

Virgil's *Æneid*: Lines 1-33

Ārma virumque canō, || Trojæ quī prīmus ab orīs

I SING OF ARMS AND THE MAN, WHO CAME FROM TROY TO

I sing of arms and the man, an exile, who came from the borders of Troy,

1. The first word is important, the use of “arma” indicates that Vergil is singing about war.
2. Vergil’s first word and last words of sentences and clauses are carefully chosen.
3. Supply “est”: “Æneas primus est; profugus est”
4. There are **three** types of adjectives
 - (a) attributive: simple modification “vir bonus”
 - (b) substantive: “bonus” i.e. “the good man”
 - (c) predicate: “vir bonus est”

Ītaliā fātō profugūs || Lāvīnaque vēnīt

ITALY AND THE LAVINIAN SHORES UNDER AN EXILE’S FATE.

to Italy and the Lavinian

lītora — multum ille et || terrīs jactātus et altō

— AFTER HE WAS BUFFETED BOTH BY MANY LANDS AND ALSO

shores, — that man, much buffeted both on land and sea, as well as by

vi superum, sǣvǣ || memorem Junonis ob iram,

THE POWERS OF THE GODS, BROUGHT TO RAGE BY THE CRUEL MEMORY OF JUNO

the powers of the gods, on account of the unforgetting memory of wrathful Juno,

1. note the meter: “we-superroom”
2. Note the interlocked word order: as written: “saevae memorem Jūnōnis ob īram”, but has the force of “saevae īram Jūnōnis ob īram memorem”

multa quoque et bello || passus, dum conderet urbem

ENDURED MANY THINGS AND WAR, THENCE WOULD FOUND THE CITY

he also endured many things in war, that he might found the city

1. ablative of respect “bellō”
2. due to the subjunctive, we say “might.” This is a **dum** clause
3. While we made “jactatus est” passive, “passus” remains active in sense as it is a **deponent** verb

inferretque deos Latio || — genus unde Latinum

AND CARRY THE GODS TO LATINUM — AND SIRE THE LATIN RACE,

and might carry the gods to Latium — from which place (whence) [are] the

1. Latiō is a dative of direction, this is commonly used with compound verbs
2. “unde” is a relative pronoun

Albanīque patres || atque altæ moenia Rōmæ.

THE ALBAN FOREFATHERS AND ALSO THE HIGH WALLS OF ROME.

Alban fathers and also the walls of mighty Rome.

1. Good demonstration of long or short by position: “patrēs”. You have ‘a’ followed by ‘tr’, thus seeming to indicate long by position. But since ‘r’ may or may not count, this is not definite. It, in fact, remains short.

Mūsa, mihi causas memora, || quo numine læso

MUSE, RECOUNT TO ME THE CAUSES BY WHICH, DIVINITY HAVING BEEN OFFENDED OR

Muse, recall to me the causes by which

1. nūmine læsō: ablative absolute

quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs

OR THE VEXATION AT WHAT WOULD IMPELLED THE QUEEN OF THE GODS TO FORCE

or vexation at what impelled the queen of the gods to spin out such harsh fates and

1. Indirect question set up by “quid”
2. IQ necessitates subjunctive, thus “impulerit”

īn̄signem pietāte virum, || tot adīre labōrēs

SO MANY DIFFICULT LABORS

and bring that man, outstanding in piety, to face so many harsh labors.

impulerit. || Tantāne animis cālestibus īræ?

ARE THE MINDS OF THE HEAVENS SO WRATHFUL?

- _____
- _____
1. Note “tantae” is a predicate adjective

Urbs antīqua fuit (Tyrīi tenuēre colōnī)

IT WAS AN ANCIENT CITY (FOUNDED TYRIAN COLONISTS)

Karthāgō, Italiā contrā Tiberīnaque longē

CARTHAGE, FACING ITALY AND THE ENTRYWAY OF THE TIBER AT A

ōstia, dives opum studiisque asperrima bellī;

DISTANCE, RICH IN WEALTH AND ZEAL FOR HARSHTEST WAR

quam Jūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam

A CITY WHICH JUNO, IT IS SAID, LOVED ABOVE ALL LANDS, ONLY

posthabitā coluisse Samō: hīc illius arma,

ESTEEMING SAMOS LESS: HERE WERE HER WEAPONS AND

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1. “hīc” indicates “here”, “hic” indicates “this man”

hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnū dea gentibus esse,

HER CHARIOT, HERE THE GODDESS ALREADY THEN AIMS AND FAVORS THAT THIS BE A KINGDOM
FOR CLANS

her chariot, that this city would be the ruling power,

1. hōc rēgnū is the subject accusative
2. esse is the infinitive
3. there are three types of infinitive:
 - (a) complementary infinitive “debeō venīre”
 - (b) indirect statement
 - (c) nominative gerund “errāre humanum est”

sī quā fāta sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.

WHERE, IF THE FATES WERE WILLING, SHE WOULD BLESS AND FAVOR.

if the Fates would permit it, further, she long held and nourished.

1. “after si, nisi, numine, ‘ali’ takes a holiday”
2. Conditions Review
 - (a) Simple / General Conditions
 - i. Use Indicative Mood
 - ii. Present == Pr. Indicative + Pr. Indicative: sī Aeneas vincit, beatus est: If A. wins, he is happy
 - iii. Perfect / Pluperfect == Perfect Indicative + Perfect Indicative: sī Aeneas vinxit, fuit beatus: If A won, he was happy
 - iv. Future (aka **Future More Vivid**) == Futur Indict + Future Indic: Sī A vincet erit beatus: If A wins, he will be happy
 - (b) Contrafactual
 - i. Present Contrafactual == Imp. Subj: Sī A. vincerent, esset beatus: If A were to win, he would be happy
 - ii. Past Contrafactual == Pluperf Subj: Sī A. vinxisset, fuisset beatus: If A had won, he would have been happy
 - iii. Future Contrafactual == Future Subj: Sī A vincat, sit beatus: If A should win, he would be happy

Prōgeniem sed enim Trojānō ā sanguine dūci

BUT INDEED SHE HAD ONCE HEARD THAT THE PROGENY DERIVED OF TROJAN BLOOD

She had heard that a race from a Trojan bloodline was being led

1. The infinitive should match the tense of the main verb

audierat Tyriās ōlim quæ verteret arcēs;

WOULD OVERTURN THE FORTRESSES OF THE TYRIANS

which was of the characteristic to overturn the Tyrian citadels

1. Why the subjunctive for “verteret?” It’s a **purpose clause**, App 359. “vincit ut homines duceret”
2. Relative clauses have two functions
 - (a) Replace “ut”
 - (b) **Relative clause of characteristic**

hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum

AND THAT THIS ORIGIN A WIDE-RULING POWER, DOMINATING IN WAR,

she heard that this race, widely ruling, proud in war, from here

1. Re-insert “she heard that”, “audierat” is still in effect
2. Due to indirect discourse, “populum” is in the accusative; subject accusative

ventūrum excidiō Libyæ: sic volvere Parcās.

WOULD FELL LIBYA IN WAR: THESE THINGS HAD BEN SPUN OUT BY THE FATES.

would venture to fell Lybia; she had heard the Fates spun thus

1. excidiō Libyæ, **dative of purpose**, App. 303

Id metuēns veterisque memor Sāturnia bellī,

THE DAUGHTER OF SATURN, THE CHIEFTAINNESS, FEARING THIS PROPHECY AND THE MINDFUL
IN THE TROJAN WAR

Saturnia, fearing it, and mindful of the ancient war

prīma quod ad Trojam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs

THUS IN FAVOR OF HER DEAR ARGIVES TO GUIDED THEM TO TROY

the foremost female diety, waged, on behalf of the Argives, against Troy

(necdum etiam causæ irarum sævique dolores

(FOR HER REASONS FOR SAVAGE SORROW AND WRATH

exciderant animō; manet altā mente res potum

HAD NOT YET CALMED; SHE HELD, DEEP IN HER MIND, THE RESPONSE,

she held deeply in her mind: the stored

1. "animō" is ablative of separation

jūdicium Paridis sprētaque injūria formæ

(1) THE JUDGEMENT OF PARIS THAT INSULTED HER BEAUTY,

judgment of Paris and the injury of her spurned beauty

et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs) —

(2) THE HATED RACE AND (3) THE HONORS OF SNATCHED-AWAY GANYMEDE)

and the hated race, and the honors of snatched Ganymede

hīs accēnsa super jactātōs æquore tōtō

AND LONG RESTRAINED, ON THE WATERY WASTES, ON ACCOUNT OF THESE VEXATIONS,

Saturnia, enraged by these things, was also keeping the whole-sea-tossed-about

Trōas, reliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillī,

THOSE TROJANS LEFT BY THE DANAÄNS AND FIERCE ACHILLES

Trojans, spared by the Danaäns and looming Achilles

arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs

SHE HELD THEM CONTINUALLY FAR AWAY FROM LATIUM, FOR MANY YEARS

away from Latium at length, for many years

errābant āctī fātīs maria omnia circum.

THEY WANDERED, AS NECESSITATED BY FATES, CIRCLING ALL THE SEAS.

they wandered, led by fate around the entire sea.

Tantæ mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.

SO MANY WERE THE CHALLENGES TO THE FOUNDING OF THE ROMAN RACE.