

## Virgil's *Æneid*: Lines 1-11

Ārma virumque canō, || Trojæ quī prīmus ab orīs

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

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

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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.

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*to Italy and the Lavinian*

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lītora — multum ille et || terrīs jactātus et altō

— AFTER HE WAS BUFFETED BOTH BY MANY LANDS AND ALSO

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

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— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —  
vi superum, saevæ || memorem Junonis ob iram,

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

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

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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 quoqueet bello || passus, dum conderet urbem

ENDURED MANY THINGS AND WAR, THENCE WOULD FOUND THE CITY

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

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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

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —  
īferretque deos Latio || — genus unde Latinum

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

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

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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.

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*Alban fathers and also the walls of mighty Rome.*

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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

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*Muse, recall to me the causes by which*

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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

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

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

īn̄signem pietāte virum, || tot adīre labōrēs

SO MANY DIFFICULT LABORS

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

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impulerit. || Tantāne animis cālestibus īræ?

ARE THE MINDS OF THE HEAVENS SO WRATHFUL?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
1. Note “tantae” is a predicate adjective