

Aeneid II. 250 to 297

250	Vertitur intereā caelum et ruit Ōceanō nox <i>Meanwhile the sky is turned and night rushes from the Ocean</i>	
251	involvēns umbrā magnā terramque polumque <i>wrapping both the earth and the heavens</i>	
252	Myrmidonumque dolōs; fūsī per moenia Teucrī <i>and the tricks of the Myrmidons in a huge shadow; spread along the walls, the Trojans</i>	
253	conticuēre; sopor fessōs complectitur artūs. <i>grew silent; sleep embraces the tired limbs.</i>	
254	Et iam Argīva phalānx instrūctīs nāvibus ībat <i>And now the Greek phalanx with the ships equipped was going</i>	abl. abs.
255	ā Tenedō tacitae per amīca silentia lūnae <i>from Tenedos through the friendly silence of the quiet moon</i>	
256	lītora nōta petēns, flammās cum rēgia puppis <i>seeking the known shores, when the royal ship had lifted up flames</i>	
257	extulerat, fātisque deum dēfēnsus inīquīs <i>and protected by the unfair fates of the gods</i>	
258	inclūsōs uterō Danaōs et pīnea fūrtim <i>the enclosed Greeks from the belly and the pine bars secretly</i>	hysteron proteron/ zeugma
259	laxat claustra Sinōn. Illōs patefactus ad aurās <i>Sinon loosens. Having been laid open, the horse returns those [men] to the breezes</i>	personification/ animification
260	reddit equus laetīque cavō sē rōbore prōmunt <i>and joyful they bring themselves forth from the hollow oak -</i>	
261	Thessandrus Sthenelusque ducēs et dīrus Ulixēs, <i>the leaders Thessandrus and Sthenelus and feared Ulysses,</i>	
262	dēmissum lāpsī per fūnem, Acamāsque Thoāsque <i>having descended by the dropped rope, and</i>	
263	Pēlīdēsque Neoptolemus prīmusque Machāōn <i>Acamas and Thoas and Neoptolemus Peleus and well known Machaon</i>	
264	et Menelāus et ipse dolī fabricātor Epēos. <i>and Menelaus and Epeus the creator of the trick himself.</i>	
265	Invādunt urbem somnō vīnōque sepultam; <i>They invade the city buried in sleep and wine;</i>	

266 caeduntur vigilēs, portīsque patentibus omnēs
the guards are slaughtered, and at the open gates

267 accipiunt sociōs atque agmina cōnscia iungunt.
they all receive their allies and join the confederate battle lines.

268 Tempus erat quō p̄rīma quiēs mortālibus aegrīs
It was the time in which the most pleasing first rest for the sick mortals begins

269 incipit et dōnō dīvum grātissima serpit.
and creeps as a gift of the gods.

270 In somnīs, ecce, ante oculōs maestissimus Hector
In sleep, behold, before my eyes gloomiest Hector

271 vīsus adesse mihi largōsque effundere flētūs,
seemed to appear to me and to pour out abundant tears,

272 raptātus bigīs ut quondam, āterque cruentō
as once [Hector] snatched by the two-horse chariot, and black with bloody dust

273 pulvere perque pedēs trāiectus lōra tumentēs.
and pierced through the swollen feet [with] reins.

274 ei mihi, quālis erat, quantum mūtātus ab illō
Alas to me, he was of such a kind, how much change from that Hector

275 Hectore quī redit exuviās indūtus Achillī
who returns clothed [in] the spoils of Achilles

276 vel Danaum Phrygiōs iaculātus puppibus ignēs!
or having thrown Trojan fires on the ships of the Greeks!

277 Squalentem barbam et concrētos sanguine crīnēs
Bearing filthy beard and hair hardened with blood

278 vulneraque illa gerēns, quae circum plūrima mūrōs
and those wounds, many which he received around

279 accēpit patriōs. Ultrō flēns ipse vidēbar
the fatherlandly walks. Further weeping I myself seemed

280 compellāre virum et maestās exprōmere vōcēs:
to speak to the man and to express the mournful words:

281 ‘Ō lūx Dardaniae, spēs ō fidissima Teucrum,
‘Oh light of Troy, oh most loyal hope of the Trojans,

282 quae tantae tenuēre morae? Quibus Hector ab ōrīs
what so great delays hold [you]? From which shores do you come Hector eagerly awaited?

283 exspectāte venīs? Ut tē post multa tuōrum

chiasmus

284 *How [gladly] we, tired, see you after many deaths of your [people],*
 fūnera, post variōs hominumque urbisque labōrēs
after various labors of men and of the city!

285 dēfessī aspiciamus! Quae causa indigna serēnōs
What unworthy cause defiled your serene faces?

286 foedāvit vultūs? Aut cūr haec vulnera cernō?
Or why do I see these wounds?

287 Ille nihil, nec mē quaerentem vāna morātur,
He [said] nothing, nor does he delay me seeking useless things,

288 sed graviter gemitūs īmō dē pectore dūcēns,
but heavily leading groans from his deep heart,

289 ‘Heu fuge, nāte deā, tēque hīs,’ ait, ‘ēripe flammīs.
‘Escape alas, son from a goddess, and snatch yourself from these flames,’ he says.

290 Hostis habet mūrōs; ruit altō ā culmine Trōia.
The enemy holds the walls; Troy rushes from the high summit.

291 Sat patriae Priamōque datum: sī Pergama dextrā
Enough has been given to Priam and the fatherland: if Troy were able to be protected

292 dēfendī possent, etiam hāc dēfēnsa fuissent.
by [my] right hand, it would have been defended by this [right hand] indeed.

293 Sacra suōsque tibi commendat Trōia Penātēs;
Troy entrusts the holy things and its Penates to you;

294 hōs cape fātōrum comitēs, hīs moenia quaere
seize these as comrades of the fates, seek the great walls for these

295 magna pererrātō statuēs quae dēnique pontō.
which you will establish at last with the sea having been wandered.’

296 Sīc ait et manibus vittās Vestamque potentem
Thus he said and he carries forth with his hands the headbands and powerful Vesta

297 aeternumque adytīs effert penetrālibus ignem.”
and the eternal fire from the interior sanctuaries.”