

Vergil: Georgics I and IV

A Latin to English Translation

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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 *īs*, 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 greenening with moss and a thin stream fleeing through the grass be present,

palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret, 20

- *inumbret* from *inumbro*, *inumbare*, *inumbavi*, *inumbatus* 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 arbor.*

- *ducent* from *duco*, *ducere*, *dux*, *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,*

- 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 ‘wether...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.

Into the middle, whether the inert moisture will stand still or will flow forth, hurl willow-trees lying across and large stones,

*pontibus ut crebris possint consistere et alas
pandere ad aestivum solem,*

- *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.

so that they are able to linger by the numerous bridges and spread out their wings toward the summer sun,

*si forte morantis
sparserit aut praeceps Neptuno immerserit Eurus.*

- *morantis* from *moror, morari, moratus sum* is the present participle (ACC), meaning to delay.
- *sparserit* from *spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus* is , meaning to scatter/sprinkle.
- *immerserit* from *immo, immergere, immersi, immersus* is , 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?
if by chance the headlong East wind will have scattered those staying or will have plunged 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, bibitus* is 3rd plural present active subjunctive, meaning to drink.
Let this flourish about 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 pliant twig by you, let them have a narrow entrance.

nam frigore mella 35

*cogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit -
utraq̃ue 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, metuere, 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, having been melted, same - 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, explorere, 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 Troad 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 peragrant
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 aetatem 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 consident 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 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 dry 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, cecidi, casus* is 3rd plural present active indicative, meaning to fall/sink/die.
there is a flocking together, 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 rutilus 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

As the features of the kings are twofold, so are the bodies of the subject.

*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.*

For some ugly ones tremble, as when the thirsty traveler comes from the deep dust, and spits earth from his dried mouth. Other 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.
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.

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
Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.*

- Subjunctives here are hortatory.
- Genitive as against, see notes. Objective genitive.
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.
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* and *fine* seem superfluous, will ignore one? Notes, save me! NOO!
- Note *canderem* is imperfect. Why is this mixed like this? I don't know!
- Note makes no sense on *protis... rivis*. Drinking? *potis* is a p.p.p if anything.
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 are glad, and in what manner the cucumber having been twisted through the grass comes forth into it's belly.

nec sera comantem

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

- The *amantis* turns the noun *litora* into a *adjective* describing the *Mrytles*.
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 Mrytles.

*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 iuvencis
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.

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 grain fields nor convinient 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.
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 autumnu 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.

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 arbos
induerat totidem autumnos matura tenebat.*

- Not historical infinitive, implies *est* instead.
- *matura* must be short (implied by scansion).
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 verum distulit ulmos
eduramque pirum et spinos iam pruna ferentis 145
iamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.*

- *distulit* from *differo*, *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 transplant 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.
However indeed I, myself having been hindered by length, pass by these

things and leave behind the recounting to others after me.

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

Come now, the qualities which Jove himself has given bees, I will unfold – even the reward for which they followed the tuneful sounds and clashing bronzes of the Curetes, and fed the king of heaven within the cave of Dicte.

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