# Cinna, Calvus, and the Ciris

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CINNA, CALVUS, AND THE CIRIS

Among other things, R. O. A. M. Lyne’s recent edition and commentary of the Ciris (Cambridge, 1978) has established the general method of composition followed by this pseudo-neoteric poet: he demonstrably lifted wholesale and applied to his own poem words, phrases, lines, and even entire sequences from the works of the neoterics and the poets of the following generation. Accordingly, one of the poem’s chief attributes is that it serves as a means for recovering the general content, and at times the actual wording, of earlier, more important poetry. This paper offers some additional areas in the Ciris where such influence may exist. I confine myself to Cinna and Calvus, whose poetry may justly be considered the missing two-thirds of the neoteric movement.2

CINNA

I
ciaeruleas sua furtas prius testatur ad umbras;
nam qua se ad patrimum tendebat semita limen,
vestibulo in thalami paulum remoratur et alte
suspicit ad t caeli t nictantia sidera mundi,
non accepta piis promittens munera divis.

(Cir. 215-19)

Scylla is approaching her father’s bedroom, intent on stealing his magical lock, and admitting as much to the night sky. As has been amply demonstrated, the sequence to which these lines belong (the ‘Nurse Scene’, 206–385) is almost certainly indebted to, and in parts probably plagiarized from, a similar scene in Cinna’s lost epyllion, the Zmyrna. In this context the precise nature of these particular lines has not been investigated.

I begin with a question: what business has Scylla in telling the night of her theft? Lyne correctly refers to examples of such an address occurring in fifth-century Attic drama; but this is only the beginning of a long tradition. More relevant are instances from New Comedy, Greek Epigram and Roman Comedy, all in the context of amatory ayπρυννια, and usually in the setting of a paraclausithyron:5

1 With this poem it is a matter not merely of a poet’s re-shaping literary tradition, but rather, to use Lyne’s term (p. 47), of ‘pillaging’. Since the Ciris is so grossly derivative, there is complete justification for suspecting, and indeed for seeking, elements which may belong to other poetic contexts. For all of this, see Lyne pp. 36–7.
2 The day when such expressions needed an accompanying apology is now past. Although it is true that other poets (e.g. Valerius Cato or Cornificius) may qualify for this title, as Lyne has noted (‘The Neoteric Poets’, CQ n.s. 28 (1978), 171), programmatic reference to Cinna and Calvus in the poetry of Catullus ‘suggests an identifiably Callimachean faction of Catullus, Cinna, and I think Calvus’.
5 Other examples abound; for these see R. F. Thomas, ‘New Comedy, Callimachus, and Roman Poetry’, HSCP 83 (1979), 183–4, 195–206.
non ego item facio ut alios in comoediis 
vidi amoris facere, qui aut Nocti aut Dii 
aut Soli aut Lunae miserias narrant suas.

I suggest that at Cir. 215–19 we have the remnants of a compressed paraclausithyron, 
specifically that of Cinna’s heroine before her father’s chamber (qua se ad patrium 
tendebat semita limen | vestibulo in thalami paulum remoratur, 216–17). In such a 
setting the address to Night (caeruleas sua furtia prius testatur ad umbras, 215), rather 
pointless in the Ciris, would make perfect sense. I suspect this entire line is Cinna’s, 
furta originally referring not to any real theft, but to Zmyrna’s imminent clandestine 
affair with her father – perhaps the primary meaning of the word in this type of poetry.

In support of this suggestion it may be noted that Ovid’s Myrrha, although not 
actually before Cinyras’ door, also suffers from aypvrrvλα (Met. 10. 368–82; cf. 369, 
pervigil). Finally, it would be a typically neoteric touch to have Zmyrna deliver the 
conventional address of the lover to Night in a totally original setting – before her own 
father’s door.

II

Scylla is wasting away with love. As Lyne observes, tabidulus is both striking and 
original (the word occurs nowhere else). Elsewhere, conveying the same sense, and 
again in the Nurse Scene, we find tabescere (249), which is in turn followed closely 
by tabis (254). Lyne, as had Sudhaus, sees Cinna at this last instance, which is certainly 
correct. In the light of this, it seems reasonable to suggest that the metaphor existed 
in Cinna’s poem, and that the unusual diminutive was his coinage. This is supported

6 λόχνοι, familiar in the setting of amatory ἀγρυπνία, are absent from Callimachus’ lines; the 
presence of lucernis in Cinna’s version may stand as his acknowledgement of the tradition from 
which Callimachus drew.

7 Of the numerous examples (ThLL 6. 1649. 68 ff.; also s.v. furtivus, 6. 1644. 42 ff.), the 
following will suffice: Cat. 68. 136 (of Lesbia’s lapses), 140 (of Jupiter’s); perhaps most suggestive 
is Virg. Aen. 4. 171–2: nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem: | coniugium vocat, hoc praetexit 
nomine culpam.

* Lyne notes (Cir. ad loc.) that the genitive tabis is rare, and reports Charisius’ observation: 
Cinna autem in Zmyrna huius tabis dixit nullo auctore (Gram. Lat. 193. 25 = Cinna, p. 89 Morel).
by the fact that all the ‘meaningful’ diminutives of the Ciris\(^9\) (i.e. excepting those which through constant use lost their diminutive force; ocellus, labelllum)\(^10\) appear in passages which have, at one time or another, been suspected of being derived from neoteric verse.

### III

iam fessae tandem fugiunt de corpore vires
et caput inflexa lentum cervice recumbit,
marmorea adductis livescunt bracchia nodis.

(Cir. 448–50)

Scylla’s arms, as she is towed behind Minos’ boat, are chafed by the ropes. A tentative suggestion: read nodis arboreally, and with minimal changes (e.g. marmorea obductis durescunt bracchia nodis) we have, at line 450, (Zmyrna’s?) metamorphosis. This would perhaps be overly fanciful without the following parallels: Myrrha...ob ducto cortice pressa latet, Ov. A.A. 1. 285–6; again of Ovid’s Myrrha: in magnos bracchia ramos...duratur cortice pellis, Met. 10. 493–4; of Scylla’s actual transformation: marmoreum volucris vestivit tegmine corpus | lentaque perpetuas fuderunt bracchia pennas, Cir. 503–4; lastly, of a tree, the collocation (in this same metrical position) bracchia nodo, Aetn. 364.

### CALVUS

I

(heu quotiens mirata novos expalluit artus
ipsa suos, quotiens heu pertimuit latratus)

Tyndaridae niveos mirantur virginis artus

(Cir. 81–2)

(Cir. 399)

On the basis of parallels in Ovid\(^11\) Lyne suggests that the first of these may have its source in the Io; on the second (there should be a cross-reference) he notes: ‘The source is very possibly Catull. 64. 364 bistum | excipiet niveos percussae virginis artus.’ While this is quite possible, I suspect the two have a single common source, which is, indeed, the Io. For consider Virgil’s well-known lines:

a, virgo infelix, quae te dementia cepit!
Proetides implerunt falsis mugitibus agros,
at non tam turpis pecudum tamen ulla secuta
concubitus, quamvis collo timuisset aratrum
et saepe in levi quaesisset cornua fronte.
a! virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras.

(Ecl. 6. 47–52)

We know, of course, that the first halves of the opening and closing lines of this ‘panel’ (a, virgo infelix) are from the Io (fr. 9 Morel);\(^12\) Virgil altered heifers, but Calvus’ heroine is supposed to come to the reader’s mind. Now in the two lines preceding and following these two (46 and 53) Virgil artfully used the adjective niveus (both in the same metrical position as at Cir. 399) as an epithet of bovine description. I have no

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\(^9\) For a useful compilation and discussion of the poem’s diminutives, together with other notable stylistic features of the poem, see Lyne, *Ciris*, Introduction, pp. 25–31 (‘Style’).


\(^12\) On the extent to which Virgil reworked the line of Calvus, see Thomas, ‘Theocritus, Calvus and the Sixth Eclogue’, *CP* 74 (1979), 337–9.
doubt that Calvus used the word to describe Io the heifer, and little doubt that behind the phrase *niveos mirantur virginis artus* at Cir. 399 stand her transformed limbs, which are *therefore* an object of wonder.

II

*a virgo infelix, herbis pasceris amaris*  
(Calvus, fr. 9 Morel)

*Infelix* appears in the *Ciris* seven times, three times at the beginning of the line in the expression *infelix virgo* (71, 167, 517), and four times (without *virgo*, but always in reference to the heroine’s plight) in the same position as the example from Calvus (155, 190, 318, 402). Three of these, moreover, are preceded by the same elision that occurs in the line from the *Io*. The opposite word, *felix*, appears three times, all in a tricolon abundans at Cir. 27–8: *felix illa dies, felix et dicitur annus, felices qui talem annum videre diemque*. Lyne has convincingly argued that the passage in which this couplet occurs is largely lifted from the *Io*, and that the specific phrase *felix illa dies* is Calvus’ own. The tricolon will presumably have referred to Io’s happier days as priestess of Juno. Taking all this together, it seems plausible to suggest that Calvus made much of the contrast between his heroine’s more fortunate past (*felix*) and her subsequent situation (*infelix*).

But what of the actual collocation in the *Ciris* — *infelix virgo*? Did Cinna use it? Ovid’s *Myrrha* is described (over two lines, *Met. 10. 443–4*) as *infelix... virgo*. If the phrase did appear in the *Zmyrna* (and this is of necessity speculative) it may be that the variants in the *Ciris* reflect a ‘rivalry’ of sorts between Calvus (*a virgo infelix*) and Cinna (*infelix virgo*).

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13 At least by Ovid’s time Io is consistently considered to have been white in colour. This detail in fact appears as early as Acusilaus of Argos (ap. [Apollod.] *Bibl. 2. 1. 3* = *FGH 2 fr. 26*: έις 

δε 

βοϊν 

μετέρισκω 

λευκήν*: There were, however, variants, reflected in the Suda (s.v. *Isis*, 2. 669. 4 Adler): σπερείν εν είς λευχήν βοϊν, ποτέ δε είς μελάνων, ποτέ δε ἠάμων. For this, see F. Bömer, *P. Ovidius Naso: Metamorphosen i–iii* (Heidelberg, 1969), ad 1. 610; he suggests solidification of the detail may have been Ovid’s contribution, but its presence in Calvus’ epyllion would also have ensured dissemination.

14 In 399, then, as in 81, *miror* would carry a more sinister force: ‘marvel at the strangeness of’ (cf. 81, *novos*, ‘new and strange’). It can have such a force, particularly in this type of poetry: *aequoreae monstrum Nereides admirantes*, Cat. 64. 15; *miratur et undae, miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe | scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas*, Virg. *Aen. 8. 91–3*. In neither of these is there any sense of admiration; rather one of surprise at a new and unexperienced phenomenon. Since the context we claim for the *Ciris* is one of surprise at a transformed object, a third parallel is particularly relevant: *Virg. Geo. 2. 82* (of a tree which has suffered grafting and subsequent transformation), *mirastaque novas frondes et non sua poma*.

15 *Ciris*, ad loc. I suspect, in fact, that the whole couplet is Calvus’; it is just too good: in addition to the chiasmus noted by Lyne (dies... annum... annum... diem), there is the artful repetition in the second line (felices... annum... diemque). All of this in a strictly expanding tricolon, which Calvus (if, indeed, the couplet is his) will have perfected in his capacity as an orator. In this connection, Cicero’s comments on him (*Brut. 283*) are not irrelevant.

16 Probably as early as Hesiod (fr. 125 Merkelbach and West), and at least by the time of Callimachus (fr. inc. sed. 769 Pf.), Io is given the epithet *Kallithèosa*. Whatever the precise meaning of the word (it appears only in the supplement of *LS²P* and is given no translation), the suggestion seems to be that Io was in some way a successful priestess; cf. *Anth. Pal. 6. 240, καλλιθέσια κάπτον δρεπονίδοιν.*

17 A possible reflection of this: *Virgil used infelix (nom. or voc.) of Dido six times, three times in each of these two positions (Aen. 1. 749, 4. 68, 4. 450, 4. 529, 4. 596, 6. 450).*

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