Virgil: Aeneid: Book 4

But the queen for a long time now, smitten by dire torment, nourishes the wound in her veins, and is seized by hidden passion. The great [lit. much] courage of the man and the high [lit. much] esteem of his family kept recurring [lit. hastened back] in her mind. His face and his words stick

5 fixed in her heart, and her anxiety does not give peaceful rest to her limbs. The next dawn was lighting up the lands with the torch of Apollo, and it had separated the damp shadows from the heavens, when she distraught thus addressed her soulmate sister:

“Sister Anna, what dreams torment me, hung up (with anxiety)!

10 What new guest has ascended here to our abode, what a countenance he bears [lit. carrying what a himself with respect to his face], how strong are his chest and shoulders [lit. how (he is) with strong chest and shoulders.] I truly believe, and it is not an empty belief, that he is of the family of the gods. Fear reveals unworthy minds. Alas by what fates has he been thrown! Of what wars endured he sings!

15 If it were not established for me, fixed and immovable in my mind, (so) that I did not want to join myself to any matrimonial bond, after my first love deceased (me), cheated by (his) death. If I were not tired of marriage and matrimony, I would, perhaps be able to succumb to this one weakness.

20 Anna, for I will confess, for after the death [lit. fates] of my wretched husband Iarbas, and (after) the household gods had been scattered by fraternal slaughter, this [man] alone has swayed my feelings and has excited [lit. pushed] my wavering mind. I recognise traces of an old flame. But may either the depths of the earth gape open for me, I wish,

25 or may the omnipotent father drive me away with a thunderbolt to the shadows, the pale shadows in Hell and the deep night, before, shame, I violate you or I set free your laws. He has taken away my love, who first joined me to himself; May he have it with him and keep it in his tomb.”

30 Having spoken thus she filled her bosom with risen tears. Anna replies: “O (thou) more beloved than light to your sister, will you waste away alone mourning in your continuing youth, and not know either sweet children or the rewards of Venus? Do you believe that ash or buried ghosts care for that?

35 Let it be: no suitors ever swayed you being sick, not from Libya, nor beforehand from Tyre; Iarbas was shunned, and other leaders, which the African earth, rich in triumphs, nourishes: will you even fight a pleasing love, and does it not come into mind in whose fields you settled?

40 Here the cities of Gaetula, a tribe unconquerable in war, and the unbridled Numidians, and the inhospitable Syrtis surround (you.) There a region deserted by thirst and the Barcali raging far and wide. What should I say about the rising wars in Tyre and the threats of our brother?

45 I truly think, that the Trojan ships have held this course on the wind with the gods as their protectors and with Juno favourable, sister, what a city you will see, what kingdoms will rise from such a marriage; to what great heights will Carthaginian glory raise itself with the arms of the Trojans!

50 You now, demand pardon from the gods, and with the sacred auspices having been faithfully gained, be kind to your guest and craft reasons for a delay, while winter and rainy Orion rage on the sea, and the ships are tossed [lit. have been tossed], and the sky is not manageable.” With these words having been spoken she (Anna) enflamed her (Dido’s) mind burning with love,

55 and she gave hope to her fluctuating mind and she freed her conscience. Firstly, they came to the shrines and asked for peace through the altars; they sacrificed two-year-

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old sheep chosen by custom to law bearing Ceres and to Phoebus [Apollo] and father Bacchus, and to Juno before all, to whom marriage bonds are of concern.

60 The most beautiful Dido herself, holding the sacred dish in her right hand pours wine between the middle of the horns of a brilliantly white cow or before the faces of the gods she walks to the fat-laden altars, and she renews the day with gifts, and pouring over the chests of the beasts having been thrown open she consults the throbbing entrails.

65 Alas, the ignorant minds of soothsayers! What prayers, what shrines can help a raging (mind)? Meanwhile a flame eats her soft insides, and a silent wound lives beneath her breast. Ill fated Dido is burned and she wanders in a rage through all the city like a deer with a hurled arrow which a hunting shepherd has pierced,

70 incautious, far off amongst Cretan groves, with his weapons and unknowingly has left his flying arrow and she wanders through the woods and Cretan forest in flight, the fatal shaft fixed in her side. Now she leads Aeneas with her through the middle of the walls…

75 and she shows (him) Sidonian wealth and the city prepared, and she begins to speak out and she stops in mid-voice; now she looks for the same banquet with the day slipping away and out of her mind, (again) she demands to hear the Trojan toils again, and she again hangs from the mouth of him telling the story.

80 When they separated, afterwards, the dark moon diminishes the light in turn and the falling stars urge on sleep, she mourns in her empty house alone and she lies on bed covers left behind; She, absent, hears and sees him in his absence, or captured by the image of his father she holds Ascanius in her lap

85 to see if she could deceive her unspeakable love. Towers, having been started, do not rise up, the youth do not use their tools or they do not prepare the harbours or ramparts safe for war; the works hang interrupted, as do the huge threats of walls and the contraption equal to the sky.

90 As soon as Saturn’s daughter, the dear wife of Jupiter, perceived that Dido was held by such fatal passion and no care for her good name resisted her passion, she approached Venus with such words:

“Truly noble is the honour and grand the booty brought back and you and your boy, great and memorable is your name,

95 if one woman is brought to defeat by the deceit of two gods. Nor can you deceive me, having feared our walls you have viewed with suspicions the homes of high Carthage. But what will be your limit? Where are we going now with such fighting? Why don’t we rather work out an eternal peace and wedding contracts.

100 You have, the whole thing which your mind sought? Dido is ablaze with love, and has spread the passion through her bones. Therefore let us rule this people together, with equal authority. May she be allowed to be subject to her Phyrgian husband, and commit the Tyrians to your right hand as a dowry.

105 But she [Venus] sensed that she [Juno] had spoken with a pretending point, so that she might divert the kingdom of Italy to Libyan shores, in this way approached Venus and replied, “Who would be so mad to refuse such things, or prefer to contend with you in war, provided that success will follow the deed, which you speak of.

110 But I am tossed in doubt because of the fates, uncertain if Jupiter would want one city for the Tyrians and those having set forth from Troy, or approves the peoples to be mingled or treaties to be made. You are his wife; it is lawful for you that by praying, the mind incites privilege— so go on! I will follow.”

Then in this way queen Juno answered:

115 That task will be with me. Now I will teach briefly, (pay attention), by which method, we can complete that which presses on, quickly, attending. Aeneas and the very miserable Dido, prepare to go hunting in a grove together, when tomorrow's rich dawn brings forth the rising sun, and with the rays uncover the earth.

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120 On them I will pour down from above a black cloud with hail mixed in, while the
alatores are hurrying about, and are surrounding the glades with a cordon, and I will
stir up the whole sky with thunder. Their comrades will scatter, and they will be
concealed in impenetrable darkness as in night, and Dido and Troy’s leader will take
shelter in the same cave.
125 I will be there, and if your wishes are certain to me, I will join them in secure marriage
and I will pronounce her his own. This shall be their wedding. Having offered no
objection to the proposal, the Cytherean nodded assent and she smiled at the
treacheries having been found.
Meanwhile Aurora surging left the ocean.

130 With the suns rays having risen, the chosen youth went( out) from the gates. (There
were) wide-meshed nets (and) nets carried, with the broad hunting spears in iron, the
horsemen belonging to the Massyli hurry along and the keen-scented power of dogs.
The most noble of the Carthaginians wait on the queen, lingering in the bed chamber,
at the doorway,

135 and her steed stands conspicuously in purple and gold, and in high spirits (lit. fiercely)
bites the foaming bridle. At last she walks forth with a great throng attending (her),
wearing, flung about her, a Sidonian cloak with an embroidered border; Her quiver
was made of gold, (and) her hair was fastened with a golden clasp, the golden brooch
tied beneath the purple garment.

140 Moreover both the Phrygian comrades and the happy Iulus are advancing. Aeneas,
himself the most beautiful of them all, comes forward as her companion and joins his
troops with hers. (It is) just as when Apollo abandons Lycia his winter home and the
streams of Xanthus, and Apollo visits his birthplace Delus,

145 and starts the dance anew; and around his altar the Cretans, Dryopians and the
tattooed Agarthyrens, mixed together, make a din. He himself walks on the ridges in
Cynthus, and he presses his flowing hair with soft foliage, and he fastens it with gold;
his arrows sound from his shoulder. Aeneas went in no less graceful a manner than
that man;

150 a great grace shone forth from his noble face. After they had come in the high hills and
to an impassable lair, see, racing down from the hills come the wild mountain-goats,
having been driven downwards from a rocky pinnacle, (and) in another part, a herd of
stags go skimming across the plain lying open and mass together in dusty flight and
leave the mountains behind.

155 But the boy Ascanius, in the middle of the valley, rejoices in his keen horse—now he
passes these ones on this course, and now he passes those. He wishes with his prayers
that a foaming boar be among the lifeless herds, or a yellow lion to descend from the
mountains.

160 Meanwhile the sky begins to be agitated with a great noise; a cloud mixed with hail
follows on. Both the Tyrian comrades and the Trojan youth and the Dardanian
grandson of Venus scattering in all directions over the fields sought shelters in fear.
The rivers rush down the mountains.

165 Dido and the Trojan leader reach the same cave. First both Earth and Juno the bride-
escorter give the signal. The fires gleamed and the upper air was a witness to the
marriage, and the nymphs raised their howls to the highest crest. That day in the
beginning was the cause of death, that day in the beginning was the cause of suffering.

170 For Dido is neither moved by appearance or rumour, nor now is Dido planning secret
love. She calls it a “lawful marriage”. She has veiled her guilt with its name.
Forthwith Rumour went through the great cities of Libya. Rumour, than which no
other evil goes faster;

175 She flourishes with quick movement and she acquires strength as it goes. At first (she
is) with small fear; soon it lifts into the air, and she walks along the ground, and she
hides her head among the clouds. Mother Earth gave birth to her, having been vexed in anger against the gods; last born, as they say, sister to Coeus and Enacles.

She is swift in foot and her wings are (also) swift. She is an horrendous monster, huge, who has as many feathers on their body, as many as watchful eyes underneath, amazing to tell as many tongues, just as many mouths sound out, so many ears prick up. By night she flies roaming through the shadow in the mid space of heaven and earth,

and does not droop her eyes in pleasant slumber. By day, she sits as guardian either on the top of the highest roof-top or on the towers, and she constantly scares the large cities; the messenger is as tenacious of falsehood and wrong as she is tenacious of truth. Then she, rejoicing, began to fill the peoples with her varied words,

and she began to tell of alike facts and fictions [lit. things made and fictions]; that Aeneas had come, sprung from the blood of Troy, the man to whom beautiful Dido was deemed worthy to join herself; now (how) they cherished the winter between themselves in luxury all the winter long [as long as it is], regardless of the kingdoms, captivated in shameful lust.

The foul goddess scatters these words in all directions into the mouths of men. Forthwith she turned away her course to king Iarbas, and with her words set his mind alight, and piled on anger. This man, sprung from Ammon, with a Garamantian nymph having been ravished,

he placed 100 vast temples to Jupiter in his far-raging kingdoms; he placed 100 altars, and he had watchful fires consecrated (in them), everlasting sentinels of the gods, and soil (was) rich with the blood of cattle, and the doorways (were) blossoming with varied garlands. And he is often distraught in his mind, and ablaze with bitter humour, he is said before the altars, that among the middle divinity of the gods, as a suppliant,

to have begged from Jupiter many things, with hands turned upwards: “Omnipotent Jupiter, to whom now the Moorish nation, having feasted on coloured couches offers Laenaus’ honour, do you see these things? Or you, father, when you twist your thunderbolts, do we shudder in vain, and do blind fires in the clouds terrify minds, and stir empty mutterings?

A woman, who, wandering into our territory, has placed a puny city for a price, to whom (we gave) a (piece of) shore requiring to be ploughed, and to whom we gave conditions of holding, she has thrust away our marriage, and she has received Aeneas as her master into the kingdom.

And now that Paris, with his womanish train, tied beneath with a Lydian turban is his chin and his essence-dripping hair, ravishes that which he has possession of; we bring presents to temples doubtlessly yours, and cherish a name that is useless!
The omnipotent one heard him, saying such words and touching the altar,

and he turned his eyes to royal walls, and those lovers forgetful of their better reputation. Then in this way he addresses Mercury, and commands such things: “Come now, son of mine, call the west-winds, and glide on your wings, and speak to the Dardanian leader, who now lingers in Tyrian Carthage,

and does not pay attention to cities having been given by the fates, and carry down my words through the swift breezes. His most beautiful mother promised not such a man as that; that is why she rescued him twice from Graecian arms; but it would be destined that he would be the man who would rule Italy, heavy in command and raging in war,

a man who would carry forward a race from the blood of Teucer, and a man who might send the whole earth under its law. If in no way does the glory of such great things fire him, nor he himself strive at his task for the sake of his own praise, does Ascanius’ father grudge his own son the citadels of Rome?

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235 What is he striving for? Or with what expectation does he delay in a hostile family, and does he not pay attention to the Ausonian stock and the Lavinian fields? Let him set sail; this is my command in brief; let this be our message.” He had spoken. He prepared to obey the command of his great father: and first he bound golden winged sandals to his feet,

240 which soaring carry him either above oceans or the land, equally poised with the whirling wind. Then he took his staff: with which he calls the pale souls from the Underworld, sends others down to the gloomy Infernal Regions, gives sleep(s) and takes it away, and seals up eyes at death.

245 Relying on its power he drives the winds before him and he floats through the stormy clouds. And now flying he sees the crest and the steep flanks of enduring Atlas, who balances the sky with his head. Atlas, to whom the pine-clad head is constantly surrounded with black clouds, and beaten by wind and rain,

250 a mantle of snow conceals his shoulders, then rivers flow headlong down the chin of the old man, and his rough beard is frozen with ice. Here, Cyllenic Mercury first stopped, resting upon balanced wings; from here he sent himself headlong down to the waves with his whole body, like a bird, which flies around the shores, low around the fishy rocks close to the ocean. Not otherwise he flew between the lands and the sky to the sandy shore of Libya, and the Cyllenic offspring coming from his maternal ancestor, cut through the winds. As soon as he reached the huts with his winged feet,

260 he caught sight of Aeneas founding citadels and making new shelters. And he had a sword, starred with tawny-yellow Jasper, and hanging from his shoulders was blazing a cloak, of Tyrian purple dye, which wealthy Dido had made (him) as a gift, and had picked out the web with fine gold.

265 Forthwith he went for him: “You, now placing foundations for high Carthage and under the sway of a woman building a beautiful city, alas forgetful of your kingdom and your own responsibilities? He, the ruler of the gods himself who sways the earth and sky with his divine will, has himself sent me, down from Mt. Olympus;

270 He himself orders (me) to carry these messages through the swift breezes. What do you mean to do? Or with what hope do you spend idle hours in Libyan lands? If no glory of such great things moves you, [nor does that man strive for work to allow any praise from you], look (back) upon Ascanius, growing, and look upon the hopes of Iulus as heir,

275to whom the kingdom of Italy and the Roman earth is due.” Cyllenic Mercury, with such words having been spoken, and in the middle of speaking he left from mortal vision and vanished far off from their sight into thin air.

But indeed Aeneas was struck dumb by the vision, out of his mind,

280 his hair bristled with fear, and his voice stuck in his throat. He has a burning desire to go away in flight, and leave the sweet lands, astonished by such a warning, and command of the gods. Alas, what could he do? With what approach would he dare to conciliate the raging queen? What first beginning might he take on?

285 And he divides his quick-changing mind now here, and now there, and he seizes his mind into different directions, and he revolves his mind through all of them. These opinions seemed preferable to any alternative. He calls Mnestheus and Sergestus, and the brave Serestus, and tells them that they should fit out the fleet in silence, and they should compel the comrades to the shore.

290 They should prepare arms, and they should conceal that which is the cause of things requiring to be changed, since wonderful Dido did not know, and she did not expect such great love to be broken, he would try and approach [lit. try out] what time, would be the softest for speaking, what manner would be favourable for these matters.

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All swiftly obey his command happily, and fulfil the orders. But the queen sensed deceit in advance (who is able to deceive a lover if he tried?) and firstly learned of movements about to happen, fearing even when there was no danger. The same (who visited Iarbas), unholy Rumour, reported to her raging that the fleet was being armed and a journey was being prepared.

She rages powerless of mind and ablaze she rushes wildly through the whole city, aroused just as a Maenad aroused with the sacred emblem having been brandished, where every third year the orgies, with the cry of Bacchus having been heard, spur her on and at night Mount Cithaeron calls (her) with its shouts. At last she addressed Aeneas with these words without waiting for him:

“Did you even expect that you could conceal such a sin, traitor, and depart quickly from my land? Does neither our love, nor your right hand once given, nor Dido about to die a cruel death hold you? Furthermore, are you even toiling to prepare your fleet in the wintry sky,

to go through the deep seas, hastening in the middle of the north winds, you cruel thing? Why, if you were not seeking foreign lands and unfamiliar homes, and (if) ancient Troy were still standing, would Troy be sought with your fleet, over the billowing ocean? Is it me you are fleeing from? I, through these tears, and your right hand, by you,

(since I myself have left nothing else now to me in my wretchedness), through our union, through the marriage we started, if I have deserved anything well from you, or there was to you sweet love, have mercy on my falling home, I beg you, if there was any place still for prayers (in your heart), change that mind of yours.

Because of you the Libyan tribes and the tyrants of the Numidians hate (me), and the Tyrians are hostile; Because of you likewise my sense of shame has been extinguished, and my former reputation, by which I was going away alone to the starts. For what to you desert me, destined to die—guest (this name alone remains from husband)?

Why do I delay? Or is it until my brother Pygmalion may destroy my walls, or until Gaetician Iarbas may carry me away captured? At least, if there had been any offspring for me having been conceived from you before your flight, if there was some tiny Aeneas to play in my palace, who might bring you back, if only by his face,

not indeed so completely entrapped and deserted might I seem.” She had spoken. He held his eyes motionless at the commands of Jupiter and having struggled pressed his love under his heart. At last he replied, with few words: “I, queen, will never deny that you have very many rendered services, which you can count up in words.

Nor shall I be unwilling to remember Eliissa, while I am mindful of myself, while breath rules these limbs. Let me say a few words on the matter. Neither did I hope to conceal this flight with strength—do not imagine that. Nor have I ever held out a torch of marriage, or have I come into these alliances.

If fate lay open to allow me to lead my life with my own authority, and to settle my concerns freely, I should have tended to the city of Troy as my first care, and the gentle relics of my own (people); and if the tall palaces of Priam would still remain, I should have renewed the citadel of Troy for the defeated by hand.

But now Apollo at Gryneum, the oracles at Lycia, have ordered that I make for great Italy. This is my love and my fatherland. If the citadel of Carthage and the sight of a Libyan city hold you, Phoenician as you are, what, tell me, is the grudge that the Trojans settle on Ausonian land?

And it is by divine will that we search for a kingdom in a foreign country. As often as the night shrouds the land in moist shadows, as often as the fiery stars arise, that disturbing image of my father Anchises warns me in my sleep and frightens me. The boy Ascanius, and the wrong I do to this dear head,

whom I deprive of with the Western Land, and I cheat of with the fields, his by destiny. Now even a messenger of the gods, having been sent by Jupiter himself (I

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swear by both our heads), has brought down his commands through the swift breezes. I with my own eyes [myself] saw unmistakably the god entering the walls in the light, and with these ears drank his word(s).

Cease to agitate me, and yourself, with your complaints. I pursue Italy, not of free will. Saying such things she looked at him for some time, now turned away, her eyes flying here and there, and she surveys his whole (body) with eyes silent, and in this way she speaks forth in anger [lit. ablaze]:

“Neither was a goddess your parent, nor was Dardanus the creator of your race, traitor! But horrid Caucasus bore you, on its hard rocks, and the tigers of Hyrcanas reared you. For why do I conceal, or for what better things do I hold myself back? Surely he did not sigh for our weeping? Surely he did not more his eyes?

Surely having been conquered he did not give tears or he did not pity the lover. What things to I set before these? Right now neither supreme Juno or the father, Saturn’s son, sees this with equal eyes. Nowhere is my loyalty safe, I received him, having been thrown out from his shore, in need, and out of my mind, I placed him in a part of my kingdom;

I brought back his lost fleet, I brought back his comrades from death. Alas, I am held burning by the furies! Now the prophet Apollo, now the oracles at Lycia, and now the messenger of the gods, sent by Jupiter himself, brings the horrid orders in the air. Doubtlessly this is the work of the gods above! That is the concern that worries them in their rest.

Neither am I holding you, nor do I dispute your words. Go, seek Italy before the winds; seek the kingdom through the waves. I truly hope, if the dutiful gods have any power, (you) will drink to the cup of punishment in the middle of the rocks, and will often call “Dido” by name. I shall pursue, being absent, with black fires;

And when chilly death has parted my body from its spirit, in all places my ghost will be there. You will pay the penalty, wicked one. I shall hear, and this rumour will come to me under the deep shades.” She broke off in the middle of her speech with these words, and love-sick, fled the air(s), and she turned her eyes away from him and swept away;

leaving him hesitating much in fear and preparing to say many words. The maids take her up, and they carry her collapsed limbs to her marble bedroom and lay them on the bed covers. But dutiful Aeneas, although he wanted to soothe her grieving by comforting her and avert her cares with his words,

groaning greatly and having been shaken with respect to his mind by a great love, follows however the orders of the gods and returns to his fleet. Then indeed the Trojans set to work and bring out lofty ships along the whole shore. The oiled keel floats, they carry oars of foliage, and unfabricated timbers,

in their zeal for flight. She could perceive (them) departing and rushing from every part of the city. Just like ants they plunder huge mounds, mindful of the winter, and place them up in the roof; a black column goes in the plains, and they carry booty

in a narrow path through the grass(es); some push forward the weighty grains, having strained with their shoulders; some muster the herds and censure the delays; and the path glows with work. What emotion (there was) for you then, Dido, perceiving such things, or what sigh you were giving, when from your high citadel you saw that the shores were ablaze far and wide,

and before your own eyes you saw the whole ocean disturbed with such noises? Relentless love, to what do you not force the mortal heart! Again she is compelled to burst again into tears [lit. go to tears], to test him again by praying, and humbly to yield her proud spirit to love,

lest she leave anything untried, about to die in vain. “Anna, you see the hurrying on the whole shore. They have gathered around from all sides; now the canvas calls the
winds, and also the happy sailors have placed garlands on the sterns. If I was able to anticipate such grief,

420 I will also be able to endure it, sister. However, carry out this one thing for wretched me, Anna; For that traitor would attend to you alone; even to entrust to you his secret feelings; Alone, you know the soft approaches and the times of the man. Go, sister, and speak as a suppliant to the proud enemy.

425 I have not conspired with the Greeks at Aulis to exterminate the Trojan race, nor did I send a fleet to Pergamum: Nor did I tear up the ashes or shades of his father Anchises, so why does deny to let any words sink into his obstinate ears? To where is he rushing? Let him give this final gift to the wretched woman loving (him):

430 let him wait for an easy flight and carrying winds. I do not ask for the ancient marriage which he betrayed, nor that he be deprived of glorious Latium and foresake his kingdom. I seek empty time, and peace and space for my fury, until my fortune reduces me, conquered, to grieve.

435 I beg this last pardon— have mercy on your sister— which when he has given it to me, I shall repay it accumulated with death.” She was begging with such things, and the very wretched sister relates and relates again such tears. But he is not moved by any weepings, nor does he, yielding, hear any voices.

440 Fates withstand; and the god obstructs the receptive [lit. gentle] ears of the man. And just as the North-winds of the Alps strive amongst themselves to uproot the oak, strong with aged strength [lit. timber], with breezes on this side and on that side; there is a groan [lit. a creak goes], and high leaves bestrew the ground, with the trunk having been shaken violently.

445 The tree itself stays fixed in the rocks, and, to the extent that it reaches to the upper airs with its peak, so does it reach into the Infernal Regions with its root. By no means otherwise the hero was beaten here and there with unceasing words, and he felt deeply the cares in his great heart. His mind remains unmoved; [empty] tears rolled down uselessly.

450 Then indeed unlucky Dido prays for death, having been terrified by the fates. It tires her to look at the vaults of heaven. In order to more complete her purpose, and in order to leave the light, she saw, when she was placing gifts on the altars— horrible in the telling— the holy waters [lit. liquids] blackened,

455 and the poured wine turned itself into gruesome blood. She told this sight to no one, not (even) her sister. There was furthermore in her palaces a marble temple [lit. a temple from marble] for her former husband, which she used to tend with wonderful honour, having been bound with snowy fleeces and festive leaves;

460 From here voices and words of her husband seemed to be heard, when dark night held the world(s). And often on rooftops a lone owl would complain with a song of death, and draw out its long hooting into a wail. Moreover many prophecies of former seers shocked her with dreadful warning(s).

465 Savage Aeneas himself would chase her in madness in her dreams; and always it seems to her that she is left alone ; always companionless for going on a long journey, and to search for Tyrians in a deserted land. Just as Pentheus, deranged, sees the bands of Furies,

470-and a twin sun, and two-fold Thebes shows itself; or of hunted Orestus son of Agamemnon, when he escaped his armed mother with torches and black serpents, and the avenging Furies sit in the doorway. Therefore when she conceived the furies, having been overcome by grief,

475 and she resolved to die, she worked out with herself the time and the method, and she covers her plan, having addressed her sorrowful sister with words, and she shows the calm of hope upon her brow: “I have found, sister, a way— wish joy on your sister—in order to restore him to me, or to loose me, loving, from him.
480 There is the place of the Ethiopians, close to the boundary of the ocean and the seeting of the sun, on the edge of the world, where mightiest Atlas turns on his shoulders the pole (of the heavens), studded with blazing stars. From here, a priestess of the Massylian race was pointed out to me, guardian of the temple of the Hesperides,

485 and she who used to give feast for the dragon, and who used to guard the sacred boughs in the tree, scattering wet honey and the sleep-inducing poppy (seed). This woman promises that she loosens the minds with incantations, whichever she wishes, but (she promises) to inflict harsh cares on others; To still the water in rivers, and to turn back the movement of stars;

490 she rouses the nocturnal shades; you will see the earth tremble under your feet, and the ash trees descend from the mountains. I call to witness, dear sister, the gods, and you, and your sweet life [lit. head], that unwillingly I take up magic arts. You, erect a pyre, secretly in the interior of the house under the winds,

495 and may you lay on it the arms of the man, which were left set up undutifully in the bed-chamber, and all the garments, and the couch of wedlock, on which I have been ruined: it helps to destroy all things that remind me of the abominable man, and the priestess has made this known.” Having spoken these things, she falls silent; at the same paleness fills her cheeks.

500 However Anna did not believe that her sister feigned her death with the new sacred rites, nor did she conceive such madness in her mind, nor did she fear things more grave than (those) at the death of Sychaeus. Therefore she prepares the commands. But the queen, with the pyre erected in the innermost heart of her home under the winds,

505 and piled huge with pieces of pinewood and cut holm-oak, hangs the place with garlands and crowns it with deathly foliage; on top of it she places on the bed garments and his sword, having been left, and an effigy, not at all ignorant of things to come. Around it stand altars, and a priestess with hair loosened,

510 thunders out with her mouth three hundred times to the gods, and Erebos, and Chaos, and the triple Hecate, the three faces of the virgin Diana. She had also sprinkled waters imitative of the fountains of Avernus. And herbs, cut with bronze sickles, are sought by moonlight, juicy with the black milk of venom.

515 And also a love-charm is sought, ripped from the brow of a horse being born, torn prior to the mother (tearing it). And she [Dido] herself, by the altars, with the holy meal and with pious hands, with one foot uncovered with bands of the sandal [lit. unclothed in respect to one foot by the bands of the sandal], ungirt in her garment, she, about to die, calls the gods to witness and the stars, knowing fate.

520 Then, if any divinity, both just and mindful has anything of a care for those loving in an unequal alliance, she prays to it. It was night, and through the lands the tired bodies were enjoying restful sleep, and the woods and the wild seas had grown quiet, when the stars are turned in mid flight,

525 when every field is quiet, beats and patterned birds, both those who inhabit the limpid lakes far and wide, and those who hold the fields rough with thorns, placed in sleep under the silence of night they were soothing their cares, and hearts forgetful of labours. But the unhappy in mind Phoenician queen,

530 nor ever is loosened into sleep, nor does she accept night with her eyes or breast. Her cares double, and again, love, surging again, rages, and swells in a great tide of passions. Thus she persists, and thus she communes with herself in her heart. “See, what am I doing? Again will I make trial of prior suitors, to be scorned by them (having been scorned by them),

535 or shall I seek marriages of Numidians humbly, whom I have so often now disdained as husbands? Therefore, should I follow the Trojan fleets and the uttermost commands

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of the Trojans? Because it pleases those having been alleviated before by help, and their gratitude for my past deed stands well among those mindful of past deeds?

But— supposed I wished it— who would permit it, who would invite me, having been hated, on his proud ships? Alas, you do not know, ruined one, and you do not yet understand the falsehood of the race of Laomedon. What then? Shall I accompany the rejoicing sailors alone in flight? Or shall I, having been surrounded by the Tyrians and my entire band,

hasten to join them, and shall I again lead to the sea, those whom I scarcely tore away from the Sidonian city, and shall I order to give the sails to the winds? No, rather die, as you have deserved, and avert grief by the sword. You, having been overcome by my fears, you first aggravated (me) raging by these evils, dear sister, and cast (me) on my enemy.

It was not permitted that (I), having no part in the bed-chamber, lived past life without crime, in the custom of a wild animal, nor to touch such cares! And the loyalty, promised to the ashes of Syceus, is not kept!” Aeneas was enjoying sleep, in the high stern, already resolved on going,

with his things already having been duly prepared. To him a figure of the god presented itself in dreams, returning with the same appearance, and again it seemed to warn him thus, similar in every way to Mercury, both voice and colour and golden hair and beautiful limbs with the youthfulness:

“Son of the goddess [lat. Goddess born], are you able to draw out sleep under this disaster? Neither do you perceive the dangers which stand around you hereafter, fool, nor do you hear the favourable West winds breathe? She revolves in her breast deceits and a dreadful crime, certain to die, and she rouses a changing tide of anger.

Will you not flee away with haste from here, while there is the power to hasten? Now you will see the sea disturbed with ships, and savage torches shining brilliantly, now the shore ablaze with flames, if dawn finds you delaying in these lands. Hey, come, be done with delays. A woman is always a varying and changeable thing.”

Having spoken thus he mingled into the black night. Then indeed Aeneas, having been suddenly terrified by the sudden apparitions, tore his body from sleep, and harassed his comrades: “Wake quickly, men, and sit side by side on the rowing-benches; Loosen the sails quickly. The god, having been sent from high heaven, behold, again urges us to hurry in flight

and to cut the twisted cables. We follow you, hallowed one of the gods, whoever you are, and again we obey your command rejoicing. O may you be here O gentle one and may you kindly help us, and bear favourable stars in heaven.” He spoke, and he ripped his flashing sword from the sheath,

and he struck the cables with the unsheathed sword. The same ardour seized them all at the same time. They both hurry and they rush. They have deserted the shore; the water lay hidden underneath the fleet; Having exerted, they churn the foam(s), and they seep the blue sea. And now first Aurora [dawn], leaving the saffron bed of Tithonus,

was scattering the lands with new light. The queen, from her watch-towers, when she saw first light gleam white, and the fleet advancing with levelled line of sail, and perceived the shores and harbours empty, without an oarsman, and having struck her beautiful breast with her hand three times and a fourth,

and having torn her golden hairs, said: “By Jupiter! And will this man go, and shall the stranger have mocked our kingdom? Will some not procure arms, and pursue them out of the whole city, and others tear ships hastily out of the dockyards? Go, carry flames quickly, give weapons, drive the oars on

What am I saying? Or where am I? Which insanity is changing my mind? Unlucky Dido! Now do your impious deeds touch you? Then it was fitting, when you gave over your sceptre. See, behold the right hand, the pledge of honour! They say that he carries

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with him the household gods of his forefathers, whom they say he supported on his
shoulders his father worn out with age!

Could I not have seized his body, torn it asunder, and scattered it on the waves? Or
could I not have murdered his comrades, murdered Ascanius himself with the sword,
and placed him as a feast at the table of his father? Truly the fortune of battle had
been doubtful— let it have been so. Whom did I fear, about to die? I should have
brought torches into his camp

and should have filled the decks with flames, and extinguished the son and the father
along with their race, and thrown myself upon that [pyre]! O sun, you who light up
with your beams [lit. flames] all the works of the earth, and you, mediator of these
cares and knowing, Juno; and Hecate, having been wailed through the cities at the
nocturnal crossroads,

and the avenging Furies, and the gods of dying Elissa, accept this, and turn your
power, which is deserved for these evils, and hear our prayers. If it is necessary for
that accursed being to touch the harbour and float to land(s) and thus the fates of
Jupiter demand, this outcome is fixed:

But having been vexed by war and arms of a bold people, exiled from the borders,
having been torn away from the embrace of Iulus, let him implore help, and let him
see the unworthy deaths of his own people. Nor when he has handed himself over
under laws of an unjust peace, may he enjoy his kingdom or the desired light,

but may he perish before his time, and unburied in the middle of the sand. I pray this;
I pour this final voice with my life-blood. Then you, O Tyrians, trouble with hatred
on his line and all his race to come, and send these gifts to our ashes. Let there be no
love or treaty for those peoples.

She spoke these things, and began to turn her mind into all parts [every direction]
seeking how first to destroy the hated light. Then briefly she addressed Barce, the
nurse of Sychaeus, for the black cinder held her own in her ancient fatherland. “Dear
nurse, bring my sister Anna here to me.

Say— let her hasten to sprinkle her body with river water, and let her lead the beasts
with her and the appointed sacrifices. Thus let her come, and you yourself cover the
temples with the sacred band. There is a mind [for me] [it is my intention] to complete
the rites of Stygian Jupiter, which, duly having been begun, I have prepared, and to
impose an end on my cares,

and to commit the funeral pyre of the Dardanian wretch [lit. head] to the flames.”
Thus she spoke. And she [the nurse] began to hasten her step with the zeal of an old
woman. But Dido, agitated and savage, with horrible undertaking, revolving her
bloodshot eye(s), and pale in her coming death,

burst into the inner thresholds of the house and climbs the high pyre [steps] raging,
and unsheathes the Trojan sword, a gift not sought for these uses. Hereupon, after she
catched sight of the Trojan garments and the familiar [known] bed, having delayed for a
short time by tearful thought [lit. by tears and thought]

she both reclined on the couch, and said her last [lit. newest] words.

“Sweet garments, while fates and god were [lit. was] allowing it, accept this mind and
release me from these cares. I have lived and what course fortune has given I have
accomplished, and now my great shade [lit. ghost] will go beneath the lands.

I have founded a renowned city, I have seen my walls, having avenged my husband I
have exacted a penalty from my inimical brother, happy, alas much too happy, if only
the Dardanian keels had never touched our shores.” She spoke, and having pressed her
face onto the couch said, “Let me die unavenged,

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but let me die. Thus, thus it helps to go beneath the shadows. Let the Trojan drink in this fire with his cruel eyes from the deep, and let him bear with him omens of our death I.” She had spoken. And in the middle of such things, her comrades catch sight of her, collapsed on the sword,

and the sword foaming with blood, and her spattered hands. A shout goes up to the high roof. Rumour rushed wildly through the shaken city. With lamentation and groaning and women having wailed, the palace roars. Heaven rings out with great mourning. Not otherwise, than if some enemy having been let loose on (it), all Carthage and ancient Tyre were falling,

and wild flames were rolling both through the houses of men and of gods. And her sister heard, faint and terrified on an anxious course, disfiguring her face with her nails and her chest with beatings, rushes through the midst, and she calls the dying one by name:

“Was this what it was, sister? Were you seeking me with deception? This is what your pyre was prepared for, was it, and the fire and the altars [lit. That pyre, these fires, and altars were preparing this for me, were they]? For what should I lament first, having been deserted? Did you, dying, spurn your sister as a comrade? You should have called me to the same fates: The same pain and the same hour should have borne us both by the sword.

Did I even build (the pyre) with these hands, and did I cry out with my voice to the ancestral gods, in order that with you thus positioned, I might be absent? You destroyed both yourself, sister, and me, and the people, and the Sidonian nobility [lit. fathers], and your city. Grant that I might wash your wounds with water, and if any last breath flickers above,

grant that I might catch it with my lips.” Speaking thus she had surmounted the high steps, and having embraced her half-dead sister to her breast, she was clinging to her with a groan, and stemming the dark blood with her dress. She, having tried to lift her heavy eyes, failed again: The deep wound gurgles beneath her breast.

Raising herself three times and having leant upon her elbow she lifts herself: three times she rolled back onto the couch, and with roaming eyes she searched for the light in high heaven, and with (it) having been discovered, she groaned. Then omnipotent Juno, having taken pity on her long anguish and difficult departure, sent down Iris from Olympus,

who might loosen her wrestling spirit and the limbs which held it down [lit. the restraining limbs]. For, since she was perishing neither by fate nor by a deserved death, but wretchedly before her day, and having been inflamed by sudden passion, Proserpine had not yet taken a golden lock from her crown, and had not condemned her life to Stygian Orcus.

Therefore, Iris, bedewed with saffron wings, trailing a thousand varying colours with the sun facing her, flew down through the heavens, and stood above her head: “Having been ordered, I bear this sacred thing to Pluto, and I release you from that body.” She spoke thus, and with her right hand she cut her hair. Together with it,

all the heat slipped away, and her life passed into the winds.