Fama Novi Fontis: The Sexual Curiosity of Minerva in Ovid's Metamorphoses V Handout April 3, 2014

I. Oraque regis
ore Medusaeo silicem sine sanguine fecit.

<u>Hactenus</u> aurigenae comitem Tritonia fratri
se dedit: inde cava circumdata nube Seriphon
deserit, a dextra Cythno Gyaroque relictis,
quaque super pontum via visa brevissima, Thebas
virgineumque Helicona petit; quo monte potita
constitit et doctas sic est adfata sorores. (V.248-55)

And with Medusa's face, he (Perseus)
Changed the king's face to a bloodless stone.
Minerva thus far had accompanied
Her golden-born brother. Now she left Seriphos,
Wrapped all about in cloud, and on the right
Passed Gyaros and Cythnos, setting course,
Her shortest course, across the sea to Thebes
And Helicon, the Muses' mountain home.
Alighting there she stopped and thus addressed
The learned sisters.

II. Hanc pelagi rector templo vitiasse Minervae dicitur: <u>aversa est et castos aegide vultus</u> <u>nata Iovis texit</u>. (IV.798-800)

She, it's said, was violated in Minerva's shrine By the sea's lord. Jove's daughter turned away and covered with her shield her virgin's eyes.

III. <u>Fama novi fontis</u> nostras pervenit ad aures, dura Medusaei quem praepetis ungula rupit. is mihi causa viae: <u>volui mirabile factum</u> <u>cernere</u>; vidi ipsum materno sanguine nasci.' (V.256-59)

'There has reached my ears
A tale of a new fountain that burst forth
Beneath the hooves of flying Pegasus.
That is my journey's purpose, my desire
To see the miracle. I saw that horse
Brought into being from his mother's blood.'

IV. excipit Uranie: 'quaecumque est causa videndi has tibi, diva, domos, animo gratissima nostro es. vera tamen fama est: est Pegasus huius origo fontis,' et ad latices deduxit Pallada sacros. quae mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas silvarum lucos circumspicit antiquarum, antraque et innumeris distinctas floribus herbas felicesque vocat pariter studioque locoque Mnemonidas... (V.260-68)

Urania replied: 'Whatever cause May bring you to our home, you find our hearts Most welcoming. The tale indeed is true; The author of the spring is Pegasus.' She led Minerva to the sacred spring. The waters issuing from his hoof's hard stroke Long held her wondering eyes; then she gazed around at the green bowers of the ancient woods, The caves and grottoes and the spangled lawns With all their countless flowers. Blest, she said, The Muses were alike in their pursuits And in their home.

V. 'O, <u>nisi te virtus opera ad maiora tulisset,</u> in partem ventura chori Tritonia nostri, vera refers, meritoque probas artesque locumque, et gratam sortem, tutae modo simus, habemus. <u>Sed (vetitum est adeo sceleri nihil) omnia terrent virgineas mentes</u>...' (V.269-74)

'Had not thy valour, Pallas, led thee on To greater tasks, thou wouldst be numbered with Our company. Thy words are true; our arts, Our happy home deserve thy praises; blest Indeed our fortune here, were we but safe. But crime is so unchecked that everything Frightens our virgin hearts.' **CAMWS 2014**

VI. Pars ego nympharum, quae sunt in Achaide,' dixit, 'una fui: nec me studiosius altera saltus legit nec posuit studiosius altera casses. sed quamvis formae numquam mihi fama petita est, quamvis fortis eram, formosae nomen habebam. nec mea me facies nimium laudata iuvabat, quaque aliae gaudere solent, ego rustica dote corporis erubui crimenque placere putavi.' (V.577-84)

'One of the nymphs whose home is in Achaea I used to be, and none more keen than I To roam the glades, more keen to place the nets. Though I was strong and brave and never sought Beauty's renown, yet I was known for beauty, Nor did its praise—too praised—once profit me. That dower of beauty, other girls' delight, Brought but a bumpkin's blushes to my cheeks And in my thoughts it seemed a crime to please.'

VII. 'lassa revertebar (memini) Stymphalide silva:
aestus erat, magnumque labor geminaverat aestum.
invenio sine vertice aquas, sine murmure euntes,
perspicuas ad humum, per quas numerabilis alte
calculus omnis erat, quas tu vix ire putares.' (V.585-89)

'I was returning tired, I well remember, From hunting in the woods; the heat was great And doubled my toil. I found a stream That glided with no eddy, with no sound, Clear to the bottom, each pebble in its depths Easy to count; it hardly seemed to move.' **VIII.** 'Accessi primumque pedis vestigia tinxi, poplite deinde tenus neque eo contenta recingor.' (V.592-3)

'I approached and first moistened my feet, Then up to my knee, and not being satisfied, I ungirdled.'

IX. Fons erat inlimis, nitidis argenteus undis, quem neque pastores neque pastae monte capellae contigerant aliudve pecus, quem nulla volucris nec fera turbarat nec lapsus ab arbore ramus; gramen erat circa, quod proximus umor alebat, silvaque sole locum passura tepescere nullo. bic puer et studio venandi lassus et aestu. procubuit faciemque loci fontemque secutus. (III.407-14)

There was a pool, limpid and silvery,
Whither no shepherd came nor any herd,
Nor mountain goat; and never bird nor beast
Nor falling branch disturbed its shining peace;
Grass grew around it, by the water fed,
And trees to shield it from the warming sun.
Here—for the chase and heat had wearied him—
The boy lay down, charmed by the quiet pool.

Selected Bibliography

Ahl, Frederick. 1985. Metaformations: Sound and Wordplay in Ovid and Other Classical Poets. Cornell. Anderson, William. 1997. Ovid's Metamorphoses: Books 1-5. Norman: University of Oklahoma.

————. 1995. "Aspects of Love in Ovid's Metamorphoses." Classical Journal 90:265-269.

————. 1972. Ovid's Metamorphoses: Books 6-10. Norman: University of Oklahoma.

Barchiesi, Alessandro. 2005. Metamorfosi Ovidio, Libri I-II. Roma: Fondazione Lorenzo Valla.

————. 2002. "Narrative Technique and Narratology in the Metamorphoses." In The Cambridge Companion to Ovid. Cambridge.

^{*}Text from Anderson (1997) and (1972), Norman: University of Oklahoma.

^{*}Translation from Melville (1986), Oxford.

Butler, Judith. 1990. Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity. New York: Routledge.

Curran, Leo. 1984. "Rape and Rape Victims in the Metamorphoses." In Women in the Ancient World: The Arethusa Papers. State University of New York Press.

Fantham, Elaine. 2004. Ovid's Metamorphoses. New York: Oxford.

Fedeli, Paulus. 1994. Sexti Properti: Elegiarum Libri IV. Teubner.

Fredrick, David. 1997. "Reading Broken Skin: Violence in Roman Elegy," In Roman Sexualities.

Princeton.

Hallett, Judith. 1997. "Female Homoeroticism and the Denial of Roman Reality in Latin Literature," In Roman Sexualities. Princeton.

Hardie, Philip. 2002. Ovid's Poetics of Illusion. Cambridge.

Heath, John. 1991. "Diana's Understanding of Ovid's Metamorphoses." Classical Journal 86:233-243.

Irigaray, Luce. 1985. This Sex Which Is Not One. trans. Catherine Porter. Ithaca: Cornell.

James, Sharon. 2010. "Ipsa Dixerat: Women's Words in Roman Love Elegy." Phoenix 64:314-44.

Keith, Alison. 1997. "Tandem Venit Amor. A Roman Woman Speaks of Love." In Roman Sexualities. Princeton.

Kennedy, Duncan F. 1993. The Arts of Love: Five Studies in the Discourse of Roman Love Elegy. Cambridge. Nagle, Betty Rose. 1984. "Amor, Ira, and Sexual Identity in Ovid's Metamorphoses." Classical Antiquity. 3:236-255.

Probyn, Elspeth. 2005. Blush: Faces of Shame. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota.

Richlin, Amy. 1992. "Reading Ovid's Rapes." In Pornography and Representation in Greece and Rome. Oxford.

Rimell, Victoria. 2006. Ovid's Lovers: Desire, Difference, and the Poetic Imagination. Cambridge.

Salzman-Mitchell, Patricia. 2005. "The Fixing Gaze: Movement, Image and Gender in Ovid's *Metamorphoses.*" In *Gendered Dynamics in Latin Love Poetry*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins.

Segal, Charles. 1998. "Ovid's Metamorphic Bodies: Art, Gender, and Violence in the *Metamorphoses*." *Arion* 5:9-41.

——. 1969. Landscape in Ovid's Metamorphoses: A Study in the Transformations of a Literary Symbol. Wiesbaden: F. Steiner Verlag.

Sharrock, Alison. 1991. "Womanufacture." Journal of Roman Studies 81:36-49.

Walters, Jonathan. 1997. "Invading the Roman Body: Manliness and Impenetrability in Roman Thought." In Roman Sexualities. Princeton.

Wyke, Maria. 2002. The Roman Mistress: Ancient and Modern Representations. Oxford.