

Aeneid VI.450-476

- 450 Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
Among whom was wandering Phoenician Dido, fresh from her wound,
- 451 errabat silva in magna; quam Troius heros
in the great wood; whom the Trojan hero
- 452 ut primum iuxta stetit agnovitque per umbras
as at first stood next to and recognized [her] dim through the shadows,
- 453 obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
like one who either sees or thinks he has seen the moon rising through the clouds
- 454 aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,
at the first of the month,
- 455 demisit lacrimas dulcique adfatus amore est:
he sent down tears and spoke with sweet love:
- 456 "Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Unlucky Dido, therefore a true message had come to me
- 457 venerat exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam?
[that you were] quenched and [that you] followed your ends with iron.
- 458 Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Alas, was I the cause of death for you?
- 459 per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est, qua = aliqua
I swear by the stars, by the ones above and if any faith is under the lowest earth,
- 460 invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
unwilling, queen, I departed from your shore.
- 461 Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
But the orders of the gods, which now force [me] to go through these shadows,
- 462 per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
through the places rough with decay, and the deep night,
- 463 imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi egerere = egerunt
forced me with their powers; nor was I able to believe
- 464 hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
that I was bringing this so great grief to you by my departure.
- 465 Siste gradum teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Stop your step and do not withdraw yourself from our sight.
- 466 Quem fugis? Extremum fato quod te adloquor hoc est."

Whom do you flee? This is the last thing which I say to you because of fate."

467 Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem

With such words Aeneas was soothing the burning spirit and the spirit watching [him] grimly

468 lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.

and he was stirring up tears.

469 Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat

She having turned away was holding her eyes fixed on the ground,

470 nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur

not more moved in her face by the sermon begun

471 quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.

than if hard flint should stand there or Marpesian marble.

472 Tandem corripuit sese atque inimica refugit

Finally she snatched away herself and hostile, flees

473 in nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi

into the shady forest, where the former spouse Sychaeus

474 respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.

responds to that one with cares and equals her love.

475 Nec minus Aeneas casu percussus iniquo

Nor less does Aeneas having been shaken by unjust misfortune

476 prosequitur lacrimis longe et miseratur euntem.

follow with tears at a distance and pities the one going.

VI. 847 to 901

847 Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera

Others will hammer out more gently breathing bronzes

848 (credo equidem), vivos ducent de marmore vultus,

(I believe indeed), they will draw out living faces from marble,

849 orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus

they will plead cases better, and they will map out courses of the sky

850 describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:

with a compass and will speak about the rising stars:

851 tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento

you, Roman, remember to rule the peoples with power

852 (hae tibi erunt artes), pacique imponere morem,

(These will be your arts), and to impose customs on peace,

853 parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.'

to spare the vanquished and crush the proud."

854 Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
Thus (says) father Anchises, and adds these things to the wondering ones:

855 ‘aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
“look, how Marcellus goes forth distinguished with the spoils of honor

856 ingreditur victorque viros supereminet omnes.
and as victor towers above all men.

857 Hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu
This knight steadies the Roman state, the great crowd roaring,

858 sistet eques, sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
will lay low the Carthaginians and the rebellious Gaul,

859 tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.’
and will hang up for father Quirinus (Romulus) the third (set of) arms won.”

860 Atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat
And here Aeneas (for he was seeing going along with him

861 egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
a young man outstanding in form and with shining weapons,

862 sed frons laeta parum et deiecto lumina vultu)
but [whose] forehead [was] too little happy and [whose] eyes [were] in a cast down face)

863 ‘Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Who, father, [is] that man, who thus accompanies the man going?

864 Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
A son, or someone from the great race of descendants?

865 Qui strepitus circa comitum! Quantum instar in ipso!
What an uproar of comrades about! What great dignity in the man himself!

866 Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.’
But black night flies about his head with with a sad shadow.”

867 Tum pater Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis:
Then father Anchises, tears having arisen, began:

868 ‘O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;
“Oh son, do not seek the great grief of your people;

869 ostendent terris hunc tantum fata nec ultra
the fates will only display this man to the lands, and not

870 esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
allow [him] to exist further. The Roman race would

871 visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
have seemed too powerful to you, gods above, if these gifts had

	<i>been <u>secure</u>.</i>	
872	Quantos ille virum magnam Mauortis ad urbem <i>How many <u>groans of men</u> will that <u>field</u> bring to the <u>great city of Mars</u>!</i>	
873	campus aget gemitus! Vel quae, Tiberine, videbis <i>Or what <u>death</u> will <u>you see</u>, Tiber,</i>	
874	funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem! <i>when <u>you pass by the fresh tomb</u>!</i>	
875	Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos <i>Neither will any <u>boy</u> from <u>Trojan race</u></i>	
876	in tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam <i>lift up his Latin <u>ancestors</u> into so much with <u>hope</u>, nor will</i>	
877	ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno. <i>the Romulan <u>land</u> ever <u>boast</u> itself so much in any <u>foster child</u>.</i>	
878	Heu pietas, heu prisca fides invictaque bello <i>Alas! what <u>devotion</u>, alas what <u>primitive trustworthiness</u>, and <u>right hand unconquered</u> in war!</i>	
879	dextera! Non illi se quisquam impune tulisset <i>Not anyone <u>would have borne</u> themselves <u>against</u> that <u>armed man unpunished</u>,</i>	****
880	obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem <i>whether when <u>he would go</u> as a <u>footsoldier</u> <u>against the enemy</u></i>	
881	seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos. <i>or <u>dug the sides</u> of a <u>foaming horse</u> with spurs.</i>	
882	Heu, miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas, <i>Alas, <u>boy to be pitied</u>, if <u>you would break</u> the <u>harsh</u> fates in any way -</i>	+est (ger. of obligation)
883	tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis <i><u>you will be Marcellus</u>. With <u>full</u> hands, <u>give</u> lilies,</i>	aposiopesis
884	purpureos spargam flores animamque nepotis <i>let me <u>scatter</u> <u>purple</u> <u>flowers</u> and <u>heap up</u> the <u>soul</u> of the <u>descendant</u></i>	hortatory
885	his saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani <i>with these <u>gifts</u> at least, and <u>perform</u> the <u>empty</u> ritual."</i>	
886	munere." Sic tota passim regione vagantur <i>Thus <u>they wander</u> in <u>the whole region</u> everywhere,</i>	
887	aeris in campis latis atque omnia lustrant. <i>in <u>wide</u> <u>fields</u> of <u>mist</u>, and <u>they survey</u> <u>everything</u>.</i>	
888	Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit	

889 *After Anchises led his son through every single one of which things*
 incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
and inflamed his spirit with love of coming reputation,
 890 *exim bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,*
next he recalls the wars which must be waged then by the man,
 891 *Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latini,*
and teaches [about] the Laurentian people and the city of Latinus,
 892 *et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.*
and in what way he both should flee and bear each work.
 893 *Sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur*
There are twin gates of Sleep, of which one is said [to be]
 894 *cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris,*
of horn, by which easy exit is given to true shades,
 895 *altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,*
the other, shining, [is] made from white ivory,
 896 *sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.*
but the Spirits of the dead send false dreams to the sky.
 897 *His ibi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam*
With these words then Anchises there escorts [his] son and Sibyl
together
 898 *prosequitur dictis portaque emittit eburna,*
and sends [them] out by the ivory gate,
 899 *ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit.*
[and] that man cuts a path to the ships and revisits [his]
companions.
 900 *Tum se ad Caietae recto fert limite portum.*
Then he carries himself by a straight route to the port of Caieta.
 901 *ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes.*
An anchor is thrown down from the prow; the sterns stand on the
shore.

Aeneid X.420-456

420 (Evandri.) Quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus:
Whom thus Pallas seeks, having prayed before:
 421 `Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,
Give now, father Tiber, to the spear/weapon, which I balance ready
to be thrown,
 422 *fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halaesi.*
luck and a way through the chest of harsh Halaesus.
 423 *Haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit.'*

hendiadys

	<i>Your oak tree will have these weapons and spoils of the man."</i>	
424	audiit illa deus; dum texit Imaona Halaesus, <i>The god heard those things; while Halaesus was covering/protecting Imaon,</i>	
425	Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum. <i>the unlucky man gives to the Arcadian weapon his unarmed chest.</i>	
426	At non caede viri tanta perterrita Lausus, <i>But Lausus, a huge part of the war, does not desert the battle lines/troops terrified by the such great slaughter of the man:</i>	transferred epithet
427	pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem <i>First he destroys Abas opposite,</i>	
428	oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque. <i>both the knot / node and delay of the battle.</i>	
429	sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci <i>The Arcadian offspring is laid low, the Etruscans are laid low,</i>	
430	et vos, o Graeis imperdita corpora, Teucrici. <i>and you, Trojans, oh bodies not destroyed by the Greeks.</i>	synecdoche
431	agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis; <i>The battle lines run together, (with) both leaders and strength (being) equal;</i>	
432	extremi addensent acies nec turba moveri <i>the furthest people pack forward the lines of battle and the crowd</i>	
433	tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget, <i>does not allow weapons and hands to be moved. On this side Pallas presses on and urges,</i>	
434	hinc contra Lausus, nec multum discrepat aetas, <i>on that side opposite Lausus, nor is their age much different,</i>	
435	egregii forma, sed quis Fortuna negarat <i>excellent in form, but to whom Fortune had denied</i>	
436	in patriam reditus. ipsos concurrere passus (est) <i>return(s) into their fatherland. However the ruler of great Olympus did not allow them to join in battle</i>	
437	haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi; <i>among themselves;</i>	
438	mox illos sua fata manent maiore sub hoste. <i>soon their own fates await them by a greater enemy.</i>	
439	Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso <i>Meanwhile the kind sister advises Turnus to help Lausus,</i>	
440	Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secat agmen. <i>(Turnus) who cuts the middle of the battle line with his swift chariot.</i>	
441	Ut vidit socios: 'tempus desistere pugnae; <i>As he sees his companions (he says): "(it is) time to stop the battle;</i>	

442	solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas <i>I alone am carried against Pallas, Pallas is owed to me alone;</i>	triple anaphora! emphasizes Turnus'
443	debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset.' <i>I would wish his parent were here as spectator."</i>	arrogance and bloodlust.
444	Haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore iusso. <i>He says these things, and the companions withdraw from the plain by his order.</i>	trans. epithet
445	At Rutulum abscessu iuvenis tum iussa superba <i>But with the departure of the Rutulians, the young man then gazes in awe at Turnus, having admired the proud orders</i>	
446	miratus stupet in Turno corpusque per ingens <i>and he turns his eyes over the huge body</i>	
447	lumina volvit obitque truci procul omnia visu, <i>and surveys everything from afar with his fierce gaze,</i>	
448	talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni: <i>and with such words he goes against the words of the ruler:</i>	
449	`aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis <i>"I will be praised now either with rich spoils seized,</i>	
450	aut leto insigni: sorti pater aequus utrique est. <i>or by distinguished death: my father is equal to either lot.</i>	
451	Tolle minas.' Fatus medium procedit in aequor; <i>Stop your threats." Having spoken he proceeds into the middle of the plain;</i>	
452	frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis. <i>cold blood comes together/flows in the hearts to/for/of the Arcadians.</i>	
453	Desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes apparat ire <i>Turnus jumps down from his chariot, he prepares to go on foot</i>	
454	comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta <i>hand-to-hand; and as a lion flies, when he sees from his high lookout</i>	
455	stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum, <i>from afar standing in a field a bull practicing for battle,</i>	
456	advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago. <i>hardly otherwise is the image of Turnus coming.</i>	