Quidquid erit, melius quam nunc erit: Reconsidering Ovid's Sappho through her Inscription

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1) Ramsby, Teresa R. "The *Heroides* Inscriptions." In *Textual Permanence: Roman Elegists and the Epigraphic Tradition*. 113–30. Cornwall: Duckworth, 2007.

2) a. <u>Phyllis</u> (*Her.* 2.147–48):

Phyllida Demophoon leto dedit hospes amantem Ille necis causam praebuit, ipsa manum.

b. <u>Dido</u> (Her. 7.195–96):

Praebuit Aeneas et causam mortis et ensem; Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu.

c. <u>Hypermnestra</u> (*Her.* 14.129–30):

Exul Hypermnestra, pretium pietatis iniquum, Quam mortem fratri depulit, ipsa tulit.

ensem; Aeneas provided the cause of death, and the blade; Dido herself perished at her own hand.

Hypermnestra, an exile—the unjust price for piety—herself bore the death she averted from a *frater*.

He provided the cause of death, she the hand.

Demophoon, a guest, ushered his lover Phyllis to a violent end.

3) a. Phyllis (Her. 2.145):

Inscribere meo causa invidiosa sepulcro.

b. <u>Dido</u> (Her. 7.194):

hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit:

c. Hypermnestra (Her. 14.128):

sculptaque sint titulo nostra sepulcra brevi:

Written on my tomb as the hateful cause.

Yet this verse will be on the marble of <u>my tomb</u>:

and let my tomb be engraved with a short inscription:

- 4) Ramsby, Teresa R. "Striving for Permanence: Ovid's Funerary Inscriptions." CJ 100.4 (2005): 365–91.
- 5) scribere plura libet; sed pondere lassa catenae

 est manus, et vires subtrahit ipse timor. (Her. 14.131–32)

 I would like to write more, but my hand is exhausted by the weight of the chain, and fear itself takes away my strength.
- 6) Reeson, James. Ovid Heroides 11, 13 and 14: A Commentary. Leiden: Brill, 2001.
- 7) Lattimore notes common formulae on epitaphs include *nolite delere, parentes* ("parents, don't erase me," 18) and *memoriae aeternae* ("for perpetual memory," 245). *Themes in Greek and Latin Epitaphs.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1942.
- **8)** grata lyram posui tibi, Phoebe, poetria Sappho; The poetess Sappho gratefully dedicated this lyre to you, Phoebus; convenit illa mihi, convenit illa tibi. (Her. 15.183–84) that lyre, fitting for me, fitting for you.
- **9)** Lloris, Francisco Beltrán. "Latin Epigraphy: The Main Types of Inscriptions." In *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy*, edited by Christer Bruun and Jonathan Edmondson. 89–110. New York: Oxford University Press, 2015.
- **10) a.** Offering skilled labor (*Anth. Pal.* VI.136): Πρηξιδίκη μὲν ἔρεξεν, ἐβούλευσεν δὲ Δύσηρις εἶμα τόδε· ξυνὴ δ' ἀμφοτέρων σοφίη.

Prexidike made and Dyseris planned this garment: the skill shared by them both.

b. Thanks for a cure (Anth. Pal. VI.203):

Η γρῆϋς ἡ χερνῆτις, ἡ γυιὴ πόδας,
πύστιν κατ' ἐσθλὴν ὕδατος παιωνίου
ἦλθεν ποθερπύζουσα σὺν δρυὸς ξύλῳ,
τό μιν διεσκήριπτε τὴν τετρωμένην·
οἶκτος δὲ Νύμφας εἶλεν, αἵτ' ἐριβρόμου
Αἴτνης παρωρείῃσι Συμαίθου πατρὸς
ἔχουσι δινήεντος ὑγρὸν οἰκίον.
καὶ τῆς μὲν ἀμφίχωλον ἀρτεμὲς σκέλος
θερμὴ διεστήριξεν Αἰτναίη λιβάς·
Νύμφαις δ' ἔλειπε βάκτρον, αἵτ' ἐπήνεσαν
πέμπειν μιν ἀστήρικτον, ἡσθείσαις δόσει.

A poor old woman, lame in the feet, came after an auspicious rumor of healing water, and she propped her injured self up, approaching with the help of an oaken stick.

And pity seized the nymphs, who hold the watery home of their eddying father Symaethus in the districts of loud-roaring Etna.

Mt. Etna's hot spring strengthened the legs, both lame, of the recovered woman and she left the stick for the nymphs; who, delighting in the gift, approved of sending her home unsupported by a staff.

- 11) Ramsby 2007; Knox, Peter E. Ovid: Heroides: Select Epistles. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- "quoniam non ignibus aequis
 ureris, Ambracia est terra petenda tibi.
 Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit aequor;
 Actiacum populi Leucadiumque vocant.
 hinc se Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore,
 misit, et illaeso corpore pressit aquas.
 nec mora, versus amor fugit lentissima mersi
 pectora, Deucalion igne levatus erat.
 hanc legem locus ille tenet. pete protinus altam
 Leucada nec saxo desiluisse time."

(Her. 15.163–72)

"Since you are consumed by unequal passion, Ambracia is the land you must seek.
Phoebus looks upon the sea from above, as far as it extends; the people call it the Actian Sea and the Leucandian.
Here, Deucalion, inflamed by his love for Pyrrha, threw himself down, and struck the waters with his body unharmed.
At once, his love changed and fled the most indifferent heart of the one who plunged into the water, Deucalion had been freed from his love.
That place has this rule. Immediately seek high

Leucadia and do not fear to leap down from the rock."

- **13)** A fragment of Menander provides the only extant comic reference to the story: ὁρᾶς...τὴ]ν [γὰ]ρ ὑψηλὴν... / οὖ δὴ λέγεται πρώτη Σαπφὼ / τὸν ὑπέρκομπον θηρῶσα Φάων ' / οἰστρῶντι πόθῳ ῥίψαι πέτρας / ἀπὸ τηλεφανοῦς ("For you see the high cliff, / where Sappho is said to be the first— / in her frenzied longing—to throw herself / from the rocks you can see from afar / while pursuing arrogant Phaon," *Leukadia*, 10–14).
- **14)** inde chelyn Phoebo...ponam ("and then I will dedicate my lyre to Phoebus," Her. 15.181)
- 15) McKeown, J. C. Ovid: Amores III: A Commentary on Book Two. Leeds: Francis Cairnes, 1998.
- **15)a.** Aoniam Lesbis amica lyram <tenens> (Am. 2.18.26) The Lesbian lover holding her Aonian lyre. **b.** dat votam Phoebo Lesbis amata lyram (Am. 2.18.34) The Lesbian, loved, gives her lyre as an offering to Apollo.
- **16) a.** dolor artibus obstat (Her. 15.195) **b.** quidquid erit, melius quam nunc erit (Her. 15.177) **c.** ut mihi Leucadiae fata petantur aquae (Her. 15.220)

 My grief blocks my art

 Whatever happens, it will be better than the way things are now.

 To seek the fate that the Leucadian sea holds for me.

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