

ARCHEOLOGIA CLASSICA

NUOVA SERIE

Rivista del Dipartimento di Scienze dell'antichità

Sezione di Archeologia

Fondatore: GIULIO Q. GIGLIOLI

Direzione Scientifica

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Redazione:

FABRIZIO SANTI, FRANCA TAGLIETTI

Vol. LXVIII - n.s. II, 7

2017

«L'ERMA» di BRETSCHNEIDER - ROMA

Comitato Scientifico

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Il Periodico adotta un sistema di Peer-Review

Archeologia classica : rivista dell'Istituto di archeologia dell'Università di Roma. - Vol. 1 (1949). - Roma : Istituto di archeologia, 1949. - Ill.; 24 cm. - Annuale. - Il complemento del titolo varia. - Dal 1972: Roma: «L'ERMA» di Bretschneider. ISSN 0391-8165 (1989)

CDD 20. 930.l'05

ISBN CARTACEO 978-88-913-1563-2
ISBN DIGITALE 978-88-913-1567-0

ISSN 0391-8165

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Aut. del Trib. di Roma n. 104 del 4 aprile 2011

Volume stampato con contributo di Sapienza - Università di Roma

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SUMMARY

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CHRISTOPHER SMITH

AGER ROMANUS ANTIQUUS

L'articolo prende in esame il concetto di ager Romanus antiquus. Dopo aver esposto la teoria tradizionale, quella di un territorio compreso all'interno di un anello distante circa cinque miglia dalla città di Roma, vengono analizzate recenti critiche a questa idea. Viene inoltre esaminato il concetto di 'santuario di frontiera' e successivamente discussa l'evidenza archeologica relativa alla probabile estensione territoriale della città. L'assenza di qualsiasi riferimento all'ager Romanus antiquus nelle fonti porta ad ipotizzare una concezione più flessibile dell'idea che i Romani avevano del loro territorio e del suo sviluppo attraverso i secoli.

L UIGI TABORELLI, SILVIA M. MARENGO

MEDICINE BOTTLES AND OINTMENT JARS FROM MORGANTINA

Vengono riesaminati i numerosi esemplari di "Medicine Bottles" reperiti da Erik Sjöqvist nel corso degli scavi condotti a Morgantina tra il 1955 e il 1959, editi nel 1960 in un pionieristico lavoro fondamentale per i più recenti studi sulle produzioni e il commercio del Λύκιον (il più famoso collirio vegetale del mondo antico). Oltre a tali esemplari si esaminano quelli editi in un recente volume da Shelley C. Stone, che riprende una piccola parte degli esemplari editi da Sjöqvist e aggiorna le nostre conoscenze con gli esemplari reperiti a Morgantina successivamente. Tracciato un bilancio in merito allo specifico argomento, si amplia l'orizzonte dell'indagine al territorio della Sicilia sud-orientale dominato da Siracusa nel corso del III sec. a.C. e si prospetta un'ipotesi sull'origine della forma dei microcontenitori in cui il prezioso prodotto veniva posto in commercio.

SANDRA GATTI

TRADIZIONE ELLENISTICA E SPERIMENTAZIONE ITALICA: L'AULA ABSIDATA NEL FORO DI PRAENESTE

The Apsidal Hall of Praeneste is one of the buildings making up the forum of the ancient city, monumentalised in the last two or three decades of the 2nd century BC, during the grandiose urban restructure that also saw the pre-existing Sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia endowed with Hellenistic forms. In the Middle Ages its impressive structures were englobed first in the Bishop's Palace and

subsequently in the building of the Episcopal Seminary. Thanks to recent restoration and recovery works, we now have a fuller understanding of the Roman monument, knowledge of which had long been only partial. Indeed, this contribution proposes a new picture of it, with detailed analysis of the architectural structure and its decorative apparatus, revising the many previous hypotheses on the original function of a monument that constitutes an original and innovative architectural creation of Late Hellenism in Lazio.

ANNARENA AMBROGI

UN RILIEVO FIGURATO DI ETÀ TARDO-REPUBBLICANA DA UN SEPOLCRO DELL'APPIA ANTICA

In the castrum Caetani on the ancient Via Appia there is a slab displaying a scene in relief of considerable dimensions, the surface of which is greatly ruined and in some places difficult to make out. The scene represents two standing male figures, of different proportions, possibly father and son. The latter is represented in the gesture of dextrarum iunctio with a figure now lost; above his head is carved an epigraphic table. Given the incompleteness of the scene we may hypothesize that the relief belonged to an architectural frieze composed of several slabs both horizontally and vertically. The typology and iconography of the relief fit perfectly into the figurative repertoire of monumental sepulchres of the Late-Republican period. The fact that it was conserved in the castrum Caetani suggests it came from one of the tombs along the Via Appia, most of which today have only the cementitious core preserved, devoid of ornamental equipment.

EUGENIO POLITO

COSSO, AUGUSTO E GLI SPOLIA OPIMA SULL'INTERPRETAZIONE DI UN'EMISSIONE MONETALE AUGUSTEA

A coin dating back to 12 BC, signed by the moneyer Cossus Cornelius Cn. f. Lentulus, depicts a statue of a helmeted knight bearing a trophy, on horseback, standing on a pedestal with paws. The current interpretation as Agrippa is challenged in favour of identification as Aulus Cornelius Cossus, a winner of the spolia opima in the 5th Century BC, whose equestrian statue must have stood on or close to the Rostra of the Roman forum. The proposed identification affords a better understanding of the coin as an expression of gentilician pride, albeit within the broader context of reverence towards the emperor and his family.

GLORIA OLCESE, MIGUEL ÁNGEL CAU ONTIVEROS, LEANDRO FANTUZZI,
ANDREA RAZZA, DOMENICO MICHELE SURACE, EVANTHIA TSANTINI

LE ANFORE DEL CONTESTO DELLA RUOTA IDRAULICA DI OSTIA ANTICA: ARCHEOLOGIA E ARCHEOMETRIA

Excavations carried out by the Superintendency of Ostia between 1998 and 2002 in the area of the railway station of Ostia Antica have brought to light a series of funerary structures, dwellings and

a circular trench, the sides of which were lined with a double wall of amphorae. The remains of a wooden waterwheel were found on the bottom of the trench. We may conjecture that the structure was part of a reclamation project with amphorae used to drain the groundwater, as has been documented in other contexts around Ostia. Typological and epigraphic study was carried out on the 335 amphorae identified. The results suggest the trench was dug in the Augustan period and used up until the second century A.D. In order to determine the origin of the amphorae, mineralogical, petrographic and chemical analyses were made on 18 representative samples. The results point to three principal groups originating in the Betic, Tarraconensian and Italic regions, and suggest that most of the amphora material found is of Hispanic origin. Specifically, archaeometric analysis places the workshops where the Betic amphorae were produced in the Valle del Guadalquivir and the area around Cádiz, those of the Tarraconensian amphorae on the northern coast of Catalonia, and the Italic ones on the Latin-Campanian coast (with a few examples from the Adriatic). In addition to these areas, the analyses have identified Sicily as another area of importation.

MARIAROSARIA BARBERA

PRIME IPOTESI SU UNA PLACCHETTA D'AVORIO DAL FORO ROMANO

The article deals with an ivory plaque, partially restored from many fragments but still lacking several parts, found during the excavations carried out in 2000 in the Roman Forum, in the area close to the Temple of Saturn. The subject, style and significance of the iconographies represented, divided into at least three decorated bands, refer to the sphere of the eastern divinities Magna Mater and Attis, together with evocation of the Heavens with representation of the Moon (Luna), in a combination of pagan iconographies probably executed in the second half of the 6th century, in the period of the "Pagan Revival". The discovery of the plaque within a building of unclear function probably linked to the Aerarium, along with the remains of the entablature of Saturn's Temple dating back to the restoration ordered by the Senator Vettius Agorius Praetextatus, suggests identification as the facing of an element adorning the same Temple and belonging to the same phase.

PAOLA BALDASSARRI

LUSSO PRIVATO NELLA TARDA ANTICHITÀ: LE PICCOLE TERME DI PALAZZO VALENTINI E UN PAVIMENTO IN *OPUS SECTILE* CON MOTIVI COMPLESSI

The excavations carried out in the cellars on the north side of Palazzo Valentini have revealed a thermal complex belonging to the so called domus B, which included some representative rooms on the east side. The best preserved phase of the complex dates to the first half of the fourth century A.D., when the frigidarium was reconstructed with lavish decoration. In the same period a room to the east and in communication with the frigidarium was renovated, probably as an apodyterium with an opus sectile floor with geometric motifs and a painted ceiling. On the upper floor another room, whose function is uncertain, showed a magnificent and elaborate opus sectile floor. The composition was found scattered in a great many fragments in the apodyterium; it has been reconstructed and in part exhibited in the same room. The floor shows a unique pattern, as is usual with this type of composition. Comparison can be made with four other examples dated to the mid-/second half

of the fourth century, two of which in Rome, the other two in Spain, in Seville. Some single motifs, such as almond-shaped elements made with “giallo antico” marble or porphyry eyelets, also find affinities with the floor of the tablinum D in the domus of Cupid and Psyche at Ostia. The unique composition reveals the elevated social status of the owners of domus B, certainly senators or high dignitaries of the imperial court. No name can be proposed, but some evidence suggests that the owners came from or had relations with Spain and had a support residence at Ostia for their trade with the Urbs through Portus.

GIULIA BARATTA

FALERE TARDOANTICHE ISPANICHE CON QUATTRO PASSANTI ANGOLARI: AGGIORNAMENTI E IPOTESI SULLA FUNZIONALITÀ DEL TIPO

In this article we study a typology of Hispanic phalerae sharing analogous formal features, all of which can be traced to the same chronological span and geographical area, and attempt to define their function.

ROBERT COATES-STEPHENS

STATUE MUSEUMS IN LATE ANTIQUE ROME

Il contributo riflette sul caso di alcuni complessi statuari del V secolo d.C. apprezzati come opere d'arte e mirabilia nella Roma tardoantica. Si tratta del gruppo del templum Pacis descritto dallo Pseudo Zaccaria nel VI secolo, di quello dei Dioscuri sul Quirinale documentato dai Mirabilia Urbis Romae nel XII, del gruppo statuario di Faustus xeinodochos e del Palladio di Procopio, visto dallo storico nel Τύχης ἱερὸν., tempio per il quale si propone qui una nuova e significativa identificazione

LUCA GIRELLA

NEGOTIATING POWER DEFINIZIONE E TRASFORMAZIONE DEL POTERE NELLA GRECIA CONTINENTALE DAL BRONZO MEDIO ALLA FORMAZIONE DEI ‘REGNI’ MICENEI

Power in the communities of the Aegean Bronze Age remains a poorly defined concept in archaeology. This paper highlights specific periods in the history of the Helladic communities, from the emergence of military elites to the formation of the first territorial entities and the creation of palatial ideology. Through analysis of funerary and settlement data, as well as data yielded by survey projects, this paper shows how emerging power and control varied through time and space within the Greek Mainland, suggesting varied scenarios of differentiation, negotiation and social manipulation. In particular, changing and increasing interaction patterns between Middle Helladic III and Late Helladic I are seen as the result of internal and external processes through which emerging leaders and groups pooled resources of power by expanding network relations and exchanges.

FOLCO BIAGI, MATTEO MILLETTI

NUOVI DATI SULLA NECROPOLI DELL'ETÀ DEL FERRO
DI POGGIO E PIANO DELLE GRANATE A POPULONIA (LI)

From 2001 to 2015, a team from the «Sapienza» University of Rome worked on an organic research project in the Baratti Gulf area in Populonia. Excavations investigated not only the habitats of Poggio del Telegrafo, but also the western necropolis of Poggio and Piano delle Granate where, in particular, thanks in part to various emergency operations to recover material, it proved possible to document the earliest sets of funerary objects in the area. At the same time, in collaboration with SABAP for the Provinces of Pisa and Livorno, work began on systematic review of the excavations made by Antonio Minto in the first decades of the 20th century. This research has yielded new and important information on the formation phase of the Etruscan city, as well as the community's local characteristics and its inter-relations with other Mediterranean cultures at the beginning of the first millennium AD.

ALESSANDRA COEN

UN CALICE BIANCATO CON DECORAZIONE
A CILINDRETTO DA CERVETERI

The material from tomb 240 of the Monte Abatone necropolis in Cerveteri includes two fragments of a two-handled chalice in bucchero, with cylinder decoration stamped on the body, on the evidence of which we can assign it to Chiusi area manufacture. In particular, recent studies have attributed this peculiar shape to Tolle production (Chianciano terme). This is a centre that shows a series of relations with southern Etruria and especially with Cerveteri, where, unlike other centres of Southern Etruria, Chiusi buccheri with cylinder decorations had not been documented until now.

VINCENZO BALDONI

ACHILLE E AIACE CHE GIOCANO AI DADI:
VECCHIE IPOTESI E NUOVE LETTURE

Among the Greek vases from the Sanctuary for Water Cults in Marzabotto, there is a black-figure band-cup with the subject traditionally described as Achilles and Ajax playing dice. The subject was very popular in Attic pottery and has long been studied. This contribution focuses on some recent researches into the possible meanings conveyed by this iconography. The image on this Marzabotto cup can be interpreted in a new light, also taking into consideration other finds from the same sanctuary. The image on the cup may symbolize cleromantic divination and, at the same time, may refer to ethical and religious values associated with play, significant for self-representation of the social élites. Finally, the subject may also be metaphorically associated with the foundation of Marzabotto in the closing decades of the 6th century BC.

ELENA GHISELLINI

ECHI DELLA CAVALLERIA TESSALA IN UN RILIEVO GIÀ SUL MERCATO ANTIQUARIO

The paper analyses a relief of unknown provenience that appeared on London's antiquity market in 1991. It represents an armoured horseman next to a pillar-shaped monument. The stele, which has never been systematically studied, has been attributed to Attica, but its morphology leads us to believe that it is more likely a product from Thessaly, made during the first quarter of the 5th century B.C. The relief was probably dedicated in a sanctuary devoted to a Heros equitans and reflects the excellence of the Thessalian cavalry, well-known throughout the Greek world.

EMILIO ROSAMILIA

FIRMARE MATRICI A TARANTO: IL COROPLASTA PANTALEON E I SUOI COLLEGHI

Many Tarantine coroplasts wrote their names on the back of their moulds before firing. Thanks to thorough re-examination of this evidence, it has been possible to challenge some widely held conclusions and shed some light on different aspects of coroplastic production in Taras. The names on the moulds were probably meant to identify a craftsman as their owner, while further textual elements, such as isolated letters or syllables, can be interpreted as markings used within workshops. They can therefore be understood only with extreme difficulty. More interestingly, a new dating of inscribed moulds taking into account palaeographical as well as stylistic data leads to a more precise understanding of the matter. Since the majority of inscribed moulds date from 350-300 BC, it is possible to recognize a connection between the habit of signing moulds and the renewal of Tarantine coroplastic resulting from the diffusion of the contemporary Tanagra style.

L UCA PULCINELLI

CONTRIBUTI PER LO STUDIO DEI SISTEMI PONDERALI ETRUSCHI ALCUNI DATI DAL TERRITORIO VULCENTE

The discovery of four stone weights and other similar objects in the excavations of the late-Etruscan fortified settlement of Rofalco updates the survey of Etruscan weight standards outlined by A. Maggiani in recent years. Moreover, the evidence of Rofalco yields the only data currently available for the territory of the ancient city of Vulci. The weight standard adopted in the settlement seems to correspond to the Roman pound. This datum is decidedly unexpected, but perhaps not entirely isolated, and helps to clarify the framework of the early stages of Romanization, between the late fourth and early third century BC.

M ARIA CRISTINA BIELLA

I BRONZI VOTIVI DAL SANTUARIO DI ERCOLE AD ALBA FUCENS

Between 2006 and 2009 the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Abruzzo carried out a series of new archaeological excavations in the ancient city of Alba Fucens. Research also extended to the sanctuary of Hercules, and a great many small votive bronzes were found in the area. More than 60 items were recovered between complete and fragmentary examples. This group of items comprised about 50 representations of Hercules, 2 female/male offerors, 7 clubs, 1 bovine and a few other fragments. According to the published information, the votive bronzes had been deposited in an area carefully organised when the sanctuary underwent reorganisation in the first half of the century 1st BC. This paper examines the votive bronzes found in the Sanctuary of Hercules at Alba Fucens with two main aims: classification with an 'artisanal'-oriented approach and an attempt to analyse these types of items adopting an economic perspective.

GIORGIO CRIMI

UN 'NUOVO' CIPPO DI TERMINAZIONE DEL TEVERE:
UNA NOTA PRELIMINARE

Sometimes the most interesting discoveries are made not digging the earth but delving into the archive papers, as the stone presented here would seem to prove. Defined «hard to interpret» by the first file-card compiler, it seems to be part of a stone marking termination of the Tiber that. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus and M. Valerius Messalla, in their role as censors, ordered to be placed on the course of the river in 54 B.C.

SALVATORE DE VINCENZO

ASPETTI DELL'IDEOLOGIA AUGUSTEA NEL COMPLESSO
DELLA VILLA DEI PAPIRI DI ERCOLANO E NEL SUO ARREDO SCULTOREO

Analysis of both the ground plan and the decorative features of the Villa dei Papiri seem to indicate clear adherence of the owner to the ideological programme of Augustus. This is illustrated, among other things, by the dimensions of the great rectangular peristyle of the villa, which are the same as those of the Porticus of the Danaids in the Augustean complex on the Palatine. The presence of statues portrayed as Danaids is another evident connection, as well as the layout of the library, which opens up on the short side of the peristyle, much like the Bibliotheca Apollinis. The Porticus of the Danaids on the Palatine, completed in 25 BC, is thus a terminus post quem for the construction of the Villa dei Papiri, which was built in the years immediately after this date. It is the period during which the owner of the villa, L. Calpurnius Piso Pontifex, was particularly attached to Augustus politically and became his close associate.

AURORA TAIUTI

UN RITRATTO INEDITO DI ANTONIA MINORE

L'articolo propone una analisi d'un portrait en marbre inédit, de provenance inconnue et actuellement conservé chez un collectionneur privé à Fourqueux (France). Il est identifiable à un portrait d'une des femmes de la Domus augusta. La composition de la chevelure ainsi que la présence d'une bandelette en laine concourent en effet à y reconnaître Antonia Mineure. L'étude de la physionomie aboutit à confirmer davantage cette identification et, notamment, à mettre en relation le portrait de Fourqueux avec ceux du Louvre (MA 1228 et MA 1229), datant du règne de Claude. D'ailleurs, la comparaison avec les frappes monétaires semble suggérer une même datation du portrait aux années 41-42 de notre ère. Certes, l'analyse rigoureuse de la physionomie et de la chevelure mettent en évidence certaines variations du portrait de Fourqueux par rapport à l'«Urbild» de référence de cette princesse. Pourtant, elles sont si légères qu'elles ne suffisent pas à remettre en question ni l'identification du portrait ni l'idée d'un processus de production «en série» des portraits impériaux.

FRANCESCO MARCATTILI

UN'INEDITA MENSA PONDERARIA DALL'AREA URBANA DI IGUVIUM

In this paper an unpublished and anepigraphic mensa ponderaria is presented. It comes from the urban area of Iguvium and its function was to measure a liquid – probably an essential oil with curative properties. Both the modular units of measure of the circular cavities and several distinctive features of the mensa find comparison in Egypt and in sekomata discovered in Delos and Asia Minor. They seem to associate the iguvine mensa with the variegated sphere of late Hellenistic sciences, commerce and measuring.

EMLYN DODD

PRESSING ISSUES: A NEW DISCOVERY
IN THE VINEYARD OF REGION I.20, POMPEII

La scoperta di una pressa agricola, durante una nuova ricognizione archeologica della Regione I.20 di Pompei, ha reso necessario rivedere alcune precedenti ipotesi relative alla funzione di quest'insula nel settore della viticoltura. Il rinvenimento di un particolare contrappeso (Semana T55121 o Brun tipo 11) ha poi ripercussioni importanti non solo per questa insula e per Pompei, ma anche per l'intera penisola italiana. Lo strumento rivela infatti l'esistenza di un metodo di spremitura meccanica diverso da quello comunemente usato in Campania. È la prima volta che se ne trova traccia nel sud Italia e potrebbe costituire l'indizio di una tecnica diffusasi a seguito della colonizzazione greca.

FABIO GIORGIO CAVALLERO

ARAE E ALTARIA: UNA POSSIBILE DIFFERENZA MORFOLOGICA

The Romans used the terms arae and altaria to refer to altars. These two terms were often used without distinction although folk etymology suggests a difference (morphological and in use) between the two objects. In a recent study, Valentino Gasparini advanced the hypothesis that the altaria, faithful representation of which could be seen in a Pompeian painting preserved in the sanctuary of Isis, were transportable objects. Analysis of some ancient reliefs seems to support further development of this hypothesis, offering the opportunity also to identify some fixed structures of different forms. Based on this possibility, we discuss the functions of some objects commonly interpreted as candelabra and of some bases normally defined as arae.

ELEONORA MALIZIA

LES PEINTURES MURALES DU II^e SIÈCLE DE LA VILLA DE LIVIE
À PRIMA PORTA (ROME): UN EXEMPLE DE MÉMOIRE DÉCORATIVE?

The Villa of Livia at Prima Porta (Rome) is an imperial estate situated approximately nine miles north of Rome on the Via Flaminia. Built at the time of the marriage between Augustus and Livia, this villa was modified and/or redecorated in several stages. Here we offer a close analysis of the frescoes in the northwestern wing, dated to the mid-2nd century AD. Particular attention is paid to a decorative pattern, a satyr head with wings with vegetal scrolls, which also recurs in the so-called house of Livia on the Palatine hill. Given the chronological gap between the two frescoes, the unicity of this pattern and its presence in two of Livia's residences, we are able to propose some new considerations on the continuity of ornamentation in imperial properties.

UMBERTO SOLDOVIERI

In this publication the author presents a milestone belonging to the Tetrarchs (293-305) newly found in the Lucania region and relocated in the hamlet of San Pietro in Polla (SA). It is the second find of the kind discovered in the same stretch of the Regio-Capuum. The new milestone prompts some observations on the previous one which was found in the area of Sala Consilina (SA) at the beginning of the 20th century and subsequently lost.

FRANCESCO MUSCOLINO

«LA CITTÀ MEGLIO GOVERNATA TRA QUELLE GRECHE»
A PROPOSITO DI N. BADOUD, *LE TEMPS DE RHODES. UNE CHRONOLOGIE DES INSCRIPTIONS DE LA CITÉ FONDÉE SUR L'ÉTUDE DE SES INSTITUTIONS*

The monograph by Nathan Badoud (Le temps de Rhodes. Une chronologie des inscriptions de la cité fondée sur l'étude de ses institutions) focuses on the institutions of Rhodes, which

had been greatly admired by the ancients, with particular interest in the chronological aspects and close study of the island's vast epigraphic heritage. Among the many themes addressed, a number of aspects are picked out and examined in depth to convey an idea of the wealth of material in a work that, in reach and systematic treatment, stands out in a long tradition of studies, representing a cornerstone in the scientific literature on Rhodes and, in general, on the Hellenistic-Roman world.