



The Spring – The Hecatomb for Diane, VII | Le Printemps – L'hécatombe à Diane, VII

Text Information

Author | Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné

Language | French

Period | 16th Century

Genre | Love Poetry, War Poetry

Source | Archives Tronchin 157, Bibliothèque de Genève

Collection |

URL | http://sourcebook.stanford.edu/text/daubigne_spring_sonnet_vii

Transcription by Henri Weber.

Translation and introduction by Nora Baker.

Introduction to the Text

Best known for his civil war epic *Les Tragiques*, Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné (1552-1630) spent his early years in the thrall of Diane Salviati. Salviati was the niece of Cassandra, the muse of the famous French poet Ronsard. D'Aubigné's work *Le Printemps* – 'Spring' – is composed of two parts. The first is a compilation of one hundred sonnets dedicated to his beloved, entitled *L'hécatombe à Diane*. The word 'hecatomb' evokes a sacrificial practice in Ancient Greece, where one hundred cattle or other livestock would be slaughtered in honour of the gods. Though the goal of d'Aubigné's sonnets is ostensibly to praise Diane, his imagery is characteristically visceral, flavoured by his experience of the violence of France's Wars of Religion (1562-1598). Diane's family sheltered d'Aubigné following the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572, but, as she was Catholic and d'Aubigné Protestant, their love was not to be. The author's later works express some wistful reflections on the youthful exuberance that led him to idolize this unattainable woman. It is thought that *L'hécatombe à Diane* and the latter section of *Le Printemps*, the *Stances et Odes*, were composed in the early 1570s.

Introduction to the Source

This poem is a unicum copied in Zaragoza, Biblioteca de la Universidad de Zaragoza, MS 210, fol. 98v-99r (the Cançoner de Saragossa). The manuscript has been digitized here. It contains a compilation of Catalan verse dating to 1461-1462. It is the oldest known manuscript to transmit Ausiàs March's poetry, and an important witness to the transmission of the poetry of several other authors, including Pere Torroella and Lleonard de Sors.

About this Edition

I have reproduced and rendered in English two sonnets from the *Hécatombe* for which no other translation appears to be available, with notes indicating places in the text where the author has crossed out initial words and added new ones (I follow Henri Weber's 1960 critical edition of the *Printemps* in this regard). The present transcription is based on the manuscript holding entitled 'Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné. Le Printemps et divers textes' in the Archives Tronchin 157 at the Geneva Public Library (Bibliothèque de Genève). This manuscript can be consulted here : <https://archives.bge-geneve.ch/ark:/17786/vtaac0b3ff1aa240f22/dao/0#id:1767626689?gallery=true&brightness=100.00&contrast=100.00¢er=689.570,-1832.348&zoom=6&rotation=0.000>. The folio numbers for the translated sonnets are f.77v-78. Other manuscript exemplars of this work can be found in the Bibliothèque de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français (ms.816/12), and in the aforementioned Archives Tronchin 159.

Further Reading

Perry, Kathleen A. "Motherhood and Martyrdom in the Poetry of Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné." *Neophilologus*, vol. 76, no. 2, 1992, pp. 198–211., doi:10.1007/bf00210169.

- *An analysis of the effects of d'Aubigné's turbulent childhood on the representation of women in his poetry, with particular reference to the parallels drawn between Diane Salviati and the hunter goddess Diana/Artemis of classical lore.*

"Martyrdom, Anatomy, and the Ethics of Metaphor in d'Aubigné's *L'Hécatombe à Diane* and *Les Tragiques*." *Love's Wounds: Violence and the Politics of Poetry in Early Modern Europe*, by Cynthia Nyree Nazarian, Cornell University Press, 2016, pp. 117–179.

- *An examination of civil war violence reflected in love poetry*



Perry, Kathleen A. "A Re-Evaluation of Agrippa d'Aubigné's « Printemps »: Youthful Love or Mature Theology?" *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, vol. 51, no. 1, 1989, pp. 107–122.

- *Argues for the consideration of the poems of the Printemps as condemnations of the Catholic Church.*

Perry Long, Kathleen A. "Victim of Love: The Poetics and Politics of Violence in 'Le Printemps' of Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné." *Translating Desire in Medieval and Early Modern Culture*, edited by Craig A. Berry and Heather Richardson Hayton, Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies Press, 2005, pp. 31–47. *Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies*.

- *An exploration of Petrarchan and Catullan aspects of d'Aubigné's early poetry.*

Kuperty-Tsur, Nadine. "The Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre and Baroque Tendencies in France: The Impact of Religious Turmoils on the Aesthetics of the French Renaissance." *Poetics Today*, Translated by Sam W. Bloom, vol. 28, no. 1, 2007, pp. 117–142., doi:10.1215/03335372-2006-017.

- *A look at the influence of the Wars of Religion on Early Modern French poetry in general, and on a poem from Le Printemps in particular.*



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D'un outrageux combat, la fortune & l'amour	With* an outrageous combat fortune and love
Me veulent ruiner & me veulent bien faire	Wish to ruin me and wish to do me good.
L'amour me veut aider, & fortune contraire	Love wants to help me, fortune on the contrary
Le brouille ne le trompant de quelque nouveau tour	Upturns it with some new trick*.
L'un fit dedans les yeux de Diane sejour.	5 One stays a while in Diane's eyes,
Luy embrasa le cœur & l'ame debonnaire,	Sets alight her heart and good-natured soul;
L'autre luy opposa une troupe adverseaire	The other opposes him with an enemy troop*
De malheurs pour sa mort, & pour mon dernier jour	Of misfortunes for his death, and for my last day.
Diane assiste moy, nostre perte est comune	Diane attends me, our loss is mutual;
Faisons rompre le col à l'amour, à injuste fortune	Let us break the neck of unjust fortune—
Inconstante, fascheuse, & qui nous a trahis	10 Inconsistent, adverse, and who has betrayed us.
Combattans pour l'amour, c'est pour nous ma maistresse	Fighting* for love, it [love] is for us, my mistress,
Loge le dans mon cœur & au tien ma Deesse	Lodge it in my heart, and in yours, my goddess,
Qu'il ait passages forts, la langue & le pais.	So that it may have safe passage, both the language* and the land.

Critical Notes

Translation

Line 1	I've opted for 'with' rather than a more literal 'from' or 'of' because it sounded more natural to me in English.
Line 4 and	I've chosen to just write 'trick' once here, for the sake of the flow of the text, even though 'trompant' 'tour' could both be rendered in English as versions of 'trick.'
Line 7	The 'him' being opposed in this line (and the 'his' referred to in the subsequent line) refer to Love; Fortune is bringing an enemy troop against Love.
Line 11	Véronique Ferrer's 2019 critical edition adds a note to clarify the intention of the word 'combattant', or 'fighting', in this instance: "To be understood in the sense of "by fighting for love, we fight for ourselves." The poet here subverts the traditional motif of the combat between love and fortune, a common cause for lovers' separation, by envisaging their loving union as a defensive weapon." (Ferrer, Véronique, editor. "Hécatombe à Diane." <i>Le Printemps</i> , by Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, Librairie Droz, 2019, p. 56 (in French)).
Line 14	Henri Weber's 1960 critical edition of the <i>Printemps</i> explains that references to 'having the language' were common wartime allusions: "The general sense of the verse is thus: that love may keep the country by possessing its main access points and the complicity of inhabitants who give him all necessary information." (Weber, Henri, editor. "L'hécatombe à Diane." <i>Le Printemps: L'hécatombe à Diane et Les Stances</i> , by Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, Presses Universitaires de France, 1960, p. 64, n. 5 (in French)).