

ARCHEOLOGIA CLASSICA

NUOVA SERIE

Rivista del Dipartimento di Scienze dell'antichità

Sezione di Archeologia

Fondatore: GIULIO Q. GIGLIOLI

Direzione Scientifica

MARIA CRISTINA BIELLA, EMANUELA BORGIA, PAOLO CARAFA,
MARIA TERESA D'ALESSIO, MARCO GALLI, LAURA MARIA MICHETTI,
DOMENICO PALOMBI, MASSIMILIANO PAPINI, FRANCESCA ROMANA STASOLLA

Direttore responsabile: DOMENICO PALOMBI

Redazione

CLARA DI FAZIO, FRANCA TAGLIETTI

Vol. LXXVI - n.s. II, 15
2025

«L'ERMA» di BRETSCHNEIDER - ROMA

Comitato Scientifico

BARBARA BORG, MARIJKE GNADE, PIERRE GROS, SYBILLE HAYNES,
RAFAEL HIDALGO PRIETO, TONIO HÖLSCHER, NATACHA LUBTCHANSKY,
METTE MOLTESEN, EMMANUELLE ROSSO, STÉPHANE VERGER

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. 930.1'05

ISBN CARTACEO 978-88-913-3477-0
ISBN DIGITALE 978-88-913-3480-0
DOI: 10.48255/2240-7839.ArchCl.LXXVI.2025
ISSN 0391-8165

© COPYRIGHT 2025 - SAPIENZA - UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

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

Volume stampato con contributo di SAPIENZA - Università di Roma

INDICE DEL VOLUME LXXXVI

ARTICOLI

BARBIERI L., Il lebete con protomi di grifo in epoca ellenistica e romana	p. 237
BATINO S., «Fine della terra, principio del cielo». Un frammento di sarcofago con <i>thiasos</i> marino a Perugia, dalla Collezione Gaddi al <i>Museum Oddianum</i>	» 519
BORGIA E., Un piatto in sigillata italica con gigantomachia da Civitella d'Agliano (VT).....	» 471
BOZZA S., ISMAELLI T., GALLI M., The Basilica Iulia Project and the archive of Laura Fabbrini (1960-1964). Questions of workflow, method, and transparency in legacy data use	» 605
BRUNO M., FERRAZZA E., Da soffitto a pavimento, da architrave ad altare papale. Reimpiego di decorazione architettonica dal foro di Nerva per le basiliche del Laterano e del Vaticano	» 557
CASA G., Il restauro post-62 d.C. del tempio della <i>Fortuna Augusta</i> . Aspetti tecnici e questioni di committenza	» 439
COATES-STEPHENS R., The House of Bruttius Praesens and the <i>memoria</i> of Clement	» 353
FUDULI L., <i>Ιερά ευκατεσκευασμένα</i> . Architettura templare greca a Cipro in età ellenistica.....	» 95
GAZZOLI S., <i>Marmorarii artifices artium</i> . L'identità e l'agency dei <i>marmorarii</i> nella documentazione epigrafica	» 499
GRAELLS I FABREGAT R., ROSAMILIA E., Antigone and her mirror. A plataian woman's dedication from ca. 386-370 BCE?.....	» 179
MALACRINO C., Il foro di <i>Scolacium</i> . Dati e prospettive di ricerca sulla topografia e l'architettura.....	» 275
MARGINESU G., Scritture, disegni e modelli nella pratica edilizia antica. Il contributo delle iscrizioni greche di età classica.....	» 55
MARRAZZO V., Aspetti della più antica tesaurizzazione monetale in Magna Grecia: il caso di IGCH 1879.....	» 37
NASO A., MILLETTI M., Iron Age hoards in the italian peninsula and Sardinia: a review	» 1
RAGANELLI W., L' <i>Atrium Libertatis</i> in epoca tardoantica	» 545
RONCHI D., GREGORI G.L., LOMBARDI M., DI VIRGILIO E., DE SPAGNOLIS M., DI MARIO F., Il teatro romano di Terracina.....	» 373
SORRENTI A., Tra indagini d'archivio e nuovi dati. La (ri)scoperta della necropoli del fondo Lupacchini ad Otricoli (TR)	» 143

INDICE DEL VOLUME LXXVI

STANCO E.A., <i>I Volusii Saturnini a Lucus Feroniae</i> . Nuovi testi	p. 327
TROTTA F., <i>Rhyta apuli</i> sovraddipinti	» 215

NOTE E DISCUSSIONI

ARBOLINO E., Nuovi dati sulla produzione di sigillata italica in località La Celsa	» 701
BALZERANI L., La necropoli di San Martino a Capena: nuovi appunti sulla topografia	» 669
CAPRIOTTI VITTOZZI G., Una maschera funeraria da Ermopoli Magna. Note sul culto di Antinoo	» 757
CORRADI F., Dalla stipe al tempio. Riconferire monumentalità al santuario equo di Carsoli (AQ)	» 627
GABRIELLI C., Novità epigrafiche da “Villa dei Gordiani”	» 793
GREGORI G.L., L’epigrafia ostiense dopo il <i>CIL</i> : 2000 iscrizioni funerarie ...	» 783
PENSABENE P., Osservazioni sul linguaggio architettonico templare nello stile del II triumvirato a Roma e sul cambiamento di prospettiva tra Cesare e Augusto	» 723
TUCCI P.L., A proposito di vecchi dati e nuove osservazioni sulla <i>Forma Urbis</i>	» 771

RECENSIONI E SEGNALAZIONI

BADOUD N., <i>The Colossus of Rhodes. Archaeology of a Lost Wonder</i> (R. SASSU)	» 851
BIANCHI E., MENEGHINI R., <i>Il Foro di Traiano nell’Antichità. I risultati degli scavi 1991-2007</i> (M. PILUTTI NAMER)	» 809
BUCCARO A., MELE A., TAURO, T., <i>Forma Urbis Neapolis. Genesi e permanenza del disegno della città greca</i> (F. ZEVI)	» 825
CARRARA M. (a cura di), <i>Roma: Villa di Livia a Prima Porta. Dieci anni di Indagini (2002-2012)</i> (V. JOLIVET)	» 813
LIGABUE G., <i>Falerii Veteres. Il sepolcreto di Montarano. Scavi, materiali e contesti</i> (A. NASO)	» 821
NASO A. (ed.), <i>Amber for Artemis. Amber Finds from the Artemision at Ephesos</i> , <i>Forschungen in Ephesos XII/7</i> (P.G. GUZZO)	» 860
NOGUERA CELDRÁN J.M., RODÀ DE LLANZA I., CONESA NAVARRO P.D. (a cura di), <i>Οἰζονυμένη. Studi di archeologia classica in omaggio a Margherita Bonanno</i> (M. SANNIBALE)	» 864
NUZZO E., ZEVI F. (a cura di), <i>La Casa di C. Giulio Polibio a Pompei (IX, 13, 1-3) e i bronzi del triclinio (EE)</i> (S. DE CARO)	» 832
OSANNA M., <i>Pompei ieri e oggi</i> (S. TORTORELLA)	» 846
ROCCA G., SARULLO G., <i>Il cippo del Foro. Nuove letture e prospettive euristiche</i> (C. MONTIN)	» 872
Pubblicazioni ricevute	» 877

ABSTRACT *ArchCl* LXXIV, 2025

ALESSANDRO NASO, MATTEO MILLETTI

IRON AGE HOARDS IN THE ITALIAN PENINSULA AND SARDINIA: A REVIEW

Dall'età del Bronzo in avanti ripostigli di oggetti metallici sono largamente documentati nella penisola italiana e comprendono accumuli di variegata consistenza, estesa da pochi oggetti sino ai 14838 manufatti del peso di 1418 kg del ripostiglio di San Francesco a Bologna. Per i ripostigli di metalli sono state proposte diverse interpretazioni, che con varie sfumature prevedono il deposito di rottami per il riuso in fonderia sino all'occultamento di beni di prestigio, appartenenti a singoli individui o a intere comunità. Per interpretare in modo soddisfacente ogni ripostiglio, è opportuno calarlo nel quadro delle cognizioni generali sul luogo di provenienza. Le mutate condizioni socio-economiche e l'emersione definitiva delle élites concorsero a esaurire la pratica in Italia centrale e meridionale agli inizi del VII sec. a.C., nelle regioni settentrionali fino alla seconda età del Ferro: i beni sontuosi, pilastri dell'ideologia aristocratica, vengono accumulati nelle sepolture.

Parole chiave: ripostigli metallici; età del Ferro; Italia; Sardegna; interconnessioni.

VINCENZO MARRAZZO

ASPETTI DELLA PIÙ ANTICA TESAURIZZAZIONE MONETALE IN MAGNA GRECIA: IL CASO DI IGCH 1879

The study focuses on a small Greek coin hoard (IGCH 1879) described by the famous collector M.P. Vlasto. It was discovered before 1903 and included 5 incuse staters (1 from Tarentum, 2 from Caulonia and 2 from Kroton) minted between the last quarter of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th century BC. Tarentine coin is the only one illustrated by Vlasto and coming from Maddalena collection. For the other specimens, as the photographs were not available, the identification was based on informations provided by the collector, which allowed us to reconstruct quite precisely the original composition of the hoard.

Keywords: coin hoard; incuse coin; Magna Graecia; M.P. Vlasto; IGCH 1879.

GIOVANNI MARGINESU

SCRITTURE, DISEGNI E MODELLI NELLA PRATICA EDILIZIA ANTICA. IL CONTRIBUTO DELLE ISCRIZIONI GRECHE DI ETÀ CLASSICA

The essay aims to examine the topic of the representation of building projects in Classical inscriptions through written texts, drawings and three-dimensional models. The goal is to study the function of these objects in the building site and to understand their function in the context of administrative procedures.

Keywords: building projects; inscriptions; architecture; public works; models; drawings.

LEONARDO FUDULI

ΙΕΡΑ ΕΥΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΜΕΝΑ

ARCHITETTURA TEMPLARE GRECA A CIPRO IN ETÀ ELLENISTICA

One of the main problems in the ancient architecture of Cyprus, concerns the introduction and development of the Greek-type temple. A macroscopic analysis reveals a rather poor landscape of Greek-type temple buildings on the island. The best-known temples can all be attributed to the imperial age. Nevertheless, at a more detailed analysis of the scientific literature and in the light of new data from archaeological research, some aspects can be clarified that may change this perspective of most of the studied buildings, illustrating planimetric and decorative aspects.

Keywords: Cyprus; Hellenistic Templar Architecture; Architectural Decoration; Nea Paphos; Salamina.

ALESSANDRA SORRENTI

TRA INDAGINI D'ARCHIVIO E NUOVI DATI LA (RI)SCOPERTA DELLA NECROPOLI DEL FONDO LUPACCHINI AD OTRICOLI (TR)

In 1898, the antiquarians Gaetano Roffi and Eliseo Borghi discovered 10 chamber tombs with their associated burial goods in the area known as Fondo Lupacchini, near Otricoli (TR), now on the southern border of Umbria. The results of this excavation, generally attributed to the pre-Roman phase of the settlement, remained largely unknown. Recent new studies in the area have made it possible to trace some of the original documents and materials, thanks in particular to research carried out at the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, the Archivio Centrale di Roma, the Archivio di Stato di Roma, the Museo Nazionale Etrusco di Villa Giulia and the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Spoleto. The aim of this paper is to give an initial overview of Otricoli in the Orientalising and Archaic periods and to try to place the new data in the context of the historical dynamics of the Tiber valley in the pre-Roman period.

Keywords: Otricoli; Sabina tiberina; Orientalizing period; chamber tombs; archival research.

RAIMON GRAELLS I FABREGAT, EMILIO ROSAMILIA

ANTIGONE AND HER MIRROR A PLATAIAN WOMAN'S DEDICATION FROM CA. 386-370 BCE?

In 1895, Juan de Dios de la Rada first published an inscribed bronze mirror cover (MAN-Madrid, inv. no. 9832) that he had acquired in Athens in the early 1870s. Over the next decades, doubts were raised on the inscription's authenticity and the mirror itself was soon almost forgotten. However, we argue that the inscription is likely authentic, while most of its peculiarities are due to the uncommon background of the dedicator, Antigone, a woman from Plataiai married to a Spartan man. Thanks to a close analysis, this inscription now stands out as an interesting source on the years of the so-called Theban Hegemony as well as on the vicissitudes of Antigone and her family.

Keywords: Votive offering; biographical inscription; bronze mirror; Classical period; History of Collections.

FILIPPO TROTTA

RHYTA APULI SOVRADDIPINTI

This study presents the first unified and systematic examination of the extant Apulian rhyta decorated using the Gnathia technique, a particularly rare phenomenon within the corpus of South Italian ceramics. The analysis is further enriched by a set of considerations on the interplay between potters and vase-painters specializing in red-figure and polychrome overpainting techniques, who collaborated within the principal Apulian workshops during the Middle and Late phases.

Keywords: Rhyta; Gnathia; Red-figure; Workshops; Apulia; Ruvo di Puglia; Ginosa.

LORENZO BARBIERI

IL LEBETE CON PROTOMI DI GRIFO IN EPOCA ELLENISTICA E ROMANA

The article aims to further explore cauldrons with griffin busts from the Hellenistic and Roman periods. A significant number of these grave markers, carved in marble and limestone during the late classical period in Athens, Attica and Euboea, has recently been published. The author also reports the presence of these prestigious sculptures in sepulchral contexts in Macedonia, Asia Minor, and Taranto between the end of the 4th century and the first half of the 3rd century BC. The influence of the Athenian and Attic models is reaffirmed in the execution of these funerary monuments in Pergamum and Rhodes during the 2nd century BC. Around the same time or shortly after, column cauldrons are depicted in scenes of mythological killings on the front reliefs of funerary urns from Northern Etruria and later appeared as votive stone vases in the Roman sanctuary of Diana in Nemi. The cauldrons are likely created during the 1st century BC as pseudo-urns placed in the cemetery areas of Sarsina, Aquileia, and Salona. From the late republican period to the early imperial age, references to the sacral and idyllic world are cited in religious scenes reproduced on gems, quadrangular reliefs, and wall paintings, where this type of monument often characterises the environment.

Keywords: Hellenistic and Roman sculpture; cauldron with and without griffin heads; grave marker; precious stones; sculptural reliefs; wall paintings; *turibula*.

CARMELO MALACRINO

IL FORO DI *SCOLACIUM*

DATI E PROSPETTIVE DI RICERCA SULLA TOPOGRAFIA E L'ARCHITETTURA

The aim of this paper is to offer a detailed reconstruction of the forum of Scolacium, a colony founded in 123-122 BC in southern Italy (Calabria), in the area of a Greek city, Skyllletion. Through the published data and the archaeological evidence, this study tries to reconstruct the topography of the forum complex and, although with general characteristics, the architecture of the individual buildings. This shows the typically Roman form of the urban system, offering new research perspectives also on the relationship between the Roman colony and the pre-existing Greek and Brettian city.

Keywords: Roman Bruttii; Roman *fora*; Roman topography and architecture; Digital Restoration and Virtual Reconstructions.

ENRICO ANGELO STANCO

I *VOLUSII SATURNINI* A *LUCUS FERONIAE*: NUOVI TESTI

Among the epigraphic findings from the excavations of the archaeological site of Lucus Feroniae are some fragmentary inscriptions, relating to various exponents of the senatorial gens of the Volusii Saturnini, coming both from the city forum and from their large villa adjacent to the colony; In addition to the six texts already known, ten new inscriptions are presented in the present study.

Keywords: *Lucus Feroniae*; *Volusii Saturnini villa*; *Volusii Saturnini*.

ROBERT COATES-STEPHENS

THE HOUSE OF BRUTTIUS PRAESENS AND THE *MEMORIA* OF CLEMENT

Questo saggio si concentra su una domus del tardo primo secolo attestata nella Regio III, le cui molteplici identità, grazie a una combinazione di erudizione e travisamenti, hanno portato alla dedica di un'importante chiesa paleocristiana della fine del quarto secolo. Si ritiene che la domus Brutti Praeensis dei Cataloghi Regionari appartenesse all'omonimo scrittore, fonte pagana di Eusebio per il martirio di Flavia Domitilla, nipote di Flavius Clemens e della sua omonima moglie. La casa, situata nel Regio III, in relazione con la Moneta, il Ludus Magnus ed altri edifici connessi al Colosseo, può essere identificata con i resti attestati sotto la chiesa titolare di San Clemente. Dal momento che sono note testimonianze epigrafiche in merito al passaggio della proprietà suburbana dei Flavii Clementes a Tor Marancia alla famiglia di Bruttius Praesens è possibile che la residenza urbana di quest'ultimo appartenesse originariamente anche a Flavius Clemens, che fu poi confuso con il San Clemente a cui era dedicata la chiesa, costruita sulla stessa casa.

Parole chiave: topografia romana; prosopografia; prima età cristiana; chiese titolari; San Clemente; Catacombe di Domitilla; Bruttius Praesens; Flavius Clemens; Flavia Domitilla; Tor Marancia.

DIEGO RONCHI, GIAN LUCA GREGORI, MATTEO LOMBARDI,
ELISABETTA DI VIRGILIO, MARISA DE SPAGNOLIS, FRANCESCO DI MARIO

IL TEATRO ROMANO DI TERRACINA

After the 1968 excavation, the investigations of the Roman theater of Terracina, although carried out episodically over a long period of time, were part of a unified program, at least as far as the objective was concerned: the redevelopment of the Piazza del Municipio, the ancient forum of the colony of Anxur.

After seventeen excavation and restoration campaigns carried out by various teams — the most recent being the one writing these lines — extensive research work has recently made the monument fully accessible. This has made it possible to use the site as a venue for events, while at the same time underlining the urgency of its scientific publication.

The excavation campaigns carried out in the area of the theater-portico over the past three decades have uncovered numerous findings: fragments of architectural decoration, a fair number of inscriptions, and parts of the sculptural ornamentation. The contextual reassessment of some of this material, along with the analysis of the wall stratigraphy, has made it possible to propose not only a reconstruction of the structure but also a detailed interpretation of the theater's construction history. For its initial phase, both the archaeological and epigraphic records suggest a dating to the Caesarian age, followed by a phase of monumentalization, or more likely completion, during the Augustan age.

Keywords: Teatro Romano di Terracina; Giulio Cesare; Marco Emilio Lepido; Domizio Calvino; Fufia; Augusto; Agrippa; Gaio e Lucio Cesari; Agrippa Postumo; Faustina maggiore; Faustina minore; Costanzo II.

GIACOMO CASA

IL RESTAURO POST-62 D.C. DEL TEMPIO DELLA *FORTUNA AUGUSTA* ASPETTI TECNICI E QUESTIONI DI COMMITTENZA

As part of a broader examination into the restoration works carried out after the 62 CE earthquake on the public monuments of the Forum of Pompeii, this paper offers a new analysis of the reconstruction of the Temple of Fortuna Augusta in the aftermath of the seismic event, which has never been fully investigated in its various implications. After a brief review of the historiographical debate concerning the city's final building phase, especially in the Forum area, the contribution focuses on the historical and topographical contextualisation of the temple, through the architectural analysis of structures and architectural elements. In the final section, this paper addresses the post-62 CE restoration of the temple, combining the analysis of the technical aspects and procedures of the construction process with an evaluation of the ideological significance of the restoration works and the socio-economics dynamics related to the funding of the reconstruction project.

Keywords: Pompeii; Temple of *Fortuna Augusta*; architectural restoration; Imperial cult; *collegia*.

EMANUELA BORGIA

UN PIATTO IN SIGILLATA ITALICA CON GIGANTOMACHIA DA CIVITELLA D'AGLIANO (VT)

This contribution focuses on an exceptional plate in Italian Terra Sigillata that was found in a Roman Cistern near the present-day village of Spoletino (VT), in Southern Etruria, along the right bank of the Tiber River. The plate, whose production can be dated in the late 1st-2nd century AD, bears a complex inner decoration in relief representing the gigantomachy. In the circular central emblema the final victory of Zeus is represented, whereas all around the exterior annular ring single monomachies between gods and giants are depicted. The plate is fragmentary but, even though, Ares, Athena, Dionysos and Herakles can be identified. The overall model for the scenes and for the single figures can be traced back to the Altar of Pergamon or to some later reinterpretations of this prototype. It is well known that the topic of the gigantomachy came back into fashion all over the empire from the Augustan age onwards, with a boom in the 2nd and 3rd century AD. However, it is important to stress that no direct comparisons are known for such a dish, which was most likely made by imitating (or moulding) models in precious metals.

Keywords: Gigantomachy; Italian Sigillata; Silverware; Middle Tiber Valley; Spoletino (VT); Roman Southern Etruria.

SILVIA GAZZOLI

MARMORARII ARTIFICES ARTIUM L'IDENTITÀ E L'AGENCY DEI MARMORARII NELLA DOCUMENTAZIONE EPIGRAFICA

The aim of this paper is to propose an analysis of the epigraphic documentation, dated to the Roman period, attesting the identity and agency of a group of specialized craftsmen: the marmorarii. Particular emphasis will be paid to the inscribed evidence that preserves information regarding the identification of these people within the community of which they were part.

Keywords: marmorarii; inscriptions; agency; artisans.

SABRINA BATINO

«FINE DELLA TERRA, PRINCIPIO DEL CIELO» UN FRAMMENTO DI SARCOFAGO CON THIASOS MARINO A PERUGIA, DALLA COLLEZIONE GADDI AL MUSEUM ODDIANUM

The National Archaeological Museum of Umbria in Perugia houses a fragment of a Roman sarcophagus with marine thiasos, registered in the inventory of the Civic Museums since 1886, coming from the Antiquarium Oddi Baglioni but formerly in the Florentine collection of the eminent Gaddi family.

Together with some other artefacts with a similar provenance, the noteworthy lineage by marmora gaddiana for the sculpted relief fragment sub judice, is confirmed thanks to the drawing portfolio made by G.D. Campiglia for the Topham's Collection at Eton College in Windsor, which allows these finds to recover the lost memory of a prestigious antiquarian license.

Keywords: Gaddi Collection; Oddi Baglioni Collection; sea thiasos; Nereids; Europa.

WALTER RAGANELLI

L' ATRIUM LIBERTATIS IN EPOCA TARDOANTICA

This contribution examines the existence of atrium Libertatis in late antiquity. The epigraphic evidence suggests locating the building in the area behind the Curia, probably in the eastern portico of the Forum of Caesar where archaeological investigations indicate a chronology of interventions in line with the dating of the inscriptions. Regarding the late Antique history of atrium, new considerations can be proposed by examining, from a different perspective, the terminology used within the most well-known inscription related to the atrium Libertatis, CIL, VI 40807. The study of the meaning of the noun carries offers, in fact, a different integration of the text that would agree with the epigraphic and literary examples dating to the same period. The comparison with the information contained in other inscriptions traditionally associated with the building, also allows to formulate some hypotheses about the appearance of the atrium and the identity of the characters involved.

Keywords: Late Antiquity; Roman Forum; Epigraphy; Roman Topography.

MATTHIAS BRUNO, ELEONORA FERRAZZA

DA SOFFITTO A PAVIMENTO, DA ARCHITRAVE AD ALTARE PAPAIE REIMPIEGO DI DECORAZIONE ARCHITETTONICA DAL FORO DI NERVA PER LE BASILICHE DEL LATERANO E DEL VATICANO

To create a large floor coat of arms of Pope Clement VIII Aldobrandini at the end of the 16th century, an ancient coffered ceiling element, now on display in the Vatican Museums, was reused. Through a historical, stylistic and metrological analysis, the artefact can be dated to the age of Emperor Domitian and attributed to the architectural elevation of the cella of the great temple of Minerva in the Forum of Nerva, completed towards the end of the 1st century AD. At the time of pope Clement VIII, a period during which the temple of Minerva was object of a considerable spoliation, the coffered ceiling may have been recovered in parallel with a large block of architrave, with the former destined for the floor in St. John Lateran and the latter for the decoration of the papal altar in St. Peter's Basilica. The detailed analysis conducted on the coffered ceiling revealed the expedients adopted in antiquity to position the artefact at height and a series of ancient restorations, some of which are still in place.

Keywords: Forum of Nerva; temple; architectural decoration; white marble; spoliation.

SARA BOZZA, TOMMASO ISMAELLI, MARCO GALLI

THE BASILICA IULIA PROJECT AND THE ARCHIVE OF LAURA FABBRINI (1960-1964) QUESTIONS OF WORKFLOW, METHOD, AND TRANSPARENCY IN LEGACY DATA USE

Nell'ambito del progetto Basilica Iulia, il contributo illustra il workflow adottato per il riuso della documentazione d'archivio prodotta da Laura Fabbrini durante gli scavi condotti nel Foro Romano tra il 1960 e il 1964. Lo studio sviluppa un quadro metodologico che combina la contestualizzazi-

one storiografica, l'analisi critica dell'affidabilità dei dati e la verifica stratigrafica attraverso analisi autoptiche e nuovi rilievi. Un workflow dedicato garantisce trasparenza nel riuso dei dati d'archivio, distinguendo le interpretazioni originali da quelle contemporanee. La digitalizzazione dell'archivio Fabbrini e la creazione di un repository 3D strutturato promuovono l'accessibilità e la disseminazione dei dati secondo i principi FAIR. Questo approccio alla gestione integrata di dati legacy e dati nuovi contribuisce al più ampio dibattito sulla sostenibilità nella ricerca sul patrimonio culturale.

Parole chiave: Basilica Iulia; *Legacy data*; *Archive-based Archaeology*; trasparenza dei dati.

FEDERICO CORRADI

DALLA STIPE AL TEMPIO

RICONFERIRE MONUMENTALITÀ AL SANTUARIO EQUO DI CARSOLI (AQ)

The resumption of scholarly inquiry at Carsoli necessitates a redefinition of the site, positing it as a monumental cultic space rather than a mere votive deposit, thereby challenging entrenched scholarly assumptions. Through a comprehensive re-examination of previously unpublished excavation diaries and archival materials, the existence of a sacred structure characterized by discernible architectural features has been revealed. The identification of antefixes possibly depicting Iuno Sospita underscores significant cultural exchanges between the Aequi and Latium, offering novel perspectives on local strategies of identity construction and the engagement with Roman and Latin paradigms. This study positions Carsoli as a pivotal case study for elucidating the complex interplay between indigenous traditions and innovation within a liminal geographical area, situated between the Tyrrhenian and inner Apennine regions, during the critical transition from the pre-Roman to the Roman period in central Italy.

Keywords: pre-Roman sanctuaries; Romanization; Carsoli; Aequi; *Iuno Sospita*.

LORENZO BALZERANI

LA NECROPOLI DI SAN MARTINO A CAPENA NUOVI APPUNTI SULLA TOPOGRAFIA

This paper presents an analysis of the excavations carried out in the pre-Roman necropolis of San Martino, linked to the ancient Capena. The research in this burial site began in the 19th century and brought to light more than 500 (pit and especially chamber) tombs, which can be dated from the end of the Iron Age to the 1st century B.C., with rare attestations up to the Roman and Medieval period.

Thanks to a detailed analysis of archival and cadastral materials, it is now possible to present a new set of a partially unpublished data, and above all to attempt a positioning of the various excavation activities that took place on the San Martino hill.

The research conducted to outline an updated general planimetry reveals a complex articulation of the entire necropolis in relation to the topography of the hill, which could be one of several indicators related to the existence of a centralised planning and management of the burial ground since at least the recent Orientalizing period by the political authority ruling Capena.

Keywords: Pre-Roman Italy; Romanisation; Archival studies; Cadastral studies; Ancient Capena; Necropolis; Topography; Culture history.

ELENA ARBOLINO

NUOVI DATI SULLA PRODUZIONE DI SIGILLATA ITALICA IN LOCALITÀ LA CELSA

This paper presents the preliminary results of the study of a batch of Italic sigillata found in the production area of La Celsa in Rome. Based on macroscopic observations and archaeometric analyses carried out on selected samples, the finds are divided into two groups: local products, such as waste and low-quality but usable pottery, and imported vessels. Production waste, with obvious firing defects, is fundamental for understanding the characteristics of the pottery produced in the workshop. Based on the collected data, it is hypothesized that La Celsa was active from the mid/second half of the 1st century AD, producing exclusively plain sigillata, with a very limited morphological repertoire, characterized by the recurrent presence of anepigraphic stamps.

Keywords: Italian sigillata; kiln wasters; sigillata workshop; archaeometry.

PATRIZIO PENSABENE

OSSERVAZIONI SUL LINGUAGGIO ARCHITETTONICO TEM- PLARE NELLO STILE DEL II TRIUMVIRATO A ROMA E SUL CAMBIA- MENTO DI PROSPETTIVA TRA CESARE E AUGUSTO

Through a brief review of the main monuments of Rome attributed to the period of the second triumvirate, up to the beginning of the Augustan age, the characteristics of the architectural decoration of this period are addressed, which are contrasted with the style that will be established with the forum of Augustus and the temple of Mars Ultor. It is believed that with the new Augustan style that spreads from Rome and gradually replaces the previous style of the second triumvirate, we are faced with a voluntary choice of an ideological nature with which Augustus contrasts his personal style more suited to his political directions, to the style of the second triumvirate which instead still reflected the monarchic ideals, inspired by the Hellenistic kingdoms, of Caesar.

Keywords: Roman architecture; Corinthian capitals; Second triumvirate.

GIUSEPPINA CAPRIOTTI VITTOZZI

UNA MASCHERA FUNERARIA DA ERMOPOLI MAGNA NOTE SUL CULTO DI ANTINOO

A fine funerary mask from Hermopolis Magna, kept in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, has physiognomic features and a distinctive hair style that refer to the iconography of Antinous. The object raises the question of why a young man from Hermopolis, in the 2nd century AD, was buried with a mask whose features recall those of Antinous and, at the same time, it allows for a renewed reflection on the figure of Antinous and its acquisition and interpretation in the Roman world, particularly in funerary contexts in Egypt. Small objects that conveyed the image of Antinous in the private sphere are

taken into consideration, paying attention to those that popularised his identification with Egyptian or Greek-Egyptian deities, such as Osiris or Thot-Hermes. In particular, the Egyptian environment and two important cities such as Antinopolis and Hermopolis Magna are taken into account.

Keywords: Antinoos; funerary mask; Antinoopolis; Hermopolis Magna.

PIER LUIGI TUCCI

A PROPOSITO DI VECCHI DATI E NUOVE OSSERVAZIONI SULLA *FORMA URBIS*

According to an article on the Forma Urbis published in the 2023 issue of this journal, the building in opus incertum at Testaccio should be identified with the porticus Aemilia, not the navalia, thanks to new information that, in fact, has been already considered in previous scholarship. After some considerations on this issue, the present contribution presents an update on the Author's final section dealing with the Severan marble plan and the imperial fora.

Keywords: *Forma Urbis*; Porticus Aemilia; Navalia; Templum Pacis.

GIAN LUCA GREGORI

L'EPIGRAFIA OSTIENSE DOPO IL *CIL*: 2000 ISCRIZIONI FUNERARIE

Discussion about the new edition of the Catalogue on the Latin epigraphy from Ostia, with the publication of over 2000 sepulchral inscriptions. They shed light on the work of the stonecutters, and on the various types of errors that they used to commit, or on onomastic peculiarities.

Keywords: Latin epigraphy; Ostia, funerary; inscriptions; stone markers; Roman onomastics; iura sepulcrorum; carmina Latina epigraphica.

CHANTAL GABRIELLI

NOVITÀ EPIGRAFICHE DA “VILLA DEI GORDIANI”

The research, carried out in the framework of the ERC Advanced Grant project ‘IN-ROME: The INscribed city: urban structures and interaction in ROME’, has increased the epigraphic evidence from the archaeological area of the ‘villa of the Gordians’, located on the third mile of the via Prenestina. A dossier of thirteen unpublished inscriptions, found in the Panciera Archive, allows us to deepen our knowledge of the suburbium in terms of funerary practices, onomastics and the social context of the deceased.

Keywords: Villa of the Gordians; Latin Epigraphy; funerary inscriptions; suburbium.