

And now there was an end,	Et iam finis erat,
when Jupiter, looking down from the highest ether	cum Iuppiter aethere summo despiciens
on the sea winged with sails and the lying lands	mare velivolum terrasque iacentis
and the seashores and the widespread peoples.	litoraque et latos populos,
Thus, he stands fast the summit of the sky	sic vertice caeli constitit,
and he fixes his eyes on the kingdoms of Libya.	et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
And a sadder Venus her shining eyes filled with	Atque illum talis iactantem pectore curas
tears, tossing things with grief in her heart,	tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis
addresses him thus:	adloquitur Venus:
“Oh you who rule the affairs of men and gods with	'O qui res hominumque deumque
eternal order	aeternis regis imperiis,
and you who frighten with lightning	et fulmine terres,
what so great (offense) did my Aeneas commit	quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
against you,	
what were the Trojans able to do,	quid Troes potuere,
to whom having suffered so many disasters	quibus, tot funera passis,
the whole orb of the world is closed on account of	cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Italy?	
Surely, you have once promised that here there	Certe hinc Romanos olim,
would be romans	
with the years turning,	volentibus annis,
here would be leaders,	hinc fore ductores,
having been revived from the blood of Teucer,	revocato a sanguine Teucri,
who holds the sea, who holds all the lands under	qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
their power –	pollicitus,
What purpose has turned you, father?	quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?

Indeed I tried to consol myself for the fall of Troy and its sad ruins	Hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristisque ruinas solabar,
balancing fates opposing fates;	fatis contraria fata rependens;
Now the same fortunes follow men driven by so many misfortunes;	nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos insequitur.
Great king, what end do you give of their labors?	Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
Antenor, having escaped from the midst of the Greeks	Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
was able to enter the Illyrian coastlines	Illyricos penetrare sinus,
and to pass through safe the innermost kingdoms of the Liburni and the font of the Timavus,	atque intima tutus regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
from where it goes through 9 mouths with a great murmer of the mountain	unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis it
as the sea bursts forth and overwhelms the fields with a resounding flood.	mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Here, he located however the city of Patavium and the homes of the Trojans	Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit Teucrorum,
and gave a name to the tribes	et genti nomen dedit,
and fixed the Trojan arms,	armaque fixit Troia;
how composed in quiet peace he rests:	nunc placida compostus pace quiescit:
(but) we, your progeny,	nos, tua progenies,
to whom you promised the citadel of heaven,	caeli quibus adnuis arcem,
with our ships having been lost (Oh shame!)	navibus (infandum!) amissis,
we are betrayed on account of the anger of one	unius ob iram prodimur
and we are scattered far from the shores of Italy.	atque Italis longe disiungimur oris.
Is this honor for devotions?	Hic pietatis honos?
Do you thus restore us into power?	Sic nos in scepra reponis?'

<p>The father of the gods and men, smiling upon her with his expression,</p> <p>for who calms the sky and the storms,</p> <p>he poured kisses on his daughter thence,</p> <p>he said such things.</p> <p>“Put aside your fear, Cytherea,</p> <p>the fates of your people remain unmoved for you;</p> <p>you will see the city and promised walls of Lavinium,</p> <p>and you will lift to the stars of the sky the lofty great-souled Aeneas.</p> <p>Nor has opinion turned me.</p> <p>This one for you (for I shall lay it out, since this care gnaws at you, for a long time and unrolling the secrets of the fates more fully I shall put them into motion)</p> <p>he will wage a huge war in Italy</p> <p>and will crush the ferocious people</p> <p>and he will establish the customs for men and the walls</p> <p>until the third age will have been seen for him ruling in Latium</p> <p>and 3 winter seasons will have passed by with the rutilians having been subdued.</p>	<p>Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum, vultu,</p> <p>quo caelum tempestatesque serenat, 255</p> <p>oscula libavit natae,</p> <p>dehinc talia fatur:</p> <p>Parce metu, Cytherea:</p> <p>manent immota tuorum fata tibi;</p> <p>cernes urbem et promissa Lavini moenia,</p> <p>sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli magnanimum Aenean;</p> <p>neque me sententia vertit.</p> <p>Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet, longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)</p> <p>bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque ferocescontundet,</p> <p>moresque viris et moenia ponet,</p> <p>tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.</p>
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But the boy, Ascanius, to whom now the
cognomen Julio is added

(he was Iulus while the Trojan world remained in
power),

with the swift passing of months he will fill up
with power 30 great circles of years,

he will transfer his rule from the seat of Lavinium

and he will fortify Alba Longa with much force.

Here now the royal power shall be exercised for
3 hundred years

under the race of Hector

until the queen priestess,

pregnant by Mars,

will give birth to twin offspring.

Then, Romulus happy in the soft belt of the
nursing she-wolf,

will take up the race

and he will found Mavortian walls

and he will call the Romans by his own name.

At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
additur,

(Iulus erat, dum res stetit Iulia regno.)

triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis
imperio explebit,

regnumque ab sede Lavini transferet,

et longam multa vi muniet Albam.

Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos

gente sub Hectorea,

donec regina sacerdos,

Marte gravis,

geminam partu dabit Iulia prolem.

Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus Romulus

excipiet gentem,

et Mavortia condet moenia,

Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.