

post tergum nōdis femet horridus ore eruentō."

*Haec ait et Maja genitum demittit ab alto,*

*ut terrae utque novae pateant Karthāginis arcēs*

*hospitiō Teucris, nē fātū nescia Dido*

*fimbis arcēret. Volat ille per aera magnam*

*rēmigiō alārūm ac Libyae citus astitit ōris.*

*Et jam iussa facit, pōnantque ferōcia Poeni*

*corda volente deō; in p̄mās rēgna quētum*

*accipit in Teucrōs animam mentemque benignam.*

*At prius Aenēās per noctem p̄lūmna volēns,*

*ut primum lae alma data est, exire locōsque*

405 *fer, aera, acc. fera, m. air, mist, fog†*

*ala, ae f. wing†\**

*almus, a, um nurturing, kind(ly)†*

*altum, i n. the deep (sea); heave*

*arcē, ae, ut keep off, defend*

*a(4)stō, āre, stit stand (on, at) (dat.)\**

*benignus, a, um kind(ly), benign†*

*citus, a, um quick, swift†*

*cor, cordis n. heart, spirit, feelings\**

*eruentus, a, um bloody, cruel†*

*dēmittō, ere, mīsi, missus send down, drop\**

*exēb, ēre, ii (vii), thus go out†*

*ferōs, tōcis fieros, savage, wild*

*fremō, ere, ut, thus rage, roar\**

*gignō, ere, genui, gentus bear, beget†*

*horridus, a, um horrible, bristling†*

331, 332. *fremet*: from rage at not being able to indulge in his favorite sport of encouraging fratricidal strife.

397-304. *Mercury is sent to Dido, at Carthage, to prepare the way for Aeneas and the Trojans.*

297. *ait*: third sing. of *ajō*. *Maja*: with the first syllable long by position; App. 6, b. *Maja* genitum: *the son of Maja*.

298-300. *pateant, arcēret*: purpose; App. 359; observe the difference in tense, made possible by the fact that the principal verb, *dēmittit*, as a historical present may be considered either primary or secondary; App. 353, a; 351, l, a.

299. *hospitiō Teucris*: two datives; App. 301, 303; or *hospitiō* may be abl. of manner; App. 328. *fātū nescia Dido*: i.e., Dido might not know that the Trojans were fated to settle in Italy and might repel them from her land as possible invaders.

300. (2) *fimbis*. (*Teucrōs*) *arcēret*: negative purpose; App. 359. *āera*: acc. sing. from *āer*, a Greek form; App. 68.

*hospitium*, (Q) i n. hospitality, welcome†

*iussum, i n. command, order*

*Karthagō, inis f. great commercial city of North Africa, rival of Rome*

*Libya, ae f. district of North Africa\**

*Maja, ae f. daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury, messenger of the gods†*

*nescius, a, um ignorant, unaware†*

*nōdis, i m. knot†*

*pateō, ere, ut be open, extend†*

*Poenus, a, um Phoenician, Carthaginian†*

*post behind, after (acc.): after(ward)†*

*quētus, a, um calm, peaceful*

*rēmigiūm, (Q) i n. oarage, rowing†*

*tergum, i n. back, hide, rear*

*volō (1) fly, speed\**

*et quō sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in ōris*

*iactāmur doceās; ignārī hominumque locorūmque*

*errānus ventō hūc vastīs et fluctibus aēti.*

*multa tibi ante arās nostrā cadet hostia dextra."*

*Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tāā me dignor honore;*

*virginibus Tyrīs mos est gestare pharetram*

*purpureōque altē sūrās vincire coturnū.*

*Punica rēgna vides, Tyrīs et Aegēnoris urbem;*

*sed feras Libyae, genus intractābile bello.*

*Imperium Dido Tyrīā regit urbe protecta,*

*germānum fugiēs. Longa est injūria, longae*

*ambāgēs; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.*

*Huc conjūta Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri*

Agēnor, oris n. king of Phoenicia†

*ager, eri m. land, field, territory†*

*altē on high, high up†*

*ambāgēs, is f. turning, devious, tale†*

*cado, ere, cecidi, cāsus fall, sink, die\**

*cot(4)turnus, i m. high boot, bush†*

*dignor, āri, ātus deem worthy (abl.)†*

*di(ve)s, di(ve)tis rich, wealthy (gen.)†*

*doceo, ere, ut, thus teach, tell†*

*equidem indeed, surely\**

*fastigium, (Q) i n. summit, top, point†*

*germanus, i m. brother†*

*gestō (1) bear, wear, carry†*

*hōmō, inis m. (Q). man, mortal, human\**

*hostia, ae f. victim, sacrifice†*

*ignārus, a, um ignorant, unaware\**

*injūria, ae f. wrong, insult, injustice*

331-332. *et (aē) doceas sub quō caelo tandem (iactāmur), in quibus orbis orbis (terrārum) iactāmur. quō sub caelo . . . iactāmur*: indir. quest.; App. 349. *doceās*: vol. or opt. subj.; App. 253, 254. *-que*: with the final e elided before the initial vowel of the next verse. Such a verse is called *hypermetric*; App. 402.

333. *ventō, fluctibus*: abl. of means; App. 331. *vasitis*: construe with *thūcibus*.

334. *multa hostia cadet tibi nostrā dextra (manū) ante arās (thās)*: Aeneas promises a generous sacrifice to this unknown goddess, if she will grant his prayer. He wishes to make a good bargain, representing the proverbial *dō ut des* of Roman religion. *nostrā (= mea) dextra (manū)*: abl. of means.

335-336. *Tum Venus (dicit)*. *honore*: abl. with *dignor*; App. 337, a. *virginibus*: dat. of possession or reference; App. 299, 301. *Tyrīs*: Carthage was settled

from Tyre; cf. *Tyrī tenuere coloni* (l. 12).

336-337. "Do not think me a goddess because I bear a bow and quiver, and am dressed in hunting costume. This is customary among Tyrian girls."

337. *purpureō*: Tyrian "purple" (velvet scarlet) was famous.

338. *Punica*: a word related to *Phoenician*. *Agēnoris*: as a Phoenician settlement, Carthage could be called the city of Agēnor, founder of the Phoenician race.

339. *fasēs (sunt) Libyae*. *genus*: in apposition with *Libyans*, implied in *Libyae*.

340. (ex) *Tyrīa urbe protecta*: *having come from Tyre*.

341. *Longa est injūria = longum est dicere (narrare) injūriam*: *the story of her wrongs is a long one. longae (sunt)*.

343. *Huc (Diddō)*: dat. of possession; App. 299. *agri*: gen. with *solī*, *ditissimus*; App. 287: *richest in land*.

intractābilis, e unmanageable, intract-

able†

*factō (1) toss, buffet\**

*Libyus, a, um Libyan, of Libya, a district of North Africa†*

*mōs, mōris m. custom, manner, law\**

*orbis, is m. circle, orb, world\**

*pharetra, ae f. quiver*

*protectus, i, factus set out, depart†*

*Punicus, a, um Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian†*

*purpureus, a, um purple, crimson†*

*regō, ere, rēxi, rēctus rule, direct\**

*sūre, ae f. (coll of) leg†*

*Sychaeus, i m. deceased husband of Dido†*

*Venus, ere f. goddess of love and beauty\**

*vincō, ire, vixi, victus bind, the*

*virgō, inis f. girl, maid(en)\**

from Tyre; cf. *Tyrī tenuere coloni* (l. 12).

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345 Phoeniceum, et magnis miseræ dilectus amore,  
*cui pater intectam dederat primisque iugurati*  
 omnibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat  
 Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immemor omnis.  
*Quos inter medicus venit furor. Ille Sychaeum*  
 impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore  
 clam ferrò incantum superat, securus amorum  
 germanæ; factumque diu celsavit et aegram  
 multa malus simulans vana spè hæsit amantem.  
*Ipsa sed in somnas inhumati venit imago*  
*conjugis ora modis attollens pallida matris;*  
 crudelis aras trahenteque pectora ferro  
 nudavit, caecumque domus seclus omne retexit.

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350 aeger, gra, grum sick (at heart), weary\*  
 amans, ansis m. (V.) lover†  
 atollit, ere lift, raise†  
 caecus, a, um blind, hidden, dark†  
 celsò (I) hide, conceal†  
 clam secretly†  
 crudelis, e cruel, bloody, fierce\*  
 diligò, ere, læti, lectus love, cherish†  
 diu a long time, long†  
 factum, i n. deed, undertaking, exploit†  
 furor, oris m. madness, frenzy, rage\*  
 germana, ae f. sister  
 germanus, i m. brother\*  
 imago, inis f. image, likeness, ghost†  
 impus, a, um unholy, unnatural, dis-  
 loyal  
 incantus, a, um unsuspecting, careless†  
 inhumatus, a, um unburied†  
 intectus, a, um untouched, virgin†  
 iugò (I) join, unite, yoke together†  
 iudò, ere, si, sus sport, deceive, mock†

malus, a, um bad, evil, wicked\*  
 matris, a, um wonderful, marvelous†  
 modus, i m. manner, measure†  
 nudo (I) bare, expose  
 omnis, inis n. omen, auspices†  
 pallidus, a, um pale†  
 Phoenicis, icis m. Phoenician†  
 Pygmalion, omis m. wicked brother of  
 Dido†  
 retegò, ere, tæxi, tectus uncover, dis-  
 close†  
 scelus, eris n. crime, villainy, sin†  
 securus, a, um free from care, careless,  
 heedless (gen.)  
 simulò (I) imitate, pretend, feign  
 spes, ei f. hope, expectation\*  
 superò (I) overcome, surpass; kill\*  
 Sychæus, i m. deceased husband of Dido  
 trahitò, ere, iaci, iactus pierce†  
 Tyrus, i f. famous city of Phoenicia†  
 vānus, a, um empty, idle, false†

344. (Dido) miseræ: dat. of agent;  
 App. 302.  
 345. pater = Bèlus. (eam = Dido)am)  
 intectam. iugà (Ve)rat. omnibus: abl.  
 of means; App. 331; by metonymy for  
 marriage, since the omens were always  
 consulted for weddings; App. 435.  
 347. scelere: abl. of respect with in-  
 mator; App. 325.  
 348-351. Inter gūts = inter Pygmalio-  
 nem et Sychæum; anastrophe; App.  
 414. Ille (= Pygmalion) impius atque  
 caecus amore auri, securus amorum ger-  
 manæ (suse), clam ferrò superat Sy-  
 chaeum incantum ante aras. Observe  
 how strongly the speaker portrays the  
 wicked character of Pygmalion and his  
 disregard for all human or divine consid-  
 erations.  
 349. amore: abl. of cause; App. 332.

350. amorum: obi. gen. with adj.  
 securus; App. 284; reckless of his sister's  
 love (for her husband).  
 351. aegram: modifies amantem,  
 which it used substantively, lower. loving  
 wife.  
 352. multa simulans: to account for  
 the absence of Sychæus. Iustit vana spè  
 (Dido)em aegram amantem; sed ipsa  
 imago inhumati conjugis (Sychæi) venit  
 in somnas (ad eam = Dido)em).  
 353. inhumati: the ancients believed  
 that unless the corpse were properly  
 buried, the ghost of the dead would wan-  
 der restlessly about.  
 354. modis matris: alliteration; abl. of  
 manner, with pallida; App. 328.  
 355. aras, pectora: poetic plural. ferro:  
 abl. of means.  
 356. domus: gen.

Turn celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet  
 auxiliumque viæ veteres tellure recludit  
 thesaurus, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.  
 His commota fugam Dido sociisque parat.  
 Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudèle tyranni  
 aut metus fuerat; navis, quae forte paratae,  
 corripunt onerantque auro. Portantur avari  
 Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.  
 Dèvenere locòs ubi nunc ingentia cernes  
 moenia surgentemque novae Karthāginis arcem,  
 meretricique solum, facti dè nomine Byrsam,  
 taurinò quantum possent circumdare tergò.

357. suadet: the ghost urges Dido to  
 flee, celerare, excedere: infinitives with  
 suadet; ordinary prose would employ ut  
 with the subjunctive.  
 358. auxilium viæ: (as) an aid for her  
 flight; auxilium is in apposition with  
 thesaurus. veteres: and so unknown to  
 Pygmalion.  
 360. His (dicitis Sychæi).  
 361. (ill) conveniunt. tyranni: of  
 Pygmalion; obi. gen. with odium and  
 metus; App. 284.  
 362. paratae (sunt).  
 364. pelagò: abl. of route; App. 338.  
 opes: the Roman historian Tacitus  
 (Annals, 16, 1) says that the Emperor  
 Nero sent a commission to Carthage to  
 find the gold which Dido had brought and  
 presumably buried there. femina (erat)  
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 dux facti: compare the inscription Dux  
 Karthagò, inis f. great commercial city of  
 North Africa, rival of Rome  
 mercor, ari, itus buy, purchase†  
 metus, us m. fear, dread, anxiety\*  
 odium, (i) n. hate, hatred, enmity†  
 onerò (I) load, burden  
 ops, opis f. help, resources, wealth, power\*  
 patris, ae f. fatherland, country\*  
 pondus, eris n. weight, burden†  
 portò (I) carry (off), bear, bring  
 Pygmalion, omis m. wicked brother of  
 Dido  
 quantus, a, um how great, how much,  
 how many as much (as)†  
 recludò, ere, si, sus disclose, reveal†  
 solum, i n. soil, ground, earth†  
 suadèò, ère, aèi, aèus advise, urge†  
 taurinus, a, um of a bull†  
 tergum, i n. back, hide\*  
 thesaurus, i m. treasure, hoard†  
 tyrannus, i m. tyrant, usurper, ruler†  
 vetus, eris old, ancient, former\*

femina facti which was stamped on the  
 medals struck to commemorate the de-  
 feat of the Spanish Armada by the Brit-  
 ish in 1588, while Elizabeth was queen  
 of England.  
 365. Dèvenere = dèventurunt; App.  
 204, 4. (ad or in) locòs; acc. of place  
 whither; App. 315.  
 367-368. merçis (sunt). (tantum)  
 solum (voctum) Byrsam. (as much)  
 ground or land (called) Byrsa. Byrsam: a  
 Greek word meaning bull's hide, later con-  
 fused with the Carthaginian (Punic) word  
 bors, meaning citadel, hence the story  
 that the Libyan natives agreed to sell to  
 the Phoenicians as much land as could  
 be covered with a bull's hide and that  
 the Carthaginians cut the hide into  
 long strips, thus securing a considerable  
 area.

370

*Sed vos quā tandem? Quibus aut venistis ab orīs?  
Quae tenetis iter? Quarenti talibus ille  
suspirans inoique trahens a pectore vocem:*

375

*“O dea, si primā repetēs ab origine pergam  
et vacet annālīs nostrōrum audire laborum,  
ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.  
Nos Trojā antiquā, si vestrās forte per auris  
Trojae nomen tā, diversa per aequora, vectos  
forte suā Libycis tempestās appulit orīs.  
Sum pius Aeneās, raptos quā ex hoste penatīs  
classe vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera nōtus.  
Italiam quaerō patriam et genus ab Iove summo.  
Bis dēnis Phrygium cōscendi nāvibus aequor,*

380

*aethēr, eris, acc. era, m. upper air, sky,  
chor.\**  
annālīs, is *m.* story, record, annals†  
appellō, ere, pull, pulsus drive to (*dat.*)†  
auris, is *f.* ear\*  
his twice\*  
clausō, ere, at, sus (in)close, fasten\*  
compōnō, ere, posui, positus compose,  
construct, settle  
cōscendō, ere, i, stus ascend, embark  
dēni, ae, a ten (each), by tens†  
diversus, a, um scattered, various\*  
hostis is *m.* (f) stranger, enemy, foe†  
iter, itineris *n.* way, road, journey†  
Libycus, a, um Libyan, of Libya, a dis-  
trict of North Africa\*  
nōtus, a, um (well) known, familiar†

Olympus, *i m.* Greek mountain, home of  
the gods, heaven†  
origō, inis *f.* origin, beginning, source  
patria, ae *f.* fatherland, country\*  
penatēs, tum *m.* household gods\*  
pergō, ere, perexi, peractus proceed†  
Phrygius, a, um Phrygian, Trojan\*  
raptō, ere, ut, plus snatch (up), rob\*  
repetō, ere, vi (ii), itus seek again, repeat,  
retrahe†  
suspirō (i) draw a deep breath, sigh†  
tempestās, ātis *f.* tempest, storm, thins  
vacō (i) be free (from), be at leisure†  
vehō, ere, vxi, vectus bear, convey\*  
Vesper, eris (er) *m.* (god of the) evening  
(star)†  
vester, tra, tuum your(s), your own\*

369. Sed qui (estis) vos? It is Aeneas's turn to speak.  
370. (Veneri) quarenti talibus (Vocibus) ille (Aeneās dixit).  
372. O dea: Aeneas insists upon his contention that he is addressing a goddess, in spite of Venus's denial (ll. 335-337); or is it merely flattery paid to a beautiful young woman? Si pergam (dicere annālīs nostrōrum laborum): a future less vivid condition. App. 381.

372-373. et (si) vacet (tibi): and if you should have the leisure; vacet is used impersonally. audire: inf. of purpose; App. 261.

374. ante: sooner, that is, than my story would be told. clausō Olympō: abl. abs.; when Phoebeus, the sun god, returned to Olympus at the end of the day, the doors of heaven were closed for the night.  
376-377. tempestas suā forte appulit nos vectis (ab) antiquā Trojā — si forte

nōmen Trojae it per auris vestrās — per diversa aequora Libycis orīs (= ad Libycas orās). Nos: acc. obj. of appulit, in l. 377. Trojā antiquā (vectōs): abl. of place whence without a preposition; App. 320, a.  
377. forte suā: contrary to the plans and desires of Aeneas. orīs: dat. with a compound; App. 298.  
378. pius: see the note on pietas (l. 10) and on pius (l. 220).  
379. classe: abl. of means. fāmā: abl. of cause or means; App. 331, 332. Native self-esteem, not conceit. aethera: acc., a Greek form; App. 68.  
380. (quaerō) Italiam patriam et genus (patriam) ab Iove: refers to the legend that Dardanus, the son of Jupiter and Eleuther, and founder of the Trojan race, had formerly lived in Italy.  
381. Bis dēnis: twice ten; more poetic than simply twenty. With adverbs of multiplication, as bis, etc., the distrib-

*nātre deā mōnstrante viam data fata secutus;  
vix septem convulsaē unās Eurotae suspensum.*

*Ipsē ignōtus, egēs, Libyae dēserta peragō,  
Europā atque Asiā pulsus.” Nec plura quarentem  
passa Venus mediō sic interfata dolore est:*

*“Quisquis es, haud, crēdō, invisus caelestibus aurās  
vitalis carpis, Tyrriam quā adveneris urbem.*

*Perge modo atque hinc tē rēgimae ad Iamina perfer.*

*Namque tibi reducēs socios classemque relatum*

*nuntio et in tutum versis Aquilōnibus actam,*

*nī frūstrā augurium vāni docuere parentis.*

*Aspice his sēnsū laetantīs agmine cyonūs,*

advēntō, ire, vnti, ventus arrive, reach†  
Aquilō, ōnis *m.* (north) wind  
Asia, ae *f.* Asia (Minor)†  
a (d) spiciō, ere, spexi, spectus see, look  
at†  
augurium, (i) *n.* augury, prophecy†  
his twice\*  
caelestēs, tum *m.* (f) divinities, gods  
carpō, ere, psi, plus pluck, take, consume†  
convellō, ere, i, plus pluck, take, shatter†  
crēdō, ere, didi, ditus believe, trust\*  
cyonūs, *i m.* swan†  
dēsertum, *i n.* desert, wastel†  
doceō, ēre, vi, ctus teach, instruct\*  
dolor, ōnis *m.* pain, grief, anger, passion\*  
egō, ere, ut, be needy, lack†  
Europā, ae *f.* Europe†  
Eurota, *i m.* (east) wind  
frūstrā in vāni, uselessly†  
ignōtus, a, um unknown, strange  
interior, fari, factus interrupted†  
invisus, a, um invisible, hated, odious

five numerals are commonly employed instead of the cardinals. Phrygium aequor: the sea near Troy. nāvibus: abl. of means; App. 331.  
382. (meū) makre deā mōnstrante: abl. abs.; App. 343.  
384. (ego) ipse ignōtus: his person is unknown at present, even though his fame is widespread (l. 379).

385. (ex) Europā, (ex) Asiā: ablatives of separation. Europā = Italia: due to Juno's interference; compare ll. 251-252. Asiā = Trojā: because of the destruction of Troy. plura (Aeneās) quarentem: Venus nōn passa (eum = Aeneās) querentem plura (= queri plura) sic interfata (est in) mediō dolore. plura: obj. of quarentem; Aeneās is understood as object of passa.  
387-388. haud invisus: this figure of

factor, Ari, itus rejoice, exult†

Libya, ae *f.* district of North Africa\*

modo only (just) now†

monstrō (i) show, point out\*

nū, nisi if not, unless, except\*

nuntio (i) announce†

pater, i, passus suffer, endure, allow\*

pello, ere, pepuli, pulsus drive, force†

peragō (i) wander throughout†

perferō, ferre, tuli, latus bear, betaket

pergō, ere, perexi, peractus proceed

querō, i, questus complain, lament†

quisquis, quicquid whoever, whatever†

reducit, uctis led back, restored†

seni, ae, a six (each), by direct†

septem seven

supersum, esse, fui survive, remain†

tutus, a, um safe, protected, secure\*

vānus, a, um empty, idle, false

Venus, eris *f.* goddess of love and beauty\*

vertō, ere, i, rsus turn, change, rou\*

vitalis, e of life, vital†

speech is called *izētes*; App. 431. caelestibus: dat. with invisus. aurās vitalis carpis: *you breathe, life, qui adtēntis*: rel. clause of characteristic, with additional idea of cause; App. 389. (ad) urbem.

389. perfer: imp. of perferō; App. 202.

390-391. classem: his twelve lost ships. nam tibi nuntio socios (tuos esse) reducēs classemque (tuam esse) relatum et actam in tutum versis Aquilōnibus.  
391. in tutum (portum). versis Aquilōnibus: abl. abs.; App. 343. actam: from agō; modifies classem.

392. docuere = docuerunt (mē).

393. sēnsū: see note on dēnis (l. 381). The two groups of sprays, which had been separated through fright and had reunited after the danger was past, correspond to

Corripuere viam intereā, quā semita monstrat.

*Langue ascendebant collem, quā pharimus urbi*  
*inminet adversasque aspectat desuper arcēs.*

Mirātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,  
 mirātur portās strepitūque et strāta viarūm.

Instant ardentēs Tyrrē: pars dūcere mūrōs  
 mōlīque arcem et manibus subvolvere sacra,  
 pars optāre locum tectō et concludere sulcō;

*Hic portus alīa effodiunt; hic alia theatris*  
*fundāmenta locant alīa, immānēsque columnās*  
*rūpibus excaidunt, scenās decora alia futurās.*  
*Quālis apēs aestāte novū per flōrea rītra*  
*exeret sub sōle labor, cum genīs adultōs*

locō (1) piace, locate, establish\*  
 māgālia, lum n. huts, hovels†  
 magistrātus, ūs m. magistratae, officer†  
 mīror, āri, ūs wonder (ā), admire†  
 molēs, ūs f. mass, burden, structure\*  
 mīlor, īri, ūs work, effect, make  
 monstrō (1) show, point out\*  
 mūrūs i m. (city) wall, rampart†\*  
 optō (1) choose, desire, hope (for)\*  
 porta, ae f. gate, door, opening\*  
 quā (whichever), in any way  
 qualis, e such (as), of what sort, as\*  
 rūpēs, ūs f. rock, cliff, crag\*  
 rītra, rītrās n. country (district)†  
 sācra, ūs n. sacred, holy, revered†\*  
 scenās, ae f. stage, background  
 semita, ae f. path†  
 senātūs, ūs m. senate, council of elders†  
 solī, solis m. sun; day\*  
 strātum, i n. pavement; bed†  
 strepitūs, ūs m. noise, uproar†  
 subvolvō, ere, i, volūtūs roll up†  
 sulcūs, i m. furrow, trench, ditch†  
 theatrum, i n. theater†

418-436. Aeneas and Achates, rendered invisible by Venus, proceed to Carthage and admire the rising city.

418. (Aenēās Achatesque) corripuunt viam: they hurried along their way; semita (se) monstrat.

419. pharimus: with imposing size. urbi: dat. with compound; App. 298.

421. mōlem (urbis). quondam: before the erection of the city. Mirātur... miratur: anaphora; App. 413.

423. dūcere: extend; this and the following infinitives depend on Instans; App. 259.

locō (1) piace, locate, establish\*  
 māgālia, lum n. huts, hovels†  
 magistrātus, ūs m. magistratae, officer†  
 mīror, āri, ūs wonder (ā), admire†  
 molēs, ūs f. mass, burden, structure\*  
 mīlor, īri, ūs work, effect, make  
 monstrō (1) show, point out\*  
 mūrūs i m. (city) wall, rampart†\*  
 optō (1) choose, desire, hope (for)\*  
 porta, ae f. gate, door, opening\*  
 quā (whichever), in any way  
 qualis, e such (as), of what sort, as\*  
 rūpēs, ūs f. rock, cliff, crag\*  
 rītra, rītrās n. country (district)†  
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 scenās, ae f. stage, background  
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 subvolvō, ere, i, volūtūs roll up†  
 sulcūs, i m. furrow, trench, ditch†  
 theatrum, i n. theater†

423-425. pars, pars: in partitive apposition with Tyrī.

425. tectō: for a house; dat. of purpose; App. 303. concludere (locum tecti) sulcō: for the foundation.

426. magistrātis: acc. plural.

427-428. alī... alī: some... others.

429. (ex) rūpibus: the typical open-air theater of classical times was commonly excavated from a hillside. scenās: dat. decora: apposition with columnās.

430-431. (hīs est labor illis) qualis (labor) exeret apēs: the simile is famous; cf. App. 441. aestāte novā: sl. of time; App. 322.

ēdūcant fētūs, aut cum liquentia mella

stipant et dulcī distendunt nectare cellās,  
 aut onera accipiunt venentium, aut agmine factō

ignāvum fūcōs pecus ā praesēpibus arcent;  
 fervet opus redolentique thymō fragrantia mella.

"O fortūitātī, quorū iam moenia surgunt!"  
 Aenēās ait et fastīgia suscipit urbs.

Infert sē saeptus nebulā (mirābile dicitur)  
 per mediōs, miscetque vīras neque cernitur illi.

Litōus in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrae,  
 quō primum iactātū undās et turbine Poenī

effōdere loco signum, quod regia Junō  
 mōnstrātrāt, caput ācris equū; sic nam fore bellō

ēgregiam et facilem victū per saecula gentem.

acer, cris, cre sharp, keen, spirited\*  
 arceō, ēre, ut keep off, defend  
 cella, ae f. cell, store-room†  
 distendō, ere, i, ūs distend, stretch†  
 dulcis, e sweet, dear, fresh\*  
 ēdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus lead forth†  
 effōdiō, ere, fōdi, fossus dig out, excavate  
 ēgregius, ē, ūm remarkable, dāstin-  
 guished†  
 facilis, e easy†  
 fastīgium, (ū) n. summit, top, height  
 ferr(e)ū, ēre, (feru)ī glow, boil†  
 fētūs, ūs m. offspring, brood, swarm†  
 fortunātus, ē, ūm fortunate, blessed†  
 fragrans, aris fragrant, sweet-smelling†  
 fūcus, i m. drone†  
 ignāvus, ē, ūm lazy, idler†  
 inferō, ferre, tuli, lātus bear (in, into)  
 iactō (1) toss, buffet\*  
 hūcūs, entis liquid, flowing†  
 litōus, i m. (sacred) grove, wood†\*

434. venient(i)um (apium).  
 435. fūcōs: the drones; apposition with ignāvum pecus.

437-438. Aeneas visits the temple of Juno where he sees depicted the leading incidents of the Trojan War.

437. O fortunati: substantively: O fortunate ones! iam moenia surgunt: Aeneas was impatiently looking forward to the time when the walls of his own city would rise.

438. ait: third sing. of ajo.

439. dicit: supine, abl. of respect with mirabile; App. 271, 325.

440. per mediōs (vīros): through the midst (of) the men; App. 246. (sē) miscet

mel, mellis n. honey†  
 mirābils, e wonderful, marvelous†  
 miscet, ēre, ut, mixtus mix, mingle\*  
 monstrō (1) show, point out\*  
 nebula, ae f. cloud, mist, fog  
 nectar, aris n. nectar†  
 onus, aris n. burden, load†  
 opus, aris n. work, deed, toil†  
 poenus, aris n. flock, herd, swarm†\*  
 praesēpē, ae, ūm Phoenician, Carthaginian  
 redolē, ere, ut be fragrant, smell (of)†  
 rēgius, ē, ūm royal, regal, kingly†\*  
 saeculūm, i n. generation, age  
 saepiō, ire, pēi, ptus hedge in, inclose  
 signum, i n. sign, token, signal†\*  
 stipō (1) stuff, crowd, stow†  
 suspiciō, ere, spexi, spectus look up (at)†  
 thymum, i n. thyme, a flowering plant†  
 turbō, ūs m. whirl(wind, pool), storm  
 vivō, ere, vixi, victus live, be alive

viris: viris is dat. with miscet; App. 297. vili: dat. of agent; App. 302.

441. umbrae: gen. with adi.; App. 297.

442. (in) quō... locō = ubi. iactātī: on their stormy voyage from Tyre. primum: immediately after landing.

443. effōdere = effodere.

444. monstrā(ve)rāt: App. 204, 1. caput equi: a common device on Carthaginian coins. fore = futuram esse: indirect statement depending on dixerat

implied in monstrā(ve)rāt; App. 263.

445. victi: supine, abl. of respect with faciem; App. 271, 325. easy to see, to sustain, referring to the great commercial success of Carthage. gentem (Phoenicem),

*Hic templum Jūnōi ingēns Sidōnia Dāō  
condēbat, dōnās opulentum et nūmine dīae,  
aerea cui gradibus surgēbant limina nexaeque  
aere trabēs, foribus cardō stridēbat aēnis.  
Hōc primum in hūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem  
lentiū, hūc primum Aenēās spērāre saltem  
ausus et adflicto melius cōfīdere rēbus.  
Namque sub ingentē lūstrat dum singula templo  
rēgnam oppertēns, dum quae fortina sibi urbi  
artificumque manūs intrā sē operumque laborēm  
mīratur, videt Iliacās ex ordine pugnās  
bellaque jam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,  
Atridās Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem.*

**Achilles**, is (3) *m.* Greek chieftain\*  
**adigō**, ere, xi, eius strike down, shat-  
ter†  
**aēnis**, a, um (of) bronze, brazen  
**aerens**, a, um (of) bronze, brazen  
**aes**, aeris *n.* bronze\*  
**ambō**, ae, ō both†  
**artifex**, his *m.* artist, artisan†  
**Artidēs**, ae *m.* son of Atreus, (1) Aga-  
memnon, (2) Menelaus; leaders of the  
Greeks against Troy†  
**audēō**, ēre, ausus sum dare, venture\*  
**cardō**, intus *m.* hinge, pivot, socket†  
**condō**, ere, didi, ditus found, build\*  
**confūdō**, ere, sus sum trust (in) (dat.)†  
**foris**, is *f.* door, gate, entrance†  
**gradus**, us *m.* step, stride, gait†  
**Iliacus**, a, um Iliac, Trojan\*  
**intrā** within, among (acc.)†  
**lentiū**, ire, ivi (ii), itus soothe, soften†  
**latus**, i *m.* (sacred) grove, wood\*

**446.** Sidonia: Phoenician; Tyre or Sidon, each a famous Phoenician city, came to be synonymous with Phoenicia.  
**447.** domūs, nūmine: ablatives of respect depending on opulentum; App. 325.  
**448-449.** cui surgēbant gradibus aera limina trabesque nexae aere, (ei) cardō stridēbat foribus aēnis, aerea, aere, aēnis: the lavish use of costly bronze helps to indicate the magnificence of the temple, cui gradibus: on the steps of which, cui is dat. of reference, with the force of a genitive; App. 301. nexae (erant). -que: the elision of the final e before the initial diphthong of the first word of the next line forms a dypnometric verse: cf. l. 332 and see App. 402.  
**449.** aere: abl. of means. foribus

histrō (1) purity, survey, traverse†  
melior, ius better, superior†  
minor, āri, itus wonder (ei), admire\*  
nectō, ere, xi(vi), xus bind, fasten†  
offerō, ferre, obtuli, oblitus present†  
opporior, iri, per(it)us await, wait for†  
opulentus, a, um rich, wealthy†  
opus, eris *n.* work, deed, toil\*  
orbis, is *m.* circle, orb, earth\*  
ordō, intus *m.* order, line, array\*  
pugna, ae *f.* battle, fight†  
saevus, a, um fierce, harsh, stern\*  
salus, itis *f.* safety, security, health†  
Sidonius, a, um Sidonian, Phoenician†  
singuli, ae, a separate, single†  
spērō (1) hope (for), expect†  
strid(e)ō, ēre, di grate, creak, whir†  
templum, i *n.* temple, shrine, sanctuary\*  
timor, ōris *m.* fear, anxiety, dread†  
trabs (trabēs), trabis *f.* beam, timber†  
vulgō (1) publish, make known†

aēnis: abl. of place where or dat. of reference; App. 319, 301.  
**450.** timēns (Aeneas).  
**452.** ausus (est). rēbus: abl. or dat. with special verb, cōfīdere; App. 319, 297.  
**454.** sit: subjunctive in an indir. quest.; App. 349. urbi: dat. of possession; App. 299.  
**455.** artificum manūs intrā sē: the ritual deeds of skill of the artists, referring to the temple and its equipment.  
**456.** ex ordine: in order. fāmā: abl. of means. tōtum orbem (terrarum): the whole world.  
**458.** ambobus (Atridās Priamūque): Achilles was fighting against the Trojans, and of course was hostile to Priam, the

*Constitit et lacrimāns "Quis iam locus" inquit "Achātē,  
quae regiō in terris nostrā nōn plēna laboris?  
Iū Priamūs. Sunt hūc etiā sua praemia laudi;  
sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.  
Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."  
Sic ait atque animum pieturā pascat inani  
nulla gemēns, largoque imectat flumine vultum.  
Namque vidēbat uti bellantes Pergama circum  
hūc fugerent Graji, premeret Trojāna iuventūs,  
hūc Phryges, instāret currū cristātus Achilles.  
Nec procul hinc Rhēsi niveis tentōria vōlēs*

**Achātēs**, ae *m.* faithful comrade of Aeneas\*  
**Achilles**, is (3) *m.* Greek chieftain\*  
**aliqui**, quā, quod some, any†  
**bellō** (1) war, battle†  
**consistō**, ere, stiti, stitūs stand fast, halt\*  
**cristātus**, a, um plumed, crested†  
**currus**, us *m.* chariot, car\*  
**en seel** look! behold!†  
**etiam** also, even\*  
**flumen**, intus *n.* river, stream†  
**gemō**, ere, vi, itus groan (for), lament  
**Grajius**, a, um Greek†  
hac here, there†  
inānis, e empty, idle, vain†  
inquam, is, it say\*  
instō, āre, stitō press on, urge (on)  
iuventūs, itis *f.* youth, young men†  
lacrīmō (1) weep, shed tears, lament†  
largus, a, um copious, plentiful†  
laus, laudis *f.* praise, glory, merit†

Trojan king; furthermore, a bitter feud arose near the end of the war between Achilles and the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, because Agamemnon had forcibly deprived Achilles of one of his war prizes, a captive girl Briseis. This feud was the occasion of the "Wrath of Achilles," the theme of Homer's *Iliad*.  
**459.** lacrimāns: see the note on frigore (l. 92).  
**Achātē**: vocative.  
**460.** nōn (est) plēna.  
**461.** hic etiam: *hac* also, as well as elsewhere. laudi: dat. of possession; App. 299.  
**462.** lacrimae rerum: compassion for suffering. mentem mortalia: alliteration, heightening the pathos. mortalia: substantively, human (souls).  
**463.** metus: acc. pl. haec fama (Tercium).  
**464.** ait: third sing. of *aiō*.  
**465-467.** uti hac Graji bellantes circum

metus, us *m.* fear, dread, anxiety\*  
mortalis, e mortal, human\*  
niveus, a, um snowy, white†  
pasco, ere, pāvi, pāstus feed (on), graze  
Pergama, ōrum *n.* (citadel of) Troy†  
Phryi, Phrygēs Phrygian, Trojan†  
pietura, ae *f.* picture, painting†  
plēnus, a, um full, complete, swelling  
praesentium, (3) *n.* reward, prize†  
pressō, ere, pressi, pressus (re)press, urge\*  
regiō, ōnis *f.* region, district†  
Rhēsus, i *m.* Thracian prince, ally of the Trojans, slain on the first night after his arrival at Troy†  
salus, itis *f.* safety, security, health  
solvo, ere, i, solūtus loose, dismiss\*  
tango, ere, tetigi, tactus touch†  
tentorium, (3) *n.* tent†  
Trojānus, a, um Trojan\*  
tunctō (1) wet, moisten†  
vultus, us *m.* countenance, face\*

Pergama fugerent. uti: *how*; introduces three indirect questions. Graji: pl. of Graji, making the first syllable long by position; App. 6, b.  
**467-468.** fugerent, premeret, instāret: subjunctives in indir. quest.; App. 349. hac... hūc: *hac*... *there*, in the series of pictures being described.  
**468.** Phrygēs (fugerent). cristātus: the Homeric warrior wore a helmet with waving plumes.  
**469.** Nec procul hinc: in another picture. Rhēsi: an ally of the Trojans. The oracle had proclaimed that Troy could not be captured if Rhēsus's horses ever drank of the waters of the Xanthus or grazed on the Trojan meadows. Ulysses and Diomedes surprised Rhēsus on the night of his arrival, killed him, and drove off his horses before they had partaken of the fatal water and grass.