

PUBLII VERGILII MARONIS
AENEIS
EXCERPTA ET ILLUSTRATA
AD USUM DISCIPULORUM



THE PAIDEIA
INSTITUTE

FOREWORD

THE EARLY biographers of Louis XIV’s son, also known as *Le Grand Dauphin*, assure us that the boy stood out for his remarkable antipathy towards learning, history, and books in general. Quite an ironic fate for the royal dedicatee of sixty-four volumes of classical authors edited and annotated by France’s most renowned scholars, collectively known as the editions *ad usum Delphini*, “for the use of *Le Dauphin*” (*Latin Delphinus*).

First published in the late seventeenth century under the auspices of King Louis XIV of France, the *Ad Usum Delphini* editions were meant to introduce the heir apparent to the French throne to the Latin classics via monolingual instruction. The chosen authors included the likes of Caesar, Vergil, and Horace, but also hidden gems such as Dictys of Crete and Verrius Flaccus.

Thanks to generous funding from the French crown, nearly forty editors and commentators worked on the project, including Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, a prolific orator and historian, and Anne Dacier, acclaimed for her prose translations of Greek epic and lyric poetry. The series was directed by Pierre-Daniel Huet, personal tutor to the *Dauphin* and author of an incredibly diverse array of publications in both French and Latin. Taken together, the *Ad Usum Delphini* editions constitute one of the most lavish investments in Latin pedagogy of all time.

The entire *Ad Usum Delphini* series was reedited and republished in the nineteenth century by Abraham John Valpy, an English printer, under the title *Valpy’s Delphin Classics*. Charles Dyer, the editor of the series, improved the text, edited and expanded the commentary by adding his own Latin notes and those of various other scholars, and modernized the typeface and layout.

The Paideia Dolphin Editions continue this long-standing tradition of monolingual editions of the Classics for students in the twenty-first century. In keeping with the unique pedagogical approach of the *Ad Usum Delphini*

PREFACE

IN 19 BCE, at the age of fifty-two, Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 BCE)--better known as Vergil, and later, simply as “the Poet”--decided to take a trip to Greece and Asia Minor. But this was no pleasure cruise. It was a serious academic peregrination with a serious academic purpose: to finish the *Aeneid*, the epic poem that had consumed Vergil for more than a decade and was finally nearing completion. We are told by Vergil’s ancient biographer that he intended to spend some time abroad to put the finishing touches on the *Aeneid*, and when he was done revising and polishing the work--a task he thought would take no less than three years--to devote the rest of his life to philosophy.

Unfortunately for Vergil, it didn’t work out that way. He had gotten as far as Athens, Greece, when he met Augustus returning to Rome from the east, and he decided to cut the trip short and return with the emperor to Italy. On a hot day in Megara, a town near Athens, he came down with a serious illness, which only got worse as he sailed from Greece to Italy. A few days after landing at Brundisium (*Brindisi*), the seaport on Italy’s heel, the great poet died, a celebrity in his own lifetime. His ashes were brought to Naples, a city where Vergil had spent the majority of his life, and were buried in a tomb not far outside the city walls. The tomb was inscribed with an epitaph which, we are informed, was composed by Vergil himself:

*Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc
Parthenopē: cecini pāscua rūra ducēs.*

“Mantua brought me into this world. The Calabrians took me out of it. Parthenope holds me now. I sang about pastures, farms, and leaders.”

The epitaph succinctly captures the basic contours of Vergil’s life: his birth in Andes, a village in northern Italy near Mantua (*Mantua mē genuit*); his death in Brundisium, a town in Calabria (*Calabrī rapuēre*); and his

VITA VERGILI

INCERTO AUCTORE

P. VERGILIUS Marō Mantuānus parentibus modicīs fuit ac praecipue patre, quem quidam opificem figurum, plūrēs Magī cuiusdam viātōris initiō mercennārium, mox ob industriam generum trādidērunt, ēgregiēque substantiae silvīs coemendīs et apībus cūrandīs auxisse rēculam. Nātus est Cn. Pompēiō Magnō M. Liciniō Crassō pīnum cōnsulibus īdūm Octōbrium diē in pāgō, qui Andēs dicitur et abest ā Mantuā nōn procul.

Praegnās eō māter somniāvit ēnīxam sē laureum rāmum, quem contāctū terrae coaluisse et excrēvisse ilicō in speciem mātūrae arboris refertaeque variīs pōmīs et flōribus, ac sequentī lūce cum marītō rūs propinquum petēns ex itinere dēvertit atque in subiectā fossā partū levāta est. Ferunt īfantem, ut sit ēditus, neque vāgisse et adeō mītī vultū fuisse, ut haud dubiam spem prōsperiōris genitūrae iam tum daret. Et accessit aliud praeſāgium, siquidem virga pōpulea mōrē regiōnis in pueriīs eōdem statim locō dēpacta ita brevī ēvaluit tempore, ut multō ante satās pōpulōs adaequāvisset, quae arbor Vergiliū ex eō dicta atque etiam cōnsecrāta est summā gravidārum ac fētārum religiōne suscipientium ibi et solventium vōta.

Initia aetatis Cremōnae ēgit usque ad virilem togam, quam XV annō nātālī suō accēpit iisdem illīs cōsulibus iterum duōbus, quibus erat nātus, ēvēnitque ut eō ipso diē Lucrētius poēta dēcēderet. Sed Vergilius ā Cremōnā Mediolānum et inde paulō post trānsiit in Urbem.

Corpore et statūrā fuit grandī, aquilō colōre, faciē rūsticānā, valētūdine variā; nam plērumque ā stomachō et ā faucib⁹ ac dolōre capitīs labōrābat, sanguinem etiam saepe reiēcit. Cibī vīnīque minimī; libīdinis in puerōs prōniōris, quōrum maximē dīlēxit Cebētem et Alexandrum, quem secunda *Būcolicōrum* eglōga Alexim appellat, dōnātum sibi ab Asiniō Polliōne, utrumque nōn inērudītum, Cebētem vērō et poētam. Vulgātum est cōsuēsse eum et cum Plōtiā Hiēriā. Sed Ascōnius Pediānus adfirmat, ipsam posteā maiōrem nātū nārrāre solitam, invītātum quidem ā Variō ad



LIBER I

PRŌPOSITIONE et invocatiōne praemissis, nārratiō incipit ā septimō Aenēae expeditiōnis anno: quō tempore, Trōiānīs ē Siciliā in Italiā solventibus, Iūnō tempestātem excitat, conciliātō sibi Aeolō. Sēdat tempestātem Neptūnus. Nāvēs Aenēae septem in portum Africæ sē recipiunt, reliquīs disiectīs. Venus apud Iovem dē filii calamitāte queritur. Sōlātūr eam Iūppiter, expositā Aenēae eiusque posteritatis futūrā felicitāte. Mittitur Mercurius, quī Carthāginiēnsium animōs Trōiānīs plācābileſ reddat. Venus habitū vēnātrīcīs occurrit Aenēae, regiōnem cum Achātē explōrantī: indicātāque Dīdōnis ac regiōnis condiciōne, ambōs nebulā saeptōs Carthāginem dīmittit. Illīc Aenēās, templum ingressus, pīmūm in bellī Trōiānī pictūrās incidit: deinde in Dīdōnēt et in sociōs, quōs flūctibus oppressōs esse putāverat, Dīdōnī supplicantēs. Dat sē in cōspectum Aenēās; ā rēgīnā benignē excipit; arcessit per Achātem Ascanius; cuius in locum Cupīdō, dolō Veneris, substituitur, ut Aenēae amōrem Dīdōnī īspīret. Abeunt omnēs in aulam ad convīvium.

1-11. Vergilius librum nōn aliter incipit ac Homērus poēta:
argūmentum themaque dēclarat et Mūsam invocat.

Arma virumque canō, Trōiae quī pīmus ab ōrīs
Ītaliā fātō profugus Lāvīniaque vēnit
lītora, multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō

INTERPRETĀTIŌ

Cantō egō bella et hominem, quī pulsus ā fātō in fugam, pīmus vēnit ē regiōne Trōiānā in Ītaliā et ad lītus Lāvīniūm. Ille magnopere agitātus est super terrās et maria,

NOTAE

1. Arma] Servius, grammaticus Rōmānus quī librōs commentāriōrum dē operibus Vergili scripsit, ad hoc dixit: “per arma autem bellum significat, et est tropus *metōnymia*. Nam arma quibus in bellō ūtimur prō bellō posuit, sīcūt toga quā in pāce ūtimur prō pāce pōnit, ut Cicerō ‘cēdant arma togae,’ i.e. bellum pāci.” Secundum Quintiliānum (*Īnstitūtiō Ōrātōria* 8.6.23), *metōnymia* est “nōminis prō nōmine positiō.” *Arma* ad argūmentum posteriōrum sex librōrum etiam pertinent: bella inter Trōiānōs et Rutulōs. Homēri *Iliada* imitantur.

Virumque] Aenēam significat, sed ille nōn ante *Aen.* 1.92 nōminātur. *Virum* ad argūmentum priōrum sex librōrum etiam pertinet: errōrēs Aenēae comitumque eius nārrant, et Homēri *Odyssēam* imitantur.

Trōiae] Trōia in Asiā Minōre est; cuius urbs praecipua Ilium est, ab Ilo rēge dicta. Nōn procul ab Idā monte sedet. Haec et Trōia, ā Trōe rēge; et Dardania, ā Dardanō Trōis avō; et Teucria, ā Teucrō Dardanī sacerō, vocāta est. Eius arx Pergamum, plur. Pergama, nōminātur.

Pīmus] Id est vir Aenēas, sed quasi

adverbialiter. Antenor tamen prius in Ītaliā vēnit, Pataviumque condidit: sed nōn prius Trōiā profectus est, neque ad Lāvīniūm lītus vēnit, sed in Venetiam, ut legitur īfrā *Aen.* 5. 246.

2. Ītaliā] In ūrātiōne solūtā, *in* aut *ad Ītaliā* scribitur. Regio est Eurōpae nōtissima, in förmam caligae extēnsa; inter Ādriāticū Sinum, ā septentriōne et oriente; ac Mare Tyrrhēnum, ā meridiē; ad septentriōnem et occidentem Alpibus sēparātū ā Germāniā et Galliā.

2-3. Lāvīniaque ... lītora] Vocābuli *Lāvīnia* ultima *i* littera ut cōsonāns legitur (i.e. *Lavīnja*) metrī causā. Urbs quae Aenēas condidit *Lāvīniūm* nōminātur: unde *Lavīnius -a -um*. Hīc: lītora quae postea *Lāvīnia* dicta sunt, ē Lāvīniae fēminaē nōmine, rēgis Latīnī filiae. Lāvīnia lītora igitur ūram occidentālem Ītaliae significant. Unde hīc *prolepsis* agnōscitur, sīve ‘anticipatiō futūrōrum’: lītora Lāvīnia nōn adhūc (priusquam Aenēas advēnit et Lāvīniām uxōrem dūxit) vocantur.

3. Multum] Id est, magnopere.

Terrīs iactātus et altō] *Altūm, -ī* (*n.*) = altūm mare. Thema est sex priōrum librōrum, quī nārrant

- vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,
5 multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem
 īferretque deōs Latiō; genus unde Latīnum
 Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.

ob potentiam deōrum, et propter īram memorem crūdēlis Iūnōnis. Multa quoque passus est praetereā in bellō, dōnec fundāret urbem, et induceret deōs suōs in Latium; ex quō factō populus Latīnus, et cīvēs Albānī, et mūri altae Rōmae ortī sunt.

maritima perīcula. Vidē quoque Homēri *Odyssēam* 1.1-4: Ulixes, ὅς μάλα πολλὰ / πλάγχθη, “quī multum percussus est” aut “quī multum errāvit”... πολλὰ δ’ ὅ γ’ ἐν πόντῳ πάθεν ἄλγεα ὄν κατὰ θυμόν, “multa autem ille in marī vulnera passus est suō in animō.”

4. Superum] *Super(ōr)um*, i.e. deōrum: praeſertim Iūnōnis.

Memorem Iūnōnis ob īram]

*Memorem ... īram est hypallagē sīve ‘epitheton trāslātūm’: nam nōn īra Iūnōnis, sed ipsa Iūnō memor est. *Ilias* Homēri verbō μῆνιν (“īram” sīve “furōrem”) incipit; illic nōn deae sed virī Achillis īra est. Similiter, in Homēri *Odyssēā* 1.19-21, poēta dē īrā Neptūnī cantat.*

5. Multa quoque et bellō passus]

Hoc pertinet ad posteriōrēs sex librōs, ut *arma* (suprā, 1.1). Ad urbem in Ītaliā condendam, Aenēas pīrīmum Latīnōs, quī iam Latium incoluērunt, dēbellābit.

Urbem] Lāvīnium, quae cīvitās Albae Longae parēns fuit, ac deinde Rōmae.

6. īferretque deōs Latiō] *īferret hīc cum cāsū datīvō: intellege ferret in Latium. Latium mediae Ītiae regio circā Rōmam est. Deōs Penātēs intellege, quī sunt parva simulācra deōrum servātōrum urbis Trōiae. Ut*

omnis familia Rōmāna propriōs deōs Penātēs habēbat, sīc etiam omnī urbī Penātēs erant. Cum Trōia cadēbat, umbra Hectoris, ducis Trōiānōrum mortuī, Aenēam Penātēs urbī cūrāre iubet: officium est Aenēae ferre deōs Penātēs Trōiae in Ītaliā, ad novam urbem.

Genus unde Latīnum] Gentem quae ex Trōiānīs Latīnīsque exorta est.

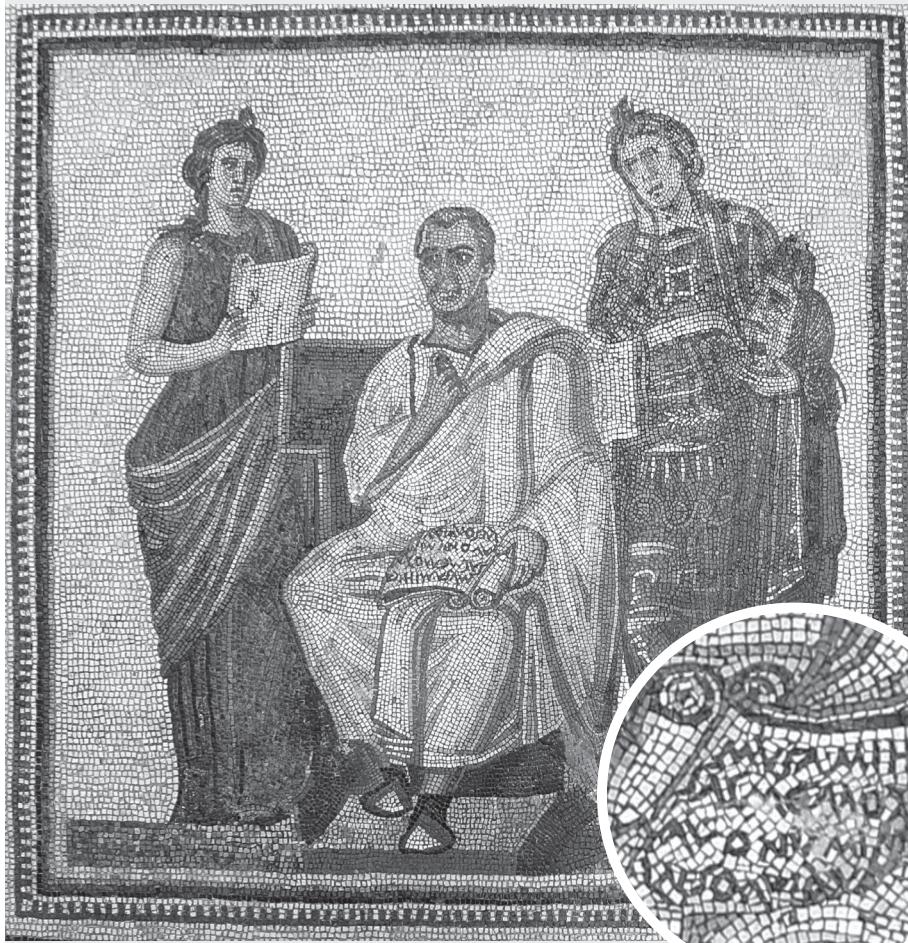
7. Albānīque patrēs] Priusquam Rōma condita esset, filius Aenēae Ascanius urbem *Albam Longam* fundāvit, unde *Albānus*; patrēs sunt senātōrēs nōbilēs, quī patriae patrēs ac quasi cūstōdēs sunt.

Altae moenia Rōmae] Interpretātiō triplex est: 1. *Altae* ad collēs Rōmae rēfert, suprā quōs Rōma condita erat nē facile ab hostibus obsiderētur; sīve 2. *Altum* per metaphorām quasi nōbilem, grandem, magnificūm intellegere possumus; sīve 3. per figūram *hypallagēn* (seu *epitheton trāslātūm*) intellegēmus nōn Rōmae *altae*, sed *moenia Rōmae esse alta*. Enimvērō, omnēs interpretātiōnēs simul ūnāque intellegī possunt.

Sīcut in pīmō versū prooemii Trōia invenītur (*Trōiae*, 1.1) inque ultimō Rōma dicitur (*Rōmae*, 1.7), ita iter fuit Aenēae ab urbe Trōiā ad Latium, ubi longē posteā urbs Rōma condita est.

ARS ARTIS GRĀTIĀ

Vergilius inter Mūsās



Vergilius ipse, poëta celeberrimus, togatus inter duas
Muses sedet volumenque *Aeneidos* manu evolvit,
in quo verba poetae Musam invocantis inveniuntur inversa: "MVSA MIHI CAVSAS
MEMORA QVO NVMINE LAESO" (*Aen.* 1.8). Ex Museis una (*sinistra*), quae librum legit,
Musæ historica esse videtur, Cliœ nomine; altera est Melpomenë (*dextræ*), Musa tragicæ,
quae laevâ manu tragicam tenet personam. Hoc opus tessellatum Hadrumetum effossum
(*Hadrumetum* urbs erat in prœvinciâ Africâ, haud procul ab urbe Carthaginæ) nunc Tunetî
in Museo Bardo in cōspectum omnium datur; saeculô tertio p.C.n. crætum esse cōstat.



*Iūnō, rēgīna deōrum, ab Aeolō petit ut tempestātem
excitat nāvēsque opprimat Troiānōrum*

nāvēs nōn iam submersae sunt (vidē notam ad *Aen.* 1.2-3); aut 2. intellege duo iussa: *submerge et obrue* nāvēs.

Puppīs] *Puppis* (*f.*) est posterior pars nāvis. Hic per *synecdochem* tōtam nāvem significat. Dē *synecdochē*, vidē notam ad *Aen.* 1.35.

70. Age diversōs] *Age eōs dīversōs;* fac ut illi divertantur.

71. Nymphae] *Nymphae deae minōrēs aquārum et arborum sunt.*

72. Dēiopēa] *Dēiopēam cāsū accūsātīvō esse dēbet, sed cāsū nōminātīvō sīcūt quae est, ob casuum*

attractiōnem. Dē eā nusquam alibī apud auctōrēs antiquōs verba fiunt.

73. Cōnūbiō] Vulgō secundam syllabam habet longam, quia est ā *nūbō*, cuius prīma syllaba longa est. Hic *conūbiō* trēs syllabās habet ob *synizēsim*, figūram in quā vōcālēs duea in ūnum quasi subsīdunt et ūnam syllabam faciunt.

75. Pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem] *Faciāt* duo verba accūsātīva habet: *tē* et *parentem*. Innuit Aeolum fuisse adhūc īfēlicem (sine liberīs). Nōtā quoque *allittērātiōnem*: pulchrā prōle parentem.

76-101. Aeolus dicit sē iussa Iūnōnis perfectūrum esse: Iūnōnem sibi potestātem dedisse. Aeolus ventōs solvit et tempestās super mare oritur. Aenēas, tollēns manūs ad caelum, clāmat: “Utinam sub mūris Trōiae occidissem!”

- 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.”
Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspide montem

INTERPRETĀTIŌ

*Aeolus contrā haec respondit: “Tua cūra est, ō rēgīna, cōnsiderāre quid velīs;
opus est mihi exsequī tua iussa. Tū mihi rēnum dās, quodcumque id est;
tū mihi scēptrum imperī dās; tū Iovem benignum mihi facis; tū quoque
facis ut ego accumbam mēnsis deōrum, et facis mē dominum nūbium ac
tempestātum.” Postquam haec dicta sunt, Aeolus concussit cavum montem*

NOTAE

76-7. Aeolus ... fās est] Aeolus sīc sē ipsum excūsat (*mihi fās est*) simulque omnem culpam in Iūnōnem trānsfert (*tuus labor [est]*). Animadverte positiōnem verbōrum *tuus* et *mihi*: ambō sententiās incipiunt.

77. Explōrāre] *Explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus* est cōnsiderāre, dēliberāre, observāre. Intellege: ‘Labor tuus est explōrāre.’

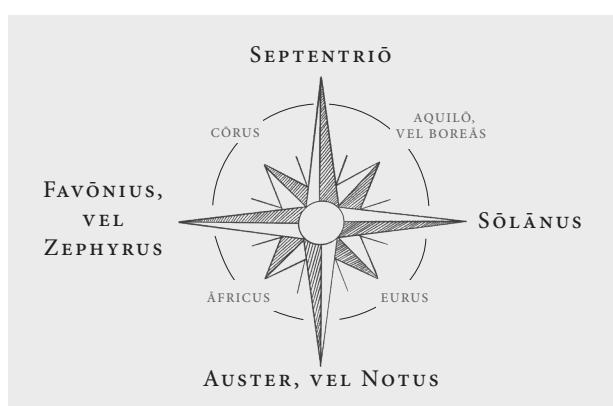
78. Quodcumque hoc rēgnī]

Quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque est idem ac *quisquis, quīvis*. *Rēgnī*: genitīvus partitīvus.

78-9. Tū ... tū ... tū] *Tricōlōn crēscēns*.

79. Dīvum] *Dīv(ōr)um*.

81. Cavum conversā cuspide] *Conversā cuspide* partem posteriōrem hastae significat; *allittērātiō* potēns quoque est.



Nōmina ventōrum, secundum Vitrūvium (Dē Architectūrā 1.6.10)

ARS ARTIS GRĀTIĀ

Mors Sarpēdonis



Corpus *ingentis Sarpēdonis* ā Patroclō occisi Sopor et Lētum (Graecē "Ὕπνος et Θάνατος), geminī frātrēs dīvīni, ad patriam ferunt (cf. Homērī *Od.* 16.681-83), eōsque Mercurius (Graecē Ἔρμης), nūntius dēōrum et dux animārum, cādūceum gerēns comitātūr. Haec crātēra Graeca, quae est ab Euphrōniō artifice circiter anno 515ō a.C.n. dēpicta inque tumulō Etrūscō prope oppidum Caere (*Cerveteri*) antiquitus dēposita, multis post saeculis ā Mūsēō Mētropolitānō Artis Neō-Eboracēnsi maximō impēnsō comparāta est; nunc tamen ad Italiām repatriāta in Mūsēō Archaeologīcō Caerētānō palam prōpōnitur.

Saevus ... Hector] Hector erat filius Priamī, rēgis Trōiae, Hecubaeque; Trōiānōrum longē fortissimus hērōs, quī urbem decem ferē annōs ā Graecis dēfenderat, ultimō obsidiōnis annō ab Achille occīsus est. Achillēs cadāver eius curruī alligāvit et ter circā moenia trāxit dōnec Priamus filium suum precibus magnāque cōpiā aurī redimeret. **Saevus** hīc significat *magnus* vel *fortis* vel *bellicōsus*; in bonam partem accipitur. *Hyperbaton* vidētur (dē quō vidē notam

ad *Aen.* 1.15).

99-100 Ubi ... ubi ... ubi]
Tricōlōn crēscēns.

100. Sarpēdōn] Filius Iovis et rēx Lyciae, regiōnis Asiae minōris merīdiōnālis, quī Trōiānis in auxilium vēnerat et dēmum ā Patroclō occīsus est.

Simois] Fluvius quī ex Idā monte per campum Trōiānum in Scamandrum flūmen prōfluit.



Fluctus maximū, tamquam montes aquae, ventis ad astra tolluntur

106. Hī ... hīs] *Polyptōton*: ūnum verbum, in variīs casībus.

109. Āras] Scopulī sunt inter Āfricam Siciliāmque positi.

110. Dorsum immāne] Ēminēns, magnum.

111. Mīrābile vīsū] Supīnum, ex *videō* -ēre, *vīdī*, *vīsus*. Mīrābile est vīsū.

111-2. Brevia et Syrtīs ... vadīs] *Brevia*, *Syrtīs*, et *vada* idem significant. Sunt illae partēs maris quārum summa

aqua parum abest ā fundō. Eae igitur partēs maris per quās ferē vādere possumus.

113. Ünam] Ünam nāvem.

Lyciōs] *Populus Lyciae*, Trōiānīs socius, cuius mīlītēs, mortuō rēge Sarpēdone, Aenēam secūtī sunt.

Fidum] Fidēlem.

Orontēn] Grāecē fōrma accūsatīva est. Orontēs gubernātor nāvis erat.