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PART I

URBAN SPACE IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

Real space vs. Perceived Space: the Representation of Arcadia and the Synoecism of its Cities in Strabo's Book VIII	3
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Mariachiara ANGELUCCI

Abstract: The city plays a key role in understanding Strabo's *Geography*, as it controls and influences the territory where it is located. In this paper I intend to deal in particular with Strabo's view of Arcadia from the way he represents cities and their origins, focusing on those for which he remembers the foundation by synoecism, namely Megalopolis, Mantinea, Tegea and Heraia, in order to highlight what information he provides and for what reasons the treatment of certain cities, whose birth is due to the fusion of several settlements, is approached in a certain way. The fact that the description of the urban centers in Arcadia does not do justice to the complexity and relevance of their foundation and development does not seem a mere coincidence. On the contrary it is the result of his negative opinion of the Arcadian Confederacy and of the Theban hegemony, two political realities united by the desire to weaken Sparta, which Strabo held in high regard for the stability and duration of its hegemony, creating a parallelism with Rome.

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Alexandra TRACHSEL

Abstract: This article compares two urban spaces through the description Strabo gives of them. On the one hand, there is Troy which is central to

Strabo's description of the Troad in book XIII. The significance of this place, for both Strabo's work and the Greco-Roman world of his time, has been stated repeatedly. Hence Strabo's account on Troy has been compared, for instance, with his treatment of Rome. Taking this approach as its starting point, the study will shift its focus onto another urban centre that shares important features with Troy, but that also has some substantial differences. The analysis expands therefore to Thebes and to Strabo's description of Boeotia. Among the differences, we may note, as first obvious distinction between the two urban spaces, that the political relevance for Strabo's time is less strong with Thebes than with Troy. Likewise, from a literary point of view, Troy is connected to Homer's poems and to the long and productive tradition of rewriting, commenting and reappropriating this heritage. Finally, with regard to Strabo's *Geography*, such a comparing also raises the question of the different sources that the geographer may have used. In our case, for instance, we are able to catch some insights into the works of Demetrius of Scepsis and Apollodorus of Athens.

Δυνάμεναι καὶ ὀνομαστικότητα πόλεις. Choice and Description of the Cities in Strabo's Book III..... 59

Encarnación CASTRO-PÁEZ

Abstract: This paper aims to be a summary presentation of the criteria and perspectives involved in the choice and description of the cities mentioned by Strabo in Book III of his *Geography*. To this end, by way of introduction and before delving into the pages devoted to Iberia in a monographic way, some questions will be dwelt on which, although widely known, should not be overlooked when trying to understand the chorographical description constructed by Strabo. Having contextualised Strabonian literary production as a whole, we will focus our attention on book III and, more specifically and as has already been mentioned, on the elements that mark the way cities are presented in Hispanic territories.

Quali centri abitati nell'Ilirico di Strabone? Appunti per un'indagine 87

Mattia VITELLI CASELLA

Abstract: In this short contribution, the author pays attention to the settlements attested in the Illyrian section of Strabo's *Geography* (VII 5, 1-12). They are about 20 in total and present different labels and entities, from the fortresses to the coastal towns of Mediterranean style. As in most regions, it emerges that, despite the importance ascribed to the idea of polis within the work, what is missing is a final consistency in choosing and listing the settlements, given that is not interested either in updating or harmonizing the available sources. A striking aspect is the absence of the colonies.

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Silvia PANICHI

Abstract: In Strabo's Italy (V-VI) the Roman roads constitute the main reference point for the description of the inland towns. In the description of Latium, that represents a unicum, the geographer tries to theorise this particular use of the roads. Such roads can play a certain role in the construction of the geographical space, like rivers and mountains. The commercial and economic potential of some towns is highlighted. The geographer also notes the connectivity between road system and fluvial network. The question of the sources used by Strabo for this particular use of Roman roads in his description of Italy still remains open.

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Daniela DUECK

Abstract: Classical antiquity, geography dealt exclusively with land occupied by humans. Strabo's colossal *Geography* follows this anthropocentric tradition. Studies have explored Strabo's references to cities either as cultural and political phenomena or through cases of specific outstanding poleis. This article examines the spatial gaps between these inhabited regions. To do so, it identifies uninhabited sites in their hidden or less-noticed appearances in the *Geography* while asking two central questions: (1) What is the meaning of "empty" spaces in Strabo's work? and (2) How does Strabo treat these regions of the world?

PART 2

URBAN CENTERS IN CARTOGRAPHY

Il ruolo dei centri urbani nella carta alessandrina	169
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Serena BIANCHETTI

Abstract: The map of the world of Eratosthenes shows differences in the selection and in the description of urban centres, located in the western and in the eastern part of the representation. While in the West meridians and parallels are defined by historically important centres, in the East the meridians and the parallels do not pass through cities and the basic role is played by mountains and rivers. We can explain this different approach by the central role played by the Mediterranean and by Egypt at the time of Eratosthenes; for Asia, on the other hand, the geographer had little information dating from the age of Alexander and from Megasthenes.

Von der Herrscherresidenz in die Provinz: Konstruktionen städtischer und ländlicher Räume auf der *Tabula Peutingeriana* 189

Monika SCHUOL

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to try to understand the intentions, perhaps even a specific worldview, of the scribes and cartographers based on the cartographic drawing of the largest and most important settlements and on the account of ethnonyms and roads. Two sets of questions are central to this work:

- How are the cities represented on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*? Are they actually represented according to their meaning?
- Is it possible to distinguish cities from rural areas? Is it possible to identify different modes of representation in the drawings? What is the significance of scarcely populated regions compared to urban centres in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*?

These questions will be addressed by examining selected geographical areas (e.g. Egypt, Persia, Media, Germany and the North-Pontica-Caspian area).

PART 3 URBAN TOPOGRAPHY AND THE EXPEDITION OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Alessandro Magno nel Sindh. Città, roccaforti e installazioni portuali ... 213

Cinzia BEARZOT

Abstract: The exploration of the mouth of the Indus led by Alexander the Great and his Admiral Nearchus in 325 B.C. has aroused great interest among scholars. Attempts have been made, with often contradictory results, to reconstruct the itineraries followed and to identify the sites remembered by the sources. Reconstruction has been made very difficult by changes in the landscape over time and, above all, by the absence of archaeological finds dating back to the time of Alexander. This paper reconsiders the information provided by the sources on the exploration of the lower course of the Indus by Alexander and Nearchus; then discusses possible identifications of the best preserved archaeological site in the area, that of Banbhore, with the places designated by ancient place names (Barbarikon, Barce, Daybul); finally, it poses the problem of the “port of Alexander” mentioned by Arrianus in the *Indike*.

Lost Urban Topographies in the Historians of Alexander the Great..... 229

Francisco Javier GÓMEZ ESPELOSÍN

Abstract: The new urban realities encountered in the Macedonian conquest of Asia must have left their mark on their privileged observers, the

historians who accompanied Alexander on his expedition. The irretrievable loss of these accounts has, however, left its traces, more or less evident, in the preserved testimonies derived from those sources. The aim of this work is precisely to try to detect the traces, however slight, of a series of urban topographies that aroused the curiosity or admiration of those who had the opportunity to contemplate them.

PART 4
TERRITORIALITY, POLITICAL PERCEPTION
AND IDENTITY

Center, Periphery and Networks in the *Poleis* of Late Classical and Early Hellenistic Lycia..... 247

Marc Domingo GYGAX

Abstract: In the late classical and early Hellenistic periods, the Lycian *poleis* of Xanthus, Telmessus and Limyra issued decrees in the name of their citizens and their so-called *perioikoi*. This chapter explores the extent to which this classification of the population corresponded to a geographic distinction between inhabitants of the central place of the *polis* and individuals who lived in the *chora*, and whether it implied a division between two groups with separate political institutions or even unequal citizenship rights. In addition, it attempts to demonstrate that behind this simple binary categorization was a complex organization of the *polis'* territory and a dynamic network of small communities that brought the members of the *polis* together while preserving local identities and a high degree of local autonomy.

From Greece to Iberia: ethnic identity, civic identity, political identity 273

Gonzalo CRUZ ANDREOTTI

Abstract: From the case studies of Greece and Roman Iberia, it is argued that ethnic identities and civic identity are part of the same choral political identity.

Space of Archaic Rome in the Geography of Gaius Iulius Solinus..... 289

Ekaterina ILYUSHECHKINA

Abstract: In the case of *Collectanea rerum memorabilium*, the Latin compilation written by Gaius Iulius Solinus (III cent. A. D.), it would seem that we have another traditional ancient geographical work. However, Solinus prefaces his description of the inhabited world with an excursus on the history of Rome, from its mythological origin and up to the Principate of Augustus (SOLIN., I 1-52). Such arrangement of the material is not found in other ancient geographical works and thus violates traditional models. This passage

seems to demonstrate the specifics of the cultural memory and historical situation in the 3rd century A. D., considering that the geographical and political priority of Rome is so clearly emphasized here. My paper analyses the content of the passage (SOLIN., I 1-52) and presents a conclusion about the political and geographical image of the Eternal City as the world capital in Solinus' work and in his time: Rome first was the head of Latium, then of Italy, and finally of the whole world.

PART 5
URBAN SPACE IN MODERN TIMES

The City as Ideal Principle of History According to Carlo Cattaneo..... 299

Fabio MINAZZI

Abstract: For Cattaneo no European is a native of Europe because civilization springs from the contamination between different cultures. According to Cattaneo, agriculture is an act of civilization that has transformed the land into an "agricultural machine", within which the territory must be perceived as a collective work heritage, determined by the overlapping of the results achieved by the different generations. Within this context, cities can and must be considered as ideal principles that clearly differentiate Asian cities from European and Western ones. Speaking, in particular, of Italian cities, Cattaneo underlines the historical role of Italian municipalities for the genesis of modern science which created the historical-social premises for the construction of our own contemporary modernity.

Commercio, turismo e industria: la territorializzazione contesa della città di Como..... 323

Giuseppe MUTI

Abstract: The history and geography of the city of Como and the Lake Como region are intertwined in a long-term relationship whose dynamics and prerogatives, identities and functions, are imprinted on the territory both materially and symbolically. By studying the social production of space and following the common thread of tourism as a system that creates meaning and territoriality, the contribution studies the historical-geographical evolution of the region and its capital, paying critical attention to moments of growth, balance and sharing as well as moments of crisis, imbalance and conflict.

Urban Space as Individual Situation: a Geographical-Phenomenological Perspective	347
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Anke BREITUNG

Abstract: The article invites the reader to open his mind up to a contemplation of urban space that breaks up the dualistic relationship of human and urban space. For this purpose, the perspective of neo-phenomenology is used, which proclaims a subject-centered consideration of the intentional relationship between humans and the urban environment. Therefore, the concept of the body and its influence on the phenomenological conception of space are explained. Furthermore, the article goes into the importance of atmospheres and feelings for the perceptibility of space and finally focuses on the consideration of urban space framed as an individual situation. Examples from empirical research show how the relationship between humans and their environment can be better understood through the geographical-phenomenological approach.

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