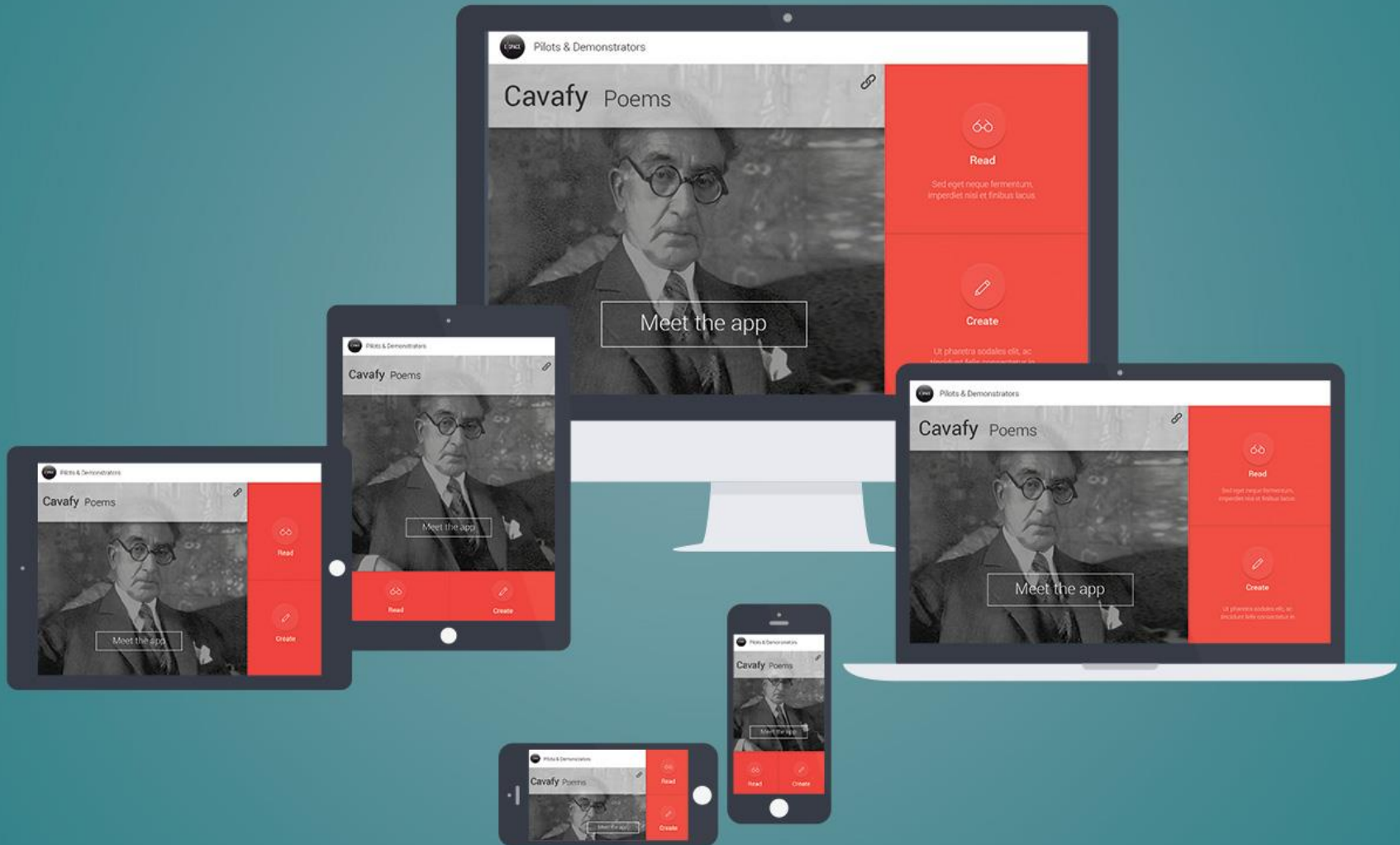


Cavafy Poems





Cavafy Poems



Meet the app



Read

Sed eget neque fermentum,
imperdiet nisi et finibus lacus.



Create

Ut pharetra sodales elit, ac
tincidunt felis consectetur in

Create

LATEST

FAVORITES

POPULAR



A Tribute to C.P.
Pen American Center

0



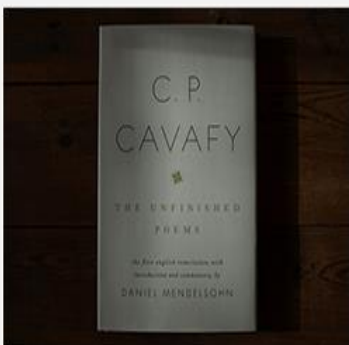
Θεατρικές μνήμες
Ινστιτούτο Κυβέλη

2



Απ'έξω και τραγουδιστά
Ομάδα Καβάφης

0



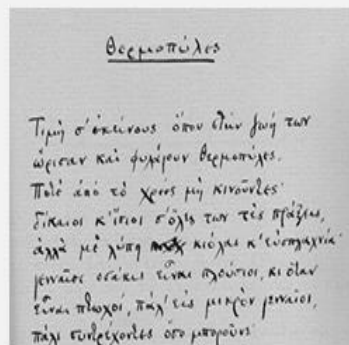
Unfinished poems
Wu-nien

0



Τελειωμένα
Jim B

0



Θερμοπύλες
Βικιπαιδεια

0



About

Settings



Search





Search

Search for content





RESULTS

Neoteric

Neotericoi (Greek νεωτερικοί "new poets"), Neoterics or the Neoteric period refers to avant-garde poets and their poetry, specifically those Greek and Latin

Wikipedia



Erastes and Eromenos - I

Flickr



The Greeks: A selection of Poetry and Drama through the ages

Europeana





RESULTS

Neoteric

Neotericoi (Greek νεωτερικοί "new poets"), Neoterics or the Neoteric period refers to avant-garde poets and their poetry, specifically those Greek and Latin

Wikipedia



Erastes and Eromenos - I

Flickr



The Greeks: A selection of Poetry and Drama through the ages

Europeana



Type your narrative title...

+ Add text



Neoteric

Wikipedia



Erastes and Eromenos - I

Flickr





Neoteric

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Neotericoi** (Greek νεωτερικοί "new poets"), **Neoterics** or the **Neoteric period** refers to avant-garde poets and their poetry, specifically those Greek and Latin poets in the Hellenistic Period (323 BC onwards) who propagated a new style of Greek poetry, deliberately turning away from the classical Homeric epic poetry.

Their poems featured small-scale personal themes, instead of the feats of ancient heroes and gods. Although these poems might seem to address superficial subjects, they are subtle and accomplished works of art.

Greek Neoterics

The most famous of these were the Alexandrian Greeks, Callimachus, the author of many epigrams, and Theocritus, a bucolic poet from Sicily.

Latin Neoterics

Influenced by the Greek Neoterics, the Latin Neoterics or *poetae novi* (writing in the 1st century BC) rejected traditional social and literary norms. Their poetry is characterized by tight construction, a playful use of genre, punning, and complex allusions. The most significant surviving Latin Neoteric is Catullus. The modern edition of his works derives from a single codex, which appeared in the 14th century in his hometown of Verona, but now is lost. His poetry exemplifies the elegant vocabulary, meter, and sound which the Neoterics sought, while balancing it with the equally important allusive element of their style.

Latin poets normally classified as neoterics are Catullus and his fellow poets such as Helvius Cinna, Publius Valerius Cato, Marcus Furius Bibaculus, Quintus Cornificius etc. Some neoteric stylistic features can also be seen in the works of Virgil, who was one generation younger than the *poetae novi*. They were occasionally the subject of scorn from older, more traditionally minded Romans such as Cicero.

See also

- Prosody (Latin)



Neoteric

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Neotericoi** (Greek νεωτερικοί "new poets"), **Neoterics** or the **Neoteric period** refers to avant-garde poets and their poetry, specifically those Greek and Latin poets in the Hellenistic Period (323 BC onwards) who propagated a new style of Greek poetry, deliberately turning away from the classical Homeric epic poetry.

Their poems featured small-scale personal themes, instead of the feats of ancient heroes and gods. Although these poems might seem to address superficial subjects, they are subtle and accomplished works of art.

Greek Neoterics

The most famous of these were the Alexandrian Greeks, Callimachus, the author of many epigrams, and Theocritus, a bucolic poet from Sicily.

Latin Neoterics

Influenced by the Greek Neoterics, the Latin Neoterics or *poetae novi* (writing in the 1st century BC) rejected traditional social and literary norms. Their poetry is characterized by tight construction, a playful use of genre, punning, and complex allusions. The most significant surviving Latin Neoteric is Catullus. The modern edition of his works derives from a single codex, which appeared in the 14th century in his hometown of Verona, but now is lost. His poetry exemplifies the elegant vocabulary, meter, and sound which the Neoterics sought, while balancing it with the equally important allusive element of their style.

Latin poets normally classified as neoterics are Catullus and his fellow poets such as Helvius Cinna, Publius Valerius Cato, Marcus Furius Bibaculus, Quintus Cornificius etc. Some neoteric stylistic features can also be seen in the works of Virgil, who was one generation younger than the *poetae novi*. They were occasionally the subject of scorn from older, more traditionally minded Romans such as Cicero.

See also

- Prosody (Latin)



Neoteric

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Neotericoi** (Greek νεωτερικοί "new poets"), **Neoterics** or the **Neoteric period** refers to avant-garde poets and their poetry, specifically those Greek and Latin poets in the Hellenistic Period (323 BC onwards) who propagated a new style of Greek poetry, deliberately turning away from the classical Homeric epic poetry.

Their poems featured small-scale personal themes, instead of the feats of ancient heroes and gods. Although these poems might seem to address superficial subjects, they are subtle and accomplished works of art.

Greek Neoterics

The most famous of these were the Alexandrian Greeks, Callimachus, the author of many epigrams, and Theocritus, a bucolic poet from Sicily.

Latin Neoterics

Influenced by the Greek Neoterics, the Latin Neoterics or *poetae novi* (writing in the 1st century BC) rejected traditional social and literary norms. Their poetry is characterized by tight construction, a playful use of genre, punning, and complex allusions. The most significant surviving Latin Neoteric is Catullus. The modern edition of his works derives from a single codex, which appeared in the 14th century in his hometown of Verona, but now is lost. His poetry exemplifies the elegant vocabulary, meter, and sound which the Neoterics sought, while balancing it with the equally important allusive element of their style.

Latin poets normally classified as neoterics are Catullus and his fellow poets such as Helvius Cinna, Publius Valerius Cato, Marcus Furius Bibaculus, Quintus Cornificius etc. Some neoteric stylistic features can also be seen in the works of Virgil, who was one generation younger than the *poetae novi*. They were occasionally the subject of scorn from older, more traditionally minded Romans such as Cicero.

See also

- Prosody (Latin)

Greek Poetry - new title here

[+ Add text](#)

Editing my text in this area..



Neoteric

[Wikipedia](#)

Erastes and Eromenos - I

[Flickr](#)

November 23, 2015

Editing my text in this area At the beginning of Greek literature stand the two monumental works of Homer, the Iliad and the Odyssey. The figure of Homer is shrouded in mystery. Although the works as they now stand are credited to him, it is certain that their roots reach far back before his time (see Homeric Question). The Iliad is the famous story about the Trojan War. It centers on the person of Achilles, who embodied the Greek heroic ideal.

The **Neotericoi** (Greek νεωτερικοί "new poets"), **Neoterics** or the **Neoteric period** refers to avant-garde poets and their poetry, specifically those Greek and Latin poets in the Hellenistic Period (323 BC onwards) who propagated a new style of Greek poetry, deliberately turning away from the classical Homeric epic poetry.



November 23, 2015

Editing my text in this area At the beginning of Greek literature stand the two monumental works of Homer, the Iliad and the Odyssey. The figure of Homer is shrouded in mystery. Although the works as they now stand are credited to him, it is certain that their roots reach far back before his time (see Homeric Question). The Iliad is the famous story about the Trojan War. It centers on the person of Achilles, who embodied the Greek heroic ideal.

The Neotericoi (Greek νεωτερικοί "new poets"), Neoterics or the Neoteric period refers to avant-garde poets and their poetry, specifically those Greek and Latin poets in the Hellenistic Period (323 BC onwards) who propagated a new style of Greek poetry, deliberately turning away from the classical Homeric epic poetry.





Discussion

Betty Chatzisavvidou

Καλησπέρα, κάνω μια έρευνα για ένα σχετικό επιστημονικό άρθρο με αναφορά στη σχέση μεταξύ Ελλήνων και Άγγλων ποιητών και συγγραφέων κατά τον 20 αιώνα. Υπάρχει σχετική αναφορά που να σχετίζεται με τον Κ.Π. Καβάφη και τον τον Ε.Μ. Φόρστερ και την Μικρασιατική καταστροφή. Γνωρίζετε μήπως κάποια πηγή που να μπορώ να έχω πρόσβαση;



Toni Toni

Καλησπέρα Μπέτυ, ναι όντως υπάρχουν κείμενα που να αποδεικνύουν τη μεταξύ τους φιλία, βασικά είναι τα γράμματα που αντάλλασσαν. Εκεί υπάρχει και ένα κείμενο όπου ο Καβάφης μιλώντας στο Φόρστερ σχετικά του λέει « We lost our capital»...



Betty Chatzisavvidou

Μήπως γνωρίζετε που μπορώ να το βρω;



Toni Toni

Ναι, θα μπορούσες πιθανόν να ξεκινήσεις από εδώ
<http://www.cavafy.com/companion/essays/contentid=8> και στη συνέχεια βλέπεις που θα κατευθυνθείς.



my comment here...





Discussion

Betty Chatzisavvidou

Καθησπέρα, κάνω μια έρευνα για ένα σχετικό επιστημονικό άρθρο με αναφορά στη σχέση μελαζύ Έχθινων και Άγγων πουλιών και συγγραφέων κατά τον 20 αιώνα. Υπάρχει σχετική αναφορά που σχετίζεται με τον Κ.Π. Καβάφη και τον Σ.Μ. Φόρστερ και την Μικρασιατική



Toni Toni

Καθησπέρα, ναι όντως υπάρχουν κείμενα που να αποδεικνύουν τη μελαζύ τους φιλία, βασικά είναι τα γράμματα που αντάλλασσαν. Εκεί υπάρχει και ένα κείμενο όπου ο Καβάφης μιλάει στον Φόρστερ σχετικά του χέι « We lost



Betty Chatzisavvidou

Μήπως γνωρίζετε που μπορώ να το βρω;



Toni Toni

Ναι, θα μπορούσες πιθανόν να ξεκινήσεις από εδώ
<http://www.cavafy.com/companion/essays/content.asp?id=8> και στη συνέχεια βρήκες που θα



my comment here...

