

10 yeargo ago...

3 E-scholia: progetto implementativo

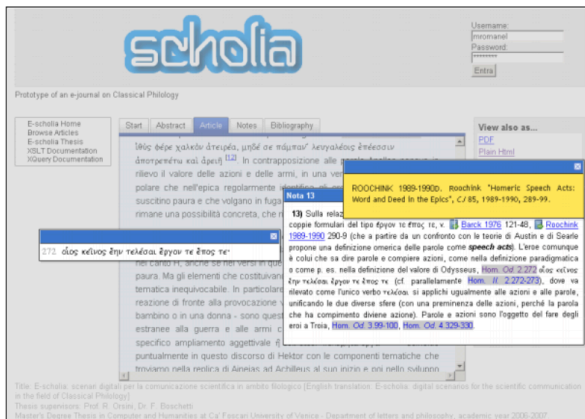


Figura 22: Screenshot che raffigura una soluzione sperimentata nell'interfaccia di lettura per rendere più comoda la visualizzazione di note, riferimenti bibliografici, e testi delle fonti primarie. Tale soluzione consiste nella visualizzazione di questi contenuti all'interno di box più piccoli. Nello screenshot è raffigurato un caso di visualizzazione simultanea di una nota, una porzione di fonte primaria e un riferimento bibliografico.

Annotation/correction

← → /epische_bauformen/ann/Sample_Bauformen.txt-doc-1 brat

future – but the individual is not so much part of a “timeless” state of affairs, but only a short-lived member of a long chain. This difference is borne out by the fact that genealogy and aetiology can, but need not occur together. While the Homeric heroes, for example, are fundamentally defined by their genealogies, actual aetia, as defined above, are fairly rare in the Iliad and the Odyssey.

9 Relevant passages

10 Homer, Iliad and Odyssey

11 In Homer, as Bing notes, “there is [...] little attempt to link the Homeric world to the poet’s present. The Age of Heroes stays remote : that is part of its affect.”⁸ Rather than linking the past and his own present through aetiologies, the Homeric narrator by contrast, distinguishes the time of his poetic heroes from the time of “men as they are now” (οἱ νῦν ποτὶοι εἰς’, Hom. Il. 5.304; 12.383; 20.287).⁹ What is almost paradigmatic in this regard is the Iliadic passage on the Achaean wall (Hom. Il. 12.3-35): the wall around the Trojans and Achaeans are fighting has been built against the will of the gods, and so “it was not firm for long” (οὐ τι πολὺν χρόνον ἐμπεδον ἦεν, Hom. Il. 12.9). After the Greeks have departed, Poseidon, Apollo, and Zeus destroy the wall by turning the rivers of the area against it.¹⁰ Rather than continuity, there is a sharp break between what Poseidon and Apollo “were to do later” (???) and the time of the narrative (τότε δ’, Hom. Il. 12.34-5).

12 What is essential for the way this ‘negated aetion’ is expressed is the future tense (cf.). The same is true for three equally hypothetical aetiologies contained in three speeches of characters of the Iliad and Odyssey, which refer to monuments that will be visible to later generations of men. Such passages could potentially be the beginning, i.e. the first idea of a monument still visible among much later ages. In Book 7 of Iliad, when Hector exhorts the Achaeans to enter into a duel with him, he imagines how the opponent whom he might kill will have a burial mound that will be seen by the “men who are yet to be” (ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων, insert line), and which will proclaim his fame (Hom. Il. 7.84-91). Yet when the duel between Hector and Aias comes to a halt at night (Hom. Il. 7.273-305), it becomes clear that what could have been an aetion of an enduring burial mound must remain a mere hypothesis, yet one that at the same time fulfills a powerful rhetorical function in Hector’s speech. By contrast, the two references to burial mounds to will be present among “men born hereafter” (insert Greek or delete “ Hom. Il. 24.84) in the Odyssey, that of Elpenor (Hom. Od. 11.72-80) and Achilles (Hom. Od. 24.71-84) could, at least potentially, be present for the epic audience as well, although the text leaves this question open.¹¹

13 Overall, then, the connection of the world of the epic heroes with the present of Homer’s audience, as implied in these references to future monuments, is tenuous at best. Within the plot of both the Iliad and the Odyssey, however, aetiological narratives do fulfill an important function at central points of the epic action. In the Iliad, Agamemnon gives a fairly

http://nlp.dainst.org/brat/#/epische_bauformen/ann/Sample_Bauformen.txt-doc-1

Software components

1 Citation Extractor

Lorem ipsum Verg. Aen. 12.10 f. sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis facilisis lacinia ipsum id pharetra.

Verg. Aen. 12.10 f.

Verg. Aen

+

12.10 f.

2 Citation Matcher

Verg. Aen.

lookup against KB

urn:cts:latinLit:latinLit:phi0690.phi003

12.10 f.

through CitationParser

12.10-12.11

urn:cts:latinLit:latinLit:phi0690.phi003:12.10-12.11

3 Knowledge Base

Authors

Name
variants

Text
Passages

Unique
identifiers

Works

Title
variants

(1,500 authors; 5,500 works)

4 Citation Parser

12.10 f.

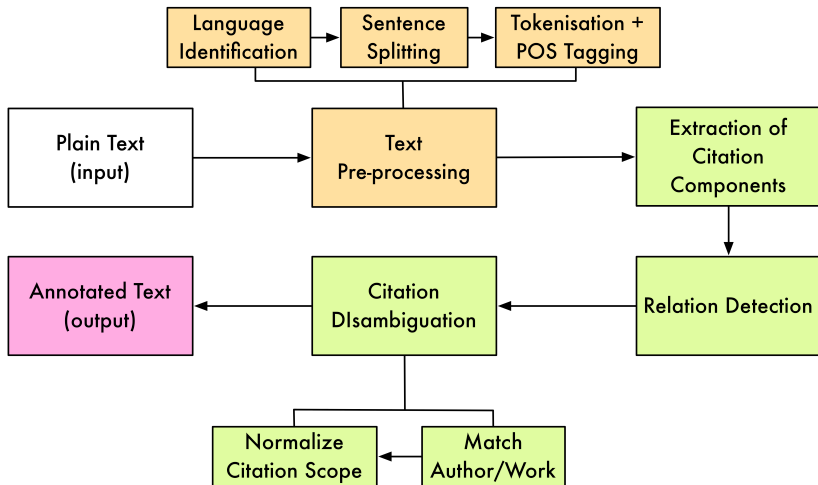
12,10 s.

XII 10 s.

```
{  
  scope:  
  {  
    start: [12, 10]  
    , end: [12, 11]  
  }  
}
```

(Context-Free Grammar)

Citation Extraction



Keyword Extraction

KD: Keyphrase Digger

Automatic Keyphrase Extraction from Texts

Paste Text and try yourself.

(supported languages: Italian, English and German)

from "the ancient stock of king Messapus"), Sil. 12.582 (the Romans' origin from Mars, invoked by Hannibal); Sil. 13.30-2 (Darius, descendant from Diomedes), Sil. 14.93-5 (the ruler of Sicily, descendant from the Aeacidae and Achilles), Sil. 14.287-91 (Hippocrates and Epicydes), Sil. 14.462-76 (Daphnis), Sil. 15.59f. (Aeneas), Sil. 15.291f. (king Philip V), Sil. 16.363-5 (the horse Pelorus which "had no sire", descendant from Harpe and "the Zephyr of spring", cf. Sil. 16.426-9), Sil. 16.368-71 (the horse Caucasus, descendant from the Trojan horses stolen by Diomedes), Sil. 17.9-12 (P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica), Sil. 17.33f. (Claudia). Pointedly, the epic as transmitted to us ends with a reference to Scipio's supposed divine origin (Sil. 17.653f. *nec vero, cum te memorat de stirpe deorum, / prolem Tarpei mentitur Roma Tonantis*).
84 Cf. Sil. 8.341f. and 8.346f.
85 Throughout the narrative, a number of important 'firsts' are marked: e.g. Saguntum as *primitiaeque ducis* [sc. Hannibalis] in Sil. 1.343. See also Sil. 3.496 (of Hercules' crossing the Alps: primus *inexpertas adit Tirynthius arces*), Sil. 4.55 (before the battle of the Ticinus: *maeque aderant primordia cladis*), Sil. 5.402f. (*occumbit Bogus, infaustum qui primus ad annem / Ticini rapidam in rutulos contorserat hastam*), on the temple doors of Litemum, cf. Sil. 6.660-2 (Applius, "the first to declare war on Carthage"), Sil. 6.665f. (Dulius, "the first to sink a Carthaginian fleet"), Sil. 8.1f. *primus Aenonidum cedentia terga videre / Aeneadis dederat* Fabius, Sil. 8.487: [sc. the city of Vetulonia] *et princeps Tyrio vestem praetextuit ostro*, Sil. 8.498f.: *Angita, daughter of Aetes, first revealed to the Marsi the use of magic herbs*, Sil. 9.310f. *nec vero prima in tantis concursibus hasta / ulla fuit* (inversion of the topos; there is no "first spear" in the "storm of missiles in the battle of Cannae"),

Run

Options:

Pre-sets: Historical Text

Number of keyphrases: 50

Min. frequency of occurrence: 4

Boost Abstract Concepts: ☒

Skip proper noun: ☒

Keyphrase Complexity:

http://celct.fbk.eu:8080/KD_KeyDigger/2

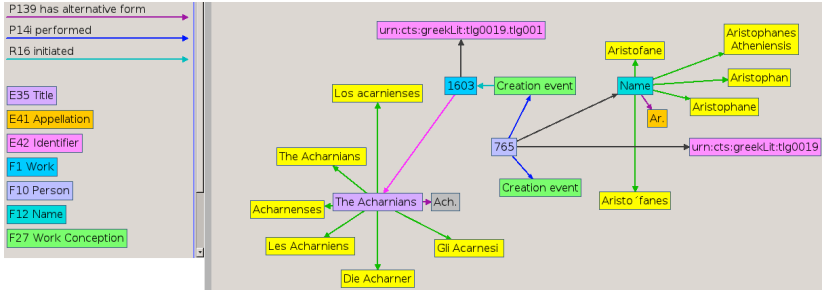
Test on Epische Bauformen materials

- “Aetiology and Genealogy in Ancient Epic” (14,421 words)
- extracted: 754 canonical references, 1,446 entities

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-{}-CJHgLvXZaccrXb62JQCX590jwwtnQTcSIib8zHsyc/edit#gid=349582305>

filename	surface	author_label	work_label	urn
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Ov. Met. 15.745-870 (Ovidio	Transformations	urn:cts:latinLit:phi0959.phi006:15.745-15.870
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Ov. Met. 15.622-744	Ovidio	Transformations	urn:cts:latinLit:phi0959.phi006:15.622-15.744
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Sample_Bauformen.txt	Val. Fl. 6.134-42 (Caius Valerius Flaccus	Argonauticon Libri Octo	urn:cts:cwkb:664.1367:6.134-6.42
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Val. Fl. 6.141	Caius Valerius Flaccus	Argonauticon Libri Octo	urn:cts:cwkb:664.1367:6.141
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Val. Fl. 1.68-70	Caius Valerius Flaccus	Argonauticon Libri Octo	urn:cts:cwkb:664.1367:1.68-1.70
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Val. Fl. 1.277-93	Caius Valerius Flaccus	Argonauticon Libri Octo	urn:cts:cwkb:664.1367:1.277-1.93
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Val. Fl. 5.73-81	Caius Valerius Flaccus	Argonauticon Libri Octo	urn:cts:cwkb:664.1367:5.73-5.81
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Ov. Met. 15.361-407 (Ovidio	Transformations	urn:cts:latinLit:phi0959.phi006:15.361-15.407
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Sample_Bauformen.txt	(Hon. Il. 24.534),	Homer	Iliad	urn:cts:greekLit:lg0012.tlg001:24.534
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Hon. Il. 12.447-58	Homer	Iliad	urn:cts:greekLit:lg0012.tlg001:12.447-12.58
Sample_Bauformen.txt	Hon. Il. 19.137,	Homer	Iliad	urn:cts:greekLit:lg0012.tlg001:19.137
Sample_Bauformen.txt	(Hon. Od. 19.518),	Homer	Iliad	urn:cts:greekLit:lg0012.tlg001:19.518
Sample_Bauformen.txt	(Hon. Il. 1.597-600)	Homer	Iliad	urn:cts:greekLit:lg0012.tlg001:1.597-1.600

Knowledge Base



hucit find Acharnians

hucit find urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0019.tlg001

Linking via CTS URNs

`http://cts.dh.uni-leipzig.de/api/cts?`

`request=GetPassage&urn=urn:cts:latinLit:phi0959.phi006:1.20`



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TEXT COLLECTIONS

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Find a text

Metamorphoses

Ovid

1.1-1.30

Metamorphoses, *Perseus*:bivoclc.32116154, Ovid. *Metamorphoses*. Hugo Magnus. Gotha (Germany). Friedr. Andr. Perthes. 1892.



1. In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
2. corpora; di, coeptis (nam vos mutastis et illas)
adspirate meis primaque ab origine mundi
ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.
5. Ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum
unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe,
quem dixeret chaos: rudis indigestaque moles
nec quicquam nisi pondus iners congestaque eodem
non bene iunctarum discordia semina rerum.
10. nullus adhuc mundo praebebat lumina Titan,
nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phoebe,
nec circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus
ponderibus librata suis, nec brachia longo
margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite;
15. utque aer, tellus illic et pontus et aether.
Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda,
lucis egens aer: nulli sua forma manebat,
obstabatque aliis aliud, quia corpore in uno
frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis,
20. mollia cum duris. sine pondere habentia pondus.

Linking via Open URLs

```
http://cwkb.org/resolver?ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004
&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:canonical_cit
&rft.workid=phi:0959.006&rft.slevel1=1&rft.slevel2=20
```

CWKB Link Resolver

[Home](#)[Search](#)[Resolution Service](#)[Linked Open Data](#)[Credits](#)[Help](#)

P. Ovidius Naso, Metamorphoses 1.20

Full text

[English translation in Perseus](#)

[Latin text in LLT-A \(licensed\)](#)

[PHI Latin Texts](#)

[Latin text in Perseus](#)

Search library catalogs

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OpenURL link for this citation

```
http://cwkb.org/resolver?rft.au=P. Ovidius Naso&rft.title=Metamorphoses&rft.slevel1=1&rft.slevel2=20
```

Epische Bauformen UI: Search by references

The screenshot displays the 'Epische Bauformen Database' web application. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://db.epische-bauformen.uni-rostock.de/'. The page title is 'Epische Bauformen Database'. A search bar on the right contains the text 'xyz'. Below the title, a status message reads '(searching xyz documents, last update: xyz)'. On the left, a 'Citations' sidebar lists authors and their works: Homer (240), Ovid (45), Silius (781), Statius (215), and Vergil (1,709). Under Silius, 'Punica' is listed with 'Book 1', 'Book 2', 'Book 3', and 'Book 4'. Under Statius, 'Aeneid' is listed with 'Book 1', 'Book 2', 'Book 3', and 'Book 4'. A red box highlights 'Book 1' under 'Punica'. A yellow box highlights 'Book 1' under 'Aeneid'. The main content area displays the search results for 'A. Walter, Aetiology and Genealogy in Ancient Epic'. The text discusses the genealogy of Hamilcar and Hannibal, mentioning the Punic Wars and the role of Dido. A 'Link to PDF' button is visible. A yellow box at the bottom of the main content area states: 'The results of search for passages citing Verg. Aen. 4 and Sil. 2'. The page footer contains navigation icons.

Epische Bauformen Database

(searching xyz documents, last update: xyz)

A. Walter, Aetiology and Genealogy in Ancient Epic

The first genealogy mentioned in the Punica, however, is Carthaginian: the genealogy of Hamilcar and Hannibal (Sil. 170-7). It is not recounted with all its generations, but it is said to go back all the way to Belus, whose son Barca escaped from Tyre together with Dido (Sil. 173-6).⁸¹ The context of this genealogy is Hannibal's inheriting the fierce "frenzy against Italy and the realm of Saturn" (Sil. 170). These genealogical references are continued only a few lines later, when the poet mentions the statues of Belus, "the founder of the race, and all the line descended from Belus" (Sil. 187f).⁸² In the temple sacred to Dido. The genealogy, then, is as much about Carthaginian history as about Silius' literary affiliation, underscoring what is already suggested in the Aeneid, that Dido and her curse spoken before her death are the actual root of the Second Punic War (Verg. Aen. 4.622-9).⁸³ This connection is confirmed and presented in graphic detail on the shield Hannibal receives from the Gallicians depicting the origin of Carthage (cf. origine regni, Sil. 2.405), the story of Dido, and her curse against the Romans (Sil. 2.423 mandabat Tyriis ultricia bella futuris) together with scenes from the First Punic War up to the siege of Saguntum (Sil. 2.403-56).

[Link to PDF](#)

The results of search for passages citing Verg. Aen. 4 and Sil. 2

Epische Bauformen UI: Search by keywords

Epische Bauformen Database

(searching xyz documents, last update: xyz)

Keywords

- ☐ aetiological narratives
- ☐ epic on the voyage
 - ☐ argo's voyage
 - ☐ epic audience
 - ☐ epic on the voyage
 - ☐ chione's lineage
 - ☐ leucothoe's lineage
- ☒ genealogy
- ☐ lineage
 - ☐ character's lineage
 - ☐ chione's lineage
 - ☐ leucothoe's lineage

Categories

...

A. Walter, Aetiology and Genealogy in Ancient Epic

The first **genealogy** mentioned in the *Punica*, however, is Carthaginian: the **genealogy** of Hamilcar and Hannibal (Sil. 170-7). It is not recounted with all its generations, but it is said to go back all the way to Belus, whose son Barcas escaped from Tyre together with Dido (Sil. 173-6).⁸¹ The context of this genealogy is Hannibal's inheriting the fierce "frenzy against Italy and the realm of Saturn" (Sil. 170). These genealogical references are continued only a few lines later, when the poet mentions the statues of Belus, "the founder of the race, and all the line descended from Belus" (Sil. 1871).⁸² In the temple sacred to Dido. The genealogy, then, is as much about Carthaginian history as about Silius' literary affiliation, underscoring what is already suggested in the *Aeneid*, that Dido and her curse spoken before her death are the actual root of the Second Punic War (Verg. Aen. 4.622-9).⁸³ This connection is confirmed and presented in graphic detail on the shield Hannibal receives from the Galicians depicting the origin of Carthage (cf. origine regni, Sil. 2.405), the story of Dido, and her curse against the Romans (Sil. 2.423 mandabat Tyriis ultricia bella futuri) together with scenes from the First Punic War up to the siege of Saguntum (Sil. 2.403-56).

[Link to PDF](#)

The results of search for passages citing Verg. Aen. 4 and Sil. 2. and keyword "genealogy"

Epische Bauformen UI: Search by categories

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the address bar showing `http://db.epische-bauformen.uni-rostock.de/`. The page title is "Epische Bauformen Database". A search bar at the top right contains the text "xyz". Below the search bar, the text "(searching xyz documents, last update: xyz)" is displayed.

The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following sections:

- Citations
- Keywords
- Categories (highlighted)

The "Categories" section is expanded, showing a tree structure of categories:

- ☒ Action
 - ☒ Farewell and Reunion Scenes
 - ☒ Banquet Scenes
 - ☒ Warfare
 - ☐ Arming and War Preparations
 - ☐ Teichoskopia
 - ☐ Naval Battles
 - ☐ River Battles
 - ☐ Nyktomachia
 - ☐ Mass Combat
 - ☐ Single Combat
 - ☐ Aristeia
 - ☐ ...
 - ☐ Funerals and Funeral Games
 - ☐ Sacrifice and Ritual
- ☒ Communication and Reflection
- ☒ Organisation and Structure

The main content area displays the search results for the selected category "Action". The results are listed under the heading "A. Walter, Aetiology and Genealogy in Ancient Epic". The text of the result is as follows:

The first genealogy mentioned in the Punica, however, is Carthaginian : the genealogy of Hamilcar and Hannibal (Sil. 170-7). It is not recounted with all its generations, but it is said to go back all the way to Belus, whose son Barcas escaped from Tyre together with Dido (Sil. 173-6).⁸¹ The context of this genealogy is Hannibal's inheriting the fierce "frenzy against Italy and the realm of Saturn" (Sil. 170). These genealogical references are continued only a few lines later, when the poet mentions the statues of Belus, "the founder of the race, and all the line descended from Belus" (Sil. 187),⁸² in the temple sacred to Dido. The genealogy, then, is as much about Carthaginian history as about Silius' literary affiliation, underscoring what is already suggested in the Aeneid, that Dido and her curse spoken before her death are the actual root of the Second Punic War (Verg. Aen. 4.622-9).⁸³ This connection is confirmed and presented in graphic detail on the shield Hannibal receives from the Gallicians depicting the origin of Carthage (cf. origine regni, Sil. 2.405), the story of Dido, and her curse against the Romans (Sil. 2.423 mandabat Tyriis ultricia bella futura) together with scenes from the First Punic War up to the siege of Saguntum (Sil. 2.403-56).

Below the text, there is a link labeled "Link to PDF".

A bracket on the right side of the page indicates that the search results are displayed in the main content area.