

CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE: THE HORSE OF WOOD	5
CHAPTER TWO: THE SACK OF TROY.....	11
CHAPTER THREE: AENEAS AND ANCHISES	18
CHAPTER FOUR: OF THE VOYAGE OF AENEAS	24
CHAPTER FIVE: OF THE VOYAGE OF AENEAS CONTINUED	31
CHAPTER SIX: THE SHIPWRECK	38
CHAPTER SEVEN: CARTHAGE	43
CHAPTER EIGHT: DIDO	48
CHAPTER NINE: THE FUNERAL GAMES OF ANCHISES	54
CHAPTER TEN: THE BURNING OF THE SHIPS—THE COMING TO ITALY.....	63
CHAPTER ELEVEN: IN ITALY	68
CHAPTER TWELVE: THE PLOTS OF JUNO	74
CHAPTER THIRTEEN: THE GATHERING OF THE CHIEFS.....	79
CHAPTER FOURTEEN: KING EVANDER	82
CHAPTER FIFTEEN: THE ARMS OF AENEAS	88
CHAPTER SIXTEEN: NISUS AND EURYALUS	93
CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: THE BATTLE AT THE CAMP	99
CHAPTER EIGHTEEN: THE BATTLE ON THE SHORE	104
CHAPTER NINETEEN: THE COUNCIL.....	113
CHAPTER TWENTY: THE DEEDS AND DEATH OF CAMILLA ...	118
CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE: THE BROKEN TREATY.....	124
CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO: THE DEATH OF TURNUS	129
AFTERWARDS.....	135

BIOGRAPHY OF ALFRED CHURCH

Alfred Church was a classical scholar born in London, England in 1829. He attended King's College and Oxford. He worked as headmaster in several private schools in England and then taught Latin at University College of London. Church translated and edited classical works by authors such as Tacitus and Pliny and wrote retellings of classical works for children such as his *Stories from Homer*, *Stories from Virgil*, *The Iliad for Boys and Girls*, *The Odyssey for Boys and Girls*, and *The Aeneid for Boys and Girls*. Church died in 1912.

CHAPTER I
THE HORSE OF WOOD

The Greeks besieged the city of Troy for nearly ten years. They could not take it because the walls were so high and strong—some said that they had been built by the hands of gods—but they kept the Trojans inside. This had not always been so. There had been a time when the Trojans had gone out and fought with their enemies on the plain; sometimes they had beaten them in battle, and once they had very nearly burnt their ships. But this was all changed. They had lost some of the bravest of their chiefs, such as Hector, the best of the sons of Priam, and Paris the great archer, and many great princes, who had come from the countries round about to help them.

We can easily believe, then, that Priam, King of Troy, and his people were very glad to hear that one day the Greeks had gone home. Two Trojans, who had left the city two weeks or so before on a message from King Priam to one of his allies, came back saying that they had gone to the camp of the Greeks and had found it empty, and that there were no ships to be seen. Everyone who was not ill or too old to move about made all the haste they could to get out of the city. The gates were opened wide for the first time during ten years, and men, women, and children hurried out to see the plain where so many battles had been fought, and the camp in which the enemy had lived, and the place where the ships had been dragged up on the shore. As you may suppose, those who had fought in the battles had a great deal to say about what they had done and what they had seen. There were many things to see, but the strangest one of all was a great Horse of Wood, which was standing not far from the walls of the city. No one was quite sure what it was or what it meant. One man said: "It is a very curious thing. Let us drag it into the city that it may

be a monument of all that we have suffered for the last ten years." Others said: "Not so; we had better burn it, or drag it down to the sea that the water may cover it, or cut it open to see whether there is anything inside." Of these no one was more vehement than Laocoon, priest of Neptune. "Take heed what you do, men of Troy," he cried. "Who knows whether the Greeks have really gone away? It may be that there are armed men inside this Horse; it may be that it has been made so big to overtop the walls of the city. Anyhow I am afraid of these Greeks, even when they give us gifts." And as he spoke, he threw the spear which he had in his hand at the Horse of Wood, and struck it on the side. A great rattling sound was heard, and the Trojans, if they had not been very blind and foolish, might have known that there was something wrong.

While the dispute was going on, some shepherds came up, bringing with them a man whose hands were bound behind his back. He had come out from a hiding place, they said, of his own accord, when they were in the field. The young Trojans crowded round him, and began to mock at him, but he cried out in a very piteous voice: "What shall I do? Where shall I go? The Greeks will not let me live, and the Trojans cry out for vengeance upon me." Then they began to pity him, and they bade him say who he was and what he had to tell.

Then the man turned to King Priam and said: "I will speak the truth, whatever may happen to me. My name is Sinon, and I will not deny that I am a Greek. Perhaps you have heard of one Palamedes. The Greeks put him to death, saying that he was a traitor; but his only fault was that he wanted to have peace. Yes, they put him to death, and now that he is dead, they are sorry. I was a cousin of his, and my father sent me with him to Troy. So long as he prospered, I prospered also; but when he was done to death by the false witness of Ulysses, I fell into great grief and trouble, nor could I be silent; I swore that if ever I got back to

Argos, I would have revenge on those who had brought him to his death. So Ulysses was always on the look-out to do me some harm; and at the last by the help of Calchas the prophet—but why do I tell you of these things? Doubtless you hold one Greek as bad as another. Kill me, if you will; only remember that this is the very thing which the two sons of Atreus wish, the very thing which Ulysses himself would give much money to secure.”

Then the Trojans said: “Tell us more.” And he went on. “Many times would the Greeks have gone home, for they were very tired of the war, but the sea was so stormy that they dared not go. Then they made this great Horse of Wood which you see, but the storms grew worse and worse. Then they sent to ask Apollo what they should do. And Apollo said: ‘Men of Greece, when you came here you had to appease the winds with blood, and you must appease them with blood again when you go away.’ Everyone trembled when they heard this, for everyone feared that it might be his blood that would be wanted. After a while Ulysses brought the prophet into the assembly of the people and said: ‘Tell us now who is it that the gods will have for a victim?’ Then many thought that it was I against whom Ulysses was plotting. For nine days the prophet said nothing: ‘He would not give any Greek,’ he said, ‘to death.’ These were his words, but in truth he and Ulysses had plotted the whole thing between them. On the tenth day, he spoke and said: ‘Sinon is the man.’ To this all agreed, every man thinking, ‘Well, it is not I that shall die.’ So they fixed a day on which I was to be sacrificed, and made everything ready. But before it came, I broke my chains and escaped, hiding myself in the reeds of a pond, till they should set sail. And now I shall never see my own country again; no, nor my wife and children, and, doubtless, these cruel men will take vengeance on them because I escaped. And now I beseech you, O King, to have pity on me, for I have suffered much, though, indeed, I have not done harm to any man.”

Then King Priam had pity on him and bade them unbind his hands, saying: “Forget your own people; from today you are one of us. But tell us now, why did the Greeks make this great Horse of Wood that we see?”

Then Sinon lifted up his hands to the sky and said: “O sun and moon and stars, I call you to witness that I have a good right to tell the secrets of my countrymen. Listen, O King. From the beginning, when the Greeks first came to this place, their hope has been in the help of Minerva. But she was angry with them for this cause. Ulysses and Diomed made their way into your city, and climbed into the citadel, and killed the guards. And then with hands all bloody from the slaughter, they laid hold of her image and carried it away.¹ It was this that made the goddess angry, that they should dare to touch her with hands stained with blood. I saw with my own eyes how the eyes of the image, when these two brought it into the camp, flashed with anger, and how the drops of sweat stood upon it; yes, and how it leapt three times from the ground, shaking shield and spear. Then the prophet said: ‘You must go back to Greece, and come again, and begin the war again, if you wish to take the city of Troy’—and this they are doing now; they have gone back to Greece, and they will soon return. Furthermore, he said: ‘You must make a Horse of Wood to be a peace-offering to Minerva. Make it, I advise you, very great, so that the Trojans may not take it within their walls. For, if they do so take it, then you will never conquer their city. Nay, they will come to our own land, and lay siege to our cities, and our children will suffer the things which we have sought to bring on them. But if they hurt the thing, then they themselves shall perish.’”

This was the tale that Sinon told, and the Trojans believed it. Nor is this to be wondered at, because the gods themselves took

1 It was said that as long as the image of Minerva remained in the temple, Troy could not be taken.