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| 1. 5.545-551
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| At **pater Aeneas** nondum certamine missocustodem ad sese comitemque **impubis Iuli**Epytiden uocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:‘uade age et Ascanio, si iam **puerile** paratumagmen habet secum cursusque instruxit equorum,ducat **auo** turmas et **sese ostendat in armis**dic.’ | But while the contest is not yet dismissed, father Aeneas summons Epytides, the guardian and attendant of immature Iulus, and speaks thus to his faithful ear: “Run along and bid Ascanius—if he now holds the boyish band prepared with him, and has marshalled the equestrian maneuvers—to lead his squadrons in honor of his grandfather and to show himself in arms.” |
| 1. Structural outline of *lusus Troiae*
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| 545-552: Aeneas orders preparations for the game553-579: The boys enter the plain 563-572: The 3 boy leaders named580-595: The game is described 588-595: Double simile596-603: Aetiological prolepsis of the game’s revival |  |
| 1. 5.553-555
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| incedunt pueri, pariterque **ante ora parentum**frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntisTrinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iuuentus. | The boys advance, and evenly before the eyes of their parents they shine on their bridled horses, and all the young men of Trinacria and Troy marvel and murmur at them as they go. |
| 1. 5.575-579
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| excipiunt plausu pauidos gaudentque tuentesDardanidae, **ueterumque agnoscunt ora parentum**.postquam omnem laeti consessum **oculosque suorum****lustrauere** in equis, signum clamore paratisEpytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello. | The Dardanians receive the anxious boys with applause and rejoice in watching, and they recognize the faces of their old parents. After the happy boys had surveyed on their horses the whole assembly and the eyes of their kin, Epytides signaled to the ready boys from afar with a shout and cracked a whip. |
| 1. 5.563-572
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| una acies iuuenum, ducit quam paruus ouantem**nomen aui referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,****progenies, auctura Italos**; quem Thracius albisportat equus bicolor maculis, uestigia primialba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,paruus Atys pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.extremus formaque ante omnis pulcher **Iulus****Sidonio est inuectus equo, quem candida Dido****esse sui dederat monimentum et pignus amoris**. | One rank of youths rejoices as a little Priam, reviving the name of his grandfather, leads—your illustrious offspring, Polites, who will increase the Italians—him a Thracian horse carries, dappled with white spots, showing off white soles at the ends of its feet and lifting high a white forehead. Then Atys, whence the Latin Atii have derived their race, little Atys, a boy beloved to the boy Iulus. Last, and beautiful in form before all, Iulus rode on a Sidonian horse, which shining Dido had given to be a memorial of herself and a token of her love. |
| 1. 5.583-587
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| alternosque orbibus orbisimpediunt pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula uertuntinfensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur. | …and they entangle rings with rings one after another, and they evoke the images of battle under arms; and now they bare their backs in flight, now they turn their javelins against one another, now with peace made they are borne abreast. |
| 1. 5.588-593
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| ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in altaparietibus **textum** caecis **iter** ancipitemquemille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendifalleret indeprensus et **inremeabilis error**;**haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu****impediunt texuntque fugas et proelia ludo**. | Just as the Labyrinth on lofty Crete is said to have had a path woven with blind walls and a deception that bewilders with its thousand ways, so that there an unobserved and irreversible mistake in following the signs obfuscates them; not at all otherwise do the sons of the Teucrians entangle their tracks in their course and weave flights and battles in their game. |
| 1. Labyrinth inter/intratexts
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| Catullus 64.110-115: sic domito saevum prostravit corpore Theseusnequiquam vanis iactantem cornua ventis.inde pedem sospes multa cum laude reflexiterrabunda regens tenui vestigia filo,ne labyrintheis e flexibus egredientemtecti frustraretur inobservabilis error.Verg. *A*. 6.20-33:in foribus letum Androgeo: tum pendere poenasCecropidae iussi—miserum!—**septena quotannis****corpora natorum**; stat ductis sortibus urna.contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus:hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furtoPasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformisMinotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae;hic labor ille domus et **inextricabilis error**;magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amoremDaedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,caeca regens filo uestigia. tu quoque magnampartem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;bis patriae cecidere manus. |  |
| 1. 5.596-603
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| hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primusAscanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,rettulit et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porroaccepit Roma et patrium seruauit honorem;**Troiaque nunc pueri, Troianum dicitur agmen.****hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri**. | This custom of synchronized horse-riding and these contests Ascanius was first to revive, when he was girding Alba Longa with walls, and he taught the ancient Latins to celebrate them in the very manner he himself celebrated them as a boy, and the Trojan youth with him; the Albans taught their own; hence in aftertimes greatest Rome has received it and has preserved the ancestral honor; now the boys are called Troy, the troop is called Trojan. Up to this time the contests have been celebrated in honor of the holy father. |
| 1. 5.630-634
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| hic Erycis fines fraterni atque hospes Acestes:quis prohibet muros iacere et dare ciuibus urbem?o patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste penates,nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquamHectoreos amnis, Xanthum et Simoenta, uidebo? | Here is the fraternal country of Eryx and a host in Acestes: who will prevent us building walls and giving a city to citizens? O fatherland, and gods snatched from the enemy in vain, shall no walls be called Troy’s? Shall I nowhere see Hector’s rivers, the Xanthus and the Simois? |
| 1. 5.700-703
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| At pater Aeneas casu concussus acerbonunc huc ingentis, nunc illuc pectore curasmutabat uersans, Siculisne resideret aruisoblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras | But father Aeneas, stricken by the bitter misfortune, turned over and shifted the enormous cares within his breast, now this way, now that, debating whether to reside in Sicilian lands, forgetful of fate, or to strive for Italian shores. |
| 1. 5.709-718
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| ‘nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur;quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.est tibi Dardanius diuinae stirpis Acestes:hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge uolentem,huic trade amissis superant qui nauibus et quospertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est.longaeuosque senes ac fessas aequore matreset quidquid tecum inualidum metuensque pericli estdelige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi;urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam.’ | ‘Goddess-born, where fate pulls us and pulls again, let us follow; whatever will be, every fortune must be overcome by endurance. Dardanian Acestes of divine stock is here for you: take and join with him as a willing ally in your counsels; entrust to him our excess numbers now the ships are lost, and those who are sick of your great undertaking and your fortunes. Select the aged old men and the mothers weary from the sea, and whatever is weak and fears danger; let them have walls in these lands, weary as they are; they will call the city Acesta, if the name be permitted. |

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