

The paper seeks to set the new Artemidorus text and map within the context of ancient geographical knowledge of Iberia. A photograph of the entire map already appears in the Turin exhibition catalog (ed. C. Gallazzi and S. Settis, *Le Tre Vite del Papiro di Artemidoro. Voci e Sguardi dall' Egitto Greco-Romano*, Milano: Electa, 2006, pp. 146-47), along with a translation of the text within which the map is placed (p. 157). Account will in due course be taken of the full publication announced for 2006 (see Brodersen's paper above), and the paper will evaluate the prospect that this papyrus discovery proves the existence of detailed, geographically specific, medium-scale maps designed to accompany geographical writings. Given the pessimism that scholars have repeatedly expressed about cartographic awareness at this level of scale (for example, G.A. Sundwall, "Ammianus geographicus," *AJP* 117. 1996. 619-43), the new Artemidorus map has strong potential to stimulate revised thinking.

The map's importance for study of the Iberian peninsula is no less great. It has long been clear that ancient observers had a general idea about the overall shape of Iberia; among them, Strabo (3.1.3) says it looks like an ox hide. Equally, there has been no doubt that from an early date traders-cum-explorers such as Pytheas of Massilia must have gained specific knowledge of the coast at least. Till now, however, an ancient cartographic presentation of the peninsula has been altogether lacking (it should be recalled that the western end of the Peutinger map is lost). The Artemidorus map is most naturally taken to furnish one. Literally embedded soon after the start of his account of Iberia's geography, its purpose was in all likelihood to illustrate the text in the manner of a modern book accompanied by maps.

On the basis of the small sample part of the map previously published, I had argued for the scope of the whole to be the region around ancient Onoba, modern Huelva, on the Atlantic coast beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. It would be logical for Artemidorus to begin his treatment here, where a mineral-rich area coincided with 'the ends of the earth'. The map would thus illustrate the importance of Onoba, the shipping outlet for the Rio Tinto mines; it would also confirm that a detailed geography of the area was clearly conceptualized. This hypothesis now requires review in the light of the publication of the entire map and of the associated text; the latter attaches importance to the Pyrenees and supplies figures (in stades) for point-to-point distances around most of the peninsula (but not the unsurveyed north-west). The orientation of the map must be considered, together with the view expressed in the exhibition catalog (p. 18) that its copying was abandoned because its placement was seen to be an error; a different map was supposed to feature here. It does seem reasonable to imagine that Artemidorus' detailed treatment of Iberia would be illustrated by several maps, not just one. As the paper shows, the new papyrus material – for all its puzzles and incompleteness – opens up a range of revealing fresh perspectives.