

# Vergil: Georgics I and IV

## A Latin to English Translation

Abhijit Chowdhary

March 2, 2020

### Liber I

*Quid faciat laetas segetes, quo sidere terram  
vertere, Maecenas, ulmisque adiungere vitis  
conveniat, quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo  
sit pecori, apibus quanta experientia parcis,  
hinc canere incipiam.*

- *faciat* from *facio, facere, feci, factus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to make. This is subjunctive because it's an indirect question.
- *vertere* from *verto, vertere, verti, versus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to turn.
- *adiungere* from *adiungo, adiungere, adiunxi, adiunctus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to attach.
- Critical note, *vitis* here is the alternative plural accusative form while *ulmis* is the dative.
- *conveniat* from *convenio, convenire, conveni, conventus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to be appropriate to.
- *habendo* from *habeo, habere, habio, habitus* is the future passive participle, meaning to have. This is the gerundive modifying *pecori*.
- Reduplicated the gerundive to fit with *apibus*, as potentially indicated by the notes.
- *incipiam* from *incipio, incipere, incepti, inceptus* is 1st singular future active indicative, meaning to begin.

What makes prosperous crops, by which star is it fitting to turn the land, Maecenas, and by which star is it fitting to attach the vines to the elms, what care of cows, what maintainance is it for having cattle, how much experience for having frugal bees, hence I will begin to sing.

*vos, o clarissima mundi  
lumina, labentem caelo quae ducitis annum,  
Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus  
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista,  
poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis,  
et vos, agrestum praesentia numina, Fauni,*

(*ferre simul Faunisque pedem Dryadesque puellae*) -  
*munera vestra cano.*

- *clarissima* is the superlative of *clarus*.
- *labentem* from *labor, labi, lapsus sum* is the present participle, meaning to gliding.
- Note *labentem* fits with *annum* despite it not being inside the *quae*.
- The book says *caelo* is a local ablative, no idea what that is. Local is just a short distance away from locative, perhaps it's locative ablative?
- *Liber* is a name for *Bacchus*, so says the notes.
- *vestro* and *munere* go together inside *si*.
- *mutavit* from *muto, mutare* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to move. Note that verbs of exchanging like *muto* take the thing taken or the thing given in the ablative of price (A&G 417b), i.e. *pingui arista* here.
- *miscuit* from *misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to mix.
- *inventis* from *invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to find.
- *praesentia* from *praesens* in the back means present, but it notes that at this line specifically it means read-to-aid.
- Not sure why *Fauns* is plural, isn't it just one god?
- *ferre* from *fero, ferre, tuli, latus* is the present active imperative meaning to bring.
- *cano* from *cano, canere, cecini, cantus* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to sing. You all, O brightest lights of the universe, who lead the gliding year in the sky, Bacchus and kind Ceres, if by your service the earth exchanged the Chaones acorn for a rich harvest, and the Acheloian cups mixed with having been found grapes, and you all, the ready-to-aid divinities of the countryside, Fauns (Fauns and Dryad girls, simultaenously bring your feet together), -- I sing of your gifts.

*tuque o, cui prima frementem*  
*fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti,*  
*Neptune;*

- *frementem* from *fremo, fremere, fremui, fremitus* is the present active participle, meaning to clamor for. Modifies *equum*.
- *fudit* from *fundo, fundere, fudi, fusus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to pour.
- *percussa* from *percutio, percutere, pepercussi, percussus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to beat/strike. Note this goes with *tellus* and is modified by *magno tridenti*.  
 O and you Neptune, for whom the earth, having been struck with a great trident, first poured a roaring horse;

*et cultor nemorum, cui pingua Cae*  
*ter centum nivei tondent dumeta iuvenci;*

- *tondent* from *tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to cut.  
 and the inhabitant of the forest, for whom 300 snowy young bulls cut the rich thickets of Cea;

*ipse nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycae  
Pan, ovium custos, tua si tibi Maenala curae,  
adsis, o Tegeaee, favens, oleaeque Minerva  
inventrix, uncique puer monstrator aratri,  
et teneram ab radice ferens, Silvane, cupressum;*

*dique deaeque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri,  
quique novas alitis non ullo semine fruges,  
quique satis largum caelo demittitis imbrem;*

*tuque adeo, quem mox quae sint habitura deorum  
concilia incertum est, urbesne invisere, Caesar,  
terrarumque velis curam, et te maximus orbis  
auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem  
accipiat cingens materna tempora myrto,  
an deus immensi venias maris ac tua nautae  
numina sola colant, tibi serviat ultima Thule,  
teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis,  
anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas,  
qua locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentis  
panditur ipse tibi iam bracchia contrahit ardens  
Scorpius et caeli iusta plus parte reliquit)  
quidquid eris (nam te nec sperant Tartara regem,  
nec tibi regnandi veniat tam dira cupido,  
quamvis Elysios miretur Graecia campos,  
nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem)  
da facilem cursum, atque audacibus adnue coeptis,  
ignarosque viae mecum miseratus agrestis  
ingredere et votis iam nunc adsuesce vocari.  
Vere novo, gelidus canis cum montibus umor  
liquitur et Zephyro putris se glaeba resolvit,  
depresso incipiat iam tum mihi taurus aratro  
ingemere, et sulco attritus splendescere vomer.  
illa seges demum votis respondet avari  
agricolae, bis quae solem, bis frigora sensit;  
illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes.  
ac prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor,  
ventos et varium caeli praediscere morem  
cura sit ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum,  
et quid quaeque ferat regio et quid quaeque recuset.  
hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae,  
arborei fetus alibi, atque iniussa virescunt  
gramina. nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores,  
India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei,  
at Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosaque Pontus  
castorea, Eliadum palmas Epirus equarum?*

*continuo has leges aeternaque foedera certis  
 imposuit natura locis, quo tempore primum  
 Deucalion vacuum lapides iactavit in orbem,  
 unde homines nati, durum genus. ergo age, terrae  
 pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni  
 fortes invertant tauri, glaebasque iacentis  
 pulverulenta coquat maturis solibus aestas;  
 at si non fuerit tellus fecunda, sub ipsum  
 Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco:  
 illic, officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae,  
 hic, sterilem exiguus ne deserat umor harenam.  
 Alternis idem tonsas cessare novalis  
 et segnem patiēre situ durescere campum;  
 aut ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra,  
 unde prius laetum siliqua quassante legumen  
 aur tenuis fetus viciae tristisque lupini  
 sustuleris fragilis calamos silvamque sonantem.  
 urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenae,  
 urunt Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno:  
 sed tamen alternis facilis labor, arida tantum  
 ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola neve  
 effetos cinerem immundum iactare per agros.  
 sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fetibus arva,  
 nec nulla interea est inaratae gratia terrae.  
 saepe etiam sterilis incendere profuit agros  
 atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis:  
 sive inde occultas viris et pabula terrae  
 pingua concipiunt, sive illis omne per ignem  
 excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis umor,  
 seu pluris calor ille vias et caeca relaxat  
 spiramenta, novas veniat qua sucus in herbas,  
 seu durat magis et venas astringit hiantis,  
 ne tenues pluviae rapidive potentia solis*

## Liber IV

*Protinus aërii mellis caelestia dona  
 exsequar:*

- *exsequar* from *exsequor*, *exsequi*, *exsecutus sum* is 1st singular future indicative, meaning to follow/carry out.  
 Without pause I will relate in order the heavenly gifts of the honey of the sky:

*hanc etiam, Maecenas, aspice partem.*

- *aspice* from *aspicio, aspicere, aspexi, aspectus* is the present active imperative, meaning to see/observe.

Furthermore, Maecenas, observe this part.

*admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum  
magnanimosque duces totiusque ordine gentis  
mores et studia et populos et proelia dicam. 5*

- *admiranda* from *admiror, admirari, admiratus sum* is the gerundive, meaning to admire. This is modifying *spectacula* in the accusative plural case.
- *dicam* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is 1st singular present active subjunctive, meaning to say. Likely some sort of jussive independent usage.
- Ehh, perhaps not the most elegant or literal way to translate? Bug Rafa about it.  
I will in order speak to you of the amazing spectacles of their trivial affairs, the brave leaders, customs, enthusiasms, peoples, and the battles of entire tribes.

*in tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria, si quem  
numina laeva sinunt auditque vocatus Apollo.*

- Implied *est* in *in tenui labor* and *at tenuis non gloria*.
- Using the translation of *tenui* as humble from the back of Huxley.
- Before *si/nisi/num/ne* all the *ali-* fall away. *si quem* = *si aliquem*.
- *sinunt* from *sino, sinere, sivi, situs* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to allow.
- *audit* from *audio, audire, audiui, auditus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to hear.

The labor is in the humble thing; but the glory is not humble, if the harmful divinities allow anyone and Apollo, having been called, listens.

*Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,  
quo neque sit ventis aditus (nam pabula venti  
ferre domum prohibent) neque oves haedique petulci 10  
floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo  
decutiat rorem et surgentis atterat herbas.*

- *petenda* from *peto, petere, petivi, petitus* is the passive periphrastic (implied *est*), meaning to seek.
- Note: *sedes statioque* is potentially hendiadys, i.e. a stationary resident? Not sure what Huxley is on about.
- Per Huxley, *quo* = *ut ad eam* and is contrued with *aditus*, which may govern a prepositional phrase.
- These sequence of verbs are present, and I know you can translate present verbs as *canit* = is singing, so that's what I did. I think it worked.
- *sit* is a final subjunctive, per Huxley.
- *prohibent* from *prohibeo, prohibere, prohibui, prohibitus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to prevent/hinder. This is taking *ferre* as a complimentary infinitive.
- *insultent* from *insulto, insultare* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to leap (in/on), and it takes an ablative (*floribus*). Note this is a parallel structure with *sit* as a final clause.

- *decutiat* from *decutio, decutere, decussi, decussus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to knock aside. Note this is a parallel structure with *sit* as a final clause.
- *atterat* from *attero, atterere, attrivi, attritus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to rub. Note this is a parallel structure with *sit* as a final clause.
- Note *surgentis* is accusative alternate ending, which you can ascertain by meter it must be *is*, not *is*.

In the beginning a residence and a station ought to be sought for the bees, so that to it neither are there entrenches for winds (for the winds prevent them to bring their food(s) to home) nor sheep and the butting young goats leaping on flowers, or wandering young cow knocking aside dew from the plain and wearing away the growing grass.

*absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti*

*pinguibus a stabulis, meropesque aliaeque volucres*

*et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis; 15*

- *absint* from *absum, abesse, abfui, abfuturus* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to be away/absent.
- *signata* from *signo, signare, signavi, signatus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to mark/stamp.
- Accusative of respect! Accusative of limitation is this, but Huxley is British so we must suffer. Let the lizards painted with respect to their scaly backs be removed from the rich stalls, and the bee eater and the other birds and Procne having been marked with respect to her breast by bloody hands.

*omnia nam late vastant ipsasque volantis*

*ore ferunt dulcem nidis immitibus escam.*

- *vastant* from *vasto, vastare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to lay waste/ravage.
- *ferunt* from *fero, ferre, tuli, latus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to bring. For all things far and wide ravage the flying things themselves and carry off pleasant food with their cruel mouths to their nests.

*at liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco*

*adsint et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus,*

- *adsint* from *adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to be near/present; aid (w/DAT).
- *fugiens* from *fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitus* is the present active participle, meaning to flee. but let clear springs and pools becoming green with moss and a thin stream fleeing through the grass be present,

*palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret, 20*

- *inumbret* from *inumbro, inumbrare, inumbravi, inumbratus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to cast a shadow. and let a palm tree or a vast olive-tree cast a shadow on the entrance,

*ut, cum prima novi ducent examina reges*

*vere suo, ludetque favis emissa iuventus,  
vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,  
obviaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbos.*

- *ducent* from *duco, ducere, duxi, ductus* is 3rd plural future active indicative, meaning to lead.
- *ludet* from *ludo, ludere, lusi, lusus* is 3rd singular future active indicative, meaning to play.
- Both of these in temporal *cum* clauses.  
so that, when the new kings will lead the first swarms in their own spring, and when the youth having been sent out from the honeycombs will play, a nearby bank invites them to retire from the heat, and an in the way tree may hold them with its being in leaf hospitality.

*in medium, seu stabit iners seu profluet umor, 25  
transversas salices et grandia conice saxa,  
pontibus ut crebris possint consistere et alas  
pandere ad aestivum solem, si forte morantis  
sparserit aut praeceps Neptuno immerserit Eurus.*

- Note says that *in medium* is likely neuter (meaning middle/center) as opposed to masculine (meaning mediator/one who stands in the middle). Basically, *medius, medii* versus *medium, medi(i)*.
- Note *seu... seu* is a coordinating conjunction meaning ‘whether... or’.
- *stabit* from *sto, stare, steti, status* is 3rd singular future active indicative, meaning to stand.
- *profluet* from *profluo, profluere, profluxi, profluctus* is 3rd singular future active indicative, meaning to flow forth or along.
- *conice* from *conicio, conicere, conieci, coniectus* is the present active imperative, meaning to hurl.
- *possint* from *possum, posse, potui* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to be able.
- *consistere* from *consisto, consistere, constitui, constitus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to stop/halt/cease.
- *pandere* from *pando, pandere, pandi, passus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to spread out.
- *morantis* from *moror, morari, moratus sum* is the present participle (ACC), meaning to delay.
- *sparserit* from *spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus* is futp, meaning to scatter/sprinkle.
- *immerserit* from *immergo, immergere, immersi, immersus* is futp, meaning to drop/plunge.
- *Neptuno* wants to be some kind of locative ablative, i.e. ‘in the ocean’ like the notes say. But I think literally we can take it as accompaniment?

Into the middle, whether the inert moisture will stand still or will flow forth, hurl willow-trees lying across and large stones, so that they are able to linger by the numerous bridges and spread out their wings toward the summer sun, if by chance the headlong East wind will have scattered those staying or will have immersed them with Neptune.

*haec circum casiae virides et olentia late 30  
serpylla et graviter spirantis copia thymbrae  
floreat, inriguumque bibant violaria fontem.*

- *floreat* from *floreo, florere, florui* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to flourish.

- *bibant* from *bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitusu* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to drink. Let this flourish around green spurge-laurels and wild thyme odorous far and wide and plenty things deeply exhaling of aromatic plants, and let a bed of violets drink the moisture-bringing spring.

*ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis  
seu lento fuerint alvaria vimine texta,  
angustos habeant aditus:*

- *suta* from *suo, suere, sui, sutus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to sew together/stitch.
- *fuerint* is 3rd plural perfect active subjunctive.
- *texta* from *texo, texere, texui, textus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to weave.
- *tibi* dative of agent, *corticibus cavatis* and *lento vimine* are ablative of means.
- *habeant* from *habeo, habere, habui, habitus* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to have.  
But, whether the beehives were sown with hollow bark or were woven with a clinging twig by you, let them have a narrow entrance.

*nam frigore mella 35  
cogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit -  
utraq; vis apibus pariter metuenda;*

- *cogit* from *cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to collect/gather.
- *remittit* from *remitto, remittere, remisi, remissus* is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to send back, remit. In Lewis and Short: “*frigore mella Cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit*,” dissolves again, melts, Verg. G. 4, 36;
- *metuenda* from *metuo, metuer, metui* is the passive periphrastic with an implied *est*, meaning to fear/be afraid.  
For the winter congeals honey with frost, and heat dissolves the same, having been melted – and either power ought to be equally feared by the bees.

*neque illae  
nequiquam in tectis certatim tenuia cera  
spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras  
explent, collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten 40  
et visco et Phrygiae servant pice lentius Idae.*

- *linunt* from *lino, linere, levi, litus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to smear/plaster (with)/ seal (wine jar).
- *fucoque et floribus* is hendiadys i.e. with dye from flowers.
- *explent* from *expleo, explere, explevi, expletus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to fill.
- *servant* from *servo, servare, servavi, servatus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to watch over/protect.
- *Phrygia Ida* is Mount Ida in the ancient Troas region of western Anatolia (modern day Turkey). Nor in vain do those (bees) earnestly smear the thin vents in their house



with wax, and fill the edges with dye and flowers, and they preserve glue, having been collected for this very duty, more clinging than both bird-lime and the tar of the Phrygian Ida.

*saepe etiam effossis, si vera est fama, latebris  
sub terra fovere larem, penitusque repertae  
pumicibusque cavis exesaeque arboris antro.*

- *fovere* from *foveo, fovere, fovi, fatus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to maintain.
- *effossis latebris* is an ablative of absolute.
- Don't understand why *pumicibus cavis* and *exesae antro* are seemingly dative?  
Likewise, if rumor is true, they often maintained a home with the lair having been dug out under the earth, and were discovered deep in both in a hollow pumice stone and a having been hollowed cave of a tree.

*tu tamen et levi rimosa cubilia limo 45  
ungue fovens circum, et raras superinice frondes.*

- *ungue* from *unguo, unguere, unxi, unctus* is the present active imperative, meaning to anoint/rub.
- *fovens* from *foveo, fovere, fovi, fatus* is the present active participle, meaning to keep warm/favor/cherish/maintain.
- *frondes* from *frondeo, frondere, frondui, fronditus* is the present active imperative, meaning to have/put forth leaves/be leafy.  
Nevertheless you, preserving them, both smear the cracked hives with smooth mud and scatter a few leaves on them.

*neu propius tectis taxum sine, neve rubentis  
ure foco caneros, altae neu crede paludi,  
aut ubi odor caeni gravis aut ubi concava pulsu  
saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago. 50*

- Long string of imperative, *sine, ure, crede*, i.e. to allow, burn, and trust.
- *odor* and *gravis* are connected via an implied *est* as predicate nominative.
- *pulsu* is the second supine denoting respect.  
Neither permit a yew near their dwelling, nor burn red crabs with the hearth, nor trust a deep marsh, or where the the scent of mud is heavy or where the hollow stones emit sounds when being struck and the having been struck voice's echo reverberates.

*Quod superest, ubi pulsam hiemem Sol aureus egit  
sub terras caelumque aestiva luce reclusit,  
illae continuo saltus silvasque peragant  
purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant  
summa leves. 55*

- *superest* means to be left over, combining with adverbial *quod* meaning with respect to which.
- *leves* as delicately see notes.  
That which left over, when the golden sun has driven the having been beaten winter under the earth and has opened heaven with its summer light,

immediately those (bees) scour the glades and forests and reap purple flowers and they delicately sip the top of rivers.

*hinc nescio qua dulcedine laetae  
progeniem nidosque foveant, hinc arte recentis  
excudunt ceras et mella tenacia fingunt.*

- *hinc* as from now on, see notes.
- *arte* literally with art, notes say skillfully.  
From now on, I do not know with what sweetness, they cherish the nest and family, from now on they skillfully fashion fresh wax and mould clinging honey.

*hinc ubi iam emissum caveis ad sidera caeli  
nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen  
obscuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem, 60  
contemplator:*

- Why is *suspexeris* either perfect or future perfect? Doesn't seem to flow.
- *per aestatem liquidam* translated as through the clear summer air, see notes.
- *trahi* is the passive infinitive, but I don't like my translation.
- *contemplator* is watch carefully, see notes.  
From now on when you will look up to the swarm now having been expelled from the hollow toward the stars of the sky through the clear summer air and you will be amazed at the dark cloud to be drawn by the wind, watch carefully.

*aquas dulcis et frondes semper  
tecta perunt, huc tu iussos asperge saporis,  
trita melisphylla et cerinthae ignobile gramen,  
tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum:*

they are ever in quest of sweet waters and leafy coverts. Here scatter the scents I prescribe - bruised balm, and the honeywort's lowly herb; raise a tinkling sound, and shake the Mighty Mother's cymbals round about.

*ipsae considerant medicatis sedibus, ipsae 65  
intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.*

Of themselves they settle on the scented resting places; of themselves, after their wont, will hide far within their cradling cells.

*Sin autem ad pugnam exierint nam saepe duobus  
regibus incessit magno discordia motu;*

But, if haply for battle they have gone forth - for strife with terrible turmoil has often fallen on two kings;

*continuoque animos vulgi et trepidantia bello  
corda licet longe praesciscere: namque morantis 70*

*Martius ille aeris rauci canor increpat, et vox  
auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum;*

and straightway you may presage from afar the fury of the crowd, and how their hearts thrill with war; for the warlike ring of the hoarse clarion stirs the loiterers, and a sound is heard that is like broken trumpet blasts.

*tum trepidae inter se coeunt pennisque coruscant  
spiculaque exacuunt rostris aptantque lacertos  
et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae 75  
miscentur magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem;*

- *coeunt* from *coeo*, *coeire*, *coeivi*, *coitus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to rally.
- *coruscant* from *corusco*, *coruscare*, *coruscavi*, *coruscatus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to brandish.
- *exacuunt* from *exacuo*, *exacuere*, *exacui*, *exacutus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to make sharp or pointed.
- *aptant* from *apto*, *aptare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to adapt/fit.
- *miscentur* from *misceo*, *miscere*, *miscui*, *mixtus* is 3rd plural present passive indicative, meaning to mix/mingle/embroil.
- *vocant* from *voco*, *vocare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to call.

Then they nervously gather amongst themselves and quiver with their wings and sharpen their stings with their beaks and adjust their muscles and densely they are embroiled around the king and near the general's tent itself and they call the enemy with great cries.

*ergo ubi ver nactae sudum camposque patentis,  
erumpunt portis;*

- *nactae* from *nanciscor*, *nancisci*, *nactus sum* is the perfect participle, meaning to obtain/get.
- *erumpunt* from *erumpo*, *erumpere*, *erupi*, *eruptus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to burst/sally forth/out.

Therefore when they obtained a clear spring day and open plains, they burst forth from their gates;

*concurritur, aethere in alto  
fit sonitus, magnum mixtae glomerantur in orbem  
praecipitesque cadunt;*

- *concurritur* from *concurro*, *concurrere*, *concucurri*, *concursus* is 3rd singular present passive indicative, meaning to run/assemble. Not sure how to translate this impersonal.
- *fit* from *fio*, *feri*, *factus sum* is 3rd singular present active indicative, and is the passive of *facio*.
- *mixtae* from *misceo*, *miscere*, *miscui*, *mixtus* is the perfect passive participle, meaning to mix/mingle/embroil.
- *glomerantur* from *glomero*, *glomerare* is 3rd plural present passive indicative, meaning to collect/assemble.

- *cadunt* from *cado*, *cadere*, *cecidī*, *casus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to fall/sink/die.

there is a clash, in the high sky a loud sound is made, they, having been mingled, are amassed into a great sphere and they headlong plummet.

*non densior aëre grando*, 80

*nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis:*

*ipsi per medias acies insignibus alis*

*ingentis animos angusto in pectore versant,*

*usque adeo obnixi non cedere dum gravis aut hos*

*aut hos versa fuga victor dare terga subegit.* 85

*hi motus animorum atque haec certamina tanta*

*pulveris exigui iactu compressa quiescent.*

no thicker is hail from the sky, nor to such a extent does it rain of acorns from the shaken oak: In the midst of the battle-lines the chiefs themselves, with resplendent wings, turn over great souls in their small hearts, ever steadfast not to yield, until the heavy victor drives under either this or this to turn their backs in flight. These movements of the spirits, these contests of such size, they will be kept quiet, having been compressed, by a toss of a little dust.

*Verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo,*

*deterior qui visus, eum, ne prodigus obsit,*

*dede neci; melior vacua sine regnet in aula.* 90

*alter erit maculis auro squalentibus ardens;*

*nam duo sunt genera: hic melior insignis et ore*

*et rutilis clarus squamis; ille horridus alter*

*desidia latamque trahens inglorius alvum.*

But when you have called both captains from the battle-line, give to death he that seemed worse, lest the wasteful one is a nuisance, allow the better reign in the hall alone. The one will be shining with rough spots of gold; for there are two kinds: this better one, noble of expression and bright with red scales;

*ut binae regum facies, ita corpora plebis.* 95

- *ut... ita* = as...so too.

- Implies *est* in both comparisons.

As the shapes of the kings are twofold, so too are the bodies of the subjects.

*namque aliae turpes horrent, ceu pulvere ab alto*

*cum venit et sicco terram spuit ore viator*

*aridus; elucent aliae et fulgore coruscant*

*ardentes auro et paribus lita corpora guttis.*

- *horrent* is 3rd plural present active indicative meaning to dread.

- *ceu... aridus* = *ceu cum aridus viator venit ab alto pulvere et spuit terram sicco ore.*

- *ardentes...guttis* = *corpora ardentes et lita paribus guttis auro*.

For some ugly ones tremble, just as when the thirsty traveler came from the deep dust, and spat earth from his dried mouth. Others gleam, and flash with lightning, their bodies all ablaze and flecked with equal specks of gold.

*haec potior suboles, hinc caeli tempore certo* 100  
*dulcia mella premes, nec tantum dulcia quantum*  
*et liquida et durum Bacchi domitura saporem.*

- Implied *est* on *haec...suboles*.
- *certo* as appointed see notes.
- *tantum...quantum* is a coordinating conjunction meaning as much...as.
- Implied *sunt* on *domitura* turning it into the active periphrastic, which denotes a future or intended action.

This is the better race, from these you will press sweet honeys during the appointed season of the sky, nor so much sweet as to both be clear and intended to subdue the harsh flavor of wine.

*At cum incerta volant caeloque examina ludunt*  
*contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt,*  
*instabilis animos ludo prohibebis inani.* 105

- Note *incerta* and *caelo* don't match in gender, and therefore cannot match in the ablative.
- *frigida* is in the proleptic use, see notes.
- Note that *prohibebis* is future and being used as a placeholder for imperative.

*At cum incerta examina volant (que) ludunt caelo (que) contemnunt favos et relinquunt tecta frigida,*  
*prohibebis instabilis animos inani ludo.*

But when the uncertain swarms fly and play in the sky and pay no heed to their honeycomb and abandon their houses to get cold, you will restrain their unsteady mind from inane play.

*nec magnus prohibere labor: tu regibus alas*  
*eripe; non illis quisquam cunctantibus altum*  
*ire iter aut castris audebit vellere signa.*

- Jesus Vergil, chill with your bee abuse.
- Implied impersonal *est* connecting *magnus labor*.
- *iter* as aloft, see notes.

*nec [est] magnus labor prohibere: (tu) eripe alas regibus; non quisquam illis cunctantibus [regibus]*  
*audebit ire iter aut vellere signa castris.*

Nor is it a great labor to restrain them: snatch away the wings from the kings; No one from those hesitating kings will dare to go aloft or pluck the battle standard from the camps.

*invitent croceis halantes floribus horti*

*et custos furum atque avium cum falce saligna* 110  
*Hellespontiacy servet tutela Priapi.*

- Subjunctives here are hortatory.
- Genitive as against, see notes. Objective genitive.

*horti halantes croceis floribus invitent et custos furum atque avium, tutela Hellespontiacy Priapi, servet cum falce saligna,*

Let gardens being fragrant with golden flowers invite them and let the guard against thieves and birds, protector of Hellespontia Priapus, watch over them with his willow sickle.

*ipse thymum pinosque ferens de montibus altis*  
*tecta serat late circum cui talia curae;*  
*ipse labore manum duro terat, ipse feracis*  
*figat humo plantas et amicos inriget imbris.* 115

- Note on *et... imbris* here makes no sense, *amicos* is accusative.

*cui curae talia, ipse, ferens thymum pinosque de montibus altis, serat late circum tecta; ipse teras manum duro labore, ipse figat feracis plantas humo et inriget amicos imbris.*

Let he to whom the concerns are such, himself, bringing thyme and pine from the high mountains, plant them around their homes; let he himself wear out his hand with hard labor, himself fasten fruitful cuttings in the ground and let him water the friendly streams.

*Atque equidem, extremo ni iam sub fine laborum*  
*vela traham et terris festinem advertere proram,*  
*forsitan et pinguis hortos quae cura colendi*  
*ornaret canerem, biferique rosaria Paesti,*  
*quoque modo potis gauderent intiba rivis* 120  
*et virides apio ripae, tortusque per herbam*  
*cresceret in ventrem cucumis;*

- *sub* the preposition, *fine* the noun fitting with *extremo*.
- Note *canderem* is imperfect. Why is this mixed like this? I don't know!
- Note makes no sense on *potis... rivis*. Drinking? *potis* is a p.p.p if anything.

*atque equidem, ni iam sub extremo fine laborum, traham vela et festinem advertere proram terris, forsitan et canerem quae cura colendi ornaret pinguis hortosm, biferique rosaria Paesti, quoque modo intiba gauderent potis rivis et ripae virides apio, (que) [quoque modo] cucumis tortus per herbam cresceret in ventrem;*

and indeed, if I were not under the extreme edge of my labor, dragging my sails and hastening to turn the prow to land, perhaps I might also sing of what care of cultivating decorates rich gardens and of the twice-blooming roses of Paestum, and in what manner the endives are glad with the having been drunk streams and the banks green with celery, and in what manner the

cucumber having been twisted through the grass grows into its belly.

*nec sera comantem  
narcissum aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi  
pallentisque hederas et amantis litora myrtos.*

*nec tacuissem sera comantem narcissum aut vimen flexi acanthi pallentisque hederas et litora-amantis myrtos.*

- The *amantis* turns the noun *litora* into a *adjective* describing the *Myrtles*.  
Nor would I have been silent about the late-flowering narcissus or the twig of the having been bent bear's foot and the pale ivy and the shore-loving Myrtles.

*namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus arcis, 125  
qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus,  
Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relict  
iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa iuvenis  
nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho.*

- *memini* from *memini*, *meminisse* is 1st singular perfect active indicative, meaning to recall. Recall, perfect form present force.
- *Galaesus* is a river.
- The Corycian Cave is located on the slopes of Mount Parnassus, in central Greece. The Cilicians were famous gardeners.
- *cui* dative of possessor fitting on the *erant*.
- *jugerum* is a 240x120' rectangle of land.

*namque memini [Indirect speech] sub turribus Oebaliae arcis, qua niger Galaesus umectat flaventia culta, me vidisse senem Corycium, [Dat. Possessor] cui erant pauca jugera relictis ruris, nec illa fertilis iuvenis nec seges opportuna pecori nec commoda Baccho.*

For I recall that under the towers of a Spartan citadel, where the dark Galaesus waters the golden cultivated land, I saw an old Corycian man, who had a few jugerum of abandoned country, those (are) not fertile for young bulls nor opportune for the grain fields for cattle nor convenient for wine.

*hic rarum tamen in dumis olus albaque circum 130  
lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver  
regum aequabat opes animis, seraque revertens  
nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.*

- This whole first 3 lines is an appositive fitting onto *regum... animis*.
- Treating *revertens* as imperfect, see notes.

*tamen hic, premens rarum olus albaque lilia verbenasque vescumque papaver circum in dumis, aequabat opes regum animis, (que) revertens domum sera nocte onerabat mensas inemptis dapibus.*

Nevertheless that man, planting scattered vegetables and white lilies and

vervains and thin poppies around in the thorns, was equaling the wealth of kings with spirit, and returning home at late night he was loading his table with an unbought feast.

*primus vere rosam atque autumno carpere poma,  
et cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa 135  
rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,  
ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi  
aestatem increpitans seram Zephyrosque morantis.*

- *carpere* as historical infinitive.
- Both *rumperet* and *frenaret* are imperfect subjunctives, fitting inside *cum* implying *cum* clause. Likely circumstantial. Could be concessive too.

*primus vere carpere rosam atque autumno [carpere] poma, et [Concessive cum] cum tristis hiems etiamnum rumperet saxa frigore et frenaret cursus aquarum glacie, ille iam tondebat comam mollis hyacinthi, increpitans seram aestatem (que) morantis Zephyros.*

First in the spring he was gathering a rose and in the fall he was gathering apples, and although sorrowful winter was even now breaking stones with it's cold and restraining the courses of the rivers with its ice, that man was already cutting the hair of the soft hyacinthus, chiding late summer and the delaying West-winds.

*ergo apibus fetis idem atque examine multo  
primus abundare et spumantia cogere pressis 140  
mella favis; illi tiliae atque uberrima pinus,  
quotque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbor  
induerat totidem autumnu matura tenebat.*

- Not historical infinitive, implies *est* instead.
- *matura* must be short (implied by scansion).

*ergo idem (erat) primus abundare fetis apibus atque multo examine et cogere spumantia mella pressis favis; [Dat. possessor] illi (sunt) tiliae atque uberrima pinus, quotque fertilis arbor induerat pomis in novo flore totidem matura (pomus) tenebat autumnu.*

Therefore the same man was the first to abound with bees honey-crammed and a large swarm and to collect the foaming honey from having been pressed honeycomb; He has lime and very fertile pine trees, and how many the fertile tree had been covered themselves with fruits in it's new blossom, so many ripe fruits it was holding in the autumn.

*ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos  
eduramque pirum et spinos iam pruna ferentis 145  
iamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.*

*ille etiam distulit seras ulmos in versum eduramque pirum et spinos iam ferentis pruna (que) platanum iam ministrantem umbras pontantibus.*



- *distulit* from *differe, differre, distuli, dilatus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to plant apart.
- *ferentis* from *fero* is the present active participle, accusative poetic form, meaning to bear.
- *ministrantem* from *ministro, ministrare* is the present active participle, meaning to attend to/serve.
- *potantibus* from *poto, potare* is the present active participle, meaning to drink.  
That man also transplanted late elm trees in verse and a hard pear tree and black-thorns already bearing plums and a plane tree already serving shadows for those drinking.

*verum haec ipse equidem spatiis exclusus iniquis  
praetereo atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.*

- *praetereo* from *praetero, praeterire, praeterivi, praeteritus* is 1st singular present active indicative, meaning to pass/go by.
- *memoranda* a gerund.

*verum equidem (ego), ipse exclusus iniquis spatiis, praetereo haec atque relinquo memoranda aliis post me.*

However indeed I, myself having been hindered by unjust length, pass by these things and leave behind the recounting to others after me.

*Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Iuppiter ipse  
addidit expeditam, pro qua mercede canoros 150  
Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque aera secutae  
Dictaeo caeli regem pavere sub antro.*

- *age* is the present active imperative, meaning to come.
- *addidit* from *addo, addere, addidi, additus* is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to add.
- *expeditam* from *expedio, expedire, expedivi, expeditus* is 1st singular present active subjunctive, meaning to disengage.
- *pro qua mercede* turns into *mercedem pro qua* via attraction, see Huxley.
- *curetum* = ancient priests of Cybele in Crete. ancient inhabitants of Crete.
- *Dictaeo* = Dictaeon, i.e. of Mount Dicte.
- *crepitantia* from *crepito, crepitare* is the present active participle, meaning to rattle.  
Now come, let me make clear the qualities which Jupiter himself added to the bees, the reward for which they, having followed the melodious noises and rattling bronzes of the Curetes, fed the king of heaven under a Dictaean cave.

*solae communis natos, consortia tecta  
habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus aevum,  
et patriam solae et certos novere penatis; 155  
venturaeque hiemis memores aestate laborem  
experiuntur et in medium quaesita reponunt.*

- Note *pentatis* poetic accusative plural ending.

- *venturae* from *venio, venire, veni, ventus* is the future active participle, meaning to come.
- *experiuntur* from *experior, experiri, expertus sum* is 3rd plural present indicative, meaning to experience.
- *reponunt* from *repono, reponere, reposui, repositus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to store.
- *medium* = the common stock a note in the vocabulary.

Only they have shared children, have a shared house, live their life under great laws, knew a fatherland and settled homes; and in the summer they, mindful of the winter going to come, experience labor and store things having been obtained into the common stock.

*namque aliae victu invigilant et foedere pacto  
exercentur agris; pars intra saepta domorum  
narcissi lacrimam et lentum de cortice gluten 160  
prima favis ponunt fundamina, deinde tenacis  
suspendunt ceras; aliae spem gentis adultos  
educunt fetus; aliae purissima mella  
stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas.*

- *invigilant* from *invigilo, invigilare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to watch over.
- *victu*. Palmer says the dative in *-u* was in origin a locative, Huxley.
- *foedere* from *fodio, fodere, fodi, fossus* is the present active infinitive, meaning to
- *pars* is on a plural subject, but is singular in form, and thus represents something plural despite its form.
- *ponunt* from *pono, ponere, posui, positus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to put.
- *suspendunt* from *suspendo, suspendere, suspendi, suspensus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to suspend.
- *educunt* from *educo, educere, eduxi, eductus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to lead out.
- The double accusatives in this sentence are predicate accusatives.

For some watch over foraging, and are exercising in the fields because of a fixed agreement; within the confines of their homes part of them put a tear of a narcissus and the clinging glue of bark, the first foundation for the honeycombs, then they hang up clinging wax; others lead out the grown up offspring, the hope of the clan; others crowd the most pure honey and stretch the cells by means of clear nectar.

*sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, 165  
inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila caeli,  
aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto  
ignavum fucos pecus a praesepebus arcent.*

There are some to whom the care for gates fell by lots, and in turn they watch the waters and clouds of heaven, or accept the burdens of those coming, or they drive with a having been made troop the drones, a lazy herd, from the stalls

*fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.*

The work burns, and the fragrant honey is odorous with thyme.

*ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis 170  
cum properant, alii taurinis follibus auras  
accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt  
aera lacu; gemit impositis incudibus Aetna;*

But when the Cyclops hastily forge lightning from tough material,  
as, when the Cyclopes in haste forge bolts from tough ore, some with oxhide bellows make the  
blasts come and go, others dip the hissing brass in the lake, while Aetna groans under the anvils  
laid upon her;

*illi inter sese magna vi bracchia tollunt  
in numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum: 175  
non aliter, si parva licet componere magnis,  
Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi  
munere quamque suo.*

they, with mighty force, now one, now another, raise their arms in measured cadence, and turn  
the iron with gripping tongs

- GOT UP TO 175

*grandaevis oppida curae  
et munire favos et daedala fingere tecta.*

The aged have charge o the towns, the building of the hives, the fashioning of the cunningly  
wrought houses.

*at fessae multa referunt se nocte minores, 180  
crura thymo plenae; pascuntur et arbuta passim  
et glaucas salices casiamque crocumque rubentem  
et pinguem tiliam et ferrugineos hyacinthos.  
omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus:  
mane ruunt portis; nusquam mora; rursus easdem 185  
vesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis  
admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant;  
fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.  
post, ubi iam thalamis se composuere, siletur  
in noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus. 190*

nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius, aut credunt caelo adventantibus Euris,  
sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur excursusque brevis temptant, et saepe lapillos, ut  
cumbae instabiles fluctu iactante saburram, 195 tollunt, his sese per inania nubila librant. illum  
adeo placuisse apibus mirabere morem, quod neque concubitu indulgent, nec corpora segnes in  
Venerem solvunt aut fetus nixibus edunt; verum ipsae e foliis natos, e suavis herbis 200 ore  
legunt, ipsae regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, aulasque et cerea regna refigunt.

*saepe etiam duris errando in cotibus alas  
attrivere, ultroque animam sub fasce dedere:  
tantus amor florum et generandi gloria mellis.* 205

- *errando* from *erro, errare, erravi, erratus* is the gerund, meaning to wander. Per Huxley, 'rare use of instrumental ablative almost in the sense of participle *errantes*'.
- *attrivere* from *attero, atterere, attrivi, attritus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to run/rub against. Note the alternate form.
- *dedere* from *do, dare, dedi, datus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to give.
- Huxley calls *attrivere* and *dedere* gnomic. 'In English grammar, the gnomic present is a verb in the present tense used to express a general truth without reference to time.'
- *generandi* from *genero, generare* is the gerund(ive), meaning to beget.
- Implies *est* coupling *tantus* and *amor*.

Furthermore they often wore down their wings with their wandering in the hard rocks, and voluntarily give their lives under the burden: so great is their love of flowers and glory of producing honey.

*ergo ipsas quamvis angusti terminus aevi  
excipiat (neque enim plus septima ducitur aestas),  
at genus immortale manet, multosque per annos  
stat fortuna domus, et avi numerantur avorum.*

- *excipiat* from *excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptus* is 3rd singular present active subjunctive, meaning to take out/remove. Per Huxley, translate as awaits.
- Implicit *quam* after *plus* per Huxley.
- *immortale* is predicative, so I turned it into an accusative adjective.
- Using the fourth declension *domus*.

Therefore, although the boundary of a narrow generation awaits them themselves (for more than seven summers is not lead), but the race abides eternally, and through many years the fortune of the house stands, and the grandfather's grandfather are counted.

*praeterea regem non sic Aegyptus et ingens 210  
Lydia nec populi Parthorum aut Medus Hydaspes  
observant.*

- Added a *neque* because it's lack of being there stilled me.
- *observant* from *observo, observare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to watch. In addition, neither Egypt and great Lydia nor the people of Parthian or the Medus Hydaspes heed their king in such a way.

*rege incolumi mens omnibus una est;  
amisso rupere fidem, constructaque mella  
diripuerunt ipsae et cratis solvere favorum.*

- *amisso* is ablative absolute, with an implicit *rege*.
- *rupere* meaning to break, *diripuerunt* meaning to tear apart, and *solvere* meaning to release are all instantaneous perfects via Huxley.

- The back of the book has wicker-work for *cratis* but lewis and short has lattice, and I think that's better.

They are of one mind with a safe king; with the king having been lost, they break their loyalty, and they themselves tear asunder the having been constructed honey and they unwind the lattices of the honeycombs.

*ille operum custos, illum admirantur et omnes 215*  
*circumstant fremitu denso stipantque frequentes,*  
*et saepe attollunt umeris et corpora bello*  
*obiectant pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.*

- implies *est* on *ille... custos*.
- *admirantur* from *armiror, admirari, admiratus sum* is 3rd plural present indicative, meaning to admire.
- *circumstant* from *circumsto, circumstare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to stand around.
- *stipant* from *stipo, stipare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to crowd.
- *frequentes* modifying the bees.
- *attollunt* from *attollo, attollere* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to raise.
- *obiectant* from *obiecto, obiectare* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to expose.
- *petunt* from *peto, petere, petivi, petitus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to seek.
- *pulcher* as *glorius*.

He is the guard of their works, to that king they admire and all stand around him with a dense roar and they frequently crowd him, and often they raise him with their shoulders and expose their bodies during war and seek death through glorious wounds.

*His quidam signis atque haec exempla secuti*  
*esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus 220*  
*aetherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnis*  
*terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum;*  
*hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum,*  
*quemque sibi tenuis nascentem arcessere vitas:*

- No idea what *quidam* is fitting on.
- Strange mixing with ablative *his signis* and accusative *haec exempla*, I ignore because confuse.
- *secuti esse* from *sequor, seci, secutus sum* is the perfect infinitive, meaning to follow.
- *dixere* from *dico, dicere, dixi, dictus* is 3rd plural perfect active indicative, meaning to say. This is a head verb opening up indirect speech with *secuti esse*.
- *tractus* as extents per Huxley.
- One huge ass indirect speech, *arcessere* and *ire* also fall underneath it.

These examples with these signs is a certain thing, they have said that for the bees their intellects followed from a part of divinity and ethereal draughts; for God walks through all things, lands, extents of the sea, and the profound heaven; From god sheeps, herds of cattle, men, each kind of animals, each thing being born summons thin life.