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DANIELA DUECK

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FRANCISCO JAVIER GÓMEZ ESPELOSÍN

Abstract: The knowledge on Alexander's history that appears in Strabo's *Geography* is the result of the use of Alexander historians and the selection of

the pertinent information in them relating to the own aims of the author. His special interest in the macedonian conqueror has been reflected in this complex and difficult historiographical process.

3. GEOGRAFÍA, HISTORIA Y MAPAS

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FRANCESCO PRONTERA

Abstract: Before Ptolemy's *Guide to Geography* it is Strabo who documents the progress of Hellenistic cartography along the path pioneered by Eratosthenes. In fact an entire section of his proem (Str., II 5, 1-40) is devoted entirely to cartography. The geometric schemes which guide the Strabo's periegesis cannot be explained as a casual elaboration of 'mental maps' for the use of the reader. The correspondence between cartographic delineation and text must be presupposed above all when Strabo describes complex oro-hydrographic systems, whose articulation in turn serves to circumscribe ethno-regional units of various dimensions.

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ENCARNACIÓN CASTRO-PÁEZ Y PIERRE MORET

Abstract: On the following pages, we present an assessment of the image of Iberia and Gaul that we can infer from Strabo. This assessment will come from a dual approach; on the one hand, cartographic, and on the other hand, historical-cultural. Before that, we will have a look at the constructions that Polybius, Artemidorus and Posidonius offer us of the far-western territories so that we can try to elucidate up to what point the development of Strabo is indebted or not to his illustrious predecessors.

4. ESTRABÓN EN LAS TRADICIONES BIZANTINA Y RENACENTISTA

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INMACULADA PÉREZ MARTÍN

Abstract: The scientific texts composed by Michael Psellos (1018-1078), imperial professor of philosophy (ὑπατος τῶν φιλοσόφων) from 1047 onwards, are an exceptional case of popularisation of a knowledge that was available to the Byzantines at their libraries. This textual production has been approached by classicists as evidence on Aristotle's writings among others, while from the perspective of the Byzantine culture it constitutes an important piece of

evidence about the interest in explaining the physical environment and the place of the human beings in there by cultivated Byzantines in the 11th century. In the present case, Psellos' treatise *On the map* (Περὶ τοῦ γεωγραφικοῦ πίνακος) was published by Lasserre as a fragmentary testimony of Strabo's *Geography* from the MS Par. gr. 1630; in the current contribution, however, we offer a critical edition of the text (tackled as an independent text) that includes the supplementary testimonies of the MSS Barocci 131 and Mutin. α.Τ.9.3. The author's method can be noted: Strabo's reading brought him in contact with the scientific discussion on the map of the inhabited world explained by the geographer in his second book, and Psellos decided to summarize in a sketch or *hypotyposis* some of the data arising from the cartographical debate. Thus, his choice of *excerpta* from Strabo is introduced as a description of the *oikoumenē's* map, to which thereby the attention of Psellos' pupils and readers was drawn.

Guarino Veronese, annotateur de Strabon. Observations sur le Bodleianus Canonici Class. Lat. 301..... 137

AUDE COHEN-SKALLI Y DIDIER MARCOTTE

Abstract: In the middle of the 15th century, Guarino Veronese completed a translation of books 1-10 of Strabo at the behest of pope Nicholas V (1447-1455). In due course he decided to continue this work by translating the rest of the *Geography*. His autograph manuscript (Bodleianus Canonici Class. Lat. 301), still extant today, is the author's "working" manuscript which is the focus of our study. Choosing three Greek manuscripts as his model (Etonensis 141, Mosquensis Sinod. gr. 204, Vaticanus gr. 174), Guarino took significant pains in critical edition, as an analysis of the annotations in his own handwriting in the three sources confirms. The humanist also dedicated himself to much rewriting work, composing a description of Verona which was not present in Strabo's text; we give here its first edition. He thus situated himself as Strabo's continuator.

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