

Chapter 1 : Society of Jesus - Wikipedia

Oliver Taplin has for over three decades been at the forefront of innovation in the study of Greek literature, and of the Greek theatre, tragic and comic, in particular. We use cookies to enhance your experience on our website.

Its capital, Orense pop. The See of Orense dates from a remote period, certainly before the fifth century. The First Council of Braga created four dioceses, the bishops of which afterwards signed the acts of the Second Council of Braga below the Bishop of Orense "an indication that they were of junior standing. Moreover, the signatures of the Bishops of Tuy and Astorga, two very ancient Churches, come after that of the Bishop of Orense. According to Idacius, two bishops, Pastor and Siagrius, were consecrated in the convent of Lugo in , and one of them it is not known which was a Bishop of Orense. In , the Suevians, who had invaded Galicia embraced Arianism, and only in the time of King Chararic were they reconciled to Catholicism. Gregory of Tours tells us that the Galicians embraced the Faith with remarkable fervour. The conversion and instruction of both king and people appear to have been completed by St. The names of the bishops of Orense are unknown until , when the diocese was governed by Witimir, a man of noble Suevian lineage, who assisted at the Second Council of Braga. He was an intimate friend of St. Martin of Braga , who dedicated to him as his "most dear father in Christ" his treatise "De ira". In Orense was destroyed by Abdelaziz son of Muza. Orense, nevertheless, appears to have retained its titular bishops, for a charter of Alfonso the Chaste is witnessed by Maydo, Bishop of Orense. In the episcopacy of Ansurius the holy abbot Franquila erected the Benedictine monastery of S. Esteban de Ribas del Sil St. Stephen on the Sil , where Ansurius himself and eight of his successors died in the odour of sanctity. At the end of the tenth century the diocese was laid waste, first by the Northmen and then by Almanzor, after which it was committed to the care of the Bishop of Lugo until , when after a vacancy of seventy years, Sancho II appointed Ederonio to the see. Ederonio rebuilt the old cathedral called S. Maria la Madre The most famous bishop of this period was Diego Velasco, whom his epitaph calls "light of the Church and glory of his country". The latter was confessor to Ferdinand II, who granted him the lordship of Orense. He assisted at the Council of Lyons in Francisco Blanco founded the Hospital of S. Roque, assisted at the Council of Trent, founded the Jesuit colleges at Malaga and Compostela, and endowed that at Monterey. Pedro Quevedo y Quintana died , having been president of the Regency in , was exiled by the Cortes of Cadiz ; he founded the conciliar seminary of Orense in The original cathedral was dedicated to the Mother of God, and is still known as Santa Maria la Madre. The Suevian king Chararic see above built another, more sumptuous, church in honour of St. Martin of Tours and made it the cathedral as it is to this day. Both churches, having suffered severely from time and the invasions of Arabs and Northmen, have been repeatedly restored. The later cathedral is Romanesque, with features of Gothic transition: In two side altars are the relics of St. Euphemia and her companions in martyrdom, Sts. The plan of the church is a Latin cross, with three naves, the tower standing apart. The choir stalls are the work of Diego de Soils and Juan de Auges late sixteenth century. Of the cloisters only a small portion remains, a perfect gem of ogival work. The church of St. Francis and the Trinity should also be mentioned; it was founded probably about the middle of the twelfth century as a hospice for pilgrims. Francis Blanco, a martyr of Japan.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE GREEK GEM : A TOKEN OF RECOGNITION

ALFONSO MORENO

Chapter 2 : Seven Hills: The Symbol of the Magic of Lisbon | Ancient Origins

Dr Alfonso Moreno Back to but my first contact with Latin and Greek was in secondary school in the US, at Phillips Exeter Academy. "The Greek Gem: A Token of.

Quaderni Urbinati Di Cultura Classica 27, Blackwell Companions to the Ancient World. Legion Claudia Pia Fidelis. Diffusion De Boccard , Disgrace and Oblivion in Roman Political Culture. The University of North Carolina Press. Alexanderverehrung von Pompeius bis Nero. Integrating approaches to ancient materials. Left Coast Press , Geschichte der Steinschneidekunst im klassischen Altertum, 3 Vols. Imagines Virorum Illustrum Et Deorum. Institute for Classical Studies , American Journal of Archaeology Crepereius Gallus and his gens. Journal of Roman Studies 54, Gem Engraving in Britain from Antiquity to the Present. British School at Rome. Papers of the British School at Rome 52, Oxford University Press , Caesar, Alexander, and Pompey in Cat. Broughton and the Roman republic. Editura Academiei Romane , Acta Classica 44, The role of narrative in understanding the value and impact of digital collections. University of Michigan Press. Cultural heritage digitization in the EU. International Journal of Law and Information Technology A token of recognition. Studies in honour of Oliver Taplin Oxford: Oxford University Press , " A five year ERC research project. Were Dies Reproduced Mechanically in Antiquity?. The making and using of open digitised cultural content. Online Information Review A Chapter in the History of Greek Art. A recent gift to the collections. Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston 68, Handlist of the exhibition and supplementary studies. Imagining uses for things: History of Science Contributions to Numismatics in Honor of Richard B. American Numismatic Society , Refbacks There are currently no refbacks.

Distinguished by his goat's legs and tail, the god Pan sits on a rock-like object, gazing at the theatrical mask in his hand. A thyrsos, a staff topped with a pinecone and fluttering ribbons, rests on his left shoulder.

Japanese films had been imported into the Philippines since the late 1920s but without great success. Japanese-sponsored film production in the Philippines continued until 1945 but was limited mostly to newsreels and educational films. Although the Philippines never became a center for feature film production under the Japanese, it was a strategically important market for Japan. First, unlike Manchuria, where the Japanese literally had to construct a film industry, the Philippines already had many large, well-equipped motion picture theaters that were well-stocked with significant Hollywood product. Many confiscated films were exported back to Japan to train its filmmakers. Production facilities were better in the Philippines than any other market in the Japanese empire with the exception of Shanghai. Further, due to the long period of American influence, the local film community boasted a significant number of people who had worked in Hollywood during the silent era and had considerable experience. The film presented the Japanese as Asian liberators who came to free the Filipinos from decades of colonial oppression that began with the Spanish and continued with the Americans. The other Japanese-produced feature film shot in the Philippines was *Tatlong Maria*. However, perhaps out of deference to the substantial local Japanese population, film censors were sensitive to Japanese complaints about negative representations of Japanese in U.S. As a consequence, live theater began to thrive again as movie stars, directors and technicians returned to the stage. Postwar 1945 and the 1950s: Another independent picture, *Sa Kabukiran In the Mountains*; , was also produced during this time. They produced *Princesa Tirana* *Princess Tirana* , with Mat Ranillo and Gloria Sevilla her first feature title role after she was discovered through a declamation contest at the University of the Visayas as lead players. Their first feature together made such a box office success in the Visayas and Mindanao that other features immediately followed: Mat and Gloria then became synonymous to Visayan pictures, and since then were called as the King and Queen of Visayan Movies. In a film entitled *Sangang Nangabali Broken Branches* , produced by Cebu Stars Production broke box-office records in the 1950s. Other independent Visayan films produced at this time were: *Mat ang Gloria finally got married off-screen in real life and formed S-R Productions in Ang Bayan The Country* , was also produced at this time. The 1960s saw the emergence of more Visayan talents in the Tagalog film industry. Cesar and Emmanuel H. Borlaza also originated from the south. Other independent productions were: Visayan film producers continued trying to revive the Visayan movies in the mid-seventies by filming in the 16mm format and transferring the material to 35mm for theatrical release. This less costly process, however, did not prevent the Visayan film industry from finally going into a dormant stage. The Tagalog film industry was just at an upswing at this time, prompting Visayan producers to venture into television production instead. It was not until that another Visayan film project was brought to the big screen. *Matud Nila* also marked the last film directed by Leroy Salvador. Most Visayan films revolve around the "love story-drama-comedy" genre which inevitably reflects the lifestyle and culture of the southern Filipinos. This genre apparently has the most popular appeal to a great majority of the Filipino viewing public today, making "drama-love story-comedy" films sell the most at the box office. It is in this light that the viewing public should not lose hope in seeing more Visayan movies in the future - that is, if all these Visayan talents and producers put their sense together and realize that Visayan Cinema might even be the answer to the long-awaited Filipino film revolution - with the way Tagalog films are being made nowadays, who knows - Visayan films might just be the saving grace of the regressing Filipino film industry. Bundles of mm films of several old movies being kept by the Mowelfund at the Movie Museum of the Philippines in Quezon City. The audience were hungry for films with patriotic themes. The 1970s was labeled as the first golden age of Philippine cinema. The Filipino film industry was one of the busiest and bustling film communities in Asia, releasing an average of 100 films a year making Philippines second to Japan in terms of film productions a year. The premier directors of the era were but not limited to:

Performance, iconography, reception: studies in honour of Oliver Taplin. The Greek gem: a token of recognition / Alfonso Moreno Greek gem: a token of.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract The automatic extraction of chemical information from text requires the recognition of chemical entity mentions as one of its key steps. When developing supervised named entity recognition NER systems, the availability of a large, manually annotated text corpus is desirable. Furthermore, large corpora permit the robust evaluation and comparison of different approaches that detect chemicals in documents. We present the CHEMDNER corpus, a collection of 10, PubMed abstracts that contain a total of 84, chemical entity mentions labeled manually by expert chemistry literature curators, following annotation guidelines specifically defined for this task. Each of the chemical entity mentions was manually labeled according to its structure-associated chemical entity mention SACEM class: The difficulty and consistency of tagging chemicals in text was measured using an agreement study between annotators, obtaining a percentage agreement of We propose a standard for required minimum information about entity annotations for the construction of domain specific corpora on chemical and drug entities. Text mining and information extraction techniques are showing promising results in the biomedical domain: A range of applications have been implemented [2] to detect bio-entities [3 , 4] and their relations e. One of the first steps required for more complex relation extraction tasks is to find mentions of the entities of interest. In the life sciences domain the entities that have attracted most attention are genes and proteins [9], while in case of more generic texts and newswire, efforts have been made to detect information units including names of persons, organizations or locations [10]. Automated techniques with the aim of detecting tagging mentions of named entities in text are commonly called named entity recognition NER systems. Although early NER taggers typically relied on hand-crafted rules, the current trend increasingly points towards the use of supervised machine learning techniques for entity recognition [10]. Such systems learn a statistical model to identify entity mentions by inferring which characteristics features distinguish them from the surrounding text. Exploited features can be the presence of certain combinations of orthographic features, like consecutive characters or words n-grams , their letter case, or the presence of digits, special characters e. For instance, when looking at the chemical literature, it becomes clear that in case of systematic chemical names they do look quite different from common English words, mainly due to the nomenclature rules that define chemical naming standards. Supervised methods classify word token sequences by assigning them to one of a set of predefined entity classes. For this task, they require labeled example data that commonly is split in two collections. The first collection is called the training set, from which the model infers its parameters. The trained model is then used to detect entity mentions in the second collection, the test set ; This set is used to evaluate the quality of the learned model. If satisfactory, the parameterized model can then be applied to detect entities in new, unlabeled text. Therefore, labeled text is important not only to build machine learning-based entity taggers: It also can be used to evaluate the performance of any kind of NER system, regardless the underlying method used. Producing labeled data for this purpose therefore refers to the construction of properly annotated text, a so-called corpus. This process requires adding metadata the annotations to the original text according to specific annotation guidelines. Over 36 corpora have been generated in the biomedical field [12] already. When the corpus contains documents with manually marked up annotations done by domain experts, they are known as Gold Standard Corpora GSC. Because the manual annotation process is very laborious, lower quality corpora can be constructed by using automated techniques. Chemical named entities are important for chemistry, but also for other research areas such as life sciences, pharmacology, medicine, material sciences or physics. Yet, despite their wide-spread use, only few corpora with manually labeled chemical entities exist to date. Biology corpora with chemical entities There are several corpora developed in the life sciences domain that include text annotations of chemical substances. Most of

the underlying concept classes were derived from categories found in Medical Subject Headings MeSH , a hierarchical terminological resource used to index PubMed abstracts [15]. The GENIA chemical concepts do correspond to a rather broad interpretation of chemicals, many of which cannot be linked to any concrete chemical entity with an associated structure. There are no exhaustive annotation guidelines for chemical compounds underlying the GENIA corpus annotation, being essentially tailored towards biologically relevant annotations. Moreover, in GENIA, chemical entity annotations were not prepared by a chemist and chemical annotations relied mainly on human interpretation of the text and background knowledge. The CRAFT corpus [16] is a corpus of 97 full text biomedical articles that contains several different concept annotation types including a type consisting of chemical concepts from the ChEBI ontology [16]. This type includes chemicals, chemical groups, atoms, subatomic particles, biochemical roles and applications [17]. Annotations of the CRAFT corpus were done by biologists based on annotation guidelines that also included a set of linguistic aspects for text span markup. The coverage of this ontology for the chemical space published in the literature is unclear. This corpus of 1, abstracts requires payment of a license fee and is focused on a rather narrow scope, the inhibition of cytochrome P enzymes. It includes chemicals under a semantic class called substance. This substance class is rather vaguely defined and includes proteins and other substances as well as role and functional terms. There are a few corpora that are primarily concerned with the annotation of relationships that involve chemicals, and more particularly drugs. The EU-ADR corpus has abstracts including drug-target and drug-disease relations [18]; it was pre-annotated automatically and missed or incorrect annotations were manually corrected. In case of the DDI corpus, documents both PubMed abstracts and DrugBank records [19] were annotated for drugs and relations between them [20], while the EDGAR corpus PubMed abstracts about cancer also contains annotations of drugs in addition to genes and cells [21]. The Metabolites and Enzymes corpus [22] has annotations of metabolites, carried out on abstracts on yeast metabolism. The annotation in this corpus was restricted only to those names that appeared in the context of metabolic pathways. There was also one chemistry-disease relation corpus generated from 21 US patents that contained claimed structure-activity-relationships. These patents were automatically tagged with chemistry and disease terms. The annotations process was restricted to the manual classification of the relation type existing between co-occurring terms [23]. Chemical text corpora As opposed to the previously introduced corpora, a number of corpora have also been described that are more focused on chemistry and chemical entities rather than on biological aspects of chemical substances. Nevertheless they also showed crucial differences in scope, used document collections, availability both of annotation guidelines together with the resulting corpus , format and size. Early attempts to build a chemical NER systems, due to the lack of a chemical entity text corpus, explored the use of lexical resources related to chemistry derived from the UMLS Metathesaurus, which was used for training and testing various methods [24]. Wren published a machine learning method trained on the chemical ChemID database and used it to find chemical entity mentions in PubMed abstracts. Due to the lack of an evaluation text corpus he could only assess the precision on a small sample of putative chemical names extracted automatically [25]. Another publication by Zhang described the use of chemical annotations done by the indexers of the National Library of Medicine NLM [26] as a proxy for evaluating a chemical entity recognition system. These annotations are only done at the document level without specifying the exact entity mention offsets within the abstract. The NLM indexers annotate topic-related chemical concepts and therefore the indexing is not exhaustive. This type of annotation only reflects the understanding of the topic by the individual indexer. The document indexing was based on terms of the MeSH tree associated with chemicals Chemicals and Drugs branch and supplementary concept records called MeSH substances. Narayanaswamy and colleagues described a small corpus of 55 abstracts selected by a keyword search using as query acetylates, acetylated and acetylation that contained also a small number of chemical names [27]. The text corpus introduced in the article describing the ChemicalTagger system consisted in 50 paragraphs from the experimental sections of full text articles selected using a keyword search related to polymer synthesis. It is concerned with the annotation of chemical phrases rather than on chemical

entity mentions and the associated link to the annotation guidelines was not functional anymore broken link [28]. This corpus is publicly available but more details on the annotation criteria and process were not released together with the corpus. This corpus was generated manually without using any software to create pre-annotations. An updated version of this corpus was also published to increase the initial mapping of mentions by using an updated version of the ChEBI database. A recent effort carried out by both academia and commercial teams resulted in a larger corpus of patents annotated with chemical information [31]. These patents were automatically pre-annotated with chemical names and human curators revised and corrected mis-identified pre-annotations and added missing chemical mentions manually. The annotation guidelines used for constructing this corpus were partially based on the annotation guidelines that we have released for the CHEMDNER corpus, as detailed later in this manuscript. A relevant contribution to the development of chemical corpora was provided by the authors of the Sciborg corpus [32 , 33] and the Chemistry PubMed corpus by Corbett et al. The Sciborg corpus consisted of 42 full text chemistry research papers annotated manually with chemical compounds while the chemistry PubMed corpus by Corbett et al. Both corpora consisted in exhaustively annotated chemical texts done by chemists according to very detailed annotation rules 31 pages long guideline containing 93 rules, together with example cases [33]. Different annotation classes were defined to deal not only with chemical compounds but also with chemical reactions, chemical adjectives, enzymes and chemical prefixes. A more granular annotation specifically of the chemical compound mentions was proposed for the construction of the open access Chem EVAL corpus a. SCAI corpus , a small corpus of abstracts with chemical mentions annotated with chemical entities [35]. Details on the actual definition and selection of chemical compound mentions were not provided together with this corpus, and the original authors stated that additional evaluation and refinement of the corpus and its guidelines is work in progress. Nevertheless this corpus proposes several types of chemical mention classes of practical relevance, which were modified and adapted for the annotation of chemical mention classes of the CHEMDNER corpus. Chemical names and challenges for NER To be able to implement and compare the performance of chemical NER systems the availability of large enough manually tagged text corpora is a key requisite. The intrinsic difficulty in defining annotation guidelines of what actually constitutes a chemical compound that can be linked to structural information was the main difficulty in constructing the CHEMDNER corpus. Although the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry IUPAC has defined a set of rules for the chemical nomenclature, those naming standards are not sufficiently followed in practice when examining the scientific literature [36]. Chemistry is a research discipline with a considerable degree of specialization that can explain the encountered variability of language use between its sub-disciplines. Moreover chemical entities are also studied in publications from other disciplines such as medicine, biology and pharmacology. Thus a virtually arbitrary number of language expressions may be found in the literature to refer to chemical compounds. This variability can be explained by the use of aliases, e. Variability can also be simply due to alternative typographical expressions referring to the same chemical. The problem of variability has a negative impact on i the resulting recall of NER systems fraction of the total entities mentioned in text that are recognized by a system and ii the feasibility to map all the various alternative compound mentions to its corresponding unique canonical chemical structure. Ambiguity, the fact that a given word can correspond to a chemical entity or to some other concept depending on the context of the mention, also poses difficulties for labeling text with chemical entities. A source of ambiguity for chemical entities is the heavy use of acronyms, abbreviations, short chemical formula and certain trivial names used in the literature. Additionally, a few common English words such as gold, lead and iron are also a source of ambiguity for NER systems. The following list summarizes some of the challenges related to chemical entity mention annotation and automatic recognition. For the successful detection of chemical entity mentions, tools need to be able to cope as much as possible with these difficulties. BioCreative task on chemical entity recognition Chemical entities of practical importance are those that can be ultimately linked to chemical structure information, rather than general vague chemical concepts. Being able to associate a given chemical compound name to a chemical structure was the

central annotation criteria followed for the construction of the CHEMDNER corpus. The BioCreative challenges are an ongoing effort to promote the evaluation and development of text mining and natural language processing software for the life sciences community [37]. Carrying out this task within the organization of BioCreative was especially useful due to the previous experiences of this community with related bio-medical NER tasks the Gene Mention recognition tasks of BioCreative I and II [38 , 39], as well as the Gene Normalization tasks [40].

Methods The construction of the CHEMDNER corpus started with the definition of the overall annotation goal together with an exhaustive revision of previous work done on annotation of chemical entities as well as named entities in the biomedical and other domains. The aim while defining the chemical entities annotated for the CHEMDNER corpus was to capture only those types of mentions that are practically relevant. The common characteristic among all the chemical mention types used for the CHEMDNER corpus was that they could be associated to chemical structure information with at least a certain degree of reliability.

Chapter 5 : Watch the Latest Movies and TV Shows for Free on streamlook

The Greek Gem: A Token of Recognition Alfonso Moreno Image and Representation in the Pottery of Magna Graecia François Lissarrague PART VI. PERFORMANCE: RECEPTION

The Spanish "company" would be translated into Latin as *societas* like in *socius*, a partner or comrade. From this came "Society of Jesus" SJ by which they would be known more widely. Ignatius of Loyola and his followers appropriated the name of Jesus for their new order, provoking resentment by other religious who considered it presumptuous. Both on the Continent and in England, it was denounced as blasphemous; petitions were sent to kings and to civil and ecclesiastical tribunals to have it changed; and even Pope Sixtus V had signed a Brief to do away with it. Pope Paul III gave them a commendation, and permitted them to be ordained priests. These initial steps led to the official founding in They were ordained in Venice by the bishop of Arbe 24 June. They devoted themselves to preaching and charitable work in Italy. Again in , they presented the project to Paul III. After months of dispute, a congregation of cardinals reported favourably upon the Constitution presented, and Paul III confirmed the order through the bull *Regimini militantis ecclesiae* "To the Government of the Church Militant" , on 27 September This is the founding document of the Society of Jesus as an official Catholic religious order. Ignatius was chosen as the first Superior General. First, they founded schools throughout Europe. Jesuit teachers were trained in both classical studies and theology , and their schools reflected this. Second, they sent out missionaries across the globe to evangelize those peoples who had not yet heard the Gospel , founding missions in widely diverse regions such as modern-day Paraguay , Japan , Ontario , and Ethiopia. One of the original seven arrived in India already in The zeal of the Jesuits overcame the movement toward Protestantism in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and southern Germany. Ignatius wrote the Jesuit Constitutions, adopted in , which created a centralised organization and stressed acceptance of any mission to which the Pope might call them. This phrase is designed to reflect the idea that any work that is not evil can be meritorious for the spiritual life if it is performed with this intention, even things normally considered of little importance. The term "Jesuit" of 15th-century origin, meaning one who used too frequently or appropriated the name of Jesus was first applied to the society in reproach “ Ignatius and the early Jesuits did recognize, though, that the hierarchical church was in dire need of reform. Some of their greatest struggles were against corruption, venality , and spiritual lassitude within the Catholic Church. Ignatius insisted on a high level of academic preparation for the clergy in contrast to the relatively poor education of much of the clergy of his time. And the Jesuit vow against "ambitioning prelacies" can be seen as an effort to counteract another problem evidenced in the preceding century. One of the main tools the Jesuits have used to bring about this conversion is the Ignatian retreat, called the Spiritual Exercises. During a four-week period of silence, individuals undergo a series of directed meditations on the purpose of life and contemplations on the life of Christ. They meet regularly with a spiritual director who guides their choice of exercises and helps them to develop a more discerning love for Christ. The retreat follows a "Purgative-Illuminative-Unitive" pattern in the tradition of the spirituality of John Cassian and the Desert Fathers. Further, he used it as a means of rebuilding the spiritual life of the church. The Exercises became both the basis for the training of Jesuits and one of the essential ministries of the order: A precursor to liberal education , the Jesuit plan of studies incorporated the Classical teachings of Renaissance humanism into the Scholastic structure of Catholic thought. In addition to the teachings of faith , the Jesuit *Ratio Studiorum* would standardize the study of Latin , Greek , classical literature, poetry, and philosophy as well as non-European languages, sciences, and the arts. Furthermore, Jesuit schools encouraged the study of vernacular literature and rhetoric , and thereby became important centres for the training of lawyers and public officials. The Jesuit schools played an important part in winning back to Catholicism a number of European countries which had for a time been predominantly Protestant, notably Poland and Lithuania. Today, Jesuit colleges and universities are located in over one hundred nations around the world. Under the notion that God

can be encountered through created things and especially art, they encouraged the use of ceremony and decoration in Catholic ritual and devotion. Perhaps as a result of this appreciation for art, coupled with their spiritual practice of "finding God in all things", many early Jesuits distinguished themselves in the visual and performing arts as well as in music. The theater was a form of expression especially prominent in Jesuit schools. They were an important force in the Counter-Reformation and in the Catholic missions, in part because their relatively loose structure without the requirements of living and celebration of the Liturgy of Hours in common allowed them to be flexible and meet diverse needs arising at the time.

Chapter 6 : Obituaries - , - Your Life Moments

Although described in Greek myth, the mutilation of the dead enemy rarely appears in Greek art--except for Achilles dragging the body of Hektor, where it is a sign of his madness. The Etruscans, however, commonly depicted such scenes.

Women and Animals on the Greek Seals and Attic Vases of the 6th-4th centuries BC The starting point of this presentation is the images of herons alongside women on the classical Greek seals. This scene occurs four times, which is not few for the Greek intaglios corpus. The most beautiful example of it is a gem on which a young woman is lying down and touches the head of a heron. A winged insect – an ant according to Gisela Richter and John Boardman² – is also within the field. So the purpose of this talk is to clarify the meaning of this motif. The Greek seals are a very special type of source and they require to consider some precautions before studying them. Thus, there can be several seals with the same print produced from one matrix or several prints from different matrices made on one seal. Indeed, matrices are less perishable than clay or wax and, as jewelry, their value facilitates their preservation. This distinction between matrix and seal may seem pointless, since it is the same device. But it involves several finer points⁷. A large winged ant is flying toward her outstretched hand. Above is a flying ant. And there are a lot of possibilities, as the literary sources show it: So we cannot know whether there were specific images for one or another. The sources allowing us to study on Greek seals are therefore hermetically separated: As the oracular inscriptions of Delphi have nothing in common with the answers of the Pythia in Herodotus, textual and archaeological sources of the seals widely differ. On the other hand, everything is reversed: You can easily see it on the first picture, because we have both the intaglio and the plaster impression. In order to understand the representation of a woman and a heron, we have to take into account the other devices on the Greek seals, in particular the other devices showing herons or women. But another type of document can bring a precious help: Indeed, a lot of herons are depicted on the Attic ceramics thirty-four black-figure vases and sixty-six red-figure vases. Although all the subjects are not quite useful for this presentation for instance the herons under the handles of skyphoi, which are not related to the image of the vases⁸, this is the corpus which supplies the most occurrences of the animal. Therefore, the vases allow to work with series, which is a method giving some way stronger conclusions. Furthermore, seals and vases have a few similarities⁹. First, their chronological frames are almost the same, between the sixth and the fourth centuries BC. Second, the devices themselves are comparable. One of the numerous examples is the gorgoneion – a subject often pictured on gems and rings, as on this chalcedony scaraboid¹⁰, and on ceramics, either as a main device, often in the medallion of cup or here on the shoulder of a hydria of the first half of the fifth century, or as a shield device, here in the medallion of a cup where two warriors side by side shelter behind a shield The herons on Greek seals and Attic vases give the opportunity to study the connection between herons and women. However, the practices exhibited on vases and seals suggest that the heron is a part of the relation between sexual partners. Thus, is this animal the sign of the separation between men and women or the testimony of a connection between them? On the one hand because of their formats and sizes pottery allows more developed topics than Greek seals, which are differentiated from the cylindrical gems from Mesopotamia whose seals are large enough to figure detailed scenes. On the other hand because of their decoration techniques: Moreover, the vases are unique items, like the dies but unlike the printed seals. Florence and Milan, Edizioni Il Ponte, This recurrence raised question among art historians who made catalogues of engraved gemstones, like John Beazley, who tried to understand the meaning of this device I summarize the quotation: Most other scholars followed his interpretation, like Gisela Richter Martin Henig, in his long list of meanings of animal images on Greek and Roman gems, also spoke about a pet, even if he is less affirmative This idea of domestication is actually present on the seals. Besides the intaglio seen previously, the heron appears with a woman on three other matrixes. The female character can touch the head of the beast or feed it, either with an insect or with a branch Those three women are in a similar position: The

