ABSTRACTS

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CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE COLONIAL PANTHEONS OF HISPANIA: THE EXAMPLE OF *VALENTIA*

abstract
The aim of this work is to study the topography and religious landscape of *Valentia* and its *ager*, between the time of its foundation in 138 BC and the 3rd century AD I will rely on epigraphic and archaeological documentation to determine which gods were honoured in the city and on its territory, with a particular emphasis on public religion.

Keywords: Epigraphy, Archaeology, Roman religion, Roman Spain, Roman colony

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WALDGIRMES AND XANTEN. TWO *COLONIAE NOVAE* AND THE ROMAN POLITICS OF REPRESENTATION ON THE RHINE

abstract
Waldgirmes was founded during the Augustan offensive into Germania in an initially peripheral location. Its endowment with buildings and statues, however, prove the site to be the object of a deliberate urbanization. Xanten's importance, on the other hand, was based on the legions

stationed nearby and the existence of the harbour. Its elevation to the status of a Roman colony is perhaps directly related to Trajan's accession to power (in Xanten?). Subsequently, not only Trajan but also his successors promoted considerably the further expansion of what was at that time the northernmost Roman colony in Germania. In both places, a politically motivated representative urban development took place.

Keywords: Roman Germany, Romanization, Xanten, Waldgirmes, Augustus, Trajan

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BETWEEN LEFKANDI AND AMARINTHOS: SOME REMARKS ON THE BIRTH OF ERETRIA

New recent geoarchaeological data from Eretria allow us to reconsider the birth of the city and its double peculiar nature of "new foundation" and "metropolis". The role of Lefkandi and Amarinthos, the status of *polis* and the concept of short-distance foundation will be the focus of this paper.

Keywords: Geometric Eretria, Lefkandi, Amarinthos, Polis, *Short-distance colonization*

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WHAT *CHORA* FOR MARSEILLE? TERRITORY AND EXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES BETWEEN 6th AND 3rd CENT. BC

For over fifty years, French historiography has studied the territory of Marseille(s) along two main lines: the postulate that the Phocaean city would be a city without territory, living from its trade and its maritime power; and relations between the Phocaeans and the local populations, in accordance with one of the main orientations of the research on Greek

colonization, which focused more on the relations between Greeks and indigenous peoples than on the exploitation of colonial territories. The paper proposes to resume the study of the Massalia's land searching for the indices of production on hinterland: geographical and hydrological setting, land organization and distribution, production and supply, interactions with local populations. Between the 6th and the 3rd centuries BC, the city of Marseille(s) constituted a double territory, land and sea, completing with an import-export system the inadequacies of its own resources.

Keywords: Marseille(s), Greek, Land, Agricultural production, Trade

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THE CITIES OF WESTERN LIBURNIA (CROATIA), BETWEEN CENTER AND PERIPHERY DURING ANTIQUITY AND LATE ANTIQUITY

Western Liburnia is defined here as a marginal zone of the Dalmatian province on its frontier with the Italian regions, covering roughly today's Kvarner archipelago and the coastal portion of Hrvatsko Primorje. A number of archaeological and epigraphical evidence exposed in this research tend to prove that this region shows a relatively important development from the end of the 2nd century onwards, throughout Late Antiquity. The increase in different activities, mostly connected to the organisation of the defense and its logistics – such as renewal of the road network – have been possible precisely thanks to its marginal position. Its principal coastal city with its territory, Tarsatica, thus gains in this period ephemeral importance and plays a role of a true capital "of the margins" with its Principia connected to the system of the Claustra. The insular cities with their respective territories make no exception, also showing a certain renewal, largely seen through the developing urbanism and establishment of early bishoprics.

Keywords: Kvarner, City, Claustra*, Bishopric, Island territory*

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SETTLEMENT CHANGES, MATERIAL CULTURE AND COMMUNAL IDENTITY AT THE BORDER-ZONE SETTLEMENT OF SKALA OROPOU (ATTICA) DURING THE ARCHAIC PERIOD

The settlement of Skala Oropou (OSK plot), placed between three different geographical entities (Attica, Boeotia, Euboea) is among the most strategic coastal sites in the central Euboean Gulf region in the Aegean. Being a *peraia* and a "cross-border" site, the situation ensured a continuous material and cultural exchange with other settlements in the area. This paper highlights re-arrangements in the Skala Oropou settlement space that seem to occur alongside the happening of ritual and other communal activities and the shaping of communal identity from the turn of the eighth to the seventh centuries BC and into the Archaic period, at times when various patterns of socio-political organization were evolving in the Greek world, with the polis being among the most prevalent.

Keywords: Northeast Attica, Oropos, Settlement changes, Communal identity, Archaic period

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POMPEY'S AND CAESAR'S FOUNDATIONS OF CITIES: IDENTICAL OR OPPOSITE DESIGNS?

By the late Roman Republic, founding new cities, either for subdued provincial populations, or for poor inhabitants of Rome, and mostly for discharged Roman soldiers, became a common practice for *imperatores*. It was also part of the political competition, as happened, among others, for Pompey and Caesar, whose actions in this field were partly identical, and partly different. The purpose of this paper is to stress these differences, well known as far as the material and political aspects of their foundations are concerned, but much less studied at the level of their ideological aims. Focusing on the discourses built around their projects

and achievements places their rivalry into a broader frame, and might allow a better understanding of the phenomena of Roman colonization at this period as a whole.

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BUTHROTUM FROM THE TROJAN MYTH TO THE ROMAN COLONY: AN ORIGINAL "CROSS-BORDER" AREA

The geographical situation of Buthrotum in a border area, known as the last stop of Aeneas before crossing the sea to reach Italy, gives a specificity and an original history at this little koinon where the Romans founded a colony at the time of Cesar and Augustus. From the earliest times of the colony, its institutions are similar to those of Rome and Buthrotum reveals a perfect integration to the Roman world.

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SEGESTA BETWEEN THE 6th AND 5th CENTURIES: HOW TO BECOME A *POLIS*

In his *Histories* Thucydides defines Segesta as a 'polis': this is not a simple or meaningless definition. In this paper, I consider the set of evidence relating to Segesta between the 6th and 5th centuries BC: historical sources, archaeological and topographical data, and numismatic and epigraphic evidence describe Segesta as a community with a recognizable political and social structure. Segesta becomes a city similar to a Greek *polis*. At least from the last quarter half of the 6th century,

Segesta differentiated itself from the other indigenous communities in Western Sicily and acquired a progressive hegemony in the territory: in the second part of my paper, I question modes, subjects, reasons for this evolution; in particular I highlight the importance of the construction of a social hierarchy and the progressive definition of a local aristocracy.

Keywords: Segesta, Sicily, Polis, *Aristocracy*

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LEMNOS: A FRONTIER ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN AEGEAN SEA

The contribution examines the archaeological evidence, ranging from the subgeometric period to the archaic age, related to the main sites of Lemnos, with the aim of demonstrating that the Athenian construction of the marginality of Lemnos can be deconstructed, on an archaeological basis. During the Archaic period, in fact, Lemnos was at the center of complex socio-economic and cultural networks in the northern Aegean, which allow it to be identified as an "interface" between Thrace, the Aegean and Anatolia and, ultimately, to be recognized as a "frontier island".

Keywords: Lemnos, North Aegean, Frontier island, Middle ground, Hybrid culture

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THE IRON AGE URBAN TOPOGRAPHY OF KITION AND SALAMIS (CYPRUS): A REAPPRAISAL

Salamis and Kition are specific cases that can be hardly compared to Greek or Phoenician foundations. Moreover, any study of the organi-

zation of their urban layout is made difficult by the fragmentary state of the evidence. This is partly due to their long history: ancient Kition lays under modern Larnaca; Salamis was inhabited until the 8th century AD. Departing from previous studies that considered Cypriot Iron Age urbanism through the lens of foreign models (Greek or Phoenician), this contribution focusses on archaeological evidence, in order to draw a comparative study of the two cities and of their urban evolution. The review of urban markers helps to define an original urban development that departs from foreign models and that was influenced by the Late Bronze Age antecedents of the two cities.

Keywords: City-wall, Cyprus, Necropolis, Phoenicians, Urban layout

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BETWEEN PRESENCE AND PROJECT: THE GREEK SECONDARY COLONIES ON THE TYRRHENIAN COAST OF ANCIENT *ITALÌA*

The paper examines the Greek secondary colonial foundations on the Tyrrhenian coast of southern Italy, from southern Campania to Calabria (ancient Italy), with the aim of identifying the specificity of the settlement processes and valorising their exemplarity in relation to the different historical contexts. The focus is on the different settlements created by the Locrians in extreme Calabria and by the Achaean cities, Sybaris and Croton.

In the first group, the methods of settlement and organisation show relevant links with the experience of the Locrian ethnos in the motherland. They realised a model of cooperation that was to be maintained for a long time, but without, at least in the first phases, paying particular attention to the 'form' of the city.

On the other hand, as far as the Achaeans were concerned, Sybaris founded its first secondary *apoikìai*, Metapontum and Poseidonia, promoting real projects of autonomous political communities capable of supporting, on territorial and mythical-genealogical grounds, the creation of the identity of 'Achaean' *Italìa*. However, this is not a unique

and always recurring model, as is shown by the fact that the Achaean colonial metropolises, both Sybaris and Croton, at different times and in different historical circumstances, founded secondary colonies with very different settlement patterns, with less territorial impact and urbanistic commitment, and even almost mimetic with the settlements of the local populations.

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ORIGIN AND FOUNDATION OF ALEXANDRIA TROAS IN THE EPIDEICTIC THEORY ATTRIBUTED TO MENANDER RHETOR

About Alexandria Troas, we have a unique rhetoric testimony: that of Menander, to whom two treatises are ascribed, dating from the second part of the third century AD. The colony is used several times as an example in Treatise II (*On Epideictic Speeches*). The interest of the text, which should be read in conjunction with Treatise I (*Division of Epideictic Speeches*), lies in the fact that it formulates the questions the rhetorician asks himself when reflecting on the origins of Alexandria, but also those asked by the orator who has to speak in a situation and according to the expectations of his audience. Indeed, nothing is said about the augustan *deductio* and Alexandria (which was actually founded by Antigonos Monophthalmos) becomes a city founded by Alexander the Great, with the divine approval of Apollo. Alexander may be seen as a kind of forerunner and even a model for the Roman authorities.

Abstracts

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THE FOUNDATION OF COLONIES BY ROME IN THE MID-RE-PUBLICAN PERIOD AND THE "IDEAL CITY" MODEL

The *coloniae populi Romani* are the colonies founded by the Roman state (under Roman law or with *ius Latii*) as from the second half of the 4th century BC. They met the strategic requirements arising from Rome's conquest of Italy, but at the same time bore a political message aimed at the other peoples of Italy and the Mediterranean. The Romulean legend which developed from the end of the 4th century portrayed the foundation of Rome by Romulus along the lines of these colonial foundations, and this in turn enabled the colonies to be portrayed as "little Romes", fashioned according to the (ideal) image of their mother-city : the colonies followed a town-planning, architectural and institutional model reflecting that of an "ideal" or indeed idealised Rome, since the latter was thus supposed to be viewed by other peoples, particularly the Greeks, as a "Greek city".

Keywords: Colony (Roman), Hellenization, Model (Roman), Romulus, "Ideal city"

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GOOD SAVAGES (SOMEWHAT SIMPLE-MINDED) OR AWFUL ANTHROPOPHAGI: ENCOUNTERS IN EASTERN SICILY

If stories of the foundation of cities evoke the deterioration of good relations between Greeks and local populations due to Greek bad faith, the installation in Sicily of the Cyclops and the Lestrygons as the first inhabitants is part of a rewriting of history. It signifies the impossible agreement between different populations and the necessary disappearance of the natives. The precise location of these monstrous and cannibalistic creatures is not due to chance, nor even to the fact that most

of the arrivals approached Sicily from the east. The Syracusan origin of the discourse may explain some of the constructions revealed there.

Keywords: Eastern Sicily, Cyclopes, Lestrygonians, Greeks, Barbarians

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PTOLEMAIC ROYAL FOUNDATIONS AND REFOUNDATIONS IN ASIA MINOR

During the Hellenistic period, the Ptolemies, like the other successors of Alexander the Great, founded or refounded settlements in the Greek world, carrying forward the trend initiated by the conqueror of the Achaemenid kingdom in the East. They followed the general trend to refound rather than found from scratch, but they also made original choices, such as favouring the establishment of cleruchs in Egypt, the core of their kingdom, whereas they founded settlements of the city-state kind exclusively in their foreign possessions; and most of the time, they established those possessions in coastal areas, in order to control access and communication points. An inscription tells us about one of their creations, Arsinoe in Cilicia, in Asia Minor. The document allows us to reconstruct the process of its foundation, many elements of which are consistent with the fragmentary information given by the sources regarding other settlements created during the Hellenistic period, and also to assess the hold of the royal power over the community.

Keywords: Ptolemies, Foundations, Refoundations, Asia Minor, Arsinoe in Cilicia

Abstracts

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GREEK AND ROMAN COLONIZATION IN THE PISIDIAN EN-VIRONMENT

It's only after the conquest of Alexander that Pisidia was colonized by the Greco-Macedonians. In this region, the Seleucids etablished colonies. What were the reasons for their choices for the places of the sites? If the global reasons affecting the control of their empire are quite well known, can we identify local reasons? These colonial foundations were the prelude to a large urbanization movement which brought to light many pisidian sites most often transformed into cities whose hierarchy was later modified by Roman colonization in the Augustan era. With some examples, we will try to show what were the consequences of these evolutions on the previously existing sites.

Keywords: Greek colonization, Roman colonization, Pisidia, Urbanization, Social evolution

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THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE COLONY OF CARTHAGE, AN IS-SUE IN ROMAN POLITICAL LIFE

We know very well the destruction of Carthage in 146 BC. The various attemps to found a new colony and the episodes linked to these trials are much less well known: in 123 by C. Sempronius Gracchus, in 63 BC, in 44 by Caesar, in 29 BC and in 12 BC. Political, social, ideological, imperialist, and religious issues show that the foundation of the Roman colony of *Karthago* was indeed much more a Roman concern than related to the local situation. Local issues could have influenced the founders; if little is known from written sources, most of the local situation can be perceived through the analysis of archaeological remains. Having become the showcase of Rome, as a pole structuring the southwest quar-

ter of the Mediterranean Sea, the colony of Carthage shows a successful history during its second life.

Keywords: Carthage, Colony, Foundation, Augustus, Gracchus

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THE *EX NIHILO* FOUNDATION OF *AUGUSTA EMERITA*: A *CAPUT PROVINCIAE* IN THE MAKING

Wondering about the colony's foundation is dealing with a complex and thorough process that meets legal standards but also its capacity for adaptation in all the diverse provinces of the Roman Empire. In this sense, the example of *Augusta Emerita* (Mérida, Spain) is meaningful. From military *colonia* founded *ex nihilo*, it was designed to become the *caput provinciae*. Through this analysis, different aspects of the question could be review: first of all, the choice of this colony and its issues, the chronological question and the induced debates – that nowadays is still unresolved –; then the different steps involved by the operation; and finally, the consequences for local communities and people. These are as many issues as we hope to highlight through the Lusitanian example, in such a way as to understand in a better way the Mediterranean process of foundation.

Keywords: Colony, Foundation, Provincial capital, Epigraphy, Lusitania

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INTERFACE AREAS IN ARCHAIC SICILY: QUESTIONS AND PROPOSALS

The contribution examines the concept of the frontier applied to Greek Sicily between the 8th and 5th centuries. It focuses on the concept re-

newed by geographers and Africanists. It highlights as well the process of territorial integration observed in eastern Sicily at the interface of the territories of Megara Hyblaea and Leontinoi.

Keywords: Greek Sicily, Cultural identities, Territories, Megara Hyblaea, Leontinoi

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INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL BORDERS: TERRITORIAL NEGO-TIATIONS IN THE HELLENISTIC BOEOTIAN *KOINON*

The two questions of internal borders between poleis and external borders with neighbouring regions, especially Attica, are addressed here together, in relation to the Boeotian koinon. After a comparison with the Schengen area, which allows to measure the differences with the ancient case, the relevant sources are collected and a new edition is proposed for the four inscriptions identifiable as boundaries between cities: *SEG* 64, 371 (mentioning Haliarte?); *SEG* 23, 297 (Lebadaea-Coronaea); *SEG* 30, 440.1 (Akraiphia-Kōpai) and a second unpublished side; *IG* VII 2792 (Kōpai-Akraiphia). The last two documents are an opportunity to return, notably thanks to a GIS simulation, to the economic stakes represented by a small secondary basin in the North-East of lake Copais, the bay of Kephalari, which, dry in periods of low water, offered coveted resources in crops, reeds and fish. The historical study shows the role of arbitrator played by the Hellenistic koinon. In the absence of a koinon, during the Archaic period and after 171 BC, the Boeotians had to call upon international referees to settle their territorial disputes. Finally, the porosity of external borders for individuals, if not for armed troops, is underlined, as well as the hybrid character of the identities played out "on the border".

Keywords: Boeotia, Hellenistic koinon, *Epigraphic demarcations, Lake Copais, Akraiphia*

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URBAN AND PERI-URBAN: PHYSIONOMIES OF URBANIZATION IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

The issue of urbanization is still relevant nowadays due to the progress in the archaeological knowledge of ancient cities and the use of new study approaches that gradually refine the perception and interpretation of urban constructions. In the first-millennium BC Mediterranean, Greek experience stands out for its scope and for the elaboration of developed urban forms. The urbanization process, far from remaining confined to a centre, often delimited by a wall, identified with the city itself, also integrates the surrounding space; hence, the need to broaden the framework to study the urban phenomenon. In the context of the formation and development of the Greek city, the goal is therefore to approach the specificities of urban construction by integrating into the analysis the space of the urban margins (*proasteion*), where took place some functions that were complementary to the running of the city life. The study focuses on the Greek Mediterranean area and in particular the Western Mediterranean, based on a few examples which, although limited, shed new light on the knowledge of urban and peri-urban physiognomies, *i.e.* the spatial constructions linked to the urbanization.

Keywords: Urbanization process, Western Greek world, First millennium BC, Urban constructions, Peri-urban constructions

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PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND SACRED SPACES IN THE PHOCEAN COLONIES: MARSEILLE, VELIA, EMPORION AND OLBIA DE PROVENCE

This paper is devoted to the western foundations of Phocaea, a Greek city in Asia Minor, whose inhabitants founded the cities of Massalia,

Emporion and Velia in the 6th century BC. Olbia de Provence was founded almost two centuries later by the Massalians. The spatial organization of these cities, the location of their sanctuaries and their public facilities make it possible to observe a certain number of recurrences, even if knowledge of each of these structures is rather disparate according to the extent of the archaeological excavations.

Keywords: Greek, Urban project, Street, Squares, Sanctuaries

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CAN WE CLEARLY DELIMIT THE ARGIVE TERRITORY? THE ROLE OF THE "BORDER" *KOMAI* IN THE DEFINITION OF THE *ARGEIA* DURING THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

Since the 1980s, many researchers have been interested in the question of the boundaries of Greek territories. However, the study of Argos reveals the difficulties which exist in finding concrete markers of the domination of a city on the limits of its territory. On the contrary, the Argive border areas are characterized by a certain fluidity in their definition: the *kômai*, which are established there, keep a certain independence and can easily change their allegiance. The city of Argos is then defined spatially not by clear and precise borders, but by accumulation of *kômai* which integrate the political system of Argos.

Keywords: Argos, History, Classical, Border, Territory