La letra y la carta

Estudios en honor de Pietro Janni

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Descripción verbal y representación gráfica en los diseños terrestres grecolatinos

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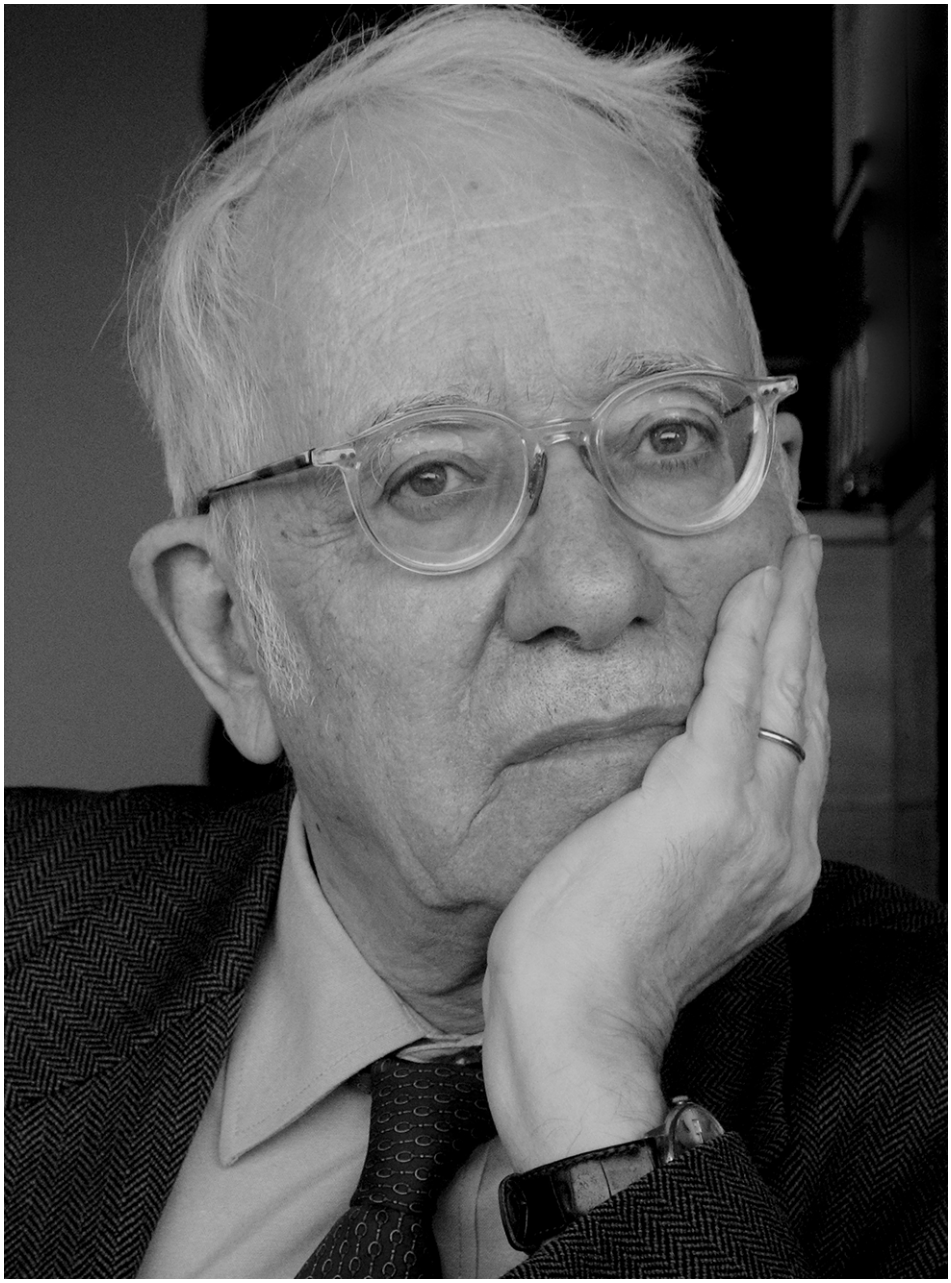

Pietro Janni

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Alexander V. Podossinov

Abstract: The article evaluates the contribution of Pietro Janni to elaborating the problems of perception of geographical space in ancient society. Of particular importance is his study on the relation of verbal and cartographic representation of space. The article is devoted to the development of these ideas of Pietro Ianni, in particular, on the material of other ancient cultures, as well as to the concept of "mental map" and its relations with the real maps and the literary text.

2. tensión letra-carta en la literatura grecorromana

Démocédès de Crotone, l'apographé et la genèse du périple 35
Didier Marcotte

Abstract: In the fourth century B.C. the immediate models of Greek periplus are to be found in the literature of treatises περὶ ἐθνῶν and in the ἐθνῶν κτίσεις, represented most significantly by Hellanicus of Lesbus and Damastes of Sigeum in the previous century. The remote origins of the genre are related to administrative inventory procedures (ἀπογραφή) which aimed at characterizing the human space and the

continental contours (τὰ παραθαλάσσια), and were performed by observers appointed by the authority (κατάσκοποι). The mission in Greece completed before 490 by Democedes of Croton by order of Darius (Hdt., III 134-136) is one of them. While initially designed to be deposited in the State archives, these mission reports have fixed descriptive standards which are met by the periodos of Hecataeus of Miletus and in the Hellenistic period by the πορείας ἀπογραφαί of the Lagid administration referred to in the *Letter of Aristeas*.

La tragedia e i confini del mondo: limiti geografici e limiti linguistici 51

Roberto Nicolai

Abstract: The main concern of the paper is the space of Attic tragedy; it is a connotated space, in so far as its description produces a series of reflections between the actions on stage and other mythological narratives. The space relations are fundamental in the theatre: let us consider, for instance, the position of the characters on stage, the city where the action takes place, the oikoumene, the inhabited world, which is evoked by the characters' words and becomes an appropriate stage to discuss the great ethical themes of the tragedies. This is the case of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, a cosmic tragedy located at the boundaries of the world and open to the whole oikoumene through the description of Io' s wanderings. Moreover, I have paid special attention to the terms for boundary and limit and to the different narration of Io's wanderings in the *Suppliant Women*. The comparison with other preserved tragedies aims at pinpointing the different functions of the boundaries of the world in Greek tragedy.

Le Amazzoni e la geografia della conquista da Alessandro a Pompeo 69

Serena Bianchetti

Abstract: From the tradition dating back to Cleitarchus, who wrote about a meeting between Alexander and the queen of the Amazons, I have examined the geographical context of the events and success of this theme in Greek and Roman historiography. Notably, the battle of Pompey and the Amazons in the war against Mithridates, gives us a better understanding of the function of the myth, which was found in different areas, having been the setting for Macedonian and Roman expansion. By analyzing a passage by Arrian (*An.* IV 15), who mentions the Amazons in a region different from Hyrcania, we find traces of 1st century historiographical traditions.

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Francisco Javier Gómez Espelosín

Abstract: The main aim of this paper is to analyze the possibility of knowing the way that Alexander and his troops perceived the empire from a geographical perspective. It is suggested the existence of a

duality in this respect, between the image of Alexander, deduced from his control of all kind of informations and some of his decisions and actions, and the general view of the army, which could be represented in the echoes of propaganda distilled in official discourses.

Simonidis cartografo e riscopritore della pittura sacra atonita 107

Luciano Canfora

Abstract: This paper shows that the *Painter's Manual* by Dionysius of Fourna is one of the sources of the so-called Artemidorus papyrus.

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Manuel Albaladejo Vivero

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to analyze the data on distances between points on the Iberian coast collected in the recently published *Artemidorus' Papyrus*. They are compared with the ones known through geographical tradition after Artemidorus. The remarkable disparity between the two sets of data is evidenced.

Geografia tardo-ellenistica: la lista delle satrapie in Diodoro XVIII, 5-6 131

Francesco Prontera

Abstract: The excursus of Diodorus on the "satrapies" is post-Eratosthenes. As demonstrated by a comparison with Strabo's geography of Asia, it dates back to a late-Hellenistic source (end of II C. BC), certainly written after the Treaty of Apamea (188 BC).

Estrabón y su manejo de la periplografía griega 139

Francisco J. González Ponce

Abstract: Although it is possible to assume, as a hypothesis, that Strabo used some cartographic sources, his preference is however clear for verbal descriptions against this kind of graphical models. Indeed, his debt to the periplographic literature is well known: Strabo is by far the most prolific transmitter of lost works of such genre. Nevertheless, his lack of esteem for those authors is manifest, as he shows on several occasions. The reasons therefor can be manifold, among others, their lack of scientific soundness or their interest for only partial elements of the ecumenical description. However, it can also be argued that a strictly literary reason lurks behind and we can explain Strabo's aversion to the periplographic literature as another manifestation of the arduous debate he holds against his principal predecessors, specially, Eratosthenes.

Etnias e identidades antiguas: hacia el cambio del paradigma esencialista 167

Gonzalo Cruz Andreotti

Abstract: With these pages I intend to question what we may consider essentialist insights of the origins of ancient *ethne*, starting from a wrong interpretation of the geographical and ethnographical texts. Instead, a critical and closer reading of the sources allows to respect the peculiarities of the ancient geographical literature as well as to draw more realistic conclusions. We will use Tartessos' case as paradigmatic.

De Pline à Agrippa: le chemin détourné d'une carte virtuelle 183

Pierre Moret

Abstract: This paper presents and discusses a virtual cartographic reconstruction based on 86 distance measurements concerning Spain, Gaul and Italy found in the third and fourth books of Pliny the Elder's *Natural History*. It also takes into account 57 western towns or regions that are divided into "climates" or *circuli* in the final section of the sixth book.

Por el río y por el mar, tal vez incluso por tierra: nota a *Periplo del mar Eritreo* 54 209

Stefano Belfiore

Abstract: Starting from the edition of Müller (*GGM* I, 1855), the editors of the *Periplus of the Eritrean Sea*, in section 54, have deleted καὶ πεζῇ in the phrase Ἡ δὲ Νελκύνδα σταδίους μὲν ἀπὸ Μουζίρεως ἀπέχει[ν] σχεδὸν πεντακοσίους, ὁμοίως διά τε ποταμοῦ καὶ πεζῇ καὶ διὰ θαλάσσης. A comparison with the representation of southern India in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, single witness to a Lacus Musiris, and an examination of the geography and hydrography of Kerala suggest keeping the original text, possibly correcting the first καί into ᾗ on the basis of a possible reading error Κ(ΑΙ) for Η. The passage of the text could refer either to a Nelcynda-Bakare land route, complemen-tary or alternative to the route of the river, or perhaps to a Nelcynda-Muziris course through the lagoons and channels of the Pamba (Pāmbiyār) valley, or, simply, to a Nelkynda-Bakare course, partly by river, partly by land.

Paradoxography and Geography in Antiquity: Some thoughts about the *Paradoxographus Vaticanus* 243

Klaus Geus

Abstract: Geography looms large in paradoxographical texts. Not only is nearly every *paradoxon* connected to a specific place, ancient paradoxographers used spatial reasoning as an ordering principle for their heterogeneous material. This papers aims at two things: first, it proposes a rearrangement of the text of the so-called *Paradoxographus Vaticanus*, second, it describes a hodological principle detected in this text.

La *P*ériégèse de Denys d'Alexandrie: langue géographique et poésie 259

Patrick Counillon

Abstract: Dionysius' *Periegesis* builds up an imaginary map of the inhabited world in epic hexameters. Thus the poem has to adapt the words and the grammar of epic poetry to the scientific language of contemporary geography. My paper will focus on two points: the recovery of oral compositional techniques in a geographical context, and the adaptation of the scientific language of geography to a poetical context.

Remarques sur les notions de "haut" et de "bas" dans la géographie antique de l'Afrique 275

Jehan Desanges

Abstract: Having ancient Africa as a background, this paper focuses on some instances where Greek and Latin authors oppose "low" (lower) to "high" (higher). For most of them, going away from the place where one reaches the continent, i.e. the Mediterranean coastline, is to "rise up", while for others like Ptolemy, South is always "below" North. Besides, the conjecture according to which "Africa interior", attested by all the manuscripts of the Invective against Sallust, must be corrected into "Africa inferior", is shown to be unsound. Other factors can also be involved, as in the case regarding the geographical location of the capital of a diocese under Diocletian, in respect to which, of two homonymous provinces (Libya), it is the farther the one called "higher". As for cabotage routes or descriptions of coastlines, they assimilate the coastal path to a river where in some cases one goes upstream while in others one goes downstream — an utterance which can coexist with another one, more general, according to which the hinterland, as compared to the shoreline, is considered a higher location.

3. otros testimonios extraliterarios

Meilensteine: Ausdruck römischer Herrschaft und römischer Raumauffassung 285

Hans-Joachim Gehrke

Abstract: The contribution aims at showing that the study of Roman milestones and of the Roman practices of road construction can lead to a better understanding of the Roman mentality and of their imperial system. Three aspects are pointed out: (1) The construction of roads as connected to the establishment of fortified settlements (*coloniae*) is a characteristic expression of Roman expansion. (2) The milestones are a specific element of institutionalized Roman power, marking the empire and the emperor's rule concretely and making it perceptible. (3) They are connected to mental maps of the Romans and to their genuine concepts of subduing and dominating space and nature.

Claudius' Use of a Map in the Roman Senate 313

Richard J. A. Talbert

Abstract: Overlooked references, and apparent gestures, made by the emperor Claudius in his "Lugdunum Table" speech —delivered to the Roman senate in A.D. 48 and partially preserved verbatim— justify a claim that he had a map produced to illustrate some of his points in support of the Gallic petitioners' request. While this map's size, orientation and precise scope are beyond recovery, its commissioning and role in such a clearly identifiable context add an instructive instance to our meager grasp of the use of maps in Roman public life.

4. LA TRADICIÓN CLÁSICA

Travelling literature alphabetically: Literary hodology in Giovanni Boccaccio 321

Daniela Dueck

Abstract: Giovanni Boccaccio has composed a Latin geographical dictionary: *De montibus, silvis, fontibus, lacubus, fluminibus, stagnis seu paludibus, et de diversis nominibus maris*. This catalogue is based on place-names found in Classical texts and aims at offering a reference book for readers of the ancient authors. In this chapter I intend to link geographical lists with mental maps, and specifically with the hodological concept. I shall focus on Boccaccio's lexicon and use Pietro Janni's theory of hodology to illuminate an important aspect of this lexicon in particular and geographical lists in general.

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