

Generi letterari e storiografia a Roma fra I secolo a.C. e I secolo d.C.

Fabio Stok

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Strategie ciceroniane fra storiografia e retorica

(pagine 9-21)

Abstract: Cicero's ideas on historiography are examined, with particular regard to the *leges historiae* mentioned in the *De legibus*, the *De oratore* and in the letter to Lucceius. From these different statements a coherent vision emerges that concerns the relationship between historiography, rhetoric, and also poetry.

Keywords: Cicero, Historiography, Rhetoric, Lucceius.

Maurizio Massimo Bianco

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"Buoni e cattivi esempi". Cicerone, Cesare e l'ombra di Silla

(pagine 22-34)

Abstract: The exemplum, one of the tools of persuasion indicated by ancient rhetoric, is used by Cicero in Caesarian Orations with a careful strategy: the exemplary modeling of Caesar allows to define the boundaries of the correct management of *res publica*. Therefore, in the *Pro Marcello* Caesar is already presented as a "visible" exemplum, while in the following *Pro Ligario* the paradigm of Sulla (i.e. that of a *dictator* guided by *crudelitas*) becomes effective in admonishing Caesar from a possible degeneration of power.

Keywords: Exemplum, Cicero, Caesarian Orations, Caesar, Sulla, Rhetoric.

Andrea Cucchiarelli

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Non-storia in Orazio? Rappresentazione, poesia e realtà nel poeta del principato

(pagine 48-60)

Abstract: In order to establish to what extent history serves as a "reservoir" for Horatian poetry, it is necessary for us to cope with the very concept of "history" in Horace. The position held on this question by D. Musti, expressed in terms of "non-history", is an important point of departure that proves useful precisely for its being so problematic. Through the analysis of some relevant passages in Horace, this paper seeks to define how Horace represents both contemporary political trends and the historiographic activities of influential personalities such as Pollio and Maecenas. Through allusions and implicit hints, all mutually interconnected within the whole body of Horace's works, the poet manages to communicate to the competent reader a clear sense of how he envisions the relationship between history, ideology, and historiographic representation. The cases of Varius Rufus in *sat.* I 5, of Pollio in *carm.* II 1, and of Maecenas in *carm.* II 12 are particularly significant in this regard.

Keywords: Horace, History, Ideology, Historiography, Augustan Ideology and Politics, Asinius Pollio, Maecenas, Varius Rufus.

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Masked fears. Power dynamics between Caesar, himself and his soldiers

(pagine 61-72)

Abstract: It is not true that, as to the content of the scenes, there is no relationship between the shields of Aeneas and of Achilles: Virgil's scenes are a transformation and a deformation of the scenes on the shield of Achilles. But whereas Homer depicts two "universal" cities, one in peace and one in war, Virgil only depicts a specific city in war. Also in the light of ancient allegorical interpretations, the meaning of the relationship between the shields of Aeneas and of Achilles is reconsidered: are the "cosmic" ambitions of the shield of Achilles reproduced by the "historic" shield of Aeneas (as Hardie sustains), or is the history of Roman wars on the shield of Aeneas pointedly narrowing Homer's all-comprehensive picture of human society?

Keywords: Shield of Achilles, Shield of Aeneas, Hourglass Historiography, Propaganda, Self-Reflexivity, Ancient Homeric Scholarship.

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Un'appartenenza vulnerabile. Il sentimento della storia in Propertio

(pagine 73-85)

Abstract: The cultural heritage of mythical tales connected to real places in Rome is the core inspiration for the fourth book of Propertian elegies. But which features or attitudes lay the ground for the construction of collective memory? In this paper I will try to focus on how Propertius works on selection and removal of Roman history's events and characters as early as in the first three books of *Elegies*: in the Propertian sense of history, the "belonging to" and the "distance from" the social frameworks of memory are re-examined by concepts as betrayal and vulnerability of thick relations tying together citizens, soldiers, friends.

Keywords: Propertius, Roman history, Betrayal, Vulnerability, Thick Relations

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«Nec gradus est supra Fabios cognominis ullus» (Ov. fast. I 605). Pregi (e limiti) di un'eccellenza gentilizia

(pagine 86-101)

Abstract: To a vigilant reading, the praise of the fallen in Cremera which has been conducted in *fast.* II 193-242 as the only example of collective noble sacrifice in republican history, extensively treated by Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, reveals traces of a veiled dissent on the part of Ovid with regard to the conduct held by the Fabii on the day of the fatal clash with the Veienti. For the author, on the one hand the recklessness, on the other the overestimation of one's own strengths lead the noble contingent to extermination, with the exception of a single survivor from whose descendants they will see the light, at a considerable distance from each other, the famous *Cunctator* and Paulus Fabius Maximus, protector and friend of the poet of Sulmona, an influential figure at the court of Augustus. The Livian portrait of the *Cunctator*, endowed with an innate *prudencia*, reluctant to rely on fate, capable of overcoming Hannibal's cunning and daring thanks to a shrewd delaying tactic, seems to rest in contrast on the tragic experience of the Fabii, promoters and protagonists of a *familiare bellum*, decimated in 477 BC. In turn, the poet of *Fasti* will adopt chiaroscuro tones to suggest, rather than explicitly declare, the merits and limits of a noble excellence, aware of the nobility and simplicity of the lineage in question, but also of its unjustifiable recklessness and superficiality.

Keywords: Ovidian Intertextuality, *gens Fabia*, *Cunctator*, Praise/Dissent.

Emanuele Berti

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Cicerone e Antonio. Le Suasoriae 6 E 7 di Seneca il Vecchio Tra Realtà Storica E Invenzione retorica

(pagine 102-114)

Abstract: In Seneca the Elder's *Suasoria* 7 Cicero deliberates whether to burn his writings in change of his life, promitted by Antony. This declamatory subject finds no correspondence in the historical reality of Cicero's death, and it is clearly a product of rhetorical fantasy. But at the same time the treatment of this fictional case by the declaimers quoted in Senecan collection proves to have influenced the understanding and interpretation, by the same Seneca the Elder but also by later authors, of real cases of book-burning occurred in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, concerning the writings of historians like T. Labienus and others.

Keywords: Declamation, History, Book-burning, Cicero's Death, M. Antony, T. Labienus.

Alfredo Casamento

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Dalla parte dei Decii. Lucano e la storia esemplare di Roma

(pagine 115-125)

Abstract: The paper deals with the references to the exemplary history of the Decii in Lucan's *Pharsalia*. Particular attention is focused on the model of virtue and self-sacrifice towards the State they embody. However, while they ennoble the *pars Pompeiana*, they nevertheless show the fragility of Pompey's fate, increasing the sense of an imminent catastrophe: the virtuous model of the Decii is in fact not replicable. The subversion produced by civil war makes it now out of date: tragedy, not history.

Keywords: Lucan, *Pharsalia*, Heroism, Decii, Pompeius, Cato, *bellum ciuile*.

Fabrice Galtier

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Référentialité historique et temporalité tragique dans l'Octavie du Pseudo-Sénèque

(pagine 126-137)

Abstract: The Octavia is, as we know, the only tragedy about a Roman historical subject that has come down to us. It is a particular aspect of the treatment of this historical material which is discussed in this paper. Our aim is to examine the extent to which the events recounted in the play are configured to produce what can be called a "tragic temporality".

We first analyze the process of dramatization of the historical events in order to specify how the facts are reorganized and concentrated to depict a brutal crisis leading to a *commutatio fortunae*. We then consider what function the past and the future have in the action.

Keywords: Octavia, Time, History, *praetexta*, Blame

Marco Fucecchi

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Ritorno al futuro. Prospettiva antiquaria e sensibilità moderna nei Punica di Silio Italico

(pagine 138-151)

Abstract: At the end of the first century a.d., Silius' *Punica* offer an idiosyncratic epic recollection of Rome's second war against Carthage, a remote event still endowed with great emblematic meaning. Silius oscillates between the tradition of the Republican historical epos and the purpose of providing the great national poem with an up-to-date shape. As examples of epicization of historical narratives, the present article first takes into account two episodes of Silius' Book xvi, whose protagonists (together with Scipio) are the African kings Massinissa and Syphax. Sometimes, however, epicizing history also means to find unexpected, challenging relationship between opposite events. In the poem's final scene, the juxtaposition of Scipio's triumph and Hannibal's flight recapitulates the controversial nature of

military success and political power, delivering a message which may still have clear and effective resonance in the Imperial age.

Keywords: Epic Poetry, History, *Punica*, Models, Literary Genres.

Régine Utard

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Dire l'indicible dans les Annales de Tacite Le règne de Néron

(pagine 152-167)

Abstract: When they write about the reigns of the emperors, historians of the imperial period are forced to be somewhat cautious, especially where disclosing the truth is concerned. Nero's reign, reported by Tacitus in the *Annals*, is an interesting example. In seeking to disclose the truth, the historian employs rhetorical techniques and the art of insinuation to come as near as possible to historical reality and to reveal the character of the people, and the motivations and passions which animate them.

Keywords: Tacitus, Nero, Truth, Disclosure, *implicit*, Character, Tyrant, Vices, Passions, Reproach.

Miscellanea

Walter Lapini

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Il dilemma di Teonoe (Euripide, Elena 892-893)

(pagine 168-171)

Abstract: In Eur. *Hel.* 892 read $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\Delta$ instead of $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

Keywords: Euripides, Helen, Theonoe, Greek Tragedy.

Ana Clara Sisul

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El culto al trabajo en el centón cristiano De verbi incarnatione y la importancia del subtexto virgiliano en su codificación

(pagine 172-182)

Abstract: In the vv. 90-98 of the virgilian-Christian *Cento de Verbi incarnatione*, the centonist describes the worldly prizes, which await the believers who behave according to the standards of the religion. The description consists of many elements that insinuate the richness of an earthly paradise: generous crops, abundant sources of water and wine, and prosperity overall. However, a close examination of the virgilian hypertext demonstrates that these verses should not be taken literally, as a portrait of a golden age. On the contrary, a massive juxtaposition of references to the *Georgics* (in accordance with the technique of the *réminiscence conductrice*) provides an interpretive frame, that establishes instead the concept of work as a means of salvation, akin to the spirit of the subtext. The aim of this article is to prove how the cento operates in order to achieve this strategy, from a philological and intertextual framework.

Keywords: *Cento*, Intertextuality, Christianity, Virgil, *Georgics*.

Matteo Macciò

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Afrodite Εὐδωσώ. Intorno a una glossa siracusana di Esichio

(pagine 183-190)

Abstract: The Syracusan epithet of Aphrodite Εὐδωσώ (Hsch. e 6774 Latte-Cunningham) is discussed as to its meaning and its etymology. To this last purpose, the onomastic set Δωρῶ, Δωτῶ, Δωσῶ is considered. While Δωρῶ looks clearly like a hypostasis of δῶρον, for Δωσῶ and Δωτῶ different hypothesis of derivation are possible (from the masculine personal name Δῶτις according to U. Remmer, from the first member of compound feminine personal names *Δωτι^ο [>Δωσι^ο] more commonly, from the *-ti- abstract *δῶτ/σις; for Δωτῶ only, *einzel sprachlich* derivation from δώτης or from δῶς *-ωτός is possible as well), the oldest for Δωσῶ being a (pre- or) proto-Greek derivation from a *-ti- form. Furthermore, a survey on -ώ(ι) nouns is given with respect to their derivational pattern and to the alleged link with Doric dialects. Just the evidence concerning Corinth and its colony Syracuse turns out as relevant to the second issue and an occurrence of Δωσῶ as an epithet of Aphrodite is pointed out in a fragment by the Hellenistic epigrammatist Theodoridas of Syracuse.

Keywords: -ώ Nouns, Divine Names, Doric Dialects, Greek Etymology, Syracusan Dialect

Maria Luisa Fele

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L'epigramma AL 203 Sh.B. Una nota di critica testuale al v. 5

(pagine 191-196)

Abstract: Based on paleographic, lexical, grammatical and stylistic considerations, this essay proposes a new reading of the epigram AL 203, 5 Sh.B., which Felix composed in the cultural sphere of Vandal Africa.

Keywords: *Anthologia Latina*, Textual criticism, Felix poeta, Poetry in vandalic Africa, *Thermae Alianae*.

Stefano Fanucchi

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La fortuna di Pindaro e la scoperta di Bacchilide tra Pascoli e D'Annunzio

(pagine 197-215)

Abstract: An important case of modern reception of Greek choral poetry can be found in Giovanni Pascoli's *Poemi conviviali* and Gabriele d'Annunzio's *Laudi*. Pascoli's interest in the newly discovered Bacchylides papyrus leads d'Annunzio to translate a passage from *Epinician* 3, inside a web of references to Pindaric and Bacchylidean poetry which covers a large part of the *Laudi*. Pascoli reacts by assimilating motifs and passages from Bacchylides and Pindar in a very different way. The paper tries to reconstruct this episode in the history of Pindaric (and Bacchylidean) reception.

Keywords: Pindar, Bacchylides, Pascoli, d'Annunzio, *Epinician*, Rhy

Simona Martorana

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La nuova edizione critica della Recensio Wissenburgensis. Alcune osservazioni sul ms. W (Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Gud. Lat. 148) e sugli interventi di W²

(pagine 216-227)

Abstract: Feller's recently published edition of the *Recensio Wissenburgensis* successfully managed to update the last critical edition of the *Romulus* by Georg Thiele (1910). By focusing on the only witness of the *Recensio Wissenburgensis*, i.e., the ms. Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, *Gud. Lat.* 148, this article examines the corrections added on the manuscript by a second hand, W². While according to Thiele these corrections drew from a manuscript belonging to the *Recensio vetus*, the high number of readings from the *Recensio Gallicana* makes the exclusive attribution of W² to the *Recensio vetus* appear rather problematic. The examples in the last part of this article

show that a more systematic comparison between W and the two *recensiones*, *Gallicana* and *vetus*, would have contributed to the *constitutio textus* of the *Recensio Wissenburgensis*, as well as confirming some editorial choices.

Keywords: Romulus, *Recensio Wissenburgensis*, *Recensio Gallicana*, *Recensio vetus*, Medieval Latin Fables.