

**WHITE'S GRAMMAR
SCHOOL TEXTS: THE FIRST
BOOK OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID**

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White's Grammar School Texts: The First Book of Virgil's *Aeneid* by John T. White

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JOHN T. WHITE

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WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS

THE FIRST BOOK

OF

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID

WITH A VOCABULARY

EDITED BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.



LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

1872

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P R E F A C E.

UNDER THE TITLE of "Grammar School Texts" it is intended to issue such portions of several Classical works as are usually read in the ordinary course of education. To each of the "Texts" will be appended a Vocabulary of the words occurring therein.

In order that he might make the Vocabularies as widely acceptable as possible, the Editor put himself into communication with the Principals of various schools. In the opinions he was by this means enabled to collect he found a remarkable difference as to the value of etymology. In some cases it was held to be of very subordinate account; in others it was looked upon as of foremost importance.

With these facts before him, the Editor has endeavoured to meet the views of both parties. For such

as would have the means of construing alone supplied, the English renderings of the several Latin words are printed in *Italic type*; so that what is in this case needed readily meets the eye. For those, however, who regard etymology as an essential much has been done to carry out their wishes. In all cases the origin of a word is stated, when known, at the commencement of the article, if connected with another Latin word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. While further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in any particular "Text."

LONDON: 1872.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER I.

71
ARMA virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Litora. Multum ille et terris jactatus et alto,
Vi superum, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram.
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
Inferretque Deos Latio: genus unde Latinum, 6
Albanique patres, atque altæ mœnia Romæ.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine læso,
Quidve dolens, regina Deum tot volvere castis
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores, 10
Impulerit. Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?

Urbs antiqua fuit—Tyrii tenuere coloni—
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longè
Ostia, dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli:
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam 15
Posthabitâ coluisse Samo. Hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit: hoc regnum Dea gentibus esse,

Si quæ fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
 Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci
 Audierat, Tyrias olim quæ verteret arces. 20
 Hinc populum, latè regem belloque superbum,
 Venturum excidio Libyæ; sic volvere Parcas.
 Id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis—
 Necdum etiam causæ irarum sævique dolores 25
 Exciderant animo. Manet altâ mente repòstum
 Judicium Paridis, spretæque injuria formæ,
 Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores.
 His accensa super—jactatos æquore toto
 Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli, 30
 Arcebat longè Latio: multosque per annos
 Errabant acti fati maria omnia circum,
 Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
 Vix e conspectu Siculæ telluris in altum
 Vela dabant læti, et spumas salis ære ruebant; 35
 Quum Juno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
 Hæc secum: “Menc incepto desistere victam,
 Nec posse Italiâ Teucrorum avertere regem?
 Quippe vetor fati! Pallasne exurere classem
 Argivûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, 40
 Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei?
 Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
 Disjecitque rates, evertitque æquora ventis:
 Illum expirantem transfixo pectore flammæ
 Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto. 45
 Ast ego, quæ Divûm incedo regina, Jovisque
 Et soror et conjux, unâ cum gente tot annos

Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adoret
Præterea, aut supplex aris imponat honorem?"

Talia flammato secum Dea corde volutans, 50

Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus Austris,
Æoliâ venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro

Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras

Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.

Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis 55

Circum claustra fremunt. Celsâ sedet Æolus arce,

Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.

Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum

Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras.

Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris, 60

Hoc metuens; molemque et montes insuper altos

Imposuit; regemque dedit, qui fœdere certo

Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.

Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:

"Æole—namque tibi Divûm pater atque hominum

rex

65.

Et mulcere dedit fluctûs et tollere vento—

Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor,

Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates.

Incute vim ventis, submersasque obruc puppes:

Aut age diversos, et disjice corpora ponto. 70

Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ;

Quarum quæ formâ pulcherrima, Dêlopeiâ

Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo,

Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos

Exigat, et pulchrâ faciat te prole parentem." 75

Æolus hæc contrâ: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,