

25TH LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL

14th-18th JANUARY 2019

Eastern Avenue Building, University of Sydney

LEVEL 4

***Virgil Aeneid* book 7**

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Latin Summer School 2019

Level 4: Virgil, *Aeneid* 7

Although the *Aeneid* is surely the best known poem emerging from Latin literature, *Aeneid* 7 is certainly not the best known book within the poem. Books 2, 4, 6 (and possibly also 8 and 12) are the ‘popular’ selections; Book 7, in my view, is often unjustly neglected.

But here in *Aeneid* 7 we witness some significant events: the identification of the Trojans’ first settlement in Italy; the establishment (at first) of warm relations with the king of the Latins nearby; the inevitable (and hostile) intervention of Juno; and the resultant (thanks to the Fury Allecto) first causes of war between the new settlers and the local peoples. We observe too some interesting structural shifts. Virgil makes it clear that he is turning from his hero’s ‘odyssey’, in the course of which he had sailed the seas in search of a land where he might establish a new settlement for his band of Trojans, to his hero’s ‘iliad’, as he and his Trojan men engage in warfare with the Latins and their neighbours, once again over a woman.

Here in *Aeneid* 7 Virgil does something more interesting again: he lays down the foundations for his examination, in the subsequent books of the epic, of nation- and empire-building. Aeneas’ project is not cast as entirely benign; nor are the means by which he works to achieve his ends.

Commentaries, translations, and a modest reading list

Commentaries and translations

A text and commentary commonly available is that of R.D. Williams for Books 7-12 in a Bristol Classical Press/Bloomsbury edition. A detailed commentary from another century may appeal: see the reprint of *Conington’s Virgil: Aeneid Books VII-IX* (with a general introduction by Philip Hardie and an introduction to the *Aeneid* by Anne Rogerson (Bristol Phoenix Press, 2008 ISBN 978 1 904675 25 9). For a commentary of the magisterial variety, see N. Horsfall, *Virgil, Aeneid 7: A Commentary* (Leiden, Brill, 2000).

Translations of the *Aeneid* are readily available: you may wish to use the 1990 prose translation by David West in Penguin Classics. But there are others—including John Dryden (1697), should you wish to see how he treated this episode.

Reading

For preliminary reading I suggest here a brief introductory volume by Philip Hardie, one of the great literary scholars of our time (who has written extensively on Virgil), and two collections of essays, and one monograph, into which you may wish to dip.

Hardie, P., *Virgil* (Greece and Rome New Surveys in the Classics no. 28) (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1998).

Harrison, S. (ed.), *Oxford Readings in Vergil's Aeneid* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990).

Lyne, R.O.A.M., *Further Voices in Vergil's Aeneid* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987)

Martindale, C. (ed.) *The Cambridge Companion to Virgil* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997).

NB For an accessible and stimulating article about Vergil and the *Aeneid*, see Daniel Mendelsohn, 'Is the *Aeneid* a Celebration of Empire—or a Critique?' in *New Yorker*, October 15, 2018 issue. I recommend it!

Metre

We will pay attention during the LSS week to metrical matters. For those of you who are familiar with the epic metre, the dactylic hexameter, please brush up your dactyls and your spondees! For those of you who are not, there are remedies. We will talk about metre early in the week; and we shall pay some attention throughout the week to how Virgil's verses might have sounded.

The prescription

We will begin our week with Book 7 by reading some shorter extracts that will set the scene. These will lead us into three long extracts that depict the anger of Juno, when she sees the Trojans settling happily into their new land—and its consequences.

Monday: The Trojans reach the Tiber's mouth and enter the river; they are in the land of the Latins. The daughter of their king, Latinus, has been promised in marriage to Turnus, but divine signs are discouraging. King Latinus receives a significant message as he sleeps.

25-80; 92-106

(72 lines)

Tuesday: Iulus, Aeneas' son, by accident fulfils a prophecy. The Trojans begin to lay out their city. An embassy approaches Latinus, who welcomes them warmly and speaks of his eagerness to meet Aeneas . . .

107-134; 148-169; 240-266

(77 lines)

Wednesday: . . . and to offer him Lavinia, his daughter, in marriage. Juno is infuriated by these indicators of Trojan success. She stirs the Fury Allecto; she seeks out and in turn stirs Amata (Lavinia's mother), who wants nothing more than that Turnus should marry her daughter. Amata is consumed by a Bacchic-like frenzy.

267-273; 338-405

(75 lines)

Thursday: Allecto now goes to Ardea and provokes Turnus, assuring him that the marriage agreement has been broken. He orders his men to march against Latinus. Meanwhile, Iulus is out hunting, with his dogs . . .

413-482

(70 lines)

Friday: . . . and his hounds kill a stag, the pet of Silvia, the daughter of Tyrrhus, controller of King Latinus' herds. The men are roused; the Trojan youth join the fray. Allecto's work is done.

483-560

(78 lines)

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Monday: 7. 25-80, 92-106

Iamque rubescebat radiis mare et aethere ab alto
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis:
cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit
flatus et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae.
Atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum
prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno. 30
verticibus rapidis et multa flavus arena
in mare prorumpit. Varias circumque supraque
adsuetas ripas volucres et fluminis alveo
aethera mulcebant cantu lucoque volabant.
flectere iter sociis terraeque advertere proras 35
imperat et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quae tempora rerum,
quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem
cum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,
expediam et primae revocabo exordia pugnae. 40
tu vatem, tu, diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella,
dicam acies actosque animis in funera reges
Tyrrhenamque manum totamque sub arma coactam
Hesperiam. Maior rerum mihi nascitur ordo,
maius opus moveo. 45

Rex arva Latinus et urbes
iam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.
Hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica
accipimus, Fauno Picus pater isque parentem
te, Saturne, refert, tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.
filius huic fato divom prolesque virilis 50
nulla fuit primaque oriens erepta iuventa est.
Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,
iam matura viro, iam plenis nubilis annis.
Multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant
Ausonia. Petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnis 55
Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia coniunx
adiungi generum miro properabat amore;
sed variis portenta deum terroribus obstant.
Laurus erat tecti medio in penetralibus altis,
sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, 60
quam pater inventam, primas cum conderet arces,
ipse ferebatur Phoebosacrasse Latinus
Laurentisque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.

Huius apes summum densae (mirabile dictu),
 stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectae, 65
 obsedere apicem, ex pedibus per mutua nexis
 examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.
 Continuo vates: "Externum cernimus," inquit,
 "adventare virum et partis petere agmen easdem
 partibus ex isdem et summa dominarier arce." 70
 Praeterea, castis adolet dum altaria taedis
 et iuxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,
 visa (nefas) longis comprehendere crinibus ignem,
 atque omnem ornatum flamma crepitante cremari
 regalisque accensa comas, accensa coronam 75
 insignem gemmis, tum fumida lumine fulvo
 involvi ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.
 Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri:
 namque fore inlustrem fama fatisque canebant
 ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum. 80

Hic et tum pater ipse petens responsa Latinus
 centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentis
 atque harum effultus tergo stratisque iacebat
 velleribus: subita ex alto vox reddita luco est: 95
 "Ne pete conubiis natam sociare Latinis,
 O mea progenies, thalamis neu crede paratis:
 externi venient generi, qui sanguine nostrum
 nomen in astra ferant quorumque a stirpe nepotes
 omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens 100
 aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt."
 Haec responsa patris Fauni monitusque silenti
 nocte datos non ipse suo premit ore Latinus,
 sed circum late volitans iam Fama per urbes
 Ausonias tulerat, cum Laomedontia pubes 105
 gramineo ripae religavit ab aggere classem.

castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit. 160
 Iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum
 ardua cernebant iuvenes muroque subibant.
 Ante urbem pueri et primaevo flore iuventus
 exercentur equis domitantque in pulvere currus
 aut acris tendunt arcus aut lenta lacertis
 spicula contorquent cursuque ictuque laccessunt: 165
 cum praevectus equo longaevi regis ad auris
 nuntius ingentis ignota in veste reportat
 advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari
 imperat et solio medius consedit avito.

Hinc Dardanus ortus;
 huc repetit iussisque ingentibus arguet Apollo
 Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim et fontis vada sacra Numici.
 Dat tibi praeterea fortunae parva prioris
 munera, reliquias Troia ex ardente receptas.
 Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras; 245
 hoc Priami gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis
 more daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque tiaras
 Iliadumque labor vestes."

Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
 obtutu tenet ora soloque immobilis haeret 250
 intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem
 picta movet nec sceptrum movent Priameia tantum,

et veteris Fauni voluit sub pectore sortem,
 hunc illum fatis externa ab sede profectum 255
 portendi generum paribusque in regna vocari
 auspiciis, huic progeniem virtute futuram
 egregiam et totum quae viribus occupet orbem.
 tandem laetus ait: "Di nostra incepta secudent
 auguriumque suum; dabitur, Troiane, quod optas, 260
 mullera nec sperno. Non vobis rege Latino
 divitis uber agri Troiaeve opulentia deerit.
 Ipse modo Aeneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,
 si iungi hospitio properat sociusque vocari,
 adveniat voltus neve exhorrescat amicos: 265
 illi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.

Wednesday: 7. 267-273, 338-405

vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam iungere nostrae
non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima caelo
monstra sinunt: generos externis adfore ab oris, 270
hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
et reor et, siquid veri mens augurat, opto.”

Fecundum concute pectus,
disice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli:
arma velit poscatque simul rapiatque inventus.” 340

Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis
principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni
celsa petit tacitumque obsedit limen Amatae,
quam super adventu Teucrum Turnique hymenaeis
femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant. 345

Huic dea caeruleis unum de crinibus anguem
conicit inque sinum praecordia ad intuma subdit,
quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.
Ille inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus
volvitur attactu nullo fallitque furentem, 350
vipeream inspirans animam: fit tortile collo
aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae
innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.

Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
pertemptat sensus atque ossibus implicat ignem 355
necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam,
mollius et solito matrum de more locuta est,
multa super nata lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenaeis:

“Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
O genitor, nec te miseret gnataeque tuique ? 360

Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet
perfidus alta petens abducta virgine praedo?
An non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedaemona pastor
Ledaeamque Helenam Troianas vexit ad urbes ?
Quid tua sancta fides, quid cura antiqua tuorum 365
et consanguineo totiens data dextera Turno?

Si gener externa petitur de gente Latinis
idque sedet Faunisque premunt te iussa parentis,
omnem equidem sceptris terram quae libera nostris

dissidet, externam reor et sic dicere divos. 370
Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,
Inachus Acrisiusque patres mediaeque Mycenae.”
His ubi nequiquam dictis experta Latinum
contra stare videt penitusque in viscera lapsum
serpentis furiale malum totamque pererrat, 375
tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstribus,
immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem.
Ceum quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
intenti ludo exercent; ille actus habena 380
curvatis fertur spatii; stupet inscia supra
inpubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum;
dant animos plagae: non cursu segnior illo
per medias urbes agitur populosque feroces.
Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi, 385
maius adorta nefas maioremque orsa furorem
evolat et natam frondosis montibus abdit,
quo thalamum eripiat Teucris taedasque moretur,
Euhoe Bacche, fremens, solum te virgine dignum
vociferans, etenim mollis tibi sumere thyrsos, 390
te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.
Fama volat, furiisque accensas pectore matres
idem omnis simul ardor agit nova quaerere tecta:
deseruere domos, ventis dant colla comasque,
ast aliae tremulis ululatibus aethera complent, 395
pampineasque gerunt incinctae pellibus hastas;
ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
sustinet ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos,
sanguineam torquens aciem, torvumque repente
clamat: “Io matres, audite, ubi quaeque, Latinae: 400
Siqua piis animis manet infelicis Amatae
gratia, si iuris materni cura remordet,
solvite crinalis vittas, capite orgia mecum.”
Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,
reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi. 405

Thursday: 7. 413-482

tectis hic Turnus in altis
iam mediam nigra carpebat nocte quietem.
Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra 415
exuit, in vultus sese transformat anilis;
et frontem obscenam rugis arat, induit albos
cum vitta crinis, tum ramum innectit olivae;
fit Calybe Iunonis anus templique sacerdos
et iuveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert: 420
“Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores
et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrum colonis?
Rex tibi coniugium et quaesitas sanguine dotes
abnegat, externusque in regnum quaeritur heres.
I nunc, ingratis offer te, inrise, periclis; 425
Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos.
Haec adeo tibi me, placida cum nocte iaceres,
ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia iussit.
Quare age et armari pubem portisque moveri
laetus in arma para, et Phrygios qui flumine pulchro 430
consedere duces pictasque exure carinas.
Caelestum vis magna iubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
ni dare coniugium et dicto parere fatetur,
sentiat et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis.”
Hic iuvenis vatem inridens sic orsa vicissim 435
ore refert: “Classis invectas Thybridis undam
non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius auris.
Ne tantos mihi finge metus; nec regia Iuno
inmemor est nostri.
Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus, 440
o mater, curis nequiquam exercet et arma
regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.
Cura tibi divom effigies et templa tueri:
bella viri pacemque gerent, quis bella gerenda.”
Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras, 445
at iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus,
deriguere oculi: tot Erinys sibilat hydris
tantaque se facies aperit; tum flammea torquens
lumina cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura
reppulit et geminos erexit crinibus anguis 450
verberaque insonuit rabidoque haec addidit ore:
“En ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus

arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit.
 Respice ad haec: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum,
 bella manu letumque gero.” 455
 Sic effata facem iuveni coniecit et atro
 lumine fumantis fixit sub pectore taedas.
 Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
 perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor;
 arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit; 460
 saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,
 ira super: magno veluti cum flamma sonore
 virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni
 exsultantque aestu latices, furit intus aquaï
 fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis, 465
 nec iam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras.
 Ergo iter ad regem polluta pace Latinum
 indicit primis iuvenum et iubet arma parari,
 tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem:
 se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque. 470
 Haec ubi dicta dedit divosque in vota vocavit,
 certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma:
 hunc decus egregium formae movet atque iuventae,
 hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.
 Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet, 475
 Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis,
 arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher
 insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus.
 Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo
 obicit et noto naris contingit odore, 480
 ut cervum ardentem agerent; quae prima laborum
 causa fuit belloque animos accendit agrestis.

Friday: 7. 483-560

Cervus erat forma praestanti et cornibus ingens,
Tyrrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
nutribant Tyrrhusque pater, cui regia parent 485
armenta et late custodia credita campi.
Adsuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura
mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis
pectebatque ferum puroque in fonte lavabat.
Ille, manum patiens mensaeque adsuetus erili, 490
errabat silvis rursusque ad limina nota
ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat.
Hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli
commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
deflueret ripaque aestus viridante levaret. 495
Ipsae etiam, eximiae laudis succensus amore,
Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu;
nec dextrae erranti deus a fuit, actaque multo
perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit harundo.
Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit 500
successitque gemens stabulis questuque cruentus
atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat.
Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,
auxilium vocat et duros conclamat agrestis.
Olli, pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis, 505
inprovisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto,
stipitis hic gravidi nodis: quod cuique repertum
rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrhus,
quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi. 510
At saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi
ardua tecta petit stabuli et de culmine summo
pastorale canit signum cornuque recurvo
Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae; 515
audiit et Triviae longe lacus, audiit amnis
sulfurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini,
et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos.
Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua bucina signum
dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis 520
indomiti agricolae; nec non et Troia pubes
Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.

Direxere acies. Non iam certamine agresti,
 stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve praeustis,
 sed ferro ancipiti decernunt atraque late 525
 horrescit strictis seges ensibus aeraque fulgent
 sole lacessita et lucem sub nubila iactant:
 fluctus uti primo coepit cum albescere vento,
 paulatim sese tollit mare et altius undas
 erigit, inde imo consurgit ad aethera fundo. 530
 Hic iuvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagitta,
 natorum Tyrrhi fuerat qui maximus, Almo,
 sternitur; haesit enim sub gutture volnus et udae
 vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
 Corpora multa virum circa seniorque Galaesus, 535
 dum paci medium se offert, iustissimus unus
 qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis:
 quinque greges illi balantum, quina redibant
 armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.
 Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur, 540
 promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum
 imbuit et primae commisit funera pugnae,
 deserit Hesperiam et caeli convexa per auras
 Iunonem victrix adfatur voce superba:
 "En, perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi: 545
 dic in amicitiam coeant et foedera iungant.
 Quando quidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
 hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas:
 finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes
 accendamque animos insani Martis amore, 550
 undique ut auxilio veniunt; spargam arma per agros."
 Tum contra Iuno; "Terrorum et fraudis abunde est;
 stant belli causae, pugnatur comminus armis,
 quae fors prima dedit sanguis novus imbuit arma.
 Talia coniugia et talis celebrent hymenaeos 555
 egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
 Te super aetherias errare licentius auras
 haud pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi:
 cede locis; ego, siqua super fortuna laborum est,
 ipsa regam." Talis dederat Saturnia voces.

