**Incursiuni în imaginar 6. Mit, basm, legendă. Mutații ale nucleelor narative/
Incursions into the Imaginary 6. Myth, Fairy Tale, Legend - Mutations of Narrative
Nuclei**

Maria-Ana TUPAN, IPOSTAZE ORFICE LA ANTIPOZII EUROPEI (Orphic Instances at the Antipodes of Europe)

Abstracts: *The present paper sets out to demonstrate that myths are not timeless narratives of universal value but historical constructions. Thracian Orpheus, who is positively assessed by poet Onomacritus, is mocked in Plato's Symposium for his missing awareness of a transcendent world, only to be extolled as a civilizing hero who tamed the savage Pdrysses by Maxime de Tyr (Jean-Isaac Combes-Dounous: Dissertations de Maxime de Tyr: philosophe platonicien). Taken by the Belgic Celts to the British Isles, Thracian Orpheus undergoes several metamorphoses, the Auchinlek manuscript – the oldest – differing substantially from the Harley and Ashmole versions. The Dionysian element is played down, the later versions showing the making of the medieval king, who distances himself from nature, acquiring a new identity as harp player and worthy ruler of a civilized royal court (Sir Orfeo). As Walter Map's Herlais very similar to a Romanian fairy tale, the two mythic motifs (descent to hell and the haunts of the living dead) are discussed comparatively. Information provided by George T. Stokes in Ancient Celtic Expositors. St Columbanus and His Library concerning the continuous presence of the Celts on the territory conquered by the Anglo-Saxons is used to explain the translatio imperii device of Venta Belgarum (assembly of the Belgian Celts originating on Mount Haemus) to Wintan-ceastre ("Fort Venta") – Winchester.*

Keywords: Thracian Orpheus; British Sir Orfeo; the making of a king; translatio imperii; political ethos;

References:

- xxx (1914). "Sir Orfeo". Translated by Jessie L. Weston, in *The Chief Middle English Poets*, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 133-141. Accesat 10.03.2015: <http://sites.fas.harvard.edu/~chaucer/special/litsubs/breton/orfeo.html>
- BARTHES, R. (1957). *Mythologies*, Paris, Editions du Seuil.
- BALDWIN, S. (1999). "Ceawlin", disponibil pe <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/1999-06/0930246632>.
- DE TYR, M., COMBES-DOUNOUS, J.-I. (2013). "Dissertations de Maxime de Tyr, philosophe platonicien", London, Forgotten Books, [1802], disponibil pe www.ForgottenBooks.org.
- GORCUM, H. van (2013). "Aithed Emire", Universiteit Utrecht.
- OVIDIU, "Orfeu și Euridice", în "Metamorfoze", 1-77, disponibil pe <http://www.uvm.edu/~hag/ovid/garth/garhb10p91.html>.
- PLATON (2015). "Symposium/Banchetul", Accesat la 10.03.2015: <http://www.Mylibrarybook.com/books/845/Plato/Symposium-4.html>.
- SCHWIETERMAN, P. J. (2010). "Fairies, Kingship, and the British Past in Walter Map's De Nugis Curialium and Sir Orfeo", Berkeley, University of California.
- SILIUS ITALICUS. "Punica", London, William Heinemann Ltd, disponibil pe Web: <https://archive.org/stream/punicasiosiliuoft/punicasiosiliuoft.djvu.txt>
- STOKES, G. T. "Ancient Celtic Expositors. St Columbanus and His Library", disponibil pe Web: <http://www.biblicalstudies.org.uk/pdf/expositor/series3/09-460.pdf>.
- VULCĂNESCU, R. (1987). "Mitologie română", București, Editura Academiei.

Cite This Item

Copy Citation

APA

Tupan, M.-A. (2015). Ipostaze orifice la antipozii Europei. *Incursiuni în imaginar*, (6), 11-23. DOI:10.29302/InImag.2015.6.1

MLA

Tupan, Maria-Ana. "Ipostaze orifice la antipozii Europei". *Incursiuni în imaginar*, no. 6, 2015, pp. 11-23. www.inimag.uab.ro. DOI:10.29302/InImag.2015.6.1

ROMANIAN ACADEMY DEMANDS

Tupan, Maria-Ana, *Ipostaze orifice la antipozii Europei*, în „Incursiuni în imaginar”. *Mit, basm, legendă. Mutații ale nucleelor narative*, nr. 6, 2015, pp. 11-23. DOI:10.29302/InImag.2015.6.1