

## BOOK 12.791–842

a. 12.791–806. The gods watch from Mt. Olympus as Aeneas and Turnus confront each other in a duel. Jupiter addresses Juno, telling her it is time at last to give up her enmity towards the Trojans.

*Iunonem interea rex omnipotentis Olympi  
adloquitur fulva pugnās de nube tuentem:  
“Quae iam finis erit, coniunx? Quid denique restat?  
Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa et scire fateris  
795 deberi caelo fatisque ad sidera tolli.  
Quid struis? Aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?  
Mortalin decuit violari vulnere divum?*

**adloquor, -loqui, adlocutus** address  
**debeo, -ere, debui, debitus** owe  
**deceat, -ere, decuit, —** (only 3d pers.) be fitting, be suitable, be proper  
**denique adv.** finally, at last, (esp. at the end of a list) in short, in a word  
**\*fateor, -eri, fassus** admit, acknowledge  
**fulvus, -a, -um** golden yellow, tawny  
**\*gelidus, -a, -um** icy, cold  
**haereo, -ere, haesi, haesus** cling, stick, sit fast  
**Indiges, Indigetis, m.** deified hero, patron deity

**mortalis, -e** mortal, having to do with a mortal, of a mortal  
**\*Olympus, -i, m.** Mt. Olympus, home of the gods  
**omnipotens, -entis** all-powerful  
**resto, -are, restiti, —** be left, remain  
**\*scio, -ire, scivi (or scii), scitus** know  
**struo, -ere, struxi, structus** arrange, build, prepare, contrive  
**tueor, -eri, tutus** behold, watch, gaze upon  
**violo (1)** injure, dishonor, violate

792. **omnipotentis**: a TRANSFERRED EPITHET, since it more appropriately describes Jupiter rex than it does Mt. Olympus.

794. **Indigetem**: in apposition with **Aenean**. Here Jupiter refers to the worship of Aeneas as Indiges after his death. Archaeological remains of what may have been a fifth-century B.C. sanctuary of Sol Indiges have been located outside of Rome, near the site of ancient Lavinium; but precise identification of this sanctuary with Aeneas Indiges awaits further archaeological support.  
**Aenean**: Greek acc. **scire (te) fateris**.

795. **deberi . . . tolli**: indirect statement

after **scis . . . et scire fateris**; the subject of the indirect statement is **Indigetem . . .**

**Aenean**. At Book 1.259–60, Jupiter had promised Venus that Aeneas would be deified. He refers to the same destiny here.

796. **qua spe**: abl. of manner or cause.

796–9. Jupiter's use of rhetorical questions betrays his frustration with Juno's continuing wrath.

797. **mortalin**: = **mortali + ne. violari**: inf. with **decuit**. Earlier in Book 12 (319–22), Aeneas had been wounded in the leg by an arrow; there it was unclear whether the origin of the shot was human or divine.

*Aut ensem (quid enim sine te Iuturna valeret?)  
ereptum reddi Turno et vim crescere victis?  
Desine iam tandem precibusque inflectere nostris,  
ne te tantus edit tacitam dolor et mihi curae  
saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.  
Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis  
Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,  
deformare domum et luctu miscere hymenaeos:*

800

805

**\*accendo, -ere, accendi, accensus** inflame, ignite, kindle  
**agito (1)** drive, stir, agitate  
**cresco, -ere, crevi, cretus** spring up, grow, increase  
**deformo (1)** disfigure, mar, spoil  
**desino, -ere, desinii (or desii, or desinivi), desitus** cease, stop  
**edo, esse (or edere), edi, esus** consume, eat, eat up  
**hymenaeus, -i, m.** wedding song; the wedding ceremony itself  
**infandus, -a, -um** unspeakable, abominable  
**infecto, -ere, inflexi, inflexus** bend, change, influence

**Iuturna, -ae, f.** sister of Turnus; Jupiter had made her an immortal river nymph  
**luctus, -us, m.** grief, mourning  
**misceo, -ere, miscui, mixtus** mix, intermingle, confound  
**prex, precis, f.** prayer, request, entreaty  
**recursio, -are, —** return persistently, keep recurring  
**tacitus, -a, -um** silent  
**tristis, -e** sad  
**Troianus, -a, -um** Trojan, of Troy  
**\*valeo, -ere, valui, valiturus** be strong, be able, be well

798. **valeret**: impf. subjunctive used to express potential in the past: “for what would/could Iuturna have been able [to accomplish] without you?”

798–9. **ensem . . . ereptum reddi**  
**Turno**: in fact, at 12.731–3, the sword with which Turnus was fighting had broken; he had actually picked up a comrade's sword by mistake (733–41). At 12.784–5, Iuturna restores Turnus' sword to him. **reddi . . . et . . . crescere**: infinitives with **decuit**. **victis**: dat. of reference.

800. **precibus**: abl. of means; the abl. of **prex** is used only in the pl. **inflectere**: 2d sing. pres. pass. imperative.

801–2. **ne . . . edit . . . et . . . recursent**: indirect commands after **precibus** (i.e., as if Jupiter had said, “**precor ne edit . . . et recursent**”). **edit** is an alternative archaic form of the pres. subjunctive, usually (and in some manuscripts of Vergil) written **edat**. **recursent**: like **edit**, subjunctive in indirect command after **precibus**.

803. **Ventum . . . est**: the impersonal perf. pass. is used instead of the perf. act. to emphasize the action involved; here, = **venimus**. **ad supremum**: in the n. sing., **supremum** can be used as a substantive: “to the last moment,” “to the end.” **terris . . . vel undis**: abl. of place where.

803–5. **agitare . . . accendere . . . deformare . . . miscere**: complementary infns. with **potuisti**.

805. **deformare domum**: Juno and her agent Allecto have caused turmoil in the household of Lavinia, Latinus her father, and Amata her mother, in order to maintain their relentless harassment of Aeneas. **luctu miscere hymenaeos**: earlier in Book 12 (593–611), Amata is driven to commit suicide by her own fear that Turnus has been killed in battle. Ironically, her death removes a major obstacle to the marriage planned between Aeneas and Lavinia.

ulterius temptare veto.”

\*ulterior, -ius *comp. adj.* farther, further, beyond      veto, -are, vetui, vetitus forbid

806. ulterius: adv.

b. 12.806–28. Juno responds that she has already submitted to Jupiter's will; he will have the peace he desires. She asks in return that the newly-formed Italian nation not be called “Trojan,” and not have any of the hallmarks of Trojan culture, especially language and clothing.

*Sic Iuppiter orsus;*

*sic dea summisso contra Saturnia vultu:*

*“Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,*

*Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;*

*nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres*

810

*digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsa*

*starem acie traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros.*

*Iuturnam misero (fateor) succurrere fratri*

*suasi et pro vita maiora audere probavi,*

*non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum;*

815

\*acies, -ei, *f.* line of battle, battle array  
aërius, -a, -um of the air, airy, heavenly  
arcus, -us, *m.* bow (for an arrow)  
cingo, -ere, cinxi, cinctus encircle, gird  
contendo, -ere, contendi, contentus bend, draw tight; shoot, aim  
dignus, -a, -um worthy  
\*fateor, -eri, fassus admit, confess  
frater, -tris, *m.* brother  
indignus, -a, -um unworthy  
\*inimicus, -a, -um unfriendly  
invitus, -a, -um unwilling  
\*iste, ista, istud this, that (of yours)  
ordior, -iri, orsus begin, undertake

probo (1) approve, commend, recommend  
\*proelium, -i, *n.* battle, skirmish  
quia *conj.* since  
quidem (adding emphasis) in fact, indeed  
Saturnius, -a, -um Saturnian, descended from Saturn; the Olympian gods are the children of Saturn  
suadeo, -ere, suasi, suasus persuade, advise, urge  
succurro, -ere, succurri, succursus run to aid, help  
\*summitto, -ere, summi, summissus let down, lower  
voluntas, -tatis, *f.* will, desire

806. orsus (*est*).

807. sic (*locuta est*). summisso . . . vultu: abl. abs. contra: adv. Saturnia: a common epithet for Juno in the *Aeneid*.

808. Ista . . . tua . . . voluntas: the two adjectives, along with the emphatic placement of *ista*, emphasize that Juno is describing Jupiter's will, not her own. nota (*est*). magne: voc. with Iuppiter (809).

809. invita: this adj. is often used, as here, concessively: “though unwilling.”

810. me . . . solam: subject of pati (811). aëria . . . sede: abl. of place. videres: “[otherwise], you would not see me . . .”

Juno is using the impf. subjunctive to express the apodosis of a present contrary-to-fact condition; the protasis, here not made

explicit, would be something like nisi haec fieri velles.

811. (et) digna (et) indigna. flammis: abl. of means.

812. starem . . . traheremque: the apodosis continues.

813–4. succurrere . . . suasi: = ut succurreret suasi (indirect command). The alternative construction with inf. + acc. occurs frequently in poetry.

814. pro vita: i.e., on behalf of Turnus' life. (eam) audere.

815. non ut . . . tamen, non ut contenderet: a double result clause, with the verb in the impf. subjunctive; the presence of tamen indicates that the clause is restrictive, i.e., “but not so that . . .”

adiuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis,  
 una superstitio superis quae reddita divis.  
 Et nunc cedo equidem pugnasque exosa relinquo.  
 Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,  
 820 pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum:  
 cum iam conubiis pacem felicibus (esto)  
 component, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,  
 ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos  
 neu Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari  
 825 aut vocem mutare viros aut vertere vestem.  
 Sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,

**adiuro** (1) call to witness, swear by  
**Albanus, -a, -um** of or from Alba Longa (the settlement founded by Ascanius 300 years before Romulus was to found Rome)  
**compono, -ere, composui, compositus** bring together, compose, construct  
**conubium, -ii, n.** right of intermarriage  
**exosus, -a, -um** hating, detesting  
**felix, -icis** happy, fortunate  
**fio, fieri, —** become, be made  
**foedus, -eris, n.** pact  
**fons, fontis, m.** spring, source  
**implacabilis, -e** implacable, irreconcilable  
**indigena, -ae, m.** native, sprung from the land

**Latinus, -a, -um** of or from Latium, Latin  
**Latium, -ii, n.** Latium (the area surrounding Rome)  
**lex, legis, f.** law  
**maiestas, -tatis, f.** greatness, dignity  
**neu = neve (ne + ve)**  
**obtestor** (1) make appeal to, beseech  
**pax, pacis, f.** peace  
**saeculum, -i, n.** century, age  
**Stygius, -a, -um** Stygian, having to do with the river Styx  
**superstitio, -onis, f.** superstition, (here) object of dread  
**Tros, Trois, m.** a Trojan, a person from Troy

816. **Stygii . . . fontis**: the river Styx is one of the great rivers of the underworld. An oath sworn in its name is the most solemn oath a god can make.

817. **una superstitio**: nom. in apposition with the oath described in the preceding line. **superis . . . divis**: dat.

818. **exosa** is ambiguous here; Juno is saying either that she hates the battles, and so is abandoning them, or that she is abandoning the battles although she hates to do so.

819. **Illud**: looks ahead to Juno's entire request, contained in lines 821–8. **nulla . . . lege**: abl. of means. **quod**: antecedent is **illud**.

820. **tuorum**: Juno refers to the Italians as Jupiter's people because their posterity is to descend from Latinus, son of Faunus, grandson of Picus, and great-grandson of Saturnus, father also of the Olympians.

821. **conubiis . . . felicibus**: abl. of means. **esto**: 3d sing. fut. imp., used concessively: "and so be it."

822. **component . . . iungent**: Juno never identifies the subject explicitly, but she refers here to the Trojans and Latins joined and at peace.

823–4. **ne . . . neu . . . iubeas**: hortatory subjunctive, used to express a command that is also a plea.

823–5. **mutare . . . fieri . . . vocari . . . mutare . . . vertere**: all inf. with **ne . . . iubeas**.

826. **Albani . . . reges**: the Alban kings, a legendary list of the many kings who ruled for the three hundred years between Ascanius' founding of Alba Longa and Romulus' new foundation, Rome.

sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago:  
 occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia."

**Italus, -a, -um** Italian, having to do with Italy  
**\*occido, -ere, occidi, occasus** fall, perish, end  
**potens, potentis m./f./n. adj.** powerful, mighty

**propago, -ginis, f.** offspring, descendant, posterity  
**Romanus, -a, -um** Roman, having to do with Rome  
**\*sino, -ere, sivi, situs** permit, allow

826–8. **sit . . . sint . . . sit . . . occidit, occiderit**: the combination of ANAPHORA and ASYNDETON here is emphatic as usual; Juno uses it to express almost simultaneously her desire for the Italians to survive and for Troy, if not the Trojans themselves, to disappear from the face of the earth.

827. **Itala virtute**: abl. of specification (denoting the reason for Roman ascendancy) or source (because ethnic origins are the topic).

828. **occiderit . . . sinas**: both subjunctives continue Juno's plea. Their juxtaposition without a clear indication of the syntactical relationship between the two (**occidisse sinas** would be the usual construction) suggests the emotional nature of Juno's speech. **Troia**: the placement of the name at the end of the line (and speech) captures Juno's single-mindedness.

c. 12.829-42. Jupiter agrees to Juno's terms, and promises in addition that the new Italian nation will honor her more than does any other people.

- 830 Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor:  
*"Es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles,  
 irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus.  
 Verum age et inceptum frustra summitte furorem:  
 do quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.*  
 Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,  
 835 *utque est nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum*  
*subsident Teucri. Morem ritusque sacrorum*  
*adiciam faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.*  
*Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,*  
*supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,*  
 840 *nec gens ulla tuos aequae celebrabit honores."*

**adicio, -ere, adieci, adiectus** add, confer in addition

**\*aequus, -a, -um** equal

**\*Ausonius, -a, -um** of or having to do with Ausonia, i.e., Italy; **Ausonii, -orum, m. pl.**, the people of Italy

**celebro** (1) celebrate, observe solemnly

**commisceo, -ere, commiscui, commixtus** mingle together, unite

**\*frustra** *adv.* in vain

**germanus, -a, -um** sibling

**\*remitto, -ere, remisi, remissus** concede, yield, grant

**repertor, -oris, m.** inventor, creator

**ritus, -us, m.** ritual, rite

**\*sermo, -onis, m.** speech, language

**subrideo, -ere, subrisi, subrisus** smile

**subsido, -ere, subsedi, —** sink, fall, give way

**\*summitto, -ere, summi, summissus** let down, lower

**supra** *prep.* + *acc.* above, over

**verum** *adv.* but

829. **Olli**: = **illi**; *dat.* with **subridens**.

**repertor** (*respondit*).

830. In acknowledging that he and Juno are siblings and both children of Saturn, Jupiter indicates that the reconciliation of a family squabble is at hand.

832. **frustra**: take with **inceptum . . . furorem**, not **summitte**.

833. **do (id) quod vis. victusque volensque**: Jupiter recognizes Juno's power over him while emphasizing their like-mindedness; he will go along gladly, if she will yield.

834. **Ausonii**: the name of this tribe comes from one of the ancestral names for Italy, Ausonia.

835. **corpore**: *abl.* of specification.

**tantum**: Jupiter wants to emphasize that the mixture of the two peoples will occur only on the physical level; in other characteristics, the Italian influence will be dominant.

837. **uno ore**: *abl.* of description.

838. **Hinc**: i.e., from the Trojans now in Italy. **Ausonio . . . sanguine**: treat as either *abl.* of material or means.

839. **pietate**: *abl.* of specification.

840. **nec gens ulla . . . aequae**: i.e., no other nation will equal the devotion of this one.

*Adnuit his Iuno et mentem laetata retorsit;  
 interea excedit caelo nubemque relinquit.*

**adnuo, -ere, adnui, adnutus** nod, give assent  
**excedo, -ere, excessi, excessus** go out, withdraw

**laetor** (1) feel joy, be glad  
**retorqueo, -ere, retorsi, retortus** turn back, (here) change (i.e., direction)

841. **mentem retorsit**: the metaphor is strong—it is as if Juno is physically moving the orientation of her mind as she changes

her feelings regarding the Trojans.

842. **caelo**: *abl.* of separation.

## BOOK 12.887–952

a. 12.887–902. Aeneas pursues Turnus across the battlefield, and challenges him to hand-to-hand combat. Turnus responds that he does not fear Aeneas; his only source of fear is the gods, especially Jupiter. He then attempts to hurl a huge stone at Aeneas.

*Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat  
ingens arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:  
“Quae nunc deinde mora est? Aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?  
Non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.  
Verte omnes tete in facies et contrahe quidquid  
sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis*

**arboreus, -a, -um** of a tree, (made) from a tree, tree-like  
**certo** (1) strive, struggle, do battle  
**\*comminus** *adv.* hand-to-hand  
**contraho, -ere, contraxi, contractus** collect, draw together  
**\*corusco** (1) brandish, shake  
**\*insto, -are, institi, instaturus** press upon, threaten, pursue

**penna, -ae, f.** feather, (in pl.) wing  
**quisquis, quidquid** *indefinite pronoun* whoever, whatever  
**retracto** (1) draw back  
**sive = si + ve, aut si**  
**\*valeo, -ere, valui, valiturus** be able, be strong, have power

887. **instat contra:** the *adv.* reinforces the verb—Aeneas' pursuit of Turnus will soon bring the two heroes face to face.

888. **ingens arboreum:** “huge, tree-like.” The combination of two adjectives in *ASYNDETON* reinforces the meaning of each, and implies that these impressions are moving in quick succession through Turnus' thoughts.

889. **Quae . . . ? Aut quid . . . ?:** Aeneas does not wait for an answer to his rhetorical questions. **nunc deinde . . . iam:** with three temporal adverbs, Aeneas indicates that their final confrontation has begun at last.

890. Read as **Non cursu (certandum est), saevis certandum est comminus armis.** The contrast here is not only between the two ablatives of means, **cursu** and **saevis . . . armis**, but also between **comminus** and its

implied opposite. Were they to fight while running, the distance between them would, presumably, help Turnus and hinder Aeneas; fighting in close combat is more likely to bring this confrontation to a swift conclusion. **certandum est:** the impersonal n. sing. form of the passive periphrastic is used when the verb in question is intransitive.

891. **Verte . . . in facies:** Aeneas suggests that Turnus try to become like Proteus, the sea-divinity who is able to transform himself into countless shapes and appearances. (The English adj. “protean” is derived from this creature's name.) **tete:** emphatic form of the acc. pronoun **te**.

891–2. **contrahe quidquid . . . vales:** “bring together whatever” (i.e., strength or resources) “you can” (i.e., to help yourself). **sive animis sive arte:** abl. of means.

*astra sequi clausumque cava te condere terra.”  
Ille caput quassans: “Non me tua fervida terrent  
dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.”  
Nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens,  
saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,  
limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis.  
Vix illum lecti bis sex cervice subirent,*

895

**ager, agri, m.** field, plowed land  
**cervix, -icis, f.** neck  
**circumspicio, -ere, circumspexi, circumspexus** look around (for), get sight of  
**claudio, -ere, clausi, clausus** shut, close  
**discerno, -ere, discrevi, discretus** divide, separate; dissolve (a dispute)  
**effari, effari, effatus** (defective vb.) speak out, utter

**ferox, -ocis** wild, fierce  
**fervidus, -a, -um** fiery, impetuous, violent  
**limes, -itis, m.** boundary, boundary stone  
**lis, litis, f.** dispute, lawsuit  
**quasso** (1) shake  
**sex indecl. adj.** six  
**subeo, -ire, subii, subitus** undergo, go under  
**terreo, -ere, terrui, territus** terrify, make fearful

892–3. **opta ardua . . . condere terra:**

Aeneas suggests two contrasting ways in which Turnus can hope to escape him: by flying up to the heavens (**ardua pennis astra sequi**), or by burying himself deep in the earth (**clausum . . . cava te condere terra**). Of course, neither is possible. **pennis:** abl. of means. **ardua . . . astra:** direct object of **sequi**. **sequi . . . condere:** complementary inf. with **opta**. **cava . . . terra:** abl. of place where. **te:** direct object of **condere**.

894. **Ille:** Turnus (*dixit*). **Non me tua:** note the emphatic placement of **Non me**, and its juxtaposition to **tua**. The confrontation between the two enemies is reflected in the patterns of language used by Vergil.

894–5. **fervida . . . ferox:** Turnus emphasizes both epithets with this play on words.

895. **di me:** *ASYNDETON* between this clause and what precedes is emphatic. Once again Turnus juxtaposes the two entities at odds with each other, here himself and the gods. **Iuppiter hostis:** again, the placement is emphatic.

896–900. The image of a hero lifting a stone of such massiveness that not even several of today's best men could do so goes back to Homer (*Iliad* 12.445–9).

896–7. **saxum . . . ingens, saxum . . .**

**ingens:** this example of *EPANALEPSIS* is varied by the addition of **antiquum** to the phrase on its second appearance. The repetition focuses our attention on the stone as Turnus' best and last hope.

897. **saxum antiquum ingens:** the combination of elision and spondaic rhythm captures the weight and mass of the stone. **campo:** abl. of place where.

898. **agro:** abl. of place where. **litem:** direct object of **discerneret**. **discerneret:** an unusual *ZEUGMA* occurs in the use of this verb with both **litem** and **arvis**: the boundary stone settles disagreements by dividing the fields. **arvis:** dat. of advantage or reference.

899. **Vix:** take with the number **bis sex:** “not even twelve men . . .” **illum:** refers syntactically to **limes** (898), although in meaning it actually looks back to **saxum** (896–7). **bis sex:** Vergil uses this poetic periphrasis for **duodecim**, a word which cannot be used in dactylic verse. **cervice:** abl. of means. **subirent:** impf. subjunctive in the apodosis of an incomplete present contrary-to-fact condition (i.e., even if twelve of today's best men tried to do so, they could not lift it on their necks).

900 *qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;  
ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem  
altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.*

**concio** (or **concio**), -ire (or -ere), **concivi**,  
**concitus** stir up, rouse  
**insurgo**, -ere, **insurrexi**, **insurrectus** rise up

**produco**, -ere, **produxi**, **productus** bring  
forth, produce  
**qualis**, -e such (as)  
**trepidus**, -a, -um agitated

900. **qualia . . . hominum . . . corpora**: in apposition with **lecti** (i.e., **homines**); the case of **qualia** can be understood as an instance of relative attraction: i.e., **qualia (sunt) corpora hominum (quos) nunc producit tellus**. In this construction, the correlative adj. **qualia** has been "attracted," i.e., drawn into, the case and number of the implied relative **quos**.

901. **manu . . . trepida**: abl. of means. **raptum**: i.e., **saxum**. **manu raptum . . . torquebat**: two actions are described, one completed (**raptum**) and one not

(**torquebat**). The perfect participle suggests that the first of these was accomplished quickly, while the imperfect **torquebat** hints at the difficulty Turnus is having in hurling the stone (see below, 903-8).

902. **altior**: the comparative adj. is more vivid than an adv. **heros**: the emphatic final word of the line is in apposition with **ille**, which began the preceding line. This picture of Turnus in his final display of heroics will almost immediately be destroyed by the description that follows.

b. 12.903-27. All physical strength seems to leave Turnus, and the stone he has thrown falls weakly before hitting its intended mark. Recognizing that he is now in mortal peril, Turnus is overcome by fear and indecision. Aeneas takes advantage of this opportunity to hurl his spear, and Turnus is brought to his knees.

*Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem  
tollentemve manu saxumve immane moventem;  
genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.  
Tum lapis ipse viri vacuum per inane volutus  
nec spatium evasit totum neque pertulit ictum.  
Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit  
nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus  
velle videmur et in mediis conatibus aegri  
succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae*

905

910

**aeger**, **aegra**, **aegrum** sick, unwell  
**avidus**, -a, -um eager  
**cognosco**, -ere, **cognovi**, **cognitus** know,  
recognize  
**conatus**, -us, *m.* attempt, effort  
**concreresco**, -ere, **concrevi**, **concretus** stiffen,  
congeal  
**\*curro**, -ere, **cucurri**, **cursus** run  
**evado**, -ere, **evasi**, **evasus** traverse, pass  
beyond  
**extendo**, -ere, **extendi**, **extensus** (or  
**extentus**) stretch out, extend  
**\*frigus**, -oris, *n.* coldness, chill  
**\*gelidus**, -a, -um icy, cold  
**genu**, -us, *n.* knee  
**\*ictus**, -us, *m.* blow, hit (NB: do not confuse  
this fourth-declension noun with the verb

from which it is derived; cf. the perf.  
pass. participle **ictus** at 12.926)  
**labo** (1) sink, give way  
**languidus**, -a, -um weak, sluggish  
**lapis**, -idis, *m.* stone  
**lingua**, -ae, *f.* tongue  
**nequiquam** adv. in vain  
**perfero**, -ferre, **pertuli**, **perlatus** convey,  
accomplish, complete  
**quies**, -etis, *f.* quiet, rest  
**spatium**, -i, *n.* space  
**succido**, -ere, **succidi**, — sink down, fall  
**vacuus**, -a, -um empty  
**\*valeo**, -ere, **valui**, **valiturus** be strong, be  
powerful

903-4. **currentem . . . euntem . . . tollentem . . . moventem**: the four present participles modifying **se**, placed in pairs in these two lines, draw out the picture of Turnus' dream-like stupor: it is as if he repeatedly performs these actions, but to no avail.

904. **saxum**: direct object of both **tollentem** and **moventem**.

905. **genua**: scan -nu- as a double consonant, i.e., -nv-. **frigore**: abl. of cause.

906. **viri**: subjective gen., referring to Turnus. **vacuum per inane**: the *n.* adj. **inane** is used here as a substantive, "the void."

908. **Ac velut**: introduces a SIMILE. **languida**: modifies **quies** (909).

909. **nocte**: abl. of means. **extendere**: complementary inf. with **velle videmur** (910).

910. **videmur**: the passive (or Greek middle) forms of this verb are often used in descriptions of what *appears* or *seems* to be happening in a dream. Note that Latin prefers to use such forms of this verb personally, i.e., "we seem to want to . . .," whereas in English we usually say, "it seems that we want to . . ." (i.e., we use the verb impersonally). **aegri**: modifies the subject of **succidimus** (911).

911. **corpore**: abl. of place where.

sufficiunt vires nec vox aut verba sequuntur:  
 sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,  
 successum dea dira negat. Tum pectore sensus  
 915 vertuntur varii; Rutulos aspectat et urbem  
 cunctaturque metu letumque instare tremescit,  
 nec quo se eripiat, nec qua vi tendat in hostem,  
 nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.

Cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,  
 920 sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto  
 eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam

**aspecto** (1) gaze upon, look at attentively  
**auriga, -ae, m./f.** charioteer, chariot-driver  
**\*concio** (or **concio**), **-ire** (or **-ere**), **concivi**,  
**concitus** bring together; move violently  
**\*corusco** (1) brandish, shake  
**cunctor, -ari, cunctatus** delay, hesitate  
**eminus adv.** at a distance  
**fatalis, -e** fatal, bearing death  
**\*insto, -are, institi, instaturus** press upon,  
 threaten  
**intorqueo, -ere, intorsi, intortus** hurl, aim

**muralis, -e** of a wall  
**\*nego** (1) deny, refuse  
**numquam adv.** never  
**sensus, -us, m.** thought, feeling  
**sortior, -iri, sortitus** obtain by lot, select  
**successus, -us, m.** approach, success  
**sufficio, -ere, suffeci, suffectus** be  
 sufficient, be adequate  
**tremesco, -ere, —** begin to shake, dread  
**usquam adv.** anywhere  
**verbum, -i, n.** word

911-2. **notae . . . vires:** i.e., Turnus  
 knew his own strength before; now, what he  
 once knew has disappeared.

913. **sic:** marks the end of the SIMILE and  
 return to the main narrative. **Turno:** dat.  
 with **negat** (914). **quacumque:** either  
 adverbial abl. of place where, i.e., "wherever  
 he sought . . .," or abl. adj. modifying the abl.  
 of means **virtute**, i.e., "with whatever bravery  
 he sought . . ." The first of these is  
 preferable.

914. **dea dira:** one of the Furies, perhaps  
 Allecto, who had begun to torment Turnus in  
 Book 7. The Furies are sometimes called the  
**Dirae** in Latin. **pectore:** abl. of place where.

915. **Rutulos . . . et urbem:** direct  
 objects of **aspectat**.

915-8. **aspectat . . . cunctatur . . .**  
**tremescit . . . videt:** all these actions  
 effectively explain why Turnus' feelings are in  
 a state of flux (**sensus vertuntur varii**, 914-5).

916. **metu:** abl. of means. **letum . . .**  
**instare:** acc. and inf. in indirect statement

with **tremescit:** "he dreads (the fact) that  
 death is close . . ."

917-8. **nec quo . . . nec qua vi . . . nec**  
**currus . . . aurigamve sororem:** all the  
 objects of **videt**. The first two are indirect  
 questions with vbs. in the subjunctive, the  
 last two are simple direct objects.

919. **Cunctanti:** echoes **cunctatur** from  
 916; dat. (indirect object) with **coruscat**.

920. **sortitus . . . oculis:** "having selected  
 with his eyes," i.e., having looked and found.  
**fortunam:** here not "fate," but "chance,"  
 "opportunity." **corpore toto:** abl. of means.

921-2. **Murali . . . tormento:** a war-  
 machine that catapults stones against the  
 enemy's walls; abl. of means.

921-3. **numquam . . . sic . . . nec . . .**  
**tanti:** a negative SIMILE, emphasizing not  
 similarity but difference. The sound produced  
 by Aeneas' throw is far greater than that  
 generated by massive machines of war or by  
 thunder.

tormento sic saxa fremunt nec fulmine tanti  
 dissultant crepitus. Volat atri turbinis instar  
 exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit  
 loricae et clipei extremos septemplex orbis;  
 925 per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus  
 ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.

**\*clipeus, -i, m.** (or **clipeum, -i, n.**) round  
 shield  
**crepitus, -us, m.** (the sound of) rattling,  
 clashing  
**dissulto** (1) leap apart, burst asunder  
**duplicatus, -a, -um** doubled (from **duplico**  
 [1] double up, fold)  
**exitium, -ii, n.** destruction  
**femur, -oris** (or **-inis**), **n.** thigh  
**fremo, -ere, fremui, fremitus** resound, whiz  
**fulmen, -inis, n.** lightning flash, thunderbolt  
**\*hasta, -ae, f.** spear  
**(ico), -ere, ici, ictus** strike, hit, smite  
 (commonly used only in the perfect  
 system)  
**\*incido, -ere, incidi, —** fall, sink

**instar n. indecl.** image, likeness; (+ gen.)  
 like, equal to  
**\*lorica, -ae, f.** leather cuirass  
**poples, -itis, m.** knee, back of the knee  
**recludo, -ere, reclusi, reclusus** reveal,  
 expose  
**septemplex, -icis m./f./n. adj.** of seven layers  
**strido, -ere, stridi, —** make a harsh noise,  
 hiss  
**tormentum, -i, n.** machine for hurling  
**transeo, -ire, transii** (or **transivi**), **transitus**  
 go through, pierce  
**turbo, -inis, m.** something which whirls,  
 whirlwind  
**volo** (1) to fly

922. **fulmine:** abl. of separation or source.  
**tanti:** modifies **crepitus** (923).

923. **Volat:** its subject is **hasta** (924).  
**atri turbinis instar:** another SIMILE, this time  
 a short one paralleling the swiftness with  
 which the spear flies.

924-5. **orasque . . . orbis:** Aeneas' spear  
 makes an opening in the edge of Turnus'  
 cuirass and the outermost layer of his shield,  
 and so wounds him.

926. **stridens:** modifies **hasta** (924).

c. 12.928-52. Turnus pleads for mercy; but Aeneas notices that Turnus is wearing the baldric of the dead Pallas, and resolves to take Turnus' life in turn.

Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli totusque remugit  
mons circum et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.  
930 Ille humilis supplex oculos dextramque precantem  
protendens "Equidem merui nec deprecor" inquit:  
"utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis  
tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis  
Anchises genitor) Dauni miserere senectae  
935 et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,  
redde meis. Vicisti et victum tendere palmas

**consurgo, -ere, consurrexi, consurrectus** rise, stand up  
**Daunus, -i, m.** Turnus' father  
**deprecor** (1) plead against, seek to avoid  
**humilis, -e** humble, low, on the ground  
**malo, malle, malui, —** prefer  
**miserere, -eri, miseritus** feel pity (+ gen.)  
**protendo, -ere, protendi, protentus** stretch forth, extend

**remugio, -ire, —** resound, bellow back  
**\*remitto, -ere, remisi, remissus** send back, return  
**senecta, -ae, f.** old age  
**\*spolio** (1) strip, deprive  
**tango, -ere, tetigi, tactus** touch  
**utor, uti, usus** use, take advantage of (+ abl.)

928. **gemitu**: abl. of attendant circumstance. **remugit**: an ONOMATOPOEIC word.

928-9. Note how Vergil focuses our attention on Turnus' fall by allowing us to see, and hear, the reaction not only of the Rutulians but of nature itself.

929. **circum**: adv.

930. **humilis**: nom., with **Ille**. **humilis supplex**: pairing of adjs. in ASYNDETON (see also above, 12.888) places emphasis on both. Note that both adjs. have both a literal, physical meaning and are indicative of Turnus' mental condition: **humilis** means both "on the ground" and "humble," (< "brought low"), while **supplex** means both "bent" or "folded," and "begging" (< "supplicating on his knees").

930-1. **oculos dextramque precantem protendens**: a virtual ZEUGMA, since the participle **protendens** is to be taken both figuratively with **oculos** ("extending his eyes," i.e., "looking at," "gazing") and literally with **dextram** ("extending his hand").

932. **Miseri . . . parentis**: Turnus tries to evoke Aeneas' sense of mercy by alluding to the famous scene at the close of the *Iliad* (especially Book 24.485-506), when Achilles, reminded by Priam of his own father, shows mercy and restores to Priam the body of his dead son Hector. **qua** = **aliqua** (the prefix **ali-** disappears after **si/nisi**); nom. with **cura** (933).

933. **talis**: Turnus' point is that his father is old and unfortunate, as Anchises was before his death.

934. **Dauni . . . senectae**: the first is subjective gen. with **senectae**; the second is the object of **miserere**. **miserere**: imp.

935. **me (vivum)**. **me, seu corpus**: both are dir. objs. of **redde** (936). **lumine**: abl. of separation (with **spoliatum**).

936. **meis**: i.e., Turnus' family and the Rutulians as a whole. **Vicisti et victum**: the repetition is emphatic. **victum (me)**. **victum tendere palmas**: **victum** is subject acc. and **palmas** is object acc. in indirect statement (introduced by **Ausonii videre**, 937).

Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx,  
ulterius ne tende odiis." Stetit acer in armis  
Aeneas volvens oculos dextramque repressit;  
et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo  
coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto  
balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis  
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus  
straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.  
Ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris

**appareo, -ere, apparui, apparitus** appear  
**Ausonii, -orum, m.** the people of Italy  
**\*balteus, -i, m.** baldric  
**bullā, -ae, f.** stud, knob  
**cingula, -orum, n. pl.** swordbelt  
**coepe, -ere, coeptus** begin  
**\*cunctor** (1) delay, hesitate  
**flecto, -ere, flexi, flexus** bend, turn  
**fulgeo, -ere, fulsi, —** flash, gleam

**\*inimicus, -a, -um** hostile, belonging to the enemy  
**monimentum, -i, n.** reminder, memorial  
**odium, -i, n.** hatred  
**postquam conj.** after  
**reprimō, -ere, repressi, repressus** press back, restrain  
**\*sermo, -onis, m.** speech, conversation  
**\*ulterior, -ius, comp. adj.** farther, beyond

937. **videre**: alternative form of 3d pl. perf. act. indicative.

938. **ne tende**: negative imp., poetic alternative for the prosaic **noli tendere**. **odiis**: abl. of specification or respect. **Stetit**: the verb both emphasizes the physical relationship between the two heroes (Aeneas stands while Turnus kneels) and creates a static pause as we await Aeneas' decision.

940-1. **iam iamque magis . . . coeperat**: the repetition of **iam** enhances the picture of Aeneas as he pauses and hesitates, on the brink of yielding to Turnus' wishes.

941. **infelix**: this adj.'s placement at the beginning of its clause, before the subordinating conjunction **cum**, underlines the thematic importance of the word in its last appearance in the poem. Note how its physical distance (HYPERBATON) from the noun it actually modifies, **balteus** (942), adds to the suspense of the scene: momentarily we wonder whether it describes Aeneas, or Turnus, or someone or something else. **umero . . . alto**: abl. of place where.

942. **balteus**: emphatic first position—the baldric stands out in this line as it does in

Aeneas' eyes. **notis**: familiar to Aeneas. **notis . . . bullis**: abl. of means.

943. **Pallantis**: emphatic first position again; note how the gen. **Pallantis** is located in the text immediately beneath the word it modifies, **balteus**. **pueri**: this detail evokes the pathos of Pallas' death at an early age; it also suggests that Aeneas is thinking of another son besides himself and Turnus (see above, 932-4) whose father, i.e., Evander, has been shown no mercy. **victum**: echoes Turnus' description of himself moments earlier, 936. **vulnere**: abl. of means, with either **victum** or (preferably) **straverat** (944).

944. **atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat**: only loosely linked to the clause preceding it—the syntax would normally demand repetition of the rel. pronoun in the gen., **cuius**. Aeneas' rapid thinking, however, is reflected in Vergil's description of what the hero sees.

945. **Ille**: Aeneas. **oculis**: abl. of means.

945-6. **saevi monimenta doloris exuviasque**: a virtual HENDIADYS—Aeneas sees not two different things but the baldric alone, which is both a **monimentum** in his eyes and **exuviae** to Turnus.



exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira  
 terribilis: "Tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum  
 eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas  
 immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit."

950 Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit  
 fervidus; ast illi solvuntur frigore membra  
 vitaeque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

\***accendo**, -ere, **accendi**, **accensus** set on  
 fire, inflame  
**adversus**, -a, -um facing, in front  
**ast conj.** = at  
 \***exuviae**, -arum, f. spoils  
**fervidus**, -a, -um burning, fiery, hot  
 \***frigus**, -oris, n. coldness, chill  
**furia**, -ae, f. (in pl.) fury, madness  
**haurio**, -ire, **hausi**, **haustus** drink in  
**immolo** (1) sacrifice, offer

**indignor** (1) deem unworthy, despise  
**induo**, -ere, **indui**, **indutus** clothe, dress in  
**scelero** (1) pollute, defile  
 \***spolium**, -ii, n. hide (of an animal);  
 commonly, in the n. pl., spoils, arms  
 stripped from an enemy  
**sumo**, -ere, **sumpsi**, **sumptus** take up,  
 assume; exact (a penalty)  
**terribilis**, -e dreadful, terrible, terrifying

946-7. **furiis** . . . **terribilis**: take **furiis** as  
 abl. of means with **accensus**, **ira** as abl. of  
 specification with **terribilis**.

947. **terribilis** (*dixit*). **Tunc** = **tu** + **ne**.  
**spoliis**: abl. of means. **indute**: voc.  
**meorum**: Turnus actually wears only the  
 spoils of Pallas; but Aeneas indicates that  
 they are the symbolic property, at least, of all  
 his followers.

948. **eripiare**: deliberative subjunctive;  
 alternative 2d sing. pres. pass. ending for  
**eripiaris**. **mihi**: dat. of separation. **Pallas** . . .  
**Pallas**: the repetition of the name indicates  
 how completely the memory of Pallas now  
 fills Aeneas' mind. **hoc vulnere**: abl. of  
 means.

949. **immolat**: this verb comes as a  
 surprise, given its subject; after all, the dead  
 Pallas cannot literally perform a sacrifice.  
 Aeneas suggests that in acting on Pallas'  
 behalf he acts as Pallas, doing to Turnus what  
 Pallas would do were he still alive.

950. **adverso sub pectore**: though Turnus  
 kneels and Aeneas stands, they are  
 effectively face to face.

951. **fervidus**: emphatic first position  
 again; for the adj. applied to Aeneas, see  
 above, 12.894. **illi**: = **Turno**; dat. of  
 reference. **frigore**: abl. of means.

952. **indignata**: modifies **vita**. (Be  
 careful not to translate this participle as its  
 false cognate, "indignant"—the point is  
 rather that, as it descends to the underworld,  
 Turnus' soul angrily laments its fate.)

## GLOSSARY OF RHETORICAL TERMS AND FIGURES OF SPEECH MENTIONED IN THE NOTES

The following definitions are for the most part based on those found in Pharr's *Aeneid* 1-6. Note, however, that a few terms are new to the list, and in one case a term has been redefined.

**Anaphora** is the repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive clauses. E.g., *Aen.* 10.429, **Sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci**. In Vergil, **Anaphora** is often used in combination with **Asyndeton** (see below), as in this example.

**Apostrophe** is a sudden break from the previous narrative for an address, in the second person, of some person or object, absent or present. E.g., *Aen.* 10.507, **O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti**, addressed to the dead Pallas.

**Asyndeton** is the omission of conjunctions. E.g., *Aen.* 12.887-8, **telum . . . / ingens arboreum**.

**Enallage** is the transference of an epithet from the word to which it strictly belongs to another word connected with it in thought. E.g., *Aen.* 10.444, **socii cesserunt aequore iusso** = **socii cesserunt aequore iussi**, where the participle **iusso** takes the place of the more prosaic **iussi**. (N.B.: This definition is sometimes mistakenly given in textbooks and notes for a related but not identical figure of speech, **Hypallage**. The figure of speech sometimes called **Hypallage** is identical to **Metonymy** [see below].)

**Epanalepsis** is the repetition of a word (often a proper name) in successive clauses or lines of verse for dramatic and/or emotional effect. (It can sometimes appear in combination with **Anaphora** and **Asyndeton** [see above for both terms].) E.g., *Aen.* 12.896-7, **Nec plura effatus saxum circumspicit ingens, / saxum antiquum ingens, . . .**

**Hendiadys** is the expression of an idea by means of two nouns connected by a conjunction instead of by a noun and a modifying adjective, or by one noun modified by another. E.g., *Aen.* 10.422, **fortunam atque viam** = **fortunam viae**.