

Later Uses of a Greek Myth (Due in class November 15, 2017)

Purpose: find ancient sources for, and interpret modern re-workings of, a classical myth

Pick a myth from the list of suggestions below (or clear another one with me), track down and read all the **written ancient sources** for it.

Find **five later artistic uses** (poem, prose, art work, music, opera, graphic novel, etc.—include at least 3 different media) of this myth, examine them yourself, and write an **annotated bibliography** describing them and where they can be found.

Write a 4-5 pp. **essay** (approximately 1000 words) on two or three of the works you list in your annotated bibliography.

Key research resources:

Brill's New Pauly Supplements I, Vol. 4: *The reception of Myth and Mythology*. An encyclopedia with good overviews of the reception of individual myths and gods. It is available via the database list on the library website: Library > Databases > Classics > Brill's New Pauly, then use the dropdown menu to find this particular supplement on line. It is available in print at the classics department as well, but cannot be checked out.

Grafton, Anthony, ed. *The Classical Tradition*. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2010). An encyclopedia with good overviews of the reception of individual mythological figures and gods. It is on reserve (DE60 .C55 2010) and also available as an e-book through the library catalogue.

Reid, Jane Davidson. *The Oxford Guide to Classical Mythology in the Arts, 1300-1990s*. 2 vols. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993. An indispensable listing of dozens of later uses of each myth and mythical figure, with a listing of ancient sources as well. Print only, but very much worth consulting. On reserve, NX 650. M9. R45 1993 REF. There is also a copy in East College 111, the classics seminar room.

Grimal, Pierre. *The Dictionary of Classical Mythology*. Translated by A.R. Maxwell-Hyslop. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1986. (On reserve BL 715.G713 1985 REF) This includes accurate summaries of the ancient sources, with an appendix listing the exact citation of the ancient sources (names abbreviated). It is an excellent guide.

Research check list:

- ☐ Looked up references to ancient sources in Grimal (above) or some other authoritative resource.
- ☐ Found and read primary sources in translation.
- ☐ Summarized and took notes on primary sources.
- ☐ Found references to many later uses of the myth (poems, prose, art works, music, opera, graphic novel, etc.) in the resources listed above, or elsewhere.
- ☐ Found and examined actual examples of as many as possible.
- ☐ Picked the 5 most interesting.
- ☐ Made an annotated bibliography of my top 5 favorites, including brief descriptions, specific dates of composition and publication, physical locations for artworks, and references to the location of a copy or image of the work itself, in the Dickinson Library if possible, not just a reference to that work in some other source.
- ☐ At least 3 different media are included.
- ☐ Checked bibliography for [Chicago format](#).
- ☐ Wrote essay about what is interesting about two or three of the later uses.
- ☐ Roughly 1000 words, 4–5 pp.
- ☐ **Not just re-narrating the story, but analyzing and commenting on the later uses.**
- ☐ Interesting, somewhat alluring title that relates to content (not “Myth Essay”)
- ☐ **Expressing own view and substantive perspective**, not just summarizing the results of research.
- ☐ Ancient sources are cited by Book and line, or chapter, as appropriate, not page number of the translation.
- ☐ Everything is double spaced.

Choose from the following list of myths (all of which will have lots of later uses and re-workings to choose from; please let me know if you want to do something else):

Romulus and Remus	Orpheus	Persephone
Adonis and Venus	Icarus and Daedalus	Lucretia
Mucius Scaevola	Callisto	Pygmalion
Horatius Cocles	Daphne	Arachne

Name: _____

LATER USES OF A GREEK MYTH RUBRIC**CONTENT**

Shows awareness of the ancient sources

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Later artistic uses are well chosen, relevant, and from a variety of media

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Annotations are informative and clear

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Analyzes and does not simply re-narrate the myth

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Describes later uses of the myth clearly

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Analyzes and interprets later uses on the basis of details in the works

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Overall product shows ability to research, understand, and interpret the myth

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

MECHANICS and STYLE

Citations include all the relevant information, and use Chicago style consistently

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Errors in the sentence structure, word usage, punctuation, and spelling are few

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Sentences are varied and the language is clear, specific, and uninflated

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

COMMENTS

Citing ancient sources (i.e. primary literature)

(source: <https://www.haverford.edu/classics/resources/guide-citing-sources-classics>)

Classics uses a specialized, precise method of citation. The proper format for citing classical texts:

[Author], [Title] [Book/Section.(Poem, if applicable)].[Line #s cited]

EXAMPLES

Verse

Homer, <i>Iliad</i> 18.141-143. Sophocles, <i>Antigone</i> 904-922.	Horace, <i>Odes</i> 4.1.1-4. Vergil, <i>Eclogues</i> 1.1-10.
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Prose

Cicero, <i>First Catilinarian</i> 14.2.	Plato, <i>Symposium</i> 215a3-218b7.
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Omitting Name of Work: If an author wrote only one work, you may omit the name of the work; for example: Herodotus 9.1; rather than Herodotus, *Histories* 9.1.

Abbreviations: Most classical authors and texts do have standard abbreviations that you may want to employ; these can be on page xxix ff. of the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (DE5 .O9 2003) or on-line at UNC's [Ancient World Mapping Center](#).

Capitalization: If you are generically citing a specific book in a work, capitalize both elements (Book Eighteen or Book 18 or Book XVIII); generic references, such as “several books in the *Iliad*,” should not be capitalized.

NOTE: If you are including a parenthetical citation at the end of a sentence – e.g. (Homer, *Odyssey* 1.1-3) – the period **always** follows the citation.