum vās vīni; ca-  
dis onerārat = in cadōs onerāverat  
Trīnacrius -a -um = Siculus  
hērōs -ōis *m* = vir ēgregius

*sociūs* dīvidit et *hīs* dictis maerentia  
pectora mulcet (: cōnsōlātur)

ignārus + *gen.* ignārī malōrum  
ante *adv* = antea

ō vōs quī graviōra passī estis!

Scyllaeus -a -um < Scylla  
rabiēs -ēī *f* = ira saeva et amēns  
penitus (: ē spēluncā) sonantēs

accēstis = accessistis | et = etiam  
Cyclōpius -a -um < Cyclōps | Cyclō-

expertī *estis* | re-vocāre = restituere  
animus (fortis) ↔ timor

forsan = forsitan, fortasse  
*nōs* iuvābit (= dēlectābit)

discrīmen -inis *n* = perīculum; dis-  
crīmina rērum : cāsūs perīculōsōs

tendere = contendere, properāre

*nōbīs* ostendunt (: prōmittunt)  
*fās est* rēgnum Trōīae re-surgere  
re-surgere = iterum surgere, restitui

dūrāre = dūrus esse, patiēns esse  
vōs-met = vōs; vōs servāte ad rēs  
secundās!

aeger (animō) = dolēns, dēspērāns

altum corde dolōrem : magnum  
animi dolorem

ac-cingere = armāre, parāre; praedae  
dapibusque = ad praedam dapēsque

dapēs -um *fpl* = bona cēna  
tergus -oris *n* = dorsum (carō)  
dī-ripere = abripere; diripiunt ā costis  
costae -ārum *fpl* = ossa pectoris  
pars... aliī... = aliī... aliī...  
frustum -ī *n* = carō secta  
verū -ūs *n* = hasta ferrea cui figitur  
frusta igne coquenda  
in litore | aēnum -ī *n* = vās aereum  
ministrāre (< minister) = cūrāre

victus -ūs *m* (< vivere) = cibus | virēs  
fūsī = strātī : cubantēs

Hinc portum petit et sociōs partitur in omnīs.

Vīna bonus quae dēinde cadis onerārat Acestēs 195

litore Trīnacriō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs

dīvidit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:

“Ō socii – neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum –

ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem!

Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis 200

accēstis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa

expertī: revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem

mittite – forsān et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit!

Per variōs cāsūs, per tot discrīmina rērum

tendimus in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās 205

ostendunt; illīc fās rēgna resurgere Trōīae.

Dūrāte, et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundis!”

Tālia vōce refert, cūrīsque ingentibus aeger

spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.

Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futūrīs: 210

tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nūdant,

pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt,

litore aēna locant aliī flammāsque ministrant.

Tum victū revocant virīs, fūsīque per herbam

215 implentur veteris Bacchī pinguisque ferīnae.

Postquam exēpta famēs epulis mēnsaeque re-  
mōtae,

āmissōs longō sociōs sermōne requirunt,  
spemque metumque inter dubiī: seu vīvere crēdant  
sīve extrēma patī nec iam exaudire vocātōs.

220 Praecipuē pius Aenēās nunc ācris Orontī,  
nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdēlia sēcum  
fāta Lycī fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.  
..... [v. 223–304: *Colloquium Iovis et Veneris*]

305 At pius Aenēās per noctem plūrima volvēns,  
ut primum lūx alma data est, exire locōsque  
explōrāre novōs: quās ventō accesserit ōrās,  
quī teneant (nam inculta videt)<sup>1</sup>hominēsne feraene,  
quaerere cōstituit sociīsque exācta referre.

310 Classem in convexō nemorum sub rūpe cavātā  
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbrīs  
occultit; ipse ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē  
bīna manū lātō crispāns hastīlia ferrō.  
Cui māter mediā sēsē tulit obvia silvā

315 virginis ōs habitumque gerēns et virginis arma,

implentur : sē implent (+*abl/gen*)  
Bacchus -ī *m* (deus vīnī) : vinum  
pinguis -e = crassus/turgidus et mol-  
lis (pinguis fit quī nimium ēst)  
ferīna -ae *f* = carō ferae (: cervī)  
ex-*imere* -ēmisse -ēptum = dēmere,  
adimere; exēpta *est*  
mēnsae remōtae *sunt* : cēna finīta est

longō sermōne : multīs verbīs  
re-quirunt : in memoriā revocant  
inter spem metumque dubiī  
seu (sive : utrum) eōs vīvere crēdant  
sive (: an) eōs extrēma (: mortem)  
patī crēdant nec iam exaudire  
vocātōs (: sē vocārī)

pius Aenēās nunc cāsum ācris Orontī  
(*gen Gr* = -*is*), nunc cāsum Amycī  
et crūdēle fātum Lycī sēcum gemit  
cāsum/fātum gemere : ob cāsum/fā-  
tum gemere (sēcum : animō suō)  
Amycus, Lycus, Cloanthus, Orontēs  
-ī, Gyās -ae *m*, Trōiāni, sociī Aenēae  
fortemque Gyān/Cloanthum gemit :  
fāta fortis Gyae/Cloanthī gemit  
Gyān *acc Gr* = -*am*


volvēns : cōgitāns

ut primum = cum primum  
almus -a -um = qui alit, iūcundus  
exire locōsque novōs explōrāre  
cōstituit

in-cultus -a -um = quī nōn colitur  
quī eās teneant (nam loca inculta  
esse videt), hominēs-ne ferae-ne  
(= an ferae), quaerere cōstituit  
ex-igere -ēgisse -āctum = quaerendū  
cognōscere; exācta : quae cognōvit  
convexum -ī *n* = locus tēctō (rāmō-  
rum) curvō opertus  
cavātus -a -um = cavus factus

circum *adv*

occulere -uisse -cultum = occultāre  
ūnō Achātē (*abl*) comitātus graditur  
crispāre = movēre, quatere  
hastīlia -is *n* = hasta (lātō ferrō mū-  
nīta); bīna hastīlia : duo hastīlia  
māter Aenēae: Venus dea  
in mediā silvā  
obvius -a -um = quī obviam it; sēsē  
tulit obvia = obviam iit, occurrit  
ōs -ōris *n* : faciēs  
habitus -ūs *m* = fōrma ac vestis

 nōdus -ī m

dē mōre = ut mōs est (*vēnantium*)  
 habilis -e = parātus ad ūsum  
 sus-pendere -disse -pēsum = pen-  
 dentem facere (*dē umerīs*)  
 vēnātrix -icis f = fēmina quae vēnātur  
 dif-fundere = pandere; ventīs comam  
 diffundere (: diffundendam) dederat  
 nōdō sinūs collēcta fluentēs = quae  
 sinūs (: vestēs) fluentēs nōdō col-  
 lēgerat (nexerat)  
 mōnstrate, sī forte (ali)quam meārum  
 sorōrum hīc errantem vidistis

pellis  -is f  
 macula -ae f  
 pellis maculōsa

suc-cinctus -a -um = cinctus (indū-  
 tus) veste suprā genua, armātus  
 maculōsus -a -um < macula  
 tegmen -inis n = quod tegit (: *pellis*)

spūmāre = spūmam facere (ex ōre  
 fērae irātae spūma ēmittitur)  
 aprī cursum premere : aprum cur-  
 rentem persequi  
 sic Venus *dixit*; et Veneris filius sic  
 contrā ōrsus *est* (= dicere coepit):

nūlla tuārum sorōrum mihi (: ā mē)  
 audīta neque vīsa *est*

memorem : nōminem (quō nōmine  
 tē appellem?)

haud tibi *est* vultus mortālis

(vōx) hominem sonat : ut vōx hū-  
 māna sonat  
 Phoebī (Apollinis) soror: Diāna, dea  
 vēnātrix  
 (Nymphārum) sanguis : genus  
 sis *nōbis* fēlix (= favēns)!  
 levāre = levem facere, minuere  
 quae-cumque *es* (sīve dea sive homō)

et doceās *nōs* tandem (: dic! rogō tē!)  
 sub quō caelō, in quibus ōris orbis  
 (terrārum) iactēmur?

lo|cō-rum-||  
 qu'er-rā|mus (*item* v. 448-449)

ventō et vāstis flūctibus hūc āctī

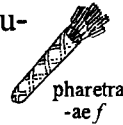
: ante ārās *tuās* multae hostiae cadent  
 nostrā dextrā (: *meā* dextrā *caesae*)  
 dignārī + *abl* = dignum esse cēnsēre  
 haud equidem mē (*virginem Tyriam*)  
 tālī honōre dignor

.....  
 namque umerīs dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum 318

vēnātrix dederatque comam diffundere ventīs,  
 nūda genū nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentīs. 320

Ac prior “Heus” inquit “iuvenēs! mōnstrate, meārum  
 vidistis sī quam hīc errantem forte sorōrum

succinctam pharetrā et macu-  
 lōsae tegmine lyncis



aut spūmantis aprī cursum clāmōre prementem.”

Sic Venus; et Veneris contrā sic filius ōrsus: 325

“Nūlla tuārum audīta mihi neque vīsa sorōrum,  
 ō, quam tē memorem, virgō? – namque haud tibi  
 vultus

mortālis nec vōx hominem sonat – ō, dea certē!

an Phoebī soror? an Nymphārum sanguinis ūna?

Sis fēlix nostrumque levēs, quaecumque, labōrem! 330

et quō sub caelō tandem, quibus orbis in ōris  
 iactēmur doceās! Ignārī hominumque locōrum-  
 que errāmus ventō hūc vāstis et flūctibus āctī.

Multa tibi ante ārās nostrā cadet hostia dextrā.”

Tum Venus: “Haud equidem tālī mē dignor honōre: 335

virginibus Tyriīs mōs est gestāre pharetram  
 purpureōque altē sūrās vincīre coturnō. –  
 Pūnica rēgna vidēs, Tyriōs et Agēnoris urbem,  
 sed finēs Libycī, genus intractābile bellō;  
 340 imperium Dīdō Tyriā regit urbe profecta,  
 germānum fugiēns. Longa est iniūria, longae  
 ambāgēs; sed summa sequar fastīgia rērum:  
 Huic coniūnx Sŷchaeus erat, dītissimus aurī  
 Phoenīcum et magnō miserae dilēctus amōre,  
 345 cui pater intāctam dederat prīmisque iugārat  
 ōminibus. Sed rēgna Tyrī germānus habēbat  
 Pygmalīōn, scelere ante aliōs immānior omnīs!  
 Quōs inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sychaeum  
 impius ante ārās atque aurī caecus amōre  
 350 clam ferrō incautum superat, sēcūrus amōrum  
 germānae; factumque diū cēlāvit et aegram  
 multa malus simulāns vānā spē lūsit amantem.  
 Ipsa sed in somnīs inhumātī vēnit imāgō  
 coniugis ōra modīs attollēns pallida mīrīs;  
 355 crūdēlīs ārās trāiectaque pectora ferrō  
 nūdāvit, caecumque domūs scelus omne retēxit.

phalret-ram



purpureus -a -um < purpura  
 sūra -ae f = crūris pars posterior  
 Pūnicus -a -um < Phoenicē -ēs f  
 Tyrī -ōrum m pl, civēs Tyrīi  
 Agēnor -is m, rēx Tyrī antiquus  
 Libycus -a -um < Libya  
 sunt finēs Libycī (= terra Libyca)  
 genus = gēns (Libyca)  
 in-tractābilis -e = ferōx, invictus  
 Dīdō -ōnis f; D. imperium regit (: im-  
 perat), Tyrīā urbe (: Tyrō) profecta  
 germānus -i m = frāter  
 longa est iniūria : longum est nārrāre  
 iniūriam (Dīdōnī factam)  
 ambāgēs -um f pl = nārrātiō varia  
 fastīgium -i n = culmen; summa fas-  
 tīgia rērum sequar = praecipuās rēs  
 nārrābō | Sychaeus -i m  
 dītissimus -a -um = dīvītissimus sup

Phoenicēs -um m pl, incolae Phoenī-  
 cēs | di-ligere -lēxisse -lēctum  
 miserae (dat) dilēctus = ā miserā d.  
 cui pater in-tāctam (: virginem) eam  
 dederat prīmisque ōminibus iugā-  
 verat | iugāre = coniugīō iungere  
 ōmen -inis n = signum quod rem fu-  
 tūram prōmittit; 'prīma (: optima)  
 ōmina' novīs coniugibus dantur  
 rēgna Tyrī : rēgnum Tyrī  
 ante aliōs omnēs immānior (: immā-  
 nis) = aliīs omnibus immānior  
 inter quōs (Sychaeum et Pygmalīō-  
 nem)  
 furor -ōris m (< furere) = ira furēns,  
 insānia  
 (animō) caecus : āmēns

in-cautus -a -um ↔ cautus  
 ferrō superat : gladiō occidit  
 sēcūrus -a -um = sine cūrā; sēcūrus  
 amōrum = nōn cūrāns amōrēs  
 germāna -ae f = soror

multa simulāns malus amantem ae-  
 gram (: dolentem) vānā spē ē-lūsit  
 vānus -a -um = vacuus, frūstrā factus  
 sed in somnīs vēnit ipsa imāgō con-  
 iugis in-humātī | hūmāre = sepelire  
 in-hūmātus -a -um = nōn sepultus

ōs pallidum mīrō modō at-tollēns  
 at-tollere = tollere  
 āram crūdēlem (: cruentam) pectus-  
 que ferrō trā-iectum nūdāvit  
 (corpus) trā-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum  
 = trānsfigere  
 caecus : occultus  
 re-tegere = aperire (↔ cēlāre)

celerāre = properāre | *ex patriā*  
suādere + *inf* = suādere ut + *coni*  
auxilium viae : ad auxilium in itinere  
veterēs thēsaurōs *in* tellūre reclūdit  
re-clūdere -sisse -sum = retegere,  
patefacere

: conveniunt quī tyrannum crūdēlem  
aut ōderant aut ācriter metuēbant

nāvēs quae forte parātae *erant* cor-  
rīpiunt

dux factī *fuīt* fēmina

dē-venīre = venīre, pervenīre  
dē-venērunt *in* locōs

Libycī Tyrīis vēdidērunt tantum soli  
'quantum *pelle taurinā circumdare*  
possent!' | taurīnus -a -um < taurus  
mercārī = emere; solum mercātī *sunt*  
Byrsa *Gr* = pellis taurīna (dē nōmine  
factī *arcem* 'Byrsam' *vocāvērunt*)  
tergō taurīnō : pelle taurīnā (Tyrīi  
pellem taurīnam in longa fila tenu-  
issīma secuērunt!)  
quī tandem *estis*? aut ab quibus ōrīs  
vēnistis?

quō-ve | iter tenēre = īre  
*Venerī* tālibus *verbīs* quaerentī ille  
(Aenēās) ... *respondit*: "..."

su-spirāre = graviter spirāre ob do-  
lōrem

Olympus -ī *m*, mōns Graeciae altis-  
sīmus (sēdēs deōrum); caelum  
ab primā origine re-petēns  
vacāre = vacuus esse; vacat = tem-  
pus vacat | et *sī tibi* vacet  
annālēs -ium *m pl* = nārratiō rerum  
singulīs annīs gestārum; -īs : -ēs  
*antequam finem fecerō* Vesper (stēlla  
vesperī) diem compōnet (: finiet)  
clausō Olympō : caelō obscurō  
sī forte per vestrās aurēs iit Trōīae  
nōmen = sī forte nōmen Trōīae  
audīvistis (vōs Tyrīi)

: tempestās nōs, Trōīā antiquā per  
diversa aequora vectōs, forte suā  
*ad Libycās ōrās* appulit  
fors fortis *f* = fortūna, cāsus

Tum celerāre fugam patriāque excēdere suādet,  
auxiliumque viae veterēs tellūre reclūdit  
thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et aurī.

His commōta fugam Didō sociōsque parābat.

360

Conveniunt quibus aut odium crūdēle tyrannī  
aut metus ācer erat; nāvīs quae forte parātae  
corripiunt onerantque aurō. Portantur avārī  
Pygmalīōnis opēs pelagō – dux fēmina factī!

Dēvēnēre locōs ubi nunc ingentia cernēs

365

moenia surgentemque novae Karthāginis arcem,  
mercātique solum (factī dē nōmine 'Byrsam')  
'taurīnō quantum possent circumdare tergō.' –

Sed vōs quī tandem? quibus aut vēnistis ab ōrīs?

quōve tenētis iter?" Quaerentī tālibus ille

370

suspīrāns īmōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem:

"Ō dea, sī primā repetēns ab orīgine pergam

et vacet annālīs nostrōrum audīre labōrum,

ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.

Nōs Trōīā antiquā – sī vestrās forte per aurīs

375

Trōīae nōmen iit – diversa per aequora vectōs

forte suā Libycīs tempestās appulit ōrīs.

Sum pius Aenēās, raptōs quī ex hoste Penātīs  
 classe vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera nōtus.  
 380 Italiam quaerō patriam et genus ab Iove summō.  
 Bis dēnis Phrygium cōnscendī nāvibus aequor,  
 mātrem deā mōnstrante viam data fāta secūtus;  
 vix septem convulsae undīs Eurōque supersunt.  
 Ipse ignōtus, egēns, Libyae dēserta peragrō  
 385 Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus.” Nec plūra querentem  
 passa Venus mediō sic interfāta dolōre est:  
 “Quisquis es, haud (crēdō) invīsus caelestibus aurās  
 vitālis carpis, Tyriam quī advēneris urbem.  
 .....  
 390 Namque tibi ‘reducēs sociōs classemque relātam’  
 nūntiō ‘et in tūtum versīs Aquilōnibus āctam.’  
 .....  
 401 Perge modo, et quā tē dūcit via dīrige gressum!”  
 Dixit – et āvertēns roseā cervīce refulsit,  
 ambrosiaequae comae dīvinum vertice odōrem  
 spīrāvēre; pedēs vestis dēflūxit ad imōs,  
 405 et vēra incessū patuit dea! <sup>1</sup> Ille ubi mātrem  
 agnōvit, tālī fugientem est vōce secūtus:

quī Penātēs ex hoste raptōs classe  
 mē-cum vehō

aethēr -eris *m*, *acc sg Gr -era*; super  
 aethera : in caelō

It-a-lijam | Italiam patriam et genus  
 ab Iove summō: Dardanus, Iovis  
 filius, auctor gentis Trōiānae, in  
 Italiā nātus esse dicitur  
 bis dēnis (: vīginti) nāvibus  
 aequor cōnscendī : in aequor (mare)  
 profectus sum  
 data fāta : fātōrum prōmissa

vix super-sunt septem nāvēs  
 con-vellere -lisse -vulsum = iactāre  
 super-esse = reliquus esse, restāre

loca dēserta | pelrag-rō  
 (loca) per-agrāre = (per loca) errāre

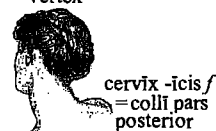
ex Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus

: Venus, quae eum plūra queri passa  
 nōn est, inter medium eius dolōrem  
 sic fāta est: “...” | inter-fārī

haud invīsus (: cārus) dīs caelestibus  
 vitālis -e < vīta; aurās vitālēs car-  
 pere = animam dūcere, vivere  
 Tyriam quī advēneris (*coni perf*)  
 urbem = cum advēneris (quoniam  
 advēnistī) ad urbem Tyriam

re-dux -ucis *adi* = quī reductus est,  
 reversus; ‘sociōs reducēs esse...’

vertex  
 in tūtum  
 locum



cervīx -icis *f*  
 = collī pars  
 posterior

gressus -ūs *m* (< gradī) = gradūs  
 dī-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = regere;  
 gressum dīrigere = rēctā viā gradī  
 ita dixit – et sē āvertēns  
 roseus -a -um < rosa  
 re-fulgēre -sisse = fulgēre, splendēre  
 ambrosius -a -um = dīvinus  
 vertex -icis *m* = pars summa capitis;  
 ā vertice  
 vestis ad imōs pedēs dē-flūxit  
 dē-fluere -flūxisse = deorsum fluere

incessus -ūs *m* = modus incēdendī  
 patuit : apparuit (vēram deam sē  
 ostendit)

agnōscere = cognōscere (quid sit)  
 fugientem tālī vōce secūtus est: “...”

nātum (= filium) tuum | totiēns = -iēs  
tū quoque : sicut lūnō (Trōiānis ini-  
mica)

lūdere + acc = ēlūdere, dēridēre  
dextram dextrae (dat) iungere

nōn datur : nōn licet

tālibus verbīs incūsāt (= accūsāt)  
gressum tendere = gradi, contendere

Venus eōs gradientēs obscurō āere  
(: nūbe, nebulā) saepsit  
saepire -psisse -ptum = cingere  
amictus -ūs m = pallium, tegmen  
dea multō (: magnō) amictū nebulae  
eōs circum-fūdīt

nē quis eōs cernere neu (= nē-ve)  
contingere posset  
: nē-ve quis iīs moram mōlīrī (: fa-  
cere) posset aut causās veniendī  
poscere (: quaerere cūr vēnissent)

Paphus -ī f, urbs Cypri Venerī sacra  
sublīmīs -e = altē volāns  
sublī-mi-s a|bit  
ubi templum illī est  
Sabaeus -a -um < Saba -ae f, civitās  
Arabiae (unde venit tūs)  
tūs tūris n: ē tūre incēnsō venit dulcis  
fūmus | calēre = calidus esse, ārdēre  
recēns -entis adi = novus, integer  
hālāre = odōrem ēmittere  
serta -ae f = flōrum catēna

viam corripere = celeriter ire  
sēmita -ae f = parva via angusta

plūrimus -a -um = māximus

(arcēs) ad-versās : adversus eōs sitās  
aspectāre = aspicere, spectāre  
dēsUPER = dē locō superiōre

mōlem : ampla aedificia  
māgālia -ium n pl = casae

strātum -ī n < sternere; strāta viā-  
rum = viae strātae (lapidibus)

īn-stāre = studiōsē labōrāre, adnītī  
ārdēns = accēnsus, āccerrimus  
pars... pars = alii ... alii; pars dūcit...  
mōlītur... subvolvīt..., pars optāt...  
conclūdīt (īnf prō ind)

(arcem) mōlīrī = exstruere  
sub-volvere = sūrsūm volvere  
tēctō : ad domum (aedificandam)  
con-clūdere = cingere (claudendō)  
sulcus -ī m = līnea in solō arāta (fnis  
aedificiī statuītur circum arandō)

“Quid nātum totiēns – crūdēlis tū quoque! – falsis

lūdis imāginibus? Cūr dextrae iungere dextram

nōn datur ac vērās audire et reddere vōcēs?”

Tālibus incūsāt, gressumque ad moenia tendit. 410

At Venus obscurō gradientīs āere saepsit

et multō nebulae circum dea fūdīt amictū,

cernere nē quis eōs neu quis contingere posset

mōlīrīve moram aut veniendī poscere causās.

Ipsa Paphum sublīmīs abīt sēdēsque revīsīt 415

laeta suās, ubi templum illī centumque Sabaeō

tūre calent ārae sertīsque recentibus hālānt.



Corripuēre viam intereā, quā sēmita mōnstrat,

iamque ascendēbant collem, quī plūrimus urbī

imminet, adversāsque aspectant dēsUPER arcēs. 420

Mīrātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,

mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.

Instant ārdentēs Tyriī: pars dūcere mūrōs

mōlīrīque arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,

pars optāre locum tēctō et conclūdere sulcō. 425

.....

427 Hīc portūs aliī effodiunt, hīc alta theātrī  
fundāmenta locant aliī, immānisque columnās  
rūpibus excīdunt, scaenīs decora alta futūrīs.

.....

437 “Ō fortūnātī, quōrum iam moenia surgunt!”  
Aenēas ait, et fastīgia suspicit urbis.

Īnfert sē saeptus nebulā – mirābile dictū! –

440 per mediōs, miscetque virīs neque cernitur ūllī.

Lūcus in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrā,

quō prīmum iactātī undīs et turbine Poenī

effōdēre locō signum, quod rēgia Iūnō

mōnstrārat: caput ācris equī; ‘sīc’ nam ‘fore bellō

445 ēgregiam et facilem vīctū per saecula gentem.’

Hīc templum Iūnōnī ingēns Sīdōnia Dīdō

condēbat, dōnīs opulentum et nūmine dīvae,

aerea cui gradibus surgēbant līmina nexae-

que aere trabēs, foribus cardō strīdēbat aēnīs.

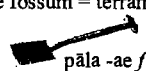
450 Hōc prīmum in lūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem

lēniit, hīc prīmum Aenēas spērāre salūtem

ausus et afflīctīs melius cōnfīdere rēbus.

Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō

ef-fodere -iō < ex + fodere  
fodere -iō fōdisse fossum = terram  
vertere pālā



immānēsque columnās ē rūpibus excīdunt  
ex-cīdere -disse -sum < ex + caedere  
decus -oris *n* = ōnāmentum

fastīgium -ī *n* = tēctum, culmen,  
turrīs


sē in-ferre = intrāre, incēdere  
dictū *sup II*

per mediōs *hominēs*, miscetque sē  
virīs neque cernitur ūllī (= ab ūllō)

laetus = quī dēlectat, grātus

Poenī -ōrum *m pl* = Phoenicēs  
quō locō Poenī – iactātī undīs et tur-  
bine – prīmum effōdērunt caput  
ācris equī, signum *imperīi futūrī*,  
quod rēgia Iūnō mōnstrāverat  
(: docuerat)

nam ‘sīc (: equitātū) gentem (Poenō-  
rum) fore bellō ēgregiam et facilem  
vīctū per saecula’ *dixerat Iūnō*  
facilis vīctū = vitā facilis, fortunātus

Sīdōnius -a -um  gradūs  
< Sīdōn -ōnis *f*,  
urbs Phoenicēs

opulentum -a -um (< opēs) = dīves  
dīva -ae *f* = dea; nūmine dīvae : deā  
praesente

cui aerea līmina gradibus surgēbant  
: in quō aereum līmen super gradūs  
positum erat | nex-ae-||qu’ae-re  
trabēs aere nexae (?) *erant*  
aēneus/aēnus -a -um = aereus; in  
foribus aēnīs

nova (: mīra) rēs *eī* ob-lāta (: quae  
eī sē obtulit, quae eī apparuit)

lēnīre = temperāre, levāre; -iit = -īvit

ausus *est*  
af-fligere -xisse -ctum = frangere  
(animum), dēspērāntem facere;  
afflīctus = dēspērātus  
dum singula (opera) lūstrat  
lūstrāre = percurrere oculīs, īspicere

dum intrā sē (: animō suō) mirātur  
 quae fortūna sit urbi artificumque  
 manūs operumque labōrem  
 artifex -icis *m* = vir quī artem scit  
 manūs : manuum opus

(ex) ōrdine = alteram post alteram...  
 pugnās *pic*tās < *pingere* pinxisse pic-  
 tum = imāginem facere colōribus

vulgāre = vulgō nōtum facere  
 Atrīdēs -ae *m*, filius Atrēi; *pl* Mene-  
 laus et Agamemnōn, ducēs Graecō-  
 rum (pater: Atrēus -i *m*) | *At-ri*|dās  
 ambō -ae -ō = duo (simul), uterque;  
*dat m* -ōbus: Achillēs Menelāō et  
 Agamemnoni inimicus (saevus)  
 erat | quī locus...?

Achātē *voc Gr*

nōn plēna *est* nostrī labōris?

ēn = ecce  
 sua praemia laudī : digna praemia  
 factīs laudandīs

lacrimae rērum : dolor ob malās rēs  
 mentem mortālia tangunt : mortālia  
 (hūmāna) fāta mentem afficiunt  
 solve...! : tolle...!  
 haec fāma

pictūra -ae *f* = imāgō picta  
 inānis -e = vacuus (: sine vitā)

ūmectāre = ūmidum facere  
 largō flūmine : multis lacrimīs  
 imāginēs vidēbat... (v. 466–493)  
 utī = ut, quōmodo (+ *coni*)  
 circum Pergama  
 Pergama -ōrum *n pl*, arx Trōiae  
 hāc *parte* : hīc | iuventūs : iuvenēs

Phrygēs -um *m pl* : Trōiānī; (ut) hāc  
 fugerent Phryges (nōm *pl Gr* = -ēs)  
 in-stāre = premere, impetum facere  
 cristātus -a -um = galeā cristatā  
 armātus

Rhēsus -i *m*, rēx Thrāciae  
 prō-dere -didisse -ditum = hostī trā-  
 dere; prōdita primō somnō: Diomē-  
 dēs Rhēsūm in tentōriō dormientem  
 occidit et equōs abduxit, nam prae-  
 dictum erat “Trōiam invictam fore  
 si equī Rhēsī pābulum Trōiae ēdis-  
 sent et aquam Xanthī bibissent”  
 vāstāre = vāstum/dēsertum facere

rēgīnam opperiēns, dum quae fortūna sit urbī

artificumque manūs intrā sē operumque labōrem 455

mirātur, videt Īliacās ex ōrdine pugnās

bellaque iam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,

Atrīdās Priamumque et saevum ambōbus Achillem.

Cōnstitit et lacrimāns “Quis iam locus” inquit,

“Achātē,

quae regiō in terrīs nostrī nōn plēna labōris? 460

Ēn Priamus! Sunt hīc etiam sua praemia laudī,

sunt lacrimae rērum, et mentem mortālia tangunt.

Solve metūs! Feret haec aliquam tibi fāma salū-  
 tem.”

Sic ait atque animum pictūrā pāscit inānī

multa gemēns, largōque ūmectat flūmine vultum. 465

Namque vidēbat utī bellantēs Pergama circum

hāc fugerent Grāiī, premeret Trōiāna iuventūs,

hāc Phryges, instāret currū cristātus Achillēs.

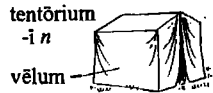
Nec procul hinc Rhēsī niveis tentōria vēlīs

agnōscit lacrimāns, primō quae prōdita somnō 470

Tydidēs multā vāstābat caede cruentus



galea  
cristata



tentorium  
-i *n*

vēlum

ārdentisque āvertit equōs in castra priusquam  
pābula gustāssent Trōiae Xanthumque bibissent.

Parte aliā fugiēns āmissis Trōilus armis,  
475 infēlix puer atque impār congressus Achillī,  
fertur equis currūque haeret resupīnus inānī,  
lōra tenēns tamen; huic cervixque comaeque tra-  
huntur

per terram, et versā pulvis 'īnscrībitur hastā.

Intereā ad templum nōn aquae Palladis ībant  
480 crīnibus Īliadēs passis peplumque ferēbant  
suppliciter, trīstēs et tūnsae pectora palmīs;  
dīva solō fixōs oculōs āversa tenēbat.

Ter circum Īliacōs raptāverat Hectora mūrōs  
exanimumque aurō corpus vēndēbat Achillēs:

485 tum vērō ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab īmō,  
ut spolia, ut currūs, utque ipsum corpus amīcī  
tendentemque manūs Priamum cōspexit inermīs.  
Sē quoque prīncipibus permixtum agnōvit Achīvīs,  
Ēōāsque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.

490 Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātis agmina peltis  
Penthesilēa furēns mediisque in milibus ārdet,

Xanthus -i m (= Scamander -dri m),  
fluvius apud Trōiam  
ā-vertit : ab-dūxit

gustāssent = gustāvissent  
Xanthum : aquam Xanthī

in aliā parte  
Trōilus -i m, Priamī filius minimus,  
ab Achille occisus

con-gredi -gressum (+ dat) = con-  
venire ad pugnam (cum)

fertur : trahitur

in currū inānī haeret (: fixus tenētur)  
(re-)supīnus -a -um = in tergō iacēns  
(↔ pronus)



lōra -ōrum n pl

pulvis -eris m = terra sicca mollis;  
pulvis versā hastā īnscrībitur : in  
pulvere hasta versa lineam dūcit  
aequus -a -um = iustus, favēns; nōn  
aequa = infēnsa, inimīca (Trōiānis)  
ad templum... Palladis ībant Īliadēs  
Īlias -adis f = fēmina Trōiāna  
peplus -i m, vestis pretiōsa quae diē  
fēstō Minervae trāditur | pepillum  
tundere tutudisse tūsum = pulsāre;  
tūnsae pectora = pectora tundentēs

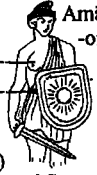
dīva āversa oculōs in solō fixōs  
tenēbat

Hectora acc Gr = Hectorem  
raptāre = raptum trahere  
Achillēs Hectorem ter circum mūrōs  
Īliacōs raptāverat exanimumque  
corpus aurō vēndēbat Priamō  
ex-anīmus -a -um = mortuus (sine  
animā)  
gemitum dat Aenēās

spolia -ōrum n pl = arma hostis victi  
praeda bellō capta | currūs : currum  
amīcī : Hectoris

Priamum manūs inermēs tendentem  
per-miscēre + dat: prīncipibus per-  
mixtum : inter prīncipēs pugnantem  
Achivī -ōrum m pl = Graeci  
Ēōus -a -um (< Ēōs f = Aurōra) : ex  
oriente | nig-rī (spondēus)  
Memnōn -onis m, rēx Aethiopiae  
Amāzon(id)ēs -um f pl = milites fē-  
minae; Penthesilēa dūcit Amāzoni-  
dum agmina lūnātis peltis armāta  
pelta -ae f = clipeus | lūnātus -a -um  
= cui est fōrma lūnae dimidiae  
Penthesilēa -ae f, rēgina Amāzonum  
ārdet : ārdenter pugnat

sub-nectere + *dat* = nectere/ligāre sub  
 ex-serere -uisse -sertum : nūdāre  
 mamma -ae *f* = pectus mulieris  
 bellātrix (-icis *f* = fēmina bellāns) ex-  
 sertae mammae subnectēns aureum  
 cingulum (-ī *n*: quō corpus cingitur)  
 con-currere (+ *dat*) = congregāre  
 Dardanius -a -um = Trōiānus; < Dar-  
 danus -ī *m*, rēx Phrygiae antiquus  
 ob-tūtus -ūs *m* < ob-tuērī = intuērī; in  
 ūnō obtūtū dē-fixus (= fixus) haeret

 Amāzōn  
 -onis *f*  
 mamma—  
 cingulum—  
 stīpāre = circumdare  
 (cūstōdībūs)  
 quālis ... tālis (v.503)  
 Eurōtās -ae *m*, flūmen ad Spartam  
 iugum -ī *n* = summus mōns longus  
 Cynthus -ī *m*, mōns Dēli insulae  
 chorus -ī *m* = cantantium caterva;  
 chorōs exercēre : chorōs dūcere  
 glomerāre = contrahere, colligere;  
 pass convenire | pharēt-ram  
 Orēas -adis *f*, Nympha montium;  
 nōm *pl* Gr Orēades = -ēs  
 super-eminēre = eminēre super

Lātōna -ae *f*, dea, māter Diānae  
 per-temptāre = valdē afficere  
 gaudium pertemptat pectus tacitum  
 Lātōnae (: Lātōna tacita gaudet)  
 sē ferre = ire, prōcēdere; tālem sē  
 ferēbat = tālis prōcēdebat

in-stāre + *dat* = diligenter cūrāre  
 rēgnōque futūrō  
 foribus : intrā forēs (templi lūnōnis)  
 testūdō -inis *f* = cella cuius tēctum  
 curvum est; in mediā testūdine  
 sub-nīxus -a -um = qui sustinētur  
 re-sidere -sēdisse = cōnsidere

nōmen sorte  
 trahitur  sors  
 sortis *f*

aequābat = aequē dīvidēbat  
 sorte nōmina trahēbat

conkursus -ūs *m* < con-currere; con-  
 cursū magnō = multīs concurrenti-  
 bus

Anthea *acc* Gr = -um  
 Antheus, Sergestus, Cloanthus -ī *m*,  
 Trōiāni, socii Aenēae

quōs āter turbō (: tempestās turbida)  
 in aequore dispulerat (< dis-pellere)

penitus *adv* = procul  
 ad aliās ōrās

aurea subnectēns exsertae cingula mammae

bellātrix, audetque virīs concurrere virgō!

Haec dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,

dum stupet obtūtūque haeret dēfixus in ūnō,

495

rēgīna ad templum fōrmā pulcherrima Dīdō

incessit magnā iuvenum stīpante catervā.

Quālis in Eurōtae rīpīs aut per iuga Cynthī

exercet Dīāna chorōs, quam mīlle secūtae

hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades; illa pharetram 500

fert umerō gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnīs

(Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus!):

tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laeta ferēbat

per mediōs, instāns operī rēgnisque futūrīs.

Tum foribus dīvae, mediā testūdine templī,

505

saepta armīs soliōque altē subnīxa resēdit.

Iūra dabat lēgēsque virīs, operumque labōrem

partibus aequābat iūstīs aut sorte trahēbat

— cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere magnō

Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum 510

Teucrōrumque aliōs, āter quōs aequore turbō

dispulerat penitusque aliās āvēxerat ōrās.

Obstipuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achātēs  
 laetitiāque metūque; avidī coniungere dextrās  
 515 ārdēbant, sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.  
 Dissimulant et nūbe cavā specularunt amictī:  
 quae fortūna virīs? classem quō litore linquant?  
 quid veniant? cūctīs nam lēctī nāvibus ībant  
 ōrantēs veniam et templum clāmōre petēbant.  
 520 Postquam intrōgressī et cōram data cōpia fandī,  
 māximus Īlionēus placidō sic pectore coepit:  
 “Ō rēgīna, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem  
 iūstitiāque dedit gentīs frēnāre superbās,  
 Trōēs tē miserī, ventīs maria omnia vectī,  
 525 ōrāmus: prohibē infandōs ā nāvibus ignīs!  
 Parce piō generī et propius rēs aspice nostrās!  
 Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycōs populāre Penātīs  
 vēnimus, aut raptās ad litora vertere praedās  
 – nōn ea vīs animō nec tanta superbia victīs!  
 530 Est locus, ‘Hesperiam’ Grāiī cognōmine dīcunt,  
 terra antīqua, potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae;  
 Oenōtrī coluēre virī; nunc fāma: ‘minōrēs  
 ‘Italiam’ dīxisse ducis dē nōmine gentem’.

ob-stipēscere -puisse = obstupēscere  
 (animō) percussus : perturbātus

avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus

ārdēre + *īnf* = ārdenter cupere  
 in-cognitus -a -um = ignōtus, mīrus  
 dis-simulāre = simulāre sē abesse  
 specularī = explōrāre, quaerere  
 amictīre -xisse -ctum = vestīre, ope-  
 rīre; nūbe cavā amictī (: cīctī)  
 quae fortūna *sit* virīs? *in* quō litore  
 classem linquant (: liquerint)?

legere lēgisse lēctum = ēligere  
 nam ē cūctīs nāvibus lēctī (ēlēctī,  
 lēgātī) ībant

venia : grātia (↔ poena)  
 cum clāmōre

intrō-gredi -gressum = intrāre; post-  
 quam intrōgressī *sunt* | cōram *adv*  
 cōpia -ae *f* + *ger* = tempus ac potestās  
 (rei agendae); data *est* cōpia fandī  
 = iis fārī permissum est/licuit  
 placidō pectore (: animō) sic *loquī*  
 coepit: “...”  
 cui Iuppiter novam urbem condere  
 dedit (: permisit)

(gentēs) frēnāre = regere, subicere

maria omnia *acc* = *per* omnia maria

prohibē ignēs ā nāvibus! = prohibē  
 nē nāvēs incendantur!

piō generī *nostrō* (: Trōiānō)  
 propius : benignius

populārī/populāre = vāstāre; popu-  
 lāre vēnimus = populātum vēnimus  
 Libycōs Penātēs : domōs Libycās

vertere : āvertere, auferre

nōn ea vīs animō *nostrō* nec tanta  
 superbia *nōbīs* victīs *est!*

Hesperia -ae *f*, ‘terra occidentis’  
 dīcunt : appellat

ūber -eris *n* = cōpia frūgum  
 glaeba -ae *f* = solum, ager

Oenōtrī -ōrum *m pl*, incolae Italiae  
 antīquī; O. *eam terram coluērunt*  
 fāma *est* ‘minōrēs (: posterōs eōrum)  
 gentem (: terram) ‘Italiam’ dīxisse  
 dē nōmine ducis’ (cui nōmen ‘Ita-  
 lus’ fuisse dīcitur) | It-a-lijam

*versus nōn integer (item v.560,636)*  
*Ōriōn -onis m, sidus; cum nimbō et*  
*tempestate (fluctū) oriri solet*  
*ad-surgere = surgere, oriri*  
*nimbōsus -a -um < nimbus*

*in vada caeca (: occulta) nāvēs tulit*  
*penitus(: late)que... dispulit (v.538)*  
*procāx -ācis adi = audāx, ferōx*  
*salum -ī n = mare turbidum, fluctūs*  
*invius -a -um = sine viā, difficilis*  
*aditū*

*ad-nāre + dat = nāre/natāre ad; ad*  
*vestrās ōrās adnāvimus*

*: quae-ve patria tam barbara est ut*  
*hunc mōrem permittat? ...*  
*hunc mōrem : advenās ā litore pro-*  
*hibēre*

*hospitium -ī n = iūs hospitum (bene*  
*recipiendōrum); ab hospitio harē-*  
*nae (: litoris) prohibēmur!*  
*ciēre cīvisse citum = excitāre*  
*in primā terrā (: in ōrā maritimā) nōs*  
*vetant cōsistere*

*mortālia : mortālium (hominum)*  
*temnere = contemnere*

*spērāte deōs : respicite deōs*  
*fandum/ne-fandum -ī n : fās/nefās,*  
*iūs/iniūria*

*quō nec pietāte iūstior fuit alter quis-*  
*quam nec bellō et armīs māior = qui*  
*et pietāte fuit omnium iūstissimus*  
*et bellō et armīs māiximus*

*aurā aetheriā vesci = animam dū-*  
*cere, vivere*

*aetherius -a -um < aethēr*  
*oc-cubāre = cubāre mortuus*  
*in crūdēlibus umbrīs (: tenebrīs)*  
*: apud Inferōs*

*nōn metus nōbīs est*  
*nec tē paeniteat (: paenitēbit) nōbīs-*  
*cum officio certāvisse priōrem*  
*sunt nōbīs et in Siculis regiōnibus*  
*urbēs armaque...*

*Trōiānō ā sanguine: Acestēs, rēx Sici-*  
*liae, filius viri Trōiānī erat*  
*quassāre = quatiendō frangere*  
*ōrō ut liceat classem ventis quassā-*  
*tam subducere*

*ex silvīs (: arboribus)*  
*aptāre = parāre, expedire*  
*stringere = efficere (ē rāmīs, foliis*  
*dēmpfīs)*

*sī nōbīs datur (permittitur, licet) in*  
*Italiam ... tendere | It-a-liam*

Hic cursus fuit,

Ōriōn

cum subitō adsurgēns fluctū nimbōsus Ōriōn

535

in vada caeca tulit penitusque procācibus Austrīs

perque undās superante salō perque invia saxa

dispulit; hūc paucī vestrīs adnāvimus ōrīs.

Quod genus hoc <sup>1</sup> hominum? quaeve hunc tam

barbara mōrem

permittit patria? Hospitiō prohibēmur harēnae!

540

Bella cient primāque vetant cōsistere terrā!

Sī genus hūmānum et mortālia temnitis arma,

at spērate deōs memorēs fandī atque nefandī!

Rēx erat Aenēas nōbīs, quō iūstior alter

nec pietāte fuit, nec bellō māior et armīs.

545

Quem sī fāta virum servant, sī vescitur aurā

aetheriā neque adhūc crūdēlibus occubat umbrīs,

nōn metus, officio nec tē certāsse priōrem

paeniteat: sunt et Siculis regiōnibus urbēs

armaque, Trōiānōque ā sanguine clārus Acestēs.

550

Quassātam ventis liceat subducere classem

et silvīs aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs,

sī datur Italiam, sociis et rēge receptō,

tendere, ut Italiam laetī Latiumque petāmus.

555 Sīn absūmpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum,  
 pontus habet Libyae nec spēs iam restat Iūli,  
 at freta Sīcaniae saltem sēdēsque parātās,  
 unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acestēn.”  
 Tālibus Ilionēus; cūnctī simul ōre fremēbant

560 Dardanidae.

Tum breviter Dīdō vultum dēmissa profātur:  
 “Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēclūdite cūrās!  
 Rēs dūra et rēgnī novitās mē tālia cōgunt  
 mōliri et lātē finis cūstōde tuērī. –

565 Quis genus Aeneadam, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem,  
 virtūtēsque virōsque aut tantī incendia bellī?  
 Nōn obtūnsa adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī,  
 nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe!  
 Seu vōs Hesperiam magnam Sāturniaque arva

570 sīve Erycis finis rēgemque optātis Acestēn,  
 auxiliō tūtōs dīmittam opibusque iuvābō.  
 Vultis et hīs mēcum pariter cōnsidere rēgnīs?  
 urbem quam statuō vestra est – subdūcite nāvīs!  
 Trōs Tyriusque mihī nullō discrīmine agētur.

It-a-lijam

sīn absūmpta est salūs | Teucrōrum

spēs salūtis Iūli restat (reliqua est)  
 Iūlus -i m = Ascanius, filius Aenēae  
 Ijū-li

freta -ōrum n pl = mare  
 Sīcania -ae f = Sicilia

advectī sumus  
 Acestēs, acc Gr -ēn

tālibus verbīs locūsus est Ilioneus  
 ōre fremēbant = vōce murmur (fā-  
 vēns) ēdēbant  
 Dardanidae -ārum m pl (<Dardanus)  
 = Trōiāni | versus nōn integer

vultum dēmissa : quae vultum dē-  
 misit | pro-fārī = clārē loqui

solvite ē corde metum! : nōlite  
 metuere!  
 sē-clūdere -sisse -sum ↔ admittere

rēs dūra : rēs adversa/periculōsa  
 novitās -ātis f < novus

cūstōde : cūstōdibus; cūstōde tuērī  
 = cūstōdire

Aeneadam gen pl < Aeneadae  
 urbs Trōiae (gen) = urbs Trōia  
 nesciat : nescire potest

ob-tūnsus -a -um ↔ acūtus; (pectus)  
 obtūnsus = quod nihil sentit; nōn  
 obtūnsa ad-eō = nōn tam obtūnsa  
 nec tam ā-versus (: procul) ab urbe  
 Tyriā Sōl equōs iungit (: sōl oritur)  
 : nec tam barbarī sumus!  
 Sāturnius -a -um < Sāturnus; arva  
 Sāturnia: Latium, ubi Sāturnus  
 rēgnāvisse dicitur  
 Eryx -ycis m, mōns Siciliae; Erycis  
 finēs, terra ad Erycem sita,  
 rēgnum Acestae  
 tūtōs vōs dīmittam

et vultis in hōc rēgnō pariter (: unā)  
 mēcum cōnsidere (sēdem capere)?

urbis quam statuō (: condō) vestra est

discrīmen < dis-cernere  
 mihī (: ā mē) nullō discrīmine (: ae-  
 quē, pariter) agētur (: habēbitur)

esse: *coni imperf* foret = esset,  
forent = essent  
ad-foret (*af-foret*) = ad-esset  
certōs : fidōs

lūstrāre (= percurrere) extrēma loca

ē-iectus : ē marī in litus ēiectus  
sī *in (ali)* quibus silvis aut urbibus  
*ille* ēiectus errat  
ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = incitāre;  
animum arrēctī = cum animum ar-  
rēxissent, animō arrēctī  
iam-dūdum = iam dūdum, iam diū  
nūbem ē-rumpere = ē nūbe ērum-  
pere (repente excēdere)  
ārdēre + *inf* = valdē cupere  
Aenēās, *acc Gr* -ān = -am  
com-pellāre = appellāre, alloqui  
nātus deā = filius deae  
quae sententia nunc surgit (: oritur)  
*in animō tuō?*

ūnus abest : Orontēs (v. 113)

dictīs mātris (Veneris): v. 390-391  
respondēre + *dat* = convenire ad

circum-fundere -fūdisse -fūsum  
nūbēs circumfūsa repente sē scindit  
et *sē* pūrgat in aethera apertum  
pūrgāre = pūrum facere; (nūbēs) sē  
pūrgat : solvitur, effunditur

re-stītit (*perf* < re-stāre) = reliquus  
stetit  
(deō similis) ōs umerōsque (*acc*)  
= ōre umerisque (*abl*)  
decōrus -a -um (< decor) = fōrmōsus  
caesariēs -ēī *f* = crinēs longī  
īpsa genetrīx (Venus) nātō *suō* cae-  
sariem decōram (*dederat*)  
iuventa -ae *f* = iuventūs  
ad-flāre = flandō addere; adflāverat  
honōrēs : dignam pulchritūdinem  
ebur -oris *n*, māteria candida preti-  
ōsa: dēns *elephantī*  
*tāle* decus quāle manūs eborī addunt  
: *sicut* manūs eborī decus addunt  
decus -oris *n* = fōrma decēns  
flāvus -a -um: flāvus est color auri  
ubi (: cum) argentum Pariusve lapis  
(: marmor) flāvō aurō circumdatur  
Parius -a -um < Paros -i *f*, insula  
unde venit marmor (Parius lapis)  
ad-loqui = al-loqui

Atque utinam rēx ipse Notō compulsus eōdem

575

adforet Aenēās! Equidem per litora certōs

dīmīttam et Libyae lūstrāre extrēma iubēbō,

sī quibus ēiectus silvis aut urbibus errat.”

Hīs animum arrēctī dictīs et fortis Achātēs

et pater Aenēās iamdūdum ērumpere nūbem

580

ārdēbant. Prior Aenēān compellat Achātēs:

“Nāte deā, quae nunc animō sententia surgit?

Omnia tūta vidēs, classem sociōsque receptōs.

Ūnus abest, mediō in flūctū quem vīdimus ipsī

submersum – dictīs respondēt cētera mātris.”

585

Vix ea fātus erat, cum circumfūsa repente

scindit sē nūbēs et in aethera pūrgat apertum.

Restītit Aenēās clārāque in lūce refulsit

ōs umerōsque deō similis, namque ipsa decōram

caesariem nātō genetrīx lūmenque iuventae

590

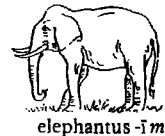
purpureum et laetōs oculīs adflārat honōrēs

– quāle manūs addunt eborī decus,

aut ubi flāvō

argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur aurō.

Tum sīc rēgīnam adloquitur cūctīsque repente



595 imprōvīsus ait: “Cōram, quem quaeritis, adsum,

Trōius Aenēās, Libycīs ēreptus ab undīs.

Ō sōla infandōs Trōiae miserāta labōrēs,

quae nōs, reliquiās Danaum, terraeque marisque

omnibus exhaustīs iam cāsibus, omnium egēnōs,

600 urbe, domō sociās – grātēs persolvere dignās

nōn opis est nostrae, Didō, nec quidquid ubīque est

gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.

Dī tibi, sī qua piōs respectant nūmina, sī quid

usquam iūstitiae est et mēns sibi cōnscia rēctī,

605 praemia digna ferant! Quae tē tam laeta tulērunt

saecula? Quī tantī tālem genuēre parentēs?

In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae

lūstrābunt convexa, polus dum sīdera pāscet,

semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt,

610 quae mē cumque vocant terrae.” Sīc fātus amīcum

Īlionēa petit dextrā laevāque Serestum,

post aliōs, fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primō aspectū Sīdōnia Didō,

cāsū dēinde virī tantō, et sīc ōre locūta est:

615 “Quis tē, nāte deā, per tanta pericula cāsus

im-prōvīsus -a -um = inexpectātus;  
cūctīs (*dat*) imprōvīsus  
cōram *adv* : praesēns (cōram vōbis)

Trōius -a -um = Trōiānus  
Trō-i-uj-sAe-nē-lās

ō *rēgīna*, quae sōla infandōs Trōiae  
labōrēs miserāta *es*

rel-i-qui-lās | Danaōrum  
omnibus cāsibus terrae marisque  
iam exhaustīs  
(labōrēs/cāsūs) ex-haurire : perferre  
egēnus -a -um + *gen* = egēns  
sociāre (+ *abl*) = socium recipere (*in*)  
grātēs per-solvere = grātīās agere  
(ops) *gen* opis *f* = potestās; nōn est  
opis nostrae = nōn possumus  
nec grātēs dignās persolvere potest  
quidquid ubique est gentis Darda-  
niae, quae sparsa est per magnum  
orbem terrārum

dī tibi ..... praemia digna ferant!  
sī (*ali*)qua nūmina piōs respectant  
re-spectāre = respicere, cūrāre  
usquam = ūllō locō  
cōnscius -a -um (+ *gen*) = sciēns;  
sibi cōnscia rēctī : quae scit sē  
rēctē ēgisse  
quae saecula (: tempora) tam laeta  
tē tulērunt?

quī tantī (: tam nōbilēs) parentēs tā-  
lem *filiam* genuērunt?

freta : maria | dum : tam diū quam  
*in* montibus

lūstrābunt convexa : percurrent val-  
lēs curvās  
sicut *campus pecora* pāscit, ita  
*polus* (: caelum) *sīdera* pāscit!

quae-cumque terrae mē vocant

Īlionēa *acc Gr* = Īlionem  
eum dextrā petit = eī dextram *dat*

post *adv* = postea, deinde

aspectus -ūs *m* < aspicere  
Sīdōnia Didō obstupuit primō aspec-  
tū (: ubi primū eum aspexit), de-  
inde tantō cāsū virī (: quia tantae  
rēs virō acciderant)

quis cāsus (: quī cāsus, quae fortūna)  
tē ... insequitur ?

quae vīs tē immānibus ōrīs (: ad im-  
mānēs ōrās) applicat?  
ap-PLICARE + dat = agere, appellere ad

tū-ne es ille Aenēās quem alma Ve-  
nus Dardaniō Anchīsae (dat) genuit  
(: peperit) ad undam Simoentis fluvii  
Phrygiū? | Simois -entis m

Teucer -crī m (2) ē Graeciā expulsus  
Sidōnem vēnit et ā rēge (Bēlō) re-  
ceptus est | Sidōna acc Gr = -em

Bēlus -ī m, titulus rēgis Phoenicum,  
pater Dīdōnis

genitor (= pater) meus  
opimus -a -um = opulentus

diciō -ōnis f = potestās | Cyp|rum  
Bēlus Cyprium, quam nūper vicerat,  
Teucrō novam patriam dedit

cāsus (: fortūna) urbis Trōiānae mihi  
cognitus (= nōtus) est

Pelagus -a -um = Graecus

ipse hostis : etsī hostis erat (Teucer)  
Teucrōs (= Trōiānōs) < Teucer (1),  
rēx Phrygiae antiquissimus  
laude ferre = laudāre  
stirps -pis f = genus  
volēbat : affirmābat ('sē ortum esse  
ā Teucrōrum stirpe antiquā')  
quārē = quamobrem, ergō  
ō iuvenēs, suc-cēdite tēctis nostris!  
(dat, = cēdite sub tēcta nostra!)  
mē quoque – per multōs labōrēs iac-  
tātā – similis fortūna in hāc terrā  
dēmum cōnsistere voluit  
velle + acc+īnf: (fortūna) mē cōn-  
sistere voluit = voluit (statuit) ut  
cōnsisterem  
suc-currere + dat = auxilium ferre

in rēgia tēcta = in rēgiam

in-dicere = imperāre  
templis dīvōrum honōrem (: sacri-  
ficia) indicit : indicit ut ad templa  
dīs sacrificia fiant  
nec minus = nec nōn = atque etiam  
sociis Aenēae  
horrentia : cum horrentibus saetis;  
saeta -ae f = capillus rigēs bēstiae  
terga horrentia c magnōrum suum: c  
magnōs suēs cum tergīs horrentibus  
sūs suis m/f = porcus  
c agnōs pingūēs cum mātribus  
laetitā -ae f = rēs quae dēlectat  
versus nōn integer

insequitur? quae vīs immānibus applicat ōrīs?

Tūne ille Aenēās quem Dardaniō 'Anchīsae  
alma Venus Phrygiū genuit Simoentis ad undam?

Atque equidem Teucrum meminī Sidōna venīre

finibus expulsū patriīs, nova rēgna petentem

620

auxiliō Bēli; genitor tum Bēlus opīmam

vāstābat Cyprium et victor diciōne tenēbat.

Tempore iam ex illō cāsus mihi cognitus urbis

Trōiānae nōmenque tuum rēgēsque Pelasgī.

Ipse hostis Teucrōs īsignī laude ferēbat

625

sēque ortum antiqūā Teucrōrum ā stirpe volēbat.

Quārē agite, ō tēctis, iuvenēs, succēdite nostris!

Mē quoque per multōs similis fortūna labōrēs

iacātā hāc dēmum voluit cōnsistere terrā.

Nōn ignāra malī miseris succurrere discō.”

630

Sic memorat. Simul Aenēān in rēgia dūcit

tēcta, simul dīvum templis indicit honōrem.

Nec minus intereā sociīs ad litora mittit

vīgintī taurōs, magnōrum horrentia centum

terga suum, pinguis centum cum mātribus agnōs,

635

mūnera laetitiamque diēi.

At domus interior rēgālī splendida luxū

instruitur, mediisque parant convīvia tēctīs:

arte labōrātae vestēs ostrōque superbō,

640 ingēns argentum mēnsīs, caelātaque in aurō

fortia facta patrum, seriēs longissima rērum

per tot ducta virōs antiqūā ab orīgine gentis.

Aenēās – neque enim patrius cōnsistere mentem

passus amor – rapidum ad nāvīs praemittit Achātēn,

645 ‘Ascaniō ferat haec ipsumque ad moenia dūcat!’

– omnis in Ascaniō cārī stat cūra parentis.

Mūnera praetereā Īliacīs ērepta ruīnīs

ferre iubet: pallam signīs aurōque rigentem

et circum textum croceō vėlāmen acanthō,

crocus



acanthus



corōna



650 ōmnātūs Argīvae Helenae, quōs illa Mycēnīs,

Pergama cum peteret 'inconcessōsque hymenaeōs,

extulerat, mātris Lēdae mirābile dōnum.

Praetereā scēptrum, Īlionē quae gesserat ōlim,

māxima nātārum Priamī, collōque monīle

655 bācātum, et duplicem gemmīs aurōque corōnam.

Haec celerāns iter ad nāvīs tendēbat Achātēs.

domus interior = pars domūs interior  
rēgālīs -e = rēgius

instruere + *abl* = ōrnāre  
*in* mediīs tēctīs (*in* mediā rēgiā)  
labōrātae (: cōnfectae) *sunt*  
ostrum -ī *n* = purpura  
superbus -a -um = magnificus  
ingēns argentum (: argenti cōpia) *in*  
mēnsīs *est*  
caelāre = imāginēs ēminentēs facere  
*in* aurō/argentō/marmore  
: *imāginēs* fortium factōrum patrum  
seriēs -ēī *f* = ōrdō; seriēs longissima  
rērum (*gestārum*) ducta per tot  
virōs ab antiqūā orīgine gentis

neque enim patrius amor mentem  
cōnsistere (: cessāre, cūctārī)  
passus *est*  
Achātēn *acc* *Gr*

Ascanius -ī *m* = Iūlus, filius Aenēae  
*ut* Ascaniō ferat haec (: nūntium dē  
hīs rēbus) ...; Aenēās: “Ascaniō fer  
haec ipsumque ad moenia dūc!”  
omnis cūra cārī parentis *in* Ascaniō  
stat (: pōnitur)

ruīnae -ārum *pl* = aedificia quae  
ruērunt, urbs dēstrūcta

palla -ae *f* = pallium fēminae  
signīs aurōque : signīs aureīs  
texere -uisse -xtum = ē filīs vestem  
cōnficere; circum *ōram* textum  
croceus -a -um = flāvus (< *crocus* -ī  
*m*, genus flōris flāvī vel rubrī)  
vėlāmen -inis *n* = vėlum rotundum  
quō corpus ōrmandī causā vestitur  
acanthus -ī *m*, genus flōris fōrmōsī

ōmnātūs -ūs *m* < ōrnāmentum  
Mycēnae -ārum *pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī  
hymenaeī -ōrum *m pl* = coniugium  
con-cēdere -cessisse -cessum = per-  
mittere; in-concessus -a -um = nōn  
permissus, iniūriā factus  
Lēda -ae *f*, Helenae māter (ē Iove)

Īlionē -ae *f*, rēgīna Thrāciae, Priamī  
filia  
nāta -ae *f* = filia  
collō (*dat*) = ad collum  
monīle -is *n* = collī ōrnāmentum  
bācātus -a -um = margarītis ōmnātūs  
(< *bāca* -ae *f* = margarīta)  
corōna -ae *f* = orbis nexūs flōrum/  
gemmaarum; *cum* gemmīs aurōque  
celerāre = celeriter agere  
iter tendere = ire, contendere

Cytherēa -ae f, Venus (< Cythēra  
-ōrum n pl, insula Veneri sacra)  
novās artēs (: dolōs), nova cōnsilia  
in pectore (: mente) versat  
faciem et ōra mūtātus : postquam faci-  
ciem (fōrmam) et ōra (ōs) mūtāvit

(dōnis) furentem incendat rēginam  
: incendat rēginam ita ut furēns sit

im-plicāre + dat: ossibus (: corpori,  
pectori) implicet ignem (amōris)

āliger -era -erum = qui ālās gerit  
ad-fāri = alloqui  
Amor -ōris m (deus) = Cupīdō  
(filius Veneris)

qui sōlus tēla Typhōea (: fulmina)  
patris summī temnis (: nōn timēs)  
Typhōeus -a -um < Typhōeus -i m,  
mōnstrum fulmine Iovis occisum  
nūmina : auxilium dīvinum

frāter tuus Aenēās : utriusque māter  
Venus  
nōta (: nōtum est) tibi ut (: quōmodo)  
frāter tuus Aenēās in pelagō cir-  
cum omnia litora iactētur odiīs  
(: ob odium) Iūnōnis acerbae  
nostrō dolōre doluistī : mēcum doli-  
istī

Phoenissa -ae f, fēmina ex Phoenicē  
blandus -a -um = conciliāns, laudāns  
morārī + acc = morantem facere

Iūnōnius -a -um < Iūnō; hospitium  
Iūnōnium: Iūnō Aenēam hospitem  
Didōnis Karthāgine retinērī vult  
Iūnō haud cessābit tantō cardine  
rērum (: tantō discriminē)

quō-circā = quārē, ideō  
rēginam dolis ante capere et flammā  
amōris cingere meditor  
meditārī = cōgitāre, in animō habēre  
nē (al)quō nūmine (: ā Iūnōne im-  
pulsā) sē (: cōnsilium) mūtet

quā = quōmodo  
accipe nostram mentem! : audi  
meum cōnsilium!  
accītū abl < ac-cīre = arcessere; ac-  
cītū eius = ab eō accītus/arcessītus  
rēgius puer (: Ascanius) ad urbem  
Sīdōniam (: Karthāginem) ire parat  
mea māxima cūra : quem māximē  
cūrō (: diligō)

At Cytherēa novās artīs, nova pectore versat

cōnsilia: ut faciem mūtātus et ōra Cupīdō

prō dulcī Ascaniō veniat, dōnisque furentem

incendat rēginam atque ossibus implicet ignem. 660

.....

Ergō hīs āligerum dictīs adfātur Amōrem: 663

“Nāte, meae vīrēs, mea magna potentia! – sōlus,

nāte, patris summī quī tēla Typhōea temnis – 665

ad tē cōnfugiō et supplex tua nūmina poscō.

Frāter ut Aenēās pelagō tuus omnia circum

litora iactētur †odiīs Iūnōnis acerbae,

nōta tibi, et nostrō doluistī saepe dolōre.

Hunc Phoenissa tenet Didō blandisque morātur 670

vōcibus, et vereor quō sē Iūnōnia vertant

hospitia – haud tantō cessābit cardine rērum!

Quōcircā capere ante dolis et cingere flammā

rēginam meditor, nē quō sē nūmine mūtet,

sed magnō Aenēae mēcum teneātur amōre. 675

Quā facere id possīs nostram nunc accipe mentem:

Rēgius accītū carī genitōris ad urbem

Sīdōniam puer ire parat, mea māxima cūra,

dōna ferēns pelagō et flammīs restantia Trōiae.

680 Hunc ego sōpītum somnō super alta Cythēra  
aut super Īdalium sacrātā sēde recondam,  
nē quā scīre dolōs mediusve occurrere possit.

Tū faciem illius noctem nōn amplius ūnam  
falle dolō, et nōtōs puerī puer indue vultūs!

685 ut cum tē gremiō accipiet laetissima Dīdō  
rēgālīs inter mēnsās laticemque Lyaeum,  
cum dabit amplexūs atque ōscula dulcia figet,  
occultum inspīrēs ignem fallāsque venēnō!”  
Pāret Amor dictīs cārae genetrīcis et ālās

690 exuit et gressū gaudēns incēdit Iūli.  
At Venus Ascaniō placidam per membra quiētem  
inrigat, et fōtum gremiō dea tollit in altōs  
Īdaliae lūcōs, ubi mollis amāracus illum  
flōribus et dulcī adspirāns complectitur umbrā.

695 Iamque ibat dictō pārēns et dōna Cupīdō  
rēgia portābat Tyriīs, duce laetus Achātē.  
Cum venit, aulaeīs iam sē rēgīna superbīs  
aurēā composuit spondā mediamque locāvit;  
iam pater Aenēās et iam Trōiāna iuventūs

dōna ē pelagō et ē flammīs (: incendio) Trōiae restantia  
sōpīre = dormientem facere; sōpītum  
sommō = dormientem  
Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, insula, Īdalium  
-ī *n*, civitās Cyprī: loca Venerī sacra  
*in* sacrātā sēde *meā* | *sacīrā*-tā  
re-condere = cēlāre  
nē quā = nē ūllō modō  
medius occurrere = *in* mediās rēs  
inter-venire  
amplius *adv comp* = plūs  
nōn amplius *quam* ūnam noctem  
faciem illius falle dolō! = faciem  
(: fōrmam) illius falsam sūme!  
nōtōs vultūs (: partēs vultūs: oculōs,  
nāsūm, ōs...)

*in* gremiō

latex -icis *m* = aqua, pōtiō  
Lyaeus -a -um < Lyaeus -ī *m* = Bacchus; latex Lyaeus = vinum

amplexus -ūs *m* < amplectī

īn-spīrāre (+ *dat*)  
īnspīrēs *et* occultum ignem (amōris)  
fallāsque *eam* venēnō  
venēnum -ī *n* = pōtiō quae morbum  
vel mortem affert

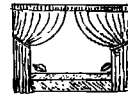
ex-uere -uisse -ūtum ↔ induere  
lū-li

amāracus



īn-rigāre + *dat* = īn-fundere  
fovēre fōvisse fōtum = amanter am-  
plectī; dea *eum* fōtum *in* gremiō  
tollit | Īdalia -ae *f* = Īdalium -ī *n*  
amāracus -ī *m*, herba cuius flōrēs  
ōdōrem iucundum ad-spīrant  
ad-spīrāre = odōrem emittere

aulaea



laetus duce Achātē (*abl*) : laetus  
quia Achātēs dux erat

aulaea -ōrum *n pl* = vestēs pendentēs;  
*sub* aulaeīs superbīs  
sē com-pōnere : accumbere  
sponda -ae *f* = lectus; rēgīna iam sē *in*  
aurēā sponda composuit mediam-  
que sē locāvit  
Trōiāna iuventūs = Trōiānī iuvenēs

super *prp* + *acc/abl*: strātō super  
ostrō = super strātum ostrum  
discumbitur (ab iis) : discumbunt  
lympha -ae *f* = aqua  
Cōrēs -eris *f*: pānis | ē canistrīs



mantēle -is *n*  
ad tergendās  
manūs et ōs

tondēre totondisse tōnsum = capil-  
lum tollere cultrō  
villus -ī *m* = capillus horrēns, saeta;  
(mantēlia) tōnsīs villīs : sine villīs  
intus *sunt* L famulae, quibus cūra  
(: officium) est ōrdine longō pe-  
num struere (: instruere)  
penus -ūs *f* = cibus qui servātur  
ad-olēre = (sacrificiī causā) accen-  
dere | Penātēs (dīi focī) : focus  
c aliae famulae *sunt*

onerent/pōnant : onerāre/pōnere dē-  
bent

nec nōn et = atque etiam  
per limina : in triclinium (ad convi-  
vium)

pictus -a -um (*part* < pingere) = imā-  
ginibus ōrnātus; in torīs pictīs

‘Iūlum’ : Cupīdinem! | Iū-lum

flag-ran|tēs-que  
quīre -cō -ivisse = posse; ne-quīre =  
nōn posse (ne-quit = nōn potest)  
(vēlāmen) pictum acanthō = ōrnātum  
acanthō pictō

infēlix Phoenissa ..... ne-quit  
pestis -is *f* = malum fātum, mors  
dē-vovēre + *dat* = (fātō) trādere  
ex-plēre = satis dare, *pass* satis ha-  
bēre (mentem : mente, animō)  
ārdēscere = ārdēns fierī  
tuērī = intuērī; tuendō *puerum dōna-  
que*

complexus -ūs *m* < complecti; com-  
plexū collōque Aenēae : collum  
Aenēae complexus  
pendēre pependisse  
implēre = plēnē praestāre

haec (: rēgīna) oculīs, haec pectore  
tōtō in *puerō* haeret (: fixa est) et  
interdum *eum* in gremiō fovet Dīdō  
inscia (= quae nescit) quantus deus  
*sibi* miserae insīdat (in gremiō)  
in-sidere + *dat* = cōnsīdere in

conveniunt, strātōque super discumbitur ostrō.

700

Dant manibus famulī lymphās Cereremque

canistrīs

canistrum  
-ī *n*



expediunt tōnsīsque ferunt mantēlia villīs.

Quīnquāgintā intus famulae, quibus ōrdine longō

cūra penum struere et flammīs adolēre Penātīs;

centum aliae totidemque parēs aetāte ministrī,

705

quī dapibus mēnsās onerent et pōcula pōnant.

Nec nōn et Tyriī per limina laeta frequentēs

convēnēre, torīs iussī discumbere pictīs.

Mīrantur dōna Aenēae, mīrantur ‘Iūlum’

flagrantisque deī vultūs simulātaque verba

710

pallamque et pictum croceō vēlāmen acanthō.

Praecipuē infēlix, pestī dēvōta futūrae,

explērī mentem nequit ārdēscitque tuendō

Phoenissa, et pariter puerō dōnisque movētur.

Ille ubi complexū Aenēae collōque pependit

715

et magnum falsī implēvit genitōris amōrem,

rēgīnam petit. Haec oculīs, haec pectore tōtō

haeret et interdum gremiō fovet, inscia Dīdō

insīdat quantus miserae deus! At memor ille

720 mātris Acīdaliae paulātim abolēre Sychaeum  
incipit et vīvō temptat praevertēre amōre  
iam prīdem residēs animōs dēsuētaque corda.

Postquam prīma quiēs epulis mēnsaeque remōtae,  
crātēras magnōs statuunt et vīna corōnant.

725 Fit strepitus tēctīs vōcemque per ampla volūtant

ātria; dēpendent lychnī laqueāribus aureīs  
incēnsī et noctem flammīs fūnālia vincunt.

Hīc rēgīna gravem gemmīs aurōque poposcit  
implēvitque merō pateram, quam Bēlus et omnēs

730 ā Bēlō solitī. Tum facta silentia tēctīs:

“Iuppiter! ‘hospitibus’ nam ‘tē dare iūra’ loquuntur,  
hunc laetum Tyriīsque diem Trōiāque profectīs  
esse velīs, nostrōsque huius meminisse minōrēs.

Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator et bona Iūnō;

735 et vōs, ō coetum, Tyriī, celebrāte faventēs!”

Dīxit, et in mēnsam laticum libāvit honōrem  
prīmaque, libātō, summō tenus attigit ōre;  
tum Bitiae dedit increpitāns, ille impiger hausit  
spūmantem pateram et plēnō sē prōluit aurō:

740 post aliī procerēs. Citharā crīnītus Iōpās

māter Acīdalia (< ?) : Venus  
ab-olēre = dēlēre (ē memoriā)

prae-vertēre + *abl* = magis afficere  
: *animū iam prīdem residem et cor*  
(amōre) dēsuētum vīvō amōre prae-  
vertēre temptat

reses -idis *adi* = piger, tardus  
dē-suētus -a -um (+ *abl*); d. rē = quī  
rem agere iam nōn solet, oblitus rei

postquam prīma quiēs epulis *facta*  
*est* mēnsaeque remōtae *sunt*  
crātēr -is *m* = vās vīnī; -as *acc pl Gr*  
statuere = stantem facere, pōnere  
corōnāre = corōnis ōrnāre (vīna : pō-  
cula) | *in tēctīs* (: aedibus)  
vōcem volūtāre = clāmāre

dē-pendēre = pendēre (dē)  
lychnus -ī *m* = lucerna; lychnī incēnsī  
laqueāria -ium *n pl* = tēctum interius  
caelātum; *dē* laqueāribus aureīs  
fūnāle -is *n* = fax (facta ex fūnibus  
et cērā)

rēgīna pateram gemmīs aurōque  
gravem (: pateram auream gem-  
mātām) poposcit

Bēlus -ī *m*, prīmus rēx Phoenicum  
quam Bēlus et omnēs ā Bēlō (: Bēlī  
posterī) *implēre* solitī *sunt*

solēre solitum esse (*perf dēp*)  
*factum est* silentium *in tēctō* (: factō  
silentiō *in rēgiā*) “Iuppiter!” *inquit*

nam : certē, scīlicet  
loquuntur = āiunt (: tū hospitibus  
iūra dare diceris)

hunc diem laetum esse velīs! = fac  
ut hic diēs laetus sit

Trōiā profectīs = iīs quī Trōiā pro-  
fectī sunt  
: *et velīs* nostrōs minōrēs huius *diēi*  
meminisse = fac ut nostrī minōrēs  
(: posterī) huius diēi meminērent

dator -ōris *m* = quī dat; laetitiae da-  
tor = quī laetitiam dat  
coetus -ūs *m* < *co-ire* = con-venire;  
ō Tyriī, coetum celebrāte...!

celebrāre = fēstum habēre  
laticēs -um *m pl* = vīnum; honōs (sa-  
crificium) laticum = vīnum libātum  
libāre = sacrificiī causā effundere

libātō *abl* = postquam libātum est  
tenus *prp* + *abl* (*post posita*) = ad;  
summō ōre tenus : ad labra

Bitiās -ae *m*, Tyriōrum princeps  
in-crepitāre = magnā vōce monēre  
haurīre -sisse -stum = exhaurīre  
ex plēnō aurō : ex plēnā paterā aureā  
prō-luere = ūmectāre, lavāre; sē prō-  
luere = pōtāre

procerēs -um *m pl* = principēs  
cithara -ae *f* = fidēs | Iō-pās, fidicen  
crīnītus -a -um = crīnēs longōs gerēs

lōpās (-ae *m*) citharā auratā per-sonat  
per-sonāre (fidibus) = canere  
Atlās -antis *m*, hērōs Graecus (quī  
caelum umerīs sustinēre dicitur)  
Sōlis labōrēs: Sōl 'labōrat' cum ob-  
scūrus fit lūnā opertus

unde *sit* hominum genus et pecudēs,  
unde *sit* imber et ignēs (: fulgura)

sīdera: Arctūrus -i *m*, Hyadēs -um *pl*  
(acc *Gr* -as), Septentrionēs -um *m pl*  
pluvius -a -um = quī imbrem affert  
geminōs : duōs (*ursa* māior et minor)  
quid sōlēs hibernī tantum properent  
... : cūr hieme sōl tam citō occidat  
tingere = ūmectāre, mergere; Oceanō  
sē tingere : in Oceanum occidere  
quae mora tardis noctibus ob-stet :  
quid tardās noctēs morātur  
ob-stāre + *dat* = ire prohibēre  
in-gemināre (< geminus) = bis facere  
plausus -ūs *m* < plaudere; ingemināre  
plausū = iterum iterumque plaudere

(noctem) trahere = prōducere, longi-  
ōrem facere

bibēbat amōrem : afficiēbātur amōre

Aurōra -ae *f* (= Eōs), dea; Aurōrae  
filius: Memnōn  
cum quibus armīs

'quālēs essent Diomēdis equī?'

'quantus (quam fortis) esset Achil-  
lēs?'

ā primā origine

insidiae -ārum *pl* = dolus occultus  
(insidiae Danaōrum: equus ligneus)

error -ōris *m* < errāre  
iam septima aestās tē portat erran-  
tem = iam septem annōs errās  
in omnibus terrīs et flūctibus (: ma-  
ribus)

ursus -ī *m*  
ursa -ae *f*



personat auratā, docuit quem māximus Atlās.

Hic canit errantem lūnam Sōlisque labōrēs,

unde hominum genus et pecudēs, unde imber et  
ignēs,

Arctūrum pluviāsque Hyadas geminōsque Triōnēs;

quid tantum Oceanō properent sē tingere sōlēs

745

hibernī, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstat.

Ingeminant plausū Tyriī, Trōēsque sequuntur.

Nec nōn et variō noctem sermōne trahēbat

infēlix Didō longumque bibēbat amōrem,

multa super Priamō rogitāns, super Hectore multa:

750

nunc 'quibus Aurōrae vēnisset filius armīs?'

nunc 'quālēs Diomēdis equī?' nunc 'quantus

Achillēs?'

"Immō age, et ā primā dīc, hospes, orīgine nōbīs

insidiās" inquit "Danaum cāsūsque tuōrum

errōrēsque tuōs! nam tē iam septima portat

755

omnibus errantem terrīs et flūctibus aestās."



ursa minor

ursa māior

LIBER II

Conticuere omnēs intentīque ōra tenēbant.  
 Inde torō pater Aenēās sīc ōrsus ab altō:  
 “Infandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem,  
 Trōiānās ut opēs et lāmentābile rēgnum  
 5 ēruerint Danaī, quaeque ipse miserrima vīdī  
 et quōrum pars magna fuī. Quis tālia fandō .....  
 8 temperet ā lacrimīs? Et iam nox ūmīda caelō  
 praecipitat suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs.  
 10 Sed sī tantus amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs  
 et breviter Trōiae suprēmum audīre labōrem,  
 quamquam animus meminisse horret lūctūque re-  
 fūgit,  
 incipiam: “.....”  
 [versibus 13–756 Aenēās nārrat excidium Trōiae]

con-ticēscere -ticuisse = tacēre in-  
 cipere, tacitus fierī

inde = deinde  
 sīc ōrsus est ab altō torō: “.....”

iubēs mē infandum dolōrem renovāre  
 nārrandō ut (: quōmodo) Danaī  
 opēs Trōiānās et lāmentābile rēg-  
 num eruerint (= dēlēverint)  
 lāmentābilis -e = miserandus

ē-ruere -uisse -utum = dēlēre  
 quae n pl (: quās rēs miserrimās ipse  
 vīdī et quārum pars magna fuī)

tālia fandō : tālia nārrandō (nārrāns)

temperāre = sē abstinēre  
 nox ūmīda dē caelō sē praecipitat  
 (in Ōceanum)

cadentia (: occidentia) sīdera somnōs  
 suādent : suādent ut dormiāmus

sī tibi est tantus amor cognōscere  
 (: tanta cupiditās cognōscendī)  
 cāsūs nostrōs

ā lūctū re-fūgit

LIBER III

“.....” [versibus 1–715 nārrat errōrēs suōs]

716 Sic pater Aenēās intentis omnibus ūnus  
 fāta renārrābat dīvum cursūque docēbat.  
 Conticuit tandem factōque hīc fine quiēvit.

re-nārrāre = nārrāre (reminiscendō)  
 docēre = nōtum facere

quiēscere -ēvisse; quiēvit : dormi-  
 tum iit

# AENEIDIS

## LIBER IV

cūra (amantis) = amor (dolēns)  
saucia gravī cūrā : vulnerāta sagittā  
Amōris!  
vēnīs : sanguine (per vēnās fluenti)  
caecō (: occultō) ignī (*abl* = igne)  
carpitur (: cōnsūmitur)  
multus -a -um = magnus: *magna*  
virtūs *magnusque* honōs  
re-cursāre = re-currere/reverti iterum  
iterumque (animō : in animum)  
in-fixi pectore : fixi in pectore

nec cūra membrīs placidam quiē-  
tem (: somnum) dat  
Phoebeus -a -um < Phoebus = Sōl  
lampas -adis *f* = fax; lampas Phoebea  
: sōl; postera Aurōra lampade Phoe-  
beā terrās lūstrābat (= illūstrābat)  
ūmēns -entis *adi* = ūmidus | ē polō  
dī-movēre = removēre  
ūn-animus -a -um = cui idem est  
animus, amicissimus  
*Didō* male sāna (: aegra) ūnanimam  
sorōrem sic adloquitur: “.....”  
suspēnsus -a -um = dubius, incertus  
in-somnium -ī *n* ↔ somnus

novus : imprōvīsus  
nostrīs sēdibus (: tēctis) suc-cessit  
quem (: quālem) sēsē ōre (: vultū)  
ferēns! | sē ferre = sē ostendere  
armus -ī *m* = lacertus, umerus  
forti pectore et armīs: *abl* *quālitātis*  
nec vāna est fidēs (: nec frūstrā fidō)  
genus *eius* esse deōrum (: divīnum)  
dēgener -is *adi* = infimō genere nātus  
arguere = dēmōnstrāre  
timor arguit degenerēs esse animōs  
quibus fātis ille iactātus est!  
ex-haurire = perferre  
canēbat : nārrābat

im-mōtus -a -um = nōn mōtus, cōn-  
stāns | sedēret = cōnstitūtum esset  
sociāre = socium/sociam facere  
nē cui(quam) mē sociāre vellem  
vinculō iugālī (: coniugiō)  
iugālīs -e = coniugum  
dē-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = fal-  
lere; *mē* dēceptam morte fefellit  
culpa -ae *f* = causa accūsandi, noxa  
forsan huic ūni culpae (: inconcessō  
amōri) suc-cumbere potui  
suc-cumbere + *dat* ↔ resistere  
fāta : fātum (: mortem)

At rēgīna gravī iamdūdum saucia cūrā

vulnus alit vēnīs et caecō carpitur ignī.

Multa virī virtūs animō multusque recursat  
gentis honōs: haerent infixi pectore vultūs

verbaque, nec placidam membrīs dat cūra quiētem. 5

Postera Phoebeā lūstrābat lampade terrās

ūmentemque Aurōra polō dīmōverat umbram,

cum sic ūnanimam adloquitur male sāna sorōrem:

“Anna soror, quae mē suspēnsam insomnia terrent!

Quis novus hic nostrīs successit sēdibus hospes! 10

quem sēsē ōre ferēns, quam fortī pectore et armīs!

Crēdō equidem, nec vāna fidēs, genus esse deōrum.

Dēgenerēs animōs timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille

iactātus fātis! quae bella exhausta canēbat!

Sī mihi nōn animō fixum immōtumque sedēret 15

nē cui mē vinclo vellem sociāre iugālī,

postquam prīmus amor dēceptam morte fefellit, .....

huic ūnī forsan potuī succumbere culpae! 19

Anna, fatēbor enim, miserī post fāta Sychaeī 20

coniugis et sparsōs frāternā caede Penātis  
 sōlus hic inflexit sēnsūs animumque labantem  
 impulit. Agnōscō veteris vestīgia flammae!  
 Sed mihi vel tellūs optem prius īma dehīscat  
 25 vel pater omnipotēns abigat mē fulmine ad umbrās,  
 pallentīs umbrās Erebi noctemque profundam,  
 ante, pudor, quam tē violō aut tua iūra resolvō!  
 Ille meōs p̄rimus quī mē sibi iūnxit amōrēs  
 abstulit – ille habeat sēcum servetque sepulcrō!”  
 30 Sic effāta sinum lacrimīs implēvit obortīs.  
 Anna refert: “Ō lūce magis dīlēcta sorōrī!  
 Sōlane perpetuā maerēns carpēre iuventā  
 nec dulcīs nātōs Veneris nec praemia nōris?  
 Id cinerem aut Mānīs crēdis cūrāre sepultōs?  
 35 Estō: aegram nūllī quondam flexēre marītī,  
 nōn Libyae, nōn ante Tyrō; dēspectus Iarbās  
 ductōrēsque aliī, quōs Āfrica terra triumphīs  
 dīves alit: placitōne etiam pugnābis amōrī?  
 Nec venit in mentem quōrum cōnsēderis arvīs?  
 40 Hinc Gaetūlae urbēs, genus īnsuperābile bellō,  
 et Numidae īnfrēnī cingunt et inhospita Syrtis,

frāternus -a -um < frāter  
 : et postquam caede frāternā (ā frātre  
 factā) Penātēs *nostrī* sparsī sunt  
 in-flectere = flectere  
 sēnsus -ūs *m* < sentire; sēnsūs *meōs*  
 labāre = incertus esse, dubitāre;  
 labāns ↔ cōnstāns  
 flammae *amōris*

sed optem *ut* vel tellūs īma mihi de-  
 hīscat vel... | tellūs īma : Inferī  
 omni-potēns -entis *adi* = potentissi-  
 mus; pater omnipotēns : Iuppiter  
 umbrae : Inferī, animae mortuōrum  
 pallēns -entis *adi* = pallidus  
 Erebus -ī *m*, Orcus, Inferī  
 profundus -a -um ↔ altus; nox pro-  
 funda = nox obscurissima  
 pudor : mēns pudēns, fidēs iugālis  
 violāre = vī rumpere | iūra = lēgēs  
 re-solvere = solve, rumpere

ille quī p̄rimus mē sibi iūnxit meōs  
 amōrēs abstulit (in sepulcrum)

in sepulcrō

ef-fārī < ex- + fārī  
 sinus -ūs *m* = pectus  
 ob-orīrī = repente orīrī  
 refert : respondet  
 dī-ligare -lēxisse -lēctum; dīlēctus -a  
 -um = cārus; magis dīlēcta : cārior  
 sorōrī : mihi, sorōrī tuae  
 -re = -rīs *pass pers 2 sg*; carpēre (*fut*)  
 = carpēris : cōnsūmēris, affligēris

nec dulcēs nātōs nec Veneris praemia  
 nōris? (= nōveris *fut perf* < nōscere)

cinis -eris *m* = ossa cremāta  
 Mānēs -ium *m pl*, animae mortuōrum  
 estō : bene! (probandum est)  
 tē aegram (= dolentem, maestam)  
 marītī *in spē* (tē uxōrem petentēs)  
 Libyae (*loc*) : in Libyā  
 (iūre) dēspectus *est* Iarbās | I|ar-bās  
 Iarbās -ae *m*, rēx Gaetūlōrum

ductōrēs = ducēs (: rēgēs)  
 triumphīs dīves : multōrum trium-  
 phōrum (victōriārum)  
 etiam-ne placitō amōrī *repugnābis*?  
 placitus -a -um = quī placet, grātus  
 nec *tibi* venit in mentem *in* quōrum  
 arvīs cōnsēderis?  
 Gaetūlī -ōrum, Numidae -ārum *m pl*,  
 gentēs Āfricae; *adi* Gaetūlus -a -um  
 hinc (: ab hāc parte) ... *nōs* cingunt  
 īn-superābilis -e / īn-frēnus -a -um  
 = quī superārī / frēnārī nōn potest  
 in-hospitus -a -um = quī hospitēs/  
 advenās male recipit

regiō sitī (*abl*) dēserta = regiō ārida

Barcē -ēs *f*, civitās Libyae procul ā  
Karthāgine; civēs: Barcaei -ōrum  
*m pl*

germāni: Pygmaliōnis (qui bellum  
minātur) | *versus nōn integer*

auspex -icis *m* = qui adiuvat/dūcit;  
dis auspiciibus : dis adiuvantibus  
Iūnōne secundā : Iūnōne favente

hunc (: hūc) cursum tenuisse  
carīna -ae *f* = trabs nāvis infūma,  
nāvis

quam (: quantam) tū, soror, hanc ur-  
berem cernēs, quae rēgna (: quantum  
rēgnum) surgere *cernēs* coniugiō  
tālī (: coniugiō cum tālf virō)!

Teucrōrum comitantibus armīs (: sī  
arma Teucrōrum nōs comitantur),  
quantīs rēbus *gestīs* glōria Pūnica  
(: Poenōrum) sē attollet (: surget)!

rem poscere aliquem = ... *ab aliquō*  
(sacra) litāre = dis faventibus sacri-  
ficāre | *sacrīs*-que  
indulgēre + *dat* = largiri; indulgē hos-  
pitiō = benignē recipere hospitem  
in-nectere = excōgitāre

in pelagō | (dē-)saevire = saevus esse  
aquōsus -a -um = pluvius

*dum* quassātae *sunt* ratēs (: nāvēs)  
tractābilis -e: nōn tractābilis = in-  
tractābilis, asper

in-flammāre = ārdentem facere

prīncipiō = primō *adv*  
dēlūbrum -ī *n* = templum

ex-quirere -sivisse -situm = quaerere  
mactāre = sacrificiī causā occidere  
dē mōre : ut mōs est, ut fieri solet  
bidēns -entis *f* = ovis sacrificanda  
lēgi-fer -a -um = qui lēgēs fert/*dat*  
(agricolīs) | Lyaeus -ī *m*, Bacchus  
cui vincula iugālia cūrae (*dat*) *sunt*  
: quae coniugia cūrat

vacca -ae *f*  
bōs fēmina  
(↔ taurus)



candēns -entis *adi* = candidus  
*vīnum* fundit (libat)

hinc dēserta sitī regiō lātēque furentēs

Barcaeī. Quid bella Tyrō surgentia dīcam

germānīque minās?

Dis equidem auspiciibus reor et Iūnōne secundā 45

hunc cursum Iliacās ventō tenuisse carīnās.

Quam tū urbem, soror, hanc cernēs, quae surgere  
rēgna

coniugiō tālī! Teucrum comitantibus armīs

Pūnica sē quantīs attollet glōria rēbus!

Tū modo posce deōs veniam, sacrīsque litātīs 50

indulgē hospitiō causāsque innecte morandī:

dum pelagō dēsaevit hiems et aquōsus Ōriōn,

quassātaeque ratēs, dum nōn tractābile caelum.”

Hīs dictīs incēsum animum inflammāvit amōre

spemque dedit dubiae mentī solvitque pudōrem. 55

Prīncipiō dēlūbra adeunt pācemque per ārās

exquirunt; mactant lēctās dē mōre bidentēs

lēgiferae Cererī Phoebōque patrique Lyaeō,

Iūnōnī ante omnēs, cui vincula iugālia cūrae.

Ipsa tenēns dextrā pateram pulcherrima Didō 60

candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,

aut ante ōra deum pinguīs spatiātur ad ārās...

.....

65 Heu, vātum ignārae mentēs! Quid vōta furentem,

quid dēlūbra iuvant? Ēst mollis flamma medullās

intereā et tacitum vīvit sub pectore vulnus!

Ūritur infēlix Didō tōtāque vagātur

urbe furēns – quālis coniectā cerva sagittā,

70 quam procul incautam nemora inter Crēsia fixit

pāstor agēns tēlis liquitque volātile ferrum

nescius: illa fugā silvās saltūsque peragrat

Dictaeōs; haeret laterī lētālis harundō. –

Nunc media Aenēān sēcum per moenia dūcit

75 Sīdōniāsque ostentat opēs urbemque parātam;

incipit effārī mediāque in vōce resistit –

nunc eadem lābente diē convīvia quaerit,

Īliacōs iterum dēmēns audire labōrēs

exposcit pendetque iterum nārrantis ab ōre.

80 Post ubi dīgressī, lūmenque obscūra vicissim

lūna premit suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs,

sōla domō maeret vacuā strātisque relictīs

incubat – illum absēns absentem auditque videtque.

ante ōra deum : ante signa deōrum  
spatiārī = ambulāre, gradī  
ad ārās pinguēs (: in quibus est carō  
pinguis hostiārum)

vātēs : sacerdotēs  
vōtum -ī n = quod deō vovētur

medullae -ārum *fpI* = ossium media  
pars mollis; flamma (amōris) mollēs  
medullās (: viscera, cor) ēst

tacitum vulnus vīvit (: alitur) sub  
pectore

vagārī = errāre; in tōtā urbe vagātur  
furēns

cervus -ī *m*, cerva -ae *f*  
quālis cerva (: sicut cerva) quam in-  
cautam pāstor sagittā procul con-  
iectā fixit inter nemora Crēsia  
figere = trānsfigere, percutere  
Crēsius -a -um = Crētīcus -a -um  
< Crēta

volātilis -e = volāns, vēlōx; ferrum  
volātile : tēlum, sagitta  
ne-scius -a -um = nesciēns, īncius  
saltus -ūs *m* = silva montis | pe<sup>r</sup>rag-rat  
Dictaeus -a -um = Crētīcus (< Dictē,  
mōns Crētae) | laterī : in latere  
lētālis -e < lētum -ī *n* = mors  
harundō -inis *f* (= calamus) : sagitta

nunc... nunc (v.77) = modo... modo  
per media moenia : per mediam  
urbem

ostentāre = glōriōsē ostendere

in mediā vōce : in mediō sermōne

eadem convīvia : idem convīvium  
(: iterum, eōdem modō)  
lābente diē : vesperi

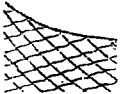
ex-poscere = poscere; audire ex-  
poscit = exposcit ut audiat

dī-gredī -gressum = discēdere  
post ubi (: postquam) dīgressī *sunt*  
vicissim *adv* = suō tempore, interim  
lūna obscūra lūmen premit : lūna ob-  
scūra fit lūmine pressō (ut occidit)

in domō vacuā maeret  
strātum -ī *n* = lectus strātus  
strātīs relictīs (*dat*) in-cubat = cubat  
in strātō ab Aenēā relictō

*in gremiō* Ascanium dē-tinet capta genitōris imāgine (: fōrnā pueri patrī similit)  
 dē-tinēre = (locō) tenēre  
 sī infāndum amōrem fallere (: simulāre) possit | in-fandus -a -um = nōn dicendus, prāvus  
 coeptus -a -um *part perf* < incipere  
 arma exercēre = armis sē exercēre

prōpugnāculum -i *n* = opus quō locus mūnītur/dēfenditur  
 pendent : cessant, negleguntur  
 inter-rumpere = interpellāre  
 minae -ārum *f pl* = quod imminet;  
 minae mūrōrum : mūrī imminentes  
 māchina -ae *f* = instrūmentum celsum ad aedificandum  
 aequāta caelō : caelum attingēns (!)



rēte rārūm



rēte crēbrūm

/plaga -ae *f*

iubar -is *n* = p̄ma lūx; iubare exortō  
 dēlēcta iuventūs portīs it (*vēnātum*)  
 dē-ligere -lēgisse -lēctum = ēligere  
 (*feruntur*) rētia rāra, plagae (= rētia crēbra), vēnābula lātō ferrō *mūnīta*  
 vēnābulum -i *n* = tēlum ad vēnandum  
 Massylus -a -um : Libycus  
 odōrus -a -um = odōrem sequēns  
 vīs + *gen pl* = magnus numerus  
 thalamus -i *m* = cubiculum; *in th.ō*  
 p̄mī (Poenōrum) = p̄ncipēs

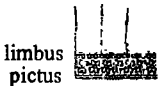
insignis -e (+*abl*) : ēgregiē ōmātus

sonipēs -edis (<sonus +pēs)*m*=equus  
 mandere = dentibus ūtī, mordēre  
 frēnum spūmāns



frēnum  
-i *n*

chlamys -ydis *f* = pallium (equitis)  
 circum-data : indūta (chlamyde Sīdōniā) | limbus -i *m* = ōra vestis  
 cui est pharetra...  
 nōdāre = nōdō vincīre (in aurum :  
 in rēte aureum)



limbus  
pictus



fibula -ae *f*

Iū-lus

ipse Aenēas pulcherrimus ante aliōs  
 omnēs infert sē socium *Didōnis* atque  
 agmina iungit (: Trōiānōrum et Tyriōrum vēnāntium)

Aut gremiō Ascanium genitōris imāgine capta

dētinet – infāndum sī fallere possit amōrem? 85

Nōn coeptae adsurgunt turrēs, nōn arma iuventūs

exercet portūsve aut prōpugnācula bellō

tūta parant: pendent opera interrupta minaeque

mūrōrum ingentēs aequātaque māchina caelō.

..... [v. 90–128: *Colloquium Iūnōnis et Veneris*]

Ōceanum intereā surgēns Aurōra reliquit. – 129

It portīs, iubare exortō, dēlēcta iuventūs 130

– rētia rāra, plagae, lātō vēnābula ferrō.

Massylīque ruunt equitēs et odōra canum vīs.

Rēgīnam thalamō cūnctantem ad limina p̄mī

Poenōrum exspectant, ostrōque insignis et aurō

stat sonipēs ac frēna ferōx spūmantia mandit. 135

Tandem prōgreditur magnā stīpante catervā

Sīdōniam pictō chlamydem circumdata limbō;

cui pharetra ex aurō, crīnēs nōdantur in aurum,

aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.

Nec nōn et Phrygīi comitēs et laetus Iūlus 140

incēdunt. Ipse ante aliōs pulcherrimus omnīs

infert sē socium Aenēas atque agmina iungit.

Quālis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthīque fluenta  
dēserit ac Dēlum māternam invīsit Apollō  
145 īnstauratque chorōs, mixtīque altāria circum  
Crētēsque Dryopēsque fremunt pictīque Agathyr̄sī:  
ipse iugīs Cynthī graditur, mollīque fluentem  
fronde premit crīnem fīngēns atque implicat aurō,  
tēla sonant umerīs: haud illō sēgnior ībat  
150 Aenēās, tantum ēgregiō decus ēnitet ōre.  
Postquam altōs ventum in montīs atque invia lustra,  
ecce ferae saxī dēiectae vertice caprae  
dēcurrere iugīs; aliā dē parte patentīs  
trāsmittunt cursū campōs atque agmina cervī  
155 pulverulenta fugā glomerant montisque relinquunt.  
At puer Ascanius mediīs in vallibus ācrī  
gaudet equō iamque hōs cursū, iam praeterit illōs,  
spūmantemque darī pecora inter inertia vōtīs  
optat aprum aut fulvum dēscendere monte leōnem.  
160 Intereā magnō miscērī murmure caelum  
incipit, īnsequitur commixtā grandine nimbus,  
et Tyrīi comitēs passim et Trōiāna iuventūs  
Dardaniusque nepōs Veneris dīversa per agrōs

quālis Apollō (: sicut Apollō) ...  
Xanthus -i m, fluvius Lyciae Apol-  
linī sacer | fluenta n pl = fluvius  
Xanthī fluenta = Xanthum fluvium  
māternam -a -um < māter; Dēlum  
māternam in-vīsit (= vīsit): Apollō  
Dēlī nātus est mātre Lātōnā  
īnstaurare = renovāre, rūsus dūcere  
circum altāria mixtī fremunt  
Crētēs -um, Dryopēs -um, Agathyr̄sī  
-ōrum m pl, gentēs Crētae, Thessa-  
liae, Thrāciae

Crē-tēs|queD-ry-ō|pēs

ipse : Apollō | in iugīs Cynthī  
fluentem (: passum) crīnem mollī  
fronde premit (foliīs fixīs ōrnat)  
fingere = fōrmam dare  
aurō : rēti aureō  
tēla (: sagittae) sonant umerīs (: in  
pharetrā quae umerīs portātur)  
sēgnis -e ↔ ācer; haud illō sēgnior  
: tam ācer quam ille (: Apollō)  
tantum decus (= tantus decor) ex  
ēgregiō ōre ē-nitet  
ē-nitēre = splendēre, fulgēre (ex)  
postquam ventum est (: vērunt) in  
altōs montēs atque invia lustra  
lustrum -ī n = saltus ferārum  
caprae ferae dē vertice saxī dē-iectae  
dē-currerunt dē iugīs  
dē-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum (< dē +  
iacere) = dē-pellere

trāns-mittere = trānsire  
cervī patentēs campōs cursū trāns-  
mittunt atque agmina pulverulenta  
in fugā glomerant  
pulverulenta -a -um < pulvis  
glomerāre = in unum gregem cōgere

iam... iam = modo... modo; iam hōs  
iam illōs cursū praeter-it  
in-ers -ertis adi = sēgnis (↔ ācer)  
inter inertia pecora (inertēs cervōs!)  
vōtīs (= precibus) optat spūmantem  
aprum sibi darī (: ut aper spūmāns  
sibi dētur) aut fulvum leōnem dē  
monte dēscendere (: ut fulvus leō ...  
dēscendat) | fulvus -a -um = flāvus  
miscērī = turbārī

com-miscēre = im-miscēre

passim adv = lātē, ubīque

Dardanius nepōs Veneris: Ascanius  
pe|r ag-rōs

petiēre = petivērunt

Didō et dux Trōiānus in eandem spēluncam dēveniunt

Tellūs -ūris *f*, dea (Terra māter)  
prōnuba -ae *f* = mātṛōna quae novam  
uxōrem ad maritum dūcit

ignēs : fulgura ('facēs iugālēs')  
cōnsciūs (: testis) *fuit* aethēr cōnūbiīs

in summō vertice (montis)  
ululāvērunt ('carmen iugāle' cantā-  
vērunt)

lētum -i *n* = mors; ille diēs prīmus lētī  
prīmusque malōrum causa (: prīma  
causa lētī malōrumque) fuit  
speciēs -ēi *f* = quod aspicitur  
fāma -ae *f* = quod dicitur

fūrtivūs -a -um (< fūrtum) = clam  
factus, cēlandus

prae-texere = dissimulāre

Fāma (dea, Terrae filia) per magnās  
urbēs Libyae it

Fāma, quā nōn ūllum aliud malum  
vēlōcius est

mōbilitās -ātis *f* < mōbilis -e = quī  
facile movētur, vēlōx

vigēre = valēre, validus esse  
ad-/ac-quirere (< ad + quaerere)

↔ amittere; virēsque adquirīt  
eundō (: cum eat)

in-gredi = gradi; ingreditur in solō  
nūbila -ōrum *n pl* = nūbēs

con-dere = cēlāre

Fāma est Terrae filia extrēma: illam  
Terra parēns extrēmam... prō-genuit

irritāre = irātum facere; irritāta irā  
deōrum (: in deōs, quī filiōs eius

pepulerant) | per-hibēre = nārāre  
Coeus, Enceladus -i *m*, mōnstra, filii

Terrae (Fāmae frātēs māiōrēs)  
prō-gignere -genuisse = gignere  
pernix -icis *adi* = properāns, vēlōx

in corpore

plūma -ae *f* = penna (levis/mollis)

tot sunt vigilēs oculī subter  
subter *adv* = infrā (: sub plūmīs)

sub-rigere = surgentem facere,  
tollere | sub-rī-gi|tau-rīs

tēcta metū petiēre. Ruunt dē montibus amnēs!

Spēluncam Didō dux et Trōiānus eandem

165

dēveniunt. Prīma et Tellūs et prōnuba Iūnō

dant signum; fulsere ignēs et cōnsciūs aethēr

cōnūbiīs, summōque ululārunt vertice Nymphae.

Ille diēs prīmus lētī prīmusque malōrum

causa fuit; neque enim speciē fāmāve movētur

170

nec iam fūrtivum Didō meditātur amōrem:

'coniugium' vocat, hōc praetexit nōmine culpam.

Extēplō Libyae magnās it Fāma per urbēs,

Fāma, malum quā nōn aliud vēlōcius ūllum:

mōbilitāte viget virīsque adquirīt eundō,

175

parva metū prīmō, mox sēsē attollit in aurās

ingrediturque solō et caput inter nūbila condit.

Illam Terra parēns – irā irritāta deōrum –

extrēmam, ut perhibent, Coeō Enceladōque sorōrem

prōgenuit pedibus celerem et pernīcibus ālis,

180

mōnstrum horrendum, ingēns, cui quot sunt corpore

plūmae,

tot vigilēs oculī subter – mirābile dictū! –

tot linguae, totidem ōra sonant, tot subrigit aurīs!

LIBER IV

Nocte volat caelī mediō terraeque per umbram  
 185 strīdēns, nec dulcī dēclīnat lūmina somnō;  
 lūce sedet cūstōs aut summī culmine tēctī  
 turribus aut altīs, et magnās territat urbēs,  
 tam fictī prāvīque tenāx quam nūntia vērī.  
 Haec tum multiplicī populōs sermōne replēbat  
 190 gaudēns, et pariter facta atque īfecta canēbat:  
 ‘Vēnisse Aenēān Trōiānō sanguine crētum,  
 cui sē pulchra virō dignētur iungere Dīdō!  
 Nunc hiemem inter sē luxū, quam longa, fovēre  
 rēgnōrum īmmemorēs turpīque cupīdine captōs!’  
 195 Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ōra.  
 Prōtinus ad rēgem cursūs dētorquet Iarbān  
 incenditque animum dictīs atque aggerat īrās.  
 Hic <sup>1</sup>Hammōne satus raptā Garamantide Nymphā  
 templa Iovī centum lātīs immānia rēgnīs,  
 200 centum ārās posuit vigilemque sacrāverat ignem.  
 .....  
 203 Isque amēns animī et rūmōre accēnsus amārō  
 dicitur ante ārās media inter nūmina dīvum  
 205 multa Iovem manibus supplex ōrāsse supīnīs:

mediō caelī terraeque : media inter caelum terramque  
 umbra : tenebrae

nec lūmina dēclīnat (: oculōs claudit) dulci somnō

lūce = interdiū (↔ nocte)  
 aut in culmine summī tēctī aut in turribus altīs  
 territāre = magnō terrōre afficere  
 fingere finxisse fictum = falsum excōgītāre; fictum -i n ↔ vērum  
 tenāx -ācis adi = tenēns (memoriā), memor | nūntius -i m, nūntia -ae f  
 multiplex -icis adi = varius  
 re-plēre = complēre

īn-fectus -a -um = nōn factus, fictus; n pl quae facta nōn sunt (↔ facta)

crētum (< crēscere) : ortum, nātum

‘... cui virō pulchra Dīdō sē iungere dignētur! nunc eōs inter sē hiemem quam longa sit (: tōtam hiemem longam) luxū fovēre (: placide cōnsūmere) ...’

im-memor -is adi + gen = oblitus (↔ memor)

dea foeda (: Fāma) in ōra (: linguās) virōrum dif-fundit (: spargit)

dē-torquēre = in aliam partem vertere ad rēgem Iarbān (acc Gr) | Iar-bān

aggerāre = graviōrem facere, augēre

Hammō -ōnis m, deus Libyae summus (= Iuppiter)  
 serere sēvisse satum : gignere; Hammōne satus : Hammōne nātus  
 Garamantis -idis adi f < Garamantēs -ium m pl, gēns Libyae  
 Iovī (Hammōni) c templa immānia, c ārās posuit in lātō rēgnō (ignis) vigil : semper ardēns

amēns animī (loc : in animō)  
 amārus -a -um = acerbus

inter media nūmina dīvōrum = inter mediōs deōs (in deōrum mediō)  
 ōrāsse = ōrāvīsse  
 supīnus -a -um = in tergō iacēns; (manūs) supīnae = sūrsum versae

Maurūsius -a -um < Maurētānia -ae  
f, regiō Āfricae (ad Oceanum)  
epulārī = cēnāre; pictīs torīs epulāta  
= postquam in pictīs torīs cēnāvit  
Lēnaeus -a -um = Lyaeus; honōrem  
Lēnaeum libat = sacrificia vini facit  
(fulmen) torquēre = iacere

: an caecī sunt ignēs quī animōs ter-  
rificant et inānia (: vāna) murmura  
(: tonitrūs) quae animōs miscent?  
terrificāre = territāre  
miscēre = perturbāre

pretiō : in solō pretiō ēmp̄tō (I.367)  
cui lītus (harēnae) arandum dedimus  
loci lēgēs : condiōnēs dē locō  
tenendō  
cōnūbium meum reppulit ac domi-  
num Aenēam in rēgnum recēpit  
re-pellere reppulisse re-pulsum

Paris: quī uxōrem aliēnam surripuit  
sēmi-vīr -ī adi = (vīr) mulierī similis  
comitātūs -ūs m = comitum numerus  
Maeonius -a -um < Maeonia = Lȳdia  
: quī mentum crīnemque madentem  
mitrā Maeoniā subnexuit | mitrā  
mitra -ae f = pilleus qui sub mentum  
nectitur | madēns -entis = ūmidus  
raptum -ī n = quod raptum est (: Dī-  
dōnis rēgnum) | potitur = potitur  
quippe nōs mūnera templīs tuīs ferim  
fāmamque tuam fovēmus inānem  
(: frūstrā)!



audiit = audīvit  
oculōs ad moenia rēgia torsit (: ver-  
tit) et ad amantēs fāmae meliōris  
oblītōs (: Aenēam et Dīdōnem)

nāte! = fili! Mercurius est filius Iovis  
pennīs (: ālis) lābi : volāre

Tyriā Karthāgine = Karthāgine  
(loc) in urbe Tyriā

expectat : morātur  
neque urbēs fātis datās (: prōmis-  
sās) respicit (: cūrat)

et eī dēfer mea dicta per celerēs  
aurās (: celeriter per aurās)

“Iuppiter omnipotēns! – cui nunc Maurūsia pictīs  
gēns epulāta torīs Lēnaeum libat honōrem –  
aspicis haec? An tē, genitor, cum fulmina torquēs

nēquīquam horrēmus, caecīque in nūbibus ignēs  
terrificant animōs et inānia murmura miscent? 210

Fēmina, quae nostrīs errāns in finibus urbem

exiguam pretiō posuit, cui lītus arandum  
cuique loci lēgēs dedimus, cōnūbia nostra  
reppulit ac dominum Aenēam in rēgna recēpit!

Et nunc ille ‘Paris’ cum sēmivirō comitātū, 215

Maeoniā mentum mitrā crīnemque madentem  
subnexus, raptō potitur – nōs mūnera templīs  
quippe tuīs ferimus fāmamque fovēmus inānem!”

Tālibus ōrantem dictīs arāsque tenentem

audiit Omnipotēns, oculōsque ad moenia torsit 220

rēgia et oblītōs fāmae meliōris amantīs.

Tum sīc Mercurium adloquitur<sup>1</sup> ac tālia mandat:

“Vāde age, nāte! vocā Zephyrōs et lābere pennīs

Dardaniumque ducem – Tyriā Karthāgine quī nunc

expectat fātisque datās nōn respicit urbēs – 225

adloquere et celerīs dēfer mea dicta per aurās!

- Nōn illum nōbīs genetrīx pulcherrima tālem  
 prōmīsīt Grāiūmque ideō bis vindicat armīs;  
 sed ‘fore quī gravidam imperiīs bellōque frementem  
 230 Italiā regeret, genus altō ā sanguine Teucrī  
 prōderet, ac tōtum sub lēgēs mitteret orbem.’  
 Sī nūlla accendit tantārum glōria rērum  
 nec super ipse suā mōlītur laude labōrem,  
 Ascaniōne pater Rōmānās invidet arcēs?  
 235 Quid struit? aut quā spē<sup>1</sup> inimicā in gente morātur  
 nec prōlem Ausoniam et Lāvīnia respicit arva?  
 Nāviget! haec summa est, hic nostrī nūntius estō!”  
 Dixerat. Ille patris magnī pārēre parābat  
 imperiō: et primum pedibus tālāria nectit  
 240 aurea, quae sublīmem ālis sive aequora suprā  
 seu terram rapidō pariter cum flāmine portant.  
 Tum virgam capit – hāc animās ille ēvocat Orcō  
 pallentīs, aliās sub Tartara trīstia mittit,  
 dat somnōs adimitque, et lūmina morte resignat;  
 245 illā frētus agit ventōs et turbida trānat  
 nūbila. Iamque volāns apicem et latera ardua cernit  
 Atlantis dūrī caelum quī vertice fulcit.

genetrīx pulcherrima : Venus  
 tālem : amōre captum  
 : nec ideō (: ut Karthāgine manēret)  
 eum bis vindicāvit ab armīs Grā-  
 iōrum | vindicāre = salvum tuērī  
 sed prōmīsīt ‘illum fore quī Italiā  
 ... regeret, genus... prōderet, ac...’  
 grāvida imperiīs = imperia paritūra  
 It-a-līam  
 altō sanguine : nōbili sanguine  
 Teucer -crī m, prīmus rēx Phrygiae,  
 cuius filia Dardanō nūpsit  
 prō-dere -didisse -ditum = trādere  
 ad posterōs, prōducere

sī glōria tantārum rērum nūlla (: ni-  
 hil, minimē) eum accendit

nec ipse super suā laude labōrem  
 mōlītur (: labōrat, cūrā afficitur)

invidēre + dat = darī nōlle (ob invi-  
 diam)

quā spē? : quid spērāns?

prōlem : posterōs  
 Ausonius -a -um < Ausonia -ae f  
 = Italia


summa -ae f = tōta rēs, rēs ipsa  
 nostrī (gen < nōs) : ā nōbīs (ā mē)

tālāria  tālus

tālāria -ium n pl = ālae quae tālis nec-  
 tuntur; tālus -ī m = crūs infimum

quae eum sublīmem ālis portant sive  
 suprā aequora seu suprā terram  
 flāmen -inis n (< flāre) = ventus  
 pariter cum rapidō flāmine : tam  
 rapidē quam flāmen

virga Mercurii: caduceum -ī n  
 Orcus -ī m, deus Inferōrum, Inferī  
 hāc ille animās pallentēs ex Orcō  
 ē-vocat

Tartara -ōrum  caduceum  
 n pl, Inferī

lūmina morte (: oculōs mortuōrum)  
 re-signat (: aperit, ut videant viam  
 ad Inferōs ferentem?)

frētus -a -um + abl = cōnfidēs; illā  
 virgā frētus : caduceō frētus (ūtēns)  
 trā-nāre = trāns-natāre

apex -icis m = vertex  
 Atlās -antis m = mōns Maurētāniae  
 (et hērōs) quī caelum vertice  
 (umeris) fulcīre dicitur  
 fulcīre -sisse -tum = sustinēre

Cyllēnius -ī *m*, Mercurius; < Cyllēnē -ēs *f*, mōns Peloponnēsī ubi nātus est Mercurius  
nīti nīxum = labōrāre, operam dare  
praeceps -cipitis *adi* (< prae + caput)  
= praecipitāns; tōtō corpore praeceps sē misit (: sē praecipitāvit) ad undās

piscōsus -a -um = plēnus piscium  
iūxtā aequora



planta -ae *f* = pedis pars infima  
māgālia -ium *n pl* = casae Libycae

fundāre = fundāmenta locāre (aedificiū), condere  
novāre = novam rem facere; tēcta novāre = novās domōs aedificāre  
stēllātus -a -um (< stēlla) : gemmātus  
iaspis -idis *f* = gemma splendida  
ārdēbat : splendēbat  
mūrex -icis *m* = purpura (color)  
laena -ae *f* = pallium ē lānā factum

quae mūnera dīves Dīdō fēcērat

tēla -ae *f* = vestis quae textitur; tēlās dīs-cernere : texere (tenuī aurō : filīs aureīs)

in-vādere = impetum facere, prōtinus accēdere/incipere

uxōrius -a -um = uxōrem habēns, uxōrī pārēns

ipse deōrum rēgnātor mē tibi (: ad tē) dē-mittit dē clārō Olympō

rēgnātor -ōris *m* = rēx  
torquet : versat, regit

haec mandāta (imperia) mē ferre iubet per celerēs aurās

quā spē in Libycīs terrīs ōtium teris?  
terere trīvisse trītum = (tempus) frūstrā cōnsūmere, perdere

surgentem = crēscentem | Iū-lī hērēs -ēdis *m* = is cui trāduntur rēs virī mortuī

.....  
Hic primum paribus nītēns Cyllēnius ālis 252

cōnstitit: hinc tōtō praeceps sē corpore ad undās  
mīsit avī similis, quae circum lītora, circum

piscōsōs scopulōs humilis volat aequora iūxtā. 255

.....  
Ut primum ālātis tetigit māgālia plantīs 259

Aenēān fundantem arcēs ac tēcta novantem 260

cōnspicit. Atque illī stēllātus iaspide fulvā

ēnsis erat Tyriōque ārdēbat mūrice laena

dēmīssa ex umerīs, dīves quae mūnera Dīdō

fēcērat, et tenuī tēlās discrēverat aurō.

Continuō invādit: “Tū nunc Karthāginis altae 265

fundāmenta locās pulchramque – uxōrius! – urbem

exstruis – heu, rēgnī rērumque oblīte tuārum!

Iipse deum tibi mē clārō dēmīttit Olympō

rēgnātor, caelum ac terrās quī nūmine torquet,

ipse haec ferre iubet celerīs mandāta per aurās: 270

Quid struis? aut quā spē Libycīs teris ōtia terrīs?

Sī tē nūlla movet tantārum glōria rērum, [.....]

Ascanium surgentem et spēs hērēdis Iūli 274

275 respice, cui rēgnum Italiae Rōmānaque tellūs  
dēbētur!” Tālī Cyllēnius ōre locūtus  
mortālīs vīsūs mediō sermōne reliquit  
et procul in tenuem ex oculīs ēvānuit auram.

At vērō Aenēās aspectū obmūtuit āmēns,

280 arrēctaeque horrōre comae et vōx faucibus haesit.

Ārdet abīre fugā dulcīsq̄e relinquere terrās,

attonitus tantō monitū imperiōque deōrum.

‘Heu, quid agat? quō nunc rēgīnam ambīre furentem  
audeat adfātū? quae prīma exōrdia sūmat?’

285 Atque animum nunc hūc celerem nunc dīvidit illūc  
in partīsq̄e rapit variās perque omnia versat.

Haec alternantī potior sententia vīsa est:

Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum

– ‘classem aptent tacitī sociōsq̄e ad lītora cōgant,

290 arma parent et quae rēbus sit causa novandīs  
dissimulent! Sēsē intereā – quandō optima Dīdō  
nesciat et tantōs rumpī nōn spēret amōrēs –  
temptātūrūm aditūs et quae mollissima fandī  
tempora, quis rēbus dexter modus.’ Ōcius omnēs

295 imperiō laetī pārent et iussa facessunt.

spēs hērēdis Iūli respice = respice  
quae hērēs tuus Iūlus spērat  
It-a-lijae

tālī ōre : tālibus verbīs

vīsūs -ūs *m* = cōnspectus  
mortālēs vīsūs (: cōnspectum homi-  
num) *in* mediō sermōne reliquit

ē-vānescere -uisse ↔ appārere

aspectū *dei*

ob-mūtēscere -uisse = mūtus fieri  
ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = surgen-  
tem/horrentem facere; arrēctae *sunt*  
comae = comae horruērunt  
faucēs -ium *fpl* = ōs/collum interius;  
vōx *in* faucibus haesit = vōx defuit  
ārdere + *inf* = ārdenter cupere  
fugā abīre = aufugere

monitus -ūs *m* < monēre

Aenēās: “quid agam? ... audeam? ...  
sūmam?”

ambīre -ivisse -itum = ōrātum adīre  
quō adfātū (: quibus verbis) nunc  
rēgīnam furentem ambīre audeat?  
ad-fātus -ūs *m* < ad-fārī  
exōrdium -i *n* = initium; exōrdium  
sūmere = ōrdīrī, incipere  
nunc... nunc = modo... modo; nunc  
hūc nunc illūc animum celerem  
dīvidit

alternāre = dubius esse (inter duo  
cōnsilia); *eī* alternantī haec senten-  
tia potior (= melior) vīsa est: ...

Mnestheus -ī *m*, Trōiānus; -a *acc Gr*  
Mnestheum Sergestumque... vocat,  
*quibus imperat ut* ‘classem aptent...’  
 (“classem aptāte...!”)

cōgere = convenire iubēre

quae sit causa rēbus novandīs (: rēs  
novandī, novī cōnsiliū)  
dis-simulāre = cēlāre (simulandō)  
quandō = quoniam  
‘sēsē intereā ... aditūs (: eam adīre)  
temptātūrūm esse’  
spērare + *acc+ inf* = (fore) putāre,  
expectāre  
ad-itus -ūs *m* < ad-īre  
quae *sint* mollissima (: placidissima)  
tempora fandī (: eam adfandī), quī  
modus dexter rēbus (: rēs agendī)  
dexter -era -erum = conveniēns  
ōcius *adv comp* = celerius, celeriter

facessere = citō perficere, exsequī

At rēgīna dolōs – quis fallere possit amantem? –

praesēnsit, mōtūsque excēpit p̄ma futūrōs

– omnia tūta timēns. Eadem impia Fāma furentī  
dētulit ‘armārī classem cursumque parārī!’

Saevit inops animī tōtamque incēnsa per urbem 300

bachhātur, quālis commōtis

excita sacrīs



Bacchae

Thŷias, ubi audītō stimulant trietērica ‘Bacchō!’

orgia nocturnusque vocat clāmōre Cithaerōn.

Tandem hīs Aenēān compellat vōcibus ultrō:

“Dissimulāre etiam spērāstī – perfide! – tantum 305

posse nefās tacitusque meā dēcēdere terrā?

Nec tē noster amor nec tē data dextera quondam

nec moritūra tenet crūdēlī fūnere Dīdō?

Quīn etiam hībernō mōliris sidere classem

et mediīs properās Aquilōnibus ire per altum, 310

crūdēlis! Quid, sī nōn arva aliēna domōsque

ignōtās peterēs, et Trōia antīqua manēret,

Trōia per undōsum peterētur classibus aequor?

Mēne fugis? Per ego hās lacrimās dextramque

tuam tē

prae-sentire = ante sentire  
mōtus -ūs *m* < movēre  
ex-cipere = exaudire, cognōscere

tūta : quae tūta videntur  
rēgīnae furentī

dē-ferre + *acc+inf* = nūntiāre

saevire = saevus esse, furere  
in-ops -opis *adi+gen* = egēnus; in-  
ops animi/mentis : amēns  
bachhāri = furere ut *Baccha* (-ae *f*),  
fēmina incēnsa Bacchum adōrāns  
com-mōtis sacrīs : cum sacra (sacrae  
rēs) moventur/quatiuntur | *sac-ris*  
ex-ciēre -civisse -citur = excitāre  
Thŷias -adis *f* = Baccha; quālis Th.  
audītō ‘Bacchō’ clāmōre: ‘Bacche!’  
stimulāre = incitāre; ubi *eam* stimu-  
lant orgia trietērica | trietērica =  
tertiō quōque annō celebrāta  
orgia -ōrum *n pl* = diēs fēstī Bacchī  
nocturnus -a -um < nox (noctū vocat)  
Cithaerōn -is *m*, mōns Graeciae ubi  
orgia nocturna celebrantur  
ultrō *adv* = nōn rogātus, per sē

etiam spērāvistī tantum nefās dis-  
simulāre posse...?

tacitus (: clam) ē meā terrā dēcēdere

nec tē tenet noster amor nec...?  
dextera = dextra; data dextera : prō-  
missum (quō dextera datur)

moritūrus -a -um *part fut* < mori  
fūnus -eris *n* : mors

hībernō sidere (: caelō) : hībernō  
tempore, hieme

classem mōliri = classem aptāre/ar-  
māre

num Trōia (ā tē) peterētur...? : num  
Trōiam peterēs...?

undōsus -a -um = undīs turbātus

per hās lacrimās dextramque tuam  
... ego tē ..... dōrō (v. 319) ...

315 – quandō aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliquī –

per cōnūbia nostra, per inceptōs hymenaeōs,

sī bene quid dē tē meruī, fuit aut tibi quicquam

dulce meum, miserēre domūs lābentis et istam

– ōrō, sī quis adhūc precibus locus – exue mentem!

320 Tē propter Libycae gentēs Nomadumque tyrannī

ōdēre, infēnsī Tyriī; tē propter eundem

extinctus pudor et, quā sōlā sīdera adībam,

fāma prior. Cui mē moribundam dēseris, hospes?

– hoc sōlum nōmen quoniam dē ‘coniuge’ restat.

325 Quid moror? An mea Pygmalion dum moenia frāter

dēstruat aut captam dūcat Gaetūlus Iarbās?

Saltem sī qua mihi dē tē suscepta fuisset

ante fugam subolēs, sī quis mihi parvulus aulā

lūderet ‘Aenēās’, quī tē tamen ōre referret,

330 nōn equidem omnīnō capta ac dēserta vidērer.”

Dixerat. Ille Iovis monitīs immōta tenēbat

lūmina et obnīxus cūram sub corde premēbat.

Tandem pauca refert: “Ego tē, quae plūrima fandō

ēnumerāre valēs, numquam, rēgīna, negābō

335 prōmeritam, nec mē meminisse pigēbit Elissae,

quandō iam nihil aliud ipsa mihi reliquī; (nihil aliud : quam meās lacrimās et tuum prōmissum)

in-ceptus -a -um = coeptus  
hymenaeī -ōrum *m pl* = coniugium  
sī quid bene meruī dē tē (= sī quid tibi bene fēci) aut *sī* quicquam meum (: ā mē factum) tibi dulce fuit quicquam = quidquam  
miserēri + *gen* = miserāri + *acc*; miserēre domūs *meae* (: generis mei) lābentis!

sī (ali)quī locus *est* precibus exue (: mūtā) istam mentem!

propter tē  
Nomadēs -um *m pl* = Numidae  
*mē* ōdērunt

Tyriī *mihi* infēnsī *sunt*

propter tē eundem : etiam propter tē

extinctus *est* pudor et fāma (: glōria) prior, quā sōlā sīdera adībam!

moribundus -a -um = brevī moritūrus, moriēns

quoniam hoc sōlum nōmen (‘hospes’) restat dē (: prō) ‘coniuge’

an dum frāter Pygmalion mea moenia dēstruat aut captam *mē* dūcat Gaetūlus Iarbās?

Iar-bās

sī (ali)qua subolēs mihi fuisset dē tē suscepta (: genita) ante fugam *tuam* subolēs -is *f* = prōlēs  
sī (ali)quis parvulus ‘Aenēās’ mihi lūderet *in* aulā

quī tē tamen ōre (: vultū) *mihi* referret (tamen : etsi abessēs)

monita -ōrum *n pl* < monēre; Iovis monitīs = Iovis monitū  
im-mōtus -a -um = quī nōn movētur

lūmina : oculōs  
obnīxus -a -um = cōnstāns

refert : respondet

ego numquam negābō tē, rēgīna, *dē mē* prō-meritam esse quae plūrima fandō ēnumerāre valēs (= potes)  
ē-numerāre = multa dicere numerō

prō-merēri -itum *dēp* = merēre  
pigēre: mē piget ↔ mē iuvat  
Elissa -ae *f* = Dīdō

dum ipse memor *sum* meī = dum  
memoria mihi est; meī *gen* < ego  
spīritus -ūs *m* (< spirāre) = anima

abs-condere -disse -ditum = cēlāre;  
hanc fugam abscondere

fūrtō *adv* = fūrtivē

nē finge! : nōlī tē fallere!  
coniugis taedās prae-tendere : uxō-  
rem dūcere  
taeda -ae *f* = fax iugālis  
prae-tendere -disse = ante sē tendere  
foedus -eris *n* = lēx inter duōs statūta;  
in hoc foedus (: coniugium) vēnī  
sī fāta mē paterentur meīs auspiciīs  
dūcere vītam (: vīvere)  
auspicium -ī *n* (< auspex) = imperi-  
um; meīs auspiciīs : ut mihi libet  
sponte meā = meā voluntāte  
com-pōnere ↔ excitāre

rel-i-quiās  
colerem : cūrārem

recidīvus -a -um = resurgēns, reno-  
vātus; *meā* manū Pergama recidīva  
posuissem (: restituissem) victīs  
Grŷnēus -a -um < Grŷnium, civitās  
Asiae Apollinī sacra | It-a-li-am  
Italiam magnam Grŷnēus Apollō *mē*  
*iussit capessere* (= petere/capere);  
Italiam capessere *mē* iussērunt  
sortēs Lyciae (ab Apolline datae)  
Lycius -a -um < Lycia, ubi Apollō  
sortēs (respōnsa dē fātō) reddit  
hic amor *meus*, haec patria *mea* est  
sī tē, Phoenissam, Karthāginis arcēs  
Libycaeque urbis aspectus dētinet,  
quae invidia est Teucrōs *in* terrā  
Ausoniā cōsidere? (: cūr Teucrīs  
invidēs... cōsidere?)  
tandem : dic mihi! rogō tē!

exter -era -erum = quī extrā est  
et (etiā) nōs *exterum* rēgnum  
quaerere fās *est*

quotiēns = quotiēs; *totiēs* quotiēs...  
mē imāgō patris Anchisae turbida...  
in somnīs admonet et terret

igneus -a -um < ignis

imāgō = quod in somnīs vidētur;  
turbida : perturbāta

mē puer Ascanius *admonet*  
iniūria capitis cārī : iniūria capiti  
(: puerō) cārō facta

fraudāre = fallere; + *abl* iniūriā ad-  
imere | fātālis -e = fātō datus

dum memor ipse meī, dum spīritus hōs regit artūs.

Prō rē pauca loquar: neque ego hanc abscondere

fūrtō

spērāvī (nē finge!) fugam, nec coniugis umquam

praetendī taedās aut haec in foedera vēnī.

Mē sī fāta meīs paterentur dūcere vītam

340

auspiciīs et sponte meā compōnere cūrās,

urbem Trōiānam primum dulcīsque meōrum

reliquiās colerem, [Priamī tēcta alta manērent,]

et recidīva manū posuissem Pergama victīs! –

sed nunc Italiam magnam Grŷnēus Apollō,

345

Italiam Lyciae iussēre capessere sortēs;

hic amor, haec patria est. Sī tē Karthāginis arcēs

Phoenissam Libycaeque aspectus dētinet urbis,

quae tandem Ausoniā Teucrōs cōsidere terrā

invidia est? Et nōs fās externa quaerere rēgna.

350

Mē patris Anchisae, quotiēns ūmentibus umbrīs

nox operit terrās, quotiēns astra ignea surgunt,

admonet in somnīs et turbida terret imāgō;

mē puer Ascanius capitisque iniūria cārī,

quem rēgnō Hesperiae fraudō et fātālibus arvīs.

355

Nunc etiam interpres dīvum Iove missus ab ipsō  
 (testor utrumque caput) celeris mandāta per aurās  
 dētulit: ipse deum manifestō in lūmine vīdī  
 intrantem mūrōs vōcemque hīs auribus hausī.

360 Dēsine mēque tuīs incendere tēque querēllīs!  
 Italiam nōn sponte sequor.”

Tālia dīcentem iamdūdum āversa tuētur  
 hūc illūc volvēns oculōs tōtumque pererrat  
 lūminibus tacitīs, et sic accēnsa profātur:

365 “Nec tibi dīva parēns generis nec Dardanus auctor  
 – perfide! – sed dūrīs genuit tē cautibus horrēns  
 Caucasus Hyrcānaeque admōrunt ūbera tigrēs!  
 Nam quid dissimulō aut quae mē ad māiōra re-  
 servō?

Num flētū ingemuit nostrō? num lūmina flexit?

370 num lacrimās victus dedit aut miserātus amantem  
 est?

Quae quibus anteferam? iam iam nec māxima Iūnō  
 nec Sātūrnus haec oculīs pater aspicit aequīs.

Nusquam tūta fidēs. Eīectum litore, egentem  
 excēpī et rēgnī – dēmēns – in parte locāvī.

interpres -etis *m* = lēgātus; interpres  
 dīvōrum ab ipsō Iove missus per  
 celerēs aurās mandāta dētulit  
 testārī = testem facere  
 utrumque caput *nostrum* : et meum  
 et tuum caput  
 manifestus -a -um = plānus, clārus

auribus haurīre = audīre

dēsine mēque tēque (et mē et tē)  
 tuīs querēllīs incendere!

It-a-līam

nōn *meā* sponte sequor (: petō)  
 versus *nōn integer*

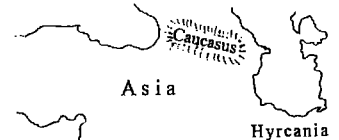
*eum* tālia dīcentem  
 tuētur = intuētur

per-errāre = errāre per, lūstrāre

lūminibus : oculīs (tacitīs: silentiō)

nec tibi *est* dīva parēns nec Dardanus  
 auctor generis  
 auctor -ōris *m* = is ā quō rēs orta est  
 cautēs -is *f* = saxum acūtum  
 in dūrīs cautibus tē genuit horrēns  
 Caucasus tigrēsque Hyrcānae *tibi*  
 ūbera admōvērunt (: tē aluērunt)  
 Caucasus -i *m*, mōns longinquus  
 Hyrcānus -a -um < Hyrcānia -ae *f*,  
 regiō Asiae longinqua | tig-rēs  
 quid dissimulō? : quid (cūr) simu-  
 landō vērum celō?  
 re-servāre = servāre  
 ad quae māiōra (malā) mē reservō?

flētū nostrō : ob flētum meum  
 lūmina flexit : oculōs āvertit



ante-ferre = praeferre  
 quae quibus anteferam? : quae prius  
 /posterior dīcam? unde incipiam?  
 Sātūrnus pater = Iuppiter  
 aequus -a -um = iūstus

nusquam *adv* = nullō locō; nus-  
 quam tūta *est* fidēs  
 in litore

*eum* excēpī et in parte rēgnī locāvī

āmissam classem <i>servāvī</i>	Āmissam classem, sociōs ā morte redūxī	375
furiae -ārum <i>f pl</i> = furor, ira furēns augur -is <i>m</i> = vātēs (Apollō est deus vātum)	– heu furiīs incēnsa feror! – Nunc augur Apollō, nunc Lyciae sortēs, nunc et Iove missus ab ipsō	
nunc <i>etiam</i> interpres <i>divorum</i> ab ipsō Iove missus	interpres dīvum fert horrida iussa per aurās!	
horridus -a -um = horribilis	Scīlicet is superīs labor est, ea cūra quiētōs	
scīlicet...! : num...? is labor, ea cūra : labor, cūra dē eā rē <i>deōs</i> quiētōs (: placidōs) sollicitat! sollicitāre = (animum) turbāre, cūra afficere re-fellere = falsa repellere; neque <i>tua</i> dicta refellō (locum) sequi = petere   <i>It-a-li-am</i> rēgna : rēgnum <i>tuum</i>	sollicitat! – Neque tē teneō neque dicta refellō: ī, sequere Italiam ventīs, pete rēgna per undās!	380
pia nūmina : dii qui impiōs pūniunt equidem spērō <i>in</i> mediīs scopulis <i>tē</i> supplicia hausūrum <i>esse</i> supplicium haurīre = supplicium pati	Spērō equidem mediīs, sī quid pia nūmina possunt, supplicia hausūrum scopulīs et nōmine “Dīdō!”	
ātrīs ignibus : facibus cum ātrō fūmō	saepe vocātūrum! Sequar ātrīs ignibus absēns	
sē-dūcere + <i>abl</i> = removēre (ab), dī- videre; animā sēdūcere artūs : cor- pus ab animā dividere	et, cum frīgida mors animā sēdūxerit artūs,	385
umbra : phantasma	omnibus umbra locīs aderō. Dabis, improbe, poenās!	
et haec fāma (dē poenā tuā) mihi sub imōs Mānēs (: ad Inferōs) veniet	Audiam, et haec Mānīs veniet mihi fāma sub imōs.”	
ab-rumpere = subitō finīre, inter- pellāre; hīs dictīs medium sermō- nem abrumpit	Hīs medium dictīs sermōnem abrumpit et aurās	
ex oculis <i>eius</i>	aegra fugit sēque ex oculīs āvertit et aufert,	
linquēns <i>eum</i> multa <i>dīcere</i> cūctan- tem metū (: ob metum)	linquēns multa metū cūctantem et multa volentem	390
famulae <i>eam</i> suscipiunt con-lābī = col-lābī	dīcere. Suscipiunt famulae conlāpsaque membra	
marmoreō thalamō ( <i>dat</i> : <i>in</i> marmo- <i>reum thalamum</i> ) re-ferunt et <i>in</i> strātis (: lectō) re-pōnunt	marmoreō referunt thalamō strātisque repōnunt.	
lēnīre = temperāre, mulcēre	At pius Aenēas, quamquam lēnīre dolentem	
sōlārī = cōnsōlārī	sōlandō cupit et dictīs āvertere cūrās,   .....	
ex-sequi = facere (quod iubētur) re-vīserē = iterum vīserē	iussa tamen dīvum exsequitur classemque revīsit.	396

Tum vērō Teucrī incumbunt et lītore celsās  
dēdūcunt tōtō nāvīs. Natat ūncta carīna,  
frondentisque ferunt rēmōs et rōbora silvīs

400 ĩnfabricāta – fugae studiō!

.....

408 Quis tibi tum, Dīdō, cernentī tālia sēnsus!  
quōsve dabās gemitūs, cum lītora fervere lātē

410 prōspicerēs arce ex summā, tōtumque vidērēs  
miscērī ante oculōs tantīs clāmōribus aequor!

Improbe Amor, quid nōn mortālia pectora cōgis!

Īre iterum in lacrimās, iterum temptāre precandō  
cōgitur et supplex animōs submittere amōrī,

415 nē quid inexpertum – frūstrā moritūra – relinquat.

“Anna, vidēs tōtō properārī lītore circum:

undique convēnere; vocat iam carbasus aurās,  
puppibus et laetī nautae imposuere corōnās.

Hunc ego sī potuī tantum spērāre dolōrem,

420 et perferre, soror, poterō. Miserae hoc tamen ūnum

exsequere, Anna, mihī – sōlam nam perfidus ille

tē colere, arcānōs etiam tibi crēdere sēnsūs,

sōla virī mollīs aditūs et tempora nōrās:

(operī) in-cumbere = labōrāre  
ā tōtō lītore celsās nāvēs dēdūcunt  
ungere ūnxisse ūnctum = perfundere;  
ūncta carīna : nāvēs pice ūnctae;  
pix picis *f* = color nigerrimus quō  
lignum ungitur servandī causā  
frondēs -entis *adi* = frondeus; frondē-  
dentēs rēmōs : nōndum fabricātōs  
ē silvīs

ĩn-fabricātus -a -um = nōn fabricātus  
versus nōn integer (item v. 503)

nāvīs pice ungitur  pix

quis (: qui) tibi *fuit* sēnsus! : quid tū  
sēnsistī!

fervere/fervere = ārdere (studiō la-  
bōrantium)

in lacrimās ire : lacrimās effundere  
precandō : precibus

animus (suum)  
sub-mittere + *dat* = mittere sub, pā-  
rentem facere

in-expertus -a -um (< -experīri);  
*n* quod nēmō expertus est

“Anna” *inquit*, “vidēs *in* tōtō lītore  
properārī (: eōs properāre) circum”  
circum *adv* (: circum tōtum lītus)

carbasus -ī *f* = vēlum; carbasus iam  
aurās vocat (: ventum exspectat)

et nautae laetī corōnās puppibus (*dat*  
: in puppīs) imposuērunt

sī (: quoniam) ego potuī hunc tantum  
dolōrem spērāre (: praesentire), et  
(: etiam) *eum* perferre poterō  
mihī miserae...

nam perfidus ille tē sōlam colere, tibi  
etiam arcānōs sēnsūs crēdere *solet*  
(colere, crēdere: *ĩnf prō ind*)  
colere = diligenter cūrāre  
arcānus -a -um = aliīs ignōtus, prī-  
vātus

tū sōla virī mollēs aditūs et tempora  
(: idōnea tempora virī adeundī)  
nōverās (: nōvistī)

ī, soror, atque hostem supplex adfāre superbum:

Nōn ego cum Danaīs Trōiānam excindere gentem 425

Aulide iūrāvī classemve ad Pergama mīsī,

nec patris Anchīsae cinerēs Mānīsve revellī:

cūr mea dicta negat dūrās dēmittere in aurīs?

Quō ruit? Extrēmum hoc miserae det mūnus amanti:

exspectet facilemque fugam ventōsque ferentis! 430

Nōn iam coniugium antiqum, quod prōdidit, ōrō,

nec pulchrō ut Latiō careat rēgnumque relinquat:

tempus ināne petō, requiem spatiumque furōrī,

dum mea mē victam doceat fortūna dolēre!

Extrēmam hanc ōrō veniam – miserēre sorōris! – 435

quam mihi cum dederit cumulātam morte remittam.”

Tālibus ōrābat, tālisque miserrima flētūs

fertque refertque soror, sed nūllis ille movētur

flētibus aut vōcēs ūllās tractābilis audit.

Fāta obstant placidāsque virī deus obstruit aurīs. 440

.....

Mēns immōta manet, lacrimae volvuntur inānēs! 449

Tum vērō infēlix fātis exterrita Dīdō 450

mortem ōrat – taedet caelī convexa tuērī.

Aulis -idis *f*, portus unde classis  
Graecōrum Trōiam profecta est  
iūrāre = diīs testibus affirmāre; ego  
nōn iūrāvī 'mē Trōiānam gentem  
excissuram esse' (ut Graeci)  
cinerēs : ossa sepulta, sepulcrum  
re-vellere -lisse -vulsum = ēripere,  
perturbāre (revellī: ut Diomēdēs?)  
cūr negat (: nōn vult) mea dicta in  
dūrās aurēs dēmittere (: admittere)

ventus ferēns = ventus secundus

prō-dere -didisse -ditum = perfidē  
fallere

requiēs -ētis *f*, *acc* -iem = quiēs  
spatium -ī *n* = tempus quod interest;  
requiem spatiumque (furōrī) : spa-  
tium requiēscendī (mihi furentī)  
dum (: ut interim) mea fortūna mē  
victam dolēre doceat

cumulāre = augēre (additō praemiō)  
remittam : reddam, referam

tālibus *verbis*  
tālēs flētūs : tālia verba cum flētū

aut (: neque) ūllās vōcēs tractābilis  
audit = et omnēs vōcēs in-tractā-  
bilis audit  
placidās : immōtās  
ob-struere = claudere prohibendō

inānēs : vānae (: nēquiquam)

taedēre (+ *acc*) = pigēre; taedet *eam*  
caelī convexa tuērī (= intuērī)  
convexum caelī = orbis caelī, caelum

Quō magis inceptum peragat lūcemque relinquat,  
 vīdit, tūricremīs cum dōna impōneret āris,  
 – horrendum dictū! – laticēs nigrēscere sacrōs  
 455 fūsaque in obscēnum sē vertere vīna cruōrem!  
 Hoc vīsum nūllī, nōn ipsī effāta sorōrī.  
 Praetereā fuit in tēctīs dē marmore templum  
 coniugis antīquī mirō quod honōre colēbat,  
 velleribus niveīs et fēstā fronde revīnctum:  
 460 hinc exaudīrī vōcēs et verba vocantis  
 vīsa virī, nox cum terrās obscūra tenēret,  
 sōlaque culminibus fērālī carmine bŭbō  
 saepe querī et longās in flētum dŭcere vōcēs.  
 Multaque praetereā vātum praedicta priōrum  
 465 terribilī monitū horrificant. Agit ipse furentem  
 in somnīs ferus Aenēās, semperque relinqŭi  
 sōla sibī, semper longam incommitāta vidētur  
 ire viam et Tyriōs dēsertā quaerere terrā.  
 .....  
 474 Ergō ubi concēpit furiās ēvicta dolōre  
 475 dēcrēvitque morī, tempus sēcum ipsa modumque  
 exigit et maestam dictīs adgressa sorōrem

quō magis = ut eō magis  
 inceptum -i n = cōnsilium parātum  
 lūcem (: vītam) relinquere : morī

tūri-cremus -a -um: āra tūricrema =  
 āra in quā tūs cremātur (ūritur)

nigrēscere = niger fieri  
 nig|rēs-ce-re |sac-rōs

obscēnus -a -um = foedus, horribilis  
 (vīdit...) fūsaque vīna in obscēnum  
 cruōrem sē vertere (: mūtārī)

vīsum -i n = quod vīsum est; hoc vī-  
 sum nūllī, nōn ipsī sorōrī effāta est  
 (: nārāvīt)  
 in tēctīs : in aedibus

(coniūnx) antīquus = prior

vellus -eris n = pellis ovis cum lānā  
 fēstus -a um = diē fēstō dignus  
 re-vīncire = vīnciendō cingere

hinc vōcēs et verba virī vocantis ex-  
 audīrī eī vīsa sunt,  
 cum nox obscūra  
 terrās tenēret

bŭbō



in culminibus  
 fērālis -e = dē mortuis  
 bŭbō -ōnis m/f, avis quae noctŭ 'bŭ-  
 bŭ' facit ('longās vōcēs dŭcit')  
 bŭbō saepe querī eī vīsa est

vātum priōrum : vātum veterum

horrificāre = horrentem facere

ipse ferus Aenēās eam furentem in  
 somnīs agit  
 sōla relinqŭi sibi vidētur  
 in-comitātus -a -um = sine comite

in terrā dēsertā

con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = in  
 sē (in mente) recipere  
 ē-vīncere = superāre

dē-cernere -crēvisse -crētum = cōn-  
 stituere  
 (sē-cum) ex-igere = reputāre  
 ad-/ag-gredi -gressum (< ad + gradi)  
 = adire

tegit : cēlat  
serēnāre = serēnum/clārum facere

“invēni” inquit “...”  
grātāri + dat ↔ miserēri

solvere + abl = liberāre

iūxtā finem Ōceanī  
sōl cadēns = sōl occidēns

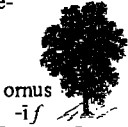
Aethiōpēs -um *m pl*, incolāe Aethiō-  
piaē (Africāe interiōris)  
Atlās axem stēllis ārdentibus aptum  
umerō torquet (: volvit)  
axis -is *m* = orbis caelī  
aptus -a -um + abl = ōrnātus

hinc (: ex hōc locō) sacerdōs Mas-  
sȳlae gentis mihi mōnstrāta est

carminibus: vātēs et sacerdotēs  
verba sacra *canunt*

aliīs *mentibus* (: in aliās mentēs)  
im-mittere (+ dat) < in-mittere

sistere = stantem facere; *dicit* ‘sē  
sistere aquam in fluviiis...’ | *ret-rō*  
*retrō adv* = eō unde vērērunt (←)  
mūgīre = ‘mū’ facere (ut bōs)  
terram mūgīre vidē-  
bis : terra mūgīre  
tibi vidēbitur  
*dē* montibus



ornus  
-ī *f*

testor deōs et tē, cāra germāna...: ‘...  
magicus -a -um; ars magica: quā rēs  
contrā nātūram fieri videntur  
invitus -a -um = nōlēns (↔ libēns)  
‘*mē* invitam artibus magicis accingī  
(: armārī, ūtī)’ | *-ier inf pass* = *-ī*  
sēcrētus -a -um = sōlus, sine sociis  
pyra -ae *f* = rogius  
*in* tēctō (: domō) interiōre  
*in* thalamō

*vir* impius (: Aenēās)  
exuviae -ārum *f pl* (< exuere) = vesti-  
menta

super-impōnās (: super pyram)  
ne-fandus -a -um = infandus  
*mē* iuvat (: dēlectat) abolēre cūncta  
monimenta viri nefandī  
monimentum -ī *n* = monumentum;  
*m. viri* = quod monet dē virō  
: ita mihi mōnstrat (: mē docet)  
sacerdōs

cōnsilium vultū tegit ac spem fronte serēnat:

“Invēnī, germāna, viam – grātāre sorōrī! –

quae mihi reddat eum vel eō mē solvat amantem.

Ōceanī finem iūxtā sōlemque cadentem

480

ultimus Aethiōpum locus est, ubi māximus Atlās

axem umerō torquet stēllis ārdentibus aptum:

hinc mihi Massȳlae gentis mōnstrāta sacerdōs;

.....

haec ‘sē carminibus’ prōmittit ‘solvere mentēs

487

quās velit’ ast ‘aliīs dūrās immittere cūrās;

sistere aquam fluviiis et vertere sīdera retrō!’

Nocturnōsque movet Mānīs; mūgīre vidēbis

490

sub pedibus terram et dēscendere montibus ornōs!

Testor, cāra, deōs et tē, germāna, tuumque

dulce caput: ‘magicās invitam accingier artīs.’

Tū sēcrēta pyram tēctō interiōre sub aurās

ērige et arma virī, thalamō quae fixa reliquit

495

impius, exuviāsque omnīs lectumque iugālem,

quō perīī, superimpōnās! Abolēre nefandī

cūncta virī monimenta iuvat, mōnstratque sacer-

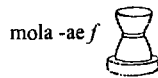
dōs.”

Haec effāta silet; pallor simul occupat ōra.

500 Nōn tamen Anna novīs praetexere fūnera sacrīs  
germānam crēdit, nec tantōs mente furōrēs  
concipit aut graviōra timet quam morte Sychaeī.  
Ergō iussa parat.

At rēgīna, pyrā penetrālī in sēde sub aurās  
505 ērēctā ingentī taedīs atque īlice sectā,  
intenditque locum sertīs et fronde corōnat  
fūnerēā; super exuviās ēensemque relictum  
effigiemque torō locat, haud ignāra futūrī.  
Stant ārae circum et crīnīs effūsa sacerdotōs  
510 ter centum tonat ōre deōs, Erebumque Chaosque  
tergeminamque Hecatēn, tria virginis ōra Diānae.

.....

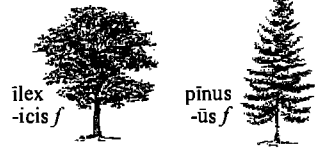


517 Ipsa molā manibusque piīs altāria iūxtā  
– ūnum exūta pedem vinculis, in veste recīnctā –  
testātur moritūra deōs et cōnscia fātī  
520 sīdera; tum, sī quod nōn aequō foedere amantīs  
cūrae nūmen habet iūstumque memorque, precātur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpēbant fessa sopōrem  
corpora per terrās, silvaeque et saeva quiērant

pallor -ōris *m* < pallere  
occupāre = capere, operire; pallor  
ōs occupat : pallēscit  
nōn tamen Anna crēdit germānam  
novīs sacrīs fūnus (: mortem) praetexere | sac-rīs

mente con-cipere = mente capere,  
intellegere



penetrālis -e = interior  
pyrā ingentī in sēde (: locō) penetrālī sub aurās ērēctā ex taedā...  
taeda -ae *f* = lignum *pīnūs* arboris  
īlex -icis *f*, genus arboris et lignum

in-tendere + *abl* = exōrnāre

fūnerus -a -um < fūnus  
super *adv* : super pyram

effigiemque *Aenēae* in torō locat  
futūrī : rei futūrae

crīnēs (*acc*) effūsa = ut crīnēs effūdīt, crīnibus effūsis (= passīs)

tonat ōre : tonantī vōce invocat  
Erebus -ī *m*, Chaos -ī *n*, Hecatē -ēs  
(*acc Gr -ēn*) *f*, dii/dea Inferōrum  
ter-geminus -a -um = trium partium;  
Hecatē virgō, quae eadem Diāna  
vocātur, tria ōra gerit

*molere* -uisse -itum = sēmen frangere  
*molā* (īnstrūmentō rotundō)  
mola -ae *f* = sēmen molitum (sacrificiis  
mola et sāl in āram spargitur)  
ipsa (Didō) *cum* molā manibusque  
piīs iūxtā altāria.....

: ut ūnum pedem vinculis (calceō)  
exuit (: alterō pede nūdātō)

re-cingere = cingulō solvere

.....moritūra testātur deōs et sīdera  
cōnscia fātī (quae fātum sciunt)

nōn aequō foedere amantēs = amantēs  
qui/quae nōn aequē amantur  
sī (ali)quod nūmen iūstum memorque  
nōn aequō foedere amantēs  
cūrae habet, (id nūmen) precātur  
cūrae habere = cūrāre

sopor -ōris *m* = somnus; sopōrem  
carpere = dormire; fessa corpora  
placidum sopōrem carpēbant

quiēscere -ēvisse = quiētus fieri;  
quiērant = quiēverant

lāpsus -ūs *m* < lābī; lāpsū : cursū

volucris -is *f* = avis; pictae : variō-  
rum colōrum | voluc-rēs

liquidus -a -um = fluēns (ut aqua)  
: et volucrēs quae lacūs lātē liquidōs  
et quae rūra dūmīs aspera (: ob dū-  
mōs invia) tenent (: incolunt)  
in somnō positae *sunt*

dūmus  
-ī *m*



at nōn quiēscit...  
infēlix animī : in animō

in somnōs solvī = somnum capere  
(= noctem accipere)

in-gemināre (< geminus) = duplex  
fierī, augērī

flūctuāre = (flūctibus) iactārī  
aestus -ūs *m* = turbō, mēns turbāta

sic ad-eō = sic verō

in-sistere = cōstanter pergere  
sēcum corde volūtāre = cōgitāre, re-  
putāre

procus -ī *m* = vir quī uxōrem petit  
in-/ir-rīdēre -sisse -sum = dēridēre;  
inrīsa : etsī irrīsa erō

dē-dignārī = spernere ut indignum;  
quōs dēdignāta *sim* = cum eōs dē-  
dignāta *sim* : etsī eōs dēdignāta *sum*

ultima Teucrōrum iussa = quidquid  
Teucrī iusserint

iussa sequī : pārere

quia-ne eōs iuvat auxiliō meō ante  
levātōs esse et grātia stat apud me-  
morēs veteris bene factī? (: et quia  
grātiam habent memorēs veteris  
beneficiū?); bene factum = bene-  
ficiū

fac *mē* velle : si vellem (eōs sequī)  
quis autem *mē sequī* sinet invīsam-  
que in ratibus superbis accipiet?

heu, perdita! nescīs necdum sentīs  
periūria gentis Laomedontae?

Laomedonteus -a -um < Laomedōn-  
-ontīs *m*, pater Priamī, rēx perfidus  
per-iūrium -ī *n* = maleficiū eius quī  
falsum iūrat, *perfidia* (< perfidus)

manus -ūs *f* = caterva

aequora, cum mediō volvuntur sīdera lāpsū,

cum tacet omnis ager, pecudēs pictaeque volucrēs, 525

quaeque lacūs lātē liquidōs quaeque aspera dūmīs  
rūra tenent, somnō positae sub nocte silentī.

[.....]

At nōn infēlix animī Phoenissa, neque umquam 529

solvitur in somnōs oculīsve aut pectore noctem 530

accipit: ingeminant cūrae rūsusque resurgēns

saevit amor magnōque irārum flūctuat aestū.

Sic adeō insisit sēcumque ita corde volūtāt:

“Ēn, quid agō? rūsusque procōs inrīsa priōrēs

experiar? Nomadumque petam cōnūbia supplex, 535

quōs ego sim totiēns iam dēdignāta marītōs?

Īliacās igitur classīs atque ultima Teucrum

iussa sequar? quiane auxiliō iuvat ante levātōs

et bene apud memorēs veteris stat grātia factī?

Quis mē autem, fac velle, sinet ratibusque superbīs 540

invīsam accipiet? Nescīs – heu, perdita! – necdum

Laomedontēae sentīs periūria gentis?

Quid tum? sōla fugā nautās comitābor ovariantīs?

an Tyriīs omnīque manū stīpātā meōrum

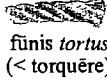
- 545 *īferar et, quōs Sīdōniā vix urbe revelli,*  
*rūrsus agam pelagō et ventis dare vēla iubēbō?*  
*Quīn morere ut merita es, ferrōque āverte dolōrem!”*  
 .....
- 554 *Aenēās celsā in puppī iam certus eundī*  
 555 *carpēbat somnōs, rēbus iam rīte parātis.*  
*Huic sē fōrma deī vultū redeuntis eōdem*  
*obtulit in somnīs rūrsusque ita vīsa monēre est*  
*– omnia Mercuriō similis, vōcemque colōrem-*  
*que et crīnis flāvōs et membra decōra iuventae – :*
- 560 *“Nāte deā, potes hōc sub cāsū dūcere somnōs?*  
*nec quae tē circum stent dēinde perīcula cernis,*  
*dēmēns, nec Zephyrōs audīs spirāre secundōs?*  
*Illa dolōs dīrumque nefās in pectore versat*  
*certa morī, variōsque īrārū concitat aestūs.*
- 565 *Nōn fugis hinc praeceps dum praecipitāre potestās?*  
*Iam mare turbārī trabibus saevāsque vidēbis*  
*conlūcēre facēs, iam fervere lītora flammīs,*  
*sī tē hīs attigerit terrīs Aurōra morantem.*  
*Hēia age, rumpe morās! Variū et mūtābile semper*  
 570 *fēmina!” Sic fātus noctī sē immiscuit ātrae.*
- īferar = mē īferam (ad Trōiānōs) et eōs quōs ex urbe Sīdōniā vix revelli rūrsus agam pelagō (: in pelagū)?*  
*quīn (+ imp) = at certē, age! merēri -itum esse (dēp) = merēre ferrō : gladiō*
- certus + ger/inf: certus eundī/īre = quī certō cōstituit īre*  
*somnōs carpere/dūcere = dormīre rīte adv = rēctē, probē*  
*huic fōrma deī eōdem vultū redeuntis sē obtulit (: sē ostendit)*  
*vīsa est ita monēre...: “Nāte deā...”*  
*Mercuriō similis omnibus (rēbus): vōce, colōre, crīnibus flāvīs, membrīs decōris (acc prō abl) collō-rem||qu’ et crīnīs*
- nāte deā! = filiī deae!*  
*quae perīcula deinde circum tē stent deinde = posthāc*  
*spirāre = flāre*  
*con-citāre = excitāre*
- dum tibi est potestās praecipitandī*  
*iam (+ fut) = mox trabibus : nāvibus*  
*con-/col-lūcēre = lūcēre*  
*sī Aurōra tē in hīs terrīs morantem attigerit*  
*hēia! (= heus!) age, a rumpe morās! mūtābilis -e = quī mūtārī potest : fēmina est quod semper mūtātur! im-miscēre + dat < in-miscēre*

umbrīs : tenebrīs

corpus corripit = sē corripit  
sociōs fatīgat praecipitēs : sociōs  
labōrāre et sē praecipitāre iubet

trānstrum -ī n = sēdēs rēmigantium;  
in trānstrīs

citī : citō  
(+ v.594)



fūnis tortus  
(< torquēre)

: ecce iterum nōs stimulat ut fugam  
festinēmus tortōsque fūnēs incidā-  
mus | festināre = properāre  
sānctus -a -um = sacer, divīnus

placidus : benignus

ō, adsīs nōbīs placidusque nōs iuvēs  
et sīdera in caelō dextra ferās!  
dexter -tra -trum = favēns, fēlix  
ē vāgīnā

fulmineus -a -um (< fulmen) = fulgēns  
retināculum -ī n = fūnis

scōpae  
-ārum f pl



verrere: servus scōpīs verrit; nauta  
rēmīs mare verrit : rēmīgat  
adnīxī (: adnītētēs) torquent... ver-  
runt : omnibus vīribus rēmīgat  
caerula -ōrum n pl = mare caeruleum  
caeruleus -a -um: color caeli/maris  
prīma Aurōra, Tīthōnī cubile croce-  
um līnquēns, terrās novō lūmine  
spargēbat | cubile -is n = lectus  
Tīthōnus -ī m, maritus Aurōrae

specula -ae f = turris unde prō-  
spicitur; ē speculā  
albēscere = albus (clārus) fieri

lītus et portum vacuum esse sēnsit  
rēmex -igis m = nauta quī rēmīgat

pectus decōrum percussa : ut pectus  
decōrum percussit  
flāvēns -entis adi = flāvus  
ab-scindere -idis -issum = abripere  
abscissa fiāventēs comās : ut flā-  
ventēs comās abscidit  
nostrō (: meō) rēgnō inlūserit  
in-lūdere + dat = il-lūdere

Tum vērō Aenēās subitīs exterritus umbrīs

corripit ē somnō corpus sociōsque fatīgat

praecipitīs: “Vigilāte, virī, et cōnsīdite trānstrīs!

Solvite vēla citī! Deus aethere missus ab altō

festināre fugam tortōsque incidere fūnīs

575

ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur tē, sāncte deōrum,  
quisquis es, imperiōque iterum pārēmus ovantēs.

Adsīs, ō, placidusque iuvēs et sīdera caelō

dextra ferās!” Dixit, vāgīnāque ēripit ēnsem

fulmineum strictōque ferit retinācula ferrō.

580

Īdem omnīs simul ārdor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;

lītora dēseruēre, latet sub classibus aequor,

adnīxī torquent spūmās et caerula verrunt.

Et iam prīma novō spargēbat lūmine terrās

Tīthōnī croceum līnquēns Aurōra cubile.

585

Rēgīna ē speculīs ut prīmam albēscere lūcem

vīdit et aequātīs classem prōcēdere vēlīs,

lītoraque et vacuōs sēnsit sine rēmīge portūs,

terque quaterque manū pectus percussa decōrum

flāvētīsque abscissa comās “Prō, Iuppiter! Ībit

590

hic” ait “et nostrīs inlūserit advena rēgnīs?

<p>Nōn arma expedient tōtāque ex urbe sequentur, dēripientque ratēs aliī nāvālibus? Īte, ferte citī flammās, date tēla, impellite rēmōs!</p>	<p>nōnne arma expedient <i>aliī</i> ...? dē-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum = ēripere ratēs (: nāvēs) ē nāvālibus nāvālia -ium <i>n pl</i> = locus ubi nāvēs aedificantur vel reficiuntur im-pellere = movēre, agere</p>
<p>595 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quae mentem īnsānia mūtāt?</p>	<p>quae īnsānia mentem <i>meam</i> mūtāt?</p>
<p>Īnfēlix Dīdō! nunc tē facta impia tangunt? Tum decuit cum scēptra dabās! Ēn dextra fidēsque quem ‘sēcum patriōs’ āiunt ‘portāre Penātīs’, quem ‘subiisse umerīs cōnfectum aetāte parentem’!</p>	<p>nunc facta <i>tua</i> impia (: quod fidem solvistī!) tē tangunt (: afficiunt)? tum <i>facta tua impia tē tangere</i> decuit (: <i>decuisset</i>) cum <i>ei</i> scēptrum dabās! ēn dextra fidēsque <i>eius</i> quem...!</p>
<p>600 Nōn potuī abreptum dīvellere corpus et undīs spargere? nōn sociōs, nōn ipsum absūmere ferrō Ascanium patriisque epulandum pōnere mēnsīs?! Vērūm anceps pugnae fuerat fortūna. – Fuisset! Quem metuī moritūra? Facēs in castra tulissem</p>	<p>sub-iisse umeris : umeris portāvisse cōn-ficere = invalidum facere nōnne potuī (: <i>potuissem</i>) corpus <i>eius</i> abreptum (: <i>abripere ac</i>) dīvellere? dī-vellere = vī scindere nōnne sociōs, nōnne ipsum Ascani- um ferrō (: <i>gladiō</i>) absūmere <i>potuī</i> patriisque mēnsīs (: <i>atque in patriā</i> <i>mensā</i>) pōnere epulandum?! anceps -cipitis <i>adi</i> = dubius pugnae fortuna anceps <i>fuisset</i> (sī ita fēcissem) tulissem : ferre dēbuī (<i>dēbuissem</i>)</p>
<p>605 implēssemque forōs flammīs nātumque patremque cum genere exstīnxem, mēmet super ipsa dedissem! Sōl! quī terrārum flammīs opera omnia lūstrās, tūque hārum interpres cūrārum et cōnscia lūnō, nocturnisque Hecatē triviīs ululāta per urbēs</p>	<p>implēvissem = implēre dēbuī forus -i <i>m</i> = nāvis interior (spatium inter transtra) exstīnxissem : extinguere dēbuī mē-met = mē; mēmet ipsa super <i>eōs</i> dedissem (: <i>iēcissem</i>) lūstrāre (lūce/flammīs) = illūstrāre lūnō interpres et cōnscia hārum cūr- rārum : quae hās cūrās (amōrem) affers et scīs trivium -i <i>n</i> = locus quō trēs viae iunguntur; <i>in</i> triviīs nocturnis (ibi Hecatē noctū adōrātur) ululāre = ululātū invocāre</p>
<p>610 et Dīrae ultrīcēs et dī morientis Elissae, accipite haec, mēritumque malīs advertite nūmen</p>	<p>Dīrae -ārum <i>f pl</i>, deae ultrīcēs ultor -ōris <i>m</i>, ultrīx -icis <i>f</i> accipite : audīte advertite nūmen meritum (: dēbitum) malīs (: ad haec mala)</p>

sī necesse est infandum caput (: Aenēam) portūs tangere ac terrīs (ad terrās) ad-nāre

terminus -i m = lapis quī finem statuit, finis; sī hic terminus haeret (: fīxus est)

audāx populus: Rutulī -ōrum m pl, gēns Latīi quī Aenēae bellum fēcit vexāre = malō afficere, affligere

ex-torris -e (+ abl) = profugus (ex) ā-vellere -lisse -vulsum = abripere; ā complexū Iūli āvulsus | Iū-lī

utinam auxilium implōret...!

in-iquus -a -um = iniustus  
pāx inīqua: cum Rutulis et Latīnīs quā Trōiāni 'Latīni' appellātī sunt optātā lūce : beātā vitā

cadat (: moriātur) in mediā harēnā Aenēas iuvenis in fluviō mersus reptus nōn est neque sepultus

fundō : ef-fundō

omne genus eius futūrum

odiūs exercēre = ōdisse  
haec mūnera mittite cinerī meō! (ad mortuōs sepultōs mittuntur mūnera)

foedus -eris n = lēx pācis  
suntō imp fut pers 3 pl = futūra sint

-re pers 2 sg pass = -ris: exoriāre, sequāre = exoriāris, sequāris  
utinam exoriāris (tū) ultor aliquis ex meīs ossibus quī colōnōs Dardaniōs face (: igne) ferrōque sequāris...!  
aliquis ultor: Hannibal -alis m, dux Poenōrum bellō Pūnicō secundō dabunt sē : dabuntur

imprecor ut sint litora litoribus contrāria...! : ut semper hostēs sint!

im-precārī = precārī  
nepōtēs : posterī  
ne|pō-tēs-||qu'haec  
animum in omnēs partēs versābat quaerēns (: cupiēns) quam primum lūcem (: vitam) invīsam abrumpere quam primum = cum primum fierī potest, quam celerrimē

et nostrās audīte precēs! Sī tangere portūs

infandum caput ac terrīs adnāre necesse est,

et sic fāta Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:

at bellō audācis populī vexātus et armīs,

615

finibus extorris, complexū āvulsus Iūli

auxilium implōret videatque indigna suōrum

fūnera! nec, cum sē sub lēgēs pācis inīquae

trādiderit, rēgnō aut optātā lūce fruātur,

sed cadat ante diem mediāque inhumātus harēnā! 620

Haec precor, hanc vōcem extrēmam cum sanguine

fundō.

Tum vōs, ō Tyriī, stirpem et genus omne futūrum

exercēte odiīs, cinerīque haec mittite nostrō

mūnera! Nūllus amor populīs nec foedera suntō!

Exoriāre aliquis nostrīs ex ossibus ultor

625

quī face Dardaniōs ferrōque sequāre colōnōs,

nunc, ōlim, quōcumque dabunt sē tempore vīrēs!

Lītora litoribus contrāria, flūctibus undās

imprecor, arma armīs – pugnent ipsīque nepōtēs-

que!” Haec ait, et partīs animum versābat in omnīs 630

invīsam quaerēns quam primum abrumpere lūcem.

.....

642 At trepida et coeptis immānibus effera Didō,  
 sanguineam volvēns aciem, maculisque trementīs  
 interfūsa genās et pallida morte futūrā,  
 645 interiōra domūs inrumpit līmina et altōs  
 cōnscendit furibunda rogōs ēnsemque reclūdit  
 Dardanium, nōn hōs quaesītum mūnus in ūsūs!  
 Hīc, postquam Īliacās vestēs nōtumque cubīle  
 cōnspexit, paulum lacrimīs et mente morāta  
 650 incubuitque torō dīxitque novissima verba:  
 “Dulcēs exuviae, dum fāta deusque sinēbat,  
 accipite hanc animam mēque hīs exsolvite cūrīs!  
 Vixī et quem dederat cursum fortūna perēgī,  
 et nunc magna meī sub terrās ībit imāgō.  
 655 Urbem praeclāram statuī, mea moenia vīdī,  
 ulta virum poenās inimicō ā frātre recēpī,  
 fēlīx, heu nimium fēlīx, sī litora tantum  
 numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carīnae!”  
 Dixit, et ōs impressa torō “Moriēmur inultae,  
 660 sed moriāmur!” ait, “Sīc, sīc iuvat īre sub umbrās!  
 Hauriat hunc oculīs ignem crūdēlis ab altō

coeptum -ī n = inceptum  
 efferus -a -um = ferōx, saevus

aciēs -ēī f = sēnsus videndī, oculī  
 genās trementēs maculis interfūsa  
 (: ut genās... interfūdīt)  
 inter-fundere = perfundere

interiōra līmina : domus interior  
 in-/ir-rumpere = citō intrāre  
 et altum rogum cōnscendit  
 furibundus -a -um = furēns  
 (ēnsem) re-clūdere = ēdūcere

mūnus nōn in hunc ūsum quaesītum

lacrimīs et mente : cum lacrimis re-  
 putāns

novissimus -a -um = ultimus

dum fāta deusque vōs dulcēs esse  
 sinēbat

ex-solvere + abl = solvere, liberāre

cursum quem mihi dederat fortūna  
 perēgī

meī gen < ego; imāgō meī (: Didō-  
 nis)

ulta : ulciscēns  
 poenās ā frātre inimicō recēpī = frā-  
 ter inimicus poenās mihi dedit =  
 frātre inimicum pūnīvī

sī tantum carīnae Dardaniae num-  
 quam litora nostra tetigissent

ōs torō impressa : ut ōs torō (in to-  
 rum) impressit  
 moriēmur inultae : moriar inulta

sub umbrās : ad Īnferōs

utinam Dardanus crūdēlis ab altō  
 (marī) hunc ignem oculīs hauriat  
 (: cōnspiciat)

Dardanus -i *m* = Dardanius  
 ōmen -inis *n* = signum malī futūrī

ferrō (*dat*) : in ferrum (: in ēnsem)

con-lābī = col-lābī

sparsās manūs : extētās manūs

con-cutere -iō -cussisse -cussum =  
 quaterere, permovēre; Fāma per ur-  
 bem concussam bacchātur (fūrit)

lāmenta -ōrum *n pl* = clāmōr plō-  
 rantium  
 fēmineus -a -um < fēmina

plangor -ōris *m* = clāmōr maerentis,  
 querēlla

im-mittere < in-mittere

sī, immissis hostibus, omnis Karthā-  
 gō aut antiqua Tyros rueret flam-  
 maeque furentēs volverentur per  
 culmina (: aedificia) hominumque  
 deōrumque (: et domūs et templa)

Dardanus, et nostrae sēcum ferat ōmina mortis!”

Dīxerat, atque illam media inter tālia ferrō

conlāpsam aspiciunt comitēs, ēnsemque cruōre

spūmantem sparsāsque manūs. It clāmōr ad alta 665

ātria – concussam bacchātur Fāma per urbem!

Lāmentis gemitūque et fēmineō<sup>1</sup> ululātū

tēcta fremunt, resonat magnīs plangōribus aethēr,

nōn aliter quam sī immissis ruat hostibus omnis

Karthāgō aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentēs 670

culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deōrum!

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*Verbum passivum (quasi dēpōnēns) + accūsātīvus*

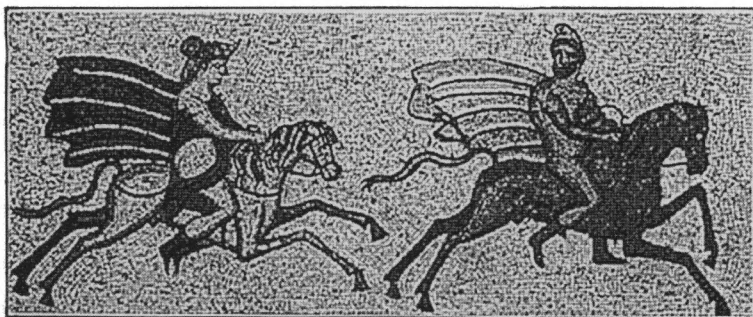
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**Āiāx** -ācis *m*, Trōiānus, Oilei filiūs, Cassandrae vim attulit in templō Minervae I.41  
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