

## Dionysius Periegetes Description Of The Known World With Introduction Text Translation And Commentary

Reveals the sophistication of a once-popular Greek didactic epic on the sea and its fish, addressed to the Roman emperor.

William Poole recounts Milton’s life as England ’ s self-elected national poet and explains how the greatest poem of the English language came to be written. How did a blind man compose this staggeringly complex, intensely visual work? Poole explores how Milton ’ s life and preoccupations inform the poem itself—its structure, content, and meaning.

In this volume an international team of early career and more established scholars explores the ways in which didactic poets of Greco-Roman antiquity use imagery, broadly defined, in order to convey their teaching.

This is the first commentary in any language on three of the books of ancient Greek astrological poetry ascribed to the Egyptian priest Manetho. The volume includes a Greek text with English translation and an apparatus with parallel material to enable comparison with related works.

Civitas, Oppidas, Villas and Archeological Evidence (7th to 11th Centuries AD)

Vol. V.

Authority and Expertise in Ancient Scientific Culture

Imagery in Greco-Roman Didactic Poetry

Oppian’s Halieutica

Sources for Byzantine Art History: Volume 3, The Visual Culture of Later Byzantium (1081–c.1350)

*In this book the beauty and meaning of Byzantine art and its aesthetics are for the first time made accessible through the original sources. More than 150 medieval texts are translated from nine medieval languages into English, with commentaries from over seventy leading scholars. These include theories of art, discussions of patronage and understandings of iconography, practical recipes for artistic supplies, expressions of devotion, and descriptions of cities. The volume reveals the cultural plurality and the interconnectivity of medieval Europe and the Mediterranean from the late eleventh to the early fourteenth centuries. The first part uncovers salient aspects of Byzantine artistic production and its aesthetic reception, while the second puts a spotlight on particular ways of expressing admiration and of interpreting of the visual.*

*"In Northern Mists" is one of the best-known works by a Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen. This carefully crafted e-artnow ebook is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents.
x000D\_ Volume 1: x000D\_ Antiquity, Before Pytheas x000D\_ Pytheas of Massalia: the Voyage to Thule x000D\_ Antiquity, After Pytheas x000D\_ The Early Middle Ages x000D\_ The Awakening of Mediaeval Knowledge of the North x000D\_ Finns, Skridfinns (Lapps), and the First Settlement of Scandinavia x000D\_ The Voyages of the Norsemen: Discovery of Iceland and Greenland x000D\_ Voyages to the Uninhabited Parts of Greenland in the Middle Ages x000D\_ Wineland the Good, the Fortunate Isles, and the Discovery of America... x000D\_ Volume 2: x000D\_ Wineland the Good, the Fortunate Isles, and the Discovery of America x000D\_ Eskimo and Skræling x000D\_ The Decline of the Norse Settlements in Greenland x000D\_ Expeditions of the Norwegians to the White Sea, Voyages in the Polar Sea, Whaling and Sealing x000D\_ The North in Maps and Geographical Works of the Middle Ages x000D\_ John Cabot and the English Discovery of North America x000D\_ The Portuguese Discoveries in the North-West...*

*The epic poet Dionysius, who probably flourished in the first century CE, is a key transitional figure in the history of Greek poetry, sharing stylistic and thematic tendencies with both the learned Hellenistic tradition and the monumental epic poetry of the later Roman period. His Bassarica is the earliest known poem on the conquest of India by the god Dionysus and was an important model of Nonnus' Dionysiaca. His Gigantias related the battle of the giants against the Olympian gods and legends surrounding it, with particular focus on the figure of Heracles. This is the most comprehensive edition to date of his poetry, expanding the number of fragments available and providing a more reliable text based on a fresh inspection of the papyri. The volume includes a substantial introduction contextualising the poetry, a facing English translation of the text, and a detailed linguistic and literary commentary.*

*In accordance with the purpose of the series Traditio Praesocratica, the present volume, the first in the series, contains the most complete collection ever assembled of the documentary evidence on Thales of Miletus. Approximately 600 texts, dating from the sixth century BCE to the fourteenth century CE, are presented in chronological order, both in the original language (Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian) and in a facing English translation. The original-language texts are reprinted (with corrections) from Georg Wöhrle's edition (2009). Several texts discovered since the publication of the 2009 edition are included. The English translations were made by Richard McKirahan from the original texts. Differences between the German and the English translations are noted. An index of names and extensive glossaries and word indexes of the texts and translations are provided.*

Thales

Features of Common Sense Geography

The Routledge Companion to Strabo

A Companion to Byzantine Science

Bibliotheca Americana

In Northern Mists: The History of Arctic Exploration

*A detailed study of a geographical poem by Dionysius, a scholar-poet who flourished in Alexandria. The introductory essays discuss the poem's place in the literary context of ancient geography, focusing on its language, style, and metre, and the commentary is supported by a fresh edition and English translation.*

*This is the first book entirely devoted to Byzantine science, with essays by distinguished scholars offering the most comprehensive and up-to-date history of the field currently available, and aiming to position the field in broader scholarly conversations.*

*A History of the Alans in the West was first published in 1973. Minnesota Archive Editions uses digital technology to make long-unavailable books once again accessible, and are published unaltered from the original University of Minnesota Press editions. The Alans, a nomadic people from the steppe lands of south Russia, were among the many invaders of the Roman empire who helped to bring about its fall. Unlike the majority of the invaders, they were not Germans — they were Indo-Iranians—and they were not, like most barbarians, organized in agricultural communities. This history traces their westward movement from the time of their first mention in sources of classical antiquity through the early Middle Ages. Professor Bachrach discusses the social and religious institutions of the Alans and especially their military customs. As he shows, they contributed much to the military repertoire of the West, especially the feigned retreat tactic and the role of the cavalry as the primary part of the army. In their westward movement the Alans were assimilated by people in Gaul and Italy and served the empire in a military capacity during the fourth and fifth centuries. IN addition to their military and political impact in several areas, the Alans also influenced early medieval artistic styles, literary developments, place names, and personal names. A number of illustrations provide examples of the artistic influence of the Alans, and there are maps pertinent to the history.*

*How did ancient scientific and knowledge-ordering writers make their work authoritative? This book answers that question for a wide range of ancient disciplines, from mathematics, medicine, architecture and agriculture, through to law, historiography and philosophy - focusing mainly, but not exclusively, on the literature of the Roman Empire. It draws attention to habits that these different fields had in common, while also showing how individual texts and authors manipulated standard techniques of self-authorisation in distinctive ways. It stresses the importance of competitive and assertive styles of self-presentation, and also examines some of the pressures that pulled in the opposite direction by looking at authors who chose to acknowledge the limitations of their own knowledge or resisted close identification with narrow versions of expert identity. A final chapter by Sir Geoffrey Lloyd offers a comparative account of scientific authority and expertise in ancient Chinese, Indian and Mesopotamian culture.*

The Empire in your Hand

A History of the Alans in the West

Letters on Egypt

A Dictionary of Books relating to America, From its Discovery to the Present Time.

A Companion to Byzantine Poetry

Letters on Egypt, with a Parallel Between the Manners of Its Ancient and Modern Inhabitants... and an Account of the Descent of St. Lewis at Damietta: Extracted from Joinville, and Arabian Authors. Illustrated with Maps. By Mr. Savary, ... In Two Volumes

Dionysius Periegetes, Description of the Known WorldWith Introduction, Translation, and CommentaryOUP Oxford

This book offers the first complete survey of the Byzantine poetic production (4th to 15th centuries). It examines the use of poetry in various sociocultural settings in Constantinople and various other centres of the Byzantine empire.

The corpus of astrological material ascribed to the Egyptian priest Manetho consists of six books of poetry. This book serves as the companion to the one published by OUP in 2020, providing the first scholarly commentary in any language on books four, one, and five of Manetho's poetry.

"When the sun has traversed to the arctic pole, an ever-appearing fire is poured out through days and nights alike . . .". This tantalizing description of the northern lights by the Greek poet Dionysius Periegetes, writing in the early second century, is part of the evidence adduced by Betty Younis to prove that the Arctic was better known to the ancient Greeks and Romans than is commonly understood. They not only discovered it - they are the ones who named it (from the constellation Arktos). Younis chronicles the ancient attempts to pierce the frozen mists of the forbidding northlands, and demonstrates in so doing that the lust for exploration and discovery has an ancient origin as well.

Advancing Cultural Astronomy

Edited with Introduction, Translation, and Commentary

A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from Its Discovery to the Present Time

Ancient Chronicles II

The Genres of Late Antique Christian Poetry

Roman Portable Sundials

The Reception of the Homeric Hymns is a collection of original essays exploring the reception of the Homeric Hymns and other early hexameter poems in the literature and scholarship of the first century BC and beyond. Although much work has been done on the Hymns over the past few decades, and despite their importance within the Western literary tradition, their influence on authors after the fourth century BC has so far received relatively little attention and there remains much to explore, particularly in the area of their reception in later Greco-Roman literature and art. This volume aims to address this gap in scholarship by discussing a variety of Latin and Greek texts and authors across the late Hellenistic, Imperial, and Late Antique periods, including studies of major Latin authors, such as Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, and Byzantine authors writing in classicizing verse. While much of the book deals with classical reception of the Hymns, including looking beyond the textual realm to their influence on art, the editors and contributors have extended its scope to include discussion of Italian literature of the fifteenth century, German scholarship of the nineteenth century, and the English Romantic poets, demonstrating the enduring legacy of the Homeric Hymns in the literary world.

This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book. ++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to ensure edition identification: ++++ Dionysius Periegetes; Volume 2 Of Dionysius Periegetes: Graece Et Latine: Cum Vetustis Commentariis Et Interpretationibus; Dionysius (Periegeta) Dionysius (Periegeta) Weidmann, 1828

This collection of essays on cultural astronomy celebrates the life and work of Clive Ruggles, Emeritus Professor of Archaeoastronomy at Leicester University. Taking their lead from Ruggles’ work, the papers present new research focused on three core themes in cultural astronomy: methodology, case studies, and heritage. Through this framework, they show how the study of cultural astronomy has evolved over time and share new ideas to continue advancing the field. Ruggles’ work in these areas has had a profound impact on the way that scholars approach evidence of the role of sky in both ancient and modern cultures. While the papers span many time periods and regions, they are closely connected by these three major themes, presenting methodological investigations of how we can approach archaeological, textual, and ethnographic evidence; describing detailed archaeoastronomical case studies; or stressing the importance of global heritage management. This work will appeal to researchers and scholars interested in the history and development of cultural astronomy.

Homer the Rhetorician is the first monograph study devoted to the monumental Commentary on the Iliad by Eustathios of Thessalonike, one of the most renowned orators and teachers of the Byzantine twelfth century. Homeric poetry was a fixture in the Byzantine educational curriculum and enjoyed special popularity under the Komnenian emperors. For Eustathios, Homer was the supreme paradigm of eloquence and wisdom. Writing for an audience of aspiring or practising prose writers, he explains in his commentary what it is that makes Homer's composition so successful in rhetorical terms. This study explores the exemplary qualities that Eustathios recognizes in the poet as author and the Iliad as rhetorical masterpiece. In this way, it advances our understanding of the rhetorical thought of a leading intellectual and the role of a cultural authority as respected as Homer in one of the most fertile periods in Byzantine literary history.

Byzantine Commentaries on Ancient Greek Texts, 12th–15th Centuries

Between Modulations and Transpositions

A Critical Study of Collections of Historical Excerpts

Graece et Latine

(Re)writing History in Byzantium

Eustathios of Thessalonike on the Composition of the Iliad

Addresses the importance of ancient literature for Byzantine society and explores various ways of recycling and understanding ancient works.

Memory studies — one of the most vibrant research fields of the present day — brings together such diverse disciplines as art and archaeology, history, religion, literature, sociology, media studies, and neuroscience. In scholarship on ancient Rome, studies of social and cultural memory complement traditional approaches, opening up new horizons as we contemplate the ancient world. The fifteen essays presented here explore memory in the Roman Empire, addressing a wide spectrum of cultural phenomena from a range of approaches. Ancient Rome was a memory culture par excellence and memory pervades all aspects of Roman culture, from literature and art to religion and politics. This volume is the first to address the cultural artifacts of Rome through the lens of memory studies. An essential guide to the material culture of Rome, this book brings important new concepts to the fore for both scholars of the ancient world and those of social and cultural memory throughout human history.

Reprint of the original, first published in 1873.

The contributions in this volume combine fundamental questions of common sense geography with case studies of ancient geographical texts. The book bridges synchronic cognitive linguistic and cognitive psychological approaches to the ancient texts with a diachronic perspective. The mental modeling of common sense geography is a fruitful theoretical approach, to gain deeper insights in universal and cultural-specific mnemonic representational systems on the one hand, and to enhance our understanding of ancient geography on the other. (Series: Ancient Culture and History / Antike Kultur und Geschichte - Vol. 16)

Implicit Knowledge Structures in Ancient Geographical Texts

In Search of the Ancient North:

Between Greek and Latin in 15th-16th Century Europe

Milton and the Making of Paradise Lost

Pseudo-Manetho, Apotelesmatica

Homer the Rhetorician

The purpose of this volume is to investigate the crucial role played by the return of knowledge of Greek in the transformation of European culture, both through the translation of texts, and through the direct study of the language. It aims to collect and organize in one database all the digitalised versions of the first editions of Greek grammars, lexica and school texts available in Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries, between two crucial dates: the start of Chrysoloras’s teaching in Florence (c. 1397) and the end of the activity of Aldo Manuzio and Andrea Asolano in Venice (c. 1529). This is the first step in a major investigation into the knowledge of Greek and its dissemination in Western Europe: the selection of the texts and the first milestones in teaching methods were put together in that period, through the work of scholars like Chrysoloras, Guarino and many others. A remarkable role was played also by the men involved in the Council of Ferrara (1438-39), where there was a large circulation of Greek books and ideas. About ten years later, Giovanni Tortelli, together with Pope Nicholas V, took the first steps in founding the Vatican Library. Research into the return of the knowledge of Greek to Western Europe has suffered for a long time from the lack of intersection of skills and fields of research: to fully understand this

phenomenon, one has to go back a very long way through the tradition of the texts and their reception in contexts as different as the Middle Ages and the beginning of Renaissance humanism. However, over the past thirty years, scholars have demonstrated the crucial role played by the return of knowledge of Greek in the transformation of European culture, both through the translation of texts, and through the direct study of the language. In addition, the actual translations from Greek into Latin remain poorly studied and a clear understanding of the intellectual and cultural contexts that produced them is lacking. In the Middle Ages the knowledge of Greek was limited to isolated areas that had no reciprocal links. As had happened to many Latin authors, all Greek literature was rather neglected, perhaps because a number of philosophical texts had already been available in translation from the seventh century AD, or because of a sense of mistrust, due to their ethnic and religious differences. Between the 12th and 14th century AD, a change is perceptible: the sharp decrease in Greek texts and knowledge in the South of Italy, once a reference-point for this kind of study, was perhaps an important reason prompting Italian humanists to go and study Greek in Constantinople. Over the past thirty years it has become evident to scholars that humanism, through the re-appreciation of classical antiquity, created a bridge to the modern era, which also includes the Middle Ages. The criticism by the humanists of medieval authors did not prevent them from using a number of tools that the Middle Ages had developed or synthesized: glossaries, epitomes, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, translations, commentaries. At present one thing that is missing, however, is a systematic study of the tools used for the study of Greek between the 15th and 16th century; this is truly important, because, in the following centuries, Greek culture provided the basis of European thought in all the most important fields of knowledge. This volume seeks to supply that gap.

Explores the poetics of number, and especially counting and arithmetic, across a wide range of Greek and Latin poetry.

Looking at representations of the Irish landscape in contemporary literature and the arts, this volume discusses the economic, political and environmental issues associated with it, questioning the myths behind Ireland's landscape, from the first Greek descriptions to present day post Celtic-Tiger architecture.

Scholars have recently begun to study collections of Byzantine historical excerpts as autonomous pieces of literature. This book focuses on a series of minor collections that have received little or no scholarly attention, including the Epitome of the Seventh Century, the Excerpta Anonymi (tenth century), the Excerpta Salmasiana (eighth to eleventh centuries), and the Excerpta Planudea (thirteenth century). Three aspects of these texts are analysed in detail: their method of redaction, their literary structure, and their cultural and political function. Combining codicological, literary, and political analyses, this study contributes to a better understanding of the intertwining of knowledge and power, and suggests that these collections of historical excerpts should be seen as a Byzantine way of rewriting history.

**Books Four, One, and Five**

**In Northern Mists (Vol. 1&2)**

**Poetry and Number in Graeco-Roman Antiquity**

**Irish Contemporary Landscapes in Literature and the Arts**

**Arctic Exploration in Early Times (Complete Edition)**

**The Reception of the Homeric Hymns**

*Classicizing Christian poetry has largely been neglected by literary scholars, but has recently been receiving growing attention, especially the poetry written in Latin. One of the objectives of this volume is to redress the balance by allowing more space to discussions of Greek Christian poetry. The contributions collected here ask how Christian poets engage with (and are conscious of) the double reliance of their poetry on two separate systems: on the one hand, the classical poetic models and, on the other, the various genres and sub-genres of Christian prose. Keeping in mind the different settings of the Greek-speaking East and the Latin-speaking West, the contributions seek to understand the impact of historical setting on genre, the influence of the paideia shared by authors and audiences, and the continued relevance of traditional categories of literary genre. While our immediate focus is genre, most of the contributions also engage with the ideological ramifications of the transposition of Christian themes into classicizing literature. This volume offers important and original case studies on the reception and appropriation of the classical past and its literary forms by Christian poetry.*

*"In Northern Mists" is one of the best-known works by a Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen. Table of contents: Volume 1: Antiquity, Before Pytheas Pytheas of Massalia: the Voyage to Thule Antiquity, After Pytheas The Early Middle Ages The Awakening of Mediæval Knowledge of the North Finns, Skridfinns (Lapps), and the First Settlement of Scandinavia The Voyages of the Norsemen: Discovery of Iceland and Greenland Voyages to the Uninhabited Parts of Greenland in the Middle Ages Wineland the Good, the Fortunate Isles, and the Discovery of America... Volume 2: Wineland the Good, the Fortunate Isles, and the Discovery of America Eskimo and Skræling The Decline of the Norse Settlements in Greenland Expeditions of the Norwegians to the White Sea, Voyages in the Polar Sea, Whaling and Sealing The North in Maps and Geographical Works of the Middle Ages John Cabot and the English Discovery of North America The Portuguese Discoveries in the North-West...*

*In an unscientific era when maps were rarities, how did ancient Romans envisage their far flung empire? This was done by various means for certain, including with the aid of an ingenious type of portable sundial that has barely attracted notice. As the Romans understood before the first century BCE, to track the passage of the sun across the sky hour-by-hour one needed to know one's latitude and the time of year, and that, furthermore, sundials did not have to be fixed objects. These portable instruments, crafted in bronze, were adjustable for the changes of latitude to be expected on long journeys--say, for instance, from Britain to Spain, or from Alexandria to Rome, or even on a Mediterranean tour. For convenient reference, these sundials incorporated lists of twenty to thirty names of cities or regions, each with its specific latitude. One of the insights of Roman Portable Sundials is that the choice of locations offers unique clues to the mental world-map and self-identity of individuals able to visualize Rome's vast empire latitudinally. The sixteen such sundials known to date share common features but designers also vied to create enhancements.*

*Comparison with modern calculations shows that often the latitudes listed are incorrect, in which case the sundial may not perform at its best. But then the nature of Romans' time-consciousness (or lack of it) must be taken into consideration. Richard Talbert suspects that owners might prize these sundials not so much for practical use but rather as prestige objects attesting to scientific awareness as well as imperial mastery of time and space. In retrospect, they may be seen as Roman precursors to comparable Islamic and European instruments from the Middle Ages onwards, and even to today's luxury watches which display eye-catching proof of their purchasers' wealth, sophistication, and cosmopolitanism. Richly enhanced with detailed photographs, line drawings, maps, a gazetteer, and a table of latitudes and locations, Roman Portable Sundials brings these overlooked gadgets out of the shadows at last to reveal their hitherto untapped layers of meaning.*

*This dissertation examines the relationship between the Homeric epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey, and Quintus of Smyrna's Posthomerica, a 14-book epic of the third century CE. It argues that Quintus bridges the narratives of the Iliad and the Odyssey and redeploys Homeric style in order to re-activate the cultural power of Homer under the Roman Empire. The first chapter analyzes Quintus' depiction of the Muses. The ways in which the goddesses are represented encodes the contemporary conflict of constructing a Greek identity as panhellenic or epichoric in the language of the past. This demonstrates the Posthomerica's deep engagement with the position of Hellenism and its connection to the past. The lack of an opening invocation to the Muses is part of Quintus' strategy for tapping into Homeric power: he connects the Iliad with the Posthomerica but also respects the boundaries of the Homeric text. The second chapter explores how Quintus occasionally draws his audience's gaze away from the primary narrative of the heroic past and towards their own present. This is done through landscapes, a simile involving the arena, Odysseus' testudo maneuver, and Calchas' prophecy about the Roman empire. These passages fuse the two time-frames together, which implicates the past in the construction of the present. In the third chapter specific nodes of intertextuality between the Posthomerica and the Iliad/Odyssey are the primary focus. It is argued that the intertextual web is incomplete, and that the audience must engage their education (paideia) to fill in the narrative gaps. This engages them in creating a Hellenic identity from the narratives of the past with knowledge derived from the present. The fourth chapter contextualizes Quintus with other hexameter poets of the first through fourth centuries CE who treated the Trojan War narrative, including Nestor and Pisander of Laranda, Triphiodorus, and hexameter papyrus fragments.*

*With a Parallel Between the Manners of Its Ancient and Modern Inhabitants, the Present State, the Commerce, the Agriculture, and Government of that Country; and an Account of the Descent of St. Lewis at Damietta: Extracted from Joinville, and Arabian Authors*

*Charting a Didactic Epic*

*Cultural Memories in the Roman Empire*

*"Cast in Later Grecian Mould", Quintus of Smyrna's Reception of Homer in the Posthomerica*

*Dionysius Periegetes and the Hellenistic Poetic and Geographical Traditions*

*Dionysius Periegetes, Description of the Known World*

The Routledge Companion to Strabo explores the works of Strabo of Amasia (c. 64 BCE – c. CE 24), a Greek author writing at the prime of Roman expansion and political empowerment. While his earlier historiographical composition is almost entirely lost, his major opus of the Geography includes an encyclopaedic look at the entire world known at the time: numerous ethnographic, topographic, historical, mythological, botanical, and zoological details, and much more. This volume offers various insights to the literary and historical context of the man and his world. The Companion, in twenty-eight chapters written by an international group of scholars, examines several aspects of Strabo's personality, the political and scholarly environment in which he was active, his choices as an author, and his ideas of history and geography. This selection of ongoing Strabonian studies is an invaluable resource not just for students and scholars of Strabo himself, but also for anyone interested in ancient geography and in the world of the early Roman Empire.

Dionysius: The Epic Fragments:

Dionysius Periegetes - Primary Source Edition

Pseudo-Manetho, Apotelesmatica, Books Two, Three, and Six

Dionysius Periegetes

Studies In Honour of Clive Ruggles