

Chapter Ten

Italiam non sponte sequor.

Latin Phrases; Horace: The Aeneid; Figures of Speech

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**Una salus victis nullam
sperare salutem.**

*The one safety for the
conquered is to hope
for no safety.*

... Aeneid Book II: 354

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

*I fear Greeks even those
bearing gifts.*

...Aeneid Book II: 49

**Sic transit Roma.
Sic transit America?
Oremus non!**

*So went Rome; so goes
America? Let us pray
not!*

... Taylor Caldwell

Astra Castra Numen Lumen..

*The stars my camp;
Divine guidance my light.*

**“Moriemur inultae sed
moriemur.”**

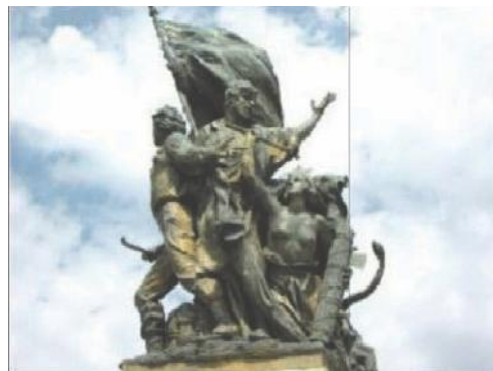
*We shall die unavenged, but let
us die.*

...Dido on her deathbed.

**Forsan et haec olim
meminisse iuvabit.**

*Perhaps some day we will
look back upon these things
with joy.*

...Aeneid, last verse.



I. You are doing great! Here are some fun and maybe helpful videos for you. You will want to watch them because you will be tested on some of the history.

A. The pictures are fine here, but the man's voice is somewhat dull:

An animated short: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tNVJNxxkNSDs>

B. A complete movie called *The Legend of Aeneas* (1962)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YM6h31_9KQU

C. Since Epode 7 is about the civil wars, this movie may be helpful.

This one is a movie done in 1964. It is supposed to be the most historically accurate.

Rome against Rome. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gvfLyx9TUbl>

Music video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yq7g_TNsecw

II. Horace, Epode 7

Horace was a gifted poet who lived in the time of Caesar Augustus. We study him because he left many volumes for us to study. However, some do not care for his prurient interests about which he frequently wrote.

If you read his biography, you will find that he was one of many writers who were supported by the wealthy Maecenas. Read a fairly short and accurate biography here and make notes in your notebook of the highlights.

Epode 7, which you will translate here, is discussing the civil wars which plagued Rome almost constantly. Horace is tired of them and he expresses it here.

The time period is before the birth of Christ, probably between 45 BC and 8 BC.

Quotes from Horace.



Horace is tired of the Romans fighting so much!

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Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? Aut cur dexteris
aptantur enses conditi?

Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
fusum est Latini sanguinis,

non ut superbas invidae ¹Carthagini

Romanus arces ureret,

intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet

Sacra catenatus Via,

sed ut, secundum vota ²Parthorum, sua
urbs haec periret dextera?

Neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus,
umquam nisi in dispar feres.

Furorne caecus an rapit vis acrior

an culpa [vos]? Responsum date!

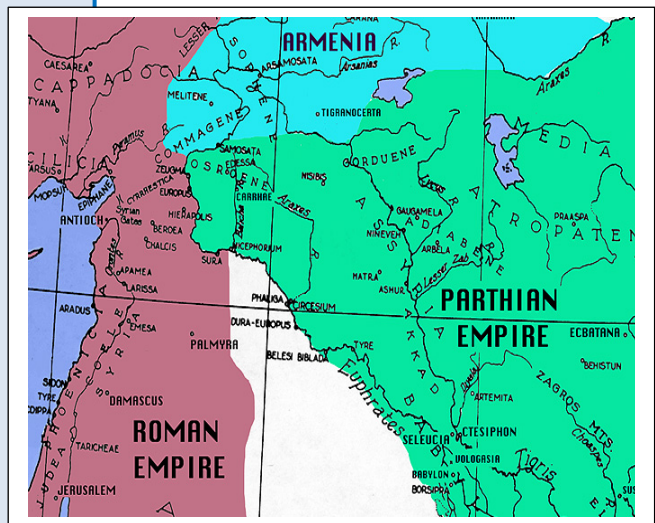
Tacent, et albus ora pallor inficit
mentesque percussae stupent.

Sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt
scelusque fraternae necis,

ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
sacer nepotibus cruor.

NOTA BENE:

*Use the Online
Dictionary*



¹ Carthage had already been destroyed at the time of this writing.

² Parthians were fierce warriors from the Persian ancestors, who hated the Romans.

The Romans vs. the Parthians

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JohnnyShumate.Deviant Art.com

III. Aeneid <-- The photo story of Book IV continues.

Book IV: Lines 659- 685

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=znPYrYUw1eg&t=437s>

Dixit, et os impressa toro 'moriemur inultae,

660

sed moriamur' ait. 'sic, sic iuuat ire sub umbras.

Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto

¹Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.'

²Dixerat, atque illam media inter³ talia ⁴ferro

conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore

spumantem sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta

665

atria: concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.

lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu

tecta fremunt, resonat magnis plangoribus aether,

non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis

Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes

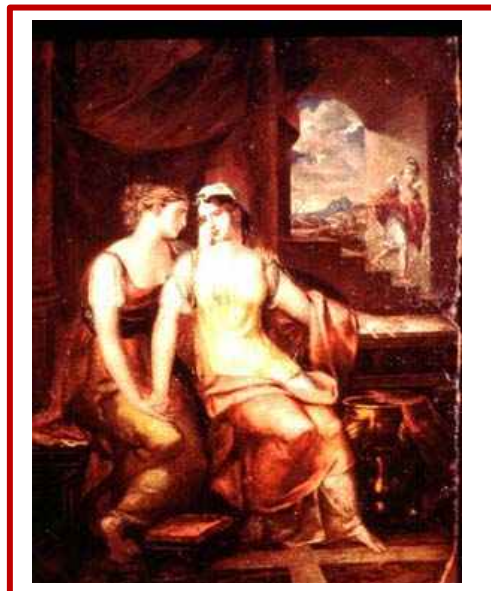
670

culmina ⁵perque hominum volvantur perque deorum..

⁶Audiit ⁷exanimis trepidoque exterrita cursu,

unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnīs

per medios [populos in regia] ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:



¹ Aeneas.

² Then Dido dies.

³ **media inter alia**, hyperbaton.

⁴ Aeneas' sword.

⁵ **perque** = **per** + **que**.

⁶ contracted from **audivit**.

⁷ **exanimis** = **ex** + **animis**.

⁸hoc illud, germana, fuit? Me fraude petebas?

675

[Erat] hoc rogas iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?

Quid primum deserta querar? Comitemne sororem

sprevisti moriens? [Utinam] Eadem me ad fata vocasses,

idem ambas ferro dolor atque eadem hora tulisset.

His etiam struxi manibus patriosque vocavi

680

voce deos, sic te ut posita [es], crudelis, abessem?

Exstinxti te meque, soror, populumque patresque

Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date [eam mihi], vulnera lymphis

abluam et, extremus si ⁹quis super halitus errat,



⁸ Dido's sister Anna is speaking.

⁹ **quis** = **aliquis**.

Book IV Lines 685 – 705

ore legam¹⁰. 'sic fata gradūs evaserat altos,

685

semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat

cum gemitu atque atros siccabat veste cruores..

¹¹Illa graves oculos conata attollere rursus

deficit; infixum ¹²stridit sub pectore vulnus.

Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit,

Ter revoluta toro est oculisque errantibus alto

quaesivit ¹³caelo lucem ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Iuno omnipotens longum miserata dolorem

difficilesque obitūs ¹⁴Irim ¹⁵demisit Olympo

quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artūs.

Nam quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat,

sed misera ante ¹⁶diem subitoque accensa furore,

nondum ¹⁷illi flavum ¹⁸Proserpina vertice crinem

abstulerat Stygioque caput damnaverat [eam]

¹⁹Orco. Ergo Iris, croceis per caelum roscida pennis

700



Rossetti's *Proserpine* (1873–77)

¹⁰ Why would she catch the last breath? It was the Roman custom to do so.

¹¹ Referring to Dido.

¹² as she was in great pain.

¹³ Ablative of Place Where.

¹⁴ Iris was the goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods.

¹⁵ **demisit = de + misit.**

¹⁶ Translate as *time*.

¹⁷ Dative of Separation. Translate the pronoun as *from*. Many verbs of *taking away* and the like take the Dative (especially of a *person*) instead of the Ablative of Separation especially with compounds such as *ab*, *de* and *ex*. Allen and Greenough. 381.

¹⁸ Proserpina was the queen of the underworld whose job it was to remove a lock of hair from the dead to present as a sacrifice to the gods.

¹⁹ Orcus was a god of the underworld.

mille trahens varios adverso sole colores

devolat et supra caput astitit. 'hunc ego ²⁰Diti

sacrum [crinem] iussa fero teque isto corpore solvo':

Sic ait et ²¹dextra crinem secat, omnis et una

dilapsus calor atque in ventos vita recessit.

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Be sure to look at this on youtube:

A Photo Story of Aeneid Book 6

Book VI: Lines 295 - 332

Aeneas and his fleet land in Italy. He goes to visit Sibyl and she advises him that he has to find a golden branch to permit him to go to the underworld to visit his father.

Hinc [est] via Tartarei quae fert ²²Acherontis ad
undas. Turbidus hic caeno vastaue voragine gurges
aestuat atque omnem ²³Cocyto eructat harenam. Portitor

has horrendus aquas et flumina servat

terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento

canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma, 300

sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.

ipse ratem conto subigit velesque ministrat,

et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba,

iam senior, sed cruda [est] ²⁴deo viridisque senectus.

Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, 305

matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita



A 19th-century interpretation of Charon's crossing by Alexander Litovchenko

²⁰ **Ditis** = for Dis, Pluto, ruler of the underworld.

²¹ Do you remember what dextra means? *Right hand*.

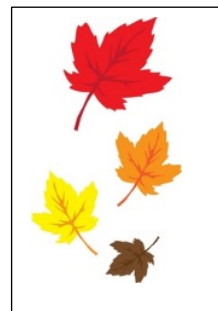
²² Acheron was a river in Hades.

²³ Dative of Direction. Cocytus was a river in the underworld.

²⁴ Dative of Possession.

magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum::
 <quam multa> in silvis autumni frigore primo
 lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 <quam multae glomerantur aves>, ubi frigidus annus
 trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis .
 Stabant orantes [esse] primi transmittere cursum
 tendebantque manus ²⁵ripae ulterioris amore.

310



²⁶Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
 ast alios longe summos arcet harena.

315

Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu
 'dic,' ait, 'o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem ?
 Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
 hae linquunt, [dum] illae remis vada livida verrunt?'

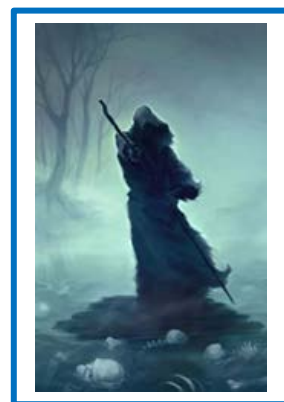
320



Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
²⁷Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
 Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
 di cuius iurare timent et fallere ²⁸numen.

Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
 Portitor ille [est] Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti [sunt]
 nec ripas datur [navitae] horrendas et rauca fluentia
 [ea] transportare ²⁹prius quam ³⁰sedibus ossa quierunt.

325



²⁵ Objective Genitive. Translate as *for* rather than *of*.

²⁶ The mariner was Charon of course.

²⁷ Literally, begotten from Anchises.

²⁸ Most translators render this as *by whose name*.

²⁹ **prius quam**, a conjunction, often spelled as one word, *before*.

³⁰ **Sedes** can be translated as *tombs*.

Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;

tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.'

330

Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit

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multa putans sortemque animo miseratus iniquam..

Book VI: Lines 384-425

Aeneas crosses the river Styx and runs into Cerberus.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.

Navita quos iam inde ³¹ut Stygia prospexit ab unda

385

per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,

sic prior ³²adgreditur dictis atque increpat ultro:

'Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,

fare, age, quid venias, iam ³³istinc et comprime gressum.

Umbrarum hic locus est, somni noctisque soporae:

390

Corpora viva nefas [est] ³⁴Stygia vectare carina.

nec vero ³⁵Alciden me sum laetatus euntem

accepisse lacu³⁶, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,

dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.

³⁷Tartareum ³⁸ille manu ³⁹custodem in ⁴⁰vincla ducere petivit

395

ipsius a solio ⁴¹regis traxitque [eum] trementem;

³¹ **ut** + an indicative verb is translated *as*.

³² Some translate this as *addresses*, as he speaks while approaching them.

³³ *speak from where you are*.

³⁴ Ablative of Means.

³⁵ Hercules.

³⁶ Less literally, *I was not happy that Hercules had died and was going to the underworld*.

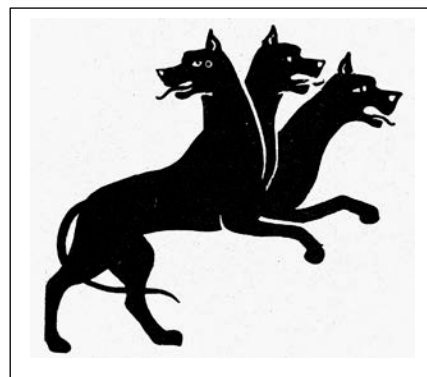
³⁷ meaning of Tartarus.

³⁸ Hercules.

³⁹ meaning Cerberus, the guard dog of Tartarus.

⁴⁰ syncopated form of **vincula**.

⁴¹ Pluto.



⁴²Hi ⁴³dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti [sunt].’.”

Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates⁴⁴::

Nullae sunt hic insidiae tales (absiste moveri),

nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens ianitor antro

aeternum latrans exsanguis terreat umbras,

casta ⁴⁵licet ⁴⁶patrui servet Proserpina limen.

Troius Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,

ad genitorem imas ⁴⁷Erebi descendit ad umbras.

si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,

at ramum hunc' (aperit ramum qui veste latebat)

'agnoscas.' Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt;

nec plura [dicta est] his. Ille admirans venerabile donum,

fatalis virgae longo post tempore visum

caeruleam ⁴⁸advertit puppim ripaeque ⁴⁹propinquat.

Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,

deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit ⁵⁰alveo

ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cumba

⁵¹sutilis et multam accepit rimosa paludem.

Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque

informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

400



410

415

⁴² Remember: **hic** = *the former* and **ille** = *the latter*, literally, *the one here* and *the one there*.

⁴³ Proserpina, whose mother was Ceres.

⁴⁴ meaning the Sibyl. She is trying to reassure Chiron that there is nothing to worry about.

⁴⁵ More literally, *it is permitted*...

⁴⁶ This is Pluto.

⁴⁷ Erebus is the god of darkness.

⁴⁸ **advertit** = **ad** + **vertit**.

⁴⁹ **propinquat** = **appropinquat**.

⁵⁰ Although this appears to be 3 syllables, it is really 2, by synizesis.

⁵¹ Sutilis means that it was sewn together, plaited.

⁵²Cerberus [facit] haec ingens latratu regna
trifauci personat adverso recubans immanis in
antro. Cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris

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melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam 420
obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens ⁵³
corripit ⁵⁴obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.
occupat Aeneas aditum custode [somno] sepulto,
evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae. 425

IV. Figures of Speech

As you prepare to take the AP Latin test, you need to be familiar with many figures of speech⁵⁵ which you will encounter in The Aeneid.

1. An **anadiplosis** is a flashback. Virgil used this when telling Dido of the sack of Troy.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IV3eAnNOgxM>

2. A **prolepsis** is a flash forward, which is less commonly used. Can you think of an example in any literature or movie you have seen? Sometimes a scene interrupts the story and takes the story forward in time.

Another explanation is [this one](#).

V. I John 2: 15-17 Use your Latin – English dictionary, or Words by Whitaker [online] or your New American Standard Bible for help, but then translate this in your own words.

15. Nolite deligere mundum neque ea quae in mundo sunt, si quis diligit mundum non est caritas Patris in eo.

16. Quoniam omne quod est in mundo concupiscentia carnis et concupiscentia oculorum est et superbia vitae quae non est ex Patre sed ex mundo est.

17. et mundus transit et concupiscentia eius qui autem facit voluntatem Dei manet in aeternam.

⁵² the three-headed guard dog of Hades.

⁵³ What figure of speech are these two lines? enjambment.

⁵⁴ meaning the cake.

⁵⁵ Many definitions are from about.com; some from Words by Whitaker, online.

Question for discussion.

1. We can enjoy God's creation, but upon what must we not focus?
2. What do you think is the problem in the world today?

Page | 92 **VI. Reading Lesson.****Isca Dumnoniorum**

Early the next morning just as the sun was coming up, Fidelius was on hand to say farewell to Petronius and his men as they departed for Rome. Then he returned to the inn and help Joseph's group get loaded on the two ships. Once loaded Joseph led the entire group in prayer and then they boarded the ships and sailed away from Gaul. Some of Joseph's group would return to Gaul to set up Christian churches there.

They sailed back across the Fretum Gallicum, through the Oceanus Britannicus around the western point of Britannia Prima into the Oceanus Vergivius into the Bristol Channel (Fretum Locusponstis) and into Highbridge Harbor (Portus Ponsaltus). This is the place where Joseph's two ships would be harbored. Joseph had been to this harbor many times in the past, and he was very well known there. Again this helped them get their business taken care of quickly. They unloaded and went to the inn there eat and spent the night. Early the next morning they loaded wagons and marched inland 14 miles to the Glastonbury (Insula Avallonis).

When they got to Glastonbury, Fidelius and his men would leave Joseph and his group there and march the eight miles to Bath (Aquae Sulis). Bath was close enough to Glastonbury that Fidelius and his group could easily visit Joseph and his group. This fact made them very happy since they had left so many of their loved ones behind never to see them on earth again.

As Fidelius and his men were ready to leave, Joseph and his group gathered with them for prayer. Joseph prayed, "Dear Father, first of all we want to thank you for getting us all to this special place. We would ask that you prosper us all in our mission to bring your gospel into all the world. And finally we ask that Fidelius and his men would have a safe journey to their homes, and that You would allow us to be able to fellowship together often. In Jesus' name. Amen."

As the soldiers were leaving, Fidelius asked Joseph, "What is going to happen now that Jesus has been resurrected?"

Joseph answered, "Everything is changing. Thankfully, things will never be the same. The time of the transformation of all things has come, for God has ordained that all things will be headed up by His King who now sits on the heavenly throne at God's right hand (Acts 2:30-36; Eph. 1:10, 22). 'For Jesus must reign till all things are put under His feet and all enemies defeated, the last one being death itself' (I Cor. 15:25-26). There will be times of trial and difficulty, but God only allows our trials in order to strengthen us. As God's people grow in stature and number the nations of the world will learn to obey Him, and they will see more and more the blessings that come from Christ's hand."

"It is truly a wonderful time to be alive!" exclaimed Fidelius. "We believers are all the feast of Christ's Kingdom that will leaven the whole world" (Mt. 13:33).





Latin students' problems

#1549

(credit to Anon)

Being named Barbara

latin-student-problems.tumblr.com