

1-117 The council of gods, convened by Jupiter; Venus and Juno argue, and Jupiter makes a decree of impartiality for the day.

1-5 Jupiter opens his house high on Olympus, from where he looks upon the war in Italy, to the summoned gods.

6-10 JUPITER: *“Why have you gods gone against my orders and started a war between the Italians and the Trojans.”*

11-15 *“War will come in time, a war between Italy and Carthage, that will cause great destruction; until then follow the treaty arranged by me.”*

16-17 Venus answers first to Jupiter’s words.

18-30 VENUS: *“Do you see all the evils heaped upon my poor Trojans: Turnus rages against them, and they are locked within their walls while Aeneas is far away and Diomedes threatens them and even me again.”*

31-35 *“If the Trojans are in Italy without your will, let them atone and do not help them. But if they follow the fates given then, why does anyone try to stop them and block your orders?”*

36-41 *“Why should I mention the ships burned in Sicily, the storm let loose by Aeolus, or Iris’ missions on earth? Now Allecto has been let loose throughout Italy.”*

42-53 *“I do not care about empire. Only while fortune permitted did we have hopes, but let whomever you prefer win. I only want to save my grandson Ascanius in one of my holy sanctuaries; let Aeneas be tossed on strange seas and follow some other fate.”*

53-62 *“Let Carthage prevail in Italy! What good has it done the Trojans to have fled their city and wandered for so long? Would it not have been better to let them resettle Troy? Give these poor people the chance to relive their past sufferings back in Troy.”*

62-64 JUNO *“Why do you force me to tell everyone my grief?”*

65-73 *“Who made Aeneas wage war on Latinus? The fates and the frenzy of Cassandra! Who encouraged him to leave his camp, to put his son in charge of the war, to stir up the peaceful Italian peoples? It was not Juno, not Iris.”*

74-84 *“She claims it is unworthy that the Italians and Turnus attack this baby Troy, but it is their country and Turnus is of divine descent. What of the Trojans’ violence against the Italians and their daughters? Aeneas has been rescued and protected often. Why cannot I help the Rutulians?”*

85-95 *“She claims Aeneas is away and unaware. Let him be! Why is she interfering again? Did I cause the war between Troy and Greece? Did I lead the adulterer Paris to Helen in Sparta? Then she should have feared for her people; now she is complaining unfairly and wasting words.”*

96-103 As Juno finishes, the gods indicate agreement with either Juno or Venus, sounding like the rumblings that roll from the land to the sea and tell sailors of the coming storm. Then Jupiter speaks to the gods, and the whole world is silent as he starts.

104-113 JUPITER: *“Since there is no peace here or in Italy, whatever happens will happen. I will be impartial to Trojan and Italian. The fates will find a way.”*

113-117 Jupiter swears by the Styx, the most solemn oath, and is escorted out by the band of the gods.

118-145 The Rutulians continue to attack the camp of the Trojans.

118-131 The Rutulians attack at every gate and the Trojans within are without hope, but fight from the walls with spears, stones, and fiery arrows.

132-138 In the midst stands Iulus, Venus’ dearest care, as beautiful as a precious jewel or ivory set in boxwood.

139-145 Round him are three great warriors: Ismarus, Mnestheus who was yesterday’s hero, and Capys, who was the founder of the important city of Capua.

146-307 The return of Aeneas comes at the height of the battle at the camp.

146-162 Meanwhile, yesterday Aeneas had met with the Etruscans and told them what their former king Mezentius was doing and how he was helping Turnus; their leader Tarchon joins Aeneas in alliance at once. They set sail at night, Aeneas’ ship in the lead. Pallas sits by his side, asking questions about this journey and Aeneas’ past adventures.

163-165 Vergil invokes the muses to describe the army from Etruria that accompanies Aeneas.

166-169 In the lead is Massicus, whom a thousand youth with light weapons follow from Clusium and Cosae.

170-174 Abas is second, in special armor, with men from Populonia and Ilva, famed for its mines.

175-180 Asilas is third, an interpreter of the gods and an augur, with men from Pisa.

180-184 Astyr follows with his horse, with men from Caere, Pyrgi, and Graviscae.

185-197 Nor would I (Vergil) pass over Cinyras, leader of the Ligurians, or Cupavo, who is the son of Cyncus, who became a swan in grief for the death of Phaethon.

198-206 Ocnus, son of the prophet Manto and the river god Tuscus, leads an army from Mantua (Vergil's home town), and Mincius leads another contingent against Mezentius.

207-214 Aulestes sails on the huge Triton, its prow with the figure of a man who is fish from the waist down; thirty ships sail behind Aeneas to aid the Trojans.

215- 227 As Aeneas guides his fleet and ponders the situation, the ships-turned-nymphs meet him and circle his ships. Cymodocea, the best at speaking, approaches him on the stern

228-235 CYMODOCEA: *"Wake, Aeneas! We were your fleet, but Cybele gave us these new forms when the Rutulians attacked and we reluctantly abandoned the camp."*

236-245 *"Ascanius is under siege in the camp and your new Arcadian cavalry is blocked by Turnus from helping them. Call your allies to arms and use that shield Vulcan just gave you and then there will be plies of dead Rutulians."*

246-250 The nymphs speed along the entire fleet, elating Aeneas.

251-257 As dawn approaches, AENEAS prays: *"Cybele, lead me now and help the Trojans/Phrygians."*

258-266 Readyng his troops for battle, from the high stern he raises his blazing shield; the besieged Trojans shout hopefully in return, shooting arrows as thick as the flocks of cranes that flee the coming storm.

267-269 The Rutulians and Turnus are confused by the Trojan shouts of joy until they look back and see the sea covered with ships.

270-275 Aeneas' helmet spouts flames, as does his shield, like a blood-red comet in a clear night or like the Dog-Star, which brings drought and disease to men.

276-286 Unafraid and determined to keep Aeneas from landing, TURNUS says: *"What you wanted is here. The war is in your hands. Remember your wife, your home, and the great and glorious deeds of your ancestors. Stop them before they land. Fortune helps those who dare."* He considers whom to lead against Aeneas and to whom he will entrust the siege of the camp.

287-298 Aeneas and his men come ashore by gangways, by leaps in shallow water, by sliding down oars. TARCHON, seeing a spot where the water seems to offer an easy landing: *Row toward that shore and let the keel make a furrow; I fear no shipwreck as long as I strike this land."*

298-307 Tarchon's fleet lands safely, but his own ship is caught on a hidden reef, hangs there for a long time, and finally breaks apart with the loss of many lives.

308-361 The battle begins, with success for Aeneas; but the Italians do well in other areas of the fight.

308-332 As Turnus attacks the landing party with his whole army, Aeneas enters battle, killing first Theron, who dared to attack him. Next he kills Lichas, who was dedicated to Apollo after being born in a Caesarean operation; then he slays Cisseus and Gyas, armed with Hercules' weapons by their father Melampus, a companion of Hercules. He kills Pharus in mid-taunt; he would have killed Cydon, who was following his love Clytius into battle and was saved by the intervention of his seven brothers, whose weapons Venus deflected from Aeneas.

333-335 To Achates AENEAS: *"Bring me weapons. I will not use any weapons that I used against the Greeks at Troy."*

335-344 Aeneas kills Maeon with a spear, as well as his brother Alcanor with the same spear after it goes through Maeon. A third brother, Numitor, tears the spear from Alcanor and hurls it at Aeneas, missing him but grazing the leg of Achates.

345-352 The Italian Clausus from Cures kills Dryops from a great distance, then kills six Thracians, three of Boreas' race and three sons of Idas.

352-361 Halaesus and Messapus join the battle and the fight goes back and forth, like when winds battle in fierce conflict and confusion reigns. So the Trojan and Latin battle lines are locked in combat.

362-509 The aristeia of Pallas, his near encounter with Lausus, and his death at the hands of Turnus.

362-368 Pallas sees his Arcadian cavalry, now on foot because of the rough terrain, flee from the Latin attack and moves to rally his men.

369-379 PALLAS: *"By all that you hold dear and for my coming glory, do not flee. Where the enemy is thickest, go there with me as your leader. We are fighting mortals just like us; the sea is behind us and we have no place where we can flee."*

380-396 He kills Lagus with a javelin and Hisbo with a sword; then he kills Sthenius and Anchemolus at the same time, following them with twin brothers, Larides and Thymer, whom he makes non-identical in death.

397-411 As his men rally, Turnus, with a spear meant for Ilus, hits Rhoteus, who is knocked from his chariot. Just as a shepherd burns fields with scattered fires that catch full in the rising wind, so Pallas' Arcadian troops are fired by their leader's example.

411-420 The Italian Halaesus advances against Pallas, slaying several men; his father had hidden him because he foresaw his son's death in battle, but when the father died, the fates pushed the young man to war.

420-425 PALLAS: *"Father Tiber, grant me the power to kill Halaesus and I will dedicate his armor to you."* The god grants the request and Halaesus falls as he shields a friend.

426-438 Lausus rallies the Italians, killing Abas, and the two sides are locked in close and deadly combat; Pallas battles on the other side. But the two young heroes, both the same age and of great beauty, will not return to their homelands, and yet Jupiter will not let them face each other now, since each will fall because of a greater enemy.

439-444 After his sister urges him to help, Lausus, TURNUS cries to his companions as he drives his chariot to him: *"Stop the fight. Only I must fight Pallas. I wish that his father could be here to see this."*

445-451 As the Rutulians pull away, PALLAS marvels at Turnus' huge body, declaring: *"I will win either great praise or meet a glorious death. My father is equal to either outcome. Stop your threats."*

451-456 As Pallas advances, cold fear runs through his people; Turnus leaps from his chariot and advances quickly like a lion that has spotted a fierce bull far off.

457-463 Throwing his spear first, PALLAS prays: *"Hercules, because of the hospitality you received from my father, help me so that I may conquer Turnus."*

464-473 Hercules hears and weeps; offering comfort, JUPITER says: *"Life is short for every man, but to extend one's fame by great deeds is the work of a true hero. I watched many die at Troy, including my son Sarpedon. Turnus has reached the end of his allotted years but not here."*

474-478 Pallas spear flies through the air and strikes Turnus a grazing wound on his shoulder through his armor.

479-481 Balancing his spear, TURNUS: *"See whether my weapon is not the greater."*

482-489 The spear goes through Pallas' shield, armor, and chest; in vain he pulls the spear out and falls face down in the dirt.

490-495 Over him TURNUS: *"Arcadians, tell Evander I send back what he deserves, his son's body for burial. His hospitality to Aeneas will come at no small cost."*

496-500 Turnus strips from Pallas a belt engraved with the story of the Danaids' wedding night murders of their husbands.

501-505 Vergil apostrophizes to the minds of men that do not see the fates or observe moderation; a time will come for Turnus when he will hate the spoils he has taken.

505-509 The Arcadian friends pick up the corpse of Pallas and carry him back on his shield. Vergil apostrophizes to the grief and the glory, that he died on his very first day of battle and yet he left behind so many dead enemies.

510-605 Aeneas rages over the battle field, slaying many to avenge the fallen Pallas.

510- 517 Aeneas hears of Pallas' death and immediately seeks Turnus; the hospitality of Evander and the pledges he made for Pallas' safety are foremost in his mind.

517-520 Aeneas captures four sons of Sulmo and four of Ufens to sacrifice at Pallas' funeral.

521-530 He next hurls a spear at Magus, which misses. Embracing his knees, MAGUS pleads: *"By you father and son, spare my life for my son and my father; I have wealth to pay a ransom for my life, and my life makes no difference in Troy's victory."*

531-536 Slaying him, AENEAS retorts: *"Save the money for your sons. Turnus stopped the business of buying life in war when he killed Pallas."*

537-542 Aeneas kills a son of Haemon, a priest of Apollo and Diana, and gives the armor to Achates to dedicate as a trophy to Mars.

543-560 Caeculus and Umbro rally the Italians, but Aeneas continues his slaughtering, cutting off Anxur's left arm after his unspecified taunts. Pinning the youth to the ground with his spear, as the youth pleads for his life, AENEAS: *"Lie there in death, unburied by your mother, as food for the birds of prey or the fishes when your body is washed away."*

561-574 Aeneas kills Antaeus, Lucas, Numa, and Camers, the wealthiest man in Ausonia. Aeneas is compared to Aegaeon, a monster with a hundred arms and fifty mouths that raged against Jupiter. When Aeneas turns towards Niphaeus, the horses bolt, toss off their driver and run to the shore.

575-579 Liger drives a chariot and Lucagus whirls his sword as the two head towards Aeneas.

580-584 The crazed LIGER shouts: *"You are not looking at Diomedes' horses or Troy. Your life and the war will end here on this field."*

584-590 Aeneas hurls his spear, which knocks the warrior Lucagus off the chariot with a mortal wound.

591-594 AENEAS: *"Lucagus, you did not flee as a coward nor did shadows spook your horses, but by your leap you left the chariot."*

594-598 As Aeneas grabs the horses, Liger gets off the chariot. LIGER pleads: *"Spare my life."*

599-605 AENEAS: *"You did not use such words before. Die and don't desert your brother."* As Aeneas rages on, Ascanius and the men inside the camp finally burst out and enter the field.

606-688 Juno intervenes with Jupiter to save Turnus' life; a temporary stay is granted and Juno makes a phantom of Aeneas, which Turnus chases onto a boat on which the angered Turnus is carried away to Ardea.

606-610 JUPITER: *"Juno, you were right; Venus is helping the Trojans."*

611-620 JUNO: *"Why do you torture me with these words? If you loved me, you would allow me to save Turnus for his father Daunus. But let him die and satisfy the Trojan vengeance, even though he is descended from us and has offered us many sacrifices."*

621-627 JUPITER: *"If your wish is to save Turnus only from his immediate danger and not to stop his fate, go and save him. But if you are thinking that you can change the whole war, the you have empty hopes."*

628-632 JUNO: *"What if you could grant me his life? But he is doomed, or I am far from the truth. Would that you could change your plans for the better."*

633-644 Juno heads at once to Latium, where she fashions a phantom of Aeneas, which parades in the front ranks and taunts Turnus with words and weapons.

645-652 When Turnus hurls his spear, the phantom flees. Not realizing that this is a ruse to deceive him, TURNUS: *"Where do you flee? I'll give you the land (for burial) you've sought."*

653-660 The phantom boards a ship, Turnus follows it aboard, and Juno sets the ship in motion over the sea.

661-664 While Aeneas searches in vain for Turnus on the battlefield and kills many, the phantom disappears into the clouds from the ship.

665-678 Not grateful for the rescue, TURNUS: *"Jupiter, do you consider me worthy of such disgrace? Where am I going? What about the people who followed me into battle? How can I face them? Drive me on the rocks and kill me before I have that shame."*

679-688 Three times he tries to commit suicide with his sword and three times he tries to swim back to the battle. Each time Juno stops him; finally he is carried back to his father's city.

689-908 The aristeia and deaths of Mezentius and Lausus

689-706 Mezentius attacks the Trojans and is attacked in return by all the Tyrrhenians, his former subjects; he withstands their weapons like a cliff jutting into the ocean that pounds around on all sides. He slays several men and gives the armor of one to his son Lausus to wear in battle. Another he kills is Mimas, born the same day as Paris, but unlike Paris he is dead, a stranger on a foreign shore.

707-718 Mezentius is compared to a boar; when finally trapped in a net, no hunter dares to approach but hurls weapons from a great distance. Mezentius shakes their spears and arrows from his shield.

719-731 Mezentius kills Acron, a Greek from Corythus who had come straight from his wedding; Mezentius attacks him as a hungry lion goes after a doe or a stag, in a killing frenzy.

732-737 After chasing the fleeing Orodes and killing him face to face, MEZENTIUS exults: *"Here lies a great warrior."*

738-742 ORODES: *"I will be avenged, and a fate like mine awaits you here."*

743-746 Drawing his sword from the dead man's body, MEZENTIUS: *"Die now. Let Jupiter see about me."*

747-754 Various Italians rally behind Mezentius and slay several Trojans and Tyrrhenians.

755-768 As Mars deals out equal death, the gods grieve that men suffer such troubles, Venus facing Juno while the Fury Tisiphone rages in the lines. Mezentius advances like the great Orion, walking through the vast ocean in his hunt.

769-776 As Aeneas moves towards him, MEZENTIUS takes a stand and states: *"May my right hand, my divine power, help me. Lausus, I promise you shall wear as a trophy the armor stripped from Aeneas."*

776-782 Mezentius' spear is deflected and strikes Antores, a companion of Hercules and follower of Evander, who now falls and dreams of his homeland Argos as he dies.

783-790 Aeneas hurls his spear, which goes through the shield and wounds Mezentius; Aeneas draws his sword to press his attack. Lausus weeps at the prospect of his father's death.

791-793 Vergil apostrophizes that he will tell this story of great deeds and death, and will not be silent about this young hero,

794-809 Mezentius retreats wounded; Lausus breaks in and stops Aeneas' sword from striking.

Lausus' allies follow him and haul Mezentius away from harm with a shower of spears as Aeneas is forced to cover himself in his anger, like a farmer or traveler who takes cover in a hail storm until he can emerge with the return of the sun.

810-812 Rebuking Lausus, AENEAS: *"Why do you rush to death? Your piety deceives you."*

812-820 As Lausus leaps up in madness, Aeneas grows angry and drives his sword through the young man's body, through his shield and the tunic his mother had woven for him.

821-832 Seeing the pale face of the dying youth, AENEAS groans: *"What can I give you in return for these brave deeds of yours? Keep your weapons and armor. I will return your body for its proper burial, and you may find comfort that you fell by the hand of great Aeneas."*

833-840 Mezentius' wounds are treated as he leans against a tree, weakened and worried for his missing son, whom he sends people to fetch from the battle field.

841-856 When he recognizes Lausus' body being carried on his shield, in mourning MEZENTIUS laments: *"Did I love life so much that I allowed you to die for me? Now I see the pain of my exile, driven from my throne in disgrace and to your shame. I owe punishment for my actions to my country, and I should have paid it with my life, not yours. But I will die also."*

856-872 Raising himself with difficulty, he orders his outstanding horse brought in; addressing the horse, MEZENTIUS declares: *"We have lived long, if anything is long for mortals. Today you will come out of battle with me victorious over Aeneas or you will die with me on the battle field, for I don't think you would tolerate another master."* He mounts the horse and is carried into battle, driven by shame and madness.

873-877 When called three times, AENEAS replies: *"May Jupiter and Apollo grant this. Begin the battle."*

878-882 As he hurls his spear, MEZENTIUS: *How do you frighten me, with my son dead? I don't fear death or any god. I come to die or to carry off your spoils."*

883-887 Mezentius keeps hurling spears at Aeneas as he rides his horse around him three times.

888-894 Angered by these tactics, Aeneas finally hurls his spear into the horse's chest; it throws Mezentius and falls on top of him.

895-898 As the Trojans cheer, with his sword drawn AENEAS: *"Where is Mezentius and his fierce violence now?"*

898-908 MEZENTIUS: *"Why these threats of death? There is no crime in killing me? I only ask that I be granted burial with my son, even though my people hate me."* He then offers his throat to the sword and pours out his life in a wave of blood over his armor.