

ΚΕΣ CLASSICS

VIRGIL, AENEID XI



AS 1-224; A2 498-521, 532-596, 648-689, 725-835 and the rest of Book XI in English.

The Structure of Book XI: Gransden p.9ff

Part 1: Funeral and Truce 1-224

1-28	Aeneas' triumph over Mezentius	DAY 1: 1-181
29-181	The funeral of Pallas 100 Embassy from Laurentum 139 Rumour and cortege reach Pallanteum	
182-224	The burial of the dead 184 The Trojans and Etruscans bury their dead. 203 The Latins and allies bury their dead.	DAY 2: 182-
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Part 2: Council of War 225-531

225-301	Report of the embassy	DAY 4: 210-
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Part 3: Camilla 532-915

532-596	Camilla's early life	DAY 4 -915
597-867	Camilla's <i>aristeia</i> and death 648-689 725-835	
868-915	The Latins are routed	

Part 1: a) Aeneas' triumph over Mezentius (1-28)



tropaeum from Trajan's Column

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit:

Aeneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humandis

praecipitant curae turbataque funere mens est, *troubled by (thoughts of) death*

vota deum = deorum primo victor solvebat Eoo. *'began to fulfil/discharge ...'*

ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis

5

constituit tumulo fulgentiaque induit arma,

Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi magne tropaeum

Bellipotens; aptat rorantes sanguine cristas

telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitum

perfossumque locis, clipeumque ex aere sinistrae *to the left (side)* 10

subligat atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.

What impressions of Aeneas do we get from this passage?

Names

Aurora, ae	<i>Dawn</i>
Bellipotens, -entis	<i>Mars, God of War</i>
Eous, a, um	<i>Dawn</i>
Oceanus, -i	<i>Ocean</i>
Mezentius	<i>A powerful Etruscan leader (Books VII, VIII + X)</i>

Nouns

aes, aeris (n)	<i>bronze</i>
clipeus, -i	<i>round shield</i>
collum, -i	<i>neck</i>
crista, -ae	<i>crest, plume</i>
dux, ducis	<i>leader</i>
ensis, -is (m)	<i>sword</i>
exuviae, -arum	<i>spoils</i>
funus, -eris (n)	<i>death</i>
mens, mentis (f)	<i>mind</i>
quercus, -us (f)	<i>oak</i>
ramus, -i	<i>branch</i>
sanguis, sanguinis (m)	<i>blood</i>
sinistra, -ae	<i>left side</i>
socius, -i	<i>comrade, ally</i>
telum, -i	<i>javelin, weapon</i>
tempus, temporis (n)	<i>time</i>
thorax, thoracis (m)	<i>breast-plate</i>
tropaeum, -i	<i>trophy</i>
tumulus, -i	<i>hill, mound</i>
votum, -i	<i>prayer, vow</i>

Adjectives

eburnus, -a, -um	<i>ivory, with ivory hilt</i>
truncus, -a, -um	<i>mutilated, broken</i>

Adverbs

bis	<i>twice</i>
undique	<i>on all sides</i>

Verbs

apto, -are (1)	<i>fit, fasten</i>
constituo (3)	<i>set up</i>
decido, -ere (3)	<i>cut down, cut off</i>
fulgeo, -ere, fulsi (2)	<i>gleam, glitter</i>
humo, -are (1)	<i>bury, inter</i>
induo, -ere (3)	<i>put on, dress</i>
perfodio, ere, fodi, fossum (3½)	<i>pierce, stab through</i>
praecipito, -are (1)	<i>rush, urge</i>
roro, -are (1)	<i>drip, drop</i>
solvo, -ere (3)	<i>pay, fulfil, discharge</i>
subligo, -are (1)	<i>bind, tie</i>
suspendo, -ere, -di, -sus (3)	<i>hang</i>
turbo, -are (1)	<i>trouble, disturb</i>

tum socios (namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
 turba ducum) sic incipiens hortatur ovantes: *'began to exhort'*
 'maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto,
 quod superest; haec sunt spolia et de rege superbo 15
 primitiae manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
 nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
 arma parate, animis et spe praesumite bellum, *animis praesumite – 'anticipate with courage'*
 ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa *ignaros – 'unready'*
 adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris, 20
 impediat segnisve metu sententia tardet. *segnis sententia – 'a sense of reluctance'*



interea socios inhumataque corpora terrae
 mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est.
 ite,' ait 'egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis
 hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis *'honour'* 25
 muneribus, maestamque Evandri primus ad urbem
 mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem *litotes (understatement)*
 abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.'

Names

Acheron, -ontis (m)	<i>Acheron, a river in the Underworld; the Underworld</i>
Evander, -dri (m)	<i>Evander (= εὐ + ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπος), Arcadian king, ruler of the future site of Rome.</i>
Pallas, Pallantis (m)	<i>Pallas, son of Evander</i>

Nouns

anima, -ae (f); animus, -i (m)	<i>f: breath, soul; m: spirit, mind</i>
dies, -ei (m, ^{but can be f})	<i>day (f: the fixed day)</i>
funus, -eris (n)	<i>death</i>
honus, honoris (m)	<i>honour</i>
metus, -us (m)	<i>fear</i>
mora, -ae (f)	<i>delay</i>
munus, -eris (n)	<i>gift, duty, reward, show</i>
primitiae, -arum (fpl)	<i>first-fruits, first crop</i>
pubes, -is (f)	<i>youth</i>
sententia, -ae (f)	<i>opinion, view, feeling</i>
signum, -i (m)	<i>military standard</i>
spolia, -orum (n.pl)	<i>spoils</i>
superi, -orum (m) ^{adj as subst.}	<i>the gods</i>
virtus, -tis (f)	<i>courage, virtue</i>

Adjectives

acerbus, -a, -um	<i>bitter</i>
āter, atra, atrum	<i>black</i>
egregius, a-, -um	<i>distinguished, noble</i>
ignarus, -a, -um	<i>unaware, 'unready'</i>
imus, -a, -um	<i>lowest, bottom of</i>
maestus, a-, -um	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>
segnis, -e	<i>idle, sluggish, reluctant</i>
superbus, a-, -um	<i>proud, arrogant</i>
supremus, a-, -um	<i>final, ultimate</i>

Adverbs etc.

namque	<i>for in fact</i>
ne quis, qua, quid	<i>lest anyone/thing</i>
ubi primum	<i>as soon as, when first</i>
-ve	<i>or</i>

Verbs

absum, -esse, afui ^{abesto! (3rd pers imperative)}	<i>be absent, Away with it!</i>
adnuo, -ere	<i>nod in assent, give assent</i>
ait (aio)	<i>said, assert, affirm</i>
decoro, -are (1)	<i>adorn, embellish</i>
egeo, -ere (2)	<i>need, be wanting in (+ gen)</i>
efficio, -ere, effeci, effectum	<i>bring about, accomplish</i>
impedio, -ire (4)	<i>hinder, impede</i>
incipio, -ere	<i>begin</i>
inhumo, -are (1)	<i>bury</i>
mando, -ere	<i>commit, entrust, command</i>
mergo, -ere, mersi, mersum	<i>drown, overwhelm</i>
ovo, -are (1)	<i>triumph, exult, be jubilant</i>
pario, -ere, peperit, partum	<i>produce, bear, win</i>
praesumo, -ere, -sumpsi, sumptum	<i>anticipate, make ready</i>
stipo, -are (1)	<i>pack tight, press close</i>
supersum, -esse, superfui	<i>survive, remain, be left over</i>
tardo, -are (1)	<i>delay, retard</i>
tego, -ere, texi, tectum (3)	<i>cover, protect, 'attend'</i>
vello, -ere (3)	<i>pull up, tear out</i>

Part 1: b) The funeral of Pallas (29-181)

sic ait inlacrimans, recipitque ad limina gressum

corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acoetes *'laid out'* 30

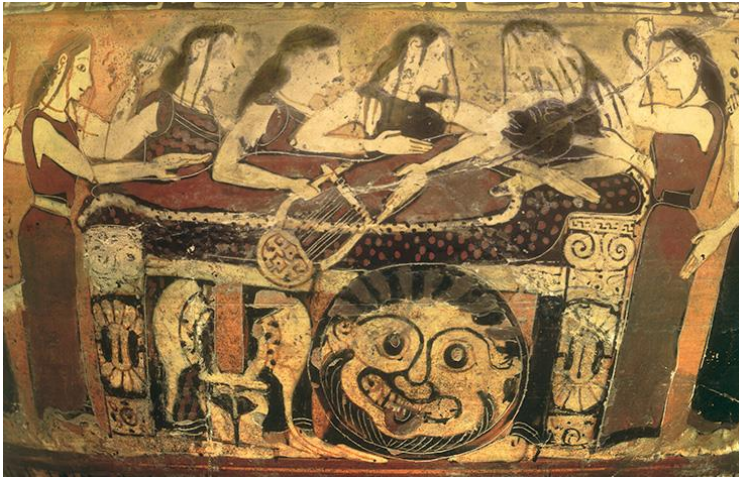
servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Evandro *Hiatus and 5th foot spondee*

armiger ante fuit, sed non felicibus aequae

tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.

circum omnis famulumque manus Troianaque turba *= famulorum*

et maestum Iliades crinem de more solutae. *(^ erant/stabant)* 35



ut vero Aeneas foribus sese intulit altis *'entered'*

ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt

pectoribus, maestoque immugit regia luctu.

ipse caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora

ut vidit levique patens in pectore vulnus 40

cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis:



Names

Acoetēs -is (m)	<i>Acoetes, an Arcadian</i>
Ausonius, -a, -um	<i>of Ausonia, Italian (the Ausonēs were early inhabitants of Campania)</i>
Evander, -dri (m)	<i>Evander (= εὐ + ἄνθρωπος), Arcadian king, ruler of the future site of Rome.</i>
Iliadēs (f.pl)	<i>Trojan women, women of Ilium</i>
Pallas, Pallantis (m)	<i>Pallas, son of Evander</i>
Parrhasius, -a, -um	<i>from Parrhasia, a town in Arcadia</i>
Trōiānus, a, -um	<i>Trojan, of Troy</i>

Nouns

alumnus, -ī (m)	<i>foster son, nursling</i>
armiger, -armigerī (m)	<i>arms-bearer, squire</i>
auspiciū, -ī (n)	<i>omen, auspice</i>
comēs, comitis (m)	<i>companion, comrade</i>
crīnis, crīnis (m)	<i>hair</i>
cuspis, cuspidis (f)	<i>spear-point, spike</i>
famulus, -ī (m)	<i>servant, attendant</i>
forēs, forum (f.pl)	<i>door, entrance</i>
gemitus, -ūs (m)	<i>groan, moan</i>
gressus, -ūs (m)	<i>step, going</i>
līmen, līminis (n)	<i>threshold</i>
lūctus, -ūs (m)	<i>grief</i>
mōs, mōris (m)	<i>custom</i>
pectus, pectoris (n)	<i>breast, chest</i>
rēgia, -ae (f)	<i>palace</i>
senior, seniōris (m) adj as subst.	<i>old man, an elder</i>
sīdus, sīderis (n)	<i>star</i>
vulnus, -eris (n)	<i>wound</i>

Adjectives

altus, -a, -um	<i>high, lofty,</i>
cārus, -a, -um	<i>dear, beloved</i>
exanimus, -a, -um	<i>lifeless, dead</i>
fēlix, fēlicis	<i>lucky, fortunate, happy</i>
levis, e	<i>light, 'soft'</i>
maestus, -a, -um	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>
niveus, -a, -um	<i>snowy</i>

Adverbs etc.

aequē	<i>equally, in the same way as</i>
ita	<i>thus, as follows</i>
tum	<i>on that occasion</i>

Verbs

ait (aiō)	<i>said, assert, affirm</i>
for, fārī, fātus sum	<i>speak</i>
fulciō, -ere, fulsī, fultum	<i>prop, support</i>
immūgiō, -īre	<i>bellow</i>
(mē) inferō	<i>bear oneself, go in</i>
oborior, -īrī, obortus sum	<i>rise up, well up</i>
pateō, -ēre, -uī	<i>lie open, be exposed, extend</i>
recipiō, -ere, -cēpī	<i>withdraw</i>
servō, -āre (1)	<i>protect, keep safe</i>
solvō, -ere, solvī, solutum	<i>loosen, untie</i>
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum	<i>lift, raise</i>
tundō, -ere, tetudī, tūsum	<i>bruise, beat</i>



'tene,' inquit 'miserande puer, cum laeta veniret,
 invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
 nostra neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
 non haec Evandro de te promissa parenti 45
 discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem
in imperium - 'to win an empire'
 mitteret in magnum imperium metuensque moneret
 acres esse viros, cum durā proelia gente.

et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani
 fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis,
 nos iuvenem exanimum et nil iam caelestibus ullis
 debentem vano maesti comitamur honore.

multum captus - 'completely deceived'

50

infelix, nati funus crudele videbis!

Aeneas addresses Evander (apostrophe)

hi nostri reditus expectatique triumphique
 haec mea magna fides? at non, Evandre, pudendis
 vulneribus pulsum aspicias, nec sospite dirum
 optabis nato funus pater. ei mihi quantum
 praesidium, Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Iule!

wish for ..

55



Names

Ausonia, -ae (f)	<i>Ausonia = Italia (the Ausonēs were early inhabitants of Campania)</i>
Evander, -dri (m)	<i>Evander, Arcadian king, ruler of the future site of Rome and father of Pallas.</i>
Fortuna, -ae (f)	<i>Fortune</i>
Iulus, -i (m)	<i>Julus, son of Aeneas and Creusa, also known as Ascanius, destined to found Alba Longa</i>

Nouns

altaria (n.pl)	<i>altars</i>
caelestes	<i>heavenly gods</i>
fides, -ei (f)	<i>loyalty, faith</i>
fors	<i>(see Adverbs etc.)</i>
funus, -eris (n)	<i>death</i>
gens, gentis, (f)	<i>race, nation, people</i>
honore	<i>honour</i>
imperium	<i>power, command, empire</i>
iuvenis, -is (m)	<i>young man, youth</i>
natus, -i (m)	<i>son, male child</i>
nil = nihil	<i>nothing</i>
noster, nostra, nostrum	<i>our</i>
parens, parentis (m/f)	<i>parent, father</i>
praesidium, -i (n)	<i>protection, support</i>
proelium, -i (n)	<i>battle</i>
reditus, -us (m)	<i>return</i>
rēgnum, -ī(n)	<i>kingdom</i>
sedes, -ei (f)	<i>seat, home</i>
spes, spei (f)	<i>hope, expectation</i>
triumphus, -i (m)	<i>triumph</i>
victor, -oris (m)	<i>victor, winner</i>
votum, -i (n)	<i>prayer, vow</i>
vulnus, -eris (n)	<i>wound</i>

Adjectives

acer, acris, acre	<i>sharp</i>
crudelis, -e	<i>cruel</i>
dirus, -a, -um	<i>terrible</i>
durus, -a, -um	<i>hard</i>
exanimus, -a, -um	<i>lifeless, dead</i>
infēlix, fēlicis	<i>unlucky, unfortunate</i>
inanis, -e	<i>empty</i>
maestus, -a, -um	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>
miserandus, -a, -um	<i>pitiable</i>
paternus, -a, -um	<i>of a father, a father's</i>
pudendus, -a, -um	<i>shameful</i>
sospes, sospitis	<i>safe</i>
ullus, -a, -um	<i>any</i>
vanus, -a, -um	<i>empty, vain</i>

Adverbs etc.

de + abl.	<i>about, down from</i>
ei mihi	<i>Ah, me! Alas!</i>
fors et = forsitan	<i>perhaps</i>
-ne	<i>?</i>
nec	<i>and ... not</i>
quantum	<i>how much!</i>
quidem	<i>indeed</i>

Verbs

aspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum	<i>see</i>
comitor, -ārī, -ātus sum	<i>accompany, escort</i>
complector, -i, complexus sum	<i>embrace</i>
cumulō, -āre (1)	<i>heap up</i>
debeo, -ere, debui	<i>ought, should must</i>
discēdō, -ere, -cessī	<i>leave, depart</i>
dō, dare, dedī	<i>give, grant</i>
euntem ^{present participle} (eo, -ire, -ii/ivi)	<i>going</i>
exspecto, -are	<i>wait for</i>
inquam (inquit)	<i>say, said</i>
invidēō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsum	<i>be grudge</i>
metuo, -ere, -ui	<i>fear</i>
moneō, -ēre	<i>warn, advise</i>
optō, -āre (1)	<i>choose, wish for</i>
pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsum	<i>drive, strike</i>
perdō, -ere, perdidī, perditum	<i>lose, destroy</i>
promitto, -ere, -misi, -misum	<i>promise</i>
vehor, vehi, vectus sum	<i>travel, be conveyed</i>

haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus

imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit

60

mille viros qui supremum comitentur honorem

intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia luctus

exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.

haud segnes alii crates et molle feretrum litotes – were quick to; 'a soft wicker bier' hendiadys

arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno

65

exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.

hic iuvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt:

qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem

seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi, either ... or ...

cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit,

70

non iam mater alit tellus viresque ministrat. but/although ... vires ministrat – give strength



Nouns

agmen, -inis (n)	<i>column, line of men</i>
cratis, -is (f)	<i>wicker-work</i>
feretrum, -i (n)	<i>bier</i>
flos, floris (m)	<i>flower, blossom</i>
forma, -ae (f)	<i>beauty, shapeliness</i>
frons, frondis (f)	<i>leaf, foliage</i>
fulgor, -oris (m)	<i>brightness, radiance</i>
honos, honoris (m)	<i>honour, office</i>
hyacinthus, -i (m)	<i>hyacinth</i>
luctus, -us (m)	<i>grief</i>
obtentus, -us (m)	<i>covering</i>
pollex, -icis (m)	<i>thumb</i>
solacium, -i (n)	<i>comfort, consolation</i>
stramen, -inis (n)	<i>straw, bedding</i>
tellus, -uris (f)	<i>earth</i>
torus, - (m)	<i>bed, couch</i>
vimen, viminis (n)	<i>willow, pliant stem</i>
viola, -ae (f)	<i>violet</i>
vir, viri (m)	<i>man</i>
virga, -ae (f)	<i>stick, twig</i>
vires, virium (fpl)	<i>strength</i>

Adjectives

agrestis, -e	<i>rustic</i>
arbutus, -a, -um	<i>made of arbutus,</i>
exiguus, -a, -um	<i>small, tiny</i>
mille (pl. milia)	<i>1,000</i>
miserabilis, -e	<i>pitiable</i>
miser, -a, -um	<i>sad, unhappy, wretched</i>
mollis, -e	<i>soft, gentle</i>
qualis, -e	<i>like</i> introduces a simile
quernus, -a, -um	<i>of oak</i>
segnis, -e	<i>sluggish, idle</i>
sublimis, -e	<i>lifted up, on high</i>
supremus, -a, -um	<i>last, final</i>
virgineus, -a, -um	<i>of a maid</i>

Adverbs etc.

adhuc; neque adhuc	<i>still, yet; no longer</i>
dum; nec dum	<i>while, until; nor yet</i>
haud	<i>and not, not</i>
hīc	<i>here</i>
qui + subjunctive (Purpose)	<i>who were to, 'to'</i>
seu... seu...	<i>whether ... or ...</i>

Verbs

alo, alere, alui, alitum	<i>nourish, cherish, nurture</i>
comitor, -ari, comitatus sum	<i>escort, accompany</i>
debeo, -ere, debui, debitum	<i>owe, ought, should</i>
defleo, -ere, -flevi, -fletum	<i>lament, mourn the loss of</i>
demeto, -ere, demessui, demessum	<i>mow, cut down</i>
exstruo, -ere, -struxi, -structum	<i>build, construct</i>
intersum, -esse, -fui	<i>share in, be involved in</i>
inumbro, -are	<i>shade, cast a shadow</i>
languesco, -ere, -ui	<i>languish, droop, wilt</i>
lego, -ere, legi, lectum	<i>chose, select</i>
ministro, -are (1)	<i>attend to, supply, furnish</i>
recedo, -ere, recessi	<i>leave, depart, withdraw</i>
texo, texere, texui, textum	<i>weave, plait</i>
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum	<i>lift, raise</i>

tum geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta laborum
ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro. 75

harum unam iuveni supremum maestus honorem
induit arsurasque comas obnubit amictu,
multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae
aggerat et longo praedam iubet ordine duci;
addit equos et tela quibus spoliaverat hostem. 80

vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris
inferias, caeso sparsurus sanguine flammis,
indutosque iubet truncos hostilibus armis *tree-trunks*
ipsos ferre duces inimicaque nomina figi.

ducitur infelix aevo confectus Acoetes, 85

pectora nunc foedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora,
sternitur et toto proiectus corpore terrae; *'and he collapses, flinging himself full length....'*

ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.

post bellator equus positus insignibus Aethon
it lacrimans guttisque umectat grandibus ora. 90

hastam alii galeamque ferunt, nam cetera Turnus
victor habet. tum maesta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur
Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.



Aethon

Names

Acoetes	<i>Acoetes (Evander's armiger ^{l.30})</i>
Aethon	<i>Aethon, Pallas's horse</i>
Arcades, -um	<i>Arcadians (Evander's men)</i>
Dido	<i>Dido, queen of Carthage</i> See Bks 1 + 4
Laurens, -tis	<i>of Laurentum (Latinus' city)</i>

Rutulus, -a, -um	<i>Rutulian</i>
Sidonius, a, -um	<i>of Sidon (a city in Phoenicia)</i>
Teucris, -orum	<i>Trojans</i>
Tyrrheni, -orum	<i>Etruscans</i>

Nouns

aevum, -i (n)	<i>age, old-age</i>
amictus, -us (m)	<i>garment, cloak, robe</i>
aurum, -i (n)	<i>gold</i>
coma, -ae (f)	<i>hair</i>
currus, -us (m)	<i>chariot</i>
galea, -ae (f)	<i>helmet</i>
gutta, -ae (f)	<i>drop</i>
hasta, -ae (f)	<i>spear</i>
inferiae, -arum (fpl)	<i>offering to the dead</i>
insignia, -um (npl)	<i>trappings</i>
ordo, -inis (m)	<i>line, row, rank</i>
os, oris (n)	<i>mouth, face (pl)</i>
ostrum, -i (n)	<i>purple-dye</i>
pectus, -oris (n)	<i>breast, chest</i>
phalanx, phalangis (f)	<i>body of soldiers</i>
praeda, -ae (f)	<i>plunder, booty</i>
praemium, -i (n)	<i>reward</i>
pugnis, -i (m)	<i>fist</i>
tēla, -ae (f)	<i>woven cloth, threads</i>
tēlum, -i (n)	<i>weapon</i>
tergum, -i (n)	<i>back, rear</i>

truncus, -i (m)	<i>torso, trunk, body</i>
umbra, -ae (f)	<i>shade, shadow, ghost</i>
unguis, -is (m)	<i>nail, claw, talon, hoof</i>
vestis, -is (f)	<i>garment, clothing, clothes</i>

Adjectives

bellator, -oris ^{also a noun}	<i>warrior, of war</i>
geminus, -a, -um	<i>twin, double, pair</i>
grandis, -e	<i>big, great</i>
hostilis, -e	<i>of the enemy</i>
infelix, -icis	<i>unhappy</i>
inimicus, -a, -um	<i>of an enemy</i>
maestus, -a, -um	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>
proiectus, -a, -um	<i>abject, grovelling</i>
tenuis, -e	<i>slender, delicate</i>
totus, -a, -um	<i>whole, all</i>
victor, -oris ^{also a noun}	<i>triumphant, conquering</i>

Etc.

praeterea	<i>moreover, besides</i>
quondam	<i>once</i>

Verbs

addo, -ere, addidi	<i>add</i>
aggero, -are (1)	<i>heap up, pile up</i>
ardeo, -ere, arsi, arsum	<i>burn</i>
caedo, -ere, cecidi, caesum	<i>cut down, kill, slaughter</i>
conficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum	<i>finish, wear out</i>
discerno, -ere, crevi, -cretum	<i>pick out</i>
effero, efferre, extuli, elatum	<i>carry out, take out</i>
figo, -ere, fixi, fixum	<i>fix</i>
foedo, -are (1)	<i>foul, disfigure</i>
induo, -ere	<i>put on, dress</i>
obnubo, -ere, -nupsi, -nuptum	<i>veil, cover</i>
perfunco, -ere, -fudi, -futum	<i>drench</i>
rigeo, -ere, -ui	<i>be stiff</i>
spargo, -ere, sparsi, sparsum	<i>sprinkle, scatter</i>
spolio, -are (1)	<i>strip, take as spoils</i>
sterno, -ere, stravi, stratum	<i>lay low</i>
umecto, -are	<i>soak</i>
verto, -ere, -ti, versum	<i>turn</i>
vincio, -ere, vixi, vinctum	<i>bind</i>

postquam omnis longe comitum praecesserat ordo,

substitit Aenēās gemitūque haec addidit altō:

haec = haec *verba*

95

'nōs aliās hinc ad lacrimās eadem horrida bellī

fāta vocant: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,

Palla = *vocative of Pallas*

aeternumque valē.' nec plūra effātus ad altōs

tendēbat murōs gressumque in castra ferēbat.

Nouns

castra, -orum (npl)	<i>camp</i>
comes, comitis (m)	<i>companion, comrade</i>
fata, -orum (npl)	<i>the Fates</i>
gemitus, -us (m)	<i>groan</i>
gressus, -us (m)	<i>step; gressum fero = walk</i>
mihi (ego, me)	<i>'from me' ethic dative</i>
ordo, ordinis (m)	<i>rank, line</i>

Adjectives

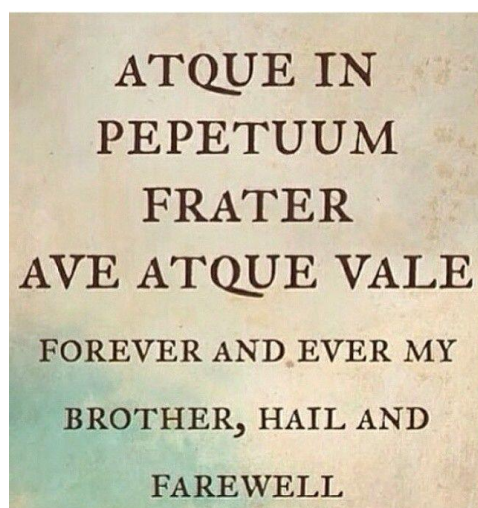
altus, -a, -um	<i>high, deep</i>
horridus, -a, -um	<i>grim</i>
idem, eadem, idem	<i>the same</i>
maximus, -a, -um	<i>greatest</i>
plures, plura ^{sg. plus}	<i>more</i>

Adverbs etc.

alias	<i>elsewhere, at another time</i>
hinc	<i>from this place, from here</i>
longe	<i>far</i>
aeternum	<i>for ever</i>

Verbs

addo, -ere, addidi, additum	<i>add</i>
effor, -fari, fatus sum	<i>speak, speak out, address</i>
praecedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum	<i>advance, move ahead</i>
salve ^{atque vale}	<i>hello, hail</i>
subsisto, -ere, substiti	<i>halt</i>
tendo, -ere	<i>head towards</i>
^{ave atque} vale	<i>hail and farewell</i>
voco, -are (1)	<i>call, summon</i>



Catullus 101

iamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina

100 *Laurentum*

velati ramīs oleae veniamque rogantes:

corpora, per campos ferro quae fusa iacebant,

redderet ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae;

nullum cum victīs certamen et aethere cassīs;

parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis.

105

quos bonus Aenēās haud aspernanda precantes

prosequitur veniā et verbīs haec insuper addit:

Nouns

aether, aetheris (n)	heaven, upper air
campus, -i (m)	plain, field
certamen, certaminis (n)	contest, dispute
ferrum, -i (n)	iron, weaponry
hospes, hospitis (m)	guest, host
olea, -ae (f)	olive-tree, olive
orator, -oris (m)	speaker, spokesman
ramus, -i (m)	branch
socer, soceri (m)	father in law, in-laws
tumulus, -i (m)	mound
venia, -ae (f)	pardon, mercy, favour

Adjectives

haud aspernandus	= <i>deserving respect</i>
cassus, -a, -um	<i>deprived of (+ abl), bereft</i>

Adverbs etc.

haud	<i>not, and not</i>
insuper	<i>in addition</i>
quondam	<i>once</i>

Verbs

adsum, -esse, adfui	<i>be present</i>
aspernor, -ari (1)	<i>despise</i>
fundo, -ere, fudi, fusus	<i>pour, scatter</i>
iaceo, -ere, -ui	<i>lie</i>
parco, -ere, peperci	<i>spare, pardon</i>
precor, -ari (1)	<i>pray</i>
prosequor, -i, -secutus sum	<i>proceed, 'meet'</i>
reddo, -reddere, reddidi	<i>give back</i>
sino, -ere, sivi, situm	<i>allow, permit</i>
succedo, -ere (+ dat.)	<i>go under (i.e. be buried)</i>
velo, -are (1)	<i>wreathe, veil</i>



'quaenam vos tanto fortuna indigna, Latini,
implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos?

subj after qui, 'who (are such that you)...'

pacem me exanimīs et Martis sorte peremptīs
oratis? equidem et vivīs concedere vellem.

nec veni = venissem, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent,
nec bellum cum gente gero; rex nostra reliquit
hospitia et Turni potius se credidit armis.

aequius huic Turnum fuerat = fuisset se opponere morti. 115

si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis:

vixet = vixisset cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.

nunc ite et miseris supponite civibus ignem.'

dixerat Aeneas. illi obstipuere silentes 120

conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.



Names

Latini, -orum (m)	<i>the Latins (Latinus' people)</i>
Mars, -tis (m)	<i>Mars, god of war (metonym for war)</i>
Teucri, orum (m)	<i>the Trojans</i>
Turnus, -i (m)	<i>Turnus, the Rutulian prince</i>

Nouns

arma, -orum (npl)	<i>weapons, arms</i>
civis, -is (m/f)	<i>citizens</i>
dextra, -ae (f) (manus)	<i>right hand</i>
fata, -orum (npl)	<i>the Fates, destiny</i>
gens, gentis (f)	<i>race, nation, people</i>
hospitium, -i (n)	<i>guest-friendship</i>
ignis, -is (m)	<i>fire</i>
locus, -i (m)	<i>place</i>
mors, mortis (f)	<i>death</i>
pax, pacis (f)	<i>peace</i>
sedes, -is (f)	<i>home</i>
sors, sortis (f)	<i>lot, destiny</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon</i>
vita, -ae (f)	<i>life</i>

Adjectives

exanimus, -a, -um	<i>dead</i>
indignus, -a, -um	<i>undeserved, unworthy</i>
miser, misera, miserum	<i>poor, sad, wretched</i>
quisnam, quaenam, quidnam	<i>who, what (pray)?</i>
silens, silentis (adj)	<i>silent</i>
vivus, -s, -um	<i>alive, living</i>

Etc.

aequius	<i>more fairly</i>
aut	<i>or</i>
equidem	<i>indeed</i>
mecum	<i>with me</i>
nisi	<i>except, unless</i>
potius	<i>rather</i>

Verbs

apparo, are, apparui	<i>attempt, aim at, prepare for</i>
concedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum	<i>grant</i>
concurro, -ere	<i>clash</i>
converto, -ere, -ti, -sus	<i>turn</i>
credo, -ere, credidi + dat.	<i>trust, believe</i>
decet, decdere, decuit Impersonal verb	<i>it is fitting</i>
dedisset (do, dare, dedi)	-
finio, -re, -ivi, -itum	<i>finish, end</i>
fuerat (sum, esse, fui)	-
fugio, -ere, fugi	<i>flee, run away from</i>
implico, -ere, -ui	<i>involve in</i>
ite (imperative of eo, ire, ii/ivi)	<i>go!</i>
obstupeo, -ere, obstipui	<i>be dumbfounded</i>
oppono, -ere, opposui, oppositum	<i>set in the way of, oppose</i>
oro, -are (1)	<i>beg, plead</i>
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum	<i>drive away</i>
perimo, -ere, -emi, peremptum	<i>kill, destroy, slay</i>
suppono, -ere, -posui, suppositum	<i>place under</i>
teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum	<i>hold</i>
vellem (vole, velle, volui)	-
vivo, -ere, vixi, victum	<i>live</i>

Drances' expresses admiration for Aeneas's greatness of spirit

tum senior semperque odiis et crimine Drances

infensus iuveni Turno sic ore vicissim ore orsa refert 'opened his response/began to speak' 7.435-6

orsa refert: 'o fama ingens, ingentior armīs,

vir Troiane, quibus caelo te laudibus aequem? 125

iustitiaene prius mirer belline laborum? miror + genitive: iustitiae/laborum (belli)

nos vero haec ^{verba} patriam grati referemus ad urbem

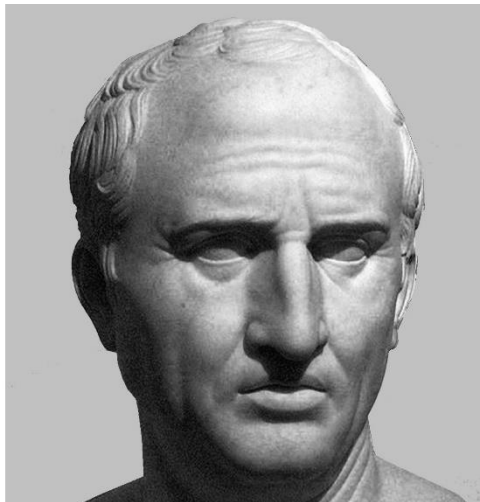
et te, si qua viam dederit Fortuna, Latino

iungemus regi. quaerat sibi foedera Turnus.

quin et fatales murorum attollere moles 130

saxaque subvectare umeris Troiana iuvabit.'

dixerat haec /unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant. eadem – the same thing(s).



How sincere does Drances seem to you? How effectively is he characterised in Book XI?

What motivates him?

How do his words help shape our impressions of Aeneas?

Names

Drances, -is (m)	<i>Drances, a senior senator</i>
Latinus, -i (m)	<i>Latinus, king of the Latins</i>
Fortuna, ae (f)	<i>Fortune, Good Fortune</i>
Turnus, -i (m)	<i>Turnus, the Rutulian prince</i>

Nouns

caelum, -i (n)	<i>sky, heaven</i>
crimen, criminis (n)	<i>charge, accusation</i>
fama, ae (f)	<i>reputation, rumour</i>
foedus, foederis (n)	<i>pl. treaty, truce</i>
iustitia, -ae (f)	<i>justice, sense of justice</i>
labor, laboris (m)	<i>effort, toil, work, task</i>
laus, laudis (f)	<i>praise</i>
moles, molis (f)	<i>mass, great structure</i>
odium, -i (n)	<i>hatred</i>
os, oris (n)	<i>mouth, 'speech', voice</i>
saxum, -i (n)	<i>rock, boulder</i>
senior, senioris (m)	<i>older man, elder</i>
umerus, -i (m)	<i>shoulder</i>

Adjectives

fatalis, -e	<i>destined, fated</i>
gratus, -a, -um	<i>grateful, thankful</i>
infensus, -a, -um	<i>hostile</i>
patrius, -a, -um	<i>native, of our fathers</i>

Etc.

prius	<i>first, prior</i>
quin et = quin etiam	<i>furthermore</i>
si qua	<i>if any, 'if somehow'</i>
sibi	<i>for himself</i>
vero	<i>indeed, truly</i>
vicissim	<i>in turn</i>

Verbs

aequo, -are (1)	<i>make level, compare, 'raise'</i>
attollo, -ere	<i>erect, raise up</i>
do, dare, dedi, datum	<i>give, grant</i>
fremo, -ere	<i>roar, clamour, murmur</i>
iungo, -ere, iunxi, iunctum + dat.	<i>join, unite with</i>
iuvat impersonal of iuvo, iuvare (1) = <i>help</i>	<i>it pleases, it is a pleasure</i>
miror, mirari (1)	<i>wonder at, express admiration for + gen.</i>
ordior, ordiri, orsus sum	<i>begin (a speech), open</i>
quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum	<i>seek, ask for, request</i>
refero, referre, rettuli, relatus	<i>speak, respond, report</i>
subvecto, -are	<i>convey, carry</i>

A 12-day Truce is agreed.

bis senos pepigere dies, et pace sequestrā Abl. Abs.

per silvas Teucris mixtique impune Latini

erravere iugis. ferro sonat alta bipenni

135

fraxinus, evertunt actas ad sidera pinus,

robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum

nec plaustri cessant vectare gementibus ornos.

Names

Latini, -orum (m)	<i>the Latins</i>
Teucris, -orum (m)	<i>the Trojans</i>

Nouns

cedrus, -i (f)	<i>cedar</i>
cuneus, -i (m)	<i>wedge</i>
ferrum, -i (n)	<i>iron</i>
fraxinus, -i (f)	<i>ash-tree</i>
bipennis, -is (f)	<i>double-axe</i>
iugum, -i (n)	<i>mountain ridge</i>
ornus, -i (f)	<i>ash-tree</i>
pax, pacis (f)	<i>peace</i>
pinus, -i (f)	<i>pine-tree</i>
plastrum, -i (n)	<i>waggon</i>
robur, roboris (n)	<i>oak, wood, strength</i>
sequestra, -ae (f)	<i>intermediary, go-between</i>
sidus, -eris (n)	<i>star</i>

Adjectives

altus, -a, -um	<i>tall, high, deep</i>
mixtus, -a, -um	<i>mingling, in common</i>
olens, olentis	<i>fragrant</i>
bipennis, -e	<i>two-winged, two-edged</i>
seni, -ae, -a	<i>in sixes, six; bis senos = 12</i>

Etc.

bis	<i>twice</i>
impune	<i>without penalty</i>

Verbs

ago, agere, egi, actus	<i>do, drive, act, xxx</i>
cesso, -are + inf.	<i>cease, stop</i>
erro, -are (1)	<i>roam</i>
evertō, -ere, -ti, -sum	<i>overturn, bring down</i>
gemo, -ere	<i>groan</i>
oleo, -ere	<i>smell</i>
pango, -ere, pepigi, pactum	<i>pledge, make an agreement, stipulate</i>
scindo, -ere, scidi, scissum	<i>split</i>
sono, -are (1)	<i>ring out, resound</i>
vecto, -are (1)	<i>transport, convey, carry</i>



Rumour brings news to Evander before the cortege arrives.

et iam Fama volans, tanti praeunntia luctus,
Evandrum Evandrique domos et moenia replet, 140

quae modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat. Latio – Locative (Gransden)

Arcades ad portas ruere et de more vetusto
funereas rapuere faces; lucet via longo
ordine flammaram et late discriminat agros.

contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia iungit 145

agmina. quae postquam matres succedere tectis
viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem.

at non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere,
sed venit in medios. feretro Pallanta reposito super Pallanta (postposition)

procubuit super atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque, 150

et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est: alliteration v-v-x-v-c-x –

'The convulsive sobs choke his utterance.' Page.



How does Virgil make use of physical detail in this passage to emphasise the grief at Pallas' death?

Names

Arcades, -ium (mpl)	<i>Arcadians (Arcadia is in Greece)</i>
Evander, -dri (m)	<i>Evander, Arcadian king, now ruling in Italy</i>
Fama, -ae (f)	<i>Rumour</i>
Latium, -i (n)	<i>Latium (region ruled by Latinus)</i>
Pallas, Pallantis (m)	<i>son of Evander (acc. Pallanta)</i>
Phryges, -um (mpl)	<i>Trojans (Phrygia is the region around Troy)</i>

Nouns

ager, agri (m)	<i>field, pl. countryside</i>
agmen, agminis (n)	<i>line, column of men</i>
dolor, doloris (m)	<i>grief, pain</i>
domus, -us domos – acc pl	<i>house</i>
feretrum, -i (n)	<i>bier</i>
flamma, -ae (f)	<i>flame, fire</i>
luctus, -us (m)	<i>grief, lamentation</i>
moenia, -ium (npl)	<i>walls, fortifications</i>
mos, moris (m)	<i>custom, way</i>
ordo, ordinis (m)	<i>rank, line, row</i>
praenuntia, -ae (f)	<i>messenger, harbinger</i>
sequestra, -ae (f)	<i>intermediary, go-between</i>
tectum, -i (n)	<i>roof, building</i>
victor, -victoris (m)	<i>champion, conqueror</i>
vis (f)	<i>force</i>
vox, vocis (f)	<i>voice</i>

Adjectives

funereus, -a, -um	<i>funereal, of death</i>
maestus, -a, -um	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>
potis, -e	<i>capable of</i>
tantus, -a, -um	<i>so great</i>
ullus, -a, -um	<i>any</i>
vetustus, -a, -um	<i>ancient, of old</i>

Etc.

contra (adv)	<i>facing them, meeting them</i>
de more	<i>according to custom</i>
late	<i>far and wide</i>
modo	<i>just now, only lately</i>
super + acc.	<i>above</i>
vix	<i>barely, with difficulty</i>

Verbs

discrimino, -are (1)	<i>divide, distinguish, mark out, separate</i>
gemo, gemere, gemui	<i>groan, lament</i>
haereo, -ere, haesi	<i>cling to</i>
incendo, -ere	<i>set alight, set fire to</i>
iungo, iungere, iunxi, iunctum	<i>join, unite</i>
lacrimo, -are (1)	<i>weep, cry</i>
laxo, -are (1)	<i>loosen, relax</i>
luceo, -ere, luxi	<i>light up, shine, glitter</i>
plango, plangere	<i>beat one's breast, lament, mourn</i>
procumbo, -ere, cubui	<i>fall prostrate, collapse</i>
rapio, -ere	<i>sieze</i>
repleo, -ere	<i>fill</i>
repono, ponere, posui, positum reposito	<i>set aside, put down</i>
ruo, ruere, rui	<i>rush</i>
succedo, -ere, successi + dat.	<i>come up to, go under</i>
teneo, -ere, tenui	<i>hold</i>
volo, volare (1)	<i>fly</i>

Evander's speech

'Evander's lament for Pallas is both deeply felt and formally constructed, with elaborate interlaced alliterative patterns, e.g. 155-160 *pr, d, d, pr, pr, d, d, pr*. For the length, thirty lines, see Gransden *Aeneid VIII, Appendix A.*' Gransden.

'non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti,

cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti.

haud ignarus eram quantum nova gloria in armis quantum posset

et **praedulce decus primo** certamine **posset**. 155

primitiae iuvenis miserae bellicae **propinqui** Voc: primitiae, rudimenta, vota precesque

dura rudimenta, et nulli exaudita deorum

vota precesque meae! tuque, o sanctissima coniunx, Evander's wife was **Carmentis**

felix morte tua neque in hunc servata dolorem!

contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes 160

restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma ^{me} **secutum** Evander wishes he had died

obruerent Rutuli telis! animam ipse dedissem

atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret!

nec vos arguerim, Teucro, nec foedera nec quas 'not that I blame you' (Gransden)

iunximus hospitio dextras: sors ista senectae dextras quas ... 165

debita erat nostrae. quod si immatura manebat

mors gnatum, [caesis Volscorum milibus ante] Abl. Abs.

ducentem in Latium Teucros cecidisse ^{te} iuvabit.

Consider the effect of Virgil's choices of mood and tense in this passage.

'The grief of old men over sons slain in battle is a *topos* which goes back to Homer's Priam, *Iliad* 24.485-506; but Evander here articulates a more specific cause of grief, his own survival: a similar sentiment is expressed by Mezentius after the death of his son Lausus, 10.846-56. There is a close parallel in Euripides' *Alcestis* 939-940, where Admetus says, 'I, who ought not to be alive, having outrun my destiny, shall live on in misery.'

Gransden p.84-5

Names

Latium, -i (n)	<i>Latium (region ruled by Latinus)</i>
Mars, Martis (m)	<i>Mars, god of war; War</i>
Pallas, Pallantis (m)	<i>son of Evander (voc. Palla, acc. Pallanta)</i>
Rutuli, -orum (mpl)	<i>Turnus's forces</i>
Teucri, Teucrorum (mpl)	<i>Trojans, descendants of Teucer</i>
Troes, -um (mpl)	<i>Trojans, descendants of Tros</i>
Volsci, -orum (mpl)	<i>Volsci (Turnus's allies, led by Camilla)</i>

Nouns

anima, -ae (f)	<i>soul, life</i>
arma, -orum (npl)	<i>arms, weapons</i>
certamen, certaminis (n)	<i>contest, encounter</i>
coniunx, coniugis (m/f)	<i>spouse</i>
dextra, -ae (f)	<i>right hand</i>
decus, decoris (n)	<i>glory, honour</i>
foedus, -eris (n) usually pl.	<i>truce, treaty</i>
genitor, genitoris (m/f)	<i>parent</i>
gloria, -ae (f)	<i>glory</i>
gnatus, -i (m)	<i>son</i>
hospitium, -i (n)	<i>guest-friendship</i>
mors, mortis (f)	<i>death</i>
parens, parentis (m/f)	<i>parent, father</i>
pompa, -ae (f)	<i>procession</i>
prex, precis (f) usually pl.	<i>prayer</i>
primitiae, -arum (fpl)	<i>first fruits</i>
rudimentum, -i (n)	<i>first lesson</i>
senecta, -ae (f)	<i>old age</i>
sors, sortis (f)	<i>lot, fate, destiny</i>
superstes, -stis (m/f)	<i>survivor</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon, javelin</i>
votum, -i (n)	<i>prayer, vow</i>

Adjectives

durus, -a, -um	<i>hard, harsh</i>
felix, felicitas (adj)	<i>happy, fortunate</i>
immaturus, -a, -um	<i>too early, untimely</i>
mille, <i>pl.</i> milia	<i>a thousand, thousands</i>
novus, -a, -um	<i>new, fresh</i>
nullus, -a, -um dat. sg. nulli	<i>no, none, not one</i>
praedulcis, -e	<i>very sweet</i>
propinquus, -a, -um	<i>near, 'so near home'</i>
saevus, -a, -um	<i>savage, cruel, fierce</i>
sanctus, -a, -um	<i>holy, sacred</i>
socius, -a, -um	<i>allied</i>

Etc.

ante (adv)	<i>before(hand), first</i>
cautius	<i>more cautiously</i>
contra	<i>in contrast</i>
in + acc	<i>for</i>
ista (iste, -a, -ud)	<i>that (of yours)</i>
quantum .. posset	<i>how powerful x + y... can be</i>
quod si	<i>but if</i>

Verbs

arguo, -ere	<i>argue, give proof, hold to account, 'blame'</i>
cado, cadere, cecidi, casum	<i>fall</i>
caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum	<i>slaughter, kill</i>
credo, -ere +acc + dat	<i>entrust x to y</i>
debeo, -ere, debui + dat.	<i>owe, ought, must, should</i>
do, dare, dedi, datum	<i>give, grant, offer</i>
exaudio, -ire (4)	<i>listen, heed</i>
iuvat impersonal of iuvo, -are	<i>it pleases, it is pleasant</i>
obruo, -ere, -rui, obrutum	<i>overwhelm</i>
promitto, -ere, -misi, missum	<i>promise</i>
refero, referre, rettuli, relatum	<i>bring back</i>
resto, -are (1)	<i>remain</i>
servo, -are (1)	<i>save, keep safe</i>
vellem impf subj of volo	<i>I would like, I would be prepared to</i>
vivo, vivere, vixi	<i>live, be alive</i>

Evander's demands that Aeneas avenge his son's death.

quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla,
quam pius Aeneas et quam magni Phryges et quam 170
Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenum exercitus omnis ^{dignantur}.
magna tropaea ferunt ^{eorum} quos dat tua dextera leto;

tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in arvis, ^{Evander addresses Turnus.}
esset par aetas et idem si robur ab annis, ^{Inverted conditional: si ... esset, stares.}

Turne. sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis? 175

vadite et haec memores regi mandata referte:
quod vitam moror invisam [Pallante perempto] ^{As to why I prolong ...}
dextera causa tua est, Turnum gnatoque patrique
quam debere vides. meritis vacat hic tibi solus ^{quam = dexteram}

fortunaque locus. non vitae gaudia ^{mihi} quaero, 180
nec fas, sed gnato manes perferre ^{gaudia/nuntios} sub imos.'



Names

Aenēās (m)	<i>Aeneas</i>
Pallas, Pallantis (m)	<i>son of Evander (voc. Palla, acc. Pallanta)</i>
Phryges, Phrygum (mpl)	<i>Trojans, men from Phrygia</i>
Teucri, Teucrorum (mpl)	<i>Trojans, descendants of Teucer</i>
Turnus, -i (m)	<i>leader of the Rutulians and Latin allies</i>
Tyrrheni, -orum	<i>Etruscans (allied to the Arcadians)</i>

Nouns

aetas, aetatis (f)	<i>age, time of life</i>
arvum, -i (n)	<i>field</i>
causa, -ae (f)	<i>reason, cause</i>
dextera, -ae (f) = dextra, -ae	<i>right hand</i>
exercitus, -us (m)	<i>army</i>
fas (n) indeclinable	<i>right</i>
fortuna, -ae (f)	<i>fortune, prosperity</i>
funus, -eris (n)	<i>death, funeral</i>
gaudium, -i (n)	<i>joy</i>
letum, -i (n)	<i>death</i>
locus, -i (m) ^{npl loca}	<i>place, space</i>
mandatum, -i (n)	<i>command</i>
manes, -ium (mpl)	<i>spirits of the departed</i>
meritum, -i (n)	<i>service, kindness</i>
robur, -oris (n)	<i>strength; oak</i>
tropaeum, -i (n)	<i>trophy, monument</i>
truncus, -i (n)	<i>torso, trunk</i>
vita, ae (f)	<i>life</i>

Adjectives

immanis, -e	<i>huge, immense</i>
imus, -a, -um	<i>bottom, lowest</i>
infelix, -icis	<i>unhappy, wretched</i>
invisus, -a, -um	<i>hated</i>
memor, memoris	<i>mindful, remembering to</i>
par, paris	<i>equal</i>
solus, -a, -um	<i>alone</i>

Etc.

ab annis	<i>from years</i> ablative of origin
alio quam	(a funeral) <i>other than</i>
quam	<i>than</i>
quid?	<i>why?</i>
quin	<i>yes; furthermore</i>
sub imos manes	<i>amongst the shades below</i>

Verbs

demoror, demorari (1)	<i>detain, keep back, delay</i>
dignor, -ari dignatus sum	<i>consider worthy, honour with</i>
moror, morari, moratus sum	<i>delay, linger, prolong</i>
perimo, -ere	<i>destroy, kill, prevent</i>
quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum	<i>seek, ask, request</i>
sto, stare, steti, statum	<i>stand</i>
vacat (vaco, -are) ^{impersonal}	<i>there is opportunity to, it lies open to</i>
vado, -ere	<i>go</i>

Part 1: c) The burial of the dead. (182-224)

In Latium the Trojans and Etruscans cremate their dead with due honour.

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus aliam
extulerat lucem referens opera atque labores: Homer: δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι
iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon Gransden quotes: *lente currite, noctis equi*
constituere pyras. huc corpora quisque suorum pius + pater = stock epithets for Aeneas
more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris = consueverunt 185 corpora suorum
conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum. tulere = tulerunt
ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem
lustravere in equis ululatusque ore dedere. 190
spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma,
it caelo ^{dat.} clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
hic alii spolia occisis decepta Latinis
coniciunt igni ^{dat.}, galeas ensesque decores
frenaque ferventesque rotas; pars munera nota, 195
ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela. i.e. the dead men's own arms
multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti,
saetigerosque sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
in flammam iugulant pecudes. tum litore toto 'over the flames'
ardentes spectant socios semustaque servant 200
busta, neque avelli possunt, nox umida donec
invertit caelum stellis ardentibus aptum.

Names

Aeneas (m)	Aeneas
Aurora, -ae (f)	Dawn
Latini, -orum (mpl)	The Latins (of Laurentum in Latium)
Mors, Mortis (m)	Death
Tarchon (m)	Tarchon, commanding Etruscan forces after Mezentius was driven out, prior to Aeneas' arrival as the 'externus dux'. See Book VIII.

Nouns

bos, bovis (m)	ox
bustum, -i (n)	tomb
caelum, -i (n)	sky, heaven
caligo, caliginis (f)	mist, gloom
clipeus, -i (m)	<i>circular</i> shield
coprus, -oris (n)	body, corpse
clangor, -oris (m)	sound, noise, blast
ensis, -is (m)	sword
funus, -eris (n)	death, funeral
frena, -orum (npl)	reins, bridle
galea, -ae (f)	helmet
ignis, -is (m)	fire
labor, laboris (m)	work, toil, effort
litus, litoris (n)	shore
mos, moris (m)	manner, custom
mortalis, -is (m/f)	mortal
munus, -eris (n)	offering, gift, duty
nox, noctis (f)	night
opus, operis (n)	work
pecus, pecudis (f)	flock animal, sheep
pyra, -ae (f)	funeral pyre
rogus, -i (n)	funeral pyre, remains
rota, -ae (f)	wheel
socius, -i (m)	ally
spolia, -orum (npl)	spoils, booty
stella, -ae (f)	star
sus, suis (m/f)	pig, sow
tellus, telluris (f)	earth
tenebrae, -arum (fpl)	darkness, shades
tuba, -ae (f)	war-trumpet
ululatus, -us (m)	wail, howl, lament
virum = virorum ^{vir, viri (m)}	of men

Adjectives

almus, -a, -um	gentle, kind
altus, -a, -um	high, deep
aptus, -a, -um	fitted, suited, 'studded'
ardens, ardentis ^{ardeo-, -ere}	burning
curvus, -a, -um	curved
cinctus, -a, -um	girt in
decorus, -a, -um	distinguished, handsome
felix, felicitas	happy, fortunate
fervens, ferventis	burning, impetuous, hot
fulgens, fulgentis	glittering
maestus, -a, -um	sad
miser, misera, miserum	wretched, unhappy
notus, -a, -um	well-known, familiar
saetiger, -a, -um	bristly
semustus, -a, -um	half-burnt
umidus, -a, -um	dank, damp

Etc.

alii ... pars ... = alii ... alii	some ... another group ...
circa (adv)	around (them)
circum + acc.	around
donec	until
et ... et ...	both ... and ...
hic	here, in this place
huc	here, to this place
quisque ... suorum*	each ... of his own
ter	three time
-que ... -que ...	both ... and ...

* Gransden states this goes with corpora, rather than agreeing with 'patrum'

Verbs

accendo, -ere, -di, -sum	set alight, light
avello, -ere, -vulsi, -vulsum	tear away
condo, -ere, condidi, conditum	bury, found (city)
conicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum	hurl
constituo, -ere, -ui, -utum	decide, set up
decurro, -ere	process
effero, efferre, extuli, elatum	bring out, produce, reveal
inverto, -ere, -ti, -sum	revolve, turn over, overturn, change
iugulo, -are (1)	cut the throat, kill, butcher
lustrō, -are (1)	move around, circle, survey, purify
mactō, -are (1)	sacrifice, slaughter, honour
occido, -ere, -di, -sum	kill
refero, referre, rettuli, relatum	bring back
servo, -are (1)	keep watch
subicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum	cast down
spargo, -ere, sparsi, sparsum	sprinkle, scatter

The Latins hastily bury their countless dead. Drances accuses Turnus.

nec minus et miseri diversā in parte Latinī

innumerās struxēre pyrās, et corpora partim of the many bodies of men, some ... some ...

multa virum ^{=viorum} terrae infodiunt, avectaque partim 205 Note verb tenses.

finitimōs tollunt in agrōs urbique remittunt. -que = -ve

cētera confusaeque ingentem caedis acervum Striking alliteration of 'c's in 206-7 + 209

nec numerō nec honore cremant; tunc undique vasti

certatim crebris conlucent ignibus agri.

tertia lux gelidam caelō dīmōverat umbram: 210

maerentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant

ossa focīs tepidoque onerabant aggere terrae.

iam vero in tectīs, praedivitis urbe Latinī,

praecipuus fragor et longī pars maxima luctūs.

hīc matres miseraeque nurūs, hīc cāra sororum 215

pectora maerentum ^{gen.pl} puerique parentibus orbi

dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenaeōs;

ipsum armīs ipsumque iubent decernere ferrō,

qui regnum Ītaliae et primōs sibi poscat honorēs. 'since he ...'

ingravat haec saevus Drances solumque vocari 220

testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.

multa simul contra variis sententia dictis

pro Turno, et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat,

multa virum ^{acc} meritis sustentat fama tropaeis.

Names

Drances, -is (m)	<i>Drances, a senior Latin statesman</i>
Italia, -ae (f)	<i>Italy, the peninsular of Italy</i>
Latinus, -i (m)	<i>Latinus, king of the Latins</i>
rēgina, -ae = Amata	<i>Amata, wife of Latinus, mother of Lavinia</i>
Turnus, -i (m)	<i>leader of the Rutulians, in command of the Latin allies</i>

Nouns

acervus, -i (m)	<i>heap, pile</i>
agger, aggeris (m)	<i>mound, heap</i>
agri, -orum (mpl)	<i>fields, countryside</i>
caedes, -ia (f)	<i>slaughter, killing</i>
certamen, -inis (n)	<i>contest, single-combat</i>
dictum, -i (n)	<i>word, talk</i>
fama, -ae (f)	<i>rumour, reputation</i>
ferrum, -i (n)	<i>iron, steel, the sword</i>
focus, -i (m)	<i>fire, hearth, household</i>
fragor, -oris (m)	<i>crash, noise</i>
honos, honoris (m)	<i>honour, honours</i>
hymenaei, -orum (mpl)	<i>marriage, wedding</i>
luctus, -us (m)	<i>grief</i>
lux, lucis (f)	<i>light, dawn</i>
mater, matris (f)	<i>mother</i>
nomen, nominis (n)	<i>name</i>
nurus, -us (f)	<i>daughter-in-law</i>
os, ossis (n)	<i>bone</i>
parens, parentis (m/f)	<i>parent</i>
pars, partis (f)	<i>part, share</i>
pars ... pars	<i>some ... others ...</i>
pectus, -oris (n)	<i>breast, chest, heart</i>
pyra, -ae (f)	<i>funeral pyre</i>
regina, -ae (f)	<i>queen</i>
regnum, -i (n)	<i>kingdom</i>
sententia, -ae (f)	<i>view, opinion, talk</i>
soror, sororis (f)	<i>sister</i>
tectum, -i (n)	<i>roof; building</i>
terra, -ae (f)	<i>earth, ground</i>
tropaeum, -i (n)	<i>trophy</i>
umbra, -ae (f)	<i>shadow, shade</i>

Adjectives

carus, -a, -um	<i>dear, 'loving'</i>
confusus, -a, -um confundo	<i>mixed together, indeterminate</i>
creber, crebra, crebrum	<i>frequent, dense</i>
dirus, -a, -um	<i>dreadful, terrible</i>
diversus, -a, -um	<i>different</i>
finitimus, -a, -um	<i>neighbouring, local</i>
gelidus, -a, -um	<i>cold, icy</i>
innumerus, -a, -um	<i>countless, unnumbered</i>
longus, -a, -um	<i>long, sustained</i>
maerens, maerentis	<i>grieving, mourning</i>
meritus, -a, -um	<i>deserved, due</i>
miser, misera, miserum	<i>wretched, sad, unhappy</i>
multa ... multa	<i>strong ... strong ...</i>
orbus, -a, -um	<i>bereft, bereaved, orphaned</i>
praecipuus, -a, -um	<i>special, particular</i>
praedives, -divitis	<i>very rich, wealthy</i>
saevus, -a, -um	<i>harsh, savage</i>
solus, -a, -um	<i>alone, only</i>
tepidus, -a, -um	<i>warm</i>
tertius, -a, -um	<i>third</i>
varius, -a, -um	<i>different, opposing, varying</i>
vastus, -a, -um	<i>devastated, waste, 'vast tracts'</i>

Etc.

certatim	<i>in competition, in rivalry</i>
contra	<i>by contrast</i>
hic hic ...	<i>here i.e. in the palace</i>
ipsum ... ipsum	<i>him ... him ... i.e. Turnus</i>
nec minus et	<i>and equally</i>
nec ... nec .. ^{+ abl}	<i>without x or y</i>
partim ... partim ...	<i>some ... others</i>
pro ^{+ abl}	<i>on behalf of, for</i>
qui ^{+ subj.} = quippe qui	<i>'since he', in as much as he</i>
simul	<i>at the same time</i>
tunc	<i>at that time</i>
undique	<i>from all sides, on all sides</i>

Verbs

aveho, -ere, -vexi, vectum	<i>carry away</i>
conluceo, -ere, luxi	<i>shine brightly, shine out</i>
cremo, -are (1)	<i>burn, cremate</i>
decerno, -ere, decrevi, decretum	<i>settle, decide</i> (the matter)
dimoveo, -ere, -movi, -motum	<i>remove, move aside, dispel</i>
exsecror, -ari, -atus sum	<i>curse</i>
infodio, -ere, -fodi, -fossum	<i>bury, inter</i>
ingravo, -are (1)	<i>aggravate, add weight to</i>
maereo, -ere	<i>grieve</i>
obumbro, -are (1)	<i>defend, protect</i> metaphor – shelter/keep in the shadow
onero, -are (1)	<i>burden, load, 'cover'</i>
posco, -ere, poposci	<i>demand, call (insistently) to</i>
remitto, -ere, -misi, -misum	<i>send back</i>
ruo, ruere, rui	<i>rush, ruin, lay low, 'level'</i>
struo, -ere, struxi, structum	<i>build</i>
sustineo, -ere, -ui, -ntum	<i>hold up, endure, submit to</i>
testor, -ari, -atus sum	<i>call to witness, declare solemnly</i>
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum	<i>remove, carry, lift, raise</i>
voco, -are (1)	<i>call, summon</i>



PART II Lines 498-521, 532-596, 648-689 and 725-835 (and the remainder of Book XI in English)

Lines 225-497 (in English) Translation by David West

Venulus' news

The return of an embassy led by Venulus sent to seek allies for the Italians. They have travelled to the south of Italy seek the help of Diomedes, one of the great Greek heroes who fought against Aeneas and the Trojans. Diomedes dominates Book 5 of the Iliad, where he wounds Aphrodite, Aeneas' mother.

In the middle of this disturbance, while the dispute was still raging, to drown all, the envoys suddenly arrived back with a gloomy answer from the city of Diomedes. They had achieved nothing for all the efforts they had expended; their gifts, their gold, their earnest prayers had failed; the Latins would have to look elsewhere for reinforcements or plead for peace with the Trojan king. At this bitter blow even king Latinus lost heart. Aeneas was chosen by Fate and brought here at the express will of heaven – this was what the anger of the gods was telling them; this was the message of those tombs newly raised before their eyes.

With such thoughts in his mind he summoned a great council, commanding the leaders of his people to come within his lofty doors. They duly gathered, filling the streets as they streamed to the royal palace. Greatest in age and first of those who carried the sceptre, Latinus sat in the middle with sadness on his brow and asked the envoys who had returned from the city of the Aetolians to tell what reply they brought, demanding to hear every detail in due order. The assembly was called to silence. Venulus obeyed the command and began to speak.

'Fellow citizens, we have seen Diomedes and the Argive camp. We have paced out the road and lived through all the chances of the journey. We have touched the hand that brought down the land of Ilium. There in the fields near Mt. Garganus, in the Apulia kingdom of Iapyx, the victorious Diomedes was founding his city called Argyripa after the home of his fathers at Argos. After we were admitted to his presence and given leave to speak, we offered our gifts, telling him our names and the land from which we came, who had brought war among us and what had taken us to Arpi. He heard us out and made this reply in words of peace.

225 hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu,
ecce super maesti magna Diomedis ab urbe
legati responsa ferunt: nihil omnibus actum
tantorum impensis operum, nil dona neque aurum
nec magnas valuisse preces, alia arma Latinis
230 quaerenda, aut pacem Troiano ab rege petendum.
deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus:
fatalem Aenean manifesto numine ferri
admonet ira deum tumulique ante ora recentes.

ergo concilium magnum primosque suorum
235 imperio accitos alta intra limina cogit.
olli convenere fluuntque ad regia plenis
tectis viis. sedet in mediis et maximus aeo
et primus sceptris haud laeta fronte Latinus.
atque hic legatos Aetola ex urbe remissos
240 quae referant fari iubet, et responsa reposcit
ordine cuncta suo. tum facta silentia linguis,
et Venulus dicto parens ita farier inquit:

'Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaeque castra,
atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnis,
245 contigimusque manum qua concidit Ilia tellus.
ille urbem Argyripam patriae cognomine gentis
victor Gargani condebat Iapygis agris.
postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
munera praeferimus, nomen patriamque docemus,
250 qui bellum intulerint, quae causa attraxerit Arpos.
auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore:



An embassy led by Venulus was sent by Latinus at the start of Aeneid 8 to seek Italian allies in Apulia



Diomedes' response

Venus reports verbatim the words of Diomedes, which amount to a clear rejection of Latinus' request for help, based on Diomedes' respect for Aeneas's battle prowess and sense of religious awe and the power of destiny at work. He lists the disasters that have befallen the Greek heroes, including himself, since the sack of Troy.

"The kingdoms and peoples of your land are blest by Fortune. Yours are the kingdoms of Saturn, the ancient Ausonians, but what Fortune is it that disturbs your peace and persuades you to stir up wars you do not understand?

Those whose swords violated the fields of Ilium – let me not speak of all we endured as we fought beneath her walls or of her men drowned in her river Simois – we are scattered over the round earth, paying unspeakable penalties and suffering all manner of punishment for our crimes. We are a band of men that even Priam might pity. The deadly star of Minerva knows us well. So do the rocks of Euboea and Caphareus, the cape of vengeance. From that campaign we have been washed up on many a different shore: Menelaus, son of Atreus, is in exile in distant Egypt at the pillars of Proteus; Ulixes has seen the Cyclopes at Etna; shall I speak of the kingdom of Neoptolemus in Epirus? Of the new home of Idomeneus in Calabria? Of Locrians living on the shores of Libya? Even the leader of the great Achivi from Mycenae was struck down by the hand of his evil queen the moment he stepped over his threshold! The adulterous lover had been waiting for Asia to fall.

"To think that the envious gods forbade me to return to the altars of my fathers or to see the wife I longed for and my beautiful home of Calydon. Even now I am pursued by the sight of hideous portents. My lost comrades have taken to the sky on wings. They have become birds and haunt the rivers – so cruelly have my people been punished – weeping till the rocks ring with the sound of their voices. From that moment of madness when I attacked the body of a goddess and my spear defiled the hand of Venus, I should have known that this was bound to come.

Do not, I beg you, do not urge me to take part in any such battle. I have had no quarrel with the Trojans since the uprooting of their citadel of Pergamum, and I do not remember old wrongs or take any pleasure in them. As for the gifts you bring me from your country, give them rather to Aeneas. We have faced each other, spear against deadly spear, and closed in battle. Believe me, for I have known it, **how huge he rises behind his shield, with what a whirr he spins his javelin**. If the land of Ilium had borne two other such heroes, the Trojans would have come in war to the cities of the Greek, **the Fates would have changed** and Greece would now be in mourning. As for the long delay and the stubborn walls of Troy, it was the hands of Hector and Aeneas – both men noble in their courage, noble in their skill in arms, **but Aeneas the greater in piety** – that held back the victory of the Greeks and did not let it come till the tenth year. Let your hands join in a treaty of peace while the chance is offered, but take care not to let your weapons clash on his!"



Aphrodite wounded. Painted in 1800 by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.

"o fortunatae gentes, Saturnia regna,
antiqui Ausonii, quae vos fortuna quietos
sollicitat suadetque ignota lacescere bella?
255 quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros
(mitto ea quae muris bellando exhausta sub altis,
quos Simois premat ille viros) infanda per orbem
supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes,
vel Priamo miseranda manus; scit triste Minervae
260 sidus et Euboicae cautes ultorque Caphareus.
militia ex illa diversum ad litus abacti
Atrides Protei Menelaus adusque columnas
exsulat, Aetnaeos vidit Cyclophas Ulixes.
regna Neoptolemi referam versosque penatis
265 Idomenei? Libycone habitantis litore Locros?
ipse Mycenaeus magnorum ductor Achivum
coniugis infandae prima inter limina dextra
oppetiit, devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.

invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris
270 coniugium optatum et pulchram Calydon viderem?
nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur
et socii amissi petierunt aethera pennis
fluminibusque vagantur aves (heu, dira meorum
supplicia!) et scopulos lacrimosis vocibus implent.
275 haec adeo ex illo mihi iam speranda fuerunt
tempore cum ferro caelestia corpora demens
appetii et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.

ne vero, ne me ad talis impellite pugnas.
nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum
280 Pergama nec veterum memini laetorve malorum.
munera quae patriis ad me portatis ab oris
vertite ad Aenean. stetimus tela aspera contra
contulimusque manus: experto credite **quantus
in clipeum adsurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam**.
285 si duo praeterea talis Idaea tulisset
terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes
Dardanus, et **versis** lugeret Graecia **fatis**.
quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Troiae,
Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium
290 haesit et in decimum vestigia rettulit annum.
ambo animis, ambo insignes praestantibus armis,
hic pietate prior. coeant in foedera dextrae,
qua datur; ast armis concurrant arma cavete."



In a daring night expedition, Diomedes and Odysseus stole the Palladium from inside the walls of Troy, helped by Helen, but "with their bloodstained hands" Aeneid 2.163.

Latinus addresses the Council

*As Venulus finishes speaking the Council is divided, like a river torrent divided by a rock.
Latinus responds first by accepting defeat, then by outlining two proposals for a lasting peace with Aeneas.*

'You have heard, o best of kings, the answer of a king. You have heard his judgement on this great war.'

295

et responsa simul quae sint, rex optime, regis
audisti et quae sit magno sententia bello.'

The envoys had scarcely finished before a confused roar was running through the troubled ranks of the Italians, **as when a rock resists a river in spate and the trapped waters eddy and growl while the banks on either side roar with the din of the waves.** As soon as calm returned to their minds and the words of fear were stilled on their lips, the king on his high throne addressed the gods and then began,

300

vix ea legati, variusque per ora cucurrit
Ausonidum turbata fremor, **ceu saxa morantur
cum rapidos amnis, fit clauso gurgite murmur
vicinaeque fremunt ripae crepitantibus undis.**
ut primum placati animi et trepida ora quierunt,
praefatus divos solio rex infit ab alto:

'For my own part, o men of Latium, I would have wished, and it would have been better so, to have decided this great issue long since, and not be summoning a council at a time like this with the enemy sitting by our walls. **We are fighting a misguided war, fellow citizens, against unconquerable heroes and the sons of gods.** Battle does not weary them, and even in defeat they cannot take their hands from the sword. If you had any hope of recruiting the Aetolians as your allies, lay it aside. To everyone his own hopes, but you can see how feeble this one is. All other resource is shattered and lies in ruins. You can see this with your own eyes. The whole truth is there at your finger-tips. I accuse no one. Courage has done all that courage could do. The whole body of the kingdom has fought this fight. But now the time has come for me to express an opinion that has formed in my doubting mind. Give me your attention and I shall tell it in a few words.

305

'ante equidem summa de re statuisset, Latini,
et vellem et fuerat melius, non tempore tali
cogere concilium, cum muros adsidet hostis.
**bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum
invictisque viris gerimus,** quos nulla fatigant
proelia nec victi possunt absistere ferro.
spem si quam ascitis Aetolum habuistis in armis,
ponite. spes sibi quisque; sed haec quam angusta videtis.
310 cetera qua rerum iaceant percussa ruina,
ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.
nec quemquam incuso: potuit quae plurima virtus
esse, fuit; toto certatum est corpore regni.
nunc adeo quae sit dubiae sententia menti,
315 expediam et paucis (animos adhibete) docebo.

'Near the Tuscan river Tiber I have long owned some land which stretches away to the west beyond the land of the Sicani. Here Auruncans and Rutulians sow their seeds, wearying the stony hills with the plough and grazing the roughest of them. Let this whole area with the pine forests clothing its high mountains be given to the Trojans as a token of our friendship, and let us propose a treaty in just terms, inviting them to become partners in our kingdom. Let them settle here, if their hearts are set on it, and build their walls.

320

est antiquus ager Tusco mihi proximus amni,
longus in occasum, finis super usque Sicanos;
Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duos
exercent collis atque horum asperrima pascunt.
haec omnis regio et celsi plaga pinea montis
cedat amicitiae Teucrorum, et foederis aequas
dicamus leges sociosque in regna vocemus:
considant, si tantus amor, et moenia condant.

'But if it is their wish to go elsewhere and seize the land of some other nation, and if it is within their power to leave this country of ours, let us weave the timbers of twenty ships in Italina oak, or more if they can man them. The wood is all lying on the shore. Let them say what ships they want and how many, and we can provide the bronze, the dockyards and the hands to do the work. I propose also that a hundred envoys, men of the highest rank in the Latin race, be sent to carry this message and conclude this treaty, holding out the branches of peace in their hands and bearing gifts, talents of gold and ivory, **and the throne and robe which are the emblems of our royal power.** Consider this together and rescue our crippled fortunes.'

325

sin alios finis aliamque capessere gentem
est animus possuntque solo decedere nostro,
bis denas Italo texamus robore navis;
seu pluris complere valent, iacet omnis ad undam
materies: ipsi numerumque modumque carinis
praecipiant, nos aera, manus, naualia demus.
330 praeterea, qui dicta ferant et foedera firment
centum oratores prima de gente Latinos
ire placet pacisque manu praetendere ramos,
munera portantis aurique eborisque talenta
et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.
335 consulite in medium et rebus succurrite fessis.'



Aeneid VII

When Aeneas and his men first arrived in Latium Aeneas sent an embassy of 100 men with very precious gifts (including Priam's sceptre) to Latinus, who greeted the newcomers generously, giving each of the 100 men a horse Aeneas a chariot.

This was because portents had indicated to Latinus that his daughter, Lavinia, should be married to a stranger from abroad. The two kings did not actually meet.

'For Aeneas in his absence he chose a chariot and pair of heavenly descent breathing fire from their nostrils.' VII.280ff

This friendly alliance was curtailed when Juno intervened in Book 7 to enflame hostilities between Amata, Turnus and the native Italians against the new settlers.

Debate in the Council

Drances, Turnus' personal enemy and critic, seizes his moment. He expresses support for Latinus' peace proposals, adding two further suggestions.

Then rose Drances, hostile as ever, who always looked askance at Turnus' great reputation and was goaded by bitter jealousy. He was generous with his wealth and readier still with his tongue, but his hand did not warm to battle. His voice had some weight in council and was always a force for discord. His mother's breeding gave him pride of rank; his father's origins were unknown. These were the words he spoke to add force and substance to their anger.

'What you propose, good king Latinus, is clear to all and needs no words of mine to support it. Everyone knows, and admits that he knows, what fortune has in store for the people, but they are all afraid to utter it. It is time for the man whose auspices the gods reject to blow a little less hard and give us freedom to speak. It is because of his fatal recklessness – I, for one, shall not be silent though he draw his sword and threaten me with death – we have seen so many of our leaders, who have been the lights of our people, extinguished, and the whole of our city now slumped in grief while he storms the Trojan camp frightens the sky with his weapons, knowing he can save his own life by taking to his heels.

There is still one gift you must add, o best of kings, to all those many proposals and gifts you tell us to send to the son of Dardanus, one thing only, and no man's violence should be able to overrule your right as a father to give your own daughter to a noble husband in a marriage that will be worthy of her, sealing this peace in a treaty for all time. But if our hearts and minds are so beset with fear of the man, let us beg and beseech him to give her up and restore to his king and to his fatherland the rights which are their due.

Why do you keep throwing your unfortunate fellow-citizens into the jaws of danger, Turnus, you who are the single source and cause of all these sufferings in Latium? War will never save us. We are all asking you for peace, and the one inviolable pledge of that peace. I am the first to come to you as a suppliant – you imagine that I am your enemy and that causes me no distress – look at me! I beg you to pity your people and lay down your pride. You are defeated. You must leave the field. We have been routed often enough and have seen enough funerals. We have stripped our wide fields bare. But if fame drives you on, if you have the strength in your heart, if you have such a yearning to receive a palace as a dowry, then be bold, have the confidence to go and stand face to face with your enemy.

So that Turnus can get himself a royal bride, our lives are to be as chaff. We, the rank and file, are to litter the fields, unburied and unwept. But you too, if there is any strength in you, if you have any of the fighting spirit of your fathers, stand up to your challenger and look him in the face.

340 Tum Drances idem infensus, quem gloria Turni obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amaris, largus opum et lingua melior, sed frigida bello dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor, seditione potens (genus huic materna superbum nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat), surgit et his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras:

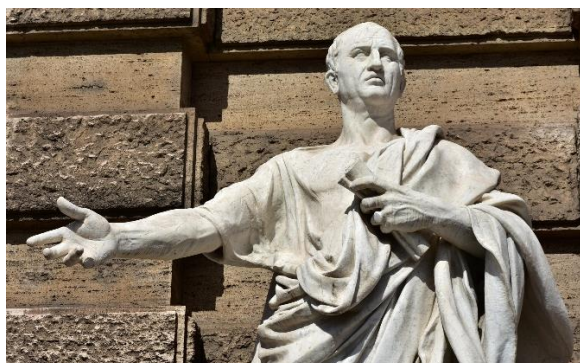
345 'rem nulli obscuram nostrae nec vocis egentem consulis, o bone rex: cuncti se scire fatentur quid fortuna ferat populi, sed dicere mussant. det libertatem fandi flatumque remittat, cuius ob auspiciu infaustum moresque sinistros (dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur) lumina tot cecidisse ducum totamque videmus 350 consedis urbem luctu, dum Troia temptat castra fugae fidens et caelum territat armis.

355 unum etiam donis istis, quae plurima mitti Dardanidis dicique iubes, unum, optime regum, adicias, nec te ullius violentia vincat quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenaeis des pater, et pacem hanc aeterno foedere iungas. quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror, ipsum obtestemur veniamque oremus ab ipso: cedat, ius proprium regi patriaeque remittat.

360 quid miseros totiens in aperta pericula civis proicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum? nulla salus bello, pacem te poscimus omnes, Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus. 365 primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis (et esse nil moror), en supplex venio. miserere tuorum, pone animos et pulsus abi. sat funera fusi vidimus ingentis et desolavimus agros. aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur concipis et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est, 370 aude atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.

375 scilicet ut Turno contingat regia coniunx, nos animae viles, inhumata inflataque turba, sternamur campis. etiam tu, si qua tibi vis, si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra qui vocat.'

unfinished line



Although there is no consistent parallel, Virgil's representation of Drances perhaps recalls his older contemporary, Cicero. (Virgil 70-19BC, Cicero 106-43BC). Cicero was famed (and killed) for his violent attacks on Mark Antony in a series of speeches known as the Philippics.

Debate in the Council contd.

Turnus' impassioned response to Drances' provocations

At this, Turnus groaned, and blazed up into a violent rage. The words seemed to burst from the depths of his heart:

'You always have a good supply of words, Drances, when war calls for action. When the senate is summoned, you are the first to appear. But this is no time for filling the council chamber with talk, for pouring out high-flown speeches in comfort while our walls and ramparts are all that keep the enemy from us, and we are waiting for the ditches to fill with blood. By all means, Drances, you can thunder out your eloquence in your usual style and accuse me of cowardice, when your right hand has heaped up as many Trojan corpses as mine has and all the fields are studded with your trophies. But now is our chance to test our vigour and our valour. We do not have to look far for enemies – they are standing all round the walls. Shall we advance to meet them? You hesitate? Where is your martial spirit? Will it always be in your long tongue and nimble feet?

You say I have been defeated. You scum of the earth, who can say I am defeated when he sees the Thybris rising, swollen with Trojan blood, the house of Evander destroyed root and branch and the Arcadians stripped of their arms? This is not how Pandarus and Bitias found me, nor the thousand men I sent down to Tartarus on my day of victory when I was trapped inside the walls and rampart of the enemy. You say that war will never save us. That prophecy is for the Trojans and for yourself, you fool. But go on, stirring up panic everywhere and praising to the skies the strength of a race of men who have been twice defeated. Go on insulting the armies of Latinus. Now, it seems, the leaders of the Myrmidons are afraid of Phrygian weapons! Now it seems that Diomedes and Achilles of Larisa are taking fright, and the river Aufidus is flowing backwards in full retreat from the waves of the Adriatic! Drances even pretends to be terrified when I speak – a rogue's trick! The fear is a pretence to add sting to his charges against me. But there is no need for you to be alarmed. My hand will never take the breath of life from a man like you. It is welcome to stay where it is in that breast of yours.

But now, father, I come to you and your great plan. If you no longer hold out any hope for our arms, if we are to fight on utterly alone, if after one setback we are completely destroyed, and Fortune has abandoned us never to return, let us stretch our defenceless arms and sue for peace.

But if only there were a spark of our old courage left in us! Any man who has fallen and bitten the dust of death rather than live to see such a thing, I count him fortunate in his life's labours, the noblest spirit amongst us!

talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni.
dat gemitum rumpitque has imo pectore voces:

380 'larga quidem semper, Drance, tibi copia fandi
tum cum bella manus poscunt, patribusque vocatis
primus ades. sed non replenda est curia verbis,
quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
agger murorum nec inundant sanguine fossae.
proinde tona eloquio (solitum tibi) meque timoris
385 argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis acervos
Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis
insignis agros. possit quid vivida virtus
experiare licet, nec longe scilicet hostes
quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros.
390 imus in adversos—quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis
semper erit?

unfinished line

pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum
arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim
sanguine et Evandri totam cum stirpe videbit
395 procubuisse domum atque exutos Arcadas armis?
haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens
et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,
inclusus muris hostilique aggere saeptus.
400 nulla salus bello? capiti cane talia, demens,
Dardanio rebusque tuis. proinde omnia magno
ne cessa turbare metu atque extollere viris
gentis bis victae, contra premere arma Latini.
nunc et Myrmidonum procures Phrygia arma tremescunt,
nunc et Tydides et Larisaeus Achilles,
405 amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas.
vel cum se pavidum contra mea iurgia fingit,
artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat.
numquam animam talem dextra hac (absiste moveri)
amittes: habitet tecum et sit pectore in isto.

410 nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.
si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,
si tam deserti sumus et semel agmine verso
funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum,
oremus pacem et dextras tendamus inertis.

415 quamquam o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset!
ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit.

The Latin Senate 7.175 The Gates of War 7.601ff

Turnus celebrates a number of 'aristeias' in the Aeneid, most memorably when Aeneas is away seeking reinforcements. Aeneas leaves instructions to his men to stay in the camp and not risk open conflict, but fighting breaks out and at one point the mighty warriors Pandarus and Bitias open the gates and let some of the enemy inside. Turnus takes this opportunity to wreak terrible havoc, killing many Trojans before he leaps into the Tiber and, with Juno's help, escapes safely at very the end of Book IX.

Debate in the Council concluded

Turnus lists the strength still available to the Italians in fighting a war with Aeneas and his Trojans.

'Surely we still have untapped resources and warriors who have not yet engaged and there are still cities and peoples in Italy to help us? And surely the Trojans have paid a heavy price in blood for the glory they have won! They too have had their funerals. The same storm has fallen on all of us. Why then do we disgrace ourselves by stumbling on the threshold? Why do our knees start shaking before we hear the trumpet? Many things change for the better with the passing of the days and the ever-varying workings of time. Fortune comes and goes. She has mocked many a man, and then set his feet back on solid ground. So the Aetolian Diomedes and his city of Arpi will not help us. But Messapus will, and Tolumnius, blessed by the gods, and all the leaders who have come to us from so many peoples, and great will be the glory for the chosen men of Latium and the Laurentine fields. We have Camilla too, from the noble Volscian race, leading her mounted column and her squadrons flowering with bronze.

*But if I am the only one the Trojans want to meet in battle, if that is your will and I am such a great obstacle to the good of all, then the Goddess of Victory has not entirely abandoned me, nor is she so ill-disposed to these hands of mine that I should refuse any undertaking for which I have such hopes. I shall go and face him with my spirits high were he mightier than Achilles and with armour the equal of his, made like his by the hand of Vulcan. To all of you, and to Latinus, the father of my bride, I, Turnus, second in courage to none of those who have gone before me, have offered up my life. **Is Aeneas challenging me, and me alone?** Let him challenge. It is the answer to my prayers. If this is the anger of the gods I would not have Drances appease it; if it is a moment for courage and glory, I would not give it to Drances.'*

The arms of Achilles

420 sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta iuventus
auxilioque urbes Italiae populique supersunt,
sin et Troianis cum multo gloria venit
sanguine (sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnis
tempestas), cur indecores in limine primo
deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?
425 multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi
rettulit in melius, multos alterna revisens
lusit et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
non erit auxilio nobis Aetolus et Arpi:
430 at Messapus erit felixque Tolumnius et quos
tot populi misere duces, nec parva sequetur
gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris.
est et Volscorum egregia de gente Camilla
agmen agens equitum et florentis aere catervas.

435 quod si me solum Teucris in certamina poscunt
idque placet tantumque bonis communibus obsto,
non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit
ut tanta quicquam pro spe temptare recusem.
ibo animis contra, vel magnum praestet Achillem
440 factaque Volcani manibus paria induat arma
ille licet. vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino
Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,
devovi. **solum Aeneas vocat?** et vocet oro;
nec Drances potius, sive est haec ira deorum,
morte luat, sive est virtus et gloria, tollat.'

The arms of Aeneas

Aeneas attacks

The Council meeting is cut short by the news that Aeneas was on the offensive and targeting the city of Laurentum itself. The confused reaction is conveyed by Virgil's use of another natural simile.

So they disputed among themselves in deep uncertainty.
Aeneas, meanwhile, had struck camp and was moving his army.

Suddenly there came a messenger rushing wildly through the palace and causing panic all over the city: the Trojans, drawn up in line of battle, the Etruscan squadron with them, were coming down the valley of the Tiber and filling the whole plain. There was instant confusion and dismay among the people and hearts were roused by the sharp spurt of anger. With wild gestures the young men asked for arms. 'Arms!' they shouted, while their fathers wept and murmured. On every side a great clamour of dissenting voices rose to the winds **like the sound of flocks of birds settling in groves of tall trees, or swans whose harsh calls ring across the chattering pools of the river Padusa, so rich in fish.**

'Do not disturb yourselves, citizens!' shouted Turnus, seizing the moment. 'Convene your council and sit there praising peace while your enemies invade your kingdom with swords in their hands.' These were his only words to them as he leapt to his feet and rushed from the lofty palace shouting: 'You, Volusus, tell the Volscian contingent to arm! And take the Rutulians with you! Deploy the cavalry, Messapus, and you too COras with your brother, in battle array over the whole plain! Some of you reinforce the approaches to the city and man the towers. The rest of you come and advance with me where I order.'

445

illi haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant
certantes: **castra Aeneas aciemque movebat.**

450

nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
ecce ruit magnisque urbem terroribus implet:
instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis.
extemplo turbati animi concussaue vulgi
pectora et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae.
arma manu trepidi poscunt, fremit arma iuventus,
flent maesti mussantque patres. hic undique clamor
455
dissensu vario magnus se tollit in auras,
**haud secus atque alto in luco cum forte catervae
consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusae
dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cynci.**

460

'immo,' ait 'o cives,' arrepto tempore Turnus,
'cogite concilium et pacem laudate sedentes;
illi armis in regna ruunt.' nec plura locutus
corripuit sese et tectis citus extulit altis.

465

'tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice manipulis,
duc' ait 'et Rutulos. equitem Messapus in armis,
et cum fratre Coras latis diffundite campis.
pars aditus urbis firment turrisque capessant;
cetera, qua iusso, mecum manus inferat arma.'

In an instant they poured onto the walls from all over the city. Father Latinus himself left the council and abandoned his high designs till a later time, in deep distress at the troubles of the hour. Again and again he blamed himself for not eagerly welcoming Trojan Aeneas and taking him into the city as his son-in-law. Meanwhile men were digging pits in front of the gates and bringing up rocks and stakes. The shrill trumpet blwe the signal for bloody battles and mothers and sons went to make a motley ring all round the city walls. Their last struggle called them and they came.

470

475

The queen too, with a great retinue of the mothers of the city, rode in her carriage to bring offerings to the temple of Pallas on the heights of the citadel. With her went the maiden Lavinia, the cause of all this suffering, her lovely eyes downcast. The mothers followed them and filled the temple with the smoke of incense, pouring out their sad prayers from its high threshold:

480

'Mighty in arms, ruler of the battle, Tritonian maiden, break with your hand the spear of the Phrygian pirate and throw him to the ground. Spread out his body beneath your high gates.'

485

Turnus in a fury was eagerly arming himself for battle, and soon he had on his breastplate glowing with red and bristling scales of bronze, and his golden greaves. His head was still bare, but the sword was girt to his side as he ran down from the heights of the citadel in a blaze of gold, ardent and exulting and already grappling with the enemy in hope and expectation. **He was like a stallion that has broken its tether and burst from his stall; free at last he gains the open plain and runs to the fields where the herds of mares are pastured or gallops off to bathe in the river which he used to know so well, tossing high his head and whinnying with delight while the mane streams over his neck and flanks.**

490

495

Iliadic similes



Ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe. concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus deserit ac tristi turbatus tempore differt, multaue se incusat qui non acceperit ultro Dardanium Aenean generumque asciverit urbi. praefodiunt alii portas aut saxa sudesque subvectant. bello dat signum rauca cruentum bucina. tum muros varia cinxere corona matronae puerique, vocat labor ultimus omnis.

nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva dona ferens, iuxtaque comes Lavinia virgo, causa mali tanti, oculos deiecta decoros. succedunt matres et templum ture vaporant et maestas alto fundunt de limine voces:

'armipotens, praeses belli, Tritonia virgo, frange manu telum Phrygii praedonis, et ipsum pronum sterne solo portisque effunde sub altis.' cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus. iamque adeo rutilum thoraca indutus aenis horrebat squamis surasque incluserat auro, tempora nudus adhuc, laterique accinxerat ensem, fulgebatque alta decurrens aureus arce exsultatque animis et spe iam praecipit hostem: **qualis ubi abruptis fugit praesepia vinclis tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum aut adsuetus aquae perfundi flumine noto emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte luxurians luduntque iubae per colla, per amos.**

Paris in Book III



498-521 in Latin

Camilla, the Volscian princess, offers to lead the cavalry attack, impressing Turnus with her courage.

obvia cui ^{=Turno} [Volscorum acie comitante] Camilla ^{Abl Abs;}

occurrit portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis ^{obvia ... occurrit - pleonastic}

desiluit, quam ^{= Camillam} tota cohors imitata relictis 500

ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia ^{verba} fatur:

'Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti, *'if the brave with good cause feel some confidence in themselves'*

audeo et Aeneadam promitto occurrere turmae

solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.

me sine prima manu temptare pericula belli, 505

tu pedes ^{= pedites?} ad muros subsiste et moenia serva.' *'take up position'*

Turnus ad haec oculos horrendā in virgine fixus: ^{V. likes acc + PPP = 'fixing his eyes'}

'o decus Italiae virgo, quas dicere grates

quasve referre parem? sed nunc, est omnia quando ^{parem = deliberative question}

iste animus supra, mecum partire ^{imp.} laborem. *'an effective dislocation of word order'* 510

Names

Aenēadae, -um (mpl)	<i>followers of Aeneas</i>
Camilla, -ae (f)	<i>Camilla, commander of the Volscian cavalry</i>
Italia, -ae (f)	<i>Italy</i>
Latinus, -a, -um	<i>Latin, of Latium</i>
Turnus, -i (m)	<i>Turnus, Rutulian prince commanding the Italian allies</i>
Volsci, -orum	<i>the Volsci, Italian allies led by Camilla</i>

Nouns

acies, -ei (f)	<i>force, battle-line</i>
animus, -i (m)	<i>mind, spirit</i>
cohors, cohortis (f)	<i>cohort, unit, troop</i>
decus, decoris (n)	<i>glory</i>
eques, equitis (m)	<i>cavalryman, cavalry</i>
equus, -i (m)	<i>horse</i>
fiducia, -ae (f)	<i>confidence, courage</i>
grates, -ium (fpl)	<i>thanks</i>
manus, -us (f) manu	<i>hand; 'hand to hand'</i>
moenia, -ium (npl)	<i>walls, buildings</i>
murus, -i (m)	<i>wall</i>
oculus, -i (m)	<i>eye</i>
pes, pedis (m)	<i>foot (soldier) = pedites</i>
porta, -ae (f)	<i>gate, city gate</i>
regina, -ae (f)	<i>queen</i>
turma, -ae (f)	<i>squadron, cavalry unit</i>
virgo, virginis (f)	<i>maid, virgin</i>

Adjectives

fortis, -e	<i>strong, brave</i>
horrendus, -a, -um	<i>awe-inspiring, fearful</i>
iste, ista, istud	<i>that (of yours)</i>
obvius, -a, -um + dat	<i>to meet, in the way of</i>
solua, -a, -um	<i>alone, on one's own</i>
totus, -a, -um	<i>whole, entire</i>

Etc.

ad haec	<i>in response to this, in response</i>
iste, ista, istud	<i>that (of yours)</i>
mecum	<i>with me</i>
merito (adv)	<i>deservedly, with good cause</i>
quando	<i>since</i>
quas-ve (grates)	<i>what thanks</i>
si qua fiducia sui est	<i>if there is any ...</i>
sui fiducia sui	<i>confidence 'in themselves'; in self</i>
supra + acc (omnia)	<i>above, 'rises above', surpasses'</i>

Verbs

audeo, -ere, ausus sum	<i>dare</i>
comitor, -ari (1)	<i>accompany</i>
defluo, -ere, -fluxi, -fluctum	<i>swoop down, literally, flow down</i>
desilio, -ere, -silui	<i>leap down</i>
figo, -ere, fixi, fixum	<i>fix</i>
for, fari, fatus sum	<i>speak</i>
imitor, -ari (1)	<i>imitate, copy, take one's lead</i>
obvius, -a, -um eo, ire, ii/ivi + dat.	<i>meet, go to meet, run into</i>
occurro, -ere	<i>meet, face</i>
paro, -are (1)	<i>prepare, make ready</i>
partior, partiri, partitus sum	<i>share (partire = imperative)</i>
promitto, -ere, -misi, -misum	<i>promise</i>
referro, -ferre, -rettuli	<i>offer in return</i>
relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum	<i>leave</i>
servo, -are (1)	<i>keep safe, protect, preserve</i>
sino, -ere, sivi, situm	<i>allow, permit</i>
subsisto, -ere, -stiti	<i>stand, station</i>
tempto, -are (1)	<i>try, test out, make an attempt on</i>

Turnus outlines his strategy to Camilla

Aenēās, ut fama fidem missique reportant 'reliably'
exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma
praemisit, quaterent campos; ipse ardua montis
per deserta iugo superans adventat ad urbem.
furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvae, 515
ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces.
tu Tyrrhenum equitem conlatis excipe signis;
tecum acer Messapus erit turmaeque Latinae
Tiburtique manus, ducis et tu concipe curam.' i.e. share the command with me, Turnus.
sic ait, et paribus Messapum in proelia dictis 520
hortatur sociosque duces et pergit in hostem.

'The narrow pass in which Turnus hopes to ambush Aeneas resembles the Caudine Forks, where a Roman army was trapped by, and surrendered to, the Samnite general Gavius Pontius, 321BC. See Livy 9.2-6. Aeneas had better luck.' Gransden p.113

Names

Aenēās	<i>Aeneas</i>
Latinus, -a, -um	<i>Latin, of Latium</i>
Messapus, -i (m)	<i>Messapus, Italian ally, son of Poseidon</i> Aeneid VII 691-2
Tyrrhenus, -a, -um	<i>Tyrrhenian, i.e. Etruscan</i>
Tiburtinus, -a, -um (adj)	<i>of Tibur, Italian allies</i>

Nouns

arma, -orum (npl)	<i>arms, weapons</i>
bellum, -i (n)	<i>war</i>
campus, -i (m)	<i>plain, field, open land</i>
cura, -ae (f)	<i>care, responsibility</i>
deserta, -orum (npl)	<i>wilderness</i>
dictum, -i (n)	<i>word</i>
dux, ducis (m/f)	<i>leader, commander</i>
eques, equitis (m)	<i>cavalry</i>
explorator, -oris (m/f)	<i>scout, spy</i>
fama, -ae (f)	<i>rumour, report</i>
fauces, -ium (fpl)	<i>throat, pass, defile</i>
fides, -ei (f)	<i>faith, good faith</i>
furtum, -i (n)	<i>act of stealth, ambush</i>
hostis, -is (m/f)	<i>enemy, the enemy</i>
manus, -us (f)	<i>band of men, unit</i>
miles, militis (m)	<i>soldier, 'guard'</i>
iugum, -i (n)	<i>mountain ridge</i>
proelium, -i (n)	<i>battle</i>
signum, -i (n)	<i>(military) standard</i>
silva, -ae (f)	<i>wood, forest</i>
trames, tramitis (m)	<i>footpath, track</i>
turma, -ae (f)	<i>squadron, cavalry unit</i>

Adjectives

acer, acris, acre	<i>keen, fierce, spirited</i>
arduus, -a, -um	<i>steep, sheer</i>
armatus, -a, -um	<i>armed</i>
bivius, -a, -um	<i>'at both ends'</i>
convexus, a-, -um	<i>curved, arched, vaulted</i>
improbis, -a, -um	<i>wicked, evil, 'curséd'</i>
levis, -e	<i>light</i>
par, paris	<i>equivalent, the same</i>
socius, -a, -um	<i>allied</i>

Etc.

et tu	<i>you, too,</i>
in + acc. (person)	<i>against</i>
[qui] + subjunctive	<i>to</i> Purpose
sic	<i>thus, so</i>
tecum	<i>with you</i>
ut + indicative	<i>as, so</i>

Verbs

advento, -are (1) (ad + acc)	<i>approach, arrive</i>
concipio, -ere	<i>take on, assume</i>
signum confero, -ferre, -tuli, collatum	<i>'join battle'</i>
excipio, -ere	<i>take on, catch, pursue</i> a hunting metaphor
hortor, -ari (1)	<i>encourage, urge</i>
mitto, mittere, misi, missum	<i>send</i>
pergo, -ere, perrexi, perrectum	<i>proceed, continue, go on</i>
praemitto, -ere, -misi, -misum	<i>send on ahead</i>
quatio, -ere	<i>shake, stir up, do damage to, harrass</i>
superio, -are (1)	<i>climb, get over</i>

Lines 522-531 (in English) Translation by David West

Turnus lays his ambush

There is a winding valley well suited to stealth and stratagem in war. Hemmed in on both sides, it is darkened by the dense foliage of trees, and a narrow path leads into it making a treacherous approach through a ravine. Above this valley, among the viewpoints on the hilltop, there lies a little known plateau which gives safe cover whether you wish to engage the enemy on your right flank or on your left or stand on the ridges rolling down great boulder. Marching by paths he knew, Turnus took up position here and settled into ambush in this dangerous forest.

525

530

est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi
armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum
urget utrimque latus, tenuis quo semita ducit
angustaeque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni.
hanc super in speculis summoque in vertice montis
planities ignota iacet tutique receptus,
seu dextra laevaue velis occurrere pugnae
sive instare iugis et grandia volvere saxa.
huc iuvenis nota fertur regione viarum
arripuitque locum et silvis insedit iniquis.

Diana tells Opis the story of how Camilla came to be her devoted follower

velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,
unam ex virginibus sociis sacrāque catervā,
compellabat et hās tristēs Latonia vōcēs
ore dabat:

'graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla, 535
o virgo, et nostris nequiquam cingitur armīs,
cara mihi ante alias. neque enim novus iste Dianae
venit amor subitaque animum dulcedine movit.
pulsus ob invidiam regno virisque superbas
Priverno antiqua Metabus cum excederet urbe, 540
infantem fugiens media inter proelia belli
sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
nomine Casmillae mutatā parte Camillam.
ipse sinu prae se portans iuga longa petebat
solorum nemorum: tela undique saeva premebant 545
et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
ecce fugae medio summīs Amasenus abundans
spumabat ripīs, tantus se nubibus imber
ruperat. ille innare parans infantis amore
tardatur caroque oneri timet. omnia secum 550
versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit:

Names

Amasenus, -i (m)	<i>Amasenus, a river in Italy</i>
Casmilla, -ae (f)	<i>Casmilla, mother of Camilla</i>
Camilla, -ae (f)	<i>Camilla</i>
Diana, -ae (f)	<i>Diana, goddess of hunting and the natural world</i>
Latona, -ae (f)	<i>daughter of Leto, i.e. Diana</i>
Metabus, -i (m)	<i>father of Camilla</i>
Opis (f)	<i>one of Diana's attendant nymphs</i>
Privernum, -i (n)	<i>a Volscian city, the last stronghold to resist Rome in 329BC</i> Livy 8.19-21

Nouns

amor, amoris (m)	<i>love</i>
animus, -i (m)	<i>mind, spirit</i>
bellum, -i (n)	<i>war</i>
caterva, -ae (f)	<i>band, company</i>
comes, comitis (m/f)	<i>companion, comrade</i>
dulcedo, -inis (f)	<i>sweetness, affection</i>
exsilium, -i (n)	<i>exile</i>
fuga, -ae (f)	<i>flight</i>
imber, imbris (m)	<i>rain, shower of rain</i>
infans, infantis (m/f)	<i>baby</i>
invidia, -ae (f)	<i>hatred, grudge, envy</i>
iugum, -i (n)	<i>mountain ridge</i>
medium, -i (n)	<i>middle</i>
nemus, nemoris (n)	<i>grove, wood</i>
nomen, nominis (n)	<i>name</i>
nubes, -is (f)	<i>cloud</i>
onus, oneris (n)	<i>burden</i>
pars, partis (f)	<i>part</i>
proelium, -i (n)	<i>battle</i>
regnum, -i (n)	<i>kingdom</i>
ripa, -ae (f)	<i>river-bank</i>
sedes, sedis (f)	<i>seat, residence, home</i>
sententia, -ae (f)	<i>view, feeling, idea</i>
sinus, -us (m)	<i>breast, lap, fold</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon, javelin</i>
urbs, urbis (f)	<i>city</i>
vires, -ium (fpl)	<i>strength (pl. of vis)</i>
vox, vocis (f)	<i>voice, utterance</i>

Adjectives

antiquus, -a, -um	<i>ancient, of old</i>
carus, -a, -um	<i>dear</i>
crudelis, -e	<i>cruel</i>
iste, ista, istud	<i>that</i> (of yours), that (well known)
medius, -a, -um	<i>middle of</i>
noster, nostra, nostrum	<i>our, 'my'</i>
novus, -a, -um	<i>new, fresh, recent</i>
sacer, sacra, sacrum	<i>sacred, holy</i>
saevus, -a, -um	<i>cruel</i>
socius, -a, -um	<i>accompanying, allied</i>
solus, -a-, -um	<i>alone, lonely</i>
subitus, -a, -um	<i>sudden</i>
summus, -a, -um	<i>highest, top of</i>
superbus, -a, -um	<i>proud, arrogant</i>
superus, -a, -um	<i>on high, above</i>
tristis, -e	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>
velox, velocis	<i>swift</i>

Etc.

ante + acc.	<i>before, i.e. more than</i>
ecce	<i>look! behold! see!</i>
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	<i>he himself, she herself etc.</i>
inter + acc.	<i>amongst, between</i>
interea	<i>meanwhile</i>
neque enim	
nequiquam	<i>in vain</i>
ob + acc.	<i>because of, on account of</i>
prae + abl	<i>in front of, before</i>
secum	<i>to himself, herself, themselves</i>
subito	<i>suddenly</i>
undique	<i>on all sides, from all sides</i>
vix	<i>barely, only just</i>

Verbs

abundo, -are (1)	<i>abound in, be rich in, overflow</i>
cingor, -i, cinctus sum ^{+ abl.}	<i>be girt in, wear</i>
compello, -are (1)	<i>address, accost</i>
^{ore} do, dare, dedi	<i>utter</i>
circumfundo, -ere, -fudi, -fustum	<i>surround</i>
excedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum	<i>go out, leave</i>
fugio, -ere, fugi	<i>flee, go into exile</i>
gradior, gradi, gressus sum	<i>go</i>
inno, -nare (1)	<i>swim in, plunge in</i>
moveo, -ere, movi, motum	<i>move, stir</i>
muto, -are (1)	<i>change, alter</i>
pellō, pellere, pepuli, pulsum	<i>drive (out), expel</i>
peto, -ere, petivi, petitum	<i>make for, seek, ask, attack</i>
premo, premere, pressi, pressum	<i>oppress, put pressure on, afflict</i>
sedeo, sedere, sedi	<i>sit, settle</i>
spumo (1)	<i>froth, spurt, foam</i>
tardo, -are (1)	<i>slow, delay, check, halt</i>
timeo, -ere, timui	<i>be afraid, fear for</i>
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum	<i>lift, raise</i>
verso, versare (1)	<i>turn over and over, whirl</i>
volito, -are (1)	<i>fly, flit to and fro, move constantly</i>



Metabus entrusts his daughter to Diana's care

telum immane manu valida quod forte gerebat
bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
huic natam libro et silvestri subere clausam
implicat atque habilem mediae circumligat hastae; 555
quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad aethera fatur:
"alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo,
ipse pater famulam voveo; tua prima per auras
tela tenens supplex hostem fugit. accipe, testor,
diva tuam, quae nunc dubiis committitur auris." 560

dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
immittit: sonuere undae, rapidum super amnem
infelix fugit in iaculo stridente Camilla.
at Metabus magna propius iam urgente caterva
dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor 565
gramineo, donum Triviae, de caespite vellit.

Names

Aenēas, -ae (m)	<i>Aeneas</i>
Camilla, -ae (f)	<i>Camilla</i>
Latonia, -ae (f)	<i>Diana, daughter of Latona (Leto in Greek)</i>
Latinus, -a, -um	<i>Latin, of Latium</i>
Messapus, -i (m)	<i>Messapus, Italian ally, son of Poseidon</i> Aeneid VII 691-2
Metabus, -i (m)	<i>Metabus, Camilla's father</i>
Trivia, -ae (f)	<i>Diana</i>

Nouns

aether, aetheris (n)	<i>heavens, upper air</i>
amnis, -is (m)	<i>stream, river</i>
aura, -ae (f)	<i>breeze, wind</i>
bellator, -oris (m)	<i>warrior</i>
caespes, -itis (m)	<i>turf</i>
caterva, -ae (f)	<i>troop, throng</i>
cultrix, -icis (m)	<i>protector, guardian</i>

Adjectives

almus, -a, -um	<i>gentle, kind, kindly</i>
coctus, -a, -um coquo, -ere	<i>hardened (lit. cooked)</i>
dubius, -a, -um	<i>doubtful, uncertain</i>
gramineus, -a, -um	<i>grassy</i>
habilis, -e	<i>handy, manageable, 'neatly'</i>
immanis, -e	<i>huge</i>
infelix, -felicitis	<i>unhappy, unfortunate</i>

Nouns *contd.*

dextra, ae (f)	right hand
diva	goddess
donum	gift
famula, -ae (f)	maid, attendant
fluvius, -i (m)	river
hasta, -ae (f)	spear
hastile, -is (n)	spear-shaft
hostis, -is (m/f)	enemy
iaculum, -i (n)	javelin, missile
lacertus, -i (m)	upper arm
liber, libri (m)	bark, book
manus, -us (f)	hand, 'by force'
nata, -ae (f)	daughter
nemus, -oris (n)	grove
nodus, -i (m)	knot
pater, patris (m)	father
rōbur, rōboris (n)	oak
suber, suberis (n)	bark
supplex, supplicis (m/f)	suppliant
telum, -i (n)	weapon
unda, -ae (f)	wave
victor, -oris (m)	champion, 'triumphant'
virgo, -inis (f)	maid, girl

Adjectives *contd.*

ingens, ingentis	huge
ipse, -a, -um	him/her/itself, 'in person'
medius, -a, -um	middle of
primus, -a, -um	first
rapidus, -a, -um	fast-moving, swift
silvestris, -e	of the woods, woody, forest
solidus, -a, -um	solid
tuus, -a, -um	your
validus, -a, -um	strong, powerful

Etc.

at	but
atque	and
cum + abl.	with, together with
de	about, down from, 'from'
forte	by chance
huic dat. of hic, haec, hoc	to this i.e. 'telum immane'
iam	now, already
ita	thus
nunc	now
propius	closer, bnearer
sese	= se (reflexive pronoun)
super + acc.	above, over

Verbs

accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum	accept, receive
adduco, -ere, adduxi, adductum	draw towards, draw back
circumligo, -are (1)	tie around, bind
claudio, -ere, -di -sum	shut, close, enclose
committo, -ere, -misi, -misum	commit, entrust
contorqueo, -ere, -torsi, -tortum	spin, twist
do, dare, dedi, datum	give, 'entrust'
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum	say
for, fari, fatus sum	speak, speak to, address
fugio, -ere, fugi	flee, fly
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum	wear, wage, bear, carry
implico, -are (1)	tie
immitto, -ere, -misi, -misum	send flying
libro, -are (1)	balance
sono, sonare, sonui, sonitum	make a noise, ring out
strideo/strido, -ēre/-ere, stridi	whistle, screech
teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum	hold
testor, -ari, testatus sum	call to witness, be a witness
urgeo, -ere, ursi	urge, press hard, press close
vello, -ere, vulsi, vulsum	tear, rip, wrench
voveo, -ere, vovi, votum	vow, make a vow



Metabus raises his daughter in the wild.

non illum tectis ullae, non moenibus urbes

accepere (neque ipse manus feritate dedisset),

pastorum et solis exegit montibus aevum.

hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra 570

armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino

nutribat teneris immulgens ubera labris.

utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis

institerat, iaculo palmas armavit acuto

spiculaque ex umero parvae suspendit et arcum. 575

pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae

tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.

tela manu iam tum tenera puerilia torsit

et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena

Strymoniamque gruem aut album deiecit olorem. 580

Names

Strymonius, -a, -um	of Strymon, a river in Thrace
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Nouns

aevum, -i (n)	age
arcus, -us (m)	bow
aurum, -i (n)	gold
caput, capitis (n)	head
dorsum, -i (n)	back, slope, ridge
dumus, -i (m)	thorn, pl. thicket
equa, -ae (f)	mare
exuviae, -arum (fpl)	spoils
feritas, -atis (f)	wildness
grus, gruis (m/f)	crane
habena, -ae (f)	rein, whip, thong
iaculum, -i (n)	javelin, dart
infans, infantis (m/f)	baby, child
labrum, -i (n)	lip
lac, lactis (n)	milk
lustrum, -i (n)	haunt of wild beast
mamma, -ae (f)	breast, udder
manus, -us (f)	hand
moenia, -ium (npl)	walls, buildings
mons, montis (m)	mountain
nata, -ae (f)	daughter
olor, oloris (m/f)	swan
palla, -ae (f)	robe, mantle
palma, -ae (f)	hand, palm, victory
pastor, -oris (m)	shepherd, herdsman
pes, pedis (m)	foot
planta, -ae (f)	foot, sole, shoot, plant
spiculum, -i (n)	javelin, arrow, dart
tectum, -i (n)	building
tegmen, -inis (n)	covering
telum, -i (n)	weapon, javelin
tigris, tigridis (m/f)	tiger
uber, uberis (n)	udder, teat
umerus, -i (m)	shoulder
urbs, urbis (f)	city
vertex, -icis (m)	top, peak, head
vestigium, -i (n)	track, trace, footstep

Adjectives

acutus, -a, -um	sharp
albus, a, -um	white
armentalis, -e	of cattle or herds
crinalis, -e	for the hair
ferinus, -a, -um	wild, of wild beasts
parvus, -a, -um	small
puerilis, -e	childlike
solus, -a, -um	alone, lonely
tener, tenera, tenerum	tender, delicate, young, soft
teres, teretis	smooth, rounded
ullus, -a, -um non ullus = nullus	any

Etc.

aut	or
pro ^{+ abl}	in place of, for

Verbs

accipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	receive, accept
ago, agere, egi, actum	do, drive, act
armo, -are (1)	arm
do, dare, dedi, datum	give
deicio, -ere, -ieci, deiectum	bring down, shoot
exigo, -ere, -egi, exactum	drive out, exact
fundo, -ere, fudi, fusum	pour
horreo, -ere, horrui	shudder
immulgeo, -ere, -si, mulctum	milk
insto, -are, institi	set on, plant
nutrio, -ire (4)	nourish, suckle
pendeo/o, -ere, pependi	hang, depend weigh, pay out, consider
suspendo, -ere, -di, -sum	hang, suspend
torqueo, -ere, torsi, tortum	twist, spin, hurl



Opis, follower of Diana

Diana concludes her speech to the nymph Opis with instructions.

multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
optavere nurum; sola contenta Diana
aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
intemerata colit. vellem haud correpta fuisset
militia tali conata lacescere Teucros: 585
cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una meorum.
verum age, quandoquidem fati urgetur acerbis,
labere, nympa, polo finisque invise Latinos,
tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
haec cape et ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam: 590
hac, quicumque sacrum violarit vulnere corpus,
Tros Italusque, mihi pariter det sanguine poenas.
post ego nube cava miserandae corpus et arma
inspoliata feram tumulo patriaeque reponam.'

dixit, at illa ^{i.e. Opis} levis caeli delapsa per auras 595
insonuit nigro circumdata turbine corpus.

Names

Diana, -ae (f)	<i>Diana, goddess of hunting and wilderness</i>
Italus, -i (adj)	<i>Italian</i>
Latini, -orum (mpl)	<i>Latins</i>
Teucri, -orum, (mpl)	<i>Trojans</i>
Tros, Trois (adj)	<i>Trojan</i>
Tyrrhenus, -a, -um	<i>Etruscan</i>

Nouns

amor, amoris (m)	<i>love</i>
aura, -ae (f)	<i>breeze, air</i>
caelum, -i (n)	<i>sky, heaven</i>
comes, -itis (m/f)	<i>companion, comrade</i>
corpus, -oris (n)	<i>body</i>
fatum, -i (n)	<i>fate, destiny</i>
finis, -is (m)	<i>end</i>
mater, matris (f)	<i>mother</i>
militia, -ae (f)	<i>warfare</i>
nubes, -is (f)	<i>cloud</i>
nurus, -i (f)	<i>daughter-in-law</i>
nympha, -ae (f)	<i>nymph</i>
omen, -inis (n)	<i>omen, portent</i>
oppidum, -i (n)	<i>town</i>
patria, -ae (f)	<i>homeland, country</i>
pharetra, -ae (f)	<i>quiver</i>
poenae, -arum (fpl)	<i>punishment, penalty</i>
polum, -i (n)	<i>vault, sky</i>
pugna, -ae (f)	<i>fight</i>
sagitta, -ae (f)	<i>arrow</i>
sanguis, -inis (m)	<i>blood</i>
telum -i(n)	<i>weapon</i>
tumulus, -i (m)	<i>hill, mound</i>
turbo, -inis (m)	<i>whirlwind</i>
ultrix, -icis (f)	<i>avenger, avenging</i>
virginitas, -atis (f)	<i>maidenhood, virginity</i>
vulnus, -eris (n)	<i>wound</i>

Verbs

capio, -ere, cepi, captum	<i>take, capture</i>
circumdo, -dare, -dedi, -datum	<i>surround</i>
colo, -ere, colui, cultum	<i>revere, worship, cultivate</i>
committo, -ere, -misi, -misum	<i>entrust</i>
conor, conari, conatus sum	<i>try</i>
corripio, -ere, -ripui, correptum	<i>grab, snatch up</i>
delabor, -i, delapsus sum	<i>collapse</i>
depromo, -ere, -prompsi, -promptum	<i>take out, draw</i>
det ^{Pres. Subj. of} do, dare, dedi, datum	<i>give</i>
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	<i>bear, carry</i>
foret + fuisset (sum, esse, fui)	<i>be</i>
insono, -are, ui	<i>resound, ring out</i>
inviso, -ere, invisi, invisum	<i>visit</i>
laccio, -ere, -ivi, -itum	<i>hurt, harm</i>
opto, -are (1)	<i>choose</i>
labor, -i, lapsus sum	<i>slip, glide</i>
repono, -ere, -posui, -positum	<i>replace, put back</i>
urgeo, -ere, ursi	<i>press, pressure, oppress</i>
vellem (volo, velle, volui)	<i>want, wish</i>
violo, -are (1)	<i>violate, hurt</i>

Adjectives

acerbus, -a, -um	<i>bitter</i>
aeternus, -a, -um	<i>everlasting, eternal</i>
carus, -a, -um	<i>dear, beloved</i>
cavus, -a, -um	<i>hollow</i>
contentus, -a, -um	<i>happy</i>
infaustus, -a, -um	<i>ill-starred</i>
inspoliatus, -a, -um	<i>not stripped, not pillaged</i>
intemeratus, -a, -um	<i>not outraged, undefiled, pure</i>
levis, -e	<i>light, trivial</i>
miserandus, -a, -um	<i>pitiable</i>
niger, nigra, nigrum	<i>black</i>
sacer, sacra, sacrum	<i>holy, sacred</i>
talis, -e	<i>such</i>
tristis, -e	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>

Etc.

age	<i>come!</i>
at	<i>but</i>
frustra	<i>in vain</i>
hac	<i>this way</i>
haud	<i>not, and ... not</i>
nunc	<i>now</i>
pariter	<i>equally, side by side</i>
per	<i>through, along</i>
post	<i>after</i>
quandoquidem	<i>since</i>
quicumque ^{quae/quodcumque}	<i>whoever, whatever</i>
verum	<i>but</i>

Lines 597-647 (in English) (translation by David West)

But all this time nearer and nearer to the walls came the Trojan column, the Etruscan leaders and the whole cavalry army drawn up in regular squadrons. Horses were prancing and snorting all over the plain, fretting at the reins that held them in and plunging to one side after the other. Far and wide the field bristled with the steel of the spears, and all the land was a blaze of light from uplifted weapons. There too, coming to oppose them, appeared Messapus and the swift Latins, Coras with his brother, and the squadron of Camilla. Their right arms were drawn back, their lances thrust forward with tips quivering. Men were arriving. Horses were neighing. The whole plain was ablaze. They had now come within a spear cast of each other and stopped. Then, with a sudden shout, they galloped forward, urging their horses to frenzy, and showering weapons as **thick as snow** till the sky was curtained with shadow.

Tyrrhenus and bold Aconteus were first to charge each other, riding full force with levelled spears, and great was the din and fearful the fall as they crashed their warhorses against each other, smashing breast on breast. Aconteus was thrown forward a great distance and fell **like a thunderbolt, or a rock hurled from a catapult**, scattering his life's breath into the breezes.

In that instant the battle lines were thrown into disorder. Putting their shields on to their backs, the Latins turned and rode back towards the city walls driven by the Trojan squadrons under Asilas. But when they were almost at the gates, they raised another shout and pulled round the supple necks of their horses, while the Trojans fled in their turn, galloping with slack reins in a long retreat. **As the sea advances wave by wave, now rushing to the land, throwing foam over the rocks and soaking the edge of the sand in the bay; now turning and hurrying back, sucking down the stones and rolling them along in its undertow while the shallows retreat and the shore is left dry** – just so the Etruscans twice turned and drove the Rutulians to the city walls, and twice they were repulsed and had to cover their backs with their shields and look over their shoulders at their enemies. But when they clashed together for the third time, and all the ranks were embroiled together, each man singled out his own enemy, and then the groans of the dying could be heard, weapons and bodies lay deep in blood, half-dead horses rolled about entangled with the corpses of men, and ever fiercer and fiercer grew the battle.

Orsilochus did not dare go near Remulus, but hurled his spear at his horse and its steel point stuck under its ear. Maddened by the blow, it reared, heaving its chest high and lashing its hooves, unable to endure the pain of the wound. Remulus was thrown and sent rolling on the ground, Catillus felled lollas and then Herminius, great in stature, in spirit and in arms. His head of golden hair was bare, his shoulder bare, and he had no fear of wounds, so vast he stood and open to the weapons of his enemies. Catillus' spear drove right through him and stood out between his broad shoulders quivering, and Herminius doubled up in agony. Black blood was flowing everywhere as they dealt out slaughter with the steel, **searching for death and glory among the wounds**.

at manus interea muris Troiana propinquit,
Etruscique duces equitumque exercitus omnis
compositi numero in turmas. fremit aequore toto
600 insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis
huc conversus et huc; tum late ferreus hastis
horret ager campique armis sublimibus ardent.
nec non Messapus contra celeresque Latini
et cum fratre Coras et virginis ala Camillae
605 adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis
protendunt longe dextris et spicula vibrant,
adventusque virum fremitusque ardescit equorum.
iamque intra iactum teli progressus uterque
substitat: subito erumpunt clamore furentisque
610 exhortantur equos, fundunt simul undique tela
crebra nivis ritu, caelumque obtexitur umbra.

continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus
conixi incurrunt hastis primique ruinam
615 dant sonitu ingenti perfractaque quadripedantum
pectora pectoribus rumpunt; excussus Aconteus
fulminis in morem aut tormento ponderis acti
praecipitat longe et vitam dispergit in auras.

extemplo turbatae acies, versique Latini
620 reiciunt parmas et equos ad moenia vertunt;
Troes agunt, princeps turmas inducit Asilas.
iamque propinquabant portis rursusque Latini
clamorem tollunt et mollia colla reflectunt;
625 hi fugiunt penitusque datis referuntur habenis.
**qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus
nunc ruit ad terram scopulosque superiacit unda
spumeus extremamque sinu perfundit harenam,
nunc rapidus retro atque aestu revoluta resorbens
630 saxa fugit litusque vado labente relinquit:**

bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad moenia versos,
bis reiecti armis respectant terga tegentes.
635 tertia sed postquam congressi in proelia totas
implicuere inter se acies legitque virum vir,
tum vero et gemitus morientum et sanguine in alto
armaque corporaque et permixti caede virorum
semianimes volvuntur equi, pugna aspera surgit.

Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,
640 hastam intorsit equo ferrumque sub aure reliquit;
quo sonipes ictu furit arduus altaque iactat
vulneris impatiens arrecto pectore crura,
645 volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus lollan
ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis
deicit Herminium, nudo cui vertice fulva
caesaries nudique umeri nec vulnera terrent;
tantus in arma patet. latos huic hasta per armos
acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore.
funditur ater ubique cruor; dant funera ferro
certantes **pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.**

648-689 in Latin

Camilla and her warriors fight like Amazons; Camilla's 'aristeia' begins.

at medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon
unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla,
et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset, 650
nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem;
aureus ex umero sonat arcus et arma Dianae.
illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,
spicula converso fugientia derigit arcu.
at circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo 655
Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,
Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
delegit pacisque bonas bellicue ministras:
quales Threiciae cum flumina Thermodontis
pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis, 660
seu circum Hippolyten seu cum se Martia curru cum = when
Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.
quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
deicis? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis? 665
Eunaeum Clytio primum patre, cuius apertum
adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus.



Amazons fighting

Names

Amazon pl. -ones (f)	<i>the Amazons, female warriors</i>	Larina, -ae (f)	<i>Larina</i>
Camilla	<i>Camilla</i>	Martius, -a, -um	<i>of Mars, warlike</i>
Clytius, -i (m)	<i>Clytius</i>	Penthesilea, -ae (f)	<i>Penthesilea, an Amazon queen</i>
Dianae	<i>Diana, goddess of hunting</i>	Tarpeia, -ae (f)	<i>Tarpeia</i>
Eunaeus, -i (m)	<i>Eunaeus</i>	Thermodon, -ontis (m)	<i>the river Thermodon</i>
Hippolyte (ac. -en) f	<i>Hippolyte, an Amazon queen</i>	Threicius, -a, -um	<i>Thracian, of Thrace</i>
Italys, -idis (f)	<i>Italian woman</i>	Tulla, -ae (f)	<i>Tulla</i>

Nouns

abies, abietis (f)	<i>fir, pine, 'shaft'</i>
agmen, agminis (n)	<i>column, line</i>
arcus, -us (m)	<i>bow</i>
arma, -orum (npl)	<i>weapons</i>
bellum, -i (n)	<i>war</i>
bipennis, -is (f)	<i>double-axe</i>
caedes, -is (f)	<i>slaughter, killing</i>
comes, comitis (m/f)	<i>companion, comrade</i>
corpus, -oris (n)	<i>body</i>
currus, -us (m)	<i>chariot</i>
decus, decoris (n)	<i>glory</i>
dextra, -ae (f)	<i>right hand</i>
flumen, fluminis (n)	<i>river, 'stream'</i>
hastile, -is (n)	<i>javelin</i>
humus, -i (f) humi ^{locative}	<i>ground, earth</i>
latus, -eris (n)	<i>side, (i.e. 'breast')</i>
ministra, -ae (f)	<i>attendant, servant</i>
pax, pacis (f)	<i>peace</i>
pater, patris (m)	<i>father</i>
pectus, pectoris (n)	<i>chest, breast</i>
pelta, -ae (f)	<i>shield, light-shield</i>
pugna, -ae (f)	<i>fight, battle</i>
securis (acc. securim) (f)	<i>axe</i>
spiculum, -i (n)	<i>dart, point, arrow</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon, javelin</i>
tergum, -i (n)	<i>back</i>
tumultus, -us (m)	<i>commotion, uproar</i>
umerus, -i (m)	<i>shoulder</i>
virgo, virginis (f)	<i>maid</i>

Adjectives

adversus, a-, -um	<i>facing, full-on</i>
asper, aspera, -um	<i>harsh, fierce</i>
aeratus, -a, -um	<i>of bronze</i>
apertus, -a, -um	<i>open</i>
aureus, -a, -um	<i>golden, of gold</i>
dius, -a, -um	<i>godlike</i>
exsertus, -a, -um	<i>bared, uncovered</i>
femineus, -a, -um	<i>of women</i>
indefessus, -a, -um	<i>tireless</i>
lentus, -a, -um	<i>tough</i>
lunatus, -a, -um	<i>moon-shaped, crescent</i>
magnus, -a, -um	<i>great, 'loud'</i>
medius, -a, -um	<i>middle of, midst of</i>
pharetratus, -a, -um	<i>quivered, armed with a quiver</i>
pictus, -a, -um	<i>painted</i>
postremus, -a, -um	<i>last, final</i>
unus, -a, -um	<i>one</i>
validus, -a, -um	<i>strong, powerful</i>

Etc.

at	<i>but</i>
aut	<i>or</i>
circum	<i>around</i>
cuius	<i>whose</i>
in tergum	<i>back, to the rear</i>
inter	<i>among, between</i>
nunc ... nunc	<i>now ... now ...</i>
quales	<i>like, such as</i>
quem primum	<i>Who is the first?</i>
seu ... seu	<i>whether... or whether, or if</i>
si quando	<i>if ever, whenever</i>
sibi	<i>for him/her/it/themselves</i>
quot?	<i>how many?</i>

Verbs

bellor, -ari, -atus sum	<i>fight, go to war</i>
converto, -ere, -ti, -sum	<i>turn around</i>
deicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum	<i>cast down, hurl down, bring down</i>
deligo, -ere, -legi, -lectum	<i>choose, select</i>
denseo, -ere	<i>make thick</i>
derigo, -ere	<i>direct</i>
exsultat	<i>be jubilant, exult</i>
fugio, -ere, fugi	<i>flee</i>
fundo, -ere, fudi, fusus	<i>pour</i>
lego, -ere, legi, lectum	<i>choose, select</i>
morior, mori, mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
pulso, -are	<i>beat, pound</i>
pellō, -ere, pepuli, pulsum	<i>drive, drive back</i>
quatio, -ere	<i>shake, brandish</i>
rapio, -ere, rapui, raptum	<i>grab, seize, snatch</i>
recedo, -ere, cessi, -cessum	<i>go back, withdraw</i>
se refert	<i>return</i>
sono, -are	<i>ring out, sound</i>
spargo, -ere, sparsi, -sum	<i>scatter, sprinkle</i>
transverbero, -are	<i>pierce</i>
ululo, -are	<i>whoop, howl</i>



Achilles kills Penthesilea Attic Black-figure vase by Exekias c.540BC



Camilla's Aristeia: the deaths of Eunaëus, Liris, Pagasus, Amastrus, Tereus, Harpalycus, Demophoon, Chromis and Ornytus ...

sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit atque cruentam
mandit humum moriensque suo se in vulnere versat.
tum Lirim Pagasumque super, quorum alter habenas supply the main verb 670
suffuso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter
dum subit ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
praecipites pariterque ruunt. his addit Amastrum
Hippotaden, sequiturque incumbens eminus hasta
Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chromimque; 675
quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,
tot Phrygii cecidere viri. procul Ornytus armis
ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuvenco
pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus i.e. 'huge gaping mouth' 680
et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis
vertitur in mediis et toto vertice supra est.
hunc illa exceptum (neque enim labor agmine verso)
traicit et super haec inimico pectore fatur: 685
'silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?
advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
verba redargueret. nomen tamen haud leve patrum
manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae.'

Names

Amastrus, -i (m)	<i>Amastrus, son of Hippotas</i>	Liris (acc. Lirim) (m)	<i>Liris</i>
Chromis (acc. -im) (m)	<i>Chromis, a Trojan</i>	Ornytus, -i (m)	<i>Ornytus, an Etruscan</i>
Demophoon (acc. -ta) (m)	<i>Demophoon, a Trojan</i>	Pagasus, -i (m)	<i>Pagasus</i>
Harpalycus, -i (m)	<i>Harpalycus, a Trojan</i>	Phrygius, -a, -um	<i>Phrygian, Trojan</i>
Hippotades, (acc. -en) (m)	<i>Hippotades</i>	Tereus (acc. Terea)	<i>Tereus, a Trojan</i>
Iapyx, -igis (adj)	<i>South Italian, Iapygian</i>	Tyrrhenus, -a, -um	<i>Tyrrhenian, Etruscan</i>

Nouns

agmen, agminis (n)	<i>line, column</i>
arma, -orum (npl)	<i>arms, weapons</i>
caput, capitis (n)	<i>head</i>
caterva, -ae (f)	<i>crowd, band, throng</i>
dens, dentis (m)	<i>tooth</i>
dextra, -ae (f)	<i>right hand</i>
dies, -ei (m)	<i>day</i>
equus, -i (m)	<i>horse, steed</i>
fera, -ae (f)	<i>wild beast</i>
habena, -ae (f)	<i>rein</i>
hasta, -ae (f)	<i>spear</i>
hiatus, -us (m)	<i>gap</i>
humus, -i (f) humi ^{locative}	<i>ground, earth</i>
iuventus, -i (m)	<i>young bull, steer</i>
labor, laboris (m)	<i>work, task</i>
lupus, -i (m)	<i>wolf</i>
mala, -ae (f)	<i>jaw</i>
manes, -ium (m)	<i>departed spirits</i>
nomen, nominis (n)	<i>name</i>
os, oris (n)	<i>mouth, face</i>
pater, patris (m)	<i>father</i>
pectus, -oris (n)	<i>breast, chest</i>
pellis, -is (f)	<i>skin, hide</i>
pugnator, -oris (m)	<i>fighter</i>
rivus, -i (m)	<i>stream</i>
sanguis, -inis (m)	<i>blood</i>
silva, -ae (f)	<i>wood, forest</i>
sparus, -i (m)	<i>hunting spear</i>
spiculum, -i (n)	<i>arrow, dart</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon</i>
umerus, -i (m)	<i>shoulder</i>
venator, -oris (m)	<i>hunter</i>
verbum, -i (n)	<i>word</i>
vertex, -icis (m)	<i>top, head</i>
vir, -i (m)	<i>man</i>
virgo, -inis (f)	<i>maid</i>
vulnus, -eris (n)	<i>wound</i>

Adjectives

agrestis, -e	<i>rustic</i>
albus, -a, -um	<i>white</i>
cruentus, -a, -um	<i>bloody, blood-stained</i>
ignotus, -a, -um	<i>unfamiliar, unknown</i>
inermis, -e	<i>unarmed, unprotected</i>
ingens, ingentis	<i>huge</i>
inimicus, -a, -um	<i>hostile</i>
latus, -a, -um	<i>wide, broad</i>
levis, -e	<i>light, slight, trivial</i>
muliebris, -e	<i>of a woman</i>
praeceps, -cipitis	<i>headlong, head first</i>
totus, -a, -um	<i>whole, all, entire</i>
vester, vestra, vestrum	<i>your ^{pl}</i>

Etc.

ac	<i>and</i>
alter ... alter	<i>one the other</i>
cui	<i>to whom</i>
cum ^{+ abl.}	<i>with</i>
dum	<i>while</i>
eminus	<i>from afar</i>
haud	<i>and ... not, not</i>
haec/hunc	<i>this</i>
illa	<i>that</i>
in mediis	<i>in the midst of</i>
ipse	<i>himself</i>
neque enim	<i>for ... not</i>
pariter	<i>side by side</i>
procul	<i>from afar, far off</i>
quot ... tot	<i>as many ... as ...</i>
super	<i>above, over, on top</i>
supra	<i>above</i>
tamen	<i>however, nevertheless</i>



Verbs

addo, -ere, addidi	<i>add</i>
advenio, -ire, -veni	<i>arrive</i>
agito, -are	<i>chase, hunt</i>
armo, -are	<i>arm</i>
cado, -ere, cecidi, casum	<i>fall</i>
cecidēre (cado) cecidēre (caedo)	<i>fell</i> (<i>caedo</i> = kill)
colligo, -ere, -legi, -lectum	<i>gather, collect</i>
contorqueo, -ere, -torsi, -tortum	<i>spin, twist</i>
emitto, -ere, -misi, -missum	<i>fire, shoot, release, send forth</i>
eripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum	<i>strip</i>
excipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	<i>take, catch, intercept</i>
for, fari, fatus sum	<i>speak</i>
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	<i>carry, bear; fertur = 'rides'</i>
incumbo, -ere	<i>fall upon, attack</i>
mando, -ere	<i>bite, chew</i> (<i>cf</i> mando, -are – entrust)
labor, labi, lapsus sum	<i>slip, slide</i>
morior, mori, mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
operio, -ire, operui, opertum	<i>cover</i>
puto, -are putasti = putavisti	<i>think</i>
redarguo, -ere	<i>refute</i>
refero, -ferre, rettuli, relatum	<i>report, carry back</i>
revolvo, -ere, -volvi, -volutum	<i>roll back, roll off</i>
ruo, -ere, rui	<i>rush, collapse</i>
sequor, sequi, secutus sum	<i>follow, pursue</i>
subeo, -ire, -ii/-ivi, -itum	<i>come up to, come to aid</i>
suffundo, -ere, -fudi, suffusum	<i>stumble</i>
tego, -ere, texi, tectum texere = texerunt	<i>cover</i>
tendo, -ere, tetendi, tentum	<i>stretch out</i>
traicio, -ere, traieci, traiectum	<i>pierce</i>
verto, -ere, verti, versum	<i>turn, rout</i>
vertor, verti, versus sum	<i>move</i>
vomo, -ere	<i>spew, vomit</i>
verso, -are	<i>turn, twist, se versat = writhe</i>



Lines 690-724 (in English) (translation by David West)

Camilla's *aristeia* continues



In the course of her stream of successes, she is tricked into dismounting.

Instantly then she struck Orsilochus and Butes, the two tallest of the Trojans. Butes was turned away from her and the tip of her spear went in between helmet and breastplate where his neck shone white as he sat in the saddle with the shield hanging loose on his left arm. She fled from Orsilochus, but after he had driven her in a great circle, she cut inside the arc and began to pursue her pursuer. Then, rising above him, she struck again and again with her mighty axe, hacking through his armour and his bones as he pleaded with her and the axe-blows spilt the hot brains down his face.

The warrior son of Aunus of the Appenines then came upon her and stood stock still in sudden terror at the sight. He was not the least of the Ligurians while the Fates gave him leave to tell his lies. So, when he saw that it was too late to save himself by running away, and that the princess was upon him and would not be deflected, he began to play his tricks, using all his cunning and calculation. 'What is so wonderful,' he said, 'if a woman depends on the courage of a horse? Give up your chance of running away, and risk your life in close combat with me on level ground. Gird yourself to fight on foot and you will soon discover that the winds are blowing you only the illusion of glory.'

These words stung Camilla to a burning fury of resentment. Handing her horse to a companion, she stood there to face him without a trace of fear, armed like her enemy with a naked sword and a plain light shield. The moment he thought his ruse had succeeded, the warrior took to his heels himself. Jerking the reins around, he made off, driving his horse to the gallop with steel spurs.

'You Ligurian fool,' she cried 'You are the one who has been carried away by the empty winds of pride! You have taken to the slippery arts of your ancestors, but little good will they do you. Trickery will not bring you safe back home to your treacherous father Aunus.'

These were her words, and on nimble feet she ran as **swift as fire** in front of the horse and stood full in its path. Then, seizing the reins, she exacted punishment from her enemy in blood, **as easily as the sacred falcon flies from its crag to pursue a dove high in the clouds, catches it, holds it and rips out its entrails with hooked claws while blood and torn feathers float down from the sky.**

690 protinus Orsilochum et Buten, duo maxima Teucrum
corpora, sed Buten aversum cuspide fixit
loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
lucent et laevo dependet parma lacerto;
Orsilochum fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem
695 eludit gyro interior sequiturque sequentem;
tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim
altior exurgens oranti et multa precanti
congeminat; vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.

700 incidit huic subitoque aspectu territus haesit
Appenninicolae bellator filius Auni,
haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.
isque ubi se nullo iam cursu evadere pugnae
posse neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,
705 consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu
incipit haec: 'quid tam egregium, si femina forti
fidis equo? dimitte fugam et te comminus aequo
mecum crede solo pugnaeque accinge pedestri:
iam nosces ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem.'

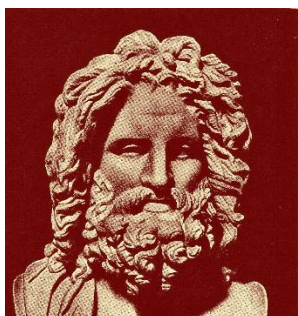
710 dixit, at illa furens acrique accensa dolore
tradit equum comiti paribusque resistit in armis
ense pedes nudo puraue interrita parma.
715 at iuvenis vicisse dolo ratus avolat ipse
(haud mora), conversisque fugax aufertur habenis
quadripedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.

720 'vane Ligus frustra que animis elate superbis,
nequiquam patrias temptasti lubricus artis,
nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno.'

haec fatur virgo, et **pernicibus ignea plantis**
transit equum cursu frenisque adversa prehensis
congregitur poenasque inimico ex sanguine sumit:
quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam
comprensamque tenet pedibusque eviscerat uncis;
tum cruor et vulsae labuntur ab aethere plumae.

Lines 725-835 Latin

Jupiter observes the rout and spurs Tarchon into rousing the Etruscans with sarcastic words.



at non haec nullis hominum sator atque deorum 725
observans oculis summo sedet altus Olympo.
Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in proelia saeva
suscitat et stimulis haud mollibus inicit iras.

ergo inter caedes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon
fertur equo variisque instigat vocibus alas 730
nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.

'quis metus, o numquam dolituri, o semper inertes
Tyrrheni, quae tanta animis ignavia venit?
femina palantes agit atque haec agmina vertit!
quo ferrum quidve haec gerimus tela inrita dextris? 735

at non in Venerem segnes ^{estis} nocturnaue bella,
aut ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi.

exspectate dapes et plenae pocula mensae (All right/go on then, (you) wait for! ...) – *Derisive imperative.*
(hic amor, hoc studium) dum sacra secundus haruspex
nuntiet ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos! 740

Names

Bacchus, -i (m)	<i>Bacchus, Dionysus, metonym for Revelry</i>
Olympo	<i>Mt. Olympus</i>
Tarchon -onis (m)	<i>Tarchon, Etruscan commander</i>
Tyrrhenus, -a, -um	<i>Etruscan</i>
Venus, -eris (f)	<i>Venus, goddess of love, metonym for Love</i>

Nouns

agmem, agminis (n)	<i>column, line</i>
ala, -ae (f)	<i>wing</i>
amor, -oris (m)	<i>love</i>
animus, -i (m)	<i>mind, spirit</i>
bellum, -i (n)	<i>war</i>
caedes, -is (f)	<i>slaughter</i>
chorus, -i (m)	<i>dance</i>
daps, -is (f)	<i>feast</i>
deus, -i (m)	<i>god</i>
dextra, -ae (f)	<i>right hand</i>
equus, -i (m)	<i>horse</i>
femina, -ae (f)	<i>woman</i>
ferrum, -i (n)	<i>sword, iron</i>
genito, -oris (m)	<i>father</i>
haruspex, -icis (m)	<i>soothsayer</i>
homo, -inis (m/f)	<i>man</i>
hostia, -ae (f)	<i>sacrificial victim</i>
ignavia, -ae (f)	<i>cowardice, idleness</i>
ira, -ae (f)	<i>anger</i>
lucus, -i (m)	<i>grove</i>
mensa, -ae (f)	<i>table</i>
metus, -us (m)	<i>fear</i>
nomen, -inis (n)	<i>name</i>
oculus, -i (m)	<i>eye</i>
studium, -i (n)	<i>enthusiasm</i>
poculum, -i (n)	<i>goblet, cup</i>
proelium, -i (n)	<i>battle</i>
sacrum, -i (n)	<i>sacred rite</i>
sator, -oris (m)	<i>father</i>
stimulus, -i (m)	<i>goad</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon</i>
tibia, -ae (f)	<i>pipe</i>
vox, vocis (f)	<i>voice, cry</i>

Adjectives

altus, -a, -um	<i>high, tall, deep</i>
curvus, -a, -um	<i>curved</i>
doliturus, -a, -um	<i>going to be 'stung by shame'</i>
inertis, -a	<i>idle, inactive, sluggard</i>
inritus, -a, -um	<i>useless</i>
mollis, -e	<i>soft</i>
nocturnus, -a, -um	<i>by night, of night</i>
pinguis, -e	<i>rich</i>
plenus, -a, -um	<i>full</i>
saevus, -a, -um	<i>savage, cruel, fierce</i>
secundus, -a, -um	<i>favourable, propitious</i>
segnis, -e	<i>idle, sluggish, slow</i>
summus, -a, -um	<i>highest, top of</i>
tantus, -a, -um	<i>so great, such great</i>
varius, -a, -um	<i>varied</i>

Etc.

ac	<i>and</i>
at	<i>but</i>
atque	<i>and</i>
aut	<i>or</i>
dum	<i>while</i>
e + abl	<i>out of, from</i>
ergo	<i>therefore</i>
haud	<i>not</i> litotes: mollibus 'harsh'
in + acc	<i>'to'</i>
inter	<i>amongst, between</i>
non	<i>not</i> litotes: ... nullis oculis 'with all-seeing eyes'
numquam	<i>never</i>
o	<i>Introduces the vocative</i>
quemque	<i>each</i>
quid?	<i>why?</i>
quis? quae?	<i>who, what?</i>
quo	<i>for what? why?</i>
semper	<i>always, constantly</i>
ubi	<i>when, where</i>
-ve	<i>or/and</i>

Verbs

ago, -ere, egi, actum	<i>do, drive, act</i>
cedo, -ere, cessi, cessum	<i>retreat, withdraw</i>
doleo, -ere, -ui, dolitum	<i>be sorry, feel grief, be ashamed</i>
exspecto, -are	<i>wait for, look out for, expect</i>
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	<i>carry, bear; fertur = 'rides'</i>
gerimus	<i>bear, wear</i>
indico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum	<i>proclaim</i>
inicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum	<i>stir, rouse</i>
instigo, -are	<i>incite, goad</i>
observo, -are	<i>observe, watch</i>
nuntio, -are	<i>announce, report</i>
palor, -ari, palatus sum	<i>straggle</i>
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum	<i>drive</i>
reficio, -ere, -feci, refectum	<i>restore, revive</i>
sedeo, -ere, sedi	<i>sit</i>
suscito, -are	<i>rouse</i>
venio, -ire, veni	<i>come</i>
verto, -ere, verti, versum	<i>rout</i>
voco, -are	<i>call</i>



Tarchon's actions match his speech – he plunges into the fray, grabbing one of the enemy.

haec effatus equum in medios moriturus et ipse et ipse moriturus = 'ready to die himself'
concitatur, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert
dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem
et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.
tollitur in caelum clamor cunctique Latini 745
convertere oculos. volat igneus aequore Tarchon
arma virumque ferens; tum summa ipsius ab hasta ipsius = Venulus (the 'virum')
defringit ferrum et partes rimatur apertas,
qua vulnus letale ferat; contra ille repugnans ille = Venulus
sustinet a iugulo dextram et vim viribus exit. 750
utque volans alte raptum cum fulva draconem
fert aquila implicuitque pedes atque unguibus haesit,
saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat
arrectisque horret squamis et sibilat ore
arduus insurgens, illa haud minus urget obunco illa = aquila 755
luctantem rostro, simul aethera verberat alis:
haud aliter praedam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon
portat ovans. ducis exemplum eventumque secuti
Maeonidae incurrunt.

Names

Latini, -orum	<i>the Latins, men of Laurentum</i>
Maeonidae, -arum	<i>men of Maeonia/Lydia = Etruscans</i>
Tarchon, -onis (m)	<i>Tarchon, the Etruscan commander</i>
Tiburtus, -a, -um	<i>of Tibur, modern Tivoli</i>
Venulus, -i (m)	<i>Venulus</i>



Nouns

aequor, -oris (n)	<i>plain</i>
aether, -eris (n)	<i>upper air, sky</i>
agmen, -inis (n)	<i>line, column</i>
ala, -ae (f)	<i>wing</i>
aquila, -ae (f)	<i>eagle</i>
arma, -orum (npl)	<i>arms, weapons</i>
caelum, -i (n)	<i>sky, heaven</i>
clamor, -oris (n)	<i>shout, shouting</i>
dextra, -ae (f)	<i>right hand</i>
draco, -onis (m)	<i>snake</i>
dux, ducis (m/f)	<i>leader, commander</i>
equus, -i (m)	<i>horse</i>
eventus, -us (m)	<i>outcome</i>
exemplum, -i (n)	<i>example</i>
ferrum, -i (n)	<i>sword, iron, blade</i>
hasta, -ae (f)	<i>spear</i>
hostis, -is (m)	<i>enemy</i>
gremium, -i (n)	<i>lap, bosom, breast</i>
pes, pedis (m)	<i>foot</i>
iugulum, -i (n)	<i>throat</i>
oculus, -i (m)	<i>eye</i>
os, oris (n)	<i>mouth, face</i>
pars, partis (f)	<i>part, region, area</i>
praeda, -ae (f)	<i>plunder, booty</i>
rostrum, -i (n)	<i>beak, bill</i>
serpens, -entis (m)	<i>snake</i>
squama, -ae (f)	<i>scale</i>
unguis, -is (m)	<i>nail, claw</i>
vir, -i (m) virum = Venulum	<i>man</i>
vis (f) abl. vi; pl. vires	<i>force (pl. strength)</i>
volumen, -inis (n)	<i>coil</i>
vulnus, vulneris (n)	<i>wound</i>

Adjectives

adversus, -a, -um	<i>facing, 'to meet'</i>
apertus, -a, -um	<i>open, exposed</i>
arduus, -a, -um	<i>steep, sheer</i>
arrectus, -a, -um	<i>erect, pricked, raised</i>
cunctus, -a, -um	<i>all, whole</i>
fulvus, -a, -um	<i>tawny, golden</i>
multus, -a, -um	<i>much</i>
igneus, -a, -um	<i>fiery, on fire, 'like fire'</i>
letalis, -s	<i>deadly, lethal</i>
obuncus, -a, -um	<i>curved, hooked</i>
ovans, ovantis	<i>jubilant, in triumph</i>
saucius, -a, -um	<i>wounded</i>
sinuosus, -a, -um	<i>curving, twisting, winding</i>
summus, -a, -um	<i>highest, top of</i>
suus, -a, -um	<i>his/her/its/their own</i>
turbidus, -a, -um	<i>violent, wild</i>

Etc.

aliter	<i>differently, otherwise</i>
alte	<i>on high</i>
ante	<i>before, in front</i>
contra	<i>against, 'back', in response</i>
haud aliter	<i>just so</i>
haud minus	<i>no less, all the same</i>
in medios	<i>into the midst</i>
ipsius	<i>of himself, his (i.e. Venulus')</i>
simul	<i>at the same time</i>
tum	<i>then</i>
ut cum	<i>as when</i>
qua	<i>where</i>



Roman mosaic from Constantinople

Verbs

aufero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatum	<i>carry off, steal</i>
complector, -i -plexus sum	<i>embrace, grasp</i>
concio, -ciere, -civi, -citum	<i>stir, rouse</i>
concito, -are	<i>spur on, urge</i>
converto, -ere, -ti, -sum	<i>turn</i>
defringo, -ere, -fregi, -fractum	<i>break off</i>
deripio, -ere, -ui, -reptum	<i>seize, pull off</i>
effor, -ari, effatus sum	<i>speak</i>
exeo, -ire, ii/ivi	<i>go out; evade, escape</i>
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	<i>bear, bring, 'inflict', 'deal'</i>
haereo, -ere, haesi	<i>stick, cling, hold fast</i>
horreo, -ere, -ui	<i>shudder, bristle, feel horror</i>
implico, -ere, -plicui	<i>twine in, bind, wrap round</i>
incurro, -ere	<i>rush forth, charge on</i>
infero, -ferre (se)	<i>se infert = take oneself, advance</i>
insurgo, -ere, -surrexi, -surrectum	<i>rise</i>
luctor, -ari, -atus sum	<i>struggle</i>
morior, mori, mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
porto, -are	<i>carry</i>
rapio, -ere, rapui, raptum	<i>seize</i>
repugno, -are	<i>fight back</i>
rimor, -ari, -atus sum	<i>probe, search for</i>
sequor, sequi, secutus sum	<i>follow, pursue</i>
sibilo, -are	<i>hiss</i>
sustineo, -ere	<i>lift, raise, hold off</i>
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum	<i>lift, raise</i>
urgeo, -ere	<i>pressure, tighten the pressure</i>
verbero, -are	<i>beat</i>
verso, -are	<i>turn, writhe</i>
volo, -are	<i>fly</i>



Arruns begins to hunt Camilla. An exotic and irresistible prize appears in the battle ...

tum fatis debitus Arruns
velocem iaculo et multa prior arte Camillam 760
circuit, et quae sit fortuna facillima temptat.
qua se cumque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,
hac Arruns subit et tacitus vestigia lustrat;
qua victrix redit illa pedemque ex hoste reportat,
hac iuvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas. 765
hos aditus iamque hos aditus omnemque pererrat
undique circuitum et certam quatit improbus hastam.

forte sacer Cybelo Chloreus olimque sacerdos
insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis
spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aenis 770
in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat. *'like feathers'*
ipse peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro
spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
aureus ex umeris erat arcus et aurea vati
cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepantes 775 *hendiadys*
carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro
pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum. *Accusatives of respect*

Names

Arruns, Arruntis (m)	<i>Arruns</i>
Camilla, -ae (f)	<i>Camilla</i>
Chloreus, -i (m)	<i>Chloreus</i>
Cybelus, -i (m)	<i>Mt. Cybelus</i>
Gortynius, -a, -um	<i>of Gortys, in Crete; Cretan</i>
Lycius, -a, -um	<i>Lycian (S. Asia Minor)</i>
Phrygius, -a, -um	<i>Phrygian (N. Asia Minor)</i>



Nouns

acus, -us (f)	needle
aditus, -us (m)	approach
agmen, -inis (n)	line, column
arcus, -us (m)	bow
arma, -orum (npl)	arms, weapons
ars, artis (f)	skill, art
aurum, -i (n)	gold; 'gold thread'
cassida, -ae (f)	helmet
chlamys, -ydis (f)	cloak
circuitus, -us (m)	way around, circuit
cornu, -us (n)	horn
crus, cruris (n)	leg
equus, -i (m)	horse
fatum, -i (n)	fate
ferrugo, -inis (f)	rust-colour, dark red
fortuna, -ae (f)	fortune
habena, -ae (f)	rein
hasta, -ae (f)	spear
hostis, -is (m/f)	enemy
iaculum, -i (n)	javelin
iuvenis, -is (m)	young man
nodus, -i (m)	knot
ostrum, -i (n)	purple dye
pes, pedis (m)	foot
pellis, -is (f)	skin, hide
pluma, -ae (f)	feather, feathers
sacerdos, -otis (m)	priest
sinus, -us (m)	fold, lap, breast
spiculum, -i (n)	arrow, dart
squama, -ae (f)	scale
tegmen, -inis (n)	covering
tunica, -ae (f)	tunic
umerus, -i (m)	shoulder
vates, -is (m)	priest, seer, poet
vestigium, -i (n)	track, trace
victrix, -icis (f)	victor, champion
virgo, -inis (f)	maid

Adjectives

aënus, -a, -um	of bronze, bronze
aureus, -a, -um	of gold, golden, gilded
barbarus, -a, -um	foreign, barbaric
carbaseus, -a, -um	of fine linen, linen
celer, celeris, celere	swift
certus, -a, -um	sure, certain, unerring
clarus, -a, -um	clear, famous, distinct
croceus, -a, -um	yellow
facillimus, -a, -um	easiest, very easy
fulvus, -a, -um	golden, tawny
improbis, -a, -um	wicked, shameless, base, sly
insignis, -e	marked out
medius, -a, -um	middle of
omnis, -e	all, every
peregrinus, -a, -um	foreign, exotic
pictus, -a, -um	painted; ^{acu pictus} embroidered.
sacer, sacra, -crum	sacred, holy
tacitus, -a, -um	silent
velox, velocis	swift

Etc.

forte	by chance
furtim	secretly, stealthily
hac; qua ... hac ...	this way; where ... there ...
hos ... iamque hos ...	now this ... now another
iamque	and now
in plumam	'like feathers'
longe	far, from afar
olim	once, one day
prior	first
qua	where
qua ... cumque ... hac	wherever
quae	what ^{Indirect Q.}
tum ... que	'then too'
undique	on all sides

Verbs

agito, -are	<i>drive on</i>
circueo, -ire, -ii/ivi	<i>circle round</i>
colligo, -ere, -legi, collectum	<i>gather, collect</i>
consero, -ere, -serui, consertum	<i>sew</i>
crepo, -are	<i>rustle</i>
debeo, -ere, debui, debitum	<i>owe, ought</i>
detorqueo, -ere, -torsus, -tortum	<i>re-direct, turn</i>
se fert (fero, ferre, tuli, latum)	<i>take oneself, move</i>
fulgeo, -ere, fulsi	<i>gleam, shine, be resplendent</i>
furo, -ere	<i>rage, become frenzied</i>
lusto, -are	<i>scan, go round, watch</i>
pererro, -are	<i>roam over, try out</i>
quatio, -ere, quassum	<i>shake</i>
redeo, -ire, -ii/ivi	<i>go back</i>
pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum	<i>paint, decorate</i>
reporto, -are	<i>carry back; pedem reporto = withdraw, retire</i>
sum, esse, fui Pres. Subj. sim	<i>be</i>
spumo, are	<i>froth, foam</i>
subeo, -ire, -ii/ivi	<i>come up to, approach, come to help</i>
tego, -ere, texi, tectum	<i>cover</i>
tempto, -are	<i>try, test out</i>
torqueo, -ere, -torsus, -tortum	<i>twist, spin, fire</i>



While Camilla is distracted by the armour and spoils of Chloerus, the priest of Cybele, Arruns makes a prayer to Apollo.

hunc virgo, sive ut templis praefigeret arma hunc = Chloerus

Troia, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro

venatrix, unum ex omni certamine pugnae 780

caeca sequebatur totumque incauta per agmen

femineo praedae et spoliolum ardebat amore,

telum ex insidiis cum tandem tempore capto inverted cum clause; tempore capto - Ablative Absolute

conciat et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:

'summe deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo, = deorum 785

quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo

pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem

cultores multa premimus vestigia pruna,

da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,

omnipotens. non exuvias pulsaeve tropaeum 790

virginis aut spolia ulla peto, mihi cetera laudem

facta ferent; haec dira meo dum vulnere pestis

pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes.'

Names

Apollo, Apollinis (m)	<i>Apollo</i>
Arruns, Arruntis (m)	<i>Arruns</i>
Soracte, -is (n)	<i>Mount Soracte in Italy</i>
Troius, -a, -um	<i>Trojan</i>

The ancient rites performed on Mt Soracte by worshippers of Apollo are recorded by Pliny the Elder:

Nouns

acervus, -i (m)	<i>pile, heap</i>
agmen, agminis (n)	<i>line, column</i>
amor, amoris (m)	<i>love</i>
arma, -orum (npl)	<i>arms, weapons</i>
ardor, ardoris (m)	<i>blaze, heat, passion</i>
aurum, -i (n)	<i>gold</i>
certamen, -inis (n)	<i>contest, struggle, fray</i>
cultor, -oris (m/f)	<i>worshipper</i>
custos, -odis (m/f)	<i>guard</i>
dedecus, -oris (n)	<i>disgrace</i>
deus, -i (m)	<i>god</i>
exuviae, -arum (fpl)	<i>spoils</i>
factum, -i (n)	<i>deed</i>
ignis, -is (m)	<i>fire</i>
insidiae, -arum (fpl)	<i>ambush, trap</i>
laus, laudis (f)	<i>praise</i>
pater, patris (m)	<i>father</i>
pestis, -is (f)	<i>plague, pest</i>
pietas, -atis (f)	<i>devotion, piety</i>
praeda, -ae (f)	<i>plunder, booty</i>
pruna, -ae (f)	<i>burning coal</i>
pugna, -ae (f)	<i>fight, battle</i>
spolia, -orum (npl)	<i>spoils</i>
superi, -orum (mpl)	<i>the gods</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon</i>
templum, -i (n)	<i>temple</i>
tempus, -oris (n)	<i>time, moment</i>
tropaeum, -i (n)	<i>trophy</i>
urbs, urbis (f)	<i>city</i>
venatrix, -icis (f)	<i>huntress</i>
vulnus, -eris (n)	<i>wound</i>
vestigium, -i (n)	<i>track, trace, footstep</i>
virgo, -inis (f)	<i>maid</i>
vox, vocis (f)	<i>voice</i>

Adjectives

caecus, -a, -um	<i>blind</i>
captivus, -a, -um	<i>captive, of a captive</i>
ceteri, -ae, -a	<i>the rest, other</i>
dirus, -a, -um	<i>terrible</i>
femineus, -a, -um	<i>a woman's</i>
fretus, -a, -um ^{+ abl.}	<i>relying on</i>
incautus, -a, -um	<i>reckless, without caution</i>
inglorius, -a, -um	<i>without glory</i>
noster, nostra, nostrum	<i>our</i>
omnis, -e	<i>all, every</i>
omnipotens, -entis	<i>all-powerful</i>
patrius, -a, -um	<i>ancestral</i>
pineus, -a, -um	<i>of pine, pine</i>
primus, -a, -um	<i>first</i>
sanctus, -a, -um	<i>holy</i>
summus, -a, -um	<i>highest, top of</i>
totus, -a, -um	<i>whole, all</i>
ullus, -a, -um	<i>any</i>
unus, -a, -um	<i>one</i>

Etc.

cum ^{+ indicative}	<i>when</i>
dum	<i>so long as, while, until</i>
sic	<i>thus, so, in this way</i>
sive ... sive	<i>whether ... or ...</i>
tandem	<i>finally, at last</i>

Verbs

aboleo, -ere, abolevi, aboletum	<i>destroy, abolish</i>
ardeo, -ere	<i>burn</i>
cado, -ere	<i>fall</i>
capio, -ere, cepi, captum	<i>capture, take, seize</i>
colo, -ere	<i>worship</i>
concito, -are	<i>spur on, hurl</i>
do, dare, dedi, datum	<i>give</i>
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	<i>bear, carry; ^{se ferre} = 'parade herself'</i>
pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum	<i>feed</i>
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum	<i>drive back, repel, strike, defeat</i>
peto, petere, petivi, petitum	<i>seek</i>
precor, -ari, precatus sum	<i>pray</i>
praefigo, -ere, -fixi, praefixum	<i>fix in front of</i>
premo, -ere, pressi, pressum	<i>press, put pressure on, 'plant'</i>
remeo, -are	<i>return to</i>
sequor, sequi, secutus sum	<i>follow, chase, pursue</i>

Apollo grants part of Arruns' prayer: he will kill Camilla, but not return home.

audiit et voti Phoebus succedere partem
mente dedit, partem volucres dispersit in auras: 795
sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam
adnuat oranti; reducem ut patria alta videret
non dedit, inque Notos vocem vertere procellae. vertēre = vertērunt

ergo ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,
convertere animos acres oculosque tulere 800
cuncti ad reginam Volsci. nihil ipsa nec aurae
nec sonitus memor ^{erat} aut venientis ab aethere teli,
hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam
haesit virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.
concurrunt trepidae comites dominamque ruentem 805
suscipiunt.

fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns
laetitia mixtoque metu, nec iam amplius hastae
credere nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos 810
occiso pastore lupus magnove iuvenco,
consciis audacis facti, caudamque remulcens
subiecit pavitantem utero silvasque petivit:
haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns
contentusque fuga mediis se immiscuit armis. 815

Names

Arruns, Arruntis (m)	<i>Arruns</i>
Camilla, -ae (f)	<i>Camilla</i>
Notus, -i (m)	<i>The South Wind</i>
Phoebus, -i (m)	<i>Phoebus Apollo</i>
Volsci, -orum (mpl)	<i>The Volsci, Camilla's troops</i>

Nouns

aether, aetheris (n)	<i>upper air</i>
animus, -i (m)	<i>mind, spirit</i>
arma, -orum (npl)	<i>arms, weapons</i>
aura, -ae (f)	<i>air, breeze</i>
cauda, -ae (f)	<i>tail</i>
comes, comitis (m/f)	<i>comrade, companion</i>
cruor, -oris (m)	<i>blood</i>
domina, -ae (f)	<i>mistress</i>
factum, -i (n)	<i>deed</i>
fuga, -ae (f)	<i>flight, escape</i>
hasta, -ae (f)	<i>spear</i>
iuventus, -i (m)	<i>young bull, steer</i>
laetitia, -ae (f)	<i>happiness</i>
lupus, -i (m)	<i>wolf</i>
manus, -us (f)	<i>hand</i>
mens, mentis (f)	<i>mind, 'heart'</i>
metus, -us (m)	<i>fear</i>
mons, montis (m)	<i>mountain</i>
mors, mortis (f)	<i>death</i>
nihil (n)	<i>nothing</i>
oculus, -i (m)	<i>eye</i>
papilla, -ae (f)	<i>breast</i>
pars, partis (f)	<i>part</i>
pastor, -oris (m)	<i>shepherd</i>
patria, -ae (f)	<i>homeland</i>
procella, -ae (f)	<i>squall, blasts of wind</i>
regina, -ae (f)	<i>queen</i>
silva, -ae (f)	<i>wood, forest</i>
sonitus, -us (m)	<i>sound</i> sonitum dedit – 'whistled'
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon</i>
uterus, -i (m)	<i>belly, womb</i>
virgo, -inis (f)	<i>maid</i>
vox, vocis (f)	<i>voice, cry</i>
votum, -i (n)	<i>prayer, vow</i>

Adjectives

acer, acris, acre	<i>keen, sharp, fierce</i>
altus, -a, -um; alte	<i>deep, tall, high; deeply</i>
audax, audacis	<i>bold, daring</i>
avius, -a, -um	<i>pathless</i>
consciens, -a, -um	<i>guilty, aware</i>
contentus, -a, -um	<i>content, happy</i>
cunctus, -a, -um	<i>all, every</i>
exterritus, -a, -um	<i>terrified</i>
inimicus, -a, -um	<i>unfriendly, hostile</i>
medius, -a, -um	<i>middle of</i>
memor, memoris + gen.	<i>mindful, aware</i>
omnis, -e	<i>all, every</i>
redux, reducis	<i>brought back, returned</i>
subitus, -a, -um	<i>sudden</i>
trepidus, -a, -um	<i>panicked, anxious</i>
turbatus, -a, -um	<i>troubled, 'distracted'</i>
turbidus, -a, -um	<i>frantic, in a panic</i>
virgineus, -a, -um	<i>of a maid, a maiden's</i>
volucris, -e	<i>swift, fleeting</i>

Etc.

alte	<i>deeply</i>
amplius	<i>more</i>
ante	<i>before, in front of</i>
aut	<i>or, either; 'nor'</i>
continuo	<i>immediately</i>
donec	<i>until</i>
ergo	<i>therefore</i>
haud secus	<i>just so, no differently</i>
nec ... nec	<i>neither nor ...</i>
nec iam amplius	<i>nor any longer/more</i>
partem ... partem	<i>one part ... the other</i>
prius quam	<i>before + subj. before ... could...</i>
secus	<i>differently</i> see haud
sub	<i>beneath, under</i>
velut	<i>just as, like</i>

Verbs

abdo, -ere, -didi, abditum	hide
adnuo, -ere, adnui	approve, assent, agree
ago, agere, egi, actum	do, drive, act
audeo, -ere, ausus sum	dare
audio, -ire, -ii/ivi, auditum	hear
aufero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatum	remove, steal
bibo, -ere, bibi	drink
concurro, -ere	rush together
converto, -ere	turn
credo, -ere + dat.	trust, believe
do, dare, dedi, datum	give, grant <i>that</i> ; sonitum dedit – 'whistled'
dispergo, -ere, dispersi, -spersum	scatter
exsero, -ere, -serui, exsertum	stick out, expose
fero, ferre, tuli, latum	carry, bear, bring
fugio, -ere, fugi	flee, escape
haereo, -ere, haesi	stick, cling
immisceo, -ere, -ui	mix in; <i>se immiscere</i> = mingle, blend
mitto, -ere, misi, missum	send, release
occido, -ere, -di, occisum	kill
occurro, -ere + dat.	run to meet, run to
oro, -are	beg
pavito, -are	tremble
perfero, -ferre, -tuli, perlatum	carry through
peto, -ere, petivi, petitum	seek, attack, ask
reduco, -ere, -duxi, reductum	lead back
remulceo, -ere, -mulsi, remulsum	droop
ruo, -ere, rui	rush, collapse
sequor, -i, secutus sum	follow, chase, pursue
sterno, -ere, stravim stratum	lay low, bring down
subicio, -ere, -ieci, subiectum	place under, 'tuck under'
succedo, -ere, -cessi, successum	succeed, turn out; draw near
suscipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	lift, take up, support
turbo, -are, -avi, turbatum	disturb, distract
venio, -ire, veni	come
verto, -ere, verti, versum	turn, direct
video, -ere, vidi visum	see



The death of Camilla

illa manu moriens telum trahit, ossa sed inter
ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro.
labitur exsanguis, labuntur frigida leto
lumina, purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.
tum sic expirans Accam ex aequalibus unam 820
adloquitur, fida ante alias quae sola Camillae dat. after fida
quicum partiri curas, atque haec ita fatur: partiri – historic infinitive: 'she (Camilla) would share...'
'hactenus, Acca soror, potui: nunc vulnus acerbum 'this much I've been able to do'
conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.
effuge et haec Turno mandata novissima perfer: 825
succedat pugnae Troianosque arceat urbe.
iamque vale.' simul his dictis linquebat habenas
ad terram non sponte fluens. tum frigida toto
paulatim exsoluit se corpore, lentaque colla
et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens, 830
vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.
tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor
sidera: deiecta crudescit pugna Camilla; Abl. Abs. deiectā Camillā
incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrum
Tyrrhenique duces Evandrique Arcades alae. 835

Names

Acca, -ae (f)	<i>Acca</i>
Arcades, -um (mpl)	<i>the Arcadians, Evander's men</i>
Camilla, -ae (f)	<i>Camilla</i>
Evander, -dri (m)	<i>Evander</i>
Teucri	<i>Teucri/Trojans</i>
Troiani, -orum (mpl)	<i>the Trojans</i>
Turno	<i>Turnus, Rutulian prince</i>
Tyrrheni	<i>the Tyrrheni/Etruscans</i>

Nouns

ala, -ae (f)	<i>wing, cavalry unit</i>
arma, -orum (npl)	<i>weapons, arms</i>
caput, capitis (n)	<i>head</i>
clamor, -oris (m)	<i>shout, shouting</i>
color, -oris (m)	<i>colour, complexion</i>
copia, -ae (f)	<i>host, multitude, forces</i>
collum, -i (n)	<i>neck</i>
corpus, -oris (n)	<i>body</i>
costa, -ae (f)	<i>rib</i>
cura, -ae (f)	<i>care, anxiety, concern</i>
dictum, -i (n)	<i>word</i>
dux, ducis (m/f)	<i>leader, commander</i>
gemitus, -us (m)	<i>groan</i>
habena, -ae (f)	<i>rein</i>
letum, -i (n)	<i>death</i>
lumen, -inis (n)	<i>light, pl. 'eyes'</i>
mandatum, -i (n)	<i>command</i>
manus, -us (f)	<i>hand</i>
mucro, -onis (m)	<i>point, tip</i>
os, ossis (n)	<i>bone</i>
os, oris (n)	<i>mouth, face, 'cheeks'</i>
pugna, -ae (f)	<i>fight, battle</i>
sidus, -eris (n)	<i>star</i>
soror, sororis (f)	<i>sister</i>
telum, -i (n)	<i>weapon</i>
tenebrae, -arum (fpl)	<i>darkness, shadows</i>
terra, -ae (f)	<i>earth, ground</i>
umbra, -ae (f)	<i>shadow, shade, ghost</i>
urbs, urbis (f)	<i>city</i>
vita, -ae (f)	<i>life</i>
vulnus, -eris (n)	<i>wound</i>

Adjectives

acerbus, -a, -um	<i>bitter</i>
aequalis, -is	<i>of the same age, contemporary</i>
altus, -a, -um	<i>deep, high, tall</i>
aureus, -a, -um	<i>golden, gold</i>
densus, -a, -um	<i>thick, 'en masse'</i>
exsanguis, -e	<i>lifeless, bloodless, fainting</i>
fidus, -a, -um + dat.	<i>loyal, trusty, faithful to</i>
frigidus, -a, -um	<i>cold</i>
ferreus, -a, -um	<i>iron</i>
immensus, -a, -um	<i>immeasurable, boundless</i>
lentus, -a, -um	<i>slow, 'drooping'</i>
novissimus, -a, -um	<i>newest, last</i>
omnis, -e	<i>all, every</i>
purpureus, -a, -um	<i>purple, rosy, pink</i>
solus, -a, -um	<i>alone, only</i>
totus, -a, -um	<i>all, whole</i>

Etc.

ad costas	<i>by, beside her ribs</i>
circum	<i>around</i>
hactenus	<i>this far, this much</i>
iamque	<i>and now</i>
ita	<i>in this, so</i>
nunc	<i>now</i>
paulatim	<i>gradually, little by little</i>
quicum = cum qua/quacum	<i>with whom</i>
quondam	<i>once</i>
sic	<i>thus, in this way</i>
simul	<i>at the same time</i>
sponte	<i>of one's own accord</i>
tum vero	<i>then indeed, that was when</i>

Verbs

adloquor, -i -locutus sum	<i>address</i>
arceo, -ere, arcui, arctum	<i>keep ... from, hold at bay</i>
capio, -ere, cepi, captum	<i>take, capture, seize</i>
conficio, -ere, -feci, confectum	<i>finish</i>
cruesco, -ere	<i>grow worse</i>
deicio, -ere, -ieci, deiectum	<i>cast down</i>
effugio, -ere, -fugi	<i>flee, escape</i>
exsolvo, -ere, -soluit, exsolutum	<i>release</i>
exspiro, -are	<i>breathe one's last, die</i>
for, fari, fatus sum	<i>speak</i>
ferio, -ire	<i>strike</i>
fluo, -ere	<i>flow, slide</i>
fugio, -ere, fugi	<i>flee</i>
incurro, -ere	<i>rush in, charge</i>
indignor, -ari, indignatus sum	<i>be angry, resentful</i>
labor, -i, lapsus sum	<i>glide, slip, slide, slip away</i>
linquo, -ere, liqui	<i>leave, let go</i>
morior, -i, mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
nigresco, -ere	<i>grow black, grow dark</i>
partior, partiri, partitus sum	<i>share</i>
perfero, -ferre, -tuli, perlatum	<i>bear, endure</i>
pono, -ere, posui, positum	<i>put, place, 'drop'</i>
possum, posse, potui	<i>be able</i>
relinguo, -ere, reliqui, relictum	<i>leave behind, leave</i>
sto, stare, steti, statum	<i>stand, 'stand fast', 'be lodged'</i>
succedo, -ere, successi, successum	<i>take over + dat., succeed</i>
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum	<i>rise</i>
traho, -ere, traxi, tractum	<i>drag, pull</i>
valeo, valere, valui	<i>fare well</i>



Lines 836-915 (in English) (translation by David West)

Opis avenges Camilla's death

Opis, Diana's sentinel, had long been at her post high in the mountains, watching the fighting and knowing no fear. But when, far beneath her in the press of warriors shouting in the frenzy of battle, she saw Camilla receive the bitter stroke of death, she groaned and spoke these words from the depths of her heart:

'Alas, Camilla! You have paid too cruel a price for daring to challenge the Trojans in war, nor has it profited you that alone in the wild woods you have worshipped Diana and worn our quiver on your shoulder. But your queen has not left you unhonoured now at your last hour. This death of yours will not be forgotten among the peoples of this earth, and no one shall say that you have died unavenged. Whoever has desecrated your body with a wound will pay just penalty with his life.'

At the foot of a high mountain there was a huge mound of earth shaded by dense ilex trees. It was the tomb of Dercennus, an ancient king of the Laurentines. Here the lovely goddess first alighted on her swift flight, keeping watch for Arruns from the mound.

When she saw him gleaming in his armour and swollen with empty pride, she called out:

'Why are you leaving? Turn round and come in this direction. Come here and die! You must receive your reward for Camilla. Come, even a man can die by the weapons of Diana.'

When she had spoken, the Thracian nymph took a winged arrow from her gilded quiver and drew her deadly bow. Far back she stretched the string until the curved horns of the bow were close together, her hands level, the left on the steel point of the arrow, the right holding the string against her breast.

Arruns heard the hiss of the arrow and the whirr in the air, and in that same moment the steel was planted in his flesh. His comrades paid no heed. They left him breathing his last and groaning in some place unknown in the dust of the plain, while Opis soared on her wings to heavenly Olympus.

840 at Triviae custos iamdudum in montibus Opis
alta sedet summis spectatque interrita pugnas.
utque procul medio iuvenum in clamore furentum
prospexit tristi mulcatam morte Camillam,
ingemuitque deditque has imo pectore voces:

845

'heu nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luisti
supplicium Teucros conata lacescere bello!
nec tibi desertae in dumis coluisse Dianam
850 profuit aut nostras umero gessisse pharetras.
non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit
extrema iam in morte, neque hoc sine nomine letum
per gentis erit aut famam patieris inultae.
nam quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus
morte luet merita.' fuit ingens monte sub alto
855 regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum
antiqui Laurentis opacaeque ilice tectum;
hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu
sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.

860

ut vidit fulgentem armis ac vana tumentem,

'cur' inquit 'diversus abis? huc derige gressum,
huc periture veni, capias ut digna Camillae
865 praemia. tune etiam telis moriere Dianae?'

dixit, et aurata volucrem Threissa sagittam
deprompsit pharetra cornuque infensa tetendit
et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent
inter se capita et manibus iam tangeret aequis,
laeva aciem ferri, dextra nervoque papillam.

extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantis
audiit una Arruns haesitque in corpore ferrum.
illum expirantem socii atque extrema gementem
obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt;
Opis ad aetherium pennis aufertur Olympum.

Impact of Camilla's death

The Volsci are routed. As the Latins retreat, many are slaughtered trying to find refuge within the walls of Laurentum. Turnus abandons his ambush and, as night falls, both armies take up position outside the city.

The light-armed squadron of Camilla were the first to flee when they lost their queen: then the Rutulians in a rout; then bold Asilas and all the scattered leaders and leaderless columns made for safety, wheeling their horses and galloping for the walls. No weapon could check the deadly onset of the Trojans and no one could stand against them. Back rode the Latins with slack bowstrings on slumped shoulders, and the four-hooved beat of their galloping horses drummed on the crumbling plain. As the black cloud of swirling dust rolled up to the walls, the mothers stood on the watch-towers beating their breasts and the wailing of women rose to the stars in the sky.

The first Latins to burst into the open gates were pressed hard by a pursuing column of enemies mingled with friends and did not escape a pitiable death. There on the very threshold, within the walls of their native city and in the safe refuge of their own homes, their bodies were pierced and they breathed out their life's breath. Some shut the gates and dared not open them to take their own people within the walls for all their pleading, and there was piteous slaughter of the armed men guarding the approaches and of men rushing to death on their weapons.

Of those who were shut out before the weeping eyes of their own parents, some rolled headlong down into the ditches with the weight of the rout behind them, while others came on blindly at full gallop and crashed into the massive gates with their firm-set posts.

Even the mothers strove their utmost – the true love of their native land showed them the way and **Camilla was their example**. Wildly they hurled missiles from the walls and rushed to do the work of steel with stumps and stakes of oak wood hardened in the fire, longing to be the first to die in defence of the walls of their city.

Meanwhile the warrior Turnus was still in the wood when the bitter news came and filled his heart to overflowing. The words of Acca brought him great turmoil of spirit: the battle forces of the Volscians were destroyed; Camilla had fallen; the enemy were attacking fiercely and had carried everything irresistibly before them; panic was already reaching the city walls. In a frenzy – **and this is what the implacable will of Jupiter decreed** – he came down from the hills where he had kept his ambush and left the wild woods behind him.

Scarcely was he out of sight and moving onto the plains when father Aeneas entered the open pass, came over the ridge and then emerged from the woods. So then they were both making for the walls at speed, with their whole armies not marching many paces from each other. Aeneas saw the Laurentine columns and the long line of dust smoking on the plains at one and the same moment as Turnus recognized Aeneas advancing relentlessly under arms and heard the drumming of approaching hooves and the breathing of horses.

They would have joined battle instantly and tried the fortunes of war if the rose-red sun had not been dipping its weary horses in the Iberian sea, drawing down the light of day and bringing on the night. They both encamped before the city and built stockades on their ramparts.

870 Prima fugit domina amissa levis ala Camillae,
turbati fugiunt Rutuli, fugit acer Atinas,
disiectique duces desolatique manipuli
tuta petunt et equis aversi ad moenia tendunt.
nec quisquam instantis Teucros letumque ferentis
sustentare valet telis aut sistere contra,
875 sed laxos referunt umeris languentibus arcus,
quadripedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum.
volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atra
pulvis, et e speculis percussae pectora matres
femineum clamorem ad caeli sidera tollunt.

880
qui cursu portas primi inrupere patentis,
hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba,
nec miseram effugiunt mortem, sed limine in ipso,
885 moenibus in patriis atque inter tuta domorum
confixi expirant animas. pars claudere portas,
nec sociis aperire viam nec moenibus audent
accipere orantis, oriturque miserrima caedes
defendendum armis aditus inque arma ruentum.

890 exclusi ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum
pars in praecipitis fossas urgente ruina
volvitur, immissis pars caeca et concita frenis
arietat in portas et duros obice postis.

895 ipsae de muris summo certamine matres
(monstrat amor verus patriae, **ut videre Camillam**)
tela manu trepidae iaciunt ac robore duro
stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis
praecipites, primaeque mori pro moenibus ardent.

900
interea Turnum in silvis saevissimus implet
nuntius et iuveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum:
905 deletas Volschorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,
ingruere infensos hostis et Marte secundo
omnia corripuisse, metum iam ad moenia ferri.
ille furens (**et saeva Iovis sic numina poscunt**)
deserit obsessos collis, nemora aspera linquit.

910
vix e conspectu exierat campumque tenebat,
cum pater Aeneas saltus ingressus apertos
exsuperatque iugum silvae evadit opaca.
915 sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
agmine nec longis inter se passibus absunt;
ac simul Aeneas fumantis pulvere campos
prospexit longe Laurentiaque agmina vidit,
et saevum Aenean agnovit Turnus in armis
adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.

continuoque ineant pugnas et proelia temptent,
ni roseus fessos iam gurgite Phoebus Hiberno
tingat equos noctemque die labente reducat.
considunt castris ante urbem et moenia vallant.

Essay titles on Aeneid XI:

What do we learn of Virgil's attitude to war in Aeneid XI?
Virgil is masterful in his representation of minor characters in the Aeneid. Discuss with reference to Drances and Camilla in Aeneid XI.
Are Pallas and Camilla glorified in Aeneid XI?
How important is the theme of fathers and sons in Virgil's Aeneid?
'tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.' Aeneid I How great is the cost of Rome's foundation in Virgil's Aeneid? Discuss with reference to Aeneid XI.



Suggested wider reading:

Key passages in other books of the Aeneid:	
Aeneid I Jupiter's prophecy	255-297
Aeneid VII Virgil's second invocation	40-46
Aeneid X The Council of Gods	1-117
Aeneid X The death of Pallas	363-535
Aeneid XII The final moments of the poem	919-953

Commentaries on Aeneid XI:	
Virgil, Aeneid XI <i>A selection [OCR endorsed]</i>	Edited by Ashley Carter Bloomsbury 2018
Virgil, Aeneid Book XI	Edited by K.W. Gransden CUP 1991
Virgil, Aeneid Books VII-XII	Edited by R.D. Williams 1973

Books about the Aeneid	
An introduction to Virgil's Aeneid	W.A. Camps
Virgil Ch.4 The myth of Rome	Jasper Griffin
Virgil's Iliad	K.W. Gransden
Virgil's Aeneid, A critical description	Kenneth Quinn
Virgil: Studies ch.2 The originality of the Aeneid	Brook Otis

Relevant articles	https://archive.org/details/omnibuscatalogue
Death in bloom: Pallas and Camilla	Siobhan Chomse (OMNIBUS 78)
Reanimating Virgil's Aeneid	Matthew Robinson (OMNIBUS 70)
The Elusive Virgil	Oliver Lyne (OMNIBUS 6)
What is the function of Book 8 in V's Aeneid?	Claudia Thompson (OMNIBUS 71)

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