

	THEOPHILI FOLENGII IANUS Ad Paulum Ursinum.	<i>Janus</i> by Teofilo Folengo, to Paolo Orsini <sup>1</sup>
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1.	Temporis imperium, gentemque, et facta tyranni	While we celebrate the supremacy and the people and the deeds of the tyrant Time, let some Gatekeeper protect the ports of the Apollonian city, and the same [Gatekeeper] shall have protected as well the mortal race from the waves flowing every which way, at that time when father Oceanus first supplied mountains in the midst of the deep whirlpool, Paolo, we are worn out by a violent swarm of Poets. Since indeed that two-headed god, that two-form god Janus, will appear to you here at once with a single face – as from a monster a man might spring forth – you will see him in no way misrepresenting virile demeanor and gait and limbs. Henceforth you may see ferocious Dogs barking and carping at our Janus with bites, but as soon as you, Orsini (the Bear), sharpen your curved talons or begin to clench with them, and to furiously tear off tufts of hair, livid spite will sink into torpor, but troubles will stay alert in my breast. <sup>2</sup>
2.	Dum canimus, nec non quis lanitor ostia servet	
3.	Urbis Apollineae, atque idem servaverit undis	
4.	Omnivagis mortale genus, quo tempore primum	
5.	Subdidit Oceanus pater alto in gurgite montes,	
6.	Paule fatigamur violento examine Vatum.	
7.	Quandoquidem deus ille biceps, deus ille biformis	
8.	lanus, ut e monstro vir prodeat, ilicet una	
9.	Huc tibi fronte aderit, quem nulla in parte viriles	
10.	Defraudantem habitus, gressumque et membra videbis.	
11.	Hinc torvos latrare Canes, et carpere lanum	
12.	Morsibus hunc nostrum videas, sed tu urse recurvos	
13.	Cum* primum exacuas unguis, aut frendere in illos	
14.	Incipias villosque furens attollere, livor	
15.	Sopitus cadet, at vigilant in pectore curae.	
16.	Virgo parens, qua non aliud mihi certius optem	Virgin parent, surely I could wish no other divinity than you to be present, which these men have learned by praying – whether we build Temples to you with colossal eye-catching statues, or arrange altars with blossoms or light them with incense – let us pray: do not conceal your brilliance, and do not withdraw the light from our understanding, [light] with which the sun rises, and is made misty while holding the middle region after the reins have slipped.*
17.	Numen adesse, quod ipsi homines didicere precando,	
18.	Si tibi conspicuis molimur Tempia Colossis,	
19.	Si flore instruimus, si thure incendimus aras,	
20.	Oramus, ne conde iubar, ne subtrahe nostro	
21.	Lumen ab intuitu, cui sol assurgit, et axem	
22.	Ipse tenens medium lapsis caligat habenis.	
23.	Nuper ego aggressus longum per inhospita cursum	
24.	Quo me cunque vocaret iter mortale terebam,	Not long ago having advanced upon a long pathway through inhospitable areas, I was treading the mortal path wherever it might call me,
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25.	Cum via dividuo tandem seiuncta recessu,	when the road, having separated finally into a divided retreat, went off wavering here and [t]here, and held me hesitating in my tracks before the very doors at the double entrance. As I lingered there, behold from afar Duke Gonzaga was coming my way – no one is more illustrious in arms than he: for him the trembling Muses together with the Graces move cheerful choirs in rhythm, and three and four times cause his Maro/ Vergil to utter cries about the deeds of Federico. <sup>3</sup>
26.	Hinc atque hinc abiit varians, geminoque sub ipsis	
27.	Cunctantem foribus me aditu in vestigia fixit.	
28.	Haerenti procul ecce mihi dux obvius ibat	
29.	Gonziacus, quo non alius praestantior armis:	
30.	Cui trepidae ad numerum laetas movere choreas	
31.	Pierides simul et Charites, terque ore, quaterque	The Sun, who perchance was driving down his agile chariot then by short cuts, fleeing Alpine Boreas, and Night, who had moved her distended Urn onto the ocean, which the Trojan boy [Ganymede] would keep turning with wind and spinning, and making noise, would bring the enflamed Eagle plummeting down from high Olympus, and let him be mindful of [Mount] Ida, and mindful of the rape: they smiled in unison with Mars coming to the junction.*
32.	Ingemuere suum Federici ad gesta Maronem.	
33.	Sol, qui forte agiles tunc per compendia currus,	
34.	Alpinum fugiens Boream, declivis agebat:	Indeed the Queen of birds herself, before being driven from the heavenly theater and plunging all at once into the Minoan wreath, plans to stir up everything around with wind. When however, the black-backed eagle saw the proud and distinguished youth arriving from afar – at once she abruptly forces the indignant fury from her breast and, having glided down from heaven with swift wings, simultaneously splits open the earth and hides herself deep within the pierced ground.
35.	Et nox, quae oceano distentam moverat Urnam,	
36.	Quam puer idaeus ventoque, et turbine verset,	
37.	Infensamque Aquilam summo deturbet Olympo	
38.	Increpitans, memoretque Idam, memoretque rapinam:	
39.	Arrisere simul venienti ad compita Marti.	
40.	Ipsa etiam Regina avium, prius acta theatro	Therefore with the one Tyrant of the winged ones leaving the sky, whose head and feathers over his whole body grow bright white, then with another rising to the highest peak of Federico, whose head and feathers over his whole body grow dark, suddenly all the splendor of starry Olympus is revealed.*
41.	Quam sit ab aethereo, et sertum Minoidos una	
42.	Praecipitet, miscere parat vento omnia circum.	
43.	Ut vero iuvenem procul adventare superbum,	
44.	Insignemque aquila nigranti tergore vidit,	
45.	Extemplo simul indignantes decutit iras	
46.	Pectore, lapsa simul coelo pernicibus alis	
47.	Findit humum, penitusque cavo se littore condit.	
48.	Ergo uno volucrum e celis abeunte Tyranno,	At this point then, overwhelmed by the image of great light, I dissimulate/hide, and concealed, I contemplate the man from the
49.	Cui caput, et toto candescunt corpore pennae,	
50.	Tum surgente alio Federici vertice summo,	
51.	Cui caput, et toto nigrescunt corpore pennae,	
52.	Syderei patuit subito decor omnis olympi.	
53.	Hic ego tum magnae percussus imagine lucis	
54.	Dissimulo, tectusque virum contemplor ab umbra.	
55.	Ut vero inspectum latebris, ad seque vocatum	

56.	Me tenuit, sic sic interpellabat. An hic te,	shadow. However, when I have been observed in this hideaway, he called me to him and detained me, and questioned [me] thus, "Here now, here now,
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57.	Hic te etiam demulcet amor post funera dici?	does it soothe you, love, to be spoken of after the burial? Or does it seem instead that you will no longer go into the sepulchur? To what end does that dishonorable madness snatch away your innate talent now, that madness I say, which making up a Baldus with silly verse, I know not what sort of Baldus, holds all things in ridicule? Is it the case that when that coarse, foolish and warped poem has been thrown out/ ejected, subverted Fame orders it to be renewed?
58.	Aut magis est visum non longius ire sepulchro?	
59.	Quo furor ingenium tibi nunc rapit improbus ille,	
60.	Ille inquam furor, insulso qui carmine Baldum,	
61.	Nescio quem Baldum, simulans, tenet omnia risu?	
62.	Ecquid ubi eiectum est illud rude carmen ineptum,	
63.	Ac deforme, iubet fama hic labefacta novari?	
64.	An te poenituit forsam tam ignaviter usum	Can it be perhaps you are sorry for such an ignoble use of time, which should be consumed more sparingly than anything on this planet, and which until now steals itself away with fleeting hours? Will it be therefore, that the Muse always produces humorous Baldus while the rabble applauds? Is the Muse insane? Is the Muse excluded from the Aonian/ Heliconian chorus? Will all decency have been squandered, while a useless poem demolishes with a raucous reed?"
65.	Tempore, quo nihil hac rerum sub mole terendum	
66.	Parcius, usque adeo rapidis se surripit horis?	
67.	Ergo erit, ut semper vulgo plaudente iocosum	
68.	Musa ferat Baldum? musa amens? musa choreis	
69.	Aonidum seclusa? decus prodegerit omne,	
70.	Futile dum rauca disperdit arundine carmen?	
71.	His ego non minus obrigui formidine demens,	At these words I stiffened frenzied with dread no less than if Perseus had thrown the Gorgon [in my way].
72.	Quam si terribilem obiectasset Gorgona Perseus.	
73.	Vix tandem accessi trepidans, ita voce locutus:	Reluctantly at last I came near trembling, speaking thus with my voice, "Most excellent Duke, when you mention such things, no cause could call you back from duty, and from your devotion to doing favors; and now, show your favor, and to this innate talent, going along on a journey, no matter how deep, grant that I may at last be able to stop; say, I beg you, to the Virgins who care for Mount Parnassus, to one holding out his hands and confessing the egregious crime, that having turned their minds around, they should grant pardon and reform their poet.
74.	Talia cum memores dux praestantissime, nulla	
75.	Causa te ab officio revocet, studioque favendi:	
76.	Iamque fave, atque huic ingenio, quodcumque, profundum	
77.	Vadenti per iter, da tandem sistere posse,	
78.	Dic, rogo, Virginibus, quibus arx parnassia curae,	
79.	Tendentique manus, crimenque insigne fatenti	
80.	Dent veniam conversae animos, vatemque reformat.	

81.	Sed mihi tu dextram? dextram tu porrigis? an qui	Yet do you offer me your right hand, your right hand? Does he who before snaked along the ground stretch his head high to you, Duke/ at your invitation. Behold, you are present, Oh, at last, Nymphs, Mintian Nymphs, applaud “eeyo, eeyo/ io, io” – applaud your Federico here, the great towering Gonzaga emitting sound is visible to the world, and he surveys the peoples from the Bianorean [Mantuan] city. At his side, his brothers gather together honored by splendid virtue, distinguished, one in a flaming [Cardinal’s] cap
82.	Dudum serpsit humi duce te caput exeret alte?	
83.	Ecce ades O tandem, huic io io applaudite, Nymphae	
84.	Mintiades Nymphae Federico applaudite vestro	
85.	Is magnum Gonzaga sonans patet arduus orbi,	
86.	Eque bianorea populos circumspicit urbe.	
87.	Cui latus adglomerant macti virtute decora	
88.	Germani, insignes, alter flammante galero,	
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89.	Atque ostro, sacris dictus, qui nomen honorat	and purple, dedicated to religious rites, who does honor to the name Hercules (Ercole); another with a wing-footed steed and golden spurs, Ferrante, not unequal in skill to Mars (the Strider) himself. How great they bear themselves, what strength in their arms, who would deny they are the offspring of Gods? Mind, shake off at last, shake off your sloth, and establish a name for yourself.”
90.	Herculeum: alter equo alipede, et calcaribus aureis	
91.	Fernandus, non ipsi impar ducis arte Gradivo.	
92.	Quam prae se ore ferunt magnos, quod robur in armis,	
93.	Quis neget esse Deum sobolem? Mens excute tandem,	
94.	Excute segnitiem, atque aliquod tibi surrige nomen.	
95.	Dixeram, et accedens propius scitabar, ut ipse	I had spoken, and going closer I was asking that he make known where the double track carries itself, for in front of the dividing line of several gates any traveler hesitates, of two minds whether to advance here or to take himself there.
96.	Monstraret, quo se, duplex vehit orbita, nanque	
97.	Prae foribus varii discriminis haesitat anceps	
98.	Quisque viator, an huc gradiens, an se ferat illuc.	
99.	Mobile si vulgus, dixit, Plebemque caducam,	“If you prefer to follow the fickle people,” he said, “and the fallen Plebes, who scarcely born deserve to die, and are unworthy of being born, if you disregard the favor of a good name, twist your tracks here to the left horn. This path rushes more quickly to its goal and goes down into swampy reeds, where it encircles with mud those who come there. <sup>4</sup>
100.	Quae vix nata, mori digna est, indignaque nasci,	
101.	Forte sequi mavis, si pulchri nominis auram	
102.	Negligis, ad levum torque huc vestigia cornu.	
103.	Haec via se fini citius rapit, inque palustres	
104.	Descendit calamos, ubi caeno involvit euntes.	
105.	Si vero extolli cupias atque inter haberi	If, however, you desire to be praised and to be held among eminent personages, come, trusting in the will of the Divinities, go off to the right, so that you come to the favor of an eternal name. Here Virtue lives devoted to studious care, she makes you much happier
106.	Egregios animos, age, fretus numine Divum,	
107.	Dexter abi, ut venias aeterni ad nominis auram.	
108.	Hic Virtus habitat studiosae debita curae:	
109.	Quae longe melius quam sors malefida beatum	
110.	Efficit, ac longe melius te insignis honorat.	

111.	Haec nos certa manet, sed amat speciosa requiri:	than treacherous fate, and honors you much better with distinction. Virtue remains certain for us but loves to be pined for as impressive: incessant labor discovers her, and once discovered she takes charge.	
112.	Quam labor assiduus reperit, potiturque reperta.		
113.	Interea quanta est currenti occurrit, et amplos	Meanwhile, however great she is, she rushes to meet the one who is running, and in the end bestows ample honors on the struggling spirit. Therefore hastening here she seek the portals of Time, to where the right road leads you, not far from a narrow passageway, while the journey provides enough light through the opaque silences, while even now Phoebe drives back her two-horsed chariot." He spoke, and a very bright cloud slipping past suddenly took him as he turned away, and perhaps he is carried off	
114.	Obnitenti animo tandem largitur honores.		
115.	Hinc ergo adproperans pete Temporis ostia, quo te		
116.	Non procul angusto ducit via dextra meatu:		
117.	Dum sat lucis iter per opaca silentia sumit		
118.	Dumque suas revehit Phoebe iam proxima bigas.		
119.	Dixit, et aversum labens nitidissima nubes		
120.	Improvisa illum tollit, qui visere forsan		
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121.	Interdum evehitur patrios Haeroas Olympo.		from time to time to Olympus to visit ancestral heroes.
122.	Atque ego iam tanti laetatus origine facti,	And yet happy now at the beginning of such a great deed, I go forth where the right trail spreads open a path for me. Not far away beneath the sky opposite the Moon, walls lay open, which pulsate against the stars with their towering peak. Here [are] Time's kingdom and the citadels of great Phoebus [Apollo]. I run up at once: and it is a wonder how steep and how wide they quake, and the tips assess the whole land. Yet who could believe so much, if I should begin to speak of everything I saw with these eyes, how these rampart pinnacles are carried to the stars, and vast walls circle the Apollonian city? Nor should one be ashamed (if it is granted to compare small things to great) to have called the World a theater: where on any given day one erects spectacles for the People.	
123.	Progredior, quo dextra viam mihi semita pandit.		
124.	Non procul adverso Lunae patuere sub aura		
125.	Moenia, turrito quae vertice sydera pulsant.		
126.	Temporis hic regnum, magnique palatia Phoebi.		
127.	Protinus accurro: mirum quamque ardua quamque		
128.	Lata tremunt, totamque obeunt fastigia terram.		
129.	Quis tamen id tantum credat, si singula fari		
130.	Incipiam, quae his vidi oculis, ut ad astra ferantur		
131.	Murorumque minae, utque urbem vastissima cingant		
132.	Moenia phoebeam? nec (si componere magnis		
133.	Parva datur) pudeat Mundum dixisse theatrum:		
134.	Quo sua quaeque dies aedit spectacula Genti.		
135.	Illa sed Artificum miranda peritia motis	However, the Craftsmen's admirable skill forged the work revolving on moving hinges, so that the huge structure might be conveyed	
136.	Cardinibus conflarat opus versatile, ut ingens		
137.	Circumducta rotae similis structura vehatur.		

138.	Alterat haec nunquam certa vertigine cursum,	rotating like a wheel. This never changes its course with a fixed/ certain gyration, as long as it goes around the Sun's orbs to its turning point.* Right away black clouds which are full with rainy humor in their hollow cavities pour out from the high citadels (just as the fickle Age decreed), and with glowing vapor, now soothe the thirsty fields with gentle sprinkling, now having been split, they thunder, twisting lightning, so that drawn together by a hail strike they might despoil the hope of the plow, and now might liquefy with a slow shower of Hyperborean snow.
139.	Donec apollineos ad metam circinet orbis.	
140.	Continuo summis exundant turribus atra	
141.	Nubila, quae pluvio (pro ut mobile iusserit aevum)	
142.	Plena sinus humore cavos, rutiloque vapore,	
143.	Nunc bibulos placida mulcent aspergine campos,	
144.	Nunc rescissa tonant, torquentia fulmen ut ictu	
145.	Grandineo adducti modo spem populentur aratri:	Yet often they are purged in empty air, and do not place themselves between the sun and the adjacent fields. Here indeed is the home of the winds, and all those things which assuredly flow beneath a leader, and work with a motion and a goal. For indeed, without Time's command, you would not see the sea violently discharge steep waves, nor settle them down wearied.
146.	Et modo hyperboreae lento nivis imbre liquescant.	
147.	Saepe tamen vacuum purgantur in aera, nec se	
148.	Obiiciunt solemque inter, camposque iacentes.	
149.	Ventorum hic etiam domus est, et quae omnia certe	
150.	Sub ductore fluunt, motuque ac fine laborant.	
151.	Praeruptas nec enim sine iussu Temporis undas	
152.	Eructare fretum videas, aut ponere fessas.	{page 207} {c. N viii}
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153.	Flant Euri, altisonum praetexunt nubila coelum.	Let the East winds blow, clouds cloak the resounding sky. Let the Zephyrs blow, the assembled [clouds] take flight every which way. The narrow rivers are amazed by the Thracian North Winds. Soon, swollen with pressing South winds, they assault the banks. Stabled continually in front of the doors one after the other, with their beds laid at the very entrance, the Hours weave threads – the Hours, sentries of the Fates and minsters of movement.
154.	Flant Zephiri, collecta fugae sese undique dedunt.	
155.	Flumina threiciis Aquilonibus arcta stupescunt.	
156.	Mox tumida expugnant ripas urgentibus Austris.	
157.	Prae foribus stabulant alternae semper, et ipso	
158.	Vestibulo positis nent fila cubilibus Horae,	
159.	Horae Parcarum vigiles, motusque ministrae.	
160.	Ferrea mobilium stat machina fixa rotarum,	An iron machine of moving wheels stands firm; metal pendulums turn these wheels in various directions among themselves, and then back again, by means of a taut metal cord.* Six [times] four [i.e. around the clock] this task is given to the Hours, who strain with minute steps and push themselves on to the turning post in harmonious order, when one
161.	Quas inter sese varias, refluasque vicissim	
162.	Pendula detorquent intento fune metalla.	
163.	Sex quater haec etiam datur horis cura, minutos	
164.	Quae obliquant passus, numerosoque ordine se se	
165.	Ad metam impellunt, ubi quaelibet aere canoro	
166.	Nunciat erumpens quidve Umbrae, quidve coruscae	
167.	Lucis agat Tempus: quo ipsi succedere Menses	

168.	Admoniti possint tectis ad iura Tyranni.	of them bursting forth announces with resounding bronze what part of Shadow or of vibrating light Time is acting on: therefore these Months are able to enter their abodes, according to the laws of the Tyrant [Time].*
169.	Post illos Annus senior, cui plurima pectus	After them, the elderly Year, whose voluminous beard covers his chest, may go back, and survey all of the expenses of everything, and the stages of life one by one from the Lustrum. This is the agent of Time, who, trusting in the precipitous pen of his Olympian sister, reckons the whole sky in numbers three and four times, and offers the sum to the powerful first of nobles to examine in the full Century, in the Century, to which the king himself always devotes great honor, and orders to stay at his side.
170.	Barba tegit, redeat, cunctasque recenseat omnium	
171.	Expensas rerum, aetatesque ac singula Lustris.	
172.	Temporis actor id est, qui praecipitante sororis	
173.	Fretus Olympiadis calamo, terque omne quaterque	
174.	Supputat in numeros Coelum, summamque potenti	
175.	Ac procerum primo dat pleno examinare Seclo,	
176.	Seclo, cui magnos impendit semper honores	
177.	Rex ipse, atque suo lateri consistere mandat.	
178.	Hic ubi me oblatum celsa despexit ab arce	Here when the Hour looked down from the high citadel at me who had been offered up, [the hour] which followed third on the first night watch,* someone suddenly proclaims permission, and having set out from there, like some wild animal in the night, not to be admitted in the future with all those going in, except either those whom full force of knowing drives (so that they may understand the reasons and rites of things), or those whose excellent natural talent burns longer,
179.	Hora, quae in excubias successit tertia primas,	
180.	Quis veniam subito proclamat, et unde profectus,	
181.	Quidve feram noctu, nec euntibus esse futurum	
182.	Omnibus accessum, nisi quos, aut plena sciendi	
183.	Vis agat, ut rerum causas ritusve capescant,	
184.	Aut quibus ingenium longe praestantius ardet,	
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185.	Mobile hoc imperium regni ulterioris amore	with love of swimming through this mobile empire of the more removed realm, and of cutting a double path in the sky opening into the reason of reasons, the tamer of time who either moves all things, as agreed, to the end, or preserves them unmoved.
186.	Tranandi, atque viam coelo bipatente secandi	
187.	Causarum ad causam, domitrix quae temporis omnia	
188.	Aut movet, ut placitum, fini, aut immota perennat.	
189.	Talia quaerenti tum sic ego. Diva potentum	Then to the one who seeks such things, I [speak] thus, "Blessed Gonzaga, mother of powerful heroes, Time moves me to visit here, roused to the enjoyment of a better life, but until now led astray by the swarm of unstable rabble. Grant easy success (because the portals of the Age are here) for so great
190.	Heroum genitrix Gonzaga huc visere Tempus	
191.	Me movet, excitum vitae melioris ad usum,	
192.	Atque adeo instabili subductum examine vulgi.	
193.	Da facilem (quando hic AEvi sunt ostia) tanto	
194.	Successum voto, neque me quid fingere crede:	
195.	Non ea vis inopi, non haec fiducia soli.	

		an undertaking, and do not deem me insincere: a weak person has not this strength, a lone person has not this confidence.*
196.	Te rogo, te per eas, quas iunctas ore supino	I beg you, by these hands, which now with my face supine I extend to you joined together: I pray you, by such stars known to our gazing that come according to the service of the Hours, open the gates." Thereupon, suddenly enthusiastic and her irritations alleviated by my words, she ran, and undertook three notes and three times spoke in the air.* At first then the doorposts moaned on raucous hinges, and now they lie open, and now I am carried inside with a rejoicing spirit.
197.	Nunc tibi tendo, manus: te, per si cognita nostris	
198.	Horarum officio veniunt obtutibus astra,	
199.	Oro, pande fores. Tunc ardens illa repente,	
200.	Ac dictis lenita meis sua puncta cucurrit,	
201.	Trisque adiit numerosa notas, terque aere locuta est.	
202.	Tum primum rauco gemuerunt cardine postes,	
203.	Iamque patent, iamque ipse animo feror intus ovanti.	
204.	Qua subito mihi porta data est vir limine primo	Immediately where a door has been granted to me, behold there was a man on the first threshold, and with a serious countenance and staunch old age, with a long body, who, while stroking flowing white hairs on his chin with his left hand, he stretches out his right to me on the other side, which, joined to mine would strike a sacred pact concerning the customs of hospitality and hold it in a Communal oath.*
205.	En fuit, aspectuque gravi, firmaque senecta,	
206.	Corpore procero, canos qui ad menta comantes	
207.	Demulcens leva, dextram mihi porrigit ultro:	
208.	Quae coniuncta meae sanctum de more feriret	
209.	Hospitii foedus, Socioque in iure teneret.	
210.	Incipit ille simul. Quisquis novus hospes ad aulam	
211.	Temporis accesti, longum perferre laborem	He began thus: "Whatever new guest [you are] who have approached the hall of Time, first learn to endure the long labor and you may come to know how to distinguish the true from the false.
212.	Disce prius, verumque scias excerpere falsis.	
213.	Ambagum domus haec, et inobservabilis error,	This is the house of ambiguity and undetectable wandering/ deception/ error, a hundred entrances intermingling, in which only a single narrow pathway has been mixed in, pervious to the light of right[eousness]. Few choose to go here, for in the narrow retreat
214.	Centum intermiscens aditus, quibus unica tantum	
215.	Semita permixta est ad recti pervia lucem.	
216.	Huc pauci ire legunt, arcto nanque illa recessu	
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217.	Visa quidem spreta est: Sed iter, quod tramite largo	that [narrow pathway*] seems indeed to be scorned, but many love the journey that spreads out on a wide path, and they wander
218.	Expatiat, amant plures, frustra vagantur,	
219.	Quaerentes phoebum tenebris, dumque aurea lustrant	



220.	Sydera, plus noctem subeunt coeloque recedunt.	to no avail, seeking the sun in shadows, and while the golden stars shine, they go down further into the night and recede from the sky.
221.	Hic non ductores desunt ad compita verae	Here leaders are not absent at the crossroads of the true and the deceptive path, antithetical pursuits which may send you back vacillating; but, where no rut is marked, or is seen faintly at any rate – rush into this one as certain, head toward it energetically and direct your confident steps here.
222.	Fallentisque viae, studia in contraria qui te	
223.	Nutantem reddant: Sed qua nulla orbita signat,	
224.	Aut saltem tenuis visa est, hanc irrue certam,	
225.	Impiger hanc tendas, fidosque huc dirige gressus.	
226.	Disquirant alii Zonas licet aetheris, atque	Let others investigate the Zones of the firmament and not satisfied by their eyes, let them invade the Artistic summit of the world with a courageous effort of investigation and expound on the appearance of it in established forms; in case it is not wholly bound, in case it observes mortal things, it leaves behind those which ought to fall to the judgment and care of Time, whether it sets up something new daily, or at the very beginning created all things simultaneously to have a variable time: If spoken things sent out can be brought back, or whether instead the thought once set down will remain.*
227.	Non contenti oculis, animosa indagine summum	
228.	Invadant mundi Artificem positisque figuris	
229.	Illius evolvant speciem, totusne coheret	
230.	Ipsae sibi, spectat ne unquam mortalia, quae iam	
231.	Temporis arbitrio* curaque obeunda reliquit:	
232.	Quotidiane aliquod statuit novitatis, an ipso	
233.	Principio ad varium simul omnia tempus habenda	
234.	Composuit: Si fata queunt summota referri,	
235.	Val* [vel] magis ipsa semel sententia fixa manebit.	
236.	Haec eadem nescire hominum est, quae summa recedunt	It is the lot of humans not to know these things, which withdraw high up from so much space, and refuse to place themselves before our sight. You, on the other hand, press on resolutely with your study of days lest they flutter about in vain and get carried away suddenly, lest you evade the better things of life and customs, but gather what each day, what life demands in return.”
237.	Tot spatiis, visuque negant se opponere nostro.	
238.	Tu contra obnix studiis incumbere dierum	
239.	Ne frustra volitent, raptimque ferantur inanes,	
240.	Quin melior vitae, morumque evaseris, atque	
241.	Contuleris quid quaeque dies, quid vita reposcit.	
242.	Talibus admonuit Senior, tunc ipse rogabam	The Elder advised with such [words]. Then I myself asked him whether it would be permitted to hear his occupation and his name, what he was protecting, and if he were the guard of the prince’s first/ chief entrance. Then with his eyes turned skyward, he said:
243.	Illius an curam, nomenque audire liceret.	
244.	Quid servet, primi custos an liminis esset.	
245.	Tunc ille ad coelum sublato lumine dixit.	
246.	Est mihi cum reliquis a summo iniuncta Tonante	
247.	Cura satellitibus deducere mensibus annum,	“The occupation imposed on me by the great Thunderer is, among others, to lead the year away with the months escorting it, and to obey God who controls all, and who governs
248.	Ac parere Deo moderanti cuncta, polorumque	

		the souls
	{page 210} {c. O i v}	{page 210} {c. O i v}
249.	Imperitanti animis: quippe huc venientibus ipse	of the celestial vault: as you see, I myself spread open the doors to those coming here and firm authority to open them is granted by me to the swift Hours, which take turns guarding the thresholds.
250.	Pando fores rapidisque Horis aperire potestas	
251.	Per me certa datur, quae alternae limina servant.	
252.	Ast obtusa adeo duplici me fronte vetustas	But then dull old age misleadingly made me some God or other with a double face, and placed me on altars, to whom first before those, whom they held in the early duty of the gods, they were accustomed to pour a libation with flames laid, as though at the beginning of all things, and as a sign of peace from me in my temple, which the law would close and which it would reopen, as a sign of war, the Quirites made me famous, and they called [me] the twin God and the two-faced Janus, by which [law*] Apollo took himself away and by which he gave himself back, I was able to watch with my neck unmoved facing in opposite directions.*
253.	Nescio quem, mentita Deum est, arisque locavit,	
254.	Cui primum ante illos, quos prisci habuere deorum	
255.	Officio, positis flammis libare solebant,	
256.	Tanquam principio rerum omnium: et indice pacis	
257.	Me templo, quod lex claudebat: et indice belli	
258.	Quod recludebat, celebrem fecere Quirites,	
259.	Ac dixere Deum geminum, lanumque bifrontem:	
260.	Qui qua se removet, qui qua se reddit Apollo	
261.	Cervice poteram immota diversa tueri.	
262.	Quid memorem vel quo Salii me nomine, vel qua	Why should I recount by what name the Salii or with what fame the Tyrians have spoken of me? <sup>5</sup> The one group of whom, sodden with full cups and driven by carefree jumps was accustomed to sing of me as Chaos and the god of gods. But the other [group] had twisted the long Dragon in a circle, devouring the tip of its own tail behind its back.
263.	Me Tirii fama tulerint? quorum altera plenis	
264.	Turba madens cyathis, et saltibus acta solutis	
265.	Me Chaos assuerat cantare, deumque deorum.	
266.	Altera sed longum curvaverat orbe Draconem,	
267.	Extremam sibimet caudam post terga vorantem.	
268.	Sed quid ego his dudum moror hac te argente sub arcto?	But why do I delay you so long with these things freezing beneath the Plough? Rather come now, follow our penates as a visitor, and perhaps we will be able to support a protégé of Gonzaga with a heart not at all faint and with modest adornment: who does not recognize the race of heroes, the city [of] Manto? <sup>6</sup>
269.	Immo age, iam nostris succede penatibus hospes,	
270.	Et nos Gonzagae forsan poterimus alumnum	
271.	Suscipere haud animo ignavo gracilique paratu:	
272.	Quis genus Heroum, quis Mantus nesciat urbem?	
273.	Dixit, et accitos vocat in diversa Ministros.	
274.	Illi se genio expediunt, epulisque struendis,	He spoke, and called for Ministers summoned for different purposes. They make

275.	Dumque penu instaurant, alii crepitantibus augent	themselves ready for the spirit/ deity and having spread out foods, and while they restore with foodstuffs, others increase the flame with crackling juniper, which intense, rises to the roof and relieves cold limbs when heat is injected into them. After that they set the couches in a row with white tablecloth, and the silver implements are not burdensome to the tables. Here, after the Elder sees the Falernian wine frothing in a glass	
276.	Juniperis flammam: tecto quae plurima surgit,		
277.	Immissoque levat frigentia membra calore.		
278.	Fulcra dehinc albis mantilibus ordine sistunt:		
279.	Nec deest argenti mensis onerosa supellex.		
280.	Hic Senior postquam vitro spumare phalerum,		
	{page 211} {c. O ii}	{page 211} {c. O ii}	
281.	Appositumque videt, simul et cerealia dona,	and placed before me, together with the gifts of grain; with hardly a delay, he rises up and asks for water, and together we are washed; then, he extends eyes and palms along with his voice: "Come, omnipotent giver of things, allow these gifts of yours to be taken up with a happy omen, and rescue us from our guilt, us whom you may consider ultimately worthy to take our place at the heavenly tables."	
282.	Haud mora, poscit aquam surgens, unaque lavamur		
283.	Inde oculos, palmasque simul sic voce tetendit:		
284.	Adsis omnipotens rerum dator, haec tua laeto		
285.	Munera da sumi auspicio, nosque eripe culpa,		
286.	Quos tandem aethereis dignere accumbere mensis.		
287.	Haec ait, et simul oblatas consumimus escas,	He said these things, and at the same time, we ate the offered foods, and all our initial hunger passes by in mute silence.	
288.	Totaque prima fames per muta silentia transit.		
289.	Sed mox ille alacri sic pectore iam satur inquit*:	But then, already satisfied, he begins thus with a joyful heart: "These doors are open to you by divine consent, whereby you may thoroughly learn many things that ought to be believed by a steadfast soul. For the coming day, and this last night, after the signals are completed/ targets have been pierced, they join together, and the old year perishes, and the new has its first beginnings within our gates. I established these Calends in the Latin way, when I, pauper king, first held the Italian scepter.	
290.	Haec tibi divino patuerunt ostia nutu,		
291.	Quo plura ediscas animo credenda tenaci.		
292.	Proxima nanque dies, et nox haec ultima, signis		
293.	Transactis coeunt, nec non vetus interit annus,		
294.	Ac novus in foribus sumit primordia nostris.		
295.	Has ego constitui latio de more calendas,		
296.	Itala quum primum rex pauper sceptrum tenerem.		
297.	Sed pro' ridendae quantae hoc in tempore leges.		But how many ridiculous laws there were at that time!
298.	Usus erat iam tum (nec adhuc bene perditus ipse		It was a custom then (nor has it really gone lost from the people for whom the genuine light has sprung forth), that on this first night in every house that the father himself would
299.	A populo excessit, cui lux syncera coorta est)		
300.	Omnibus ut tectis hac prima in nocte vetustum,		
301.	Atque habilem flammae sinuoso stipite truncum		

302.	Quaereret ipse domus pater, inventumque levaret	look for an old trunk capable of a sinuous shaft of flame, and when it was found, he would raise it with much strength and willingly put it on his shoulders. Next, sweating under the great weight he would climb to the high ceiling, from there he would stir up the first fires and would offer a tree branch to the altar/ hearth, to be burned according to this law – that no one should dare to take away the coals from the flames. For if this great religion were violated, without a doubt an oppressive/ painful year would ensue with an infested demon, who embeds dank sores in the burgeoning crops and in the hard Bulls, and slows the plows, then kills the tender Lambs/ ears of grain with filthy mange.	
303.	Vi multa, atque suis humeris imponeret ultro.		
304.	Mox altum sudans vasto sub pondere tectum		
305.	Scanderet, ex illo primos ubi suscitet ignes,		
306.	Arboreumque focus det ramum, hac lege cremandum,		
307.	Audeat ut nemo flammae subducere prunas.		
308.	Nam si relligio tanta haec violata fuisset,		
309.	Nimirum gravis infesto succederet annus		
310.	Daemone, qui segeti pubenti, qui humida duris		
311.	Ulcera defigit Tauris, et aratra moratur,		
312.	Tum scabie immunda teneras interficit Agnas.		
	{page 212} {c. O ii v}		{page 212} {c. O ii v}
313.	Praeterea observant epulas, ducuntque necesse,	Meanwhile they hold a feast and consider it necessary, if not ordained by fate, that certain dishes are prepared, some that are to be consumed quickly by themselves, some to be left by the authority of the holy Penates.	
314.	Nec nisi dispositum fato, quod certa parentur		
315.	Fercula, que* partim sibi consumenda repente,		
316.	Arbitrio partim divum linquenda Penatum.		
317.	Tunc passim videas longo torrere suilla	Then here and there you might see a pig back roasting on a long spit, and the guts cooking furiously over black bundles of brush, spread out a long way with the dark red gore. Which scarcely snatched from the fire and still extremely hot disappear into relaxed guts: so that the [pig] guts reach [their] guts.	
318.	Terga veru, nigrasque super defervere crates		
319.	Viscera, purpureo longe distenta cruore.		
320.	Quae vix rapta focus, et adhuc calidissima, laxos		
321.	In ventres abeunt, ut viscere viscera tendunt.		
322.	Ossa dehinc semota cadis, aut littore condunt,	After that, with the bones removed in vessels, they either bury them in the ground, or give them back to the flames and hot ash to be burned.* For if the house-wandering Cats and hungry Kittens should gnaw them and men tread on them with no dread, alas, fire some day is to be expected in their houses. But lest you seek in vain, I will begin at last to tell who I am, and to ward off sleep with my words.	
323.	Aut reddunt flammis, cinerique arsura calenti.		
324.	Nam si tectivagi Feles, avidique Catelli		
325.	Haec rodant, et nulla homines formidine calcent,		
326.	Heu quondam speranda suis incendia tectis.		
327.	Sed qui sim tandem, ne tu quoque vana sequaris		
328.	Incipiam fari, somnumque arcescere dictis.		
329.	Haeserat aetherei patris alto in pectore cura		Concern had clung in the lofty breast of the heavenly father about how the human race ought to be destroyed, and after a long
330.	Perdendi genus humanum, longoque parentis		
331.	Acta diu Terrae questu, conceperat iram.		

332.	Degeneres nanque illa suos immergere natos	complaint from Mother Earth was delivered, he had become angry. For she cries out to drown her degenerate breed and she wearies the gods above with great clamor.
333.	Clamat, et ingenti superos clamore fatigat.	
334.	Infoelix mater, quam proles ipsa nefandis	Unhappy mother – her own offspring attack her with wicked weapons, with which they tear out the yellow from her broken innards, the subject of so many crimes. Then they pile up her bones under the clouds, in order to invade the Thunderer, and boldly demolish the doors of the Poles.
335.	Impeteret telis, cui rupto viscere fulvum,	
336.	Materiam scelerum tantarum, evelleret aurum.	
337.	Tum sua congereret sub nubes ossa, Tonantem	
338.	Invasura, Polique audax excindere portas.	
339.	His ego terribiles oculis vidi ire Gigantes,	I saw these terrible Giants with my [own] eyes, rejoicing in blood, moving their lofty heads in the sky, and carrying their threats to the gods with horrible-sounding clamor; finally they lifted mountains raised high on their shoulders, and built a subversive Tower beneath the sky. On account of this the heavenly Thunderer was violently disturbed
340.	Sanguine gaudentes, coelo capita alta moventes,	
341.	Horrisonoque minas superis clamore ferentes:	
342.	Tandem sublimes humeris attollere montes,	
343.	Et coniuratam coelo submittere Turrim.	
344.	Hinc graviter commotus erat, statuitque repente	
	{page 213} {c. O iii}	{page 213} {c. O iii}
345.	Celsitonans secta Navim contexere pinu,	and abruptly ordered me to build a Ship with cut pine and to construct a house with beams that, conveyed through the waves, would protect me and my offspring together on the sea waters, and also the seeds of living things: there would be wind such that the whole sky would liquefy into black rain, and would drive forth a great crash of waves, and from these having broken in from every side, Nereus [the sea] and Rivers and Springs and lakes and inert Ponds would surge up to such a point that even the taller peaks would sink under the waves, and the huge Caucasus, the extremely large Atlas Mountains and the Pyrenees and the greatest of all, Olympus. Here, he said, here is where my meaning tends. For a long time it displeased me to have produced this race of humans – greedy, cruel, deadly, savage; indeed, such a stain ought to be atoned for with however much around and beneath the orb is soaked by Oceanus, with however many showers of rainclouds [Oceanus] has power over the wet
346.	Molirique domum trabibus, quae vecta per undas,	
347.	Meque meamque simul prolem, semenque animantum	
348.	Aequoreis servaret aquis: fore ventus ut atras	
349.	Eliquet in pluvias coelum omne, ruatque fragorem	
350.	Undarum ingentem: ruptus quibus undique Nereus,	
351.	Fluminaque Scatebraeque, lacusque, et inertia Stagna	
352.	Usque adeo insurgant, ut iam maiora sub undas	
353.	Culmina descendant, atque ingens Caucasus, atque	
354.	Plurimus Atlas, Pyreneque, atque omnium Olympus	
355.	Maximus. Huc, ait, huc tendit sententia nostra.	
356.	Dudum poenituit me hominum genus istud, avarum,	
357.	Crudele, exitiale, ferum, duxisse: luenda est	
358.	Tanta quidem labes, quanto circum orbis et infra	
359.	Tingitur Oceano, quantis valet imbribus uda	
360.	Nimborum facies, et aperti flumina coeli.	

		surface and the streams of the open sky.*
361.	His percussus ego, atque mei fortissima pubes	Struck by these things, I, and the vigorous fruit of my loins, three sons, and their numerous progeny, submit to the orders of the god, and we turned our hands to the first art.* Forests are destroyed by us: here a Holm Oak moans struck by an ax, there a Fir and spruce timbers and Hard Oaks of massive weight are dragged on an axle/ plank/ wagon.
362.	Tres nati, sobolesque horum numerosa, subimus	
363.	Iussa dei, primaeque manus advertimus arti.	
364.	Sternuntur nobis sylvae, gemit icta securi	
365.	Hic Ilex, illic Abies, piceaeque trahuntur	
366.	Axe trabes, et durae immani pondere Quercus.	
367.	Iamque comas passim fusas in littore tonsa	Now, shorn of their flowing foliage, long timbers lie here and there on the shore, where my children make ready builders' tools, and raise the Trunks with a strut in place. The extremely firm bodies lie opened with hard wedges, and are converted into oblong beams, and by means of flames are driven into curved crossbeams: here the easily cut Alder, there the long-lived Larch, and the tall Ash screeches with the toothed bronze of the saw and furnishes panels. I, meanwhile, was on the shore sealing the hull in the outstretched belly, as the fabricator of Olympus was then
368.	Robora longa iacent, ubi tela fabrilis nati	
369.	Expediunt, positoque levant tibicene Truncos.	
370.	Ipsa patent cuneis firmissima corpora duris,	
371.	Inque trabes abeunt oblongas, inque recurva	
372.	Transtra suburgentur flammis: hic sectilis Alnus	
373.	Hic longaeva Larix, proceraque Fraxinus aere	
374.	Dentigero stridet serrae, tabulasque ministrat.	
375.	Ipsae autem interea porrecto in ventre carinam	
376.	Littore signabam, ceu tunc fabricator olympi	
	{page 214} {c. O iii v}	{page 214} {c. O iii v}
377.	Effigiem, normamque dabat, quando improba necdum	providing an image and a pattern, at a time when wicked Ambition had not yet committed lives to the swollen waves.*
378.	Ambitio tumidis vitas commiserat undis.	
379.	Tercentum cubitos ilignam ducere spinam	We grasp the long holm-oak keel to stretch it to three hundred cubits, to this we weave ribs constructed carefully with an ample curve and we secure the timbers with copper nails. It looked like a giant framework, or like the immense cadaver of a Whale the sea has thrust onto the shore.*
380.	Caepimus, huic textas amplo curvamine costas	
381.	Ordimur, clavisque trabes firmamus ahenis.	
382.	Cernere erat ingentem Cratem, seu quale cadaver	
383.	Immanis Caeti ad littus proiecerit aequor.	
384.	Tum vero, prorae, laterique instamus utrique,	Then to be sure we occupy ourselves with the prow and with both sides, and apply an added membrane of maple to the hard ribs, and envelop its sinews with an oak back. Nor in the meantime is a group lacking, intent on thrusting tow into the cracks and fissures that must be sealed. Another group brings large concave kettles to boil with flames set
385.	Admotamque cutem duris aptamus acernam	
386.	Ossibus, et querno velamus tergo nervos.	
387.	Non tamen interea pars deest intenta premendis	
388.	Compagum rimis, stuppasque infigere venis.	
389.	Pars cava subiectis expumat dolia flammis,	
390.	Bullantesque pices adolet, tardosque liquores.	
391.	Tecta linunt alii, spondas, fundumque tenaci	

392.	Glutine, iamque atro latus omne bitumine nigra* [nigram]	underneath and heats bubbling pitch and slow-flowing liquids. Others smear the top [beams], side and bottom with adhesive glue, and now each flank takes on an appearance dark with black bitumen, and now at last the enormous structure, bearing down on a broad expanse, rises up immense, and like a mountain approaches the sky and reaches its poop deck to the clouds.
393.	Accipit effigiem, iamque ingens denique moles	
394.	lugera multa premens, exurgit plurima, et instar	
395.	Montis adit coelum puppimque ad nubila tendit.	
396.	Talibus exactis ardentis stuppea circum	With such [tasks] accomplished, we fervently wrap hemp cables with a knot around our hands joined together for dragging and braking the wheels eager to rush while gliding.
397.	Lora damus nodo, manibus commissa trahentum	
398.	Frenantumque rotas cupidas decurrere lapsu.	
399.	Nutat opus sublime, sonatque ingentibus aether	The lofty work gives way, and the atmosphere resounds with the mighty voices of those urging the Ship away from the curved shore, the ship which would not have been invented if not for the salvation of humankind.* Finally it shudders with a last moan, and driven by its own weight, it rushes on and no longer heeds the tow-ropes.
400.	Vocibus urgentum curvo de littore Navim,	
401.	Navim, quae humanae nisi non inventa saluti est.	
402.	Extremo tandem gemitu tremit illa, ruitque	
403.	Pondere ducta suo, nec iam retinacula curat.	
404.	Urbs natat, avulsumque trahens a tergo sulcum	The city is afloat, and dragging a furrow torn away behind it, it splits the waters and the banks groan from the leaping waves. Oceanus shudders at the unusual mass, and is amazed that so many men attempt such bold feats, and arrogantly he recoils from bearing this yoke and succumbing to the hollow wood.
405.	Findit aquas, ripaeque gemunt salientibus undis.	
406.	Horruit insolitam molem, tantosque per ausus	
407.	Ire homines stupet Oceanus, refugitque superbus	
408.	Istud ferre iugum, atque cavo succumbere ligno.	
	{page 215} {c. O iiiii}	{page 215} {c. O iiiii}
409.	Ast ubi divinum in causa non sensit abesse	But when he senses that divine deliberation is not absent from the affair, he lowers the waters and lays out a smooth passage through the surge, and acknowledges that obedience is necessary: like a prince who is master only in one city, who plans to forbid massed troops to be led across his borders, and to avoid stolen booty, when, however, he grasps that the King is undertaking this, or when he sees this to be the greater scepter, he looks out for himself, opening up all approaches, and brings together his own and
410.	Consilium, summittit aquas, et labile fluctus	
411.	Inter sternit iter,arendumque esse fatetur:	
412.	Ceu princeps una tantum regnator in urbe,	
413.	Qui prohibere parat sua per confinia turmas	
414.	Ducier instructas, et raptam avertere praedam,	
415.	Ut vero id Regem moliri acceperit, ut ve	
416.	Maius id esse videt sceptrum, sibi consulit, omnes	
417.	Expandens aditus, seque armaque iungit amica.	
418.	Tum vero ad ripas iterum conversa recurvo	
419.	Constitit illa sinu: mirum, coit undique nobis	
420.	Quadrupedumque aviumque genus, dehinc corpore	

	tardo	friendly forces. <sup>7</sup> Then, however, after the ship has turned back again to the banks, it stands fast in a curved bay: remarkably, a race of quadrupeds and birds conjoin with us from every side, and then with slow bodies, reptiles assemble and whatever is endowed with active life.*
421.	Reptilia adglomerant, et quidquid mobile vita est.	
422.	Tot numero cunctis ex his delecta tenemus	From all these we keep as many selected bodies, as the omnipotent Father had previously commanded to be saved and enclose [them] in the hull in separate locations. Here you could observe tremendous Lions raging, and Bears voluntarily enduring chains in their stalls and bristling Hogs and menacing Bulls. Even Tigers and even long Crocodiles offer their necks and fix kisses to the hands that bind them.
423.	Corpora, seiunctisque locis includimus alvo,	
424.	Quot Pater omnipotens servari iusserat ante.	
425.	Immanes cernas hic desaevire Leones,	
426.	Inque suis tunc sponte pati praesepibus Ursas	
427.	Vincula setososque Sues, Taurosque minaces.	
428.	Ipsae etiam Tygres, etiam longi Crocodili	
429.	Dant colla, et manibus nectentibus oscula figunt.	
430.	Quid memorem haud nullis genus immedicabile succis	Why should I mention the species by no means incurable with any potions/ with countless poisons* – Asps, and swollen Horned Snakes? <sup>8</sup> Or how I calmly handled now Thirst-inducing Snakes, now stupefying Horned Vipers. and how I placed whatever monsters, no matter how harmful, in their enclosures. I set down different foods that would provide nourishment for them, and finally we go down to the water together, first I, then my children and the immense clan of relatives, mothers and daughters-in-law, some of them carrying bellies full with a fetus and some carrying their [little] pledges in sleep-inducing cribs.*
431.	Aspidas, et tumidos cornuta fronte Cerastes?	
432.	Utve sitibundas nunc Dyspadas, utve stupentes	
433.	Nunc ego Praesteras tractavi molliter, inque	
434.	Scepto* [saepito] quaeque suo tam noxia monstra locavi?	
435.	Quae ad victum illis sufficiant diversa repono	
436.	Pabula, nosque una conscendimus aequora tandem,	
437.	Primus ego, hinc nati, prolesque immensa nepotum,	
438.	Matres, atque nurus, foetu pars viscera plenae,	
439.	Parsque soporiferis gestantes pignora cunis.	
440.	Et iam prima fides terrarum e margine in altum	And already the first trusted [wind] invites the Wooden Ark away from the edge of the land into the deep sea,
	{page 216} {c. O iiii v}	{page 216} {c. O iiii v}
441.	Advocat omnigenis instructam animalibus Alum.	equipped with animals of every kind.
442.	Ducimur incerti quo nos adpellere mandet	We are led uncertain where the breath of god commands us to put ashore, and closed off in the blind stronghold, we view nothing of the world's appearance or of the color of things.
443.	Aura dei, caecoque oclusi robore nullam	
444.	Inspicimus mundi faciem, rerumque colorem.	
445.	Vastam namque domum foris ostia clausa, nigrisque	



446.	Oblita glutinibus fuscant, tum parva fenestra	For the portals closed by doors and effaced with black glue, darken the vast abode, while a small window (god ordered just this one to be made in the high gable) is obstructed and does not allow us to see even tiny cracks.
447.	(Hanc solam fieri deus alto in culmine iussit)	
448.	Ne tenues obstructa quidem dat cernere rimas.	
449.	Interea coelum fracto cum murmure circum,	Meanwhile we heard the sky around and above rumble with a rough growl, and [heard] the sea tremble in the depths: God himself thunders, God himself suddenly struck the deep sky with a horrible tornado/ turbine, banishing the day along with the sun, and while he contracts the air into dense clouds, and forces the skies into the vast sea, terrible faces appear with the pitch-black gloom, and vapors hover beneath the dark cloud.
450.	Ac supra mugire, tremiscereque aequora fundo	
451.	Audimus: Deus ipse tonat, Deus ipse profundum	
452.	Extemplo horribili concussit turbine coelum,	
453.	Eripiens cum sole diem: dumque aera densas	
454.	Contrahit in nebulas, subigit dumque aethera vastum	
455.	In Mare, terribiles picea caligine vultus	
456.	Apparent, volitantque atra sub nube vapores.	Behold the south winds erupt, and the celestial vault produces resounding thunder with constant flashes, and clouds cracked open gush like rivers. And great Oceanus, oppressed from above by hostile squadrons of such great rainfalls, and collecting the foam from the swelling vortex of the Torrents at his side, then drawing upsurges from deep veins boiling in Stygian Orcus, seethes with remarkable waves and swelling little by little blocks out the sandy shores.
457.	Ecce Noti erumpunt, crebro polus igne sonantem	
458.	Dat tonitrum, fracteque* ruunt ceu flumina nubes.	
459.	Magnus ac Oceanus tantarum pressus iniquis	
460.	Desuper agminibus pluviarum, deque tumentis	
461.	Ad latera excipiens Torrentum gurgite spumas,	
462.	Tum altis de venis stygio bullantibus orco	
463.	Incrementa trahens, miris exaestuatur undis,	
464.	Littoreasque tumens paulatim occultat arenas.	Just as when the force of flame has gathered strength in a hollow bronze [kettle], gradually at first it raises itself up with a growl, and then bursting forth it rushes in a thrusting volcano and overflows the edges of the pot with raging heat. Thus with inundations does the liquid of the sea overflow from all sides, and while roaring it retreats from the lands by means of new streams, and opens paths by force: it rages wildly far and wide, and recklessly immerses the fields and seeks the lofty ridges with elevated waters.
465.	Qualis, ubi vires flammae conceperit humor	
466.	Aere cavo, sensim primo se murmure tollit,	
467.	Inde rapit subitot vulcano urgente tumores	
468.	Exiliens, et labra cadi praeterfluit aestu:	
469.	Talis inundantis superat liquor undique ponti,	
470.	Dumque fremens nova se reddit per* flumina terris,	
471.	Vique vias aperit, late bacchatur, et agros	
472.	Impete mersat, aquisque petit iuga celsa levatis.	{page 217} {c. O v}
473.	Iamque Mare, et Coelum sese curvamine largo	And now Sea and Sky match up with a generous curve, and acting as one unite in a bond.
474.	Componunt, atque unanimes sua faedera [foedera] iungunt.	

475.	At scelerata parens Tellus, unaque nepotes	But the wretched parent Earth, together with her ignoble descendants, and together with the race of herd animals and birds, these things do not come under the oath, but having been driven to the depths they are visible nowhere – all is sky, all is Deep Sea.*
476.	Degeneres, una pecudum genus, atque volucrum,	
477.	Haec ea non veniunt in iura, sed acta profundo	
478.	Apparent nusquam: coelum omnia, et omnia Pontus.	
479.	It pelago spatia Ratis, quae sola superstes	
480.	Rebus ab infractis animarum semina, et arcto	
481.	Relliquias utero servat: iamque ardua subdit	
482.	Maiores terrae cumulos contermina Lunae.	
483.	Hinc ierant quadraginta dies, totidemque ruentes	From here forty days and as many nights had passed charging into the rain, when the profound feelings of the Father grew calm, he lifts the vapors that have been cast out deep within the atmosphere, and having settled the surge, orders Nereus to be calmed.
484.	In pluviam noctes, quando Patris alta quierunt	
485.	pectora, qui* excussos penitus levat aethere fumos,	
486.	Et posito mandat placari Nerea fluctu.	
487.	Syderei steterunt fontes, mox omne resedit	The heavenly springs ceased; soon every sound of water subsided, and the sky reveals bright sunlight on all sides. The noise of the sea is no longer perceived by our ears, and three times the crested Bird within sang that the skies were brightening, and the winds and the clouds dissolving.
488.	Murmur aquae, nitidosque aperit coelum undique soles.	
489.	Ipsae fragor pelagi non nostris auribus ultra	
490.	Percipitur, terque intus Avis cristata canebat	
491.	Astra serenari, ventosque et nubila solvi.	
492.	Tum primum expando turba plaudente fenestram,	Then for the first time I open the window, as the crowd applauds, whence raising our mouths and hands we greet the returning figure of Apollo and the happy flares. Here we set up an altar for pledges that were kept and while the mystical/ sacred Lamb smokes and the coals whiten, from among the birds we choose the Raven, which sent into the breezes, should come back to me as a daring herald from the subsiding water.
493.	Unde salutamus tollentes ora manusque	
494.	Redditam Appollinis effigiem, laetosque nitores.	
495.	Sistimus hic aram servata ob pignora, dumque	
496.	Mysticus efumat prunis candentibus Agnus,	
497.	Inter aves Corvum legimus: qui, missus ad auras,	
498.	Decrescentis aquae redeat mihi nuncius audax.	
499.	Sed quia consumpto iam felle cadavera Pontus	But because the Deep Sea tends to throw up cadavers once its bile has been consumed, and to return them to the wave tops, this raven (in this not more impure than any of the other birds), stops at a filthy body and feeds itself with its hooked beak. As soon as I realize this, I send out the winged Dove: cutting through the Zephyr winds, carried through the air currents,
500.	Eructare solet, summasque remittere ad undas,	
501.	Ille, avium quo non impurior altera, corpus	
502.	Sistit ad immodum, et rostro se pascit adunco.	
503.	Quod simulac sensi, volucrum dimitto Columbam:	
504.	Illam secans Zephiros, transvecta per aerea, nostro	

	{page 218} {c. O v v}	{page 218} {c. O v v}
505.	Conditur aspectu fugiens: quae deinde reversa est,	fleeing from our sight, she is hidden; then she
506.	Oreque vivacis frondem gestabat Olivae.	turned back and was carrying in her mouth the branch of a living Olive tree.
507.	Pacem, tunc, pacem, viso acclamavimus omnes:	At that sight then we all acclaimed, 'Peace,
508.	Tum pecora, et volucres pictae, quibus insita mens est	peace'; next herd animals and colored birds,
509.	Ore ciere animos, tristesque arcescere curas,	whose innate nature is to stir spirits with their
510.	Certatim liquido deducunt gutture cantus:	mouth and ward off sad cares, earnestly pour
511.	Indice nam pacis prompsisse cacumina montes	forth songs from their liquid throats: for with
512.	Cognorant, positoque simul cadere aequora vento.	the sign of peace the mountains had learned to bring forth their peaks and at the same time the waters fell as the wind subsided.
513.	Sed iam praeteritis septem cum sole diebus,	But after seven days of sun have passed by,
514.	Affuit en sylva, alluvie quae inspersa recenti	behold the forest is there: sprinkled by the
515.	Guttas distillat foliis, limoque reident	recent flood, it drips droplets from the leaves,
516.	Obductae frondes, ac tristi humentia squalent	and the fronds emerging from the mud glisten
517.	Prata situ, retinentque putres in gramine Conchas.	again, and the wet meadows are crusted over from gloomy neglect, and they still hold Mollusks rotting in the grass.
518.	Huc se sponte freto convertit prora secundo,	Here of its own accord the prow turns itself
519.	Dumque ibat, summas ita vox audita per auras:	with the sea's favor and while it was moving,
520.	Eya agite O pueri de tot mihi gentibus una,	a voice was heard through the lofty air
521.	Una mihi de tot populis lectissima proles,	[speaking] thus: "Hey, go now, O children,
522.	Solvite sollicitas iamdudum pectore curas:	from so many peoples, from so many
523.	Non ego (sic nostri sententia numinis haeret)	populations, my most select race, dissolve at
524.	Ultra hominum, pecudumque simul, simul omne volucrum	last the anxious cares from your breast: I will not hereafter kill with a massacre of so many
525.	Reptiliumque genus tot aquarum strage necabo.	waters (thus the intent of our god is fixed) every kind of human and at the same time herd animals and likewise birds and reptiles.
526.	Novi equidem humanos sensus, dum corpore degunt,	Indeed I recognize human feelings: while they
527.	Pronos esse malo, posthac clementia culpas	remain alive in the body, I prefer [them] to be
528.	Vincat nostra hominum, ut coeli potiantur honore:	prone; from now on, let our clemency
529.	Idque erit immoto nos inter pignore foedus.	overcome human defects, so that they may
530.	Et si quando gravem post imbrem caerulea nubes	get possession of heaven with honor, and this
531.	Fronte cava Soli occursans, simulaverit arcum,	will be a pact between us with an unwavering
532.	Fingite tunc arcum nostro esse in foedere signum.	pledge. And if at any point, after a considerable storm, a cerulean cloud obstructs the hollowed brow of the Sun it will look like a rainbow, imagine then the arc to be a sign regarding our pact."
533.	Talia finierat, quum tandem substitit Alnus.	He had finished these remarks when at last
534.	Emicat eruptis iuvenum manus impigra valvis	the Wooden Ark stopped. From the gateways

535.	Littus in italicum, proprio qua redditus amni	broken open an energetic band of young men burst forth onto the Italian shore, where, having returned to its own stream, the Tiber with bending shore seeks again the Tyrrhenian sea,
536.	Tyrrhenum repetit sinuato littore Tybris,	
	{page 219} {c. O vi}	{page 219} {c. O vi}
537.	Tybris romano qui dehinc mundi omnia sceptro	the Tiber which in the future would subdue the whole world with the Roman scepter, and weigh down its shrines with the battle standards of so many Kings. Here, therefore, all the living creatures are freed and every herd animal is granted freedom; they spread out from the shadows and from long imprisonment to wherever each one's destiny would call it, whether they tread on land, or beat the air with feathers. Here my first home stood firm with leaves and reed. Here first, subordinate to human fate, along seven Etruscan hills not far from a stream, I erect to the Thunderer his temples and his altars covered with fronds. Soon from the marshy canes I muster rich flocks protected from beasts, and as a new man I sow new plants in the garden, among which crept the very vine with the cluster-bearing shoots, and when the liquid was pressed out, the unfermented wines flowed. Therefore, after a long time the Assyrians learned to say <i>lanus</i> (for indeed they call wine <i>yani</i> ), I who learned to draw out sweet Massican from grapes. <sup>9</sup>
538.	Subderet, et Regum tot signis templa gravaret.	
539.	Hic igitur dimissae animae, donatur et omne	
540.	Libertate pecus: sua quo sors quemque vocaret,	
541.	Illuc e tenebris et longo carcere tendunt,	
542.	Seu terrae insistant, seu pennis aera pulsent.	
543.	Hic mihi prima stetit foliis et arundine sedes.	
544.	Hic primus post fata hominum septem per hetruscos	
545.	Haud procul a fluvio colles, sua templa, suasque	
546.	Aras constituo detextas fronde Tonanti.	
547.	Pinguia mox cannis armenta palustribus armo	
548.	Tuta feris, hortoque novas novus insero plantas,	
549.	Ipsa racemifero quas inter palmitis vitis	
550.	Repsit, et expresso fluxerunt musta liquore.	
551.	Hinc ergo Assyrii longo post tempore lanum	
552.	(Iani quippe vocant vinum) me dicere norunt:	
553.	Dulcia reppererim qui educere massica botris.	
554.	Demoror at forsan te somno pluribus: ipsa	But perhaps with more I would delay you from sleep, seeing that this night, having slipped away, is falling from the mid-heaven." The Elder had finished; then, upon orders, the servants prepare feather beds and bear flickering flames before them. My neck scarcely lay outstretched, gentle sleep from above enfolds my limbs, and cares flow lightly in my breast.
555.	Quandoquidem medio coelo dilapsa ruit nox.	
556.	Finierat Senior: famuli tunc plumea iussi	
557.	Strata parant, flammisque ferunt sese ante coruscis.	
558.	Vix mihi procubuit cervix, tener implicat alte	
559.	Membra sopor, cursantque leves in pectore curae.	
	Telos.	The end. <sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Janus is the third part of the volume dated 1533 which contains the *Pomiliones* (dialogues by Teofilo's brother Giovanni Battista) and *Varium poema* (a collection of 68 poems by Teofilo). My transcription of the *Janus* took place over the past 35 years at rare book libraries (Harvard, Columbia and the Newberry in Chicago) and was corrected against the hardcopy edition reproduced for the Amici di Merlin Cocai from a copy owned by Roberta Stringa (Vicenza, Grafiche Fantinato, 2011), and the slightly altered version offered online by Giovanna Piva at Poeti d'Italia in lingua latina (and Perseus Digital Library). My translation has been improved by expert and conscientious suggestions made by Douglas Olson, Distinguished McKnight Professor of Classical and Near Eastern Studies at the University of Minnesota; remaining errors are mine.

<sup>2</sup> 13. *Quamprimum* is corrected to *cum primum* with a handwritten correction in the margin: most of the 15 known copies of this volume contain three handwritten corrections, the other two in the *Varium poema*.

<sup>3</sup> 29. Folengo praises another Duke in the same terms, "ut nusquam melior te hoc tempore vates/ incumbat musis, aut dux prastantior armis," *Varium poema* 37.14-15.

<sup>4</sup> 95-110. The Gonzaga character may be telling the poet that if he chooses to write about homosexuality he will jeopardize his reputation: the theme of two paths was used frequently by Folengo, with the narrow path referring to the anal pathway as opposed to the wider vaginal path, see also *Chaos*, R 178, 180-1, 198, 238, 241, 344; *Baldus Cipadense*, Boselli p. 156v, verses after V 18.349; *L'Humanità* 2.26.1-2, and see below, lines 213-25.

<sup>5</sup> 262-3. *Salii*: the leaping priests of Mars whose rituals marked the opening and closing of the annual war cycle, cf. Ovid, *Fasti* (3.259-392); the Tyrians, or Carthaginians, are here associated with the Ouroboros, the dragon that devours its own tail, a symbol of cyclical renewal (like Janus).

<sup>6</sup> 272. *Mantus* (Manto) was an Etruscan god of the underworld, from whom the city of Mantova (Mantua) may have gotten its name.

<sup>7</sup> 409-417. The explanation of why Oceanus allows the ark to pass through his waters could be seen as an explanation for why Federico Gonzaga allowed imperial troops to pass through Mantuan territory on their way to Rome in 1527, where they then committed atrocities now known as the Sack of Rome.

<sup>8</sup> 431-4. *Cerastes*: horned snakes and horned men of Crete; cf. *Pomiliones*, p. 150 and *Varium poema*, 68.21 and 20.11. The playful image of various beasts willingly enduring enclosure is also found throughout the *Chaos*.

<sup>9</sup> 553. Massica is a white wine from the Monte Massico region of Campania, about 50 K North of Naples; for *yanj*, cf. Revelation 18.3.

<sup>10</sup> *Telos* (the end), written in Greek letters.