

cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum  
immensus saniam eructans et frustra cruento  
per somnum commixta merō, nōs magna precāti  
nūmina sortitūque vicēs unā undique circum  
635 fundimur, et tēlo lūmen terebrāmus acūtō  
ingēns quod torvā solum sub fronte latēbat,  
Argolicī clipeī aut Phoebēae lampadis instar,  
et tandem laetī sociōrum ulciscimur umbrās.  
Sed fugite, Ō miserī, fugite atque ab litore fūnem  
640 rumpite.  
Nam quālis quantusque cavō Polyphēmus in antrō  
lānigerās claudit pecudēs atque ūbera pressat,  
centum alīī curva haec habitant ad litora vulgō  
infandī Cyclōpes et altīs montibus errant.  
645 Tertia jam lūnae sē cornua lūmine complent

acūtus, a, um sharp, pointed, acute  
antrum, i n. cave, cavern, grotto\*  
Argolicus, a, um Argive, Greek  
cavus, a, um hollow, vaulted\*  
centum hundred\*  
cervix, icis f. neck  
claudō, ere, si, sus shut (in), (in)close\*  
clipeus, i m. shield, buckler\*  
commisceō, ēre, uī, mixtus mix, mingle†  
compleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus fill, complete  
cornū, ūs n. horn, tip, end  
cruentus, a, um bloody, cruel  
curvus, a, um curved, curving, arched\*  
Cyclōps, ōpis m. one of a race of one-  
eyed, man-eating giants  
eructō (1) belch out, vomit (forth)  
frons, frontis f. forehead, front, brow\*  
frustum, i n. piece, fragment, morsel  
fūnis, is m. rope, cable, cord  
habitō (1) inhabit, dwell (in), possess  
immensus, a, um enormous, immense  
infandus, a, um unspeakable, accursed  
infectō, ere, flexī, flexus bend, turn†  
instar n. likeness, appearance (gen.)  
iaceō, ēre, uī, itus lie (low, outspread)\*  
lampas, adis f. torch, lamp, light†  
lāniger, era, erum wool-bearing, woolly†

631. (Cyclōps) posuit. per: denoting the huge size of the monster.

633. merō: given to the Cyclops by Ulysses.

634. vicēs (nostrās): the part each is to play in the following action.

635. tēlo: a sharpened stake, with blazing point. lūmen = oculus, as often.

636. latēbat: the deep-set eye seemed to hide beneath his beetling brow.

637. Argolicī clipeī (instar): the clipeus was a large round shield, bright

lateō, ēre, uī lie hid, hide, lurk\*  
lūna, ae f. moon, moonlight\*  
merum, i n. (unmixed) wine  
pecus, udis f. animal, member of flock\*  
Phoebēus, a, um of Phoebus (Apollo),  
god of light, music, and prophecy†  
Polyphēmus, i m. a one-eyed, man-eating  
giant, one of the Cyclopes†  
precor, ari, ātus pray (to, for), entreat\*  
pressō (1) press, squeeze, crush†  
quālis, e of what sort, what kind\*  
quantus, a, um how great, how much,  
as great as\*  
rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus break, burst  
(forth)\*  
saniēs, ēi f. blood, gore  
sortior, irī, itus obtain by lot, allot  
terebrō (1) bore, pierce  
tertius, a, um third\*  
torvus, a, um fierce, scowling, grim†  
ūber, eris n. udder, breast, fertility  
ulciscor, ī, ultus avenge, punish  
unā together, at the same time  
undique on (from) all sides\*  
vicis (gen.; no nom.) f. change, alterna-  
tion; danger  
vulgō commonly, everywhere†

and shining, and big enough to cover the body of a man. Phoebēae lampadis: the sun; gen. with instar, referring to the size and dazzling effect of the Cyclops's eye.

639-640. fugite, rumpite: imperatives.

641-643. quālis quantusque (est) Polyphēmus (qui) claudit, centum (talēs tantique) alīī habitant. Cyclōps: with

644. (in) montibus. Cyclōps: with short ē, a Greek form; App. 65, a.

645. Tertia: translate as though an

cum vitam in silvis inter dēserta ferārum  
lūstra domōsque trahō, vastōsque ab rūpe Cyclōpas  
prōspiciō sonitumque pedum vōcemque tremēscō.  
Victum infēlicem, bācās lapidōsaque corna,  
dant rāmī, et vulsis pascunt rādicibus herbae.  
650 Omnia conlūstrāns hanc primum ad litora classem  
cōspexī venientem. Huic mē, quaecumque fuisset,  
addixī: satis est gentem effūgisse nefandam.  
Vōs animam hanc potius quōcumque absūmite lētō.  
Vix ea fātus erat summō cum monte vidēmus  
655 ipsam inter pecudēs vastā sē mōle moventem  
pāstōrem Polyphēmum et litora nōta petentem,  
mōnstrum horrendum, informē, ingēns, cui lūmen adēptum.

absūmō, ere, mpsī, mptus consume, de-  
stroy  
addicō, ere, dixī, dictus assign to, surren-  
der†  
adimō, ere, ōmī, ōmptus remove†  
bāca, ae f. berry†  
conlūstrō (1) light up, survey, traverse†  
cōspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus see, look  
at  
cornum, i n. cornel berry†  
Cyclōps, ōpis m. one of a race of one-  
eyed, man-eating giants  
dēsērō, ere, uī, rtus desert, forsake\*  
effugiō, ere, fugī escape, shun, avoid  
fera, ae f. wild beast, animal  
herba, ae f. herb(age), grass, plant\*  
horrendus, a, um horrifying, horrible\*  
informis, e shapeless, monstrous  
lapidōsus, a, um stony, hard†  
lētum, i n. death, destruction, ruin\*  
lūstrum, i n. bog, fen, lair†  
mōlēs, is f. (huge) mass, bulk, bur-  
den\*

mōnstrum, i n. portent, monster, mar-  
vel\*  
nefandus, a, um unspeakable, terrible  
nōtus, a, um (well) known, familiar\*  
pascō, ere, pāvī, pāstus feed (on), graze  
pāstor, ōris m. shepherd, herdsman  
pecus, udis f. animal, member of a  
herd\*  
Polyphēmus, i m. a one-eyed, man-eating  
giant, one of the Cyclopes  
potius rather, preferably†  
prōspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus discern,  
look forth (on)  
quicūmque, quaecumque, quōcumque  
whoever, whichever, whatever\*  
rādx, icis f. root  
rāmus, i m. branch, bough, twig\*  
rūpēs, is f. rock, cliff, crag\*  
sat(is) sufficient(ly), enough\*  
sonitus, ūs m. sound, roar, crash, noise\*  
tremēscō, ere tremble (at), shake†  
vellō, ere, vulsi, vulsus pluck, pull (up)  
victus, ūs m. food, victuals, living

adverb, for the third time; i.e., the moon has been full three times since . . .

646-647. cum trahō: English employs the perfect, since I have been dragging (out). The present tense is used, as in French, to indicate that this condition continues into the present: I am still dragging (out); App. 351, 1, b.

650. dant (mihī), pascunt (mē). vulsis rādicibus: abl. of means.

652. quaecumque fuisset: whatever it should be, implied indir. disc.; App. 390.

653. gentem nefandam = the Cyclopes.

654. hanc (meam) animam = vitam. potius (quam mē relinquātis). absūmite: imp.

655-714. Frightened by the appearance of Polyphemus and the other Cyclopes, the Trojans flee in terror, but remembering the advice of Helenus, they avoid the dangers of Scylla and Charybdis and sail around the eastern, southern, and western coast of Sicily to Drepanum, where Anchises dies.

655. summō (in) monte.  
656. vastā mōle: abl. of quality or manner; App. 330, 328.

658. A shaggy verse, corresponding to the sense. cui: dat. of separation; App. 305. lūmen (= oculus) adēptum (erat).

660 Trunca manum pinus regit et vestigia firmat;  
lānigerāe comitantur ovēs; ea sōla voluptās  
sōlāmenque mali.

Postquam aliōs tetigit flūctūs et ad aequora vēnit,  
lūminis effossī fluidum lavit inde cruōrem  
dentibus infrendēns gemitū, graditurque per aequor  
665 jam medium, necdum flūctus latera ardua tinxit.

Nōs procul inde fugam trepidi celerāre receptō  
supplice sic meritō tacitūque incidere fūnem,  
vertimus et prōni certantibus aequora rēmīs.  
Sēnsit, et ad sonitum vōcis vestigia torsit.

670 Vērūm ubi nūlla datur dextrā adfectāre potestās  
nec potis Ioniōs flūctūs aequāre sequendō,

adfectō (1) grasp (at), seize†  
aequō (1) equal(ize), match, even, level\*  
arduus, a, um lofty, steep, towering\*  
celerō (1) hasten, hurry, speed  
certō (1) strive, struggle, vie  
comitor, āri, ātus accompany, attend,  
escort, follow\*  
cruor, ōris m. blood, gore  
dēns, dentis m. tooth  
effodiō, ere, fōdi, fossus dig out, gouge  
out, excavate  
firmō (1) strengthen, support  
fluidus, a, um flowing, liquid, fluid†  
fūnis, is m. rope, cable, cordage  
gemitus, ūs m. groan, roar, lament\*  
gradior, i, gressus walk, stride, march,  
go  
incidō, ere, i, sus cut†  
inde then(ce), thereupon, next\*  
infrend(e)ō, ēre gnash, grate†  
Ionius, a, um Ionian, a sea off the western  
coast of Greece  
lāniger, era, erum wool-bearing, woolly  
latus, eris n. side, flank\*  
lavō, āre (ere), (āv)i, ātus (lautus) wash†  
malum, i n. trouble, evil, woe, misfor-  
tune\*  
mereor, ēri, itus deserve, earn, merit\*

659. manum: i.e., he uses the trunk of a pine tree as a cane.

660. (illum) comitantur. ea (erat illi): ea, although referring to ovēs, is attracted into the number and gender of the predicate noun voluptās; App. 240, a.

662. aequora (alta).

663. inde: with water from the sea.

664. dentibus: abl. of means. gemitū: abl. of manner.

666-667. celerāre, incidere: historical infinitives; App. 257. receptō supplice:

necdum not yet  
ovis, is f. sheep, ewe†  
pinus, ūs (i) f. pine tree†  
postquam after (that), when\*  
potestās, ātis f. power, ability, oppor-  
tunity†  
potis, e able, powerful†  
prōnus a, um bending forward, sloping  
recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus take (back),  
welcome, receive\*  
regō, ere, rēxi, rēctus rule, guide\*  
sentiō, ire, sēnsi, sēnsus perceive, under-  
stand, feel  
sōlāmen, inis n. solace, consolation†  
sonitus, ūs m. sound, roar, crash, noise\*  
supplex, icis suppliant, humble\*  
tacitus, a, um silent, noiseless, still  
tangō, ere, tetigi, tāctus touch, reach\*  
ting(u)ō, ere, tinxit, tinctus wet, tinge  
torqueō, ēre, rsi, rtus twist, whirl, sway,  
turn\*  
trepidus, a, um trembling, alarmed  
truncus, a, um lopped, trimmed†  
verrō, ere, i, rsus sweep (over), scour  
vertō, ere, i, rsus (over)turn, change\*  
vērūm but, indeed, truly  
vestigium, (i) i n. (foot)step, trace, track\*  
voluptās, ātis f. pleasure, joy, delight†

abl. abs., referring to Achaemenides. sic meritō: having deserved (it, by warning us of the danger).

668. vertimus et = et vertimus. rēmīs: abl. of means.

669. (Polyphēmus id) sēnsit. vōcis: the splash (of the oars).

670. adfectāre (nōs) potestās: for the prose construction adfectandī (nōs) potestās; App. 264.

671. potis (est Polyphēmus) = potest Polyphēmus. sequendō (nōs).

clāmōrem immēnsū tollit, quō pontus et omnēs  
contremuēre undae, penitusque exterrita tellūs  
Italiāe curvisque immūgiit Aetna cavernis.  
At genus ē silvīs Cyclōpum et montibus altīs  
675 excitum ruit ad portūs et litora complent.  
Cernimus astantis nēquiquam lūmine torvō  
Aetnaeōs frātrēs caelō capita alta ferentīs,  
concilium horrendum: quālēs cum vertice celsō  
aeriae quercūs aut cōniferae cyparissī  
680 cōnstitērunt, silva alla Jovis lūcusve Diānae.  
Praecipitis metus ācer agit quōcumque rudentīs  
excutere et ventīs intendere vēla secundīs.

ācer, cris, cre sharp, fierce, spirited\*  
ācerius, a, um airy, lofty  
Aetna, ae f. volcano of Sicily  
Aetnaeus, a, um of Etna, a volcano of  
Sicily†  
a(d)stō, āre, stiti stand (ready, by)\*  
caverna, ae f. cave, cavern, grotto  
celsus, a, um high, lofty, towering\*  
compleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus fill, complete  
concilium, (i) i n. gathering, assem-  
blage  
cōnifer, era, erum cone-bearing†  
cōnstō, āre, stiti, status stand (firm)  
contremiscō, ere, tremui tremble, shake†  
curvus, a, um curved, curving, wind-  
ing\*  
Cyclōps, ōpis m. one of a race of one-  
eyed, man-eating giants  
cyparissus, i f. cypress, an evergreen tree  
sacred to Diana and the dead†  
Diāna, ae f. goddess of the chase, of the  
moon, and of Hades  
excitō, ire, ivi (ii), itus summon (forth),  
arouse†

excutiō, ere, cussi, cussus shake out,  
loosen\*  
exterreō, ēre, uī, itus frighten, terrify  
frāter, tris m. brother\*  
horrendus, a, um horrifying, terrible\*  
immēnsus, a, um immense, enormous  
immūgiō, ire, ivi (ii) bellow, roar†  
intendō, ere, i, ntus stretch (out, to,  
toward)  
lūcus, i m. (sacred) grove, wood\*  
metus, ūs m. fear, dread, anxiety\*  
nēquiquam in vain, uselessly, idly\*  
penitus within, deep(ly), wholly\*  
pontus, i m. sea, waves\*  
praeceps, cipitis headlong, foremost\*  
quālis, e of what sort, of what kind,  
such (as)\*  
quercus, ūs f. oak, a tree sacred to Jove†  
quōcumque where(so)ever  
rudēns, entis m. cable, rope, cordage  
secundus, a, um favorable, second\*  
torvus, a, um savage, scowling, grim  
vertex, icis m. peak, summit, hea-  
top\*

672. quō: abl. of cause.

673. contremuēre = contremuērunt. exterrita (est).

675-676. genus ruit et complent: observe the singular verb followed by the plural, since genus is collective and may take either; App. 236, a.

677. lūmine torvō: with glaring eye; effective use of the singular to emphasize the fact that each Cyclops had but one eye. nēquiquam: because unable to do us harm.

678. caelō: dat. of direction; App. 306. Aetnaeōs frātrēs: the Cyclopes who lived around Mt. Etna.

679. (in) vertice (montis).

681. cōnstitērunt: with the penult irregularly short. silva Jovis = quercūs; lūcus Diānae = cyparissī; since the oak was sacred to Jove and the cypress to Hecate, the Diana of Hades.

682. metus ācer agit (nōs) praecipitis.

683. ventīs secundīs: abl. of means; apparently a south wind. In their anxiety to escape the Cyclopes the Trojans flee with the wind, in spite of the warning of Helenus, but suddenly recalling the dangers of Scylla and Charybdis, they turn back, and with the aid of the wind, which has veered to the north, they sail safely past the land of the Cyclopes.