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Eclogues and Georgics, Virgil, John Conington, Francis Haverfield, Henry Nettleship, G. Bell, 1898, ,

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P. Vergili Maronis Opera The works of Virgil, with a commentary, Virgil, 1881, , . .

Selections from Virgil's Ecloques & Georgics, Virgil, Edward Norman Gardiner, 1928, , 144 pages. .

The Eclogues of Virgil tr. into Engl. verse, by H.D. Skrine, Publius Vergilius Maro, 1868, , . .

Georgics 1963, Virgil, H. H. Huxley, 1963, , . .

Virgil: Georgics: Volume 1, Books 1-2, Virgil, Jul 29, 1988, Language Arts & Disciplines, 288 pages. These two volumes provide a commentary, with text, on Virgil's Georgics, a poem in four books probably written between 35 and 29 BC. The introduction, in Volume 1, treats the

The Eclogues of Virgil, Virgil, Jun 15, 2000, Poetry, 112 pages. Virgil's great lyrics, rendered by the acclaimed translator of The Odes of Horace and Gilgamesh The Eclogues of Virgil gave definitive form to the pastoral mode, and these

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The Georgics, Virgil, 1982, Poetry, 160 pages. Virgil's classic poem extols the virtues of work, describes the care of crops, trees, animals, and bees, and stresses the importance of moral values.

Christus redivivus printed 1543; Archipropheta: printed 1548, Nicholas Grimald, 1982, Latin drama, Medieval and modern, 23 pages.

The Georgics and Eclogues of Virgil - Translated Into English Verse, Theodore Chickering Williams, 2009, , 178 pages. Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works

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Virgil's works The Aeneid, Ecloques, Georgics, Virgil, 1950, Literary Criticism, 352 pages. .

Georgics with a vocabulary, Virgil, 1884, , . .

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Virgil was born on October 15, 70 B.C.E., in Northern Italy in a small village near Mantua. He attended school at Cremona and Mediolanum (Milan), then went to Rome, where he studied mathematics, medicine and rhetoric, and finally completed his studies in Naples. He entered literary circles as an "Alexandrian," the name given to a group of poets who sought inspiration in the sophisticated work of third-century Greek poets, also known as Alexandrians. In 49 BC Virgil became a Roman citizen. After his studies in Rome, Vergil is believed to have lived with his father for about 10 years, engaged in farm work, study, and writing poetry. After the battle of Philippi in 42 B.C.E. Virgilżs property in Cisalpine Gaul, was confiscated for veterans. In the following years Virgil spent most of his time in Campania and Sicily, but he also had a house in Rome. During the reign of emperor Augustus, Virgil became a member of his court circle and was advanced by a minister, Maecenas, patron of the arts and close friend to the poet Horace. He gave Virgil a house near Naples. Between 42 and 37 B.C.E. Virgil composed pastoral poems known as Bucolic or Eclogues and spent years on the Georgics. The rest of his life, from 30 to 19 B.C., Virgil devoted to The Aeneid, the national epic of Rome, and the glory of the Empire. Although ambitious, Virgil was never really happy about the task. Virgil died in 19 B. C.

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