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Constantakopoulou, Christy (2014) J.-M. Kowalski Navigation et Géographie dans l'Antiquité Gréco-Romaine. Paris: Picard, (2012). Pp. 256, illus. 38. 9782708409163. [Book Review]

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the Peloponnese was rare and that there was even a lack of multiple citizenship in this region – as far as is shown in our sources. She emphasizes cases of a more successive form of double citizenship whereby a person was an active citizen in one city before becoming an active citizen in another city. In contrast, the evidence for Lycia provides another picture and several cases of multiple citizenship in imperial times. D. Reitzenstein's analysis tends to distinguish two cases: on the one hand, those persons who probably used this privilege actively in more than one city primarily to strengthen their local personal relations; on the other hand, she gives examples of persons who first and foremost gained prestige from their multiple honour. In a case study on the well-known inscription for Opramoas, C. Kokkinia furthermore stresses that multiple citizenships in Lycia reflected a competition for honour within the Lycian ruling class rather than a competition between the Lycian city-states.

In contrast to this a rivalry between cities seems to be evident when looking at honorary citizenships for athletes. O. van Nijf points out that a city gained prestige if it granted this status to successful and internationally-celebrated athletes. The international political influence and mobility of prominent citizens is, among others, shown by F. Kirbihler, who discusses the example of Ephesus, where several citizens are attested to have executed an office not only in Ephesus but also in another city, thus revealing the international influence of an elite in the second century AD.

While most of the contributions are based on an analysis of epigraphic evidence, C. Jones focuses on the problem of multiple citizenships in the speeches of Dio Chrysostomom. Jones emphasizes that, according to Dio, an honoured person was expected to show a certain benefit for the city so that double or multiple citizenship in addition to a position of influence could mean honour and effort at the same time. Further, Jones points out that certain cities (for example Rhodes) probably did not grant citizenship to foreigners as generously as it might seem at first sight. This would further underline local and regional peculiarities to be considered when analysing this phenomenon. A closer look at the cities of the Black Sea area, as done by M. Dana, displays another interesting aspect of multiple citizenship. Besides an inevitable source of prestige for the 'grand notables', citizenship could bring with it economic advantages in the honouring city. Dana convinc-

ingly points out that this aspect has to be seen within the context of a traditional unity in the Pontic region that was still decisive in imperial times, mostly because of the established trade routes and despite the Roman provincial and administrative segmentation.

The present volume offers a wide range of perspectives on multiple citizenship in the cities of the Greek East in Roman imperial times. Regional characteristics are discussed in several of the contributions, thus revealing anything but an overall uniform phenomenon, even though rivalry for prestige within a ruling class as well as between cities may in general be regarded as its main, but in no way sole reason. All in all, it is a substantial volume on this topic and the basis for further analysis in this field of research – an analysis, for example, that focuses on a detailed comparison of individual regions or takes a closer look at transformations between Hellenistic and Roman imperial times.

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KOWALSKI (J.-M.) **Navigation et Géographie dans l'Antiquité Gréco-Romaine.** Paris: Picard, 2012. Pp. 256, illus. €38. 9782708-409163.

doi:10.1017/S0075426914001864

Any glance at a map of the Greek world will instantly reveal that the Aegean Sea and its seascapes is one of the dominant features of the environmental background to Greek history. The last decade or so has seen an increased interest in the maritime landscape of the Greek world, pioneered by the impact of P. Horden and N. Purcell's *The Corrupting Sea* (Oxford 2000). Kowalski's new book is a welcome contribution to the study of maritime spaces and its uses by the Greeks. Although the title of the book implies a pan-Mediterranean approach, the focus is very much on the Greek side, and the vast majority of the textual sources used are Greek. The book offers an almost comprehensive discussion of texts that deal with the technical aspects of navigation, such as *periploi*, and geographic accounts (primarily Strabo); but the author does not restrict his analysis to such texts. Rather, most of Archaic and Classical Greek literature is discussed in order to throw light on the Greeks' understanding of the sea: Homer, tragedy,

Herodotus and Thucydides, Apollonius of Rhodes etc. are all carefully examined. The author is particularly successful in showing Homeric resonances in many unexpected places, such as Strabo or the genre of the *periploi*.

The first part discusses cultural constructions of the sea, and alerts us to the dangers of anachronism when transferring ancient geographic and maritime knowledge on to a modern map. The argument is that representations of the sea are not restricted to technical treatises, but permeate most of our ancient texts. The section on a relatively neglected genre outside francophone literature, the *periploi* (but see now G. Shipley (ed.), *Pseudo-Skylax's Periplus: The Circumnavigation of the Inhabited World (Text, Translation, and Commentary)*, Exeter 2011), emphasizes the potential oral nature of these texts; the *periploi*, it is argued, may preserve elements of oral knowledge of those who had practised maritime explorations. The author engages well with modern debates on geography and employs the theoretical application of 'naïve geography' for the ancient texts. He is right in stressing that 'naïve geography' is not simple, primitive or infantile, but rather it reflects the knowledge that the Greeks had for their environment, a knowledge that was shaped by cultural expectations.

The second section of the book explores various terms in our sources and stresses the lack of precision in hydrographic definitions, such as *akron*, *akroterion*, etc. A useful observation here is that some of these terms act as markers in our texts (especially Strabo) and help the description of maritime space. The last section explores the relationship between maps and geometry.

The book includes extremely useful appendices which list the Greek terms for geographic features, spatial terminology, etc, with translation, analysis and a list of references. This is probably the most useful section of the book, as it provides not only nuanced translations, but includes extremely interesting observations. For example, the author notes that there is a difference between *akra* and *akron* in their use in ancient texts. The term *akra* is mostly used as a narrative marker in geographic accounts, whereas the term *akron* normally denotes the more straightforward notion of edge or peninsula (and therefore is closer to *akroterion*).

Kowalski is very good when dealing with the texts and the language of the texts. Occasionally, one gets the feeling that his discussion of maritime spaces and geography is not historically embedded

in the periods he is discussing. In other words, Kowalski's Homeric sea is very similar to Strabo's sea, despite the massive change in the historical conditions that frame such narratives. His careful discussion of terminology, however, makes this an extremely useful book.

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PRONTERA (F.) **Geografia e storia nella Grecia antica**. Firenze: Leo S. Olschki, 2011. Pp. 270, illus. €28. 9788822260857.

doi:10.1017/S0075426914001876

Prontera is known for his work on ancient geography, Strabo and Italian history. His contribution to the study of ancient geography, in particular, has been substantial. It is fortunate, therefore, that he has collected together in this volume a sample of his writings on geography published over the past 20 years, some of which have been quite difficult to access. The articles are organized in two sections: the first one is focused on texts and the second on maps. Many ancient authors are discussed in the articles, including Hecataeus, Polybius, Antiochus of Syracuse, Marcianus of Heraclea, Eratosthenes and, of course, Strabo, while the geographic focus moves from Spain in the west, to Italy, Sicily, Greece and Asia. It is not possible to discuss in a short review every article in this volume; rather, I will focus on those that seem to me to capture best Prontera's contribution to scholarship.

The chapter entitled 'La geografia di Polibio: tradizione e innovazione' places Polybius within a tradition of geographic thought, ultimately linked with Eratosthenes, which is influenced by a 'scientific' approach to geography. Indeed Eratosthenes' 'scientific' approach is a common thread in many of the articles in this volume. The chapter entitled 'Identità etnica, confini e frontiere nel mondo greco' examines the processes through which *koina* and *ethne* negotiate and consolidate their identity, using mythical genealogies, ideological oppositions and local hierarchies.

This theme is picked up in the chapter entitled 'Sulle rappresentazioni mitiche della geografia greca', which highlights the importance of space in mythical narratives. Space in mythical narratives, it is argued, represents to a certain extent 'actual space', but at the same time it is shaped by other mythical narratives, such as those in epic poetry.