

Beginnings of a Friendship

Bruce Lincoln

Abstract

This chapter contains five letters exchanged by Cristiano Grottanelli and Bruce Lincoln between October 1979 and June 1980 in the wake of their first encounter at a *convegno* in Roma (September 1979). In these documents, the two young historians of religions began a discussion that lasted until Grottanelli's death, trading ideas about the proper use of comparative method; how best to define and theorize their discipline's object of study; the importance of considering religion, not as an entity unto itself, but in its relation to social, political, and economic structures and pressures; and the differences between the place of religion in the ideological programs of ancient and modern societies; as well as a host of specific materials. Within the course of this exchange, they sought to develop a distinctive approach to the study of religion, more critical and more self-consciously political than any of their predecessors.

Keywords

Cristiano Grottanelli • Bruce Lincoln • History of religions • Comparison • Politics of myth

Parole chiave

Cristiano Grottanelli • Bruce Lincoln • Storia delle religioni • Comparazione • Politica del mito

Riassunto

Questo capitolo contiene cinque lettere che Cristiano Grottanelli e Bruce Lincoln si sono scritti tra l'ottobre del 1979 e il giugno del 1980 sulla scia del loro primo incontro a un convegno a Roma nel settembre del 1979. In questi documenti i due giovani storici delle religioni iniziano una discussione che proseguirà fino alla morte di Grottanelli sul modo in cui si debba usare la comparazione in modo appropriato; quale sia il modo migliore di definire e teorizzare l'oggetto di studio della loro disciplina; sull'importanza di considerare la religione non come un'entità in sé stessa, ma in relazione alle strutture e alle pressioni sociali, politiche e economiche; sulle differenze del ruolo della religione nei programmi ideologici delle società antiche e moderne; e infine come ricettacolo di una moltitudine di materiali specifici. In questo scambio, i due studiosi cercarono di sviluppare un approccio distintivo allo studio della religione, più critico e più conscio a livello politico di quanto era stato fatto dai loro predecessori.

“Andare più a fondo”. Note per una biografia intellettuale di Cristiano Grottanelli

Pietro Clemente

Riassunto

A partire da alcuni saggi di Cristiano Grottanelli, scritti tra il 1984 e il 2009, si cerca di identificare il metodo comparativo usato, lo stile analitico, gli obiettivi polemici della ricerca di Grottanelli. Ne emerge la critica agli studi che hanno collocato il mito nel campo dell'irrazionale, e una difesa del metodo di G. Dumézil contro i suoi detrattori che, non comprendendo il valore delle sue pratiche conoscitive, lo collocano su un fronte politico reazionario. Il testo propone delle prime note di studio, a partire dalla convinzione della attualità del metodo e delle problematiche di Grottanelli e della forte interconnessione con la ricerca antropologica.

Abstract

Starting with some essays by Cristiano Grottanelli, written between 1984 and 2009, the aim of the article is to study the comparative method, the analytic style and the polemical purposes of Grottanelli's research. It appears a criticism of studies which located myth in the field of the irrational and a defense of G. Dumézil's method against his detractors who, not understanding the value of his practical knowledge, placed him on a politically reactionary front. The text proposes some notes, based on the conviction that the method and problems suggested by Grottanelli were relevant and strongly tied to anthropological research.

Parole chiave

Antropologia • comparatismo • storia delle religioni • metodologia

Mots-clès

Anthropology • Comparatism • History of religions • Methodology

Per una storia comparata dei profetismi

Giovanni Filoramo

Riassunto

A partire da un lavoro svolto in comune con Cristiano Grottanelli sul tema della storia e della comparazione dei profetismi e dell'originale metodo comparativo che il compianto studioso aveva elaborato, l'articolo riflette su come si potrebbe costruire e portare avanti una storia comparata dei profetismi

Abstract

From a work in common with Cristiano Grottanelli on the theme of the history and comparison of the prophetisms and on the basis of the original comparative method that the late scholar had worked out, the article reflects on how one could build and run a comparative history of prophetisms

Parole chiave

Profetismo • comparazione • Cristiano Grottanelli • Mediterraneo Antico

Keywords

Prophetism • Comparativism • Cristiano Grottanelli • Ancient Mediterranean

Cristiano Grottanelli e gli studi fenici. Qualche ricordo e una bibliografia

Sergio Ribichini

Riassunto

Il contributo esamina la bibliografia di Cristiano Grottanelli d'interesse fenicio e punico, corredando l'analisi con l'evocazione delle circostanze nelle quali i suoi lavori sono stati concepiti e pubblicati.

Abstract

This paper examines the bibliography of Cristiano Grottanelli involving Phoenician and Punic Studies, adding to the analysis the evocation of the circumstances in which his works were conceived and published.

Parola chiave

Studi fenici e punico • Religione fenicia e punica • Storia delle Religioni • Metodo storico-comparativo
Divinità fenicie • Mitologia fenicia • Sacrificio punico dei bambini

Keywords

Phoenician and Punic Studies • Phoenician and Punic Religion • History of Religions
Comparative-Historical Analysis • Phoenician Deities • Phoenician Mythology
Punic Child Sacrifice

*Des chapelles d'or pour apaiser les dieux. Au sujet des aphidrymata carthaginois offerts à la métropole tyrienne en 310 av. J.-C. **

Corinne Bonnet

Résumé

Un passage de Diodore de Sicile (XX 14), relatif au siège de Carthage par Agathocle, fait état d'un don de chapelles d'or représentant les temples locaux à l'Héraclès de Tyr pour apaiser son courroux et renouer avec la métropole et ses dieux. Or, Diodore qualifie cette offrande d'*aphidrymata*. On étudie ici la portée de ce terme et le tissu symbolique qu'il évoque en rapport avec les liens unissant la métropole tyrienne et sa colonie carthaginoise.

Abstract

Diodorus Siculus (XX 14) relates the siege of Carthage by Agathocles and the offering of golden chapels, inspired by the local temples, offered by the Carthaginians to the Tyrian Heracles in order to calm his wrath and to re-establish the links with the metropolis and its gods. In this context, Diodorus uses the Greek concept of *aphidrymata* for the Punic gifts. The paper explores the meaning of this term and its symbolic significance in relation with the network connecting the Tyrian metropolis with the Carthaginian colony.

Mots-clés

Aphidryma • Héraclès/Melqart • Carthage • Diodore • sacrifice humain

Keywords

Aphidryma • Herakles/Melqart • Carthage • Diodorus • human sacrifice

*Nùmphai katà tàs oikìas **

Federica Cordano

Riassunto

Prendendo spunto da una passo di Timeo, secondo il quale i Sicelioti avevano l'abitudine di fare sacrifici per le Ninfe *katà tàs oikìas*, si analizzano le testimonianze epigrafiche del culto riservato alle Ninfe da gruppi familiari o simili. I monumenti sono tutti di età classica (V e IV sec.a.C.) ed appartengono ad Atene, all'isola di Delo, a Cos, a Thasos e a Pitsàs.

Abstract

On the basis of a passage by Timaeus, who affirms that Sicily inhabitants used to sacrifice to the Nymphs *katà tàs oikìas*, I will focus on the epigraphical documents that attest the cult of the nymphs practised by family and civic groups. All the monuments under analysis belong to the classical age (V and VI century B.C.) and they can be found at Athens, Delos, Cos, Thasos, Pitsàs.

Mots-clés

Ninfe • famiglie • testimonianze epigrafiche

Keywords

Nymphs • Family • Epigraphical documents

Retour sur les « Idéologies du sacrifice humain »

Francesca Prescendi

Résumé

L'article de Cristiano Grottanelli (Grottanelli 1999) sur les idéologies du sacrifice humain chez les Romains et les Carthaginois inspire ce travail, qui se propose de réfléchir sur une incohérence dans la pensée antique : malgré le fait qu'ils les ont réprimés, les Romains semblent continuer à pratiquer ce type de rites quand la gravité de la situation le requiert. L'étude des interdictions, promulguées par les autorités romaines à partir de 97 av. J.-C., montre un long chemin d'affranchissement de cette pratique du centre de l'Empire vers la périphérie. Les rites pratiqués à Rome après cette date sont des exécutions capitales présentées comme sacrifices. Cela indique cependant que l'idée d'offrir une vie humaine aux dieux persiste au-delà des interdictions et se retrouve aussi dans les pratiques de sacrifice de soi, attestées surtout à l'époque impériale, ainsi qu'en contexte chrétien, dans la manière dont certains Pères apostoliques présentent leurs martyres.

Abstract

Cristiano Grottanelli's article (Grottanelli 1999) on the ideology of human sacrifice in the Roman and Carthaginian territories inspires this work whose goal is to reflect on the inconsistencies in the ancient thought. Even though the Romans clamped down on human sacrifices, they seemed to continue to use this sort of rites when the situation was particularly serious. The study of human sacrifice prohibitions promulgated by Roman authorities from 97 BC shows a long trajectory from the centre to the periphery of the Empire. In Rome the rites practiced after 97 were capital punishments presented as sacrifices. However, this practice shows that the idea of offering a human life to the gods continues beyond the Imperial Age. Moreover, this concept also exists in the self-sacrifices that are mainly attested in the Imperial Age and, in a Christian context, in the way in which some Apostolic Fathers presented their martyrdom.

Mots-clés

Sacrifice humain • religion • loi • interdiction • histoire romaine

Keywords

Human sacrifice • Religion • Law • Ban • Roman history

*Antesterias y basileia en Atenas**

Miriam Valdés Guía

Resumen

Analizamos las Antesterias en clave diacrónica desde las figuras del *basileus*, de su esposa y de “las venerables” para tratar de adentrarnos en la posible existencia de esta celebración en Atenas de época geométrica. El protagonismo de la *basileia* en época histórica en las Antesterias cobra sentido desde la continuidad no exenta de transformaciones de determinados elementos en la fiesta, entre los que se encuentran, también, la topografía de la celebración y el protagonismo de Dioniso y Ariadna en el Egeo.

Abstract

We analyse the Anthesteria diachronically from the figures of *basileus*, his wife and the “Venerable ones” in order to discern the possibility of the existence of the celebration in Geometric Athens. The importance of *basileia* in the Anthesteria of historical times makes sense from the continuity – not without transformations – of some elements in the feast, such as for example, besides the *basileia*, the topography of celebration and the prominence of Ariadne and Dionysus cult in the Aegean.

Palabras clave

Basileia • Atenas geométrica • continuidad • *basilinna* y *gerarai*

Keywords

Basileia • Geometric Athens • continuity • *basilinna* and *gerarai*

Magie et pharmacopée : l'utilisation des végétaux dans les papyrus iatromagiques grecs

Magali de Haro Sanchez

Résumé

Formant un sous-genre des papyrus magiques grecs, les papyrus iatromagiques proviennent tous d'Égypte. Datés du I^{er} siècle avant J.-Ch. au VII^e s. de notre ère, ils se présentent sous la forme de formulaires, de formules copiées à partir de ceux-ci et d'amulettes, auxquels on ajoutera une lettre privée. Ayant entrepris depuis plusieurs années l'étude de ces textes dans le cadre d'un programme de recherches du *Centre de Documentation de Papyrologie Littéraire (CeDoPaL)* de l'Université de Liège, nous présenterons les résultats obtenus en analysant le contenu des prescriptions à base de végétaux attestées dans les formulaires iatromagiques grecs.

(magie, médecine, papyrus, formulaires, plantes)

Mots-clés

Magiel • Médecinel • Papyrusl • Formulairesl • Plantes

Keywords

Magicl • Medicinel • Papyril • Formulariesl • Plants

Abstract

The iatromagical papyri, subgenus of the magical papyri, come from Egypt. From the 1st BC to AD the 7th, they appear in the form of formularies, spells copied from them, amulets and a private letter. For many years, the study of these texts has been part of a research program of the *Centre de Documentation de Papyrologie Littéraire (CeDoPaL)* of the University of Liège. We will present here the results from the analysis of the content of the prescriptions with plants attested in the Greek iatromagical formularies.