



Vergil's Aeneid

*Selected Readings
from Books 1, 2, 4, and 6*

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49 *bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat
praetereā aut supplex āris impōnet honōrem?"*

adōrō (1) worship, adore, honor
gerō, ere, gessī, gestus carry (on), wage
impōnō, ere, posuī, positus place on (+
dat.)

praetereā *adv.* besides, hereafter
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam
any(one), any(thing)
supplex, icis suppliant, humble

48. **gerō**: of past action continued into the pres.; App. 351, 1, b. **Et quisquam**: Juno thinks to herself, "Can any one hereafter respect me, if I show myself such a weakling?" Her use of the pron. **quisquam** implies that the answer, if expressed, would be "no." This figure is called a RHETORICAL QUESTION;

Juno does not really expect an answer. **Iūnōnis = meum**: Juno is speaking, but the use of her own name is more picturesque and effective than the use of the possessive adj.

49. **supplex**: (*as a*) suppliant. **āris**: dat. with compound verb; App. 298. **honōrem**: honor, i.e., an offering which would honor Juno.

50 *Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns
nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,
Aeoliam venit. hīc vastō rēx Aeolus antrō
luctantēs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
imperīō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.*
55 *Illī indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis
circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce
scēptra tenēns mollitque animōs et temperat irās.*

Aeolia, ae f. one of the Liparian Islands near Sicily
Aeolus, ī m. god of the winds
antrum, ī n. cave, cavern
Auster, tri m. (south) wind
carcer, eris m. prison, inclosure
celsus, a, um lofty, high, towering
claustrum, ī n. bar(rier), bolt
cor, cordis n. heart, spirit, feelings
fētus, a, um teeming, pregnant
flammō (1) inflame, kindle
fremō, ere, uī, itus murmur, roar
frēnō (1) curb, check, restrain
indignor, āri, ātus be angry, chafe

luctor, āri, ātus wrestle, struggle
mollīō, ire, īvī (īī), itus soothe, tame
murmur, uris n. murmur, roar, rumble
nimbus, ī m. storm cloud, rainstorm
patria, ae f. homeland, country
premō, ere, pressī, pressus (re) press, control
scēptrum, ī n. staff, scepter, power
sedeō, ēre, sēdī, sessus sit
sonōrus, a, um roaring, howling
temperō (1) control, calm, refrain
tempestās, ātis f. tempest, storm
vinc(u)lum, ī n. bond, chain
volūtō (1) roll, revolve, ponder

50-80. Juno persuades Aeolus, god of the winds, to send forth a storm to prevent Aeneas and the Trojans from reaching Italy.

50. **Tālia**: used substantively, as obj. of **volūtāns**; *such things*, i.e., *such thoughts*. **(in) flammātō corde**: abl. of place where; App. 319. **sēcum = cum sē**, as in 37; App. 321, a.

51. **patriam**: with the first syllable short; App. 17. **Austrīs**: abl. with **fēta**, lit., *south winds*, but often meaning *winds* in general; App. 433. **fēta furentibus**: note the ALLITERATION.

51-52. **loca . . . Aeoliam**: both nouns in apposition with **patriam**. **Hīc**: adv., *here*. **(in) vastō antrō**: abl. of place where; App. 319.

54. **vinclīs**: the syncopated form of **vinculis**, which because of its central short syllable can not be used in hexameter. **imperīō, vinc(u)lis, carcere**: abls. of means; App. 331. The two nouns **vinclīs** and **carcere** may be understood as a true pair, or may be translated as an example of HENDIADYS: "by means of the restraints of their prison"; App. 425. **frēnat**: a picture drawn from managing spirited horses, as in 63, **premere et dare laxās habēnās**.

55. **magnō cum murmure montis**: ALLITERATION and ONOMATOPOEIA; **murmure** is abl. of manner; App. 328.

56. **(in) celsā arce**: abl. of place, apparently a lofty seat within the cave or just outside on a mountain top.

57. **scēptra**: for the use of the poetic plural see the note on **īrae** (11). **animōs (ventōrum) et irās (ventōrum)**.

nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum
 quippe ferant rapidi sēcum verrantque per aurās;
 60 sed pater omnipotēns spēluncīs abdidit ātrīs
 hoc metuēns mōlemque et montēs insuper altōs
 imposuit, rēgemque dedit quī foedere certō
 et premere et laziā scīret dare iussus habēnās.
 Ad quem tum livō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:
 65 "Aeole (namque tibi dīvum pater atque hominum rēx
 et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō),

abdō, ere, didi, ditus put away, hide
 Aeolus, ī m. god of the winds
 certus, a, um fixed, sure
 foedus, eris n. agreement, condition,
 treaty
 habēna, ae f. rein
 homō, inis m. (f.) man, mortal, human
 impōnō, ere, posuī, positus place upon
 insuper adv. above, besides
 laxus, a, um loose, free, lax
 metuō, ere, uī fear, dread
 mōlēs, is f. mass, burden, structure
 mulceō, ēre, lsī, lsus calm, soothe

nī, nisi if not, unless
 omnipotēns, entis almighty, all-powerful
 premō, ere, pressi, pressus (re)press,
 control
 profundus, a, um deep, high, vast
 quippe indeed, surely
 rapidus, a, um swift, whirling, consuming
 sciō, ire, ivi (ii), itus know (how),
 understand
 spēlunca, ae f. cave, cavern
 supplex, icis suppliant, humble
 ūtor, ī, ūsus use, employ (+ abl.)
 verrō, ere, ī, versus sweep

58. nī (Aeolus id) faciat: nī molliat; faciat is pres. subjunctive in a pres. contrary-to-fact condition (as opposed to the more usual imperf. subjunctive); the result is a far more vivid scene; App. 382, c.

59. (venti) rapidi: the winds in their madness. sēcum = cum sē; App. 331, a. ferant, verrant (maria ac terrās caelumque profundum). Both pres. subjunctives continue the condition begun in 58, nī faciat.

60. pater omnipotēns: Iuppiter. (in) spēluncīs ātrīs = antrō (52), abl. of place where; App. 319. abdidit (illōs ventōs).

61. hoc: obj. of metuēns. mōlem et montēs: ALLITERATION. This is an example of HENDIADYS (a pair of nouns translated as a single idea).

62. rēgem (Aeolum) dedit (ventis). foedere certō: abl. of manner or of means; App. 328, 331.

63. premere: obj. of scīret, would know (how) to grasp tightly, so as to draw in the reins. For the figure of horsemanship see the note on frēnat (54). scīret, rel. clause of purpose or characteristic; App. 388, 389. dare: also obj. of scīret. iussus (ā Iove): (when) ordered (by Jupiter).

64. hīs vōcibus: abl. with ūtor; App. 342.

65. Aeole: voc. dīv(ōr)um pater atque hominum rēx: Iuppiter. tibi: for the length of the final -i, see the note on mihi (8).

66. mulcēre, tollere (flūctūs): infs. used as objs. of dedit, has granted. ventō: abl. of means; App. 331.

gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor
 Īlium in Ītaliā portāns victōsque penātēs:
 incute vim ventis submersāsque obrue puppēs,
 70 aut age dīversōs et dissice corpora pontō.
 Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore Nymphae,
 quārum quae formā pulcherrima Dēiopēa,

bis twice
 Dēiopēa, ae f. a nymph
 dis(s)iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus scatter, disperse
 dīversus, a, um scattered, diverse
 forma, ae f. beauty, shape, form
 Īlium, (i)ī n. Ilium, Troy, a city of Asia Minor
 incutiō, ere, cussī, cussus strike (into)
 (+ dat.)
 inimīcus, a, um hostile, unfriendly
 nāvigō (1) sail, navigate
 Nympha, ae f. nymph, one of the minor
 divinities of nature represented as
 beautiful maidens dwelling in the forests,
 streams, meadows, mountains, etc.

obruō, ere, uī, utus overwhelm, crush
 penātēs, ium m. household gods
 pontus, ī m. sea
 portō (1) carry, bear, bring
 praestāns, antis surpassing, excellent
 pulcher, chra, chrum beautiful, handsome,
 illustrious
 septem seven
 sumergō (subm-), ere, rsī, rsus sink
 Tyrrhēnus, a, um Tyrrhenian, of Etruria,
 a district of northwestern Italy

67. gēns inimīca mihi: i.e., Teucrī. Tyrrhēnum aequor: that part of the Mediterranean west of Italy, east of Corsica and Sardinia, and north of Sicily.

68. Īlium . . . portāns victōsque penātēs: see note on inferret deōs (6). They were bearing Ilium in their plan to found a new city, which was to continue the people and the customs of the Īlium (Troy) which had been destroyed. The worship of the penates, household gods at Rome, was an essential part of Roman daily life, and was seen as a link to the Romans' Trojan past. victōs: defeated by the Greeks in the Trojan War.

69. incute: imperat. vim ventis: ALLITERATION; App. 411. ventis: dat. with a compound; App. 298. submersās obrue puppēs: overwhelm the sunken ships, i.e., sink and overwhelm the ships, a good example of the figure known as PROLEPSIS, or anticipation.

70. age: imperat. dīversōs (Teucrōs): i.e., drive the Trojans in different directions and scatter their corpses over the sea; another example of PROLEPSIS. dissice: usually written with one -s-; the doubled consonant here gives Juno's words an extra hissing sound, perhaps not coincidentally. pontō: abl. of place where; App. 319.

71. mihi: dat. of possession; App. 299. bis septem: twice seven; more poetic than to say simply fourteen. praestantī corpore: abl. of quality; App. 330.

72. formā: abl. of respect; App. 325; dependent on pulcherrima. Dēiopēa: nom. by attraction into the case of the rel. pron., quae; the accusative would be expected, as obj. of iungam; App. 242, a. quārum: use the English demonstrative in translation, and read accordingly: Dēiopēam, quae (est) eārum (nymphārum) pulcherrima formā, iungam (tibi) stabilī cōnūbio et (eam) dicābō (tuam) propriam.

cōnūbiō iungam stabili propriamque dicābō,
 omnēs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs
 75 exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”
 Aeolus haec contrā: “Tuus, Ō rēgīna, quid optēs
 explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fās est.
 Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovemque
 conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum
 80 nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.”

accumbō, ere, cubuī, cubitus recline (at)
 (+ dat.)

Aeolus, ī m. god of the winds

annus, ī m. year

capessō, ere, ivi, itus (under)take,
 perform

conciliō (1) win over, unite

contra opposite, against, in reply (+ acc.)

cōnūbium, (i)ī n. marriage, wedlock

dicō (1) consecrate, dedicate

epulae, ārum f. banquet, feast

exigō, ere, ēgī, āctus complete, pass

explōrō (1) examine, search out

fās n. indecl. right, divine law, duty

iungō, ere, iūnxī, iūctus join, yoke, unite

iussum, ī n. command, order

meritum, ī n. reward, merit

nimbus, ī m. storm cloud, rainstorm

optō (1) desire, choose, hope (for)

potēns, entis powerful, ruling (+ gen.)

prō before, for (+ abl.)

prōlēs, is f. offspring, progeny

proprius, a, um one's own, permanent

pulcher, chra, chrum beautiful, handsome,
 illustrious

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque
 whoever, whatever

scēptrum, ī n. staff, scepter, power

stabilis, e firm, lasting, stable

tempestās, ātis f. tempest, storm; time

73. cōnūbiō: in wedlock, abl. of place where or means; App. 319, 331. cōnūbiō is either trisyllabic by SYNIZESIS, and pronounced as though written cōnūbyō (i.e., consonantal -i-), or quadrisyllabic, with the variable syllable -nub- scanned as short. iungam (tibi) dicābō (eam) propriam: I shall dedicate her (Deiopea) to you (as) your very own. Juno was goddess of marriage. propriam: with the first syllable short; App. 17.

74. tēcum = cum tē; App. 321, a.

75. prōle: abl. of quality; App. 330, or means; App. 331. pulchrā prōle parentem: ALLITERATION. exigat, faciat: subjunctives of result or purpose; App. 364, 388. parentem = patrem.

76. haec (dixit). optēs: indir. quest.; App. 349. Tuus (est) labor: yours (is) the task. Aeolus thus absolves himself from responsibility, if his obedience to Juno gets him into trouble.

77. mihi: dat. of reference; App. 301. iussa (tua).

78. quodcumque hoc (est) rēgnī: whatever this is (in the way) of a kingdom, an expression of modesty. rēgnī: partitive gen. with quodcumque; App. 286. Tū: always emphatic, and an example of ANAPHORA, the repetition of a single word at the beginning of successive clauses or phrases.

79. conciliās: this one verb should be translated twice, first with its obj. quodcumque hoc rēgnī (“win for”) and then with its objs. scēptra Iovemque (“win over”). epulīs: dat. with compound; App. 298. The ancient Romans regularly reclined at meals. dīv(ōr)um: App. 37, d. accumbere: inf. used as obj. of dās, you grant (me) the privilege of reclining. As one of the lesser gods, Aeolus was dependent upon the favor of the more powerful divinities.

80. facis (mē) potentem nimbōrum tempestātumque.

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspide montem
 impulit in latus; ac ventī velut agmine factō,
 quā data porta, ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.
 Incubuēre mari tōtumque ā sēdibus imīs
 85 ūnā Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellīs
 Āfricus, et vastōs volvunt ad litora flūctūs.
 Insequitur clāmorque virum stridorque rudentum;
 ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque

Āfricus, ī m. (southwest) wind

cavus, a, um hollow, vaulted

convertō, ere, ī, rsus turn (around), reverse

crēber, bra, brum frequent, crowded

cuspis, idis f. point, spear

Eurus, ī m. (east) wind

impellō, ere, puli, pulsus drive, strike
 (against)

incumbō, ere, cubuī, cubitus lie upon,
 brood over (+ dat.)

insequor, ī, secūtus follow, pursue

latus, eris n. side, flank

Notus, ī m. (south) wind

nūbēs, is f. cloud, fog, mist

perflō (1) blow (over, through)

porta, ae f. gate, door, opening

procella, ae f. blast, gust

quā adv. where, in any way

rudēns, entis m. rope, cable

stridor, ōris m. creaking, grating, whirring

subitō adv. suddenly

turbō, inis m. whirl(wind, pool), storm

ūnā adv. together, at the same time

velut(i) (even) as, just as

81–123. A storm wrecks some of the Trojan ships and scatters the rest. The entire scene is indebted to the description of a storm at sea given by Homer in *Odyssey* 5.

81. ubi haec dicta (sunt ab Aeolō). cavum conversā cuspide: observe the ALLITERATION.

82. impulit: Aeolus thus opens the barriers and lets out the winds. agmine factō: abl. abs.; App. 343; a SIMILE (velut) drawn from the imagery of military life.

83. Observe the ALLITERATION: every word but one in this line contains a t. data (est). turbine: abl. of manner; App. 328; or means.

84. Incubuēre = incubuērunt, from incumbō. The perfect, after a series of presents, denotes rapid or instantaneous action; they have fallen upon the sea. mari: dat. with compound; App. 298. tōtum (mare): obj. of ruunt (85).

85. ruunt: overturn. Eurus, Notus, Āfricus: all the winds blow at once, and in their struggles produce a mighty storm. procellis: abl. of respect or means with crēber; App. 325, 331. -que, -que, -que: POLYSYNDETON; App. 439.

86. vastōs volvunt: ALLITERATION, employed very effectively here to evoke the noise of the storm.

87. vir(ōr)um: Aeneas and the other Trojans. -que, -que: POLYSYNDETON.

88. diem = lūcem diēi; alternatively, caelumque diemque may be construed as an instance of HENDIADYS, = caelum diēi. -que, -que: POLYSYNDETON.