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Tristia Ovidii, Section 2

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Ovid Tristia Ex Ponto Loeb

Famous at first, he offended the emperor Augustus by his Ars Amatoria, and was banished because of this work and some other reason unknown to us, and dwelt in the cold and primitive town of Tomis on the Black Sea. He continued writing poetry, a kindly man, leading a temperate life. He died in exile.

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Triumphus, the "Triumph," Ovid's poem on the triumph, P. iii. 4. 3 n. Trivia, originally the same as Hecate; later (as in Ovid), often identified with Diana. Hecate was called Trivia (trivia, "three ways") because of her function as goddess of roads, etc. P. iii. 2. 71

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the same station in life as himself, and many of these are named in the Pontic Epistles.Since at the time Ovid was writing the Tristia he did not venture to name his friends, the question arises whether it is possible to identify any of the unnamed recipients of the Tristia with friends who are named in the Pontic Epistles. 1 These are seventeen poems of the Tristia which are addressed to ...

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Ovid's father, like the father of Horace, was ambitious for his sons and destined them for an oratorical career. While they were still very young Ovid and his brother, who was exactly one year older than the poet, were taken to Rome to receive a proper training. The brother displayed a decided gift for pleading, but Ovid found the legal grind distasteful. He tried to conform to his father ...

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Ovid's third wife was "from the house" of the Fabii (P. i. 2. 136), but it is not certain that her name, which Ovid does not give, was Fabia. She may have been a poor relative (or a relative who had lost her parents) who had lived in the protection of the Fabian household. She was a widow (or divorced?) with one daughter, Perilla, when Ovid married her, but the marriage seems to have ...

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(i) G: fragmentum Guelferbytanum, 6th c., a palimpsest, contains only 4. 9. 101-108, 127-133 and 4. 12. 15-19, 41-44. It is not the archetype of the other mss, but derived from it. (ii) A: Hamburgensis 52, 9th c., contains the work as far as 3. 2. 67, omitting however 1. 3; it seems to represent a unique branch of the tradition and, though often wrong, preserves many good readings.

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Ovid, Tristia. Ex Ponto. LCL 151: xxxvi-xxxvii. Go to page: Find in a Library; View cloth edition ... it is probable that Ovid did not himself collect these letters for publication in book form. Perhaps, on the other hand, he was preparing to do so, for iv. 16 has the air of having been written as an epilogue. It is a variation on that assertion of fame which was a convention with Augustan ...

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This second edition of volume VI of the Loeb Ovid continues the principles on which I have revised earlier volumes. Numerous alterations of the text and translation became imperative in view of much excellent work published in the last sixty years, foremost among which rank Georg Luck's editions. Moreover, especially since the Second World War, a juster appreciation of Ovid's exile poetry ...

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<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>Raetia, the district north of Verona from the Alps to Vindelicia on the north, Helvetia on the west and Noricum on the east, T. ii. 226Remus, son of Mars and Ilia—hence Iliades; twin brother of Romul...

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E. J. Kenney: "The Poetry of Ovid's Exile," PCPhS 11 (1965) 37-49. A. G. Lee: "An Appreciation of Tristia III. viii," Greece & Rome 18 (1949) 113-120. R. G. M. Nisbet: "Great and Lesser Bear" (Ovid, Tristia 4.3), JRS 72 (1982) 49-56. Ronald Syme: History in Ovid, Oxford, 1978 (mostly on Ex Ponto). Bibliographical

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Tristia. Ex Ponto — Ovid | Harvard University Press

The Tristia ("Sorrows" or "Lamentations") is a collection of letters written in elegiac couplets by the Augustan poet Ovid during his exile from Rome. Despite five books of his copious bewailing of his fate, the immediate cause of Augustus 's banishment of the most acclaimed living Latin poet to Pontus in AD 8 remains a mystery.

Tristia - Wikipedia

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In the melancholy elegies of the Tristia and the Ex Ponto, Ovid (43 BCE-17 CE) writes from exile in Tomis on the Black Sea, appealing to such people as his wife and the emperor.

Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, 43 BCE?17 CE), born at Sulmo, studied rhetoric and law at Rome. Later he did considerable public service there, and otherwise devoted himself to poetry and to society. Famous at first, he offended the emperor Augustus by his Ars Amatoria, and was banished because of this work and some other reason unknown to us, and dwelt in the cold and primitive town of Tomis on the Black Sea. He continued writing poetry, a kindly man, leading a temperate life. He died in exile. Ovid's main surviving works are the Metamorphoses, a source of inspiration to artists and poets including Chaucer and Shakespeare; the Fasti, a poetic treatment of the Roman year of which Ovid finished only half; the Amores, love poems; the Ars Amatoria, not moral but clever and in parts beautiful; Heroides, fictitious love letters by legendary women to absent husbands; and the dismal works written in exile: the Tristia, appeals to persons including his wife and also the emperor; and similar Epistulae ex Ponto. Poetry came naturally to Ovid, who at his best is lively, graphic and lucid. The Loeb Classical Library edition of Ovid is in six volumes.

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"This is no small achievement. For the language-lover the translation provides elegant, flowing English verse, for the classicist it conveys close approximation to the Latin meaning coupled with a sense of the movement and rhythmic variety of Ovid's language"—Geraldine Herbert-Brown, editor of Ovid's Fasti: Historical Readings at its Bimillennium "This book fills a gap. There is no similar annotated English translation of Ovid's exile poetry. Thoroughly grounded in Ovidian scholarship, Green's introduction and notes are helpful and informative. The translation is accurate, idiomatic, and lively, closely imitating the Latin elegiac couplet and capturing Ovid's changing moods."—Karl Galinsky, author of Ovid's Metamorphoses: An Introduction to the Basic Aspects

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