

On Telamone's haven; there to fail
 Confounded, more than when the fancied stream
 They sought, of Dian call'd: but they, who lead'¹
 Their navies, more than ruin'd hopes shall mourn."

¹ *They who lead.*—The Latin note to the Monte Casino MS. informs us, that those who were to command the fleets of the Siennese, in the event of their

becoming a naval power, lost their lives during their employment at Telamone, through the pestilent air of the Maremma, which lies near that place.

Worthier of acorns than of other food
 Created for man's use, he shapeth first
 His obscure way; then, sloping onward, finds
 Curs,¹ snarlers more in spite than power, from whom
 He turns with scorn aside: still journeying down,
 By how much more the curst and luckless foss²
 Swells out to largeness, e'en so much it finds
 Dogs turning into wolves. Descending still
 Through yet more hollow eddies, next he meets
 A race of foxes,³ so replete with craft,
 They do not fear that skill can master it.
 Nor will I cease because my words are heard⁴
 By other ears than thine. It shall be well
 For this man,⁵ if he keep in memory
 What from no erring spirit I reveal.
 Lo! I behold thy grandson,⁷ that becomes
 A hunter of those wolves, upon the shore
 Of the fierce stream; and cows them all with dread.
 Their flesh, yet living, sets he up to sale,
 Then, like an aged beast, to slaughter dooms.
 Many of life he reaves, himself of worth
 And goodly estimation. Smear'd with gore,
 Mark how he issues from the rueful wood;
 Leaving such havoc, that in thousand years
 It spreads not to prime lustihood again."

As one, who tidings hears of woe to come,
 Changes his looks perturb'd, from whate'er part
 The peril grasp him; so beheld I change
 That spirit, who had turn'd to listen; struck
 With sadness, soon as he had caught the word.

¹ *Curs*.—The Arno leaves Arezzo about four miles to the left.

² *The curst and luckless foss*.—So in his anger he terms the Arno.

³ *Wolves*.—The Florentines.

⁴ *Foxes*.—The Pisans.

⁵ *My words are heard*.—It should be recollected that Guido still addresses himself to Rinieri.

⁶ *For this man*.—"For Dante, who has told us that he comes from the banks of Arno."

⁷ *Thy grandson*.—Fulcieri da Calboli, grandson of Rinieri da Calboli who is here spoken to. The atrocities predicted came to pass in 1302. See G. Villani, lib. viii., c. lix.



His visage, and the other's speech, did raise
Desire in me to know the names of both;
Whereof, with meek entreaty, I inquired.

The shade, who late address'd me, thus resumed:
"Thy wish imports, that I vouchsafe to do
For thy sake what thou wilt not do¹ for mine.
But, since God's will is that so largely shine
His grace in thee, I will be liberal too.
Guido of Duca know then that I am.
Envy so parch'd my blood, that had I seen
A fellow-man made joyous, thou hadst mark'd
A livid paleness overspread my cheek.
Such harvest reap I of the seed I sow'd.
O man! why place² thy heart where there doth need
Exclusion of participants in good?
This is Rinieri's spirit; this the boast
And honour of the house of Calboli;
Where of his worth no heritage remains.
Nor his the only blood, that hath been stript
('Twixt Po, the mount, the Reno, and the shore³)
Of all that truth or fancy⁴ asks for bliss:
But, in those limits, such a growth has sprung
Of rank and venom'd roots, as long would mock
Slow culture's toil. Where is good Lizio?⁵ where
Manardi, Traversaro, and Carpigna?⁶
O bastard slips of old Romagna's line!
When in Bologna the low artisan,⁷

¹ *What thou wilt not do.*—Dante having declined telling him his name. See v. 22.

² *Why place.*—This will be explained in the ensuing canto.

³ *'Twixt Po, the mount, the Reno, and the shore.*—The boundaries of Romagna.

⁴ *Fancy.*—"Trastullo," Quadrio, in the notes on the second of the "Salmi Penitenziali" of our author, understands this in a higher sense, as meaning that joy which results from an easy and constant practice of virtue. See "Opere di Dante," Zatta ediz., tom. iv., part ii., p. 193. And he is followed by Lombardi.

⁵ *Lizio.*—Lizio da Valbona introduced into Boccaccio's "Decameron," Giorn. v., Nov. 4.

⁶ *Manardi, Traversaro, and Carpigna.*—Arrigo Manardi of Faenza, or, as some say, of Bretinoro; Pier Traversaro, lord of Ravenna; and Guido di Carpigna of Montefeltro.

⁷ *In Bologna the low artisan.*—One who had been a mechanic, named Lambertaccio, arrived at almost supreme power in Bologna.

"Quando in Bologna un Fabro si raligna:
Quando in Faenza un Bernardin di Fosco."

The pointing and the marginal note of the Monte