Relocating Arcadia:  
An Intertextual Analysis of Eclogue 5

Through the collection of the *Eclogues*, Vergil explores the range of bucolic poetry, receiving the tradition of Greek pastoral poetry from Theocritus and revolutionizing the standard by an expanding genre. On a metapoetic level, it is well established that Vergil is demonstrating his inheritance of Theocritus’ authority and mastery over the pastoral tradition. But Vergil also plays with poetic expectations, contaminating the exchange of shepherd songs with elements of other registers of poetry. In my analysis of *Eclogue 5*, I examine how Vergil layers his reception of the Greek pastoral with the dialogue between Pre and Post Alexandrian style of poetry, as well as transformation of the escapism of Greek pastoral into a style of bucolic which is steeped in contemporary Roman culture. Vergil accomplishes this transformation with the triad of characters Menalcas, Mopsus, and his rival Amyntas: Vergil represents Callimachean poetry with Amyntas and Homeric epic with Mopsus; Menalcas represents Vergil himself, who integrates the pastoral landscape into the contemporary Roman political and literary world. The implication of this triad is that Vergil breaks the mold of the Greek tradition in order to recast pastoral poetry as a contemporary conversation with his own times.

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