*Vergil’s Caves*

An analysis of how Vergil’s cave references set the stage for the scene of the marriage of Dido and Aeneas and his allusion to the wedding of Medea and Jason in the *Argonautica*.

Cave of Aeolus

…Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro  
luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras  
imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat. I.52-54

Here in a vast cave King Aeolus controls the struggling winds and

noisy storms with his command and restrains them with chains and prison.

Refuge after the storm

Hinc atque hinc vastae rūpēs geminīque minantur  
in caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē  
aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs  
dēsuper horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā.                  
Fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum,  
intus aquae dulcēs vīvōque sedilia saxō,  
nymphārum domus: hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvīs  
ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū. I.162-169

On this side and on that, enormous crags and twin cliffs

tower to the heavens, under the summit of these far and wide

the safe seas are still, then the backdrop of quivering trees

and the dark grove looms from above with trembling shade.

Under the opposite face a cave formed from the hanging cliffs,

inside fresh waters and seats from living rock,

a home of nymphs: here not any chains hold tired ships,

nor does the anchor bind with its curved fluke.

Trojan Horse as a cave

…fracti bello fatisque repulsi  
ductores Danaum tot iam labentibus annis  
instar montis equum divina Palladis arte                 
aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;  
votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.  
huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim  
includunt caeco lateri penitusque cavernas  
ingentis uterumque armato milite complent.               II.13-20

Broken by the war and rebuffed by the fates

with so many years already having slipped away

the leaders of the Greeks build a horse,

the equal of a mountain, with the divine skill

of Athena, and they cover the sides with cut fir,

they imitate a votive offering for their return. This story is spread abroad.

In this they enclose secretly bodies of men chosen by lot

in the dark flanks and they fill the huge caverns and belly

with armed soldiers.

Laocoon strikes the horse/cave.

sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam                 
in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum  
contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso  
insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae. II.50-53

Thus having spoken, he hurled a huge spear with mighty strength

into the flank and into the belly of the beast, curved with seams.

It stood trembling, and with the belly having vibrated,

the hollow caverns echoed and gave a groan.

Scylla’s cave

at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris  
ora exsertantem et navis in saxa trahentem.

Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo

pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pistrix

delphinium caudas utero commissa luporum. III. 424-428

But a cave holds Scylla in her dark lairs

stretching her mouths and dragging ships into the rocks.

In the front the face of a human and a maiden with a beautiful chest

down to the waist, behind a sea-monster with an awful body

tails of dolphins joined to the belly of wolves.

Sibyl’s cave

quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo                 
digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit:  
illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt.  
verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus  
impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,  
numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo                 
nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat:  
inconsulti abeunt sedemque odere Sibyllae. III.445-452

Whatever prophecies the maiden wrote down on leaves

she arranges in order and secluded she remains in her cave.

They stay unmoved in the place nor do they leave their position.

A small wind sets these same leaves in motion however, when the hinge

has been turned, and the door throws the fragile fronds in motion,

then she never has a care to catch them flying in the hollow rock,

nor to recall their place or to unite the prophecies.

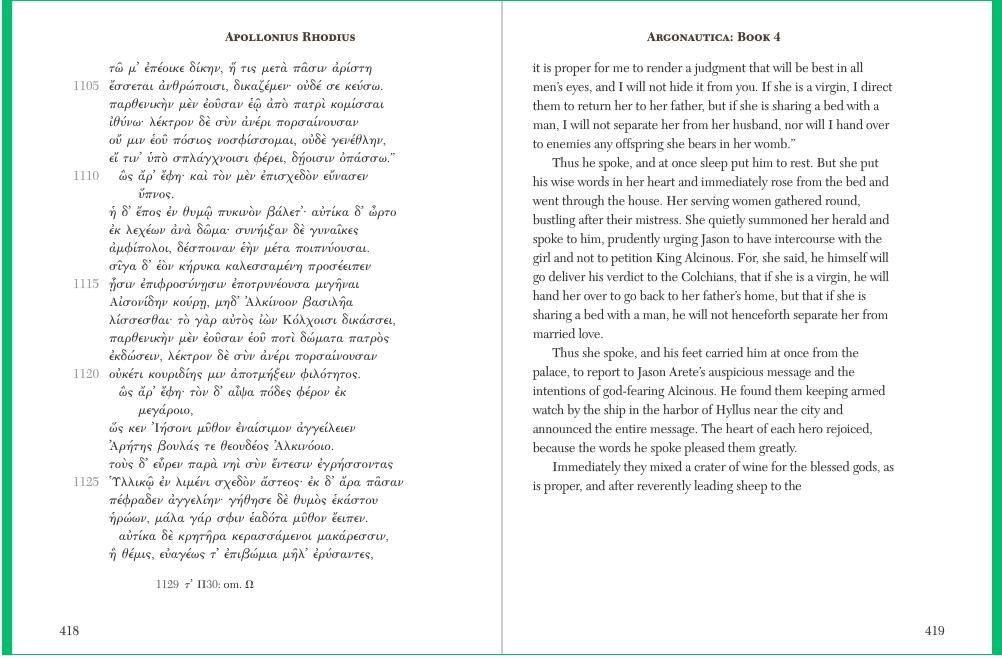
Uncounseled, they leave and they hate the home of the Sibyl.

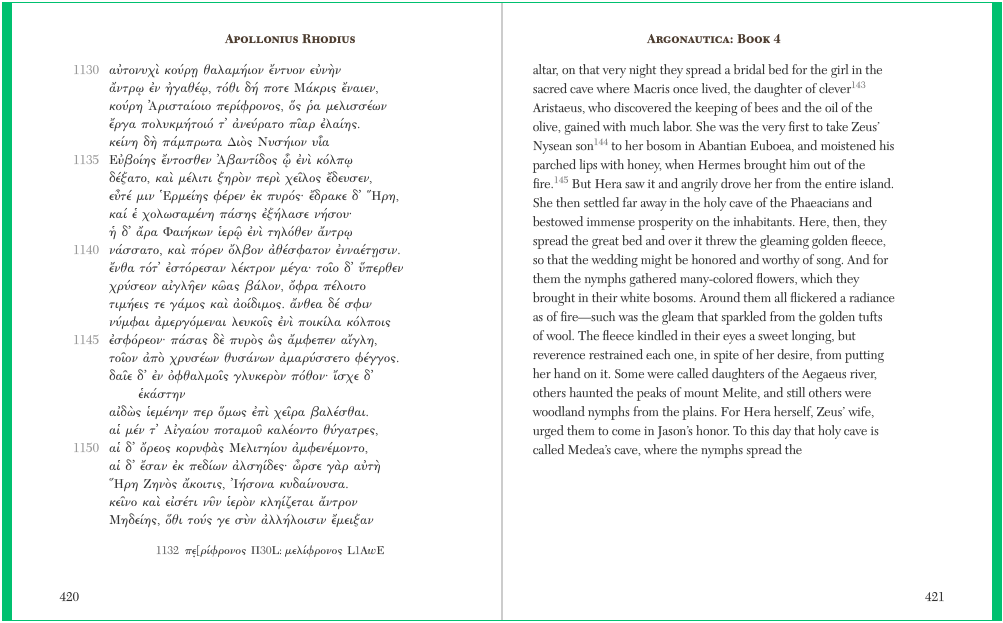
Cyclops’ cave.

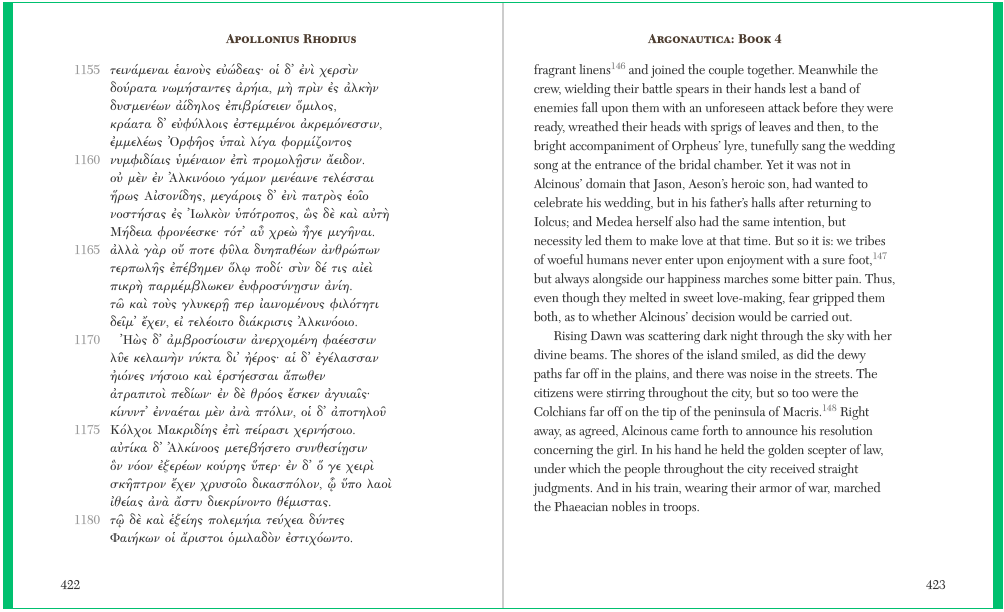
immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro  
deseruere. III.617-618

heedless of the Cyclops in the huge cave

they deserted me.







Marriage cave

Interea magno misceri murmure caelum                 
incipit, insequitur commixta grandine nimbus;  
et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus  
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros  
tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.  
speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem                 
deveniunt. prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno  
dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether  
conubiis summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.  
ille dies primus leti primusque malorum  
causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur                 
nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem:  
coniugium vocat, hoc praetexit nomine culpam. IV.160-172

Meanwhile the sky begins to be stirred with a great murmur,

a rainstorm with hail mixed in follows;

everywhere both the Tyrian comrades and Trojan youth

and the Dardanian grandson of Venus sought different

shelters from fear through the fields: streams rush down from the mountains.

Dido, as leader, and the Trojan arrive at the same cave.

Both Mother Earth and bridesmaid Juno give the signal;

fires flashed and the heavens were witness

to the marriage and Nymphs ululated from the highest peak.

That day was the first of death and first was the cause of evils;

nor truly is Dido moved by appearances or reputation,

nor does she now think the love as stolen:

she calls it marriage, she cloaked her guilt with this name.