Summary
This project aims to reveal the ancient ecphrastic coinage of pre-modern ecology ideas in Renaissance visual culture. Most researchers focus on Renaissance Ekphrasis as an aesthetic category related to the description of works of art. Little has been written about the popularization of ecphrastic literature and the cultural impact of ancient descriptions on the construction of Renaissance scientific identity, especially regarding the creation of new visual knowledge about natural environments. This project closes this research gap focusing on the identification and critical analysis of ecological representations that can be traced back to ancient descriptions.

Understanding Ecphrasis

Modern Researchers
- Ekphrasis: Description of Works of Art

Renaissance
- Ekphrasis as Rhetorical Exercise (Progýmnasma)
- Description of Persons, Things, Events, Seasons, Animals, Plants, Machines etc.
  - Vividness (Enárgia)
  - Clarity (Saphéneia)
  - Conciseness
  - Target-group-oriented

Soda Production at the Nile, Plinius, Naturalis Historia, XXXI,46
"In Egypt it is made artificially […] in the nitre-beds it is the water of the river Nilus: a water […] impregnated with nitrum […]. As soon as any quantity of nitrum has formed, it is immediately removed, in order that it may not melt in the beds. […] the piles of nitrum are as hard as stone, and many of the heaps become changed into rocks."

Woodcut from Georgius Agricola’s De re metallica (1556) and Plinius’ corresponding description

Working Plan at the GRI

Preparatory Work
- Ekphrasis’ Popularization
- Ekphrastic Canon in the Renaissance
- Cultural Impact

Selection
- Ekphrasis-based Ecology Notions
- Different Disciplines and Media
- Digital Humanities (e.g., Query by Image Content)

Analysis
- Representative case studies
- Contextual Hermeneutics
- Embodiment Theories (e.g., Material Iconology)

Typology
- Rhetorical Properties (e.g., Enárgia)
- Epistemic Changes and Innovation
- Meaning-Making Strategies

Literatur