

Nouvelle Série – Nuova Serie

Volume V, 2, 2021

# CICERONIANA ON LINE

*A Journal of Roman Thought*



SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE  
DES AMIS DE CICÉRON  
Paris

CENTRO DI STUDI  
CICERONIANI  
Roma

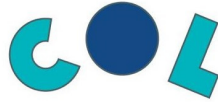
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## CICERONIANA ON LINE

### *A Journal of Roman Thought*

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Volume V, 2, 2021

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Depuis 2020, la [Société Internationale des Amis de Cicéron](#) a entamé une collaboration prestigieuse avec l'artiste multiforme [UGO NESPOLO](#). Cette personnalité internationale « hors du chœur », comme il aime à se définir pour ses interventions polémiques et pour les références constantes à la moralité et à l'honnêteté intellectuelle de l'art moderne, combine un trait artistique vivant, populaire et caractéristique d'une culture profonde ancrée dans ses études en sciences humaines. Ce dernier a offert à la revue « COL » sa plume pour la re-fonte dynamique et moderne du très célèbre buste de Cicéron aux Musées du Capitole à Rome, qui figure sur la page de titre de la revue depuis 2020.

Dal 2020 la [Société Internationale des Amis de Cicéron](#) ha iniziato una prestigiosa collaborazione con il poliedrico artista [UGO NESPOLO](#). Personalità internazionale “fuori dal coro”, come ama definirsi per i suoi interventi polemici e per i richiami costanti alla moralità e all'onestà intellettuale dell'arte moderna, unisce un tratto artistico vivace, popolare e caratteristico a una profonda cultura radicata nei suoi studi umanistici. A «COL» ha offerto gratuitamente la sua penna per la rielaborazione dinamica e moderna del notissimo busto di Cicerone ai Musei Capitolini di Roma, che dal 2020 campeggia nel frontespizio della rivista.

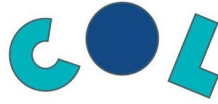
As of 2020, the [Société Internationale des Amis de Cicéron](#) has launched a collaboration with [UGO NESPOLO](#), an artist who works across a variety of media. Nespolo is an artist whose polemical interventions and constant focus on the moral and intellectual integrity of contemporary art have made him “stand out from the crowd”, to borrow his expression. His work is characterised by lively effects, folk and distinctive, rooted in a profound engagement with humanistic culture. The artist has already lent «COL» his expertise, producing a dynamic and modern re-interpretation of the well-known bust of Cicero from the Capitoline Museums – an illustration that as of 2020 will appear in the journal's title page.

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*Ciceroniana On Line* Nouvelle Série est diffusée gratuitement sur le site <http://www.ojs.unito.it/index.php/COL/index> de l'Université de Turin, au nom et pour le compte de la SIAC ([Société Internationale des Amis de Cicéron](#)) et du CSC (*Centro di Studi Ciceroniani* de Rome). Les pdf peuvent être téléchargés et diffusés sur d'autres sites, à condition qu'ils ne soient pas modifiés et qu'ils ne soient pas utilisés dans un but commercial. En cas de citation d'un article ou d'un passage d'un article, il est obligatoire de toujours indiquer le nom de l'auteur et le site *Ciceroniana On Line*.

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CARLOS LÉVY

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CICERONIANI**  
Roma



[CICERONIANA ON LINE](#) (COL) est publiée uniquement en ligne, à un rythme semestriel conjointement par la SIAC et le CSC. Elle accueille des articles portant sur les aspects historique, littéraire, philosophique et biographique de Cicéron, ses œuvres, ses sources et sa réception. Toutes les disciplines et toutes les méthodologies de recherche sont bienvenues : philologie, linguistique, histoire littéraire, exégèse, *Quellenforschung*, philosophie, archéologie, histoire de l'art, histoire, prosopographie, religion, psychologie, intertextualité, genres littéraires, *gender studies*, anthropologie, *Fortleben*, didactique, nouveaux médias et humanités numériques, etc. La référence à Cicéron n'est pas obligatoire dans le titre même de l'article, mais il est nécessaire que le lien avec son œuvre et sa pensée soit évidente et significative dans le développement de la réflexion. Le Conseil scientifique a pour mission d'évaluer chaque fois que la cohérence des articles présentés avec les spécifications requises par la revue. La revue publie également des comptes rendus et des notices bibliographiques.

COL est référencée dans les grandes agences de *ranking* mondial et bases de données : [ACNP](#), [APh](#), [AWOL](#), [BASE](#), [BIBNET](#), [DOAJ](#), [ERIH PLUS](#), [Google Scholar](#), [Scopus](#), [Sherpa Romeo](#). Le contenu numérique est archivé via [PKP](#).

[CICERONIANA ON LINE](#) (COL) è pubblicata solo *on line* con cadenza semestrale congiuntamente dalla SIAC e dal CSC e ospita articoli concernenti la figura storica, letteraria, filosofica e umana di Cicerone, le sue opere, le sue fonti e la sua fortuna. Tutte le discipline e tutte le metodologie di ricerca sono accolte: filologia, linguistica, storia letteraria, esgesi, retorica, *Quellenforschung*, filosofia, archeologia e storia dell'arte, storia, prosopografia, religione, psicologia, allusività, intertestualità, generi letterari, *gender studies*, antropologia, *Fortleben*, didattica, nuovi media e digitalizzazione e così via. Il riferimento a Cicerone non deve essere obbligatoriamente presente nel titolo, ma è necessario che il legame con la sua opera e il suo pensiero sia evidente e significativo nell'articolo. Al Consiglio scientifico è demandato il compito di valutare di volta in volta la congruità degli articoli presentati con le specifiche richieste dalla rivista. La rivista pubblica anche recensioni e schede bibliografiche.

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[CICERONIANA ON LINE](#) (COL) is a biannual digital journal. It is edited jointly by the SIAC and the CSC and welcomes articles that explore M. Tullius Cicero in his various guises, *i.e.* as a historical figure, author, philosopher, and human being, as well as articles addressing his works, sources, and afterlife. Papers from all disciplines and approaches are accepted; these include philology, linguistics, literary history, exegesis, rhetoric, source-criticism (*Quellenforschung*), philosophy, archaeology and art history, history, prosopography, religious studies, psychology, allusion and intertextuality, genre studies, gender studies, anthropology, reception, didactics, new media, digitalization etc. Submitted articles must have a clear and significant connection to Cicero's work and thought in order to be considered for publication, but explicit reference to Cicero in the article's title is not required. The Advisory Board evaluates on a case by case basis whether each article submitted fits in with the overall specifications of the journal. The journal also publishes book reviews and bibliographies.

COL has been accepted by the leading journal ranking agencies and data banks: [ACNP](#), [APh](#), [AWOL](#), [BASE](#), [BIBNET](#), [DOAJ](#), [ERIH PLUS](#), [Google Scholar](#), [Scopus](#), [Sherpa Romeo](#). The eContent is archived with [PKP](#).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

25<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> February 2021



# CICERO DIGITALIS

Cicero and Roman Thought in The Age of Digital Humanities

## VIA ZOOM

DIRECT LINK: <https://uniupo-it.zoom.us/j/83462656025?pwd=MzBTT05mL2xRbTVyaXcvOF0vWDIxdz09>

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*Actes du colloque – Atti del convegno*  
édités par – a cura di  
Alice BORGNA, Mélanie LUCCIANO





**CICERO IN THE DIGITAL CLASSROOM**



LIDEWIJ VAN GILS – CHRISTOPH PIEPER

«CICERO GOES FURTHER»  
REFLECTIONS ON A NEW DIGITAL COMMENTARY ON CICERO'S  
*PRO SEXTO ROSCIO AMERINO*

1. *Introduction*

In September 2020, we launched the final, complete version of an online commentary on Cicero's *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* in Dutch and in nine months the site has had more than 130.000 visits (more than 600.000 page views). In a questionnaire distributed to the users, 97% of respondents state that they are happy or even very happy with the online commentary. The online commentary is the product of a decade in which a group of Cicero-researchers in the Netherlands decided first to collaborate, then to involve a larger community of classicists and educational institutes and finally to ask for the funding for technical support<sup>1</sup>. In this presentation we will discuss the development of this project (Section 2), the form and content of the online commentary (Section 3), its current use (Section 4), and we will end with a discussion of future maintenance and amplification of the project within and outside the Netherlands (Section 5).

2. *The Project: shaping the commentary in collaboration*

This is a story of spontaneous collaboration based on shared interests of a group of Cicero researchers (Lidewij van Gils, Christoph Pieper, Jörn Soerink, Olga Tellegen-Couperus and Rogier van der Wal) who met at a conference on Classical Rhetoric in 2011 and decided, initially with-

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<sup>1</sup> We have benefitted from a number of critical and creative meetings with members of the Dutch Society of Classicists (VCN: [www.vcnonline.nl](http://www.vcnonline.nl)), a library specializing in Ciceronian scholarship (Tresoar: [www.tresoar.nl](http://www.tresoar.nl)), an Institute for Translation of Literary texts (Stichting Literair Vertalen: <https://literairvertalen.org>) and a Classical Association aimed at promoting knowledge about the classical past to a large audience (Nederlands Klassiek Verbond: [www.nederlandsklassiekverbond.nl](http://www.nederlandsklassiekverbond.nl)).

out a goal or plan, to continue the fruitful discussion after the end of the conference in informal meetings.

We already knew that first year undergraduate students were often not yet ready for the scholarly commentaries we used as classicists, which often meant that we ourselves prepared annotated texts for those students in order to help them in their first year. So we decided to read through a Ciceronian speech together and write down the outcome of our discussions in the form of a commentary for this level. In addition, we supposed that such a commentary might be of interest to other groups, for instance to advanced students in the last years of secondary education who might need an extra challenge, but also to a broader audience at the final level of a Dutch gymnasium with an interest in Latin texts or the speeches of Cicero and their rhetorical and judicial aspects<sup>2</sup>.

In order for the reader to better understand our project's intended audience, we provide a brief introduction to Classical teaching in Dutch gymnasia. In the Netherlands, the curriculum called gymnasium consists of six years of secondary education over which Latin and Greek are studied in approximately 800 hours of lessons each plus a similar number of hours for homework. In their final year, all Dutch students prepare for a national exam in which they translate an unseen passage of Latin and answer questions on 20 pages of Oxford Classical Text (OCT), a prescribed reading that changes every year. In the penultimate year, teachers select 30 OCT pages comprising different authors and genres different from what the students will read for their final (national) examination.

Having decided on the target group, we agreed on the *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* as a first text to be commented on, because we imagined it would be appropriate for the audience we had defined. Moreover, this speech reflected the various subdisciplines we represented as a team: it is the first prominent case in which the young Cicero showed his rhetorical talent; its date during Sulla's dictatorship makes it highly political; and the plea is rich in judicial details. Additionally we supposed that Cicero's youth might make the speech more accessible especially to students, and that an early speech would limit contextual notes to the first period of his life.

---

<sup>2</sup> The relevance of studying the target audience of a commentary is also underlined by Anderson 2016, as are the possibilities of online commentaries to differentiate between (slightly) different audiences.

The url we chose was [www.cicerogaatverder.nl](http://www.cicerogaatverder.nl), which translates as «Cicero goes on» or «Cicero goes further», a playful hint of the new form of the full digital commentary in which new generations could study Cicero. The site, in open access, was built by Websteen.nl who had already proven to be a reliable and creative company, able to translate our didactic demands into an engaging website<sup>3</sup>.

### 3. *The online commentary: form and content*

When thinking about the format of our commentary, we were especially inspired by the authors of the online Dickinson College Commentaries (DCC, <http://dcc.dickinson.edu/home-page-latin>). In particular, we imitated their decision to accompany the Latin text with several tabs that led users to different types of annotations<sup>4</sup>. In our case, we decided to have in principle three tabs for all *capita*: (1) annotations on language and grammar in order to facilitate translation; (2) annotations on rhetorical style and strategies; and (3) explanations of the historical and judicial background. For some paragraphs we added a fourth tab entitled “Media”, in which we included links to external sites (see below for an example), maps of Central Italy and the Forum in the times of the trial (which were designed for us by Susanne Opitz), and – for the beginning of the *exordium* – audio files of the Latin text. The challenge of the online format was to keep the explanations as short as possible. For some background information, this turned out to be difficult. Therefore we decided to include eleven thematic essays on broader themes linked to our commentaries *ad loc.*<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> In 2011 Websteen also developed [www.quamlibet.nl](http://www.quamlibet.nl) which contains innovative didactic material in the field of Latin and Greek at various levels. In both projects Websteen built the website according to our wishes with a Content Management System for us, as researchers. Moreover, they took care of hosting and maintaining the sites for at least five years.

<sup>4</sup> Needless to say, the excellent commentaries (Dyck 2010 and Landgraf 1914<sup>2</sup>) have been constant points of reference and the source of endless inspiration.

<sup>5</sup> The themes of these essays are: *amicitia*, the concept of framing, the *pisteis entechnoi*, the proscriptions, Cicero’s intended audience, the dichotomy between city and countryside, the system and practice of criminal justice in Republican Rome, Sulla, the transmission of the text, theatrical aspects of the speech, and Cicero’s self-fashioning.

The question whether our website should also include a translation was controversial, as it might seem to undermine its didactic aim<sup>6</sup>. Nevertheless, we decided to add a literary translation by Rogier van der Wal for three reasons: first, we realized that translations of the speech are freely available on the internet anyway and that it would therefore be artificial to exclude it as a digital tool; second, our literary translation (which takes more liberties than a school translation normally would) could be a useful tool for reflection on what it means to translate a text; and third, we wanted our site to be accessible to users who are interested in the speech but do not (yet) know enough Latin to be able to read it fully in the original.



The screenshot shows a website interface for 'Cicero gaat verder'. The top navigation bar includes 'HOME', 'OVER ONS', 'ACHTERGRONDIRFORMATIE', and 'CONTACT'. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: 'Exordium | Narratio | Digressio | Argumentatio-1 | Argumentatio-2 | Argumentatio-3 | Peroratio | Thema's'. The main content area is titled 'Argumentatio-3' and features a sub-header 'RETORICA' with tabs for 'CONTEXT', 'TAAL', and 'MEDIA'. The text is divided into two columns: a Latin text on the left and a literary translation on the right. The Latin text is a paragraph from Cicero's speech, and the translation is a paragraph in Dutch. Below the Latin text are buttons for 'VORIGE' and 'VOLGENDE'. At the bottom left, there is a section for 'Vertaling' with a short introductory text.

**Paragraaf 131**

placet igitur in his rebus aliquid imprudentia praeteriri? non placet, iudices, sed necesse est. etenim si Iuppiter optimus maximus cuius nutu et arbitrio caelum terra mariaque reguntur saepe ventis vehementioribus aut immoderatis tempestatibus aut nimio calore aut intolerabili frigore hominibus nocuit, urbis deleuit, fruges perdidit, quorum nihil pernicii causa divino consilio sed vi ipsa et magnitudine rerum factum putamus, at contra commoda quibus utimur lucemque qua fruimur spiritumque quem ducimus ab eo nobis dari atque imperitri videmus, quid miramur, iudices, L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret imperique maiestatem quam armis receperat iam legibus confirmaret, aliqua animadvertere non potuisse? nisi hoc mirum est quod vi divina adsequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit.

**RETORICA** | **CONTEXT** | **TAAL** | **MEDIA**

In deze alinea vergelijkt Cicero Sulla's heerschappij met de macht die Jupiter over de wereld heeft. Dat doet hij in een van de langste en retorisch meest versierde zinnen van de hele speech, mede door de epische sfeer die Cicero met de Jupiter-vergelijking oproept. Het is opvallend dat deze twee kanten opgaat: Jupiter is niet alleen de weldadige, maar ook de vernietigende god. Dat past bij andere passages van de speech waar Cicero's houding tegenover Sulla ambigue is.

De vergelijking moet voor de luisteraars verrassend zijn geweest omdat het ongepast is een machthebber in de Romeinse republiek met de almachtige goden te vergelijken. Normaliter werd een *dictator* voor zes maanden benoemd; Sulla daarentegen schijnt tot *dictator perpetuus* gemaakt te zijn (zie thema *Sulla*), wat zeer ongebruikelijk was en waardoor zijn positie enigszins leek op die van een monarch (in een speech in de jaren 50, *De haruspicum responsis*, noemt Cicero zijn bewind ook *regalis*, 'koninklijk'). Het prijzen van een heerser door hem met Jupiter te vergelijken kennen we dan ook uit latere lofredes op keizers; zo vergelijkt Ovidius Augustus vaak met Jupiter. Zie ook §22.

**cuus nutu ... perdidit**: een retorisch zeer gestilleerde zin met veel *tricola* (*caelum terra mariaque; nocuit deleuit perdidit*) of 'vierslagen' (*ventis tempestatibus calore frigore*), alliteraties (*ventis vehementioribus*) en verheven woorden (*nutu*). Het effect is dat het lijkt alsof Cicero woorden uit epische teksten over de macht van Jupiter aan elkaar rijgt (of hij inderdaad citaten gebruikt, weten we niet omdat de meeste epische teksten uit de derde en tweede eeuw v.Chr. verloren zijn gegaan). Natuurlijk was Cicero ook in staat om zelf zo'n oöthische

**VORIGE** | **VOLGENDE**

**Vertaling**

Is het dan acceptabel om in zulke gevallen uit onwetendheid iets over het hoofd te zien? Nee heren rechters, dat is niet acceptabel maar noodzakelijk. Want als de algoede en oppermachtige Jupiter, door wiens bevel en heerschappij hemel, zee en

Ill. 1: Commentary for par. 131 (<https://cicerogaatverder.nl/argumentatio-3/131/>)

<sup>6</sup> In fact, users of the site who have filled in a questionnaire (see section 4) have sometimes suggested that it would have been better not to include a translation (probably teachers) or to provide a more literal, instead of literary, translation (probably students).

In order to give one example of what the commentary looks like, we turn to the famous *laus Sullae* in paragraph 131, which Catherine Steel has labelled «one of the most interpretatively challenging parts of the speech, since we must decide whether we think that Cicero is sincere in drawing this analogy between Sulla and Jupiter, or that he is not and perhaps even that this passage is an addition to the speech, not delivered at the trial but added to the written version after Sulla had retreated from public life in order to convey Cicero's opposition to the Sullan regime and offer a sarcastic comment on its effects»<sup>7</sup>. In a complex and elevated sentence Cicero compares Sulla's influence on the earth to that of Jupiter<sup>8</sup>:

etenim si Iuppiter optimus maximus cuius nutu et arbitrio caelum terra mariaque reguntur saepe ventis vehementioribus aut immoderatis tempestatibus aut nimio calore aut intolerabili frigore hominibus nocuit, urbis delevit, fruges perdidit, quorum nihil pernicii causa divino consilio sed vi ipsa et magnitudine rerum factum putamus, at contra commoda quibus utimur lucemque qua fruimur spiritumque quem ducimus ab eo nobis dari atque impertiri videmus, quid miramur, iudices, L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret imperique maiestatem quam armis receperat iam legibus confirmaret, aliqua animadvertere non potuisse?

*In fact, if Jupiter, greatest and best, whose nod and will governs heaven, earth, and seas, has often done grievous harm to men by furious winds, violent storms, excessive heat or unbearable cold, destroyed their cities and ruined their crops, we do not attribute any of these disasters to the divine will and a desire for causing destruction, but to the mere force and the mighty agency of nature. But, on the other hand, the advantages of which we avail ourselves, the light which we enjoy, the air we breathe, these are favours given to us and bestowed upon us by Jupiter. Why then, gentlemen, should we be surprised, if Sulla, at the time when he alone guided the republic and swayed the world, when he was strengthening by laws the majesty of his supreme power which he had regained by force of arms, should unavoidably have allowed a few things to pass unnoticed?*

We will use this elaborate sentence to illustrate the four tabs of our commentary. The first tab includes annotation to help the users with the grammar and words. In order to convey an idea of the level we have been aiming at, here are few examples of these lemmas:

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<sup>7</sup> Steel 2017, 457-458.

<sup>8</sup> Cic. *S. Rosc.* 131. Translation Freese 1930.

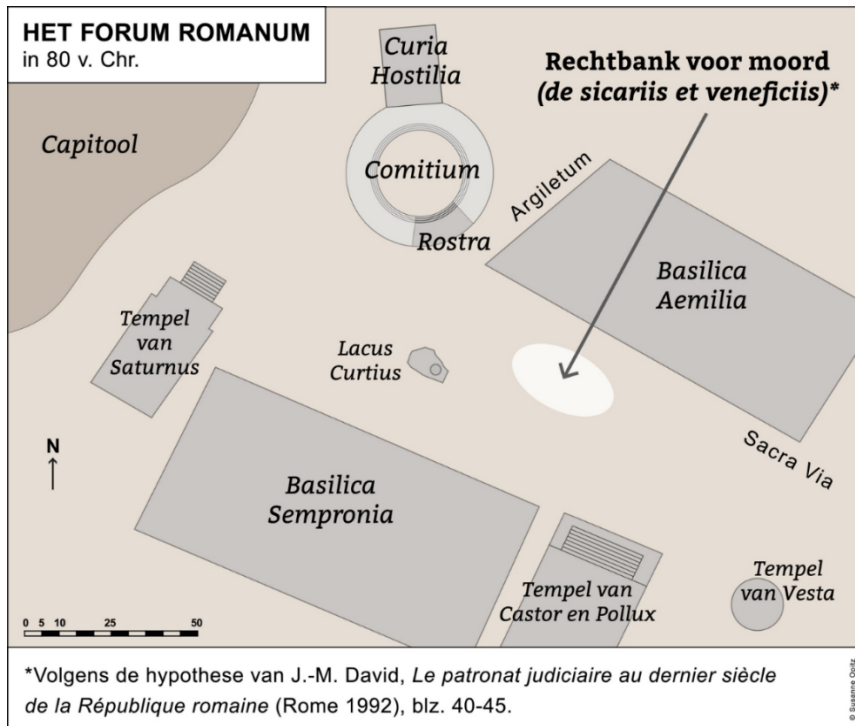
*contra*: the adverb «in contrast to» (*i.e.* not the preposition «against»); the following sentence is still part of the long *si*-clause.

*quibus utimur ... qua fruimur. uti* («use») and *frui* («enjoy») are both *verba deponentia* and both are constructed with an ablative complement.

In our rhetorical commentary (second tab), we explain among other things that the complexity of the syntax fits the elevated character of the passage. We highlight the high stylistic register of the passage *cuius nutu ... perdidit* in which Cicero uses tricola (*caelum terra mariaque; nocuit deleuit perdidit*) or tetracola (*ventis tempestatibus calore frigore*), alliteration (*ventis vehementioribus*) and elevated diction (*nutu*). We suggest that the effect is an almost epic language, which perhaps in part quotes (now lost) poetic descriptions of Jupiter's might. We also remind our users that Cicero was a versatile poet himself, for whom such epic diction was easily within his stylistic reach. Finally we suggest that the comparison with Jupiter must have been very surprising for the audience, as it sounds more like royal propaganda than a specifically Republican eulogy. As a well-known parallel, we refer to Ovid's comparing Augustus with Jupiter in his *Fasti* and exile poetry.

In our commentary on context (third tab), we highlight a fact that students and teachers on schools often tend not to realize: that a speech does not consist of words alone, but also of *actio*, which is only accessible to us indirectly through the words of the speech or through rhetorical theory. In the case of this paragraph we suggest a possible element. We recall the setting of the speech, which was delivered in front of the Basilica Aemilia in the Forum. From there, Cicero could see the Capitol with the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus (which had been burnt down in 83 BCE, *i.e.* only three years before the speech was held, and which Sulla had just started to rebuild) and at the same time Sulla's gilded equestrian statue on the *rostra*. We suggest that Cicero might have made a gesture that invited the audience to look up to the Capitol (Jupiter) and then turn its gaze to the *rostra* (Sulla) in order to strengthen the connection between Rome's protecting deity and the almost omnipotent dictator. In order to make this aspect of the speech more visual, we added a link to the background essay on Rome's legal system, where users can find a map of the forum with the spot on which the trial was held:





Ill. 2: The Roman Forum in 80 BCE; © Susanne Opitz  
(<https://cicerogaatverder.nl/themas/strafrechtspraak/>)

Finally, under the fourth tab “Media”, we added a link to the exceptionally useful website *Digitales Forum Romanum* by Susanne Muth and her team at the Humboldt Universität in Berlin (<http://www.digitales-forum-romanum.de/gebaeude/republikanische-rostra/>), the three-dimensionality of which makes the sightlines even more intuitive.

#### 4. The use and evaluation of the online commentary

Our collaborative project started ten years ago with the vague ambition of learning from each other and sharing our knowledge with others, but soon our project resulted in a number of positive side-effects, like a one-day conference on the *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* in 2016, which attracted teachers of classics in secondary education, col-

leagues from universities and students at both levels<sup>9</sup>. When we launched a still incomplete version of the website on that occasion, we were approached by the selection committee for the final examination of Latin in secondary education. We were asked to propose a number of passages which would make up a coherent corpus of approximately 20 OCT pages for the final examination in May 2021, and so it happened for the first time in the history of Dutch gymnasia that the *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* was proposed as the text for the national examination. This has meant that between September 2020 (which was also when the final version of the website was launched) and May 2021 circa 7800 gymnasium students in their final year started their preparation and thereby made ample use of the digital commentary. This massive use of the online commentary may have been caused by the pandemic.

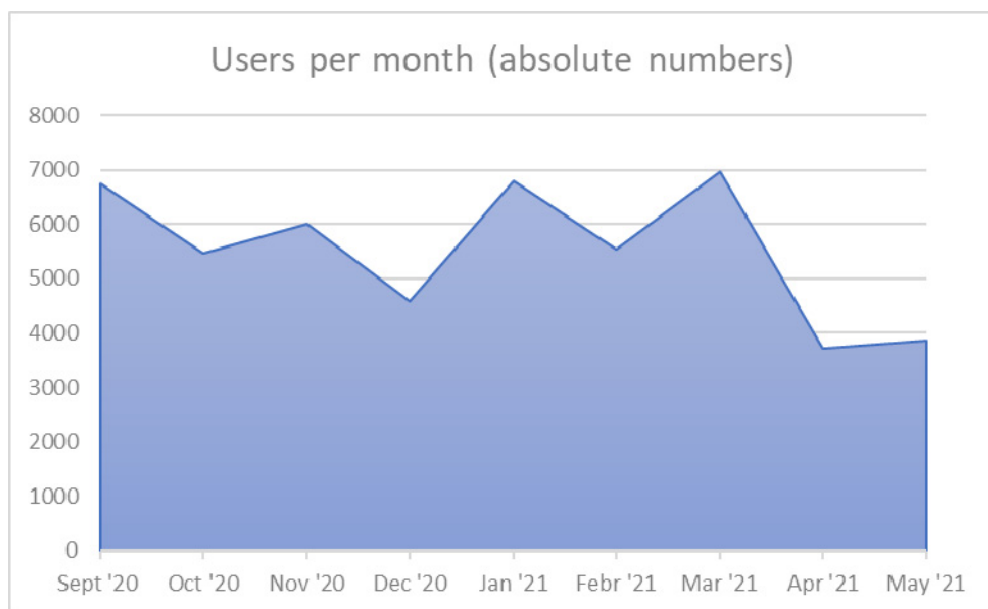
In order to reach teachers of classics in the Netherlands and the Flemish part of Belgium (including their students), we have published short notices about our online commentary in professional journals<sup>10</sup>. Moreover, via two other announcements we have reached out to a larger audience of people outside the schools who are interested in the Ancient World and/or who may simply enjoy reading a famous speech of Cicero<sup>11</sup>. The actual use and appreciation of the online commentary has been measured through Google Analytics and a questionnaire in Qualtrics that we linked to the home page of the online commentary. The numbers of individual users were around 6000 per month from September 2020 and they remained high until May 2021. (Small) dips were visible during national school holidays (in October, December, February and May), which confirms the active use for school preparation.

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<sup>9</sup> Another outcome was our co-authorship of an Introduction of circa 190 pages about Cicero in a popular series of academic introductions to a broad range of topics (*Elementaire Deeltjes*), destined for a public audience: van Gils-Pieper-Tellegen-Couperus-van der Wal 2018.

<sup>10</sup> In the Dutch «VCN-bulletin» (van Gils-Soerink 2020a) and «Prora» (van Gils-Soerink 2020b).

<sup>11</sup> «Hermeneus» (van Gils-Soerink 2021) en Rechtshistorische Courant, februari 2021, <http://www.law.ugent.be/grond/courant/jaargang2021.html>, 6.



Tab. 1: Users per month of [www.cicerogaatverder.nl](http://www.cicerogaatverder.nl).

Source: Google Analytics (20 May 2021)

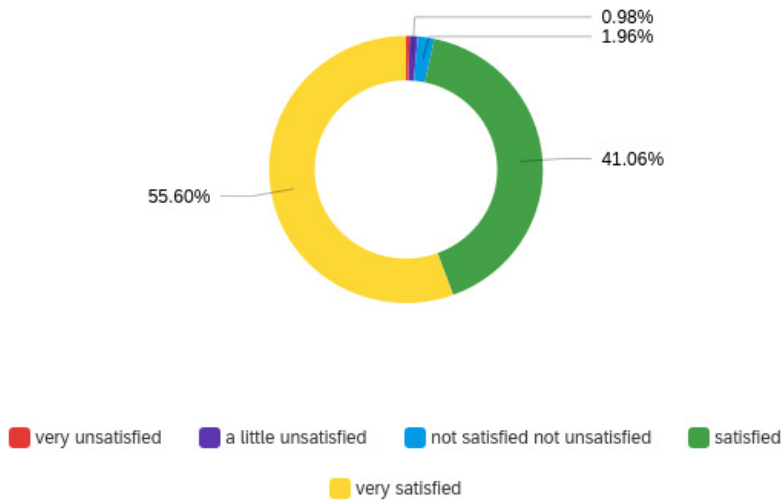
In terms of geographical scope, the site has been visited also from abroad (Belgium mainly, but also in the USA, UK, Italy and Germany more than 50 people have used the site for an average of at least three minutes per session).

Country	Users	Sessions	Pages/ Session	Average Session Duration
Netherlands	34.671	134.488	4,70	8:14
Belgium	1.572	2.935	4,53	5:55
USA	322	382	2,11	3:42
Germany	102	193	4,98	8:14
Italy	86	129	2,03	3:43
UK	66	166	6,08	13:27
...				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37.254</b>	<b>138.838</b>	<b>4,68</b>	

Tab. 2: Provenance of users of [www.cicerogaatverder.nl](http://www.cicerogaatverder.nl).

Source: Google Analytics (20 May 2021)

From December 2020, the homepage contained a link to an online questionnaire about the website. It has been filled in by 541 users: 100 are teachers of Classics, 412 students of gymnasia, 11 university students and 18 others who define themselves as «interested». Users seem to be «very satisfied» (56%) or at least «satisfied» (another 41%) with the commentary.



Tab. 3: Satisfaction of users of [www.cicerogaatverder.nl](http://www.cicerogaatverder.nl).

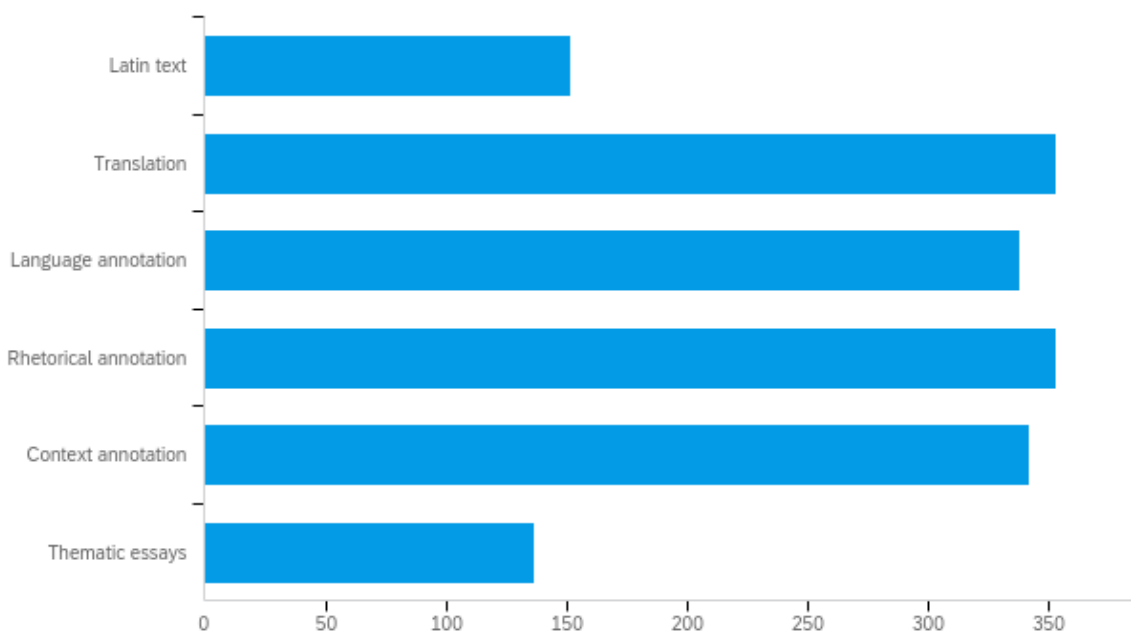
Source: Online questionnaire Qualtrics (20 May 2021)

We also asked whether users would like to study more classical texts with a similar commentary, and again the response was positive: two thirds of the respondents said they would probably or even certainly be happy to do so, which is especially remarkable for students in their final year of the gymnasium<sup>12</sup>.

In terms of the usage of the four tabs of our online commentary (the Latin text, a translation, comments on the language, the rhetoric and context, and finally longer thematic introductions on selected topics), we heard from some teachers that their students restricted their use to the language annotations. However, the users who took the trouble to fill in the questionnaire tell us they consulted the context annotations, the rhe-

<sup>12</sup> The exact percentages on the question whether users would like to study more classical texts with this type of online commentary were 8% certainly not, 22% probably not, 9% maybe, 14% probably yes, 47% certainly yes.

torical commentary and the (literary) translation on a par with the language notes. The thematic essays are less popular, but about one quarter of the respondents used them as well.



Tab. 4: Parts of the commentary regularly consulted by users of [www.ciceroaatverder.nl](http://www.ciceroaatverder.nl).

Source: Online questionnaire Qualtrics (20 May 2021)

A difficult and much discussed point of our commentary was the scholarly standard of our annotations: what did we expect users to know already and how much information did they need to interpret and appreciate Cicero's text<sup>13</sup>? Our commentary was aimed at a level between secondary and tertiary scholarship, but for this specific peer group there is little comparative material. Yet since 90% responded that the level of the contextual, rhetorical and language annotations was just right, and only 6% that it was too difficult and 4% that it was too easy, the commentary obviously strikes the right balance.

At the end of the questionnaire we put an open question in case there were suggestions, questions or comments, and most took the time to

<sup>13</sup> See Anderson 2016 for a critical discussion of the impact of the selected audience on the shape of the commentary.

write something. Some of this criticism has resulted in the correction of unclear formulations and sporadic infelicities.

### 5. Conclusion

The online commentary on Cicero's *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* [www.cicergaatverder.nl](http://www.cicergaatverder.nl) has attracted a high number of visitors in the school year 2020-2021, immediately after its completion. An important reason for this quantitative success is the fact that this speech had been selected for the national examination of Latin in May 2021. The consistently high number of visitors combined with the very positive evaluation of the different parts of the commentary by its users shows that the online commentary served its goal of providing a linguistic, rhetorical and contextual background to Cicero's speech. An online questionnaire not only informed us, as authors, about the constant use and positive evaluation of the different parts of the commentary, but the users also sent a clear message that they would like to see more such online commentaries. Apparently the form, content and standard comprise a desideratum both at schools and elsewhere (we even heard from a group of Dutch pensioners who read Cicero's speech with our commentary). Our experience shows that the digital format offers new opportunities for the teaching of ancient languages: a digital commentary can order the material in a way that speaks to a generation of students who have grown up with the internet and are less inclined to use books as reference works. Digital formats can also help the teacher to differentiate within the class, for they allow for a huge amount of self-study. But there are also challenges that have to be solved. How much information should be supplied in the commentary? How can the annotations be linked to reveal thematic links in the text more readily? And then, of course, there is the problem of the maintenance of the site: its costs and responsibility for oversight.

While collaboration on the commentary has been rewarding, it has also been very time-consuming. The positive feedback, however, has encouraged us to continue. At the moment we are working on a new site with a thematic selection of Cicero's letters (and passages from speeches or treatises that are connected to them). Additionally, we are exploring the possibility of an international collaboration in order to create web-

sites with commentaries in several European languages. We therefore hope that the title we gave to our website years ago, «Cicero goes further», will turn out to be a good omen.

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ABSTRACTS – KEY WORDS

JUSTIN STOVER, *The Ciceronian Book and its Influence: A Statistical Approach* ..... [263-283](#)

**Key words** Cicero, the ancient book, stichometry, statistical analysis, *Rhetorica ad Herennium*.

**Abstract** The length of books in the era of the bookroll has never received more than sporadic attention. Using electronic counting methods, this study constructs statistical models of the Ciceronian book in three different genres, rhetoric, philosophy, and epistolography, and argues that Cicero's literary production marks an inflection point in the development of the Roman literary book, and whose book-model would influence literary production down to the age of Apuleius and Gellius.

**Résumé** La longueur des livres à l'époque du *uolumen* n'a, jusqu'ici, reçu qu'une attention sporadique. En utilisant des méthodes de comptage électronique, cette étude construit des modèles statistiques du livre cicéronien dans trois genres différents, la rhétorique, la philosophie et le genre épistolaire. Elle soutient alors que la production littéraire de Cicéron marque un point d'inflexion dans le développement du livre littéraire romain, et ce modèle de livre influencerait la production littéraire jusqu'à l'époque d'Apulée et d'Aulu-Gelle.

**Riassunto** La lunghezza dei libri nell'epoca del rotolo non ha mai ricevuto più di un'attenzione sporadica. Utilizzando metodi di conteggio elettronico, questo studio costruisce un modello statistico del libro ciceroniano in tre diversi generi, retorica, filosofia ed epistolografia, e sostiene che la produzione letteraria di Cicerone segna un punto di svolta nello sviluppo del libro letterario romano, perché il suo modello influenzerà la produzione letteraria fino all'età di Apuleio e Gellio.

**Biography** Dr Justin Stover ([justin.stover@ed.ac.uk](mailto:justin.stover@ed.ac.uk)) is Senior Lecturer in Medieval Latin and Palaeography at the University of Edinburgh and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He has published widely on ancient Latin philosophy, late-ancient historiography, post-Virgilian bucolic, Medieval Latin literature, the manuscript transmission of Latin texts, and on computational approaches to Latin literature. He is currently editing for Oxford University Press the *Oxford Guide to the Transmission of the Latin Classics*.

TODD COOK, *What Would Cicero Write? — Examining Critical Textual Decisions with a Language Model* ..... [285-296](#)

**Key words** Cicero, BERT, Transformers, language model, lacuna, text reconstruction.

**Abstract** Recent developments in Transformer language models now allow users to predict the probability of different sentences and to predict missing words more accurately than before. This new information and perspective can be used to form judgments on novel textual emendations and to further quantify existing historical editorial judgments. We examine the importance of analyzing an author's corpus, and the impact of the Good-Turing theory of frequency estimation when predicting missing words. We will also outline some of the limits of what Transformer language models can do, and how to practically evaluate them.

**Résumé** Les développements récents des modèles de langage *Transformer* permettent désormais à leurs utilisateurs de prévoir la probabilité de différentes phrases et de prévoir les mots manquants avec plus de précision qu'auparavant. Ces nouvelles informations et perspectives peuvent être utilisées pour évaluer de nouvelles modifications textuelles et pour apprécier davantage les choix éditoriaux adoptés dans les éditions plus anciennes. Nous examinons l'importance de l'analyse du corpus d'un auteur, et l'impact de la théorie de Good-Turing sur l'estimation de la fréquence lorsque l'on formule des hypothèses sur les mots manquants. Nous soulignerons également certaines des limites de ce que les modèles de langage *Transformer* peuvent faire, et comment les évaluer de manière pratique.

**Riassunto** I recenti sviluppi dei modelli linguistici *Transformer* permettono ora agli utenti di predire la probabilità di frasi diverse e di prevedere le parole mancanti in modo più accurato di prima. Queste nuove informazioni e queste nuove prospettive possono essere utilizzate per giudicare nuove emendazioni testuali e per valutare ulteriormente le scelte editoriali adottate nel passato. Esaminiamo qui l'importanza dell'analisi del *corpus* di un autore e l'impatto della teoria di Good-Turing sulla stima della frequenza quando si ipotizzano le parole mancanti. Delineiamo anche alcuni dei limiti di ciò che i modelli linguistici *Transformer* possono fare e come valutarli praticamente.

**Biography** Todd G. Cook ([todd.g.cook@gmail.com](mailto:todd.g.cook@gmail.com)) is a core contributor to the Classical Language Toolkit (CLTK.org), and he has studied Classics at California State Universities of Chico and Long Beach. He works as a data scientist and software engineer with years of experience writing educational software.

AMEDEO A. RASCHIERI, FEDERICO BOSCHETTI, *Cicerone incontra Euporia* [297-309](#)

**Key words** Cicero, *Rhetorica ad Herennium*, rhetoric, digital lexicon, annotation language.

**Riassunto** Il contributo presenta due progetti: EuporiaRhetorica e il Digital Lexicon of Ancient Rhetoric (DiLAR). Il DiLAR si propone di creare un lessico della terminologia retorica latina e greca a partire dall'annotazione dei testi. EuporiaRhetorica è lo strumento, sviluppato da Federico Boschetti, con cui gli autori stanno procedendo all'annotazione dei testi retorici che andranno a costituire il DiLAR. Il metodo Euporia richiede una *Context-Free Grammar* per definire il linguaggio formale di annotazione; un *parser* per interpretare il linguaggio e rappresentare la sua struttura ad albero (AST: *Abstract Syntax Tree*); un *visitor* che attraversi ciascun nodo dell'albero per compiere delle operazioni o per serializzare il linguaggio in un diverso formato. In particolare, il contributo intende evidenziare i vantaggi del metodo Euporia applicato all'annotazione di testi a livello tematico e lessicale attraverso il caso di studio dei testi retorici di Cicerone e della *Rhetorica ad Herennium*.

**Résumé** Cette contribution présente deux projets : EuporiaRhetorica et le *Digital Lexicon of Ancient Rhetoric* (DiLAR). DiLAR vise à créer un lexique de la terminologie rhétorique latine et grecque à partir de l'annotation de textes. EuporiaRhetorica est l'outil développé par Federico Boschetti, à l'aide duquel les auteurs procèdent à l'annotation des textes rhétoriques qui constitueront le DiLAR. La méthode Euporia nécessite tout d'abord une *Context Free Grammar* sans contexte pour définir le langage formel d'annotation. Ensuite, elle nécessite un *parser* pour interpréter le langage et représenter sa structure arborescente (AST : *Abstract Syntax Tree*). Enfin, Euporia nécessite un *visitor* pour passer par chaque nœud de l'arbre afin d'effectuer des opérations ou de sérialiser le langage dans un autre format. La contribution met plus particulièrement en évidence les avantages de la méthode Euporia appliquée à l'annotation de textes d'un point de vue thématique et lexical à travers l'étude de cas que constituent les textes rhétoriques de Cicéron et de la *Rhetorica ad Herennium*.

**Abstract** This contribution presents two projects: EuporiaRhetorica and the Digital Lexicon of Ancient Rhetoric (DiLAR). DiLAR aims at creating a lexicon of Latin and Greek rhetorical terminology from the annotation of texts. EuporiaRhetorica is the tool developed by Federico Boschetti, by which the authors are proceeding with the annotation of the rhetorical texts that will constitute the DiLAR. The Euporia method firstly requires a context-free grammar to define the formal annotation language. Secondly, it needs a parser to interpret the language and represent its tree structure (AST: *Abstract Syntax Tree*). Finally, Euporia requires a visitor to pass through each tree node to perform operations or serialize the language differently. In particular, the contribution highlights the advantages of the Euporia method applied to the annotation of texts at the thematic and lexical level through the case study of Cicero's rhetorical texts and the *Rhetorica ad Herennium*.

**Biografia** Amedeo A. Raschieri ([amedeo.raschieri@gmail.com](mailto:amedeo.raschieri@gmail.com)) è dottore di ricerca in Filologia e letteratura greca, latina e bizantina e ricercatore all'Università di Milano. I suoi studi riguardano la riflessione retorica antica, la declamazione in età tardoantica, la poesia di argomento geografico. È autore di tre volumi: una traduzione commentata della *Guida delle terre abitate* di Dionigi il Periegeta, l'edizione critica dell'*Orbis terrarum* di Avieno, uno studio su Quintiliano e la retorica latina in età imperiale.

Federico Boschetti ([federico.boschetti@ilc.cnr.it](mailto:federico.boschetti@ilc.cnr.it)) si è laureato in lettere classiche all'Università Ca' Foscari Venezia. Ha conseguito un dottorato di ricerca in filologia classica e uno in Cognitive and Brain Sciences – Language, Interaction and Computation all'Università di Trento. È ricercatore presso l'Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale "A. Zampolli" del CNR di Pisa e coordina l'unità di ricerca nella sede di Venezia, in collaborazione con il Venice Centre for Digital and Public Humanities dell'Università Ca' Foscari.

EVA MENGA, *Per un'edizione critica digitale del De natura deorum di Cicerone. Proposta di codifica con visualizzazione tramite EVT* ..... [313-338](#)

**Key words** Cicero, *De natura deorum*, digital philology, EVT, coding, TEI-XML.

**Riassunto** L'oggetto del presente articolo consiste nella costituzione di un'edizione digitale del *De natura deorum* di Cicerone. Sono stati presi in esame nove manoscritti *recentiores* e altri tre che fungono da capostipiti della tradizione *recentior*. L'edizione digitale è stata scritta attraverso il linguaggio XML-TEI e per la visualizzazione si è utilizzato il software EVT (Edition Visualization Technology). Pertanto, si mostrano esempi di codifica di alcune voci di apparato e la loro visualizzazione sul *web*. Inoltre, si analizzano problemi di codifica e di visualizzazione, come le varianti sovrapposte. L'intento di questo studio è di mettere alla prova il software EVT, dal momento che non è mai stato usato per opere classiche caratterizzate da una tradizione così complessa come quella del *De natura deorum*.

**Résumé** L'article a pour thème les principes de constitution d'une édition numérique du *De natura deorum* de Cicéron. Neuf manuscrits *recentiores*, ainsi que trois autres manuscrits qui fondent la tradition *recentior*, ont été examinés. L'édition numérique a été élaborée en utilisant le langage XML-TEI et sa visualisation s'est faite par le biais du logiciel EVT (Edition Visualization Technology). Sont donc mis en avant des exemples de l'encodage de quelques entrées de l'apparat critique et de leur visualisation sur le *web*. En outre, des problèmes d'encodage et de visualisation, à l'instar de variantes qui se chevauchent, sont analysés. Le but de l'article est de mettre à l'épreuve EVT, puisqu'il n'a jamais été utilisé pour des œuvres classiques, caractérisées par une tradition assez complexe, à l'exemple de celle du *De natura deorum*.

**Abstract** This article discusses the establishment of a digital edition of Cicero's *De natura deorum*. It examines nine *recentiores* manuscripts and three other manuscripts that serve as progenitors of the *recentior* tradition. The digital edition was written using the XML-TEI language, and the EVT software (Edition Visualization Technology) was used for visualization. In this framework, I show examples of the encoding of some apparatus entries and their visualization on the web. In addition, I analyse encoding and visualisation problems, such as overlapping variants. The overall aim of of this study is to test the EVT software in a novel context, as it has never been used on classical texts with such a complex tradition as the *De natura deorum*.

**Biografia** Eva Menga ([evamenga@outlook.it](mailto:evamenga@outlook.it)) si diploma al liceo classico "San Nilo" di Rossano (CS) e prosegue gli studi in Lettere all'Università degli studi di Torino, specializzandosi in Filologia, Letterature e Storia dell'Antichità con attenzione alla filologia digitale.

FERNANDA MAFFEI, *Il digitale e i papiri ciceroniani: metodi e risorse* [339-356](#)

**Key words** Cicero, papyri, digital resources, Leiden+, XML.

**Riassunto** Il presente contributo ha lo scopo di delineare un quadro delle risorse digitali disponibili, sia tramite abbonamento che gratuite, per lo studio dei papiri di Cicerone. Dopo una panoramica sul ruolo pionieristico della papirologia nel campo della digitalizzazione, l'articolo passa in rassegna i database relativi alla ricerca bibliografica e ai metadati, spiegandone le caratteristiche e i modi di utilizzo. Segue una sezione dedicata alle immagini digitali e al loro uso in fase di edizione e descrizione del manoscritto, trattando anche di recenti strumenti per modifiche delle immagini funzionali ad una migliore lettura del testo. Infine, viene descritto il processo di edizione digitale tramite Papyri.info, evidenziando come il linguaggio di marcatura Leiden+ sia di più semplice utilizzo rispetto al linguaggio XML, che comunque ne è la base.

**Résumé** L'objectif de cet article est de donner un aperçu des ressources numériques disponibles, sur abonnement ou gratuitement, pour l'étude des papyrus de Cicéron. Après un aperçu du rôle pionnier de la papyrologie dans le domaine de la numérisation, l'article passe en revue les bases de données liées à la recherche bibliographique et aux métadonnées, en expliquant leurs caractéristiques et la manière de les utiliser. Vient ensuite une section consacrée aux images numériques et à leur utilisation dans l'édition et la description des manuscrits ; cette section évoque également les outils récents de modification des images pour une meilleure lecture du texte. Enfin, le processus d'édition numérique par le biais de Papyri.info est décrit, notamment dans l'utilisation du langage de balisage Leiden+, plus facile à utiliser que le XML, qui est la base du processus.

**Abstract** The aim of this paper is to give an overview of the digital resources available, both subscription-based and free of charge, for the study of Cicero's papyri. After an overview of the pioneering role of papyrology in the field of digitization, the article reviews databases related to bibliographic research and metadata, explaining their features and how to use them. This is followed by a section devoted to digital images and their use in manuscript editing and description, also dealing with recent tools for image modification for better reading of the text. Finally, the process of digital edition using Papyri.info is described, highlighting how the Leiden+ markup language is easier to use than XML, which is the basis of the process.

**Biografia** Fernanda Maffei ([fernanda.maffei@graduate.univaq.it](mailto:fernanda.maffei@graduate.univaq.it) / [fern.maffei@gmail.com](mailto:fern.maffei@gmail.com)) è da novembre 2019 dottoranda di ricerca in Letteratura latina presso l'Università degli studi dell'Aquila. Si è laureata col massimo dei voti e la lode nel 2017 presso l'Università di Roma "La Sapienza". Da febbraio a luglio 2019 è stata borsista di ricerca presso l'Università di Napoli Federico II nell'ambito del progetto ERC Platinum, nel quale si è occupata di papiri letterari e documentari e della loro digitalizzazione per la banca dati del progetto. I suoi interessi di ricerca sono i papiri latini, la trasmissione dei testi e la poesia epica latina; attualmente si occupa della creazione di un *Corpus* commentato dei papiri di Cicerone.

MARIJKE CRAB, *Old Books, New Technologies. The Renaissance Transmission and Reception of Cicero's Letters as a Case in Point* ..... [357-373](#)

**Key words** Cicero's letters, Renaissance, transmission, reception, humanist editions, digital humanities

**Abstract** The article introduces a postdoctoral research project entitled *Cicero, Man of Letters. The Reception of Cicero's Epistles in the Renaissance*. Starting from a study of all Cicero letters editions printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the paratexts contained therein, this project seeks to establish not only which letters were published, when and where, by whom, for whom, in which language and why; but it also explores how these letters were read and interpreted in this period, and which image of Cicero they spread. In the present contribution, I describe how I went about collecting, organising and interpreting the source materials, with special attention to the methods followed, the digital resources used and the planned digital output, before presenting some intermediate results of my study of the Cicero letters editions printed up to 1550. Throughout, I highlight not only the prospects but also the limitations and possible pitfalls of these new technologies for studying old books.

**Résumé** L'article présente un projet de recherche postdoctoral intitulé *Cicero, Man of Letters. The Reception of Cicero's Epistles in the Renaissance*. Partant d'une étude de toutes les éditions des *Lettres* de Cicéron imprimées aux xv<sup>e</sup> et xvi<sup>e</sup> siècles, et des paratextes qu'elles contiennent, ce projet cherche à établir non seulement quelles lettres ont été publiées, quand, où, par qui, pour qui, dans quelle langue et pourquoi, mais il explore aussi les manières dont ces lettres ont été lues et interprétées à cette époque, et l'image de Cicéron qu'elles ont diffusée. Dans la présente contribution, je décris comment j'ai procédé pour collecter, organiser et interpréter les sources, en accordant une attention particulière aux méthodes utilisées, aux ressources numériques, et à la production numérique prévue, avant de présenter quelques résultats intermédiaires de mon étude des éditions des *Lettres* de Cicéron imprimées jusqu'en 1550. Tout au long de ce travail, je souligne non seulement les perspectives, mais aussi les limites possibles de ces nouvelles technologies pour l'étude des livres anciens.

**Riassunto** Il saggio presenta il progetto di ricerca postdottorale *Cicero, Man of Letters. The Reception of Cicero's Epistles in the Renaissance*. Partendo da uno studio globale delle edizioni a stampa delle lettere ciceroniane pubblicate nel XV e XVI secolo e dei loro paratesti, il progetto mira a stabilire non solo quali lettere furono edite, quando, dove, da chi, per chi, in che lingua e perché, ma intende indagare anche come questi testi furono letti e interpretati e quale immagine di Cicerone abbiano contribuito a diffondere. In primo luogo, sono descritte le modalità di raccolta, organizzazione e interpretazione dei dati, con particolare attenzione alle metodologie adottate, alle risorse digitali impiegate e alla pubblicazione dei risultati in ambiente digitale. In secondo luogo, sono presentati alcuni risultati provvisori dello studio delle epistole ciceroniane edite a stampa entro il 1550. Nel corso del saggio, sono sottolineate non solo le potenzialità, ma anche i limiti e le possibili insidie delle nuove tecnologie per lo studio del libro antico.

**Biography** Marijke Crab ([marijke.crab@kuleuven.be](mailto:marijke.crab@kuleuven.be)) is a postdoctoral fellow of the Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO Vlaanderen), employed at KU Leuven. Having defended her PhD thesis *Exemplary Reading. Printed Renaissance Commentaries on Valerius Maximus (1470-1600)* in the spring of 2014, she subsequently studied the *fortuna* of Suetonius' *Lives of the Twelve Caesars* in the Renaissance (2014-2018), and is currently conducting a research project on the early modern transmission and reception of Cicero's *Epistles* (2018-2022). Since 2021, she is also employed at KU Leuven Libraries as a subject specialist in the fields of humanism and Neo-Latin literature, among others.

LIDEWIJ VAN GILS, CHRISTOPH PIEPER, «*Cicero goes further*». *Reflections on a New Digital Commentary on Cicero's Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* [377-389](#)

**Key words** Cicero, commentary, digital humanities, *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino*, gymnasium.

**Abstract** The article presents a new digital commentary in Dutch of Cicero's *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino*, originating from the collaboration of five Dutch researchers. It reflects on its didactic principles and gives some examples of the different layers of information to be found. Additionally, it offers some statistical analysis based on a survey among users of the commentary.

**Résumé** L'article présente un nouveau commentaire numérique en néerlandais du *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* de Cicéron, issu de la collaboration de cinq chercheurs néerlandais. Il propose une réflexion sur les principes didactiques mis en œuvre et donne quelques exemples des différents niveaux d'information que l'on peut y trouver. En outre, il propose une analyse statistique basée sur une enquête menée auprès des utilisateurs du commentaire.

**Riassunto** L'articolo presenta un nuovo commento digitale in olandese della *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* di Cicerone, nato dalla collaborazione tra cinque ricercatori olandesi. Analizza i suoi principi didattici e fornisce alcuni esempi dei diversi livelli di informazione che si possono trovare. Inoltre, offre alcune analisi statistiche basate su un sondaggio tra gli utenti del commento.

**Biography** Dr. Lidewij van Gils ([l.w.vangils@uva.nl](mailto:l.w.vangils@uva.nl)) is assistant professor of Latin Language and Literature at the University of Amsterdam. She has recently co-edited volumes on Latin linguistics (*Lemmata Linguistica Latina. Vol. 2: Clause and Discourse* in 2019, De Gruyter) and ancient narrative (*Textual Strategies in Ancient War Narrative* in 2018, Brill) and has published on Cicero's speeches and letters. Currently, she investigates common ground management in Cicero's letters within the research programme *Anchoring Innovation*. Since 2020, her research also includes didactic aspects of Latin, Greek and Antiquity.

Dr. Christoph Pieper ([C.Pieper@hum.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:C.Pieper@hum.leidenuniv.nl)) is assistant professor of Latin Language and Literature at Leiden University. He is the author of a monograph on the Latin poetry by Cristoforo Landino and has edited several volumes on ancient and early modern culture and literature, most recently (with Cynthia Damon) *Eris vs. Aemulatio. Valuing Competition in Classical Antiquity* (Brill, 2018) and (with Bram van der Velden) *Reading Cicero's Final Years. Receptions of the Post-Caesarian Works up to the Sixteenth Century – with two Epilogues* (De Gruyter, 2020).

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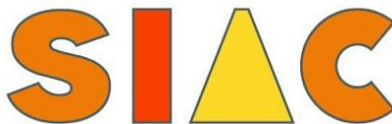
Relecteurs en double aveugle des articles de l'année 2019 / Revisori in doppio cieco degli articoli dell'annata 2019 / Anonymous reviewers consulted for the 2019 volumes: Francesca Boldrer, Alessandro Maria Bruni, Pierangelo Buongiorno, Alfredo Casamento, Roberto M. Danese, Jeroen De Gussem, Mario De Nonno, Cristiano Diddi, Paolo Fedeli, Arianna Fermani, Matthew Fox, Giovanna Galimberti Biffino, Julie Giovacchini, David Konstan, Giuseppe La Bua, Carlo Lucarini, Sabine Luciani, Gesine Manuwald, Giancarlo Mazzoli, Paolo Monella, Daniele Pellacani, Rita Pierini, François Prost, John T. Ramsey, Adriano Scatolin, Sabrina Stroppa, Giusto Traina, Meinolf Vielberg, Giorgio Ziffer.

Les noms des relecteurs en double aveugle des articles de l'année 2021 seront publiés au cours de l'année 2023.

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Names of the anonymous reviewers consulted for the 2021 volumes will be published in 2023.





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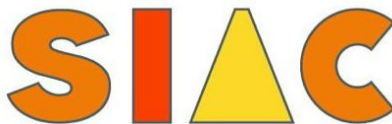
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La majorité de ses membres est constituée par des philologues, des étudiants et des enseignants antiquisants, mais la Société est ouverte aussi aux savants d'autres disciplines, à ceux qui suivent un parcours de recherche individuel et à toute personne intéressée. Elle est internationale par l'acte même de sa création. Le statut de *membre* est garanti à tous. Celui de *membre scientifique* est attribué par le Conseil Scientifique (CS). Le financement de la SIAC est assuré par des dons, des subventions, des partenariats et par les cotisations de ses membres (25 € ; 10€ pour les étudiants).

La SIAC a comme but premier de gérer un site internet, [Tulliana.eu](http://Tulliana.eu) : vous y trouvez des études critiques sur Cicéron et sur la pensée romaine, ainsi qu'une bibliographie raisonnée et des outils supplémentaires. Grâce à un accord avec le Centro di Studi Ciceroniani de Rome et avec l'éditeur Patron de Bologne, le site présente en ligne une version mise à jour de la *Cronologia ciceroniana*, de Marinone-Malaspina, sous le nom d'[Ephemerides Tullianae](http://Ephemerides Tullianae). La SIAC gère aussi la direction scientifique de deux séries chez De Gruyter, [Cicero. Studies on Roman Thought and Its Reception](http://Cicero. Studies on Roman Thought and Its Reception), financée par la Fondation [PLuS](http://PLuS) de Bâle, et [Roma Sinica. Mutual interactions between Ancient Roman and Eastern Thought](http://Roma Sinica. Mutual interactions between Ancient Roman and Eastern Thought).

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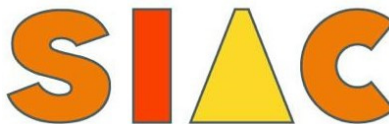
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La maggioranza dei membri è costituita da filologi, da studenti e da insegnanti di discipline classiche, ma la Società è aperta anche agli studiosi di altre discipline e ad ogni persona interessata. Essa è internazionale dall'atto stesso della sua fondazione. Lo statuto di *membro* è garantito a tutti. Quello di *membro scientifico* è attribuito dal Consiglio scientifico (CS). Il finanziamento della SIAC è garantito da donazioni, sovvenzioni, rapporti di collaborazione e dalle quote sociali dei membri (25 €; 10€ studenti).

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## The International Society of Cicero's Friends (SIAC)

The International Society of Cicero's Friends (SIAC) is an intellectual, non-profit, independent, non-political, non-partisan and non-denominational association. The aim of the association is the study of Cicero and of Roman thought in all its forms, from philosophy to literature, from history to cultural studies, and extending to its afterlife. The SIAC is committed to the promotion of classical culture and classical studies in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. SIAC's programme also embraces didactic and cultural initiatives.

SIAC's members are philologists, teachers and students of the classics. However, membership is open to all who share SIAC's interests, including scholars from other disciplines. The association has had an international orientation since its foundation. All participants and subscribers are counted as *members*; the Advisory Board (AB) can designate certain members as *scientific members*. The SIAC is supported by private and public donations, grants, cooperation agreements and subscription fees (€25; €10 for students).

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The site also regularly publishes a [Newsletter](#) and a bulletin, [Tulliana's Gazette](#) (ISSN 2102-653X). With help from our patrons, as [L'Italia Fenice](#), the SIAC is able to offer scholarships to promising students. The Advisory Board oversees and assures the academic standards of the association's work; it evaluates candidates for scientific membership; reviews the studies published on the website and facilitates the recruiting process.

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