

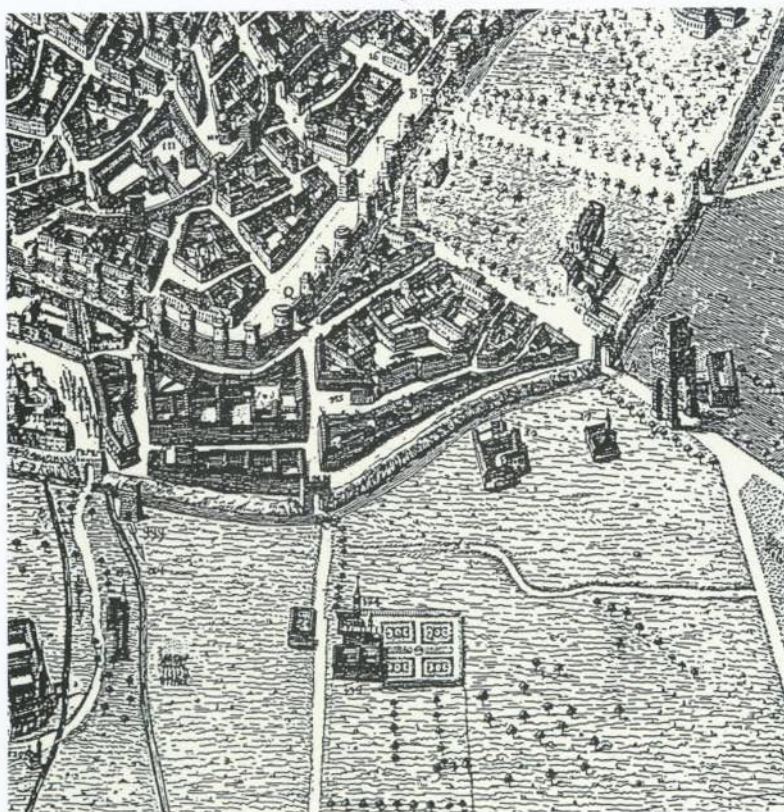
ITINERA

I PERCORSI DELL'UOMO DALL'ANTICHITÀ AD OGGI

2-3

# DAL SUBURBIUM AL FAUBOURG: EVOLUZIONE DI UNA REALTÀ URBANA

A CURA DI  
MARIAVITTORIA ANTICO GALLINA



CENTRO STUDI BENI CULTURALI E AMBIENTALI



## ABSTRACTS

RENZO FERRI, ALESSANDRA GIOVANNINI

### URBANISTIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS OF FERRARA'S CITY IN RELATION TO THE GEOMORPHOLOGIC EVOLUTION OF THE NEARBY TERRITORY

This study portrayed the reconstruction of the evolution of the area surrounding Ferrara's city, located in Emilia-romagna Region, about 80 Km west of the Po Delta.

Two different geomorphologic regions characterise the area of the ancient Po river: the first, south of Ferrara, was a swamp valley (Valle della Sammartina) representing the right bank of the river, and the second representing an extended interfluvial basin forming the left hydrographic bank. The river, its embankments and the secondary fluvial channels originating from the ancient Po river, are considered the principal morphological and geographic elements of the area, that, indeed, influenced not only the river's development but also the evolution of the city. Around the XII century, the instability of the hydrographic network caused a variation in the flow direction towards north. This change has resulted in the extinction of the ancient river along which Ferrara was established. During the last years, the municipality has adopted a project that will lead to the construction of an Urban Park in Ferrara, located between the walls of the city and the new course of the Po river, which will revitalise the old relationship, once existed, between the city and its river.

MARINA CASTOLDI

### THE SUBURBAN ZONE IN THE GREEK TOWNS IN SICILY (8th-5th CENTURY B.C.)

In the cities of ancient Sicily the suburb appears to be permanently characterized by the presence of cemeteries, sanctuary areas and handicraft equipments. Just like the cities which since the archaic age seem to be subject to criteria of living space organization, even the suburb doesn't look like a wild, messy environment, but endowed with its own inside order. The trend to line up the cemeteries along roads, to rule the *temene*, to choose suitable spaces to handicraft equipments, points out the will to spread out the regular city-planning practise to the territory. The suburb, therefore, is not intended as a separate reality, but as the immediate continuation of the city itself.

ALBERTO GRILLI

THE MEANING OF SUBURBS  
IN GREEK AND LATIN AUTHORS

This paper aims to give a short panorama on the meaning of suburbs (προάστειον, *suburbium*) in Greek and Latin authors from Classical Times to the end of the II c. A.D., showing the influence of Hellenistic suburbs of the Eastern cities on the Roman development.

ANTONIO VIOLANTE

SUBURBAN AREAS IN THE HISTORICAL SOURCES  
OF THE SENTINO BATTLE

According to a well rooted tradition the Sentino area, where Romans won their famous battle in 295 B.C., would correspond to the present Sassoferrato area. Therefore, according to a series of consideration exposed in this short essay and to Tolomeo's "Geography", the Sentino area mentioned in the ancient sources would correspond to a suburban area rather near the present city of Camerino.

ADELE CAMPANELLI

CITY WALLS AND SUBURBAN AREAS IN SOME  
ROMAN CITIES IN ABRUZZO: PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

This study explain the results of excavations and archaeological researches about *suburbia* made by the National Departement of Archaeology for Abruzzo, in cooperation with the Institut of Ancient Topography, University "La Sapienza" in Rome. In the study you can find informations related to *Marruvium*, its amphitheater, *Alba Fucens*, Atri, Chieti, *Corfinium*, *Superaequum*, *Peltuinum*, and theirs suburban monumental springs.

Monumental structures near springs are not fortuitous and is possible to compare them with votive objects found.

MARIAVITTORIA ANTICO GALLINA

FROM URBS TO *TERRITORIUM*. TOPOGRAPHICAL  
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MILAN SUBURBAN  
LAND IN ROMAN AGE

The study, starting from an analysis of archaeological reports of privat and public building, and also of factories and funerary building in *Mediolanum* from I B.C., assumes a planning of suburban city's land, comparing informations of

literary sources with these drew from laws and town's statutes. The suburb of Roman Age persisted for a long time and marked the limit of urban expansions until Middle Ages.

ROSANNA MOLLO MEZZENA

#### THE ORGANISATION OF THE SUBURBS OF *AUGUSTA PRAETORIA* (AOSTA) AND THE SUCCESSIVE TRANSFORMATIONS

First there is the reconstruction of the antique town-planning and territorial structure of *Augusta Praetoria* and relative programmatic scheme. Reciprocal interchanges between urban and extra-urban geometries presented an overall areal programming plan emphasising close complementarity between the city and the surrounding space. The land reconstruction model shows a series of centurial plots, 2400 *pedes* per side, divided into hundreds (5 *actus* - 600 *pedes*) evidencing urban and sub-urban functional territorial relationship, still seen today.

Then there is a general re-examination, in chronological sequence, of the forms of occupation of Aosta. The necropoleis extended to the west and east of the city, along the road from *Eporedia* to the *Alpis Graia*, the suburban population was mainly on the hillsides to the north and on the peri-urban plains, in the direction of the principal roads. Town-planning expansion and transformation is seen in the growth of the *suburbana* outside the city gates, to the north and east of the city, along the line of the *via publica* - precursors to the city's medieval development

FLAVIA VARALDO GROTIN

#### THE *SUBURBIUM* OF GENOA FROM THE ANCIENT TIMES TO THE MIDDLE AGES: THE CONTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The evolution of the *suburbium* is linked with the development and the necessities of the city. This history can be reconstructed by the supply not only of documentary sources but also of material ones.

Genoa is situated in a position which is favourable to land routes and to sea courses and it enjoys periods of commercial expansion such as the late Middle Ages. The city spreads beyond the previous urban limits and the *suburbium* is crossed by steets and occupied by settlements along the cost line that are connected with the roads. But there are also periods of decrease of commerce, such as the early Middle Ages, where the city has a low inhabitants frequency and the suburbs are studded with necropolis.

EVA CANTARELLA, SERGIO LAZZARINI

GENERAL RULES, LOCAL PRACTICES AND PARTICULAR CASES  
IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE *POMERIUM* IN POMPEI.

Research group coordinated by prof. Eva Cantarella.

The Roman Law Institute, State University of Milan, started a research program with the aim of studying the rules of public areas.

Pompeii has been chosen as an observation point, also because it offers the possibility of comparing archaeological and juridical data.

The management of the *pomerium* in Pompeii between general rules and local practices is a main object of the research group.

GIOVANNI CHIODI

BETWEEN *CIVITAS* AND *COMITATUS*:  
*SUBURBIA* IN THE DOCTRINE OF "IUS COMMUNE"

The research concerns some legal aspects of the relationship between the city and its boroughs in the doctrine of "ius commune", from the XIIth to the XVIth century. The inquiry studies first of all the interpretation of the names *urbs* and *civitas*, of the proper names of the cities and of the terms *continentia aedificia* and *suburbia*; moreover, the legal status of the *suburbia* and its inhabitants. The question of the meaning is considerable at the purpose of ascertain if statutes and acts concerning the *civitas* do apply also to the boroughs. This result is not assured in every case.

The urban boroughs, according to the "ius commune", are territories subject to the city and its laws, as well as the lands included in the *comitatus* and *districtus*. Nevertheless, they may have proper customs and statutes, even if with some restrictions. The inhabitants of the boroughs, as long as "ius commune" is concerned, retain the legal status of *cives*.

ALESSANDRO ROVETTA

AN HYPOTHESIS ON URBAN ICONOGRAPHY  
IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE RENAISSANCE

The representation of *suburbia* in medieval figurative and literary *imaginatio* is not particularly common. Contemporary urban culture generally considered what was outside the city as alien and negative. The "outside" was the place of uncertainty and danger, whereas the "inside" meant protection and civilisation. The city walls represented the borderline between these worlds, and had for this reason a sacral meaning, and all the more so because of the presence in the area of relics of the Saints, and the symbolic value of celestial Jerusalem in the book of Revelation.

A particular case is that of cities with peripheral areas known for their parti-



cular monumental or sacral value. This is the case with Jerusalem and Rome, whose topographic images has always show some of its significant monuments outside the city walls. Another case is that of the representation of sacred events which took place *extra moenia*, such as the Crucifixion or various instances of martyrdom. Real representations of *suburbia* start with the "Buono e Cattivo Governo" cycle by Ambrogio Lorenzetti, where the suburban element is fused with the landscape, as will be common in Humanism and in the Renaissance. The monastic presence outside the city walls will also contribute to create a positive image of the suburban area, which tend to be represented as an orderly reality, with streets and architectural elements which become more and more realistic.

GIORGIO LA ROSA

IDEAS OF TOWN AND PLATONIC TOWN-PLANNING  
IN THE *LONG* RENAISSANCE

The author used to define *long* Renaissance the period between the beginning of XV century and the early twenties of XVII: a period where cultural and social élites' concept of town was based on a strong anthropocentrism of platonic origin.

Even if we assist chiefly in Europe to radical political and religious upheavels, in Italy the concept of town as a reflection of a spiritual ideal in a mere material world, was never put to the question: man, acting as the sole mediator between God and the creation, had the mission to translate - thoroughly or partially - that ideal into reality. The concept of town had to imitate the perfection of human body: in this perspective suburb, the space outside the walls, was unthinkable. Nothing could exist outside of the defensive perimeter.

This ideal was finally overcome by the new materialistic and quantitative conceptions of town; on the other hand, we assist to the rise of the baroque culture, the first example of mass-culture, that mined the inner aristocratic perspectives of the Renaissance ideal of town.

MARIO F. ROTA

FOR A STUDY ABOUT URBAN "TERMINI"

*Cippi terminales* were rocks or boulders which, since Pre-Roman age, marked limits of private and public properties, or administrative districts. They were usually set *extra moenia* but in medieval age they were used in urban contexts too, like in two Lombard towns: Bergamo and Lodi.

The *terminus* of Bergamo was found in Noca street in 70's near Carrara Academy and was put in the second half of '500 during renewal works of fortification wanted by Republic of Venice. In the course of this remaking, medieval walls and many private and church buildings were pulled down, in spite of tries of resistance of citizens. From the documents kept in Bergamo Municipal Library A. Mai, it is known that in 1562 was fixed no building within a radius of 25 *perticae* from new walls.

In 1564 other *terminii* were built with S. Marco picture and the words *non latius*. These *termini* marked by law the limits between *urbs* within the fortifications and the other part of town in plain.

In Lodi Municipal Museum it is kept a small stone slab with these carved words: *NON VLTRA LANIENAE. 1776*. This prohibition about presence of butcher's shops in the town center is explained if you go back to the second half of XIIth Century. Infact Alberico, the bishop of Lodi, rented forever a piece of land, near his palace and the Dome, to some butchers. Since then, butcher's shop gathered for agreement in the heart of the town, in the place called *terra macellatorum*. They became numerous for cattle plenty. For this reaason in 1600 was necessary a legislative measure, that is to send away the butcher's shops from environs of the greatest square probably for sanitary and public order reasons.

#### FRANCO DELLA PERUTA

#### THE "MILAN WORKING" SETTING-UP FROM THE RISORGIMENTO TO THE GREAT WARE

Milan during the Augsburg's domination (1815-1859) was caracterized by some phenomena like the entrepreneurial expansion, the work in factories, the manufacturies's activity, the press interprises, the culture's increase. Butth other processes are exposed in this study, for example the demographic dynamism which is analized in relation to the people's mobility mainly inside the "Corpi santi", rural land arround the city. In which way was configured, in which way was organized the Corpi santi's land and which are men's activities, are some of thinks adressed by the study, which, looking through the old files and newspaper's reports, compare the situation inside and outside the city's wall, people who lives int he country and in the Corpi santi's area.