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## ABSTRACT *ArchCl* LXXIII, 2022

ANTONINO CANNATA, ALFREDO SANSONE, LUCA APRILE,  
EDUARDO ARIOTI, PAOLO UCCELLO

### INTERAZIONI TRA GRECI E INDIGENI NELLA SICILIA SUD-ORIENTALE DI ETÀ ARCAICA LA NECROPOLI DI CONTRADA ARCO E IL SEPOLCRO DI ARISTOMENES

*The discovery and the study of a rock-cut chamber tomb located in the Arco (Noto, Syracuse), allowed the elaboration of this paper whose main purpose was to contextualize and analyze the monument from an architectural and typological point of view. The tomb can be part of the archaic and late archaic Greek's aristocratic sepulchral types, already attested in Sicily. These would refer to models borrowed from the indigenous world. A Greek inscription, placed above the access door of the burial chamber, is also interesting. The careful study of the inscription, within the topographic analysis of the site, made it possible to update the funerary panorama of the local communities of south-eastern Sicily, offered new data in order to better contextualize this area and allowed to furnish proof about relations between Greeks and indigenous people.*

Keywords: Greek Sicily; Identity (Culture); Greek epigraphy; Rock-Cut Chamber Tombs; Greek Colonization (Magna Graecia and Sicily); Necropolis; Death and Burial (Archaeology).

MAURIZIO HARARI, ELENA CALANDRA, ALESSANDRA GOBBI,  
SILVIA PALTINERI, RAFFAELE PERETTO, MIRELLA T.A. ROBINO,  
ELENA SMOQUINA, FEDERICA WIEL-MARIN

### SAN CASSIANO DI CRESPINO, UN INSEDIAMENTO RURALE ETRUSCO NELLA *CHORA* DI ADRIA LE IMPORTAZIONI DI CERAMICA ATTICA E ALTRI AGGIORNAMENTI

*The miscellaneous structure of this essay results from updating and deepening a range of special aspects of the archaeological record collected in 1994-2004 by the Universities of Pavia and Ferrara at the Etruscan settlement of Crespino San Cassiano (Rovigo). Since our knowledge of the social and cultural history of the ancient city of Adria has been remarkably improved by new more sophisticated epigraphical studies, it seems to be worth today re-opening also the archaeological dossier of San Cassiano, that is a very crucial case-study for the reconstruction of Adria's ancient*

country landscape. This article will offer, in particular, the first complete edition of a number of Athenian figured potsherds found there, with several other updated observations on ancient topography of the site, its periodization, local pottery, and non-textual graffiti.

Keywords: Adria; Attic black and red-figured vases; Crespino San Cassiano; Etruscan coarse ware; Etruscan fine pottery; graffiti, Po Valley.

M. GILDA BENEDETTINI

## ANCORA SULLE CD. “PIANGENTI” IN BUCCHERO DI CERVETERI NUOVE E VECCHIE ATTESTAZIONI A CONFRONTO

*The discovery of 21 female bucchero statuettes, placed on the floor around the bed of a Middle Orientalizing mound of the necropolis of Banditaccia in Cerveteri, constitutes an opportunity to reflect on this nucleus of materials produced in Cerveteri and on the importance, still in the third quarter of the seventh century, of the mourners in the complex scenic representation of the funeral ceremony.*

Keywords: Cerveteri; bucchero; female statuettes; plorants; funeral ceremony; mourners; chalices with caryatids.

VALENTINO NIZZO

## L’ELMO DEL GUERRIERO: RIFLESSIONI SU ARMI, IDENTITÀ E MOBILITÀ NEL MONDO ETRUSCO-ITALICO (VI-III SECOLO A.C.)

*The article is inspired by the discovery of an unpublished etruscan inscription – harn ste – recently identified on the inner side of a helmet of the type “mit Stirnkehle und Ohrausschnitten” (Pflug 1988), belonging to the grave goods of tomb n. 55 of the ‘Osteria’ necropolis in Vulci (mid-4th century BC), on display at the National Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia and found in the Mengarelli-Ferraguti excavations. The interpretation of the inscription offers the cue for a reconsideration of the evolution of the ‘craft of arms’ in central Tyrrhenian Italy from the 6th to the 3th century BC. The analysis focuses in particular on the ritual, symbolic and sociological significance of helmets in warrior ideology, from the model of sodalitates masterfully reconstructed by Mario Torelli to the affirmation of mercenaries soldiers. The recurrence of inscriptions on helmets allows us to investigate phenomena such as warriors’ mobility and the circulation and reuse of weapons with a strong identity meaning like these. Even the defunctionalization and votive consecration of the helmets seem to fall within a precise ritual and symbolic language, closely linked to the more general historical and military context.*

Keywords: Etruscan helmets; ‘Negau’ helmets; ‘Montefortino’ helmets; helmets ‘mit Stirnkehle und Ohrausschnitten’; etruscan inscriptions on helmets; weapons ‘sacrifice’; warriors’ mobility; Sodalitates; Vulci; Perugia; Museo Nazionale Etrusco di Villa Giulia.

FILIPPO MATERAZZI

## RILETTURA DEL CENTRO SABINO DI POGGIO SOMMAVILLA LA STORIA, LA TOPOGRAFIA, LA FAMIGLIA PIACENTINI

*The “necropolis” of the ancient Sabine center of Poggio Somnavilla was investigated repeatedly during the nineteenth century. However, despite a phase of resumption of studies and the new excavations in the eighties of the last century, we still have little data and many uncertainties for a thorough reconstruction of the funerary areas positioning and extension. The present contribution proposes to shed light on the events of the past and to draw from the newly acquired data the necessary information for a reinterpretation of the site. The critical analysis of the new information obtained from the Piacentini family’s private archive – linked to the history of the research – together with the ones contained in the State archives and the discoveries through aerial photography, allowed to clarify the history of the excavations and to update the topography of the site. Suitable GIS cartography displays the results, which can serve as a basis for future investigations.*

Keywords: Poggio Somnavilla; Sabini; Piacentini; Melchiade Fossati; Fausto Benedetti.

NICOLÒ SABINA

## LE NECROPOLI PREROMANE DI TERNI TRA ARCHEOLOGIA E SVILUPPO INDUSTRIALE POSTUNITARIO

*This paper presents an analysis of an example of ante litteram preventive archaeology, connected to the discovery of the pre-Roman necropolis of Terni, with particular regard to the site of San Pietro in Campo. The excavation of the circa 120 tombs, most of which date to the Orientalising Period, took place in two distinct phases: the first excavation was carried out at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> c. and the second one at the end of it. In this paper, the archaeological discoveries of the first campaign are presented against the backdrop of the cultural and historical environment of the Umbrian town between the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which time it was characterised by an intense process of industrialization. Thanks to a systematic study of various sets of archival documents, it has been possible to, on the one hand sketch out a detailed picture of the complex and conflicting relationship between the development of the modern city and the rediscovery of pre-Roman tombs, while on the other hand recovering and analysing essential archaeological data belonging to contexts that would otherwise have been “lost”.*

Keywords: Pre-Roman Italy; Orientalizing period; Culture history; Archival studies; Ancient Umbria; Necropolis.

GIORGIO RIZZO, RAMÓN JÁRREGA DOMÍNGUEZ, ENRIC COLOM MENDOZA

## LE ANFORE DELLA *FOSSA AGGERIS AD CASTRA PRAETORIA* DI ROMA E LA TIPOLOGIA DI H. DRESSSEL

*This work presents some results of an ongoing research on amphorae in the collection of the Museo dei Fori Imperiali in Rome. A considerable part of the collection is made up of amphorae from the excavation of the fossa aggeris of the Servian walls, near the Praetorian camp, studied by H. Dressel between the end of the 70s and the beginning of the 80s of the XIX century. On that occasion, one of the first typologies of Roman amphorae was developed, which later merged into the famous typology of the amphorae of Rome attached to the XV volume of the CIL. The overall analysis of the materials collected during the excavation of the fossa aggeris suggests the possibility of a different chronology of the context, which H. Dressel dated between 45 and 50 AD, relating it in some way to the nearby Praetorian camp. The research so far has focused on Hispanic amphorae, which are widely documented. Although almost all the tituli picti studied by H. Dressel have now vanished, the analysis of the variegated typological repertoire of the Hispanic amphorae in the collection gives a particularly interesting picture of the commerce of Hispanic foodstuffs transported in amphorae; thanks to the stamps and graffiti it was finally possible to identify some of the amphorae of the fossa aggeris studied by H. Dressel.*

Keywords: Amphorae found in fossa aggeris ad Castra Praetoria (Rome); H. Dressel's Roman amphorae typologies; 50-100 AD; Hispanic amphorae; stamps.

FRANCESCA D'ANDREA

## L'ISCRIZIONE RITROVATA: NUOVI DATI SULLA COSIDDETTA *SCHOLA XANTHI* DEL FORO ROMANO

*This paper presents the rediscovery of an epigraphic document, which was believed to be lost since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The research begins with the analysis of a fragmentary inscribed epistyle, kept in storage within the archaeological area of the Scipio's tomb, and it will be demonstrated that this inscription originally belonged to the epistyle of the so-called Schola Xanthi, discovered in 1539 in the Roman Forum. This building was immediately destroyed and the inscription, recovered from the warehouse on the Appian Way, remains the only epigraphic and archaeological evidence for this schola, devoted to the scribes and heralds of the curule aediles. The paper intends to examine the sources left by the antiquarians, in order to speculate on the circumstances that favoured the preservation of this inscription over the centuries. Secondly, the rediscovered fragmentary inscription will be used to suggest the reconstruction of the entire epistyle and to develop further consideration about the architecture, the chronology and the location of this Roman place of imperial administration.*

Keywords: Rome; Latin Epigraphy; Roman Archaeology; Ancient Topography; Renaissance Studies; Roman Forum; Appian Way; Porta Latina.

FABRIZIO SANTI

GAIO FUFIDIO ASIATICO, *LEGATUS AUGUSTI*  
*PRO PRAETORE PROVINCIAE MOESIAE*:  
UN NUOVO SENATORE DI ETÀ GIULIO-CLAUDIA  
SU UN TRAPEZOFORO ISCRITTO DAL SUBURBIO ORIENTALE DI  
ROMA

*Recent archaeological investigations in the Pietralata neighbourhood in Rome, close to the ancient via Tiburtina, have brought to light an extraordinary marble trapezophorum (stone table support) with a honorary inscription to C. Fufidius Asiaticus from two clients of his, the freedmen T. Caesius Pelops and T. Caesius Amandus. The honoured man, whose political and military career (cursus honorum) is briefly mentioned, can be identified with a new senator of the Julio-Claudian Age, probably coming from Southern Latium and specifically Arpinum. From Cicero (Cic., Ad Fam., XIII, 12) we learn, in fact, of the existing family relationships between the gens Fufidia and gens Caesia of Arpinum around the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and this type of link could explain, some decades later, the reasons of the patronage of a Fufidius over two freedmen of a T. Caesius. Besides the role as legatus legionis I under the emperor Tiberius, the most important historical information given by the inscription concerns his office as legatus Augusti pro praetore provinciae Moesiae under the emperor Claudius and allows to insert the name of C. Fufidius Asiaticus in a short list of a few known legati of pretorian rank, who flanked the main consular legati in Moesia until 44 A.D. The trapezophorum, which also has a figured decoration consisting of vegetal patterns and Erotes, can be dated in the forties of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. and can be included in a small group of similar marble inscribed table supports, made mainly between the Augustean and Claudian-Neronian period and discovered especially in central Italy. They were dedicated to senators by provinces, cities and social groups and, according to W. Eck and H. von Hesberg, they substituted marble rectangular pedestals for equestrian statues depicting the honoured themselves. The new Pietralata trapezophorum is only the fourth of this kind found in Rome. Its discovery in an area belonging to an ancient Roman villa suggests that around the forties of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. C. Fufidius Asiaticus was its owner and that the offer – even if the trapezophorum was reused in Late Antiquity – stood originally in the gardens of his villa.*

Keywords: Trapezophorum; senator; Julio-Claudian Age; cursus honorum; legatus Augusti pro praetore; Moesia; clients; patronage; honorary monument.

GIULIA GIOVANETTI

RITRATTI DI ETÀ GIULIO-CLAUDIA IN OSSIDIANA  
DA VILLA PATRIZI AL MUSEO NAZIONALE ROMANO

*This paper focuses on fragments in the Museo Nazionale Romano from life-size obsidian statues – two noses and two male hair fragments – unearthed at the beginning of the 20th century in Rome. These fragments are extremely rare since we find only another fragment of Roman obsidian statue in the British Museum. Depiction of distinctive details, such as in the male nose, allows us to associate these statues with at least two portraits and to propose some identifications with members of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. This study thus lends weight to Pliny's reference to obsidian statues of Augustus. The sculptures can be framed at the beginning of the Empire in the context of productions related to Emperors and to the provincialization of Egypt. Furthermore, very few precious*



*obsidian objects are known during this period, examples of which include inlaid cups from Campania and other objects scattered in different museum collections.*

Keywords: Julio-Claudian portraiture; Museo Nazionale Romano; Roman imperial obsidian; villa Patrizi; British Museum.

MASSIMILIANO PAPINI

## UNA NUOVA COPIA DEL TIPO “GIOVANE DI HIERAPETRA” A ROMA, VILLA SAVORGNAN DI BRAZZÀ

*The contribution discloses a hitherto unpublished copy in marble of a statuary type known above all thanks to the discovery of a bronze at Hierapetra, depicting a young man completely wrapped in his cloak, without an underlying garment. The new copy is kept in Villa Savorgnan di Brazzà (Rome) and is very significant for the conservation of the head. This is added to the two already known marble copies, both discovered in Rome (Budapest, Museum of Fine Arts and Museo Nazionale Romano, Terme di Diocleziano). The article, after a review of the copies never completed so far, deals with the dating of the archetype, taken up for young people on some funerary reliefs especially from Smyrna, and tackles the question of its identity again.*

Keywords: Villa Savorgnan di Brazzà; bronze statue from Hierapetra; ancient marbles copies; Hellenistic archetype.

MATTEO CADARIO

## L'AMBIGUITÀ DELLA PROVENIENZA DELLE SCULTURE I FRAMMENTI DI STATUE DA VIA DEL LAURO A MILANO E L'AULA ABSIDATA ADIACENTE

*The article examines four statues or fragments of statues which were discovered between 1958 and 1959 in via del Lauro in Milano, close to the Augustan walls and a rectangular hall with an internal apse. They are an Augustan adult togate, a fragment of a shoulder of a late first century AD cuirassed statue, a colossal arm and a late Julio-Claudian or Flavian togate boy wearing bulla. These statues are heterogeneous and only two have been found together in the foundation of a tower added to the walls in the second half of the third century. It therefore seems difficult to think that they could have belonged to a unitary group and in particular to the decoration of the apsidal hall. This hall does not appear to have hosted the 'imperial cult' but probably serves as headquarters of an important local collegium.*

Keywords: Milano; togato; via del Lauro; aula absidata.

LETIZIA RUSTICO, ROBERTO NARDUCCI, CLAUDIA DEVOTO

## UN FRAMMENTO DELLA *FORMA URBIS* SEVERIANA DAL COLLE AVENTINO

*This paper presents a new fragment of the Forma Urbis Marmorea found during the works of the Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma at Casale Torlonia, on the Aventine Hill. The paper describes the features of the new fragment, offering a possible interpretation of the topography represented on it.*

Keywords: Forma Urbis Marmorea; Aventine Hill; Balneum; Torlonia Family; Topography of Ancient Rome.

PIERO A. GIANFROTTA

## SULLE BOTTIGLIE DI PUTEOLI

*This article reviews the Late Imperial engraved glass flasks decorated with views of Puteoli, that correspond to the archaeology and topography of the city. The corpus of the flasks has not reassessed since the 1979 (Ostrow 1979), till then a new discovery at Mérida (Spain) has added another important example that permits to identify others puteolan monuments and places. They are: the Macellum, the Odeium, the Vicus Magnus, the Vicus Thurarius, a monumental arch close to Forum, a long road that goes through a large part of town, the busy Portus neighbourhood at Lake Lucrinus, the mount Gaurus and a pharus.*

Keywords: Glass Flasks; Puteoli; Topography; Monuments.

LUCA BIANCHI

## UN MONUMENTO VOTIVO DI ARCOBADARA (DACIA) CON UN'INEDITA IMMAGINE DI FORTUNA

*The A. discusses a votive relief from the baths of Arcobadara, an auxiliary fort in Dacia Porolissensis (now the Romanian village of Ilișua, Bistrița-Nasăud county). The central image is a Fortuna with some unusual features and attributes, among them a box with sortes. It is surrounded by several figures in small size: a victory monument, a Genius Augusti and the sketch of a sacred landscape as a symbol of water divinities (possibly Matres/nymphs), associated to Fortuna and to the emperor's tutelary deity in the protection of public health and safety. The relief is noteworthy, since it displays a unique iconographical program, connected with the worship of Fortuna in the army and its political implications. The claim of loyalty is clearly combined with the aim of engaging the sympathies of the soldiers.*

Keywords: Fortuna; Victoria; genii; genius Augusti; Matres; nymphs; thermae.

RACHELE DUBBINI, MARCO STEFANI, JESSICA CLEMENTI, ENZO RIZZO,  
MATTEO LOMBARDI, FRANCESCA ROMANA FIANO

## LA VILLA ROMANA DI BOCCA DELLE MENATE, COMACCHIO UN'ESPERIENZA DI ARCHEOLOGIA GLOBALE

*As part of the activities within the VALUE project, the EU-funded Interreg Italy-Croatia, the University of Ferrara conducted a series of investigations in the site of Bocca delle Menate in Comacchio (FE). Such investigations involved the area of the Roman villa found between 1958 and 1959 during the reclaiming operations of the Mezzano Valley. This paper presents the preliminary results of the project: the geomorphological and historical context of the villa is followed by the history of the 1950s excavations and the results of archival and on field research. A particular focus is given to the new data obtained through geophysical prospections and archaeological surveys, and to the use of a specific system of field-data collection and storage. Anyway, the real innovative aspect of this archaeological project is the holistic approach to the investigated territory.*

Keywords: Holistic archaeological perspectives; Ancient Topography of the Po Delta; Bocca delle Menate, Comacchio; Geomorphology of the Po Delta; Roman Archaeology; Archaeological survey; Archaeo-geophysics; Public Archaeology.

LUCA DI FRANCO, FRANCESCA MERMATI

## IL “BACCO” DA PICENZA: MATTEO CAMERA, TITO ANGELINI E IL CONTESTO DI UNO SCAVO BORBONICO

*The study examines the so-called “Bacchus from Picentia”, a statue of Dionysus found in 1836 near Salerno. The recent identification in the Archivio di Stato di Napoli of the documentation relating to the discovery and purchase of the sculpture, with consequent translation to the Real Museo Borbonico (now National Archaeological Museum of Naples – MANN), allows not only to overcome the first typological classification done in the 90s of the last century, but also to advance new hypotheses on the context of discovery. In fact, recent archaeological investigations make it possible to attribute the statue to the sculptural decoration of a villa located south of Salerno, on the coast, and certainly working in the second century A.D.*

Keywords: Dionysus; *Picentia*; Tito Angelini; Bourbons.

MARIA BONGHI JOVINO

## UN APPUNTO A PROPOSITO DEL LINGUAGGIO SIMBOLICO PRESSO GLI ETRUSCHI. TARQUINIA, LA TOMBA DEI LEONI DIPINTI

*The contribution is related to the symbolism of the Tomba dei Leoni Dipinti. The scope is understanding the interrelation between metaphor and the symbols of the botanic area.*

Keywords: Symbolism, funerary painting.

FRANCESCO PAOLO ARATA

## INEDITI ORIGINALI GRECI DAI DEPOSITI DEI MUSEI CAPITOLINI

*The essay presents five unpublished works (three heads and two fragments of torsos) preserved in the Magazzino Sculture of the Capitoline Museums, which formal quality and style allow them to be recognized as Greek originals of the classical age. For some we wanted to propose the original relevance to frontonal or acroterial statues, likely arrived in Rome as spoils of war and reused in the embellishment of the city and in the ambitious building programs of the senatorial aristocracy: a small further confirmation of what is widely reported in ancient sources and highlighted by other more relevant examples.*

Keywords: Greek originals of the classical age; Frontonal and acroterial statues; Spoils of war; Reuse of the ancient sculptures and roman political propaganda.

ROCCO BOCHICCHIO

## MARCHE DI CAVA E *OPUS QUADRATUM* A ROMA TRA LA SECONDA ETÀ REGIA E L'ETÀ REPUBBLICANA

*The paper aims to investigate one of the aspects of ancient construction: the quarry marks frequently identified on blocks of numerous buildings in various mediterranean sites. The paper will speak about the results of a census of the marks on the tuff blocks used in opus quadratum in Rome between the second royal age and the republican age. As part of a PhD project that concerned an analysis of origins, characteristics, applications and evolution of opus quadratum in Rome, it was necessary to dedicate a study to the quadratariorum notae with the awareness that from their study, despite the objective difficulty of establishing the exact meaning of the marks and quantifying their totality, a lot of informations can be obtained on the activities connected with ancient quarries and buildings.*

Keywords: Rome; opus quadratum; quarry marks; ancient quarries.

JORGE MARTÍNEZ-PINNA

## EL MURUS TERREUS CARINARUM

*Questo articolo propone un'ipotesi sul percorso originale del murus terreus Carinarum. Si analizzano alcuni dati sull'estensione delle Carine e l'ubicazione dei sacraria della processione degli Argei situati nell'Oppio. La conclusione è che il murus deve aver coperto tutto il monte Oppio.*

Parole chiave: Roma; Carine; Subura; Argei.

PATRIZIO PENSABENE

## L'ACANTO NEI CAPITELLI CORINZI A ROMA TRA LA SECONDA METÀ DEL II SEC. A.C. E IL PERIODO DEL II TRIUNVIRATO

*This contribution deals with the theme of the transformations that the Corinthian capital deriving from Greek models undergoes in Rome between the second half of the II century BC and the period of the second Triumvirate. For the second half of the second century an important testimony is given by the capitals of the Rotondo temple on the Foro Boario and by a capital attributed to the temple of Mars on the Circo Flaminio. For the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st century BC we have the capitals of temple B in Largo Argentina and some fragments of Pentelic marble relief also coming from Largo Argentina. There is less documentation in Rome for the first half of the first century BC. An attempt was made to fill this gap with capitals from Lazio and Umbria attributed in this period (temple of the Dioscuri in Cori, forum in Spoleto, temple of Minerva in Assisi, crypt of San Pietro in Tuscania). Finally, we treated the capitals of the period of the second Triumvirate in Rome, highlighting the stylistic differences compared to Greek models.*

Keywords: late Republican corinthian capitals; second triumvirate style; marble; local stones.

ANDREA DI ROSA, NATHAN BADOUD

## BOLLI DI ANFORE RODIE DA TERRACINA

*Five Rhodian amphora stamps have been found in Terracina. They shed light on the history and topography of the ancient city. They are evidence of a trade which grew in importance from the 180s BC onwards as the taste for Greek wine developed among Italic peoples. The amphoras they belonged to were not imported directly from Rhodes but through emporia in the Aegean and in Magna Graecia. From a topographical point of view, the stamps found in Terracina help us to better understand the urban and commercial development of the lower city from the first quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, a period in which the maritime and ports as well as the waterways which connected them, already constituted an alternative to the road system, whose main axis was Via Appia.*

Keywords: Rhodian amphora stamps; Terracina; ancient trade; landscape archaeology.

MARIA GRAZIA GRANINO CECERE

## A PROPOSITO DI UNA NUOVA EDIZIONE DEL COMMENTARIUM LUDORUM SAECULARIUM DI ETÀ SEVERIANA

*A new edition of the Commentarium ludorum saecularium of the Severian Age has recently been published. The editor's efforts have been considerable because this is a very fragmentary and complex epigraphic text. It is precisely because of these characteristics that it would have been necessary to accompany the text with the photographic documentation. A good set of photographs can enable those interested in such an important document to improve their reading and understanding.*

Keywords: *Ludi saeculares*; *acta senatus*; Settimio Severo; C. Fulvio Plauziano.