

P. VERGILII MARONIS

# AENEIS

LIBROS I ET IV

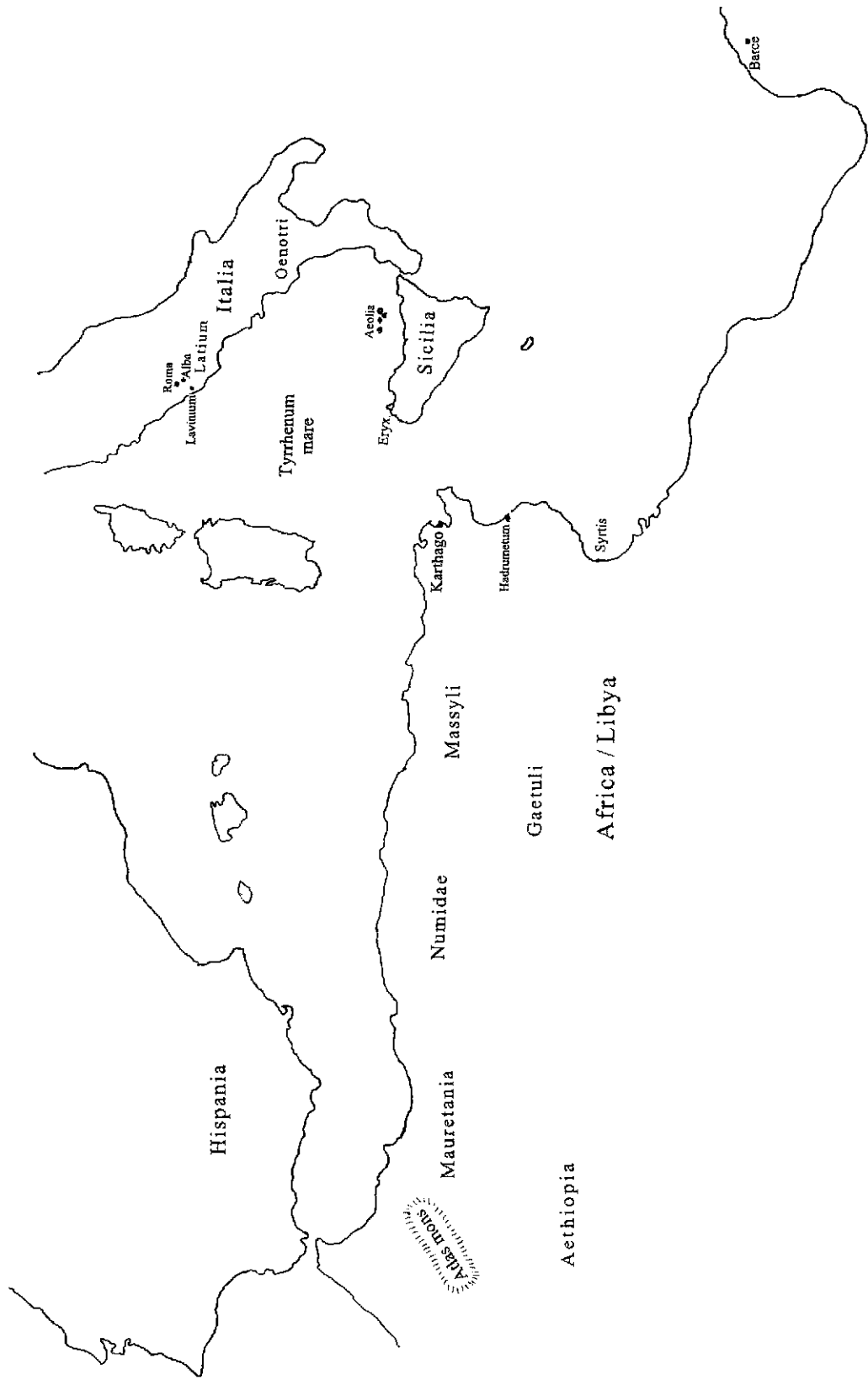
AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT

HANS H. ØRBERG

ALIQVOT VERSIBVS DEMPITIS



DOMVS LATINA



P. VERGILII MARONIS

**AENEIS**

LIBROS I ET IV

AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT

HANS H. ØRBERG

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               |
| (           | vōcālēs coniungendae  | <i>nōm</i>      | nōminativus           |
| [...]       | dēlendū               | <i>pāg.</i>     | pāgina                |
| <...>       | addendum              | <i>part</i>     | participium           |
| a.C.        | ante Christum (nātum) | <i>p.C.</i>     | post Christum (nātum) |
| <i>abl</i>  | ablātivus             | <i>pass</i>     | passivum              |
| <i>acc</i>  | accūsativus           | <i>perf</i>     | perfectum             |
| <i>āct</i>  | āctivum               | <i>pers</i>     | persōna               |
| <i>adi</i>  | adiectivum            | <i>pl</i>       | plūrālis              |
| <i>adv</i>  | adverbium             | <i>praes</i>    | praesēns              |
| <i>cap.</i> | capitulum             | <i>prp</i>      | praepositio           |
| <i>coni</i> | coniunctivus          | <i>sg</i>       | singulāris            |
| <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

edidit Hans H. Ørberg

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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*

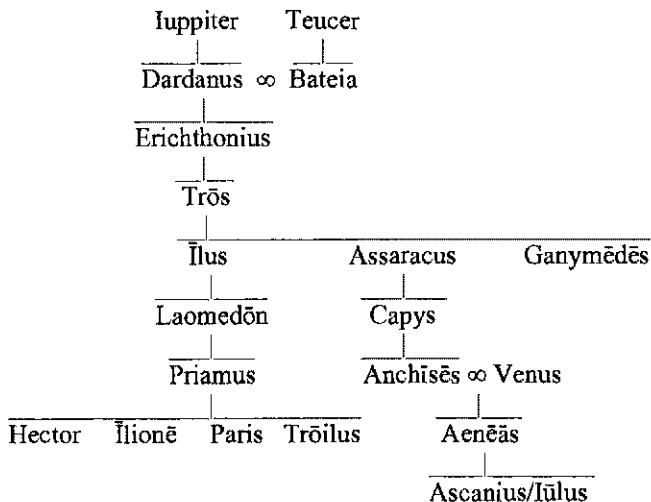
1. Īlus -i
2. Laomedōn -ontis
3. Priamus -i

#### *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 dicitur haud  
procul ā Mantuā nāscitur Pompēiō et Crassō cōn-  
sulibus īdibus Octōbribus.

5 Vergilius Cremōnae studiis ēruditur.

Vergilius, sūmptā togā (virilī), Mediolānum  
trāsgreditur, et post breve tempus Rōmam pergit.

*Servius*:

Vergiliī haec vīta est:

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

Ortis bellīs cīvilibus inter Antōnium et Augus-  
15 tum, Augustus victor Cremōnēnsium agrōs, quia  
prō Antōniō sēnsērant, dedit militibus suis; quī  
cum nōn sufficerent, his addidit agrōs Mantuānōs.  
... Amīssīs ergō agrīs, Rōmam vēnit, et ūsus patrō-  
20 ciniō Pōlliōnis et Maecēnātis, sōlus agrum quem

C. Suētōnius *Tranquillus*, quī aetāte  
Traiānī et Hadriānī vixit, scripsit  
librōs *Dē virīs illūstribus* et *Dē  
vītā 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, Medi-  
olānum -ī n, oppida trāns Padum  
sitā; adi: Mantuānus -a -um; Cre-  
mōnēnsis -e, m pl cīvīs

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

annō aetātis suae XVII puerī Rōmānī  
togam virilem sive puram (sine  
purpurā) sūmunt; virilis -e < vir  
trāns-gredi -gressum = trāns-ire

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

fuit : nātus est

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

operam dare + dat = diligenter labō-  
rāre, studēre  
Neāpolis -is (acc -im, abl -ī), civitas  
Campāniae maritima  
studuit : litterīs studuit

civilis -e < cīvīs; bellum cīvile  
= bellum inter cīvēs

prō Antōniō sēnsērant : Antōniō  
fāverant

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

*Vergilius* Rōmam vēnit  
patrōcinium -ī n < patrōnus -ī m =  
vir nōbilis dīves quī alterī adest  
Pōlliō -ōnis, Maecēnās -ātis m, Rō-  
mānī nōbilēs, patrōnī poētārū

prō-pōnere = cōsiliū dare, suādere

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

triennium -ī n = trēs annī  
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 agris colendis

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

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

āmiserat recipere meruit. Tunc eī prōposuit Pōlliō

ut carmen *Būcolicum* scriberet, quod eum cōnstat

trienniō scripsisse et ēmendāsse. Item prōposuit

Maecēnās *Geōrgica*, quae scripsit ēmendāvitque

septem annis. Postea ab Augustō *Aenēidem* prō-

positam scripsit annis 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.

5

10

*Suētōnius:*

Vergilius Brundisiū moritur Sentiō Sātūrninō et Lu-

crētiō Cinnā cōsulibus. Ossa eius Neāpolim trāns-

lāta in secundō ab urbe miliāriō sepeliuntur titulō

eiusmodī suprāscriptō quem moriēns ipse dictāverat: 15

*Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc*

*Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.*



[annō 19 a.C.]



miliarium

miliarium -ī n: miliaria: lapidēs ad  
viās positi M passibus interiectis

eius-modi = eius generis, talis  
suprā-scribere

Calabri -ōrum m pl < Calabria -ae f,  
regiō ubi situm est Brundisium  
-ēre = -erunt (perf ind act 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 ōris  
Italiam fātō profugus Lāvīniāque vēnit  
litora – multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō  
vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob iram,  
5 multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem  
inferretque deōs Latīō; genus unde Latinum  
Albānique patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.  
Mūsa! mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō  
quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs  
10 insignem pietāte virum, tot adire labōrēs  
impulerit? Tantaene animīs caelestibus irae?  
Urbs antiqua fuit – Tyrii tenuēre colōnī –  
Karthāgō, Italiam contrā Tiberīnaque longē  
ōstia, dīves opum studiisque asperrima bellī;  
15 quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam  
posthabitā coluisse Samō; 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 ōris Trōiae in Italiam  
Lāvīniāque litora vēnit; Lāvīnius -a  
-um < Lāvīnium, oppidum Latīi  
It-a-līam | Lāvīn-ia-que  
fātō abl : ob fātum, fātō actus  
et in terrīs et in altō (marī)  
iactātus est | passus est (v. 5)

superī m pl = diī; superum = -ōrum  
-um gen pl dēcl u = -ōrum  
ob memorem iram saevae Iūnōnis:  
ob iram saevae Iūnōnis cum me-  
mor esset (iūdicīi Paridis)  
dum conderet... = quoad urbem (Lā-  
vīnium) condere potuit et deōs (Pe-  
nātēs Trōiae) in Latium in-ferre  
unde ortum est genus Latinum  
(= gēns Latīna, Latīnī)  
Albānus -a -um < Alba, urbs Latīi;  
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  
insignis -e (+ abl) = ēgregius (ob)  
pietās -ātis f < pius; insignem pietāte  
virum : virum piissimum (Aenēam)  
im-pellere -pulisce -pulsum = cōgere  
tantae-ne irae animīs caelestibus  
(: deōrum) fuērunt?

Tyrius -a -um < Tyros -īf, urbs Phoe-  
nicēs | eam tenuērunt (: habuērunt)  
It-a-līam: 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-habēre = minōris aestimāre  
Samos -īf: ibi erat templum Iūnōnis  
iam tum dea hoc rēgnum gentibus  
esse tenditque fovetque  
-que... -que = et... et...  
sī quā = sī ūllō 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) = dēstruere

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 -arum *f pl*, trēs deae quae fāta  
hominum *volvunt* (: explicant)  
Sātūrnīa -ae *f* = Iūnō (Sātūrnī filia)  
memor veteris belli quod ad Trōiam  
prīma gesserat prō cārīs Argīs  
Argī -ōrum *m pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī;  
*adi* Argivus -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 -arum *f pl* < reliquus; r. Da-  
naōrum : quod Danaī reliquērunt  
rel-i-quiās | im-mītis -e = ferōx

longē (: procul) ā Latiō

fātīs : fātō  
circum omnia maria

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

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  
ob iniūriam



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

quippe = scīlicet, etenim (fāta mē  
vetant!) | ex-ūrere = igne perdere  
Pallās -adis *f* = Minerva (quae clas-  
sem Āiācis exussit)  
Argivī : Graeci; Argivum = -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 aequare tōtō

Trōas – reliquiās Danaum atque immitis Achillis –  
arcēbat longē Latiō; multōsque per annōs

30

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,  
cum Iūnō, aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus,

35

haec sēcum: “Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam  
nec posse Italiā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?!

Quippe vetor fātīs! Pallāsne exūrere classem

Argivum 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 ārīs impōnet honōrem?”

50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns

nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,

Aeoliam venit. Hic vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō

luctantīs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās

imperīō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.

55 Illi indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis

circum claustra fremunt. Celsā sedet Aeolus arce

scēptra tenēns, mollitque animōs et temperat irās.

.....

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 -arum *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: utrūque pater Sātūrnus

et quisquam...? = num quis...?  
nūmen Iūnōnis : deam Iūnōnem  
adōrat : adorābit  
praetereā = posthāc  
ārīs (*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 = ārnēns/saevus esse; furēns  
-entis = āmēns  
in Aeoliam, patriam nimbōrum (ven-  
tōrum), ... venit | in vāstō antrō  
-is *acc pl decl III* = -ēs: luctantīs *acc  
pl* = luctantēs  
sonōrus -a -um = sonāns

vinculum -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 scēptum tenēns  
temperāre = mollīre, sēdāre (↔ in-  
citāre)

hīs vōcibus : hīs verbīs

namque = certē  
pater dīvōrum atque rēx hominum  
: Iuppiter

mulcēre = tranquillum facere  
 dare + *inf* = permittere (↔) vetāre)  
 (flūctūs) tollere : excitāre  
 (mare/aequor) Tyrrhēnum = Tūscum  
 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 partiēs  
 versi; age *eōs* diversōs et dis-ice  
 corpora pontō (= in pontum)!  
 bis septēnae (2×7) = quattuordecim  
 prae-stāns -antis *adi* = egregius  
 corpore : fōrmā, pulchritūdine  
 quārum (= ē 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 -i *n* = beneficium prō quō  
 praemium merētur (↔) noxa)  
 ut prō tālibus meritis omnēs annōs  
 (: tōtam vitam) tēcum ex-igat  
 (tempus/vitam) ex-igere = vivere  
 prolēs -is *f* = filius/filia, prōgeniēs  
 haec contrā *dixit* (: respondit): "..."  
 tuus ... labor (: tuum negōtium) *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 rēgnū *quantum-cumque*  
*est* : etsi parvum *est*), tū mihi scēp-  
 trum *dās* lovemque *mihi* conciliās  
 conciliāre = benignum facere  
 epulae -ārum *f pl* = cēna magnifica  
 tū *mihi* dās (: permittis) *in* epulis  
 divōrum accumbere  
*mē* potentem facis

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

im-pulit = pulsāvit

quā porta data (: aperta) *est*  
 per-flāre = flandō perturbāre  
 in-cumbere -cubuisse + *dat* = sē prō-  
 icere in; incubuērunt  
 tōtumque *mare* ā sēdibus īmis (: ā  
 fundis, funditus)... ruunt (: turbant)  
 unā *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 ventīs submersāsque obrue puppis,

aut age dīversōs 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 scēptrā lovem-  
 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.

Incubēre marī tōtumque ā sēdibus īmis

unā 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!

Exemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra,

ingemit et duplicīs tendēns ad sīdera palmās

tālia vōce refert: “Ō terque quaterque beātī

95 quīs ante ōra patrum Trōiae sub moenibus altīs

contigit oppetere! Ō Danaum fortissime gentis

Tydidē! Mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs

nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā?

saevus ubi Aeacidae 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. Insequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae

mōns,

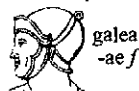
strīdor -ōris *m* < *strīdēre* = acūtē  
sonāre  
rudēns -entis *m* = fūnis; *gen pl* -um

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

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

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

Aenēas -ae (*acc Gr* -ān) *m* = dux  
Trōiānōrum profugōrum  
solvere = debīlem facere  
in-gemere -uisse = gemere  
duplex -icis *adi* = bis factus; dupli-  
cēs palmās = duās palmās  
palma -ae *f* = manus aperta  
vōce re-ferre = loquī, dicere  
ter-que quater-que : etiam atque  
etiam, māximē  
quīs *dat pl* = quibus; ...vōs quibus  
contigit oppetere ante ōra patrum  
con-tingere -tigisse + *dat* = evenīre  
op-petere (mortem) = morī  
Tydidēs -ae *m* (*voc* -ē) : Diomēdēs, fi-  
lius Tydeī | Danaōrum gentis  
mē-ne nōn potuisse? : nōne potui?  
*in* Īliacīs campīs  
oc-cumbere = occidere, cadere  
animam ef-fundere (ex-spirāre) tuā  
dextrā *occisus*  
Aeacidēs -ae *m*, Achillēs (Acaci ne-  
pōs); ubi iacet saevus Hector tēlō  
Aeacidae *occisus*, 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 septentrionibus  
strīdēre -disse = acūtē sonāre  
procella adversa vēlum ferit  
ferire = percutere

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

mōns aquae : flūctus altissimus

hi.. his : aliī... aliis  
 de-hiscere = aperiri, patere  
 terram aperit : fundum ostendit  
 aestus -ūs *m* = aqua turbida, turbō  
 harēna -ae *f* = terra mollis alba quā  
 operitur litus et fundus; *in* harēnis  
 trīs = trēs (*acc pl*) nāvēs; (+ v. 110)  
 torquere -sisse -tum = circum vertere  
 Itali -ōrum *m pl*, Italiae incolae  
 ea saxa quae sunt in mediis fluctibus  
 Itali 'Ārās' vocant

immānis -e = ingēns et horrendus  
 in summō marī

brevis -e : humilis; *n pl* brevia = vada  
 syrtis -is *f* = vadum periculōsum  
 urgere = 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 : fluctus 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 : fluctibus

vertex -icis *m* = (2) gurgēs, vorāgō

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

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

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

hiems -mis *f* : tempestās hiberna  
 laxus -a -um = solūtus (<→ firmus)  
 compāgēs -um *f pl* = trabēs nexae  
 omnēs nāvēs | imbrem : aquam  
 rima -ae *f* : ōs angustum inter trabēs  
 (per rimās aqua in nāvēs penetrat)  
 fatiscere = apertum esse, dehiscere  
 miscere = turbare  
 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 Itali mediis quae in flūctibus 'Ārās',

dorsum immāne marī summō), trīs Eurus ab altō 110

in brevīa et syrtis urget – miserābile vīsū! –

inlīditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae,

ūnam, quae Lyciōs fidumque vehēbat Orontēn,

ipsiūs ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus

in puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque magister 115

volvitur in caput; ast illam ter flūctus ibidem

torquet agēns circum et rapidus vorat aequore

vertex!

Appārent rārī nantēs in gurgite vāstō,

arma virum tabulaeque et Trōia gāza per undās.

Iam validam Ilionēi nāvem, iam fortis Achātae, 120

et quā vectus Abās et quā grandaevus Alētēs,

vīcit hiems; laxīs laterum compāgibus omnēs

accipiunt inimicum imbrem rīmisque fatiscunt.

Intereā magnō miscērī murmure pontum

ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et imīs 125

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

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

130 Nec latuēre doli frātre m lūnōnis et Irae.

Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehīnc tālia  
fātur:

“Tantane vōs generis tenuit fidūcia vestri?

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

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

Post mihi nōn simili poenā commissa luētis.

Mātūrāte fugam rēgīque haec dīcite vestrō:

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

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.

Cŷmothoē 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 aequare  
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 lūnōnis frātre m latuērunt (frā-  
tri ignōtae erant); Neptūnus: frāter  
lūnōnis, utrīusque pater Sāturnus  
de-hīnc = deinde (dehīnc, 1 syllaba)

fidūcia -ae f = animus cōfidēns  
: adeō-ne cōfiditis generī vestrō?  
generis vestri: 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 (pūniri)  
mātūrāre = properāre; fugam mānū-  
rāre = celeriter fugere

pelagus -i n = mare  
'nōn illī 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  
Cŷmothoē -ēs f, Nympha maris  
Tritōn -ōnis m, deus, Neptūnī 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 = fatigāhūs, 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 coruscīs 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  
 scopulis (*im*)pendentibus (*factum*)  
 (aqua) dulcis : sine sale  
 (saxum) vivum : nūdum, pūrum  
 sedile -is *n* = sēdēs; ē vivō 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 omni numerō (XX)  
 collēctis, Aenēās hūc (: sub hanc  
 insulam) sub-it



potiri + *abl*: rē *p*. = rei potēns fieri  
 Trōes (-es *nōm pl Gr* = -ēs) in lītus  
 ēgressi harēnā optātā potiuntur  
 tābēre = débilis esse, cōfici; sale tā-  
 bentēs = sale cōfectōs  
 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, horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā; 165

fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum,

intus aquae dulcēs vivōque sedilia saxō,

Nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvīs

ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.

Hūc septem Aenēās collēctis nāvibus omni

170

ex numerō subit; ac magnō tellūris amōre

ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā

et sale tābentīs artūs in litore pōnunt.

Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achātēs

175 suscipitque ignem foliis atque arida circum  
nūtrimenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.

Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cereāliaque arma  
expediunt fessī rerum, frūgēsque receptās  
et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

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 Caīci.

Nāvem in cōnspectū nullam, trīs litore cervōs

185 prōspicit errantis; hōs tōta armenta sequuntur

ā tergō et longum per vallis pāscitur agmen.

Constitit hīc arcumque manū celerisque sagittās  
corripuit, fidus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,

ductōrēsque ipsōs primum capita alta ferentis

190 cornibus arboreis sternit, tum vulgus et omnem

miscet agēns tēlis nemora inter frondea turbam;

nec prius absistit quam septem ingentia victor

corpora fundat humi et numerum cum nāvibus

aequet.

silix -icis *m* = lapis dūrissimus  
scintilla -ae *f* = ignis minimus volāns  
ex-cūdere -disse = pulsandō ēmittere  
(silici : ē silice)

āridus -a -um = siccus; ārida nūtrimenta  
ignī circum-dedit  
nūtrimentum -i *n* (< nūtrire = alere)  
= id quod nūtrit/alit  
fōmes -itis *m* = māteria accendenda  
Cerēs -eris *f* : frūmentum; arma Cereālia :  
instrūmenta quibus pānis fit  
cor-rumpere = prāvum facere  
ex-pedire = parātum facere  
fessi rerum : fessi ob rēs adversās  
frūgēs receptās : frūmentum (sēmen)  
ē nāvibus receptum (: servātum)  
(sēmen) frangere : molere (IV.517)

silix



prōspectus -ūs *m* < prō-spicere; prōspectum petit = prōspicit; in pelagō  
Antheus -i (acc Gr -a = -um), Trōiānus;  
sī quem Anthea : sī forte A. Phrygius  
-a -um < Phrygia, regiō 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*, Trōiāni, Aenēae socii  
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  
cervi



ductor -ōris *m* = qui dūcit, dux; duc-tōrēs  
gregis... capita alta ferentēs  
arboreus -a -um = rāmīs ōrnātus (ut  
arbor); cum cornibus arboreis  
vulgus -i *n* (acc -us) = populus, mul-titūdō  
hominum/bestiārum, 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)  
humi fundere = sternere  
cum nāvibus : cum numerō nāvium  
(quae servatae sunt: VII)  
aequāre = aequum facere

et praedam partitur in omnes socios  
(: omnibus sociis)

deinde vīna (quae bonus hērōs Aces-  
tēs cadis onerāverat in litore Trīna-  
criō dederatque abeuntibus) dividit  
cadus -ī m = magnum vās vinī; ca-  
dis onerārat = in cadōs onerāverat  
Trīnacrīus -a -um = Siculus  
hērōs -ōis m = vir egregius

sociūs dividit et hīs dictīs maerentia  
pectora mulcet (: cōsōlātur)

ignārus + gen: ignārī malōrum  
ante adv = antea

ō vōs quī graviōra passi estis!

Scyllaeus -a -um < Scylla  
rabiēs -ēī f = ira saeva et amēns  
penitus (: ē spēlunca) 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 = periculum; dis-  
crīmina rērum : cāsūs periculōsōs

tendere = contendere, properāre

nōbīs ostendunt (: prōmittunt)  
fās est rēgnum Trōiae re-surgere  
re-surgere = iterum surgere, restituī

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 costīs  
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 socios partitur in omnis.

Vīna bonus quae dēinde cadis onerārat Acestēs 195

litore Trīnacrīō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs

dīvidit, et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:

“Ō sociī – neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum –

ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem!

Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis 200

accēstis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa

expertī: revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem

mittite – forsan 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 Trōiae.

Dūrāte, et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundīs!”

Tālia vōce refert, cūrīsque ingentibus aeger

spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.

Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futūrīs: 210

tergora diripiunt costīs 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  
sive extrēma pati 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 sociis et 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 hastilia 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 -ērisse -ēptum = dēmere,  
adimere; exēpta est  
mēnsae remōtae sunt : cēna finīta est

longō sermōne : multis verbis  
re-quirunt : in memoriā revocant  
inter spem metumque dubiī  
seu (sive : utrum) eōs vīvere crēdant  
sive (: an) eōs extrēma (: mortem)  
pati 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, Trōiānī, sociī Aenēae  
fortemque Gyān/Cloanthum gemit :  
fāta fortis Gyae/Cloanthī gemit  
Gyān acc Gr = -am

volvēns : cōgitāns

ut primum = cum primum  
almus -a -um = quī 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 = quaerendō  
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  
hastile -is n = hasta (lātō ferrō mū-  
nīta); bīna hastilia : duo hastilia  
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 = forma ac vestis

 nōdus -ī m

dē mōre = ut mōs est (*vēnantium*)  
 habilis -e = parātus ad ūsum  
 sus-pendere -disse -pēnsium = pen-  
 dentem facere (*dē umeris*)  
 vēnātrix -icis f = fēmina quae vēnātur  
 dif-fundere = pandere; ventis comam  
 diffundere (: *diffundendam*) dederat  
 nōdō sinūs collecta 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 mihī (: ā mē)  
 audita neque vīsa est

memorem : nōminem (quō nōmine  
 tē appellem?)

haud tibi est vultus mortālis

(vōx) hominem sonat : ut vōx hū-  
 māna sonat  
 Phoebi (Apollinis) soror: Diāna, dea  
 vēnātrix  
 (Nymphārum) sanguis : genus  
 sis nōbīs fēlix (= favēns)!  
 levāre = levem facere, minuere  
 quae-cumque es (sive 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*)  
 tāli honōre dignor

.....

namque umeris dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum 318

vēnātrix dederatque comam diffundere ventis,

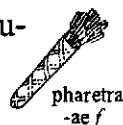
nūda genū nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentis. 320

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 audita mihī 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?

Sīs 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 tāli mē dignor honōre: 335

virginibus Tyriis 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 fastigia rērum:  
 Huic coniūnx Sŷchaeus erat, dītissimus aurī  
 Phoenīcum et magnō miserae dīlēctus 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 mīris;  
 355 crūdēlīs ārās trāiectaque pectora ferrō  
 nūdāvit, caecumque domūs scelus omne retēxit.

phairet-ram



coturnus  
-ī m

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 -ī m = frāter  
 longa est iniūria : longum est nārrāre  
 iniūriam (Dīdōnī factam)  
 ambāgēs -um f pl = nārrātiō varia  
 fastigium -ī n = culmen; summa fas-  
 tigia rērum sequar = praecipuās rēs  
 nārrābō | Sychaeus -ī m  
 dītissimus -a -um = dīvītissimus sup

Phoenicēs -um m pl, incolae Phoeni-  
 cēs | dī-ligere -lēxisse -lēctum  
 miserae (dat) dīlēctus = ā miserā d.  
 cui pater in-tāctam (: virginem) eam  
 dederat prīmisque ōminibus iugā-  
 verat | iugāre = coniugiō 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,  
 īnsānia  
 (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 = sepelīre  
 in-humātus -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 = aperīre (↔ cēlāre)

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

: conveniunt quī tyrannum crūdēlem  
aut ōderant aut ācriter metuēbant

nāvēs quae forte parātae *erant* cor-  
ripiunt

dux factī *fiat* fēmina

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

Libycī Tyriī vēdidērunt tantum soli  
‘quantum *pelle taurinā circumdare*  
possent!’ | taurinus -a -um < taurus  
mercārī = emere; solum mercātī *sunt*  
Byrsa *Gr* = pellis taurina (dē nōmine  
factī *arcem* ‘Byrsam’ *vocāvērunt*)  
tergō taurinō : pelle taurinā (Tyriī  
pellem taurinam in longa fila tenu-  
issima secuērunt!)  
quī tandem *estis*? aut ab quibus ōris  
vēnistis?

quō-ve | iter tenēre = ire  
*Venerī* tālibus *verbis* quaerenti ille  
(Aenēās) ... *respondit*: “...”  
su-spirāre = graviter spirāre ob do-  
lōrem

Olympus -ī *m*, mōns Graeciae altis-  
simus (sēdēs deōrum); caelum  
ab primā origine re-petēns  
vacāre = vacuus esse; vacat = tem-  
pus vacat | et *si tibi* vacet  
annālēs -ium *m pl* = nārratiō rērum  
singulis annis gestārum; -īs : -ēs  
*antequam finem fecerō* Vesper (stēlla  
vesperī) diem compōnet (: finiet)  
clausō Olympō : caelō obscurō  
si forte per vestrās aurēs iit Trōiae  
nōmen = si forte nōmen Trōiae  
audivistis (vōs Tyriī)  
: tempestās nōs, Trōiā 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 recludit  
thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et aurī.

His commōta fugam Dīdō 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!

Dēvērēre 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?” Quaerenti tālibus ille

370

suspīrāns īmōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem:

“Ō dea, sī primā repetēns ab orīgine pergam

et vacet annālīs nostrōrum audire labōrum,

ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.

Nōs Trōiā antiquā – sī vestrās forte per aurīs

375

Trōiae 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 dēnīs 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  
 vitālīs 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,  
 ambrosiaequē comae dīvinum vertice odōrem  
 spīrāvēre; pedēs vestis dēflūxit ad imōs,  
 405 et vērā 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-liam | Italiam patriam et genus  
 ab Iove summō: Dardanus, Iovis  
 filius, auctor gentis Trōiānae, in  
 Italiā nātus esse dicitur  
 bis dēnīs (: viginti) 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 | pel-agrō  
 (loca) per-agrāre = (per loca) errāre

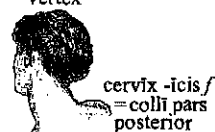
ex Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus

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

haud invīsus (: cārus) dīīs caelestibus  
 vitālīs -e < vitā; 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*  
 = colli pars  
 posterior

gressus -ūs *m* (< gradī) = gradūs  
 dī-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = regere;  
 gressum dīrigere = rēctā viā gradi  
 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 incēdendi  
 patuit : apparuit (vērā 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 = elūdere, dēridere  
dextram dextrae (dat) iungere

nōn datur : nōn licet

tālibus verbis 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 venissent)

Paphus -ī f, urbs Cypri Venerī sacra  
sublīmis -e = altē volāns  
sublī-mi-s albit  
ubi templum illi est  
Sabaeus -a -um < Saba -ae f, civitās  
Arabiae (unde venit tūs)  
tūs tūris n: ē tūre incēnsō venit dulcis  
fūmus | calēre = calidus esse, ārdere  
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  
dēsūper = dē locō superiōre

mōlem : ampla aedificia  
māgālia -ium n pl = casae

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

in-stāre = studiōsē labōrāre, adniti  
ārdēns = accēnsus, ācerimus  
pars... pars = aliī ... aliī; pars dūcit...  
mōlītur... subvolvīt..., pars optat...  
conclūdīt (inf prō ind)  
(arcem) mōlīrī = exstruere  
sub-volvere = sūrsūm volvere  
tēctō : ad domum (aedificandam)  
con-clūdere = cingere (claudendō)  
sulcus -ī m = linea in solō arāta (finis  
aedificiū statuītū 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 gradientis 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 sublīmis abīt sēdēsque revīsīt 415

laeta suās, ubi templum illi centumque Sabaeō

tūre calent ārae sertisque recentibus hālant.



Corripuēre viam intereā, quā sēmita mōnstrat,

iamque ascendēbant collem, quī plūrimus urbī

imminet, adversāsque aspectant dēsūper arcēs. 420

Mīrātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,

mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.

Instant ārdentēs Tyriī: pars dūcere mūrōs

mōlīrique 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!”

Aenēās ait, et fastīgia suspicit urbis.

Infert 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 lūnō

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

445 ēgregiam et facilem victū per saecula gentem.’

Hīc templum lūnōnī 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 Aenēās spērāre salūtem

ausus et afflictīs melius cōnfīdere rēbus.

Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō

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



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

fastīgium -ī n = tēctum, culmen,  
turris

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 *imperī futūrī*,  
quod rēgia lūnō mōnstrāverat  
(: docuerat)

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

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



opulentus -a -um (< opēs) = dīves  
dīva -ae f = dea; nūmine dīvae : deā  
praesente  
cui aerea limina 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;  
afflictus = dēspērātus  
dum singula (opera) lūstrat  
lūstrāre = percurrere oculis, inspīcere

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

(ex) ordine = alteram post alteram...  
pugnās *pictās* < *pingere* pinxisse pic-  
tum = imāginem facere coloribus

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

Achātē voc *Gr*

nōn plēna est nostrī labōris?

ēn = ecce  
sua praemia laudī : digna praemia  
factis laudandis

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 lacrimis  
imāginēs vidēbat... (v. 466–493)  
utī = ut, quōmodo (+ *conī*)  
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 Rhēsū 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

rēginam opperiēns, dum quae fortūna sit urbi

artificumque manūs intrā sē operumque labōrem 455

mīrātur, videt Īliacās ex ordine pugnās

bellaque iam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,

Atrīdās Priamumque et saevum ambōbus Achillem.

Cōstitit 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

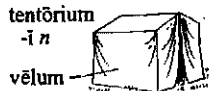
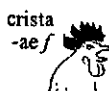
hāc fugerent Grāiī, premeret Trōiāna iuventūs,

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



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

Parte aliā fugiēns āmissīs Trōilus armīs,

475 infēlix puer atque impār congressus Achillī,  
fertur equīs currūque haeret resupīnus inānī,  
lōra tenēns tamen; huic cervīxque comaeque tra-  
huntur

per terram, et versā pulvis 'īnscrībitor hastā.

Intereā ad templum nōn aequae Palladis ībant

480 crīnibus Īliadēs passīs peplumque ferēbant  
suppliciter, trīstēs et tūnsae pectora palmīs;  
diva 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 principibus permixtum agnōvit Achīvīs,  
Ēōasque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.

490 Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātis agmina peltīs

Penthesilēa furēns mediīsque in milibus ārdet,

Xanthus -i m (= Scamander -drī 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  
(↔ prōnus)



lōra -ōrum n pl

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

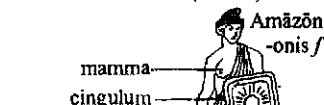
diva āversa oculōs in solō fixōs  
tenēbat

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: principibus per-  
mixtum : inter principēs pugnāntem  
Achivī -ōrum m pl = Graeci  
Ēōus -a -um (< Ēōs f = Aurōra) : ex  
oriente | nīg-rī (spondēus)  
Memnōn -onis m, rēx Aethiopiae  
Amāzon(id)ēs -um f pl = militēs fē-  
minae; Penthesilēa dūcit Amāzoni-  
dum agmina lūnātis peltis armāta  
pelta -ae f = clipeus | lūnātus -a -um  
= cui est fōrma lūnae dimidiatae  
Penthesilēa -ae f, rēgīna 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



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 | phalx-ram  
Orēas -adis *f*, Nympha montium;  
nōm *pl* Gr Orēades = -ēs  
super-ēminēre = ēminēre super

Lātōna -ae *f*, dea, māter Dīanae  
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 (templī lūnōnis)  
testūdō -inis *f* = cella cuius tēctum  
curvum est; in mediā testūdine  
sub-nixus -a -um = qui sustinētur  
re-sidere -sēdisse = cōsistere



aequābat = aequē dividēbat  
sorte nōmina trahēbat

concursum -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 miranda 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 mille 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 speculantur amictī:

quae fortūna virīs? classem quō litore linquant?

quid veniant? cūctīs nam lēctī nāvibus ibant

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’ dixisse ducis dē nōmine gentem’.

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

avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus

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

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

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 : benignus

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’  
dicunt : appellant

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’ dixisse  
dē nōmine ducis’ (cui nōmen ‘Ita-  
lus’ fuisse dīcitur) | It-a-liam

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 (: latē) 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/matāre ad; *ad*  
*vestrās ōrās* adnāvimus

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

*hospitium* -ī *n* = iūs hospitum (bene  
 recipiendōrum); *ab* hospitio harē-  
 nae (: litoris) prohibēmur!  
*ciēre cīvissē 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 māximus

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* officiō 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 silvis* (: arboribus)  
*aptāre* = parāre, expedire  
*stringere* = efficere (ē rāmīs, foliis  
 dēmpsis)

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

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 '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 spērāte deōs memorēs fandī atque nefandī!

Rēx erat Aenēās 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, officiō nec tē certāsse priōrem

paeniteat: sunt et Siculis regiōnibus urbēs

armaque, Trōiānōque ā sanguine clārus Acestēs.

550

Quassātam ventis liceat subducere classem

et silvis aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs,

sī datur Italiam, sociis et rēge receptō,

tendere, ut Italiam laetī Latiumque petāmus.

It-a-liam

555 Sīn absūmpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum,

sīn absūmpta est salūs | Teucrōrum

pontus habet Libyae nec spēs iam restat Iūli,

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

at freta Sīcaniae saltem sēdēsque parātās,

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

unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acestēn."

advectī sumus  
Acestēs, acc Gr -ēn

Tālibus Ilioneūs; cūnctī simul ōre fremēbant

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

560 Dardanidae.

Tum breviter Dīdō vultum dēmissa profātur:

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

"Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēclūdite cūrās!

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

Rēs dūra et rēgnī novitās mē tālia cōgunt

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

mōliri et lātē finis cūstōde tuērī. —

cūstōde : cūstōdibus; cūstōde tuērī  
= cūstōdīre

565 Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem,

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

virtūtēsque virōsque aut tantī incendia bellī?

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!

Nōn obtūnsa adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī,

nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe!

Seu vōs Hesperiam magnam Sātūrniaque arva

Sātūrnus -a -um < Sātūrnus; arva  
Sātūrnia: Latium, ubi Sātūrnus  
rēgnāvisse dicitur  
Eryx -ycis m, mōns Siciliae; Erycis  
finēs, terra ad Erycem sita,  
rēgnū Acestae  
tūtōs vōs dīmittam

570 sive Erycis finis rēgemque optātis Acestēn,

auxiliō tūtōs dīmittam opibusque iuvābō.

et vultis in hōc rēgnō pariter (: ūnā)  
mēcūm cōnsidere (sēdem capere)?

Vultis et hīs mēcūm pariter cōnsidere rēgnīs?

urbem quam statuō vestra est — subdūcite nāvīs!

urbs quam statuō (: condō) vestra est

Trōs Tyriusque mihī nullō discrīmine agētur.

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 arrēcti = cum animum ar-  
rēxissent, animō arrēcti  
iam-dūdum = iam dūdum, iam diū  
nūbem ē-rumpere = ē nūbe ērum-  
pere (repente excēdere)  
ardēre + *inf* = valdē cupere  
Aenēas, *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)

dictis mātis (Veneris): v. 390-391  
respondere + *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 -ēi *f* = crinēs longi  
ipsa 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  
Pariūs -a -um < Paros -i *f*, insula  
unde venit marmor (Pariūs 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.”

His animum arrēcti dictis et fortis Achātēs

et pater Aenēās iamdūdum ērumpere nūbem

580

ardēbant. Prior Aenēān compellat Achātēs:

“Nāte deā, quae nunc animō sententia surgit?

Omnia tūta vidēs, classem sociōsque receptōs.

Ūnus abest, mediō in flūctū quem vīdimus ipsi

submersum – dictis respondent cētera mātis.”

585

Vix ea fātus erat, cum circumfūsa repente

scindit sē nūbēs et in aethera pūrgat apertum.

Restitit Aenēās clārāque in lūce refulsit

ōs umerōsque deō similis, namque ipsa decōram

caesariem nātō genetrīx lūmenque iuventae

590

purpureum et laetōs oculis adflārat honōrēs

– quāle manūs addunt eborī decus,

aut ubi flāvō

argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur aurō.

Tum sīc rēgīnam adloquitur cūctisque repente



595 imprōvisus ait: “Cōram, quem quaeritis, adsum,  
 Trōius Aenēās, Libycīs ēreptus ab undīs.  
 Ō sōla infandōs Trōiae miserāta labōrēs,  
 quae nōs, reliquiās Danaum, terraeque marisque  
 omnibus exhaustis 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 cōnschia rēctī,  
 605 praemia digna ferant! Quae tē tam laeta tulērunt  
 saecula? Quī tantī tālem genuēre parentēs?  
 In freta dum fluvīi current, dum montibus umbrae  
 lūstrābunt convexa, polus dum sīdera pāscet,  
 semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt,  
 610 quae mē cumque vocant terrae.” Sīc fātus amicum  
 Ilionēa petit dextrā laevāque Serestum,  
 post aliōs, fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.  
 Obstipuit prīmō aspectū Sīdōnia Didō,  
 cāsū dēinde virī tantō, et sīc ōre locūta est:  
 615 “Quis tē, nāte deā, per tanta pericula cāsus

im-prōvisus -a -um = inexpectātus;  
 cūctis (*dat*) imprōvisus  
 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 exhaustis  
 (labōrēs/cāsūs) ex-haurire : perferre  
 egēnus -a -um + *gen* = egēns  
 sociāre (+ *abl*) = socium recipere (*in*)  
 grātēs per-solvere = grātiās 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 = ullō locō  
 cōnscius -a -um (+ *gen*) = sciēns;  
 sibi cōnschia rēctī : quae scit sē  
 rēctē egisse  
 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

Ilionēa *acc Gr* = Ilioneum  
 eum dextrā petit = eī dextram dat

post *adv* = postea, deinde

aspectus -ūs *m* < aspicere  
 Sīdōnia Didō obstipuit prīmō aspec-  
 tū (: ubi prīmum 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-plicāre + 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 Didōnis

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

diciō -ōnis f = potestās | Cyp̄rum  
Bēlus Cyp̄rum, 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 + inf: (fortūna) mē cōn-  
sistere voluit = voluit (statuit) ut  
cōnsisterem  
suc-currere + dat = auxilium ferre

in rēgia tēcta = in rēgiā

in-dicere = imperāre  
templis divōrum honōrem (: sacri-  
ficia) indicit : indicit ut ad templa  
diīs 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 tergis horrentibus  
sūs suis mff = porcus  
c agnōs pinguēs cum mātribus  
laetitia -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 expulsum patriis, nova rēgna petentem

620

auxiliō Bēli; genitor tum Bēlus opīmam

vāstābat Cyp̄rum 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 antiquā Teucrōrum ā stirpe volēbat.

Quārē agite, ō tēctis, iuvenēs, succēdite nostris!

Mē quoque per multōs similis fortūna labōrēs

iactātā hāc dēmum voluit cōnsistere terrā.

Nōn ignāra malī miseris succurrere discō."

630

Sic memorat. Simul Aenēān in rēgia dūcit

tēcta, simul divūm templis indicit honōrem.

Nec minus intereā sociis 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 convivia tēctis:

arte labōrātae vestēs ostrōque superbō,

640 ingēns argentum mēnsis, caelātaque in aurō

fortia facta patrum, seriēs longissima rērum

per tot ducta virōs antiquā ab oriēne 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 vēlāmen acanthō,

crocus



acanthus



corōna



650 ōmnātūs Argīvae Helenae, quōs illa Mycēnīs,

Pergama cum peteret 'inconcessōsque hymenaeōs,

extulerat, mātīs Lēdae mirābile dōnum.

Praetereā scēptum, 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 = rēgiūs

instruere + *abl* = ōrnāre  
*in* mediis tēctis (*in* mediā rēgiā)  
labōrātae (: cōnfēctae) *sunt*  
ostrum -ī *n* = purpura  
superbus -a -um = magnificus  
ingēns argentum (: argenti cōpia) *in*  
mēnsis *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 antiquā oriēne gentis

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

Ascanius -ī *m* = Īūlus, filius Aenēae  
*ut* Ascaniō ferat haec (: nūntium dē  
his 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 aureis  
texere -uisse -xtum = ē filiis vestem  
cōnficere; circum *ōram* textum  
croceus -a -um = flāvus (< *crocus* -ī  
*m*, genus flōris flāvī vel rubrī)  
vēlāmen -inis *n* = vēlum rotundum  
quō corpus ōrmandi 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, iniuriā factus  
Lēda -ae *f*, Helenae mātēr (ē Love)

Īlionē -ae *f*, rēgīna Thrāciae, Priamī  
filia  
nāta -ae *f* = filia  
collō (*dat*) = ad collum  
monīle -is *n* = colli ōrnāmentum  
bācātus -a -um = margarītis ōmnātus  
(< *bāca* -ae *f* = margarīta)  
corōna -ae *f* = orbis nexus 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

(dōntis) 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)

quī 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 doluisti : mēcum doli-  
isti  
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 retinēri vult  
Iūnō haud cessābit tantō cardine  
rērum (: tantō discrimine)

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

quā = quōmodo  
accipe nostram mentem! : audi  
meum cōnsilium!  
accitū abi < ac-cire = arcessere; ac-  
citū eius = ab eō accitus/arcessitus  
rēgius puer (: Ascanius) ad urbem  
Sīdōniam (: Karthāginem) ire parat  
mea māxima cūra : quem māximē  
cūrō (: dīligō)

At Cytherēa novās artīs, nova pectore versat

cōnsilia: ut faciem mūtātus et ōra Cupīdō

prō dulcī Ascaniō veniat, dōnīsque 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 cōfugiō et supplex tua nūmina poscō.

Frāter ut Aenēās pelagō tuus omnia circum

litora iactētur<sup>1</sup> odiīs Iūnōnis acerbae,

nōta tibi, et nostrō doliuisti 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 dolīs et cingere flammā

rēginam meditōr, nē quō sē nūmine mūtet,

sed magnō Aenēae mēcum teneātur amōre. 675

Quā facere id possīs nostram nunc accipe mentem:

Rēgius accitū cārī 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 Didō  
rēgālīs inter mēnsās laticemque Lyaeum,  
cum dabit amplexūs atque ōscula dulcia figet,  
occultum inspirēs ignem fallāsque venēnō!”  
Pāret Amor dictīs cārae genetrīcis et ālās

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

695 Iamque ibat dictō pārēns et dōna Cupidō  
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, Idalium  
-ī *n*, civitās Cypri: loca Venerī sacra  
in sacrātā sēde *meā* | *sac*rā-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,  
nāsū, ōs...)

in gremiō

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

amplexus -ūs *m* < amplectī

in-spirāre (+ *dat*)  
inspirēs *et* occultum ignem (amōris)  
fallāsque *eam* venēnō  
venēnum -ī *n* = pōtiō quae morbum  
vel mortem affert

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

amāracus



in-rigare + *dat* = in-fundere  
fovēre fōvisse fōtum = amanter am-  
plectī; dea *eum* fōtum in gremiō  
tollit | Idalia -ae *f* = Idalium -ī *n*  
amāracus -ī *m*, herba cuius flōrēs  
ōdōrem iūcundum ad-spirant  
ad-spirāre = odōrem ēmittere

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  
Cērēs -eris *f*: pānis | ē canistris



mantēle -is *n*  
ad tergendās  
manūs et ōs

tondēre totondisse tōnsum = capil-  
lum tollere cultrō  
villus -i *m* = capillus horrēns, saeta;  
(mantēlia) tōnsis villis : sine villis  
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 toris pictis

‘Iūlum’ : Cupīdinem! | Iū-lum

flag-ran|tēs-que  
quīre -cō -ivisse = posse; ne-quire =  
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 fieri  
tuērī = intuērī; tuendō *puerum dōna-*  
*que*

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

haec (: rēgīna) oculis, haec pectore  
tōtō in *puerō* haeret (: fixa est) et  
interdum *eum* in gremiō fovet Didō  
īnscia (= quae nescit) quantus deus  
sibi miserae īnsidat (in gremiō)  
in-sidere + *dat* = cōsidere in

conveniunt, strātōque super discumbitur ostrō.

700

Dant manibus famulī lymphās Cereremque

canistris

canistrum  
-ī *n*



expediunt tōnsisque ferunt mantēlia villis.

Quīnquāgintā intus famulae, quibus ōrdine longō

cūra penum struere et flammis adolēre Penātis;

centum aliae totidemque parēs aetāte ministri,

705

quī dapibus mēnsās onerent et pōcula pōnant.

Nec nōn et Tyriī per limina laeta frequentēs

convēnēre, toris iussī discumbere pictis.

Mīrantur dōna Aenēae, mīrantur ‘Iūlum’

flagrantisque deī vultūs simulātaque verba

710

pallamque et pictum crocēō 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 oculis, haec pectore tōtō

haeret et interdum gremiō fovet, īnscia Didō

īnsīdat quantus miserae deus! At memor ille

720 māt̄ris Acidaliae paulāt̄im 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 volūt̄ant

ātria; dēpendent lychnī laqueāribus aurēis

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!”

Dixit, 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 Acidalia (< ?) : Venus  
ab-olēre = dēlēre (ē memoriā)

prae-vertēre + abl = magis afficere  
: animum iam pridem 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 vinī; -as *acc pl* Gr  
statuere = stantem facere, pōnere  
corōnāre = corōnis ōmāre (vīna : pō-  
cula) | in tēctīs : aedibus)  
vōcem volūtāre = clāmāre

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

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

Bēlus -i *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, scilicet

loquuntur = aiunt (: tū hospitibus  
iūra dare diceris)  
hunc diem laetum esse velīs! = fac  
ut hīc diēs laetus sit  
Trōiā profectīs = iīs quī Trōiā pro-  
fectī sunt

: et velīs nostrōs minōrēs huius *diēt*  
meminisse = fac ut nostrī minōrēs  
(: posterī) huius diēī meminērint  
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* = vinum; honōs (sa-  
crificium) laticum = vinum 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 prīnceps  
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* = prīncipēs  
cithara -ae *f* = fidēs | Iō-pās, fidicen  
crīnītus -a -um = crīnēs longōs gerēs

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

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

sidera: Arctūrus -i *m*, Hyadēs -um *f pl*  
(acc *Gr* -as), Septentrionēs -um *m pl*  
pluvius -a -um = quī imbrem affert  
geminōs: duōs (*ursa* māior et minor)  
quid sōlēs hiberni tantum properent  
... : cūr hieme sōl tam citō occidat  
tingere = ūnectāre, mergere; Ōceanō  
sē tingere: in Ōceanum occidere  
quae mora tardis noctibus ob-stet:  
quid tardās noctēs morātur  
ob-stāre + *dat* = ire prohibere

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-  
lē?'

ā primā origine

insidiae -ārum *f 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 -i *m*  
ursa -ae *f*



personat aurātā, 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 Ōceanō properent sē tingere sōlēs

745

hibernī, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstat.

Ingeminant plausū Tyrii, 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?'

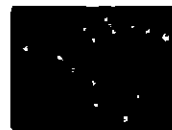
"Immō age, et ā primā dic, hospes, orīgine nōbīs

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 intentique ōra tenēbant.

Inde torō pater Aenēās sic ōrsus ab altō:

“Infandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem,

Trōiānās ut opēs et lāmentābile rēgnū

5 ēruerint Danaī, quaeque ipse miserrima vīdī

et quōrum pars magna fuī. Quis tālia fandō .....

8 temperet ā lacrimīs? Et iam nox ūmida 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 = tacere incipere, tacitus fieri

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

iubēs mē infandum dolōrem renovāre  
nārrandō ut (: quōmodo) Danaī  
opēs Trōiānās et lāmentābile rēgnū  
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 ūmida 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 divum 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 (: cōsūmitur)  
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 -i *n* ↔ somnus

novus : imprōvīsus  
nostrīs sēdibus (: tēctis) suc-cessit  
quem (: quālem) sēsē ōre (: vultū)  
ferēs! | sē ferre = sē ostendere  
armus -i *m* = lacertus,umerus  
forti pectore et armīs: *abl* *quālītātis*  
nec vāna est fidēs (: nec frūstrā fidō)  
genus *eius* esse deōrum (: divīnum)  
dēgener -is *adi* = infimō genere nātus  
arguere = dēmōnstrāre  
timor arguit dēgenerēs *esse* animōs  
quibus fātīs 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 īnsomnia terrent!

Quis novus hic nostrīs successit sēdibus hospes! 10

quem sēsē ōre ferēs, quam fortī pectore et armīs!

Crēdō equidem, nec vāna fidēs, genus esse deōrum.

Dēgenerēs animōs timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille  
iactātus fātīs! 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 vestigia 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 Sīc 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  
 sēnsūs -ūs *m* < sentire; sēnsūs *meōs*  
 labāre = incertus esse, dubitare;  
 labāns ↔ cōnstāns  
 flammae *amōris*

sed optem *ut* vel tellūs īma mihi de-  
 hīscat vel... | tellūs īma : Inferi  
 omni-potēns -entis *adi* = potentissi-  
 mus; pater omnipotēns : Iuppiter  
 umbrae : Inferi, animae mortuōrum  
 pallēns -entis *adi* = pallidus  
 Erebus -i *m*, Orcus, Inferi  
 profundus -a -um ↔ altus; nox pro-  
 funda = nox obscurissima  
 pudor : mēns pudēns, fidēs iugālis  
 violāre = vī rumpere | iūra = lēgēs  
 re-solvere =olvere, 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-ligere -lēxisse -lēctum; dīlēctus -a  
 -um = cārus; magis dīlēcta : cārīor  
 sorōrī : mihi, sorōrī tuae  
 -re = -ris *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 | Ilar-bās  
 Iarbās -ae *m*, rex Gaetūlōrum

ductōrēs = ducēs (: rēgēs)  
 triumphīs dives : multōrum trium-  
 phōrum (victōriarum)  
 etiam-ne placitō amōrī repugnābis?  
 placitus -a -um = quī placet, grātus  
 nec *tibi* venit in mentem *in* quōrum  
 arvīs cōnsēderis?  
 Gaetūlī -ōrum, Numidae -arum *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 (*abi*) dēserta = regiō ārida

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

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

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

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

quam (: quantam) tū, soror, hanc ur-  
bem cernēs, quae rēgna (: quantum  
rēgnum) surgere cernēs coniugiō  
tālī (: coniugiō cum tālī 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-  
pitio = benignē recipe 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 = sacrificiū 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 iugālīa 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 lūnōne secundā

45

hunc cursum Īliacās 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 hospitio 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 Phoeboque patrique Lyaeō,

lūnōnī ante omnēs, cui vincla iugālīa cūrae.

Ipsa tenēns dextrā pateram pulcherrima Dīdō

60

candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,

aut ante ōra deum pinguīs spatiātur ad ārās...

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

65 Heu, vātum ignārae mentēs! Quid vōta furentem,

vātēs : sacerdotēs  
vōtum -ī n = quod deō vovetur

quid dēlūbra iuvant? Ēst mollis flamma medullās

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

intereā et tacitum vīvit sub pectore vulnus!

tacitum vulnus vīvit (: alitur) sub  
pectore

Ūritur infēlix Didō tōtāque vagātur

vagārī = errāre; in tōtā urbe vagātur  
furēns

urbe furēns – quālis coniectā cerva sagittā,

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 = Crēticus -a -um  
< Crēta

70 quam procul incautam nemora inter Crēsia fixit

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

pāstor agēns tēlis līquitque volātile ferrum

nescius: illa fugā silvās saltūsque peragrat

Dictaeōs; haeret laterī lētālis harundō. –

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

Nunc media Aenēān sēcum per moenia dūcit

75 Sīdōniāsque ostentat opēs urbemque parātam;

ostentāre = glōriōsē ostendere

incipit effārī mediāque in vōce resistit –

in mediā vōce : in mediō sermōne

nunc eadem lābente diē convīvia quaerit,

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

Īliacōs iterum dēmēns audire labōrēs

exposcit pendetque iterum nārrantis ab ōre.

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

80 Post ubi dīgressī, lūmenque obscūra vicissim

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

lūna premit suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs,

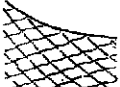
sōla domō maeret vacuā strātisque relictīs

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

incubat – illum absēns absentem auditque videtque.

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

prōpugnāculum -i n = opus quō lo-  
cus mūnītur/dēfenditur  
pendent : cessant, negliguntur  
inter-rumpere = interpellāre  
minae -ārum *f pl* = quod imminet;  
minae mūrōrum : mūrī imminētēs  
māchina -ae *f* = instrumentum cel-  
sum ad aedificandum  
aequāta caelō : caelum attingēs (!)



rēte rārū

rēte crēbrum  
/plaga -ae *f*

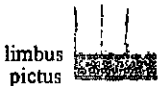
iubar -is n = prīma lūx; iubare exortō  
dēlēcta iuventūs portis it (*vēnūtum*)  
dē-ligere -lēgisse -lēctum = ēligere  
(*feruntur*) rētia rāra, plagae (= rētia  
crēbra), vēnābula lātō ferrō mūnīta  
vēnābulum -i n = tēlum ad vēnandum  
Massylus -a -um : Libycus  
odōrus -a -um = odōrem sequēs  
vis + *gen pl* = magnus numerus  
thalamus -i m = cubiculum; in th.ō  
prīmī (Poenōrum) = principēs

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

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

frēnum  
-i n

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

limbus  
pictusfibula -ae *f*

Iū-lus

ipse Aenēas pulcherrimus ante aliōs  
omnēs infert sē socium *Didōnis* at-  
que agmina iungit (Troianōrum  
et Tyriōrum vēnantium)

Aut gremiō Ascanium genitōris imāgine capta

dētinēt – infandum 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 cūntantem ad limina prīmī

Poenōrum exspectant, ostrōque insignis et aurō

stat sonipēs ac frēna ferōx spūmantia mandit.

135

Tandem prōgreditur magnā stīpante catervā

Sidōniam 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 Xanthique fluenta  
 dēserit ac Dēlum māternam invīsit Apollō  
 145 īnstauratque chorōs, mixtīque altāria circum  
 Crētēsque Dryopēsque fremunt pictīque Agathysī:  
 ipse iugīs Cynthī graditur, mollique fluentem  
 fronde premit crīnem fīngēns atque implicat aurō,  
 tēla sonant umerīs: haud illō sēgnior ībat  
 150 Aenēās, tantum ēgregiō decus ēnitēt ōre.  
 Postquam altōs ventum in montīs atque invia lustra,  
 ecce ferae saxī dēiectae vertice caprae  
 dēcurrēre iugīs; aliā dē parte patentīs  
 trāsmittunt cursū campōs atque agmina cervī  
 155 pulverulenta fugā glomerant montīsque 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 Tyriī 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  
 māternus -a -um < māter; Dēlum  
 māternam in-vīsit (= vīsit): Apollō  
 Dēli nātus est mātē Lātōnā  
 īnstaūrāre = renovāre, rūrsus dūcere  
 circum altāria mixtī fremunt  
 Crētēs -um, Dryopēs -um, Agathysī  
 -ōrum m pl, gentēs Crētae, Thessa-  
 liae, Thrāciae  
 Crē-tēs-que D-ry-opēs  
 ipse : Apollō | in iugīs Cynthī  
 fluentem (: passum) crīnem molli  
 fronde premit (foliīs fixīs ōrnat)  
 fingere = fōrmam dare  
 aurō : rēti aureō  
 tēla (: sagittae) sonant umerīs (: in  
 pharetrā quae umerīs portātūr)  
 sēgnis -e ↔ ācer; haud illō sēgnior  
 : tam ācer quam ille (: Apollō)  
 tantum decus (= tantus decor) ex  
 ēgregiō ōre ē-nitēt  
 ē-nitēre = splendēre, fulgēre (ex)  
 postquam ventum est (: vērērunt) in  
 altōs montēs atque invia lustra  
 lustrum -ī n = saltus ferārū  
 caprae ferae dē vertice saxī dē-iectae  
 dē-currērunt 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  
 pulverulentus -a -um < pulvis  
 glomerāre = in ūnum 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 dētūr) aut fulvum leōnem dē  
 monte dēscendere (: ut fulvus leō ...  
 dēscendat) | fulvus -a -um = flāvus  
 miscērī = turbārī

com-miscēre = im-miscēre

passim adv = lātē, ubique

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* = mātōna 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 lēti  
prīmusque malōrum causa (: prīma  
causa lēti malōrumque) fuit  
speciēs -ēi *f* = quod aspiciitur  
fāma -ae *f* = quod dicitur

fūrtivus -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-hibere = nārāre  
Coeus, Enceladus -i *m*, mōnstra, filiī  
Terrae (Fāmae frātēs mōstrēs)  
prō-gignere -genuisse = gignere  
pernix -icis *adi* = properāns, vēlōx

*in* corpore

plūma -ae *f* = penna (levis/mollis)

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

sub-rigere = surgentem facere,  
tollere | sub-rj-gj(au)-rīs

tēcta metū petiēre. Ruunt dē montibus amnēs!

Spēluncam Didō dux et Trōiānus eandem

165

dēveniunt. Prīma et Tellūs et prōnuba lūnō

dant signum; fulsere ignēs et cōnsciūs aethēr

cōnūbiīs, summōque ululārunt vertice Nymphae.

Ille diēs prīmus lēti 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 primō, 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!

Nocte volat caeli 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 āmēns animī et rūmōre accēnsus amārō

dicitur ante ārās media inter nūmina dīvum

205 multa Iovem manibus supplex ōrāsse supīnīs:

mediō caeli terraeque : media inter  
caelum terramque  
umbra : tenebrae

nec lūmina dēclīnat (: oculōs clau-  
dit) dulcī somnō

lūce = interdiū (↔ nocte)  
aut in culmine summī tēctī aut in  
turribus altīs

terrītāre = magnō terrōre afficere  
fingere finxisse fictum = falsum ex-  
cōgitāre; fictum -i n ↔ vērū  
tenāx -ācis adi = tenēns (memoriā),  
memor | nūntius -ī 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 (: placidē  
cōsumere) ...’

īm-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 sum-  
mus (= Iuppiter)  
serere sēvisse satum : gignere; Ham-  
mōne 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

āmēns 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 = territare  
miscēre = perturbāre

pretiō : in solō pretiō ēemptō (L367)  
cui litus (harēnae) arandum dedimus  
loci lēgēs : conditionēs dē locō  
tenendō  
cōnūbium meum reppulit ac domi-  
num Aenēam in rēgnū recēpit  
re-pellere reppulisse re-pulsum

Paris: quī uxōrem aliēnam surripuit  
sēmi-vir -ī adi = (vir) mulierī similis  
comitātus -ūs m = comitum numerus  
Maconius -a -um < Maeonia = Lȳdia  
: quī mentum crīnemque madentem  
mitrā Maconiā subnexuit | mitrā  
mitra -ae f = pilleus quī sub mentum  
nectitur | madēns -entis = ūmidus  
raptum -ī n = quod raptum est (: Dī-  
dōnis rēgnū) | potitur = potitur  
quippe nōs mūnera templīs tuis ferim-  
us fāmamque tuam fovēmus inā-  
nem (: frūstrā)!



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

nāte! = fili! Mercurius est filiūs Iovis  
pennīs (: ālīs) lābi : volāre

Tyriā Karthāgine = Karthāgine  
(loc) in urbe Tyriā

exspectat : 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

nēquiquam horrēmus, caecīque in nūbibus ignēs

terrificant animōs et inānia murmura miscent?

210

Fēmina, quae nostrīs errāns in finibus urbem

exiguam pretiō posuit, cui litus arandum

cuique loci lēgēs dedimus, cōnūbia nostra

reppulit ac dominum Aenēan in rēgna recēpit!

Et nunc ille ‘Paris’ cum sēmivirō comitātū,

215

Maconiā mentum mitrā crīnemque madentem

subnexus, raptō potitur – nōs mūnera templīs

quippe tuis ferimus fāmamque fovēmus inānem!”

Tālibus ōrantem dictīs ārāsque tenentem

audiit Omnipotēns, oculōsque ad moenia torsit

220

rēgia et oblītōs fāmae meliōris amantīs.

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

“Vāde age, nāte! vocā Zephyrōs et lābere pennīs

Dardaniumque ducem – Tyriā Karthāgine quī nunc

exspectat 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 Italiam 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!"

Dīxerat. Ille patris magnī pārēre parābat  
 imperiō: et prīmum pedibus tālāria neccit

240 aurea, quae sublimem ālis sive aequora suprā  
 seu terram rapidō pariter cum flāmine portant.

Tum virgam capit – hāc animās ille ēvocat Orcō  
 pallentis, 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 Grāi-  
 ōrum | vindicāre = salvum tuērī  
 sed prōmīsīt 'illum fore quī Italiam  
 ... 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* sublimem 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, Inferi  
 hāc ille animās pallentēs ex Orcō  
 ē-vocat  
 Tartara -ōrum  caduceum  
 n pl, Inferi

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

frētus -a -um + abl = cōnfidēns; illā  
 virgā frētus : caduceō frētus (ūtēns)  
 trā-nāre = trās-natāre  
 apex -icis m = vertex  
 Atlās -antis m = mōns Maurētāniae  
 (et hērōs) quī caelum vertice  
 (umeris) fulcīre dicitur  
 fulcīre -sisse -tum = sustinēre

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

piscōsus -a -um = plēnus piscium  
iūxtā aequora

planta



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

fundāre = fundāmenta locāre (aedi-  
ficii), 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  
dis-cernere : texere (tenuī aurō :  
filis aureis)

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 Libycis terris ōtium teris?  
terere trivisse tritum = (tempus)  
frūstrā cōsumere, perdere

surgentem = crēscēntem | Iū-lī  
hērēs -ēdis *m* = is cui trāduntur rēs  
virī mortui

Hic primum paribus nītēns Cyllēnius ālīs 252

cōnstitit: hinc tōtō praeceps sē corpore ad undās  
mīsīt 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 mūrīce laena

dēmissa 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 dēmittit Olympō

rēgnātor, caelum ac terrās quī nūmine torquet,

ipse haec ferre iubet celerīs mandāta per aurās: 270

Quid struis? aut quā spē Libycis 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 oculis ēvānuit auram.

At vērō Aenēās aspectū obmūtuit āmēns,

280 arrēctaeque horrōre comae et vōx faucibus haesit.

Ārdet abīre fugā dulcīisque relinquere terrās,

attonitus tantō monitū imperiōque deōrum.

‘Heu, quid agat? quō nunc rēgīnam ambīre furem

audeat adfātū? quae prīma exōrdia sūmat?’

285 Atque animum nunc hūc celerem nunc dīvidit illūc

in partīisque rapit variās perque omnia versat.

Haec alternantī potior sententia vīsa est:

Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum

– ‘classem aptent tacitī sociōsque ad litora cōgant,

290 arma parent et quae rēbus sit causa novandīs

dissimulent! Sēsē intereā – quandō optima Dīdō

nesciat et tantōs rumpī nōn spēret amōrēs –

temptātūrum 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 = cōspectus  
mortālēs vīsūs (: cōspectum homi-  
num) in mediō sermōne reliquit

ē-vānēscere -uisse ↔ appāre

aspectū deī  
ob-mūtēscere -uisse = mūtūs fieri  
ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = surgen-  
tem/horrem facere; arrēctae sunt  
comae = comae horruerunt  
faucēs -ium f pl = ōs/collum interius;  
vōx in faucibus haesit = vōx defuit  
ārdere + inf = ārdenter cupere  
fugā abire = aufugere

monitus -ūs m < monēre  
Aenēās: “quid agam? ... audeam? ...  
sūmam?”  
ambīre -ivisse -itum = ōrātum adire  
quō adfātū (: quibus verbis) nunc  
rēgīnam furem ambīre audeat?  
ad-fātus -ūs m < ad-fāri  
exōrdium -i n = initium; exōrdium  
sūmere = ōrdiri, incipere  
nunc... nunc = modo... modo; nunc  
hūc nunc illūc animum celerem  
dīvidit

alternāre = dubius esse (inter duo  
cōsilia); eī alternantī haec senten-  
tia potior (= melior) vīsa est: ...  
Mnestheus -i m, Trōiānus; -a acc Gr  
Mnestheum Sergestumque... vocat,  
quibus imperat ut ‘classem aptent...’  
(“classem aptāte...!”)  
cōgere = convenire iubere

quae sit causa rēbus novandīs (: rēs  
novandī, novī cōsiliū)  
dis-simulāre = cēlāre (simulandō)  
quandō = quoniam  
‘sēsē intereā ... aditūs (: eam adire)  
temptātūrum 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 agendi)  
dexter -era -erum = conveniēns  
ōcius adv comp = celerius, celeriter

facessere = citō perficere, exsequi

At rēgīna dolōs – quis fallere possit amantem? –

praesēnsit, mōtūsque excēpit prīma futūrōs

– omnia tūta timēns. Eadem impia Fāma furentī

dētulit ‘armārī classem cursumque parārī!’

Saevit inops animī tōtamque incēnsa per urbem

300

bachhātur, quālis commōtīs

excita sacris



Bacchae

Thyīas, ubi auditō 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, cognoscere

tūta : quae tūta videntur  
rēgīnae furentī

dē-ferre + *acc* + *inf* = nūntiāre

saevire = saevus esse, furere  
in-ops -ōpis *adi* + *gen* = egēnus; in-  
ops animi/mentis : amēns  
bachhāri = futere ut *Baccha* (-ae *f*),  
fēmina incēnsa Bacchum adōrāns  
com-mōtis sacris : cum sacra (sacrae  
rēs) moventur/quatiuntur | *sac*-ris  
ex-ciēre -civisse -citur = excitāre  
Thyias -adis *f* = Baccha; quālis Th.  
auditō ‘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 dē-cēdere

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 = undis turbātus

per hās lacrimās dextramque tuam  
... ego tē ..... ōrō (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 Tyrii; tē propter eundem

exstinctus pudor et, quā sōlā sīdera adībam,

fāma prior. Cui mē moribundam dēseris, hospes?

– hoc solum 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.”

Dīxerat. 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 reliquit; (nihil aliud : quam meās lacrimās et tuum prōmissum)

in-ceptus -a -um = coeptus  
hymenaei -ōrum *m pl* = coniugium  
sī quid bene meruī dē tē (= sī quid tibi bene feci) aut *sī* quicquam meum (: ā mē factum) tibi dulce fuit quicquam = quidquam  
miserēri + *gen* = miserārī + *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  
Tyrii *mihi* infēnsī *sunt*  
propter tē eundem : etiam propter tē

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

moribundus -a -um = brevī moritūrus, moriēns

quoniam hoc solum 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-merērī -itum *dēp* = merēre pigēre: mē piget ↔ mē iuvat  
Elissa -ae *f* = Didō

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

abs-condere -disse -ditum = cōlāre;  
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 duos statūta;  
in hoc foedus (: coniugium) vēnī  
sī fāta mē paterentur meis auspiciis  
dūcere vītam (: vīvere)  
auspiciū -i *n* (< auspex) = imperi-  
um; meis auspiciis : 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  
posuissē (: restituissē) 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 (respōsa 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 rēgnū  
quaerere fās est

quotiēns = quotiēs; totiēs quotiēs...  
mē imāgō patris Anchīsae 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 mei, 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 meis paterentur dūcere vītam

340

auspiciis et sponte meā compōnere cūrās,

urbem Trōiānam primum dulcisque meōrum

reliquiās colerem, [Priamī tēcta alta manērent,]

et recidīva manū posuissē 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 exera quaerere rēgna.

350

Mē patris Anchīsae, 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) celerīs mandāta per aurās  
dētulit: ipse deum manifestō in lūmine vīdī  
intransem 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. Eiectum 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 = intūētur

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  
/posterius dicam? unde incipiam?  
Sātūrnus pater = Iuppiter  
aequus -a -um = iūstus

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

*eum* excēpī et in parte rēgnī locāvī

āmissam classem *servāvī*

furiae -ārum *pl* = furor, ira furēns  
augur -is *m* = vātēs (Apollō est deus  
vātum)

nunc etiam interpretes divorum ab  
ipsō love missus

horridus -a -um = horribilis

scilicet...! : num...?

is labor, ea cūra : labor, cūra dē eā rē  
*deōs* quiētōs (: placidōs) sollicitat!  
sollicitāre = (animum) turbāre, cūrā  
afficere  
re-fellere = falsa repellere; neque  
*tua* dicta refellō  
(locum) sequi = petere | It-a-li-am  
rēgna : rēgnū tuum

pia nūmina : dii qui impiōs pūniunt  
equidem spērō in mediis scopulis tē  
supplicia hausūrum esse  
supplicium haurire = supplicium  
pati

ātrīs ignibus : facibus cum ātrō fūmō

sē-dūcere + *abl* = removēre (ab), dī-  
videre; animā sēdūcere artūs : cor-  
pus ab animā dividere

umbra : phantasma

et haec fāma (dē poenā tuā) mihi sub  
īmōs Mānēs (: ad Inferōs) veniet

ab-rumpere = subito finire, inter-  
pellāre; hīs dictis medium sermō-  
nem abrumpit

ex oculis *eius*

linquēns eum multa dīcere cūctan-  
tem metū (: ob metum)

famulae eam suscipiunt  
con-lābī = col-lābī

marmoreō thalamō (*dat* : in marmo-  
reum thalamum) re-ferunt et in  
strātis (: lectō) re-pōnunt

lēnīre = temperāre, mulcēre

sōlārī = cōsōlārī

ex-sequi = facere (quod iubētur)  
re-vīcere = iterum vīcere

Āmissam classem, sociōs ā morte redūxī

375

– heu furiīs incēnsa feror! – Nunc augur Apollō,

nunc Lyciae sortēs, nunc et love missus ab ipsō

interpretes dīvum fert horrida iussa per aurās!

Scilicet is superīs labor est, ea cūra quiētōs

sollicitat! – Neque tē teneō neque dicta refellō: 380

ī, sequere Italiam ventīs, pete rēgna per undās!

Spērō equidem mediīs, sī quid pia nūmina possunt,

supplicia hausūrum scopulis et nōmine “Dīdō!”

saepe vocātūrum! Sequar ātrīs ignibus absēns

et, cum frīgida mors animā sēdūxerit artūs, 385

omnibus umbra locīs aderō. Dabis, improbe, poenās!

Audiam, et haec Mānīs veniet mihi fāma sub īmōs.”

Hīs medium dictis sermōnem abrumpit et aurās

aegra fugit sēque ex oculis āvertit et aufert,

linquēns multa metū cūctantem et multa volentem 390

dīcere. Suscipiunt famulae conlāpsaque membra

marmoreō referunt thalamō strātisque repōnunt.

At pius Aenēas, quamquam lēnīre dolentem

sōlandō cupit et dictis āvertere cūrās, | .....

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 īnfabricāta – fugae studiō!

.....

408 Quis tibi tum, Didō, 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 nigerimus quō  
lignum ungitur servandī causā  
frondēs -entis adi = frondeus; fron-  
dentēs rēmōs : nōndum fabricātōs  
ē silvīs

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

nāvis pice  pix  
ungitur

quis (: quī) tibi fuit sēnsus! : quid tū  
sēnsisti!

fervere/fervere = ārdere (studiō la-  
bōrantium)

in lacrimās īre : lacrimās effundere  
precandō : precibus

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

in-expertus -a -um (< -experīrī);  
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 expectat)

et nautae laetī corōnās puppibus (dat  
: in puppīs) imposuerunt

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: inf prō ind)  
colere = diligenter cūrāre  
arcānus -a -um = aliīs ignōtus, prī-  
vātus

tū sōla virī mollēs aditūs et tempora  
(: idōnea tempora virī adeundi)  
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 revelli:

cūr mea dicta negat dūrās dēmittere in aurīs?

Quō ruit? Extrēmum hoc miserae det mūnus amantī:

exspectet facilemque fugam ventōsque ferentīs! 430

Nōn iam coniugium antīquum, quod prōdidit, ōrō,

nec pulchrō ut Latiō careat rēgnūque 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 (revelli: 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, tūricremis cum dōna impōneret ārīs,

– 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 mīrō quod honōre colēbat,

velleribus niveīs et fēstā fronde revīctum:

460 hinc exaudīrī vōcēs et verba vocantis

vīsa virī, nox cum terrās obscūra tenēret,

sōlaque culminibus fērālī carmine būbō

saepe querī et longās in flētum dūcere vōcēs.

Multaque praetereā vātum praedicta priōrum

465 terribilī monitū horrificant. Agit ipse furem

in somnīs ferus Aenēās, semperque relinqui

sōla sibi, semper longam incommitāta vidētur

īre 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 = cōsiliū parātum  
lūcem (: vītā) relinquere : morī

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

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  
(: nātrāvit)  
in tēctīs : in aedibus

(coniūnx) antīquus = prior

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

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

būbō



in culminibus  
fērālis -e = dē mortuis  
būbō -ōnis m/f, avis quae noctū 'bū-  
bū' facit ('longās vōcēs dūcit')  
būbō saepe querī eī vīsa est

vātum priōrum : vātum veterum

horrificāre = horrentem facere

ipse ferus Aenēās eam furem in  
sommīs agit  
sōla relinqui 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 + gradī)  
= adire

tegīt : cēlat  
serēnāre = serēnum/clārum facere

“invēnī” inquit “...”  
grātārī + dat ↔ miserērī

solvere + abl = liberāre

iūxtā finem Ōceanī  
sōl cadēns = sōl occidēns

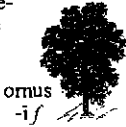
Aethiopēs -um *m pl* incolae Aethio-  
piae (Africāe interiōris)  
Atlās axem stēllīs ārdentibus aptum  
umerō torquet (: volvit)  
axis -is *m* = orbis caelī  
aptus -a -um + abl = ōrnātus

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

carminibus: vātēs et sacerdōtēs  
verba sacra *canunt*

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

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



ornus  
-ī *f*

testor deōs et tē, cāra germāna...: ‘...  
magicus -a -um; ars magica: quā rēs  
contrā nātūrā fieri videntur  
invitus -a -um = nōlēns (↔ libēns)  
‘*mē* invitā *artibus* magicis accingī  
(: armārī, ūtī)’ | *-ier inf pass* = *-ī*  
sēcētus -a -um = sōlus, sine sociis  
pyra -ae *f* = roguis  
*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 cūcta  
monimenta viri nefandi  
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 Aethiopum locus est, ubi māximus Atlās

axem umerō torquet stēllīs ārdentibus aptum:

hinc mihi Massylaē gentis mōnstrāta sacerdōs;

.....

haec ‘sē carminibus’ prōmittit ‘solvere mentēs

487

quās velit’ ast ‘aliīs dūrās immittere cūrās;

sistere aquam fluvīis 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 invitā accingier artīs.’

Tū sēcērta pyram tēctō interiōre sub aurās

ērige et arma virī, thalamō quae fixa reliquit

495

impius, exuviāsque omnīs lectumque iugālem,

quō periī, superimpōnās! Abolēre nefandi

cūcta 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 ēnsemque relictum  
effīgiemque torō locat, haud ignāra futūrī.  
Stant ārae circum et crīnīs effūsa sacerdotēs  
510 ter centum tonat ōre deōs, Erebumque Chaosque  
tergeminamque Hecatēn, tria virginis ōra Diānae.

.....

mola -ae f

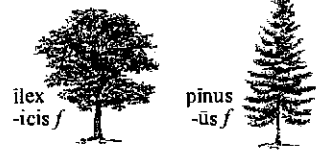


517 Ipsa molā manibusque piīs altāria iūxtā  
– ūnum exūta pedem vinculis, in veste recīnctā –  
testātur moritūra deōs et cōnscia fātī  
520 sīdera; tum, sī quod nōn aequō foedere amantīs  
cūrae nūmen habet iūstumque memorque, precātur.

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) prae-  
texere | sac-rīs

mente con-cipere = mente capere,  
intelligere



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

in-tendere + abl = exōrnāre

fūnerūs -a -um < fūnus  
super adv : super pyram

effīgiemque *Aenēae* in torō locat  
futūrī : rei futūrae

crīnēs (acc) effūsa = ut crīnēs ef-  
fūdīt, crīnibus effūsis (= passis)

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

*molere* -uisse -itum = sēmen fran-  
gere *molā* (instrūmentō rotundō)  
mola -ae f = sēmen molitum (sacri-  
ficiis 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 = aman-  
tēs qui/quae nōn aequē amantur  
sī (ali)quod nūmen iūstum memor-  
que 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* < lābi; lāpsū : cursū

volucris -is *f* = avis; pictae : variō-  
rum colōrum | volūc-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 quiescit...  
infēlix animī : in animō

in somnōs solvi = somnum capere  
(= noctem accipere)

in-gemināre (< geminus) = duplex  
fieri, augēri

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 : pārēre  
quia-ne eōs iuvat auxiliō meō ante  
levātōs esse et grātia stat apud me-  
morēs veteris bene factī? (: et quia  
grātiam habent memorēs veteris  
beneficiī?); 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 sentis  
periūria gentis Laomedontae?  
Laomedonteus -a -um < Laomedōn  
-ontis *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 insisitit 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 ovariantis?

an Tyriīs omnīque manū stīpātā meōrum

545 *inferar et, quōs Sīdōniā vix urbe revelli,*

*rūsus agam pelagō et ventis dare vēla iubēbō?*

*Quīn morere ut merita es, ferrōque āverte dolōrem!”*

*inferar* = *mē inferam* (ad Trōiānōs)  
et *eōs* quōs *ex* urbe Sīdōniā vix re-  
velli rūsus agam pelagō (: in pela-  
gus)?

quīn (+ *imp*) = at certē, age!  
*merēri* -itum esse (*dēp*) = merēre  
ferrō : gladiō

.....

554 *Aenēās celsā in puppī iam certus eundi*

555 *carpēbat somnōs, rēbus iam rīte parātīs.*

*Huic sē fōrma deī vultū redeuntis eōdem*

*obtulit in somnīs rūsusque ita vīsa monēre est*

*– omnia Mercuriō similis, vōcemque colōrem-*

*que et crīnīs flāvōs et membra decōra iuventae – :*

*certus* + *ger/inf*: *certus eundi* /ire  
= quī certō cōstituit ire

*somnōs* *carpere* /*dūcere* = dormīre  
rīte *adv* = rēctē, probē

huic fōrma deī eōdem vultū redeun-  
tis sē obtulit (: sē ostendit)

vīsa est ita monēre....: “Nāte deā...”

Mercuriō similis *omnibus* (*rēbus*):  
vōce, colōre, crīnibus flāvīs, mem-  
bris decōris (*acc prō abl*)  
collō-rem|qu’ et crīnīs

560 “Nāte deā, potes hōc sub cāsū dūcere somnōs?

*nec quae tē circum stent dēinde perīcula cernis,*

*dēmēns, nec Zephyrōs audīs spirāre secundōs?*

*Ille dolōs dīrumque nefās in pectore versat*

*certa morī, variōsque irārum concitat aestūs.*

nāte deā! = fili deae!

quae perīcula deinde circum tē stent  
deinde = posthāc

spirāre = flāre

con-citāre = excitāre

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! Varium et mūtābile semper*

570 *fēmina!” Sīc fātus noctī sē immiscuit ātrae.*

dum *tibi est* potestās praecipitandī

iam (+ *fut*) = mox  
trabibus : nāvibus

con-/col-lūcēre = lūcēre

sī Aurōra tē in hīs terrīs morantem  
attigerit

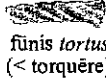
hēia! (= heus!) age, *abrumpe* morās!  
mūtābilis -e = quī mūtārī potest  
: fēmina est quod semper mūtātur!  
im-miscēre + *dat* < in-miscēre

umbris : tenebris

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

trānstrum -ī n = sēdēs rēmigantium;  
in trānstris

citi : citō  
(+ v.594)



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

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

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

scōpae  
-ārum f pl



verrere : servus scōpīs verrit; nauta  
rēmīs mare verrit : rēmigat  
adnīxī (: adnīlentēs) torquent... ver-  
runt : omnibus viribus rēmigant  
caerulea -ōrum n pl = mare caeruleum  
caeruleus -a -um : color caeli/maris  
prīma Aurōra, Tithōnī cubile croce-  
um līnquēns, terrās novō lūmine  
spargēbat | cubile -is n = lectus  
Tithōnus -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 rēmigat

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

Tum vērō Aenēās subitīs exterritus umbris

corripit ē somnō corpus sociōsque fatigat

praecipitīs: “Vigilāte, virī, et cōnsīdite trānstrīs!

Solvite vēla citī! Deus aethēris 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, vāgināque 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

Tithōnī croceum līnquēns Aurōra cubile.

585

Rēgīna ē speculīs ut prīmam albēscere lūcem

vīdit et aequātīs classem prōcēdere vēlīs,

lītoraque et vacuōs sēnsit sine rēmige portūs,

terque quaterque manū pectus percussa decōrum

flāvētīsque abscissa comās “Prō, Iuppiter! Ībit

590

hic”! ait “et nostrīs inlūserit advena rēgnīs?

Nōn arma expedient tōtāque ex urbe sequentur,  
dēripientque ratēs aliī nāvālibus? Īte,  
ferte citī flammās, date tēla, impellite rēmōs!

nōne arma expedient aliī ...?

dē-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum = ēripere  
ratēs (: nāvēs) ē nāvālibus  
nāvālia -ium *n pl* = locus ubi nāvēs  
aedificantur vel reficiuntur  
im-pellere = movēre, agere

595 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quae mentem īnsānia  
mūtāt?

quae īnsānia mentem *meam* mūtāt?

Īnfēlix Dīdō! nunc tē facta impia tangunt?  
Tum decuit cum scēptra dabās! Ēn dextra fidēsque  
quem 'sēcum patriōs' āiunt 'portāre Penātis',  
quem 'subiisse umerīs cōnfectum aetāte parentem'!

nunc facta *tua* impia (: quod fidem  
solvisti!) tē tangunt (: afficiunt)?  
tum *facta tua impia tē tangere* decuit  
(: decuisset) cum *ei* scēptrum dabās!  
ēn dextra fidēsque *eius* quem...

600 Nōn potuī abreptum dīvellere corpus et undīs  
spargere? nōn sociōs, nōn ipsum absūmere ferrō  
Ascanium patriisque epulandum pōnere mēnsis?!

sub-iisse umeris : umeris portāvisse  
cōn-ficere = invalidum facere

nōne potuī (: potuissēm) corpus *eius*  
abreptum (: abripere ac) dīvellere?  
dī-vellere = vī scindere

nōne sociōs, nōne ipsum Ascani-  
um ferrō (: gladiō) absūmere *potuī*  
patriisque mēnsis (: atque in patriā  
mensā) pōnere epulandum?!

Vērū anceps pugnae fuerat fortūna. – Fuisset!  
Quem metuī moritūra? Facēs in castra tulissem

anceps -cipitis *adi* = dubius  
pugnae fortūna anceps *fuisset* (sī ita  
fēcissem)

tulissem : ferre dēbui (dēbuissem)

605 implēssemque forōs flammīs nātumque patremque  
cum genere extīnxem, mēmet super ipsa dedissem!

implēvissem = implēre dēbui  
forus -i *m* = nāvis interior (spatium  
inter trānstra)  
extīnxissem : extingūere dēbui  
mē-met = mē; mēmet ipsa super *eōs*  
dedissem (: iēcissem)

Sōl! quī terrārum flammīs opera omnia lūstrās,  
tūque hārum interpres cūrārum et cōnscia lūnō,  
nocturnisque Hecatē triviis ululāta per urbēs

lūstrāre (lūce/flammīs) = illūstrāre  
lūnō interpres et cōnscia hārum cū-  
rārum : quae hās cūrās (amōrem)  
affers et scīs  
trivium -i *n* = locus quō trēs viae  
iunguntur; *in* triviis nocturnis (ibi  
Hecatē noctū adōrātur)  
ululāre = ululātū invocāre

610 et Dīrae ultrīcēs et dī morientis Elissae,  
accipite haec, mēritumque malīs advertite nūmen

Dīrae -ārum *f pl*, deae ultrīcēs  
ultor -ōris *m*, ultrīx -icis *f*  
accipite : audite  
advertite nūmen meritum (: dēbitum)  
malīs (: ad haec mala)

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 (: fixus est)

audāx populus: Rutulī -ōrum *m pl*, gens Latīi quī Aenēae bellum fecit 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 = iniūstus  
pāx inīqua: cum Rutulīs et Latīnīs quā Trōiāni 'Latīni' appellātī sunt optātā lūce : beātā vitā

cadat (: moriatur) in mediā harēnā Aenēas iuvenis in fluviō mersus repertus nōn est neque sepultus

fundō : ef-fundō

omne genus *eius* futūrum

odiīs 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 omnes partēs versābat quaerēns (: cupiēns) quam primum lūcem (: vitam) invīsam abrumpere  
quam primum = cum primum fieri potest, quam celerrimē

et nostrās audite 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!

Litora litoribus contrāria, flūctibus undās

imprecor, arma armīs – pugnent ipsīque nepōtēs-

que!" Haec ait, et partis animum versābat in omnis 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 cubile  
 cōnspexit, paulum lacrimīs et mente morāta  
 650 incubuitque torō dīxitque novissima verba:  
 “Dulcēs exuviae, dum fāta deusque sinēbat,  
 accipite hanc animam mēque hīs exsolve 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,  
 fēlix, heu nimium fēlix, sī litora tantum  
 numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carīnae!”  
 Dīxit, et ōs impressa torō “Moriēmur inultae,  
 660 sed moriāmur!” ait, “Sīc, sīc iuvat īre sub umbrās!  
 Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crūdēlis ab altō

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

aciēs -ēi f = sēsus 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 = ēducere

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 =olvere, liberāre

cursum quem mihi dederat fortūna  
 perēgī

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

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

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 Inferōs

utinam Dardanus crūdēlis ab altō  
 (marī) hunc ignem oculis 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 =  
 quātere, permovēre; Fāma per ur-  
 bem concussam bacchātur (fūrit)

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

plangor -ōris *m* = clāmor 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 clāmor 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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**Eryx** -ycis *m*, mōns Siciliae I.570  
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**Eurus** -i m, ventus quī ab oriente/meridiē flat I.85,110,131,140,383

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**G**  
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**Hecatē** -ēs f, dea Inferōrum IV.511, 609

**Hector** -oris m, Priamī filius, dux Trōiānōrum fortissimus, ab Achille occisus I.99,483,750

**Helena** -ae f, filia Iovis et Lēdae, uxor Menelāi, ā Paride rapta I.650

**Hesperia** -ae f, 'terra occidentis', Italia I.530, 569; IV.355

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**Hyr̥cānia** -ae f, regiō Asiae longinqua; *adi Hyrcānus* -a -um IV.367

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**Ilum** -ī n, Trōia, urbs Asiae; *adi Ilia* -us -a -um, Trōiānus I.97,456,483, 647; IV.46,78,537,648

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**Iuppiter** Iovis m, rēx deōrum I.42,46, 78,380,522,731; IV.199,205,206, 331,356,377,590,614

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**Karthagō** -inis f, urbs Āfricae ā Tyriis condita I.13,366; IV.224,265,347, 670

**L**  
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**M**  
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**Maconia** = L̥dia, regiō Asiae; *adi*

**Maeonius** -a -um IV.216

**Magia** -ae f, māter Vergiliī, *pāg.* 5.10

**Mantua** -ae f, civitas Venetiae, *pāg.* 5.3; *pāg.* 6.16; *adi Mantuānus* -a -um *pāg.* 5.10,17

**Mānēs** -ium m pl, dii, animae hominum mortuōrum IV.34,387,427,490

**Marō** -ōnis m, Vergiliī cognōmen, *pāg.* 5.2

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**Maurūsius** -a -um IV.206

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**Parthenopē** -ēs f = Neāpolis *pāg.* 6.17

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**Penthesilēa** -ae f, rēgina Amāzonum I.490

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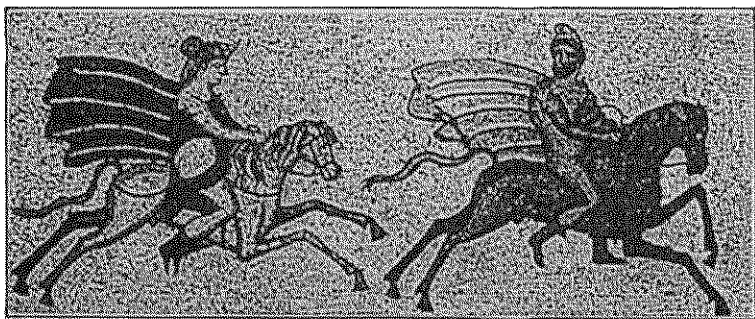
**Pompēius Magnus**, Cn., cōsul annō 70 a.C. *pāg.* 5.3

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