

## **PREFACE**

In early 2017, Pedro Paulo Abreu Funari - Full Professor at the Department of History at the University of Campinas (UNICAMP) - donated his collection of bibliographical references and documents to the School of Philosophy, Linguistics and Human Sciences of the Federal University of São Paulo (EFLCH-UNIFESP). His uniquely generous donation was initially received by the Memory and Historical Research Center (CMPH), which is currently carrying out a preliminary listing of these materials and organizing them for public use. Prof. Funari's collection includes approximately eight thousand books (in different areas of interest, such as History, Archaeology, History of Art and Human Sciences, generally with an emphasis on the study of antiquity) and a collection of private documents. His act not only demonstrates his love for research, but is also a political act, since, by rendering public what he amassed in the course of his academic path, he is making it possible for many young researchers to have access to an extremely wide array of books and works, thus enabling new interpretations of the ancient past and (classic and Brazilian) Archaeology, while fostering the research interest of present and future Brazilian students in many areas and at different levels. Prof. Funari's personal and institutional documents received by CMPH, which are particularly linked to the history of education and science in our country, in addition to his hundreds of classical music CDs, are equally relevant in this sense.

We believe this connection between the passion for books, love for research and access to knowledge is one of the many traits of the intellectual work developed by Prof. Funari along his academic journey. As his former students, many of us - who are now teaching in schools and lecturing at federal, state and private universities in Brazil and abroad - recall having in our hands at some point a book kindly lent by him. This may seem irrelevant for a person with free access to large international collections, but it was a fundamental help for many of us who were then starting our researches, at a time when the internet was not yet available, and national libraries had virtually no updated imported books about the ancient world. Since Professor Funari always believed in the collaborative production of knowledge and in the democratization of access to the past, his simple everyday attitude resulted in a network of contributors and enabled consolidating discussion groups and knowledge-sharing spaces. By donating his

books to UNIFESP, Funari is deeply enlarging his collaboration-network, since entire generations of students will now be able to benefit from it.

Such an act could not, therefore, go by unnoticed. The idea of this commemorative issue of *Heródoto* emerged from a sincere intention to express our thankfulness to Prof. Funari. We began to reflect on how we could pay homage to an intellectual as multifaceted as he, after he has been present at so many events, published in such diverse themes, and circulated in different teaching institutions. This was not an easy task, bearing in mind the versatility of his production in different languages. After discussing it on many occasions, we decided to restrict ourselves to his activities in the field of Ancient History, for one simple reason: the profile of *Heródoto*, which once welcomed our proposal. Since this is a journal that discusses the intersections among different peoples of Antiquity, we made an open invitation to his former students holding either a PhD or post-PhD degree, who carried out their researches under his supervision, in addition to other colleagues from Brazil and overseas, and asked them to send their contributions on how they dialogue with Funari's works. The result could not be otherwise: it was at once diverse and surprising. Considering the total number of received contributions (14 notes and testimonies, 26 articles, 04 translations and 02 reviews), we decided to divide this issue into two volumes (v. 2, n. 2, and v. 3, n. 1). The notes and testimonies are more informal texts providing historical background information about Funari's activities in the distinct places where he has been active, interweaving affection and a record of his academic work. The articles, in turn, discuss Funari's contributions to Ancient History teaching and research, and pay homage to him. The translations are original texts written by Funari in Portuguese. And the reviews cover books recently published by him.

We open the first volume (v. 2, n. 2) with an interview carried out at the UNIFESP TV studio, in which Prof. Funari describes the origins of his interest for the study of Antiquity, his intellectual path and his perceptions about the current state of this field of studies in Brazil and internationally.

The section of **Notes and Testimonies** begins with a text by Professor Haiganuch Sarian, who supervised Prof. Funari's MSc and PhD studies, analyzing his interest for Roman amphorae and their economic consequences. Professor Sarian lists his writings about amphorae and draws attention to their importance for the first researches and

publications on classical ceramology in Brazil. Hector Benoit, Professor at the Department of Philosophy at UNICAMP, describes Funari's insertion at UNICAMP and its importance for the creation and consolidation of the Study Center on Classical and Hellenistic Antiquity and its Posterity. Victor Revilla Calvo narrates the relevance and influence of Funari's works in his researches from a theoretical and methodological viewpoint. Richard Hingley reviews his collaborations with Funari and presents a personal analysis of Funari's significant contribution to the field of historical theory and archaeology from a transnational standpoint. Julio César Magalhães de Oliveira – Funari's former pupil at Unicamp and now a professor at the University of São Paulo – depicts the relevance of his supervisor during his training period, and the originality of Funari's works in Brazil, in addition to the relevance of his activities for the consolidation of Ancient History studies nationally. The final notes of this volume consist of a contribution by Renata Cardoso Belleboni Rodrigues, Funari's former MSc and PhD student, narrating the trajectory of her experience with him and the importance of his continuous collaboration to her career to the present.

The section of **Articles** in the first volume is introduced by a text by Professor Kátia Maria Paim Pozzer. In the light of the current studies on the symbolic significance of food, culinary habits and dining behavior patterns, Prof. Pozzer discusses Mesopotamian banquets, their sacred roots and the myths around the emergence of ingredients, in addition to the material culture and the available iconography in this theme. Paula Corrêa examines concepts and expressions for individuals (proper names and demonyms), citizens and collectivities in the fragments of Archilochus. Maria Regina Cândido analyzes the Athenian maritime geographic spaces from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, assessing their importance for migration processes and their consequences. Airton Pollini examines the importance of the Historical Archaeology approach for the study of ancient societies and, in particular, for the study of Greek colonial communities in Magna Graecia. Pérola de Paula Sanfelice discusses themes linked to sexuality and gender in the Roman world, with a particular focus on Pompeian paintings of homoerotic relations, and points at Funari's contribution to these studies. Also regarding themes linked to sexuality and gender, Taís Pagotto Bélo, a former PhD student of Professor Funari, examines the roles of Roman and Breton women in Britannia in the light of a diversity of remnants from the local material culture and text tradition, from a perspective of contrast and complementarity. Luiz Alexandre Solano Rossi analyzes the Roman presence in Palestine by assessing the role of violence

instruments against its subdued populations, and the fact that the cross and Roman legions became symbols in the collective imagination of local peasants. Ana Teresa Marques Gonçalves discusses the *Apotheosis* – a work of proselytism by Prudentius, and his vindication of a single identity for Christians. Antonio José Aguilera Martín presents a personal narrative of how he first met Funari and the importance Funari had for his researches, by approaching a theme – namely, Saturnism (poisoning as a result of lead ingestion) – which he dwelt on starting with a visit to participate in a congress in Brazil. Gabriella Rodrigues, a former MSc student supervised by Funari and holder of a PhD degree from Heidelberg, examines key terminology trends in archaeological practice in Israel and Palestine in the course of time, discussing how the academic discipline's name can affect the archaeological craft in the Near East. Rodrigues also states a case to archaeology practitioners, so they may consider the relevance of theoretical discussions. Renato Pinto, a former MSc and PhD student supervised by Funari, and a Brazilian expert in Romanization, analyzes the work of Robin G. Collingwood on Roman-Bretons in the period between the wars. Letícia Batista Rodrigues Leite, also a former MSc and PhD student supervised by Funari, and holder of a PhD degree at the Université de Paris I – Panthéon-Sorbonne, draws attention to an aspect in the reception of the memories about Greek female poet Sappho and the Island of Lesbos, expressed in their political use by feminist activists and groups, above all, lesbian-feminist activists. Finally, Adilton Luis Martins discusses the representation process of the Celts in Simon Pelloutier's anti-absolutist historiography, bearing in mind the importance ascribed to the origins by modern sources, as Martins creates and employs the concept of *agencying of origins*.

The section of **Articles** is followed by the sections of **Translations** and **Reviews**. The section of **Translations** initially presents a receipt note written by Funari acknowledging the arrival of a seal cast and an amphora handle (sent by Roy Friendship-Taylor) from an archaeological site related to Axati, an old Roman city (present-day Lora del Río) in *Conuentus Hispalensis*. The second translation covers studies on Latin epigraphy as a cross-disciplinary approach to the ancient world, narrating the experiences of scholars from many countries on occasion of the second conference about the *Instrumenta Inscripta Latina*, held in Klagenfurt, Austria, in 2005. The section of **Reviews** brings an analysis of the book entitled *Historiography: Sallust, Livy and Tacitus* [in Portuguese, *Historiografia: Salústio, Tito Lívio e Tácito*], written by Funari and Renata Senna Garraffoni, published recently (2016).

The second commemorative volume (v. 3, n. 1) of this issue opens with a section of **Notes and Testimonies**. Its first text was written by José Remesal Rodríguez, Chair Professor of Ancient History at the University of Barcelona, who supervised Funari and became a key interlocutor of his work. Professor Remesal Rodríguez recounts his long-standing contact and dialogues with Funari, which began when he received him for the first time in Barcelona, with a warm-hearted narrative. Margrita Díaz-Andreu reflects on how the relations among archaeologists internationally influenced the flow of ideas and the transmission of knowledge in Professor Funari's CV and in his general work. She also describes her linkages with Funari, his students and the academic results of their rapport, in addition to her visits to Brazil in 1999 and 2013. Neil Asher Silberman describes Funari's significant theoretical and historical contributions to the intellectual development of global, classical and Brazilian archaeology, in addition to his activities as an academic supervisor of Brazilian archaeologists. Lourdes Madalena Gazarini Conde Feitosa, a former MSc and PhD student supervised by Funari, describes his generosity and the partnerships they established, and acknowledges his importance in her personal training. Egyptologist Margaret Marchiori Bakos narrates how she met Professor Funari, evaluates his importance in her academic collaboration network, and describes her relations with his works. Mônica Selvatici, a former PhD student supervised by Funari, describes her dialogues with him and what she has learned from him. The final text in this section of **Notes and Testimonies** is a narrative by Kátia Teônia, describing her contact with Prof. Funari and his works, and recognizing his relevance for her academic work.

The section of **Articles** in this second volume is introduced by a text written by Egyptologist Júlio César Mendonça Gralha, a former PhD student supervised by Funari, on the strategies that allowed the Ptolemaic dynasty to establish its legitimacy for almost three centuries. Fábio Vergara Cerqueira analyzes the meanings of mirrors as objects in Aegean Greece (in contrast to Western / Colonial Greece), based on the available iconography, considering its types and symbolisms. Nathália Monseff Junqueira examines the representation of Egyptian women in Herodotus' work and the construction of female behaviors in the second book of his *Histories*. Cynthia Cristina de Moraes Mota deals with the importance given to the war by historians of antiquity as an important part of his narrative construction and description of the deeds of great men. It seeks to deepen the importance of the war for the construction of men considered wise and important to the historian Diodorus of Sicily. While recognizing the advances in the construction

of scale models in the areas of archaeology, architecture and engineering, Ivan Esperança Rocha describes and discusses the original and current role of scale models in the historico-architectural reconstruction of the city of Rome. César Carreras Monfort analyzes the importance of Funari's studies on olive oil imports in Roman Brittany, in particular his interest in the epigraphy of Baetican Dressel 20 oil amphorae. Monfort also analyzes the influence of Funari's works in this theme among British scholars. Based on contemporary studies about human attitudes regarding death and the dead, Luciane Munhoz Omena and Margarida Maria de Carvalho analyze the thematic, documental, and historical relevance of some female epitaphs in the region of Mediolanum (present-day Milan). Gilvan Ventura da Silva presents a case study on the estrangement experienced both by subjects and their ruler during Emperor Julian's stay in Antioch in 362-363 AD. Cláudio Umpierre Carlan briefly analyzes the Roman world after the Tetrarchy and the power struggle between Constantine and Licinius, based on the numismatic collection available at the National Museum of History. Maria Isabel D'Agostino Fleming describes the development of some essential researches on the production and circulation of African Red Slip Ware (ARS), in particular, North-African lamps, and presents the current state-of-the-art of the studies in this area. Alexandre Galvão Carvalho analyzes the originality of the works of Karl Marx and Max Weber in the 19<sup>th</sup> century about the economy and society of the ancient world, in comparison to some 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century economists. Carvalho reflects on how the two authors identify a radical disruption between the ancient and modern world. Based on discussions of identity, cultural identification and memory, Marina Regis Cavicchioli analyzes the context leading to UNESCO's involvement in policies to ascribe wine a world heritage status, in addition to many wine production and consumption practices. Finally, Laurent Olivier examines early contacts among Frenchmen and Tupinambá natives in Brazil in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, showing how this otherness-experience had important consequences for the perception of Antiquity by Europeans in general and by the French in particular.

The section of **Articles** is followed by the sections of **Translations** and **Reviews**. The section of **Translations** begins with a text on Biblical archaeology, which analyzes effects and inter-relations between reason and faith, nationalism and imperialism, and distinct approaches in this field of knowledge. The second translation is an epistemological text that seeks to tackle two inherent aspects of the historiographical practice, namely objectivity and subjectivity. To attain this aim, Funari analyzes the discourses of two historians, one ancient (Sallust) and one

modern (Carcopino), seeking to show their discursive features. The section of **Reviews** brings an analysis of the book *Paul of Tarsus: An apostle to the nations* [in Portuguese, *Paulo de Tarso, um apóstolo às nações*, by Pedro Paulo Abreu Funari and Pedro Lima Vasconcellos.

The readers of these contributions will notice in them a rather unusual element of academic texts: a wealth of emotions and feelings such as thankfulness, friendship, the joy of sharing, vitality, affection and admiration. We did not wish to leave out the spontaneity and sincerity of the individuals who contributed to these two commemorative volumes, for a quite simple reason: we believe that in a context of such intense competition and friction, as it is found in the academia, Funari has always proposed collective endeavors and defended dialogue and diversity. He never refused to disagree or to enter into debates, but he built genuine spaces of becoming between academic discussions, of professionalism and knowledge construction, while considering the sensible and subjective dimensions in his work. Therefore, this dossier is a dialogue with the ethical and political standing exercised by Funari in his daily work. It is also an inspiration and investment in new, original beginnings, and a just tribute to a great Brazilian intellectual recognized both nationally and overseas for his relevant contributions to the domains of history and archaeology.

We wish you a pleasant reading!

Glaydson José da Silva  
(Unifesp)

Gilberto da Silva Francisco  
(Unifesp)

Renata Senna Garraffoni  
(UFPR)