



Castel Sant'Angelo, Rome (Photo: Peter JORDAN 2013)

**Third Circular and Preliminary Programme
Symposium**

on

Place-names changes

organised by

**Joint IGU/ICA Commission/Working Group on Toponymy
Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei**

**Rome [Roma], Italy
November 17-18, 2014**

Scientific council and paper selection committee:

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Prof. Paolo POCETTI, University of Rome – Tor Vergata

Prof. Domenico SILVESTRI, University of Naples “L’Orientale”

Venue: Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Auditorium, Villa Farnesina, via della Lungara 230, I-00165, Roma, Italy



Accommodation

For reserving your hotel room, please, use one of the relevant websites. You will find lots of hotels in the vicinity of our venue. Due to the fact that public transport in Rome is good, also a hotel in further distance may be convenient. Please note that providing for accommodation is your own responsibility.

Preliminary programme

Monday, 17th November 2014

08.00-09.00: Registration: Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Auditorium, Villa Farnesina, via della Lungara 230

09.00-09.20: Opening: Chair of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (host), Cosimo PALAGIANO and Peter JORDAN (organisers)

09.20-12.40: Session 1: General approaches, methodology (Chair: Peter JORDAN, Austria)

09.20-09.40: WOODMAN, Paul (United Kingdom): What is a name change?

09.40-10.00: TORT-DONADA, Joan (Spain): On the problems concerning place-names changes. The geographical point of view

10.00-10.20: MACHA, Přemysl (Czechia): The challenges of place-names conservation. A view from the Czech Republic

10.20-10.40: REINSMA, Riemer (The Netherlands): How does the outside world respond to newly changed official names of cities or countries? Trying to measure the response process

10.40-11.00: Coffee break

11.00-11.20: TÁTRAI, Patrik; ERŐSS, Ágnes (Hungary): Blind spots on the map: The neglect of place-names changes in contested geopolitical spaces

11.20-11.40: RODRIGUEZ DE CASTRO, Ayar (Spain): Place-names meaning changing in discourse

11.40-12.00: STANI-FERTL, Roman (Austria): Place-names changes and the European Location Framework (ELF)

12.00-12.20: CAFFARELLI, Enzo (Italy): When a toponym loses its “top”. Place names ready for changing their onymic category

12.20-12.40: VAXELAIRE, Jean-Louis (Belgium): Changes of place names as a fight against arbitrariness

12.40-13.40: Lunch break

13.40-17.40: Session 2: Country studies (Chair: Brahim ATOUI, Algeria)

13.40-14.00: PALAGIANO, Cosimo (Italy): Investigating the change of Italian place names

14.00-14.20: CASSI, Laura (Italy): New place names in Italy. Some observations

14.20-14.40: POLI, Emanuele (Italy): History, meanings and changes of Italian geographical names: Some case studies for comparison

14.40-15.00: GORDÓN PERAL, María Dolores; RUHSTALLER, Stefan (Spain): Place-names changes in Spain from the Middle Ages to our days. A selection of representative cases

15.00-15.20: MANDOLA, Małgorzata (France/Poland): Toponyms as symbols of political power and civic resistance. The impact of historical and recent transitions on Polish toponymy

15.20-15.40: Coffee break

15.40-16.00: ORMELING, Ferjan (The Netherlands): Place-name changes in the Netherlands

16.00-16.20: WEENINK, Peter A. (The Netherlands): From the Roman imperial defence places to famous "lost" Dutch cities

16.20-16.40: SUDIŢU, Bogdan; NICOLAE, Ioan; BUTEREZ, Cezar (Romania): (Re)naming the places – ideological and cultural meanings in Romania

16.40-17.00: MENEZES, Paulo de (Brazil): From 1500 to 2000. The evolution of toponymy on Brazilian maps

17.00-17.20: RAGHOEBAR, Harry (Suriname): Place names as identity markers in Suriname
17.20-17.40: RAPER, Peter E. (South Africa): Place-names changes in South Africa

18.00-19.00: Opportunity for a guided tour through Villa Farnesina, free of charge

20.00-: Social dinner in a nearby restaurant (to be paid individually)

Tuesday, 18th November 2014

08.00-09.20: Session 3: Regional studies (Chair: Cosimo PALAGIANO, Italy)

08.00-08.20: FEDERZONI, Laura (Italy): Place-names changes in different periods with different effects: some examples from the Emilia region

08.20-08.40: LUCCHESI, Fabio; GRAVA, Massimiliano (Italy): Names and places. Appearance, disappearance and persistence in a geographic database of Tuscany locations

08.40-09.00: ZAN, Francesco (Italy): Assessing old and new place names in mountainous regions using quadcopters and micro cameras. The example of field work in the mountains of Pistoia, Tuscan Apennines

09.00-09.20: YI, Saangkyun (Republic of Korea): The history of world cartography and the discovery of the Far East: Focusing on the changes in the name of a Korean island, Ulleungdo

09.20-09.40: Coffee break

09.40-15.00: Session 4: Place-names changes in urban space (Chair: Ferjan ORMELING, The Netherlands)

09.40-10.00: AMIOTTI, Gabriella (Italy): The History of Italy in the changes of Novara's topography

10.00-10.20: MALVASI, Marisa (Italy): A town's toponymic basket of men, places and events. The case of Monza

10.20-10.40: SCARATTI, Gian Paolo (Italy): Evolution of administrative policies and their impact on place names in a small town in the lower Cremona territory

10.40-11.00: BANINI, Tiziana (Italy): Reading place names, saying place names: An empirical research on "Little Paris"

11.00-11.20: GERŠIČ, Matjaž; KLADNIK, Drago (Slovenia): Street-names changes in Ljubljana

11.20-11.40: BARTOS-ELEKES, Zsombor (Romania): The history of street-names changes in Transylvania

11.40-12.00: HUANG, Wenchuan (Taiwan): Power transition and the politics of street names in Shanghai: 1845-1949

12.00-13.00: Lunch break

13.00-13.20: NYSTRÖM, Staffan (Sweden): Changes in Stockholm place names: how, why and by whom?

13.20-13.40: WAHLBERG, Mats (Sweden): From the Pope to today's building companies – actors on the name-giving arena in Uppsala, Sweden, down the age

13.40-14.00: BEKKOUCHE, Ammara (Algeria): Comparative study on urban place-names changes: Place Jean Jaurès (Marseille) and Square Port Saïd (Algiers)

14.00-14.20: DU PLESSIS, Theodorus (South Africa): Language conflict and geographical name changes in South Africa; cases recorded 2002-2008

14.20-14.40 : STEENKAMP, Joan-Marié; DU PLESSIS, Theodorus (South Africa): A toponymical study of place names in the town of Mossel Bay, Western Cape

14.40-15.00: COLLAZO ALLEN, Adyanis (Switzerland): Repercussion of street-names changes: Allonyms in the two samples of Havana, Cuba

15.00-15.20: *Coffee break*

15.20-16.40: Session 5: Multicultural situations (Chair: Paul WOODMAN, United Kingdom)

- 15.20-15.40: ERŐSS, Ágnes; TÁTRAI, Patrik (Hungary): "How should I call you?" The role of commemorative street names in local identity of minorities
- 15.40-16.00: BENEDEK, József (Romania): The changing landscape of place-names in multicultural urban spaces: the case of Cluj-Napoca (Kolozsvár, Klausenburg)
- 16.00-16.20: RUSU, Raularian (Romania): Place-names changes in Banat and the Arad area of Romania during the 20th century
- 16.20-16.40: CRLJENKO, Ivana; ZUPANC, Ivan (Croatia): Bilingualism in the namescape of Croatian Istria: A geographical approach

16.40-18.00: Session 6: The impact of specific historical events on place names (Chair: Staffan NYSTRÖM, Sweden)

- 16.40-17.00: LUCARNO, Guido (Italy): Consequences for the place names in the Roya Valley after the peace treaty in 1947 and its cultural and geopolitical implications
- 17.00-17.20: ATOUI, Brahim (Algeria): Post-independence toponymic changes
- 17.20-17.40: KANG, Peter (Taiwan): Geography of changing street names in Taiwan after the lifting of martial law in 1987
- 17.40-18.00: JORDAN, Peter (Austria): The ambivalent view on Tito in the successor states of Yugoslavia reflected by the preservation or replacement of place names commemorating him

18.00: Closing

Some information on our venue: Villa Farnesina



The villa called the Farnesina is situated on Via della Lungara, opposite the Corsini Palace. The Sienese banker, Agostino Chigi, named "magnifico" by his contemporaries, acquired the villa, which had been completed in 1509 by Baldassarre Peruzzi, a Sienese architect of great renown. The villa, a wonderful example of Renaissance art, was decorated by such famous painters as Raffaello, Sebastiano del Piombo, Giovanni Antonio Bazzi (called Sodoma), Giulio Romano and Peruzzi himself, and it was furnished with such magnificence that it aroused general admiration. In the rooms of the Villa high prelates, noblemen, poets, men of letters and artists used to meet; comedies were performed there and sumptuous banquets were held. The most famous of these were the banquet of 30 April 1518 and the one in honour of St. Augustine's day in 1519. The first banquet, with a magnificent decor of tapestries and carpets was laid out in the stables, which at that time were placed near the Tiber and were later demolished when a high Tiber wall was built. The second banquet, on the occasion of the wedding of Agostino and Francesca Ordeasca, which was blessed by Pope Leo X, was held in a setting of pomp and splendour, in the great hall of the villa, and in the presence of the Pope himself, twelve Cardinals and many guests.

After Agostino Chigi's death, the villa was bought by Cardinal Alessandro Farnese (from whom the Villa takes its name). It passed to the Bourbon family in 1714; and finally a long lease of the villa at ground rent was given to the Spanish Ambassador Bermudez de Castro, Duke of Ripetta, who later redeemed it. The Italian State bought the Villa from the Duke's heirs and in 1928 it was destined to become the home of the Reale Accademia d'Italia. After the suppression of the Accademia d'Italia in 1944, the villa became the property of the Lincei Academy, which, by law, had succeeded the suppressed Academy.

The Farnesina is set in the midst of a beautiful garden of bergamot trees, cedars of Lebanon, cypresses, laurel bushes and evergreens. On the ground floor of the Villa an entrance hall leads to the Loggia of Psyche, (recently restored) painted in fresco (after designs mainly attributed to Raffaello) by the Master himself and by his pupils Giulio Romano, Francesco Penni, Raffaellino del Colle and Giovanni da Udine. It was da Udine who painted the wonderful festoons of flowers, leaves and fruits, each in a separate square. The frescoes represent episodes in the story of Eros and Psyche as told by Apuleius in the "Metamorphosis"; particularly worthy of note are those of Venus showing Eros her rival Psyche, Eros talking to the three Graces, Venus going to Olympus on her chariot pulled by doves, and the "Amoretti" seen within curvilinear triangles, depicting the triumph of Eros over all mortal and immortal beings. The story ends with two scenes painted on the pseudo tapestry of the ceiling,

representing the Council and the Banquet of the Gods, during which the marriage between Eros and Psyche is arranged and celebrated.

On the left of the Loggia of Psyche is the Room of the Frieze, round which is a fresco of mythological scenes painted by Baldassarre Peruzzi. The labours of Hercules, the myth of Orpheus, Mercury with the heifers of Apollo, and the Rape of Europa are particularly remarkable for their wealth of detail.

On the right is the Hall of Galathea, which contains Raffaello's famous fresco representing the triumph of the nymph Galathea, on a shell pulled by dolphins. All around there are delicate and idealized landscapes painted by Gaspare Dughet, and higher up there is an arresting Head of a Young Man, against a rough background. In the past this was attributed to Michelangelo but modern opinion is inclined to ascribe it to Sebastiano del Piombo or, more probably, to Peruzzi. The lunettes, representing several myths, and the wide square in which the cyclopean figure of Polyphemus stands out, are the work of del Piombo. The vaulted roof, painted by Peruzzi, presumably represents the position of the stars at the time of Agostino Chigi's birth, indicating his horoscope.

A light and elegant staircase leads from the entrance hall to the first floor and into the wonderful Salone delle Prospettive designed by Peruzzi. Here the walls seem to open on to shining landscapes, framed by columns, and an amazing sense of reality is achieved. A frieze runs along the upper part of the walls, depicting mythological scenes; it is attributed to a painter of the school of Raffaello, probably Giulio Romano. Over a great fireplace on the left is to be seen the Forge of Vulcan, attributed by some to Peruzzi and by others to the Roman school. Beside this fireplace three doors open off into the National Collection of Prints. During recent restorations, an ancient "graffiti", in German gothic, came to light between the columns. It marks the passage of the Lansquenets and states: "1528 - why shouldn't I laugh: the Lansquenets have put the Pope to flight".

Finally a door leads to the room which was Agostino Chigi's alcove, painted in fresco chiefly by Giovanni Antonio Bazzi (called Sodoma) and representing episodes of the life of Alexander of Macedonia.