

The Roman Archaeology Conference 12

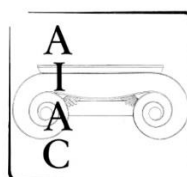
The Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference 26

Sapienza Università di Roma, Wednesday 16 – Saturday 19 March 2016

Programme
and
Abstracts



UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE
degli Istituti di Archeologia
Storia e Storia dell'Arte in Roma



TRAC Theoretical Roman
Archaeology Conference
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1. INTEGRATING REGIONAL SURVEY DATABASES AROUND ROME: METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES AND INTERPRETIVE POTENTIAL

Organised by: Peter Attema (University of Groningen), Paolo Carafa (Sapienza Università di Roma), Willem M. Jongman (University of Groningen) and Christopher Smith (The British School at Rome)

Ever since Giuseppe Lugli's pioneering work for the *Forma Italiae* in the Pontine region in the early 20th c. on the Roman towns of Tarracina and Circeii, a vast amount of field survey data has been amassed for the suburbium of Rome sensu lato. North of the Tiber, the Tiber Valley Project, building on earlier projects, systematically recorded the southern Etruscan landscape. South of the Tiber the Latium Vetus project, and then the Suburbium project, covered large tracts of northern Latium Vetus, and the Pontine Region Project covered large parts of the southern part of Latium Vetus.

Whilst the data of these individual projects have led to fundamental reassessments of developments in settlement and economy at the regional scale in relation to Rome, they have never been analyzed in tandem to confront fundamental questions regarding the role of ancient Rome as a regional centre with an expanding suburbium. This is not surprising as the challenges of integrating datasets acquired with different aims and methodologies, and stored in very different data formats, are considerable. It is certain, however, that a concerted effort of bringing together these data in an integrated data structure that allows detailed questions on demographic and socio-economic developments will be a major step forward in our understanding of the growing regional role of Rome from the Early Iron Age onwards north and south of the Tiber.

This session will bring together scholars currently working on the integration of regional data pertaining to the suburbium of Rome. The aim of the session is to, first, present an overview of current work in this field; second, to identify and present shared methodological and interpretive issues in integrating the regional datasets available. Third, to establish a network of interested scholars, who may want to contribute to finding solutions to technical and methodological issues and to prepare a common research agenda, streamlining and guiding future work in this field.

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Thursday, 17 March

14.00 - *Introduction and presentation of datasets on Rome's Suburbium: "Integrating data from the Pontine Region Project, the Tiber valley Project and the Suburbium project"*, Peter Attema, Paolo Carafa and Christopher Smith

14.30 - *Rome's suburbium; the potential of an integrated database on the Suburbium*, Rob Witcher

15.00 - *Integrating regional-scale data: a case study from the Pontine Region*, Tymon de Haas and Gijs Tol

15.30 - *Case studies from the Suburbium project*, Maria Cristina Capanna

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 - *Integrating survey data: why?*, Willem M. Jongman

Introduction and presentation of datasets on Rome's Suburbium: "Integrating data from the Pontine Region Project, the Tiber valley Project and the Suburbium project"

Peter Attema (University of Groningen), Paolo Carafa (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Christopher Smith (British School at Rome)

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It is certain, however, that a concerted effort of bringing together these data in an integrated data structure that allows detailed questions on demographic and socio-economic developments will be a major step forward in our understanding of the growing regional role of Rome from the Early Iron Age onwards north and south of the Tiber.

This introduction and presentation of the separate projects will set out the challenges and opportunities for a new initiative to unite the three databases.

Rome's suburbium; the potential of an integrated database on the Suburbium

Rob Witcher (University of Durham)

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The territory around Rome is one of the most intensively studied regions of the Mediterranean. For over a century, archaeologists have documented monuments, artefact scatters, and other landscape features. The resulting data are vast in quantity, and variable in quality. During the 1990s, three separate initiatives (the Suburbium Project; Pontine Region Project; Tiber Valley Project) began collating legacy datasets and supplementing them with targeted fieldwork. Individually, these projects have generated large databases and published re-evaluations of the data and new synthetic interpretations. While work on the individual projects continues, recent discussions have raised questions: could these separate initiatives be networked? What are the methodological and technological challenges? And—most importantly—what new questions could be addressed by an integrated database?

The problems of combining field survey data are well known. The proximity of the existing projects lessens, to some degree, the difficulties. Most importantly, however, each of these projects has already demonstrated that disparate datasets can be integrated and used to address broader research questions. With the growth of computing power, the concept of 'Big Data' has recently come to the fore. Integrating the three project databases would produce a hinterland-scale dataset unparalleled by that from any other ancient Mediterranean metropolis. But more data does not guarantee better results. The aim of this paper is therefore to consider the potential of an integrated database to transform interpretations.

There are two broad approaches: methodological and modelling. First, by comparing and integrating individual datasets, we understand better what is general and what is unique, and how these are affected by scale of observation. Questions of methodological (in)compatibility can elucidate issues of historical relevance, for example, were pots of the same form type used at the same time (and in the same way)? In turn, the integration of these projects will provide a case study for the incorporation of more diverse datasets from other parts of the Mediterranean/Roman world.

Second, a key area for consideration is demographic modelling; population figures are central to varied social and economic questions; integration would provide a more robust dataset for understanding the scale, distribution, organisation and flow of population. In turn, such figures feed into issues of urbanisation, market economies, inequality, migration/mobility, technological innovation, and environmental sustainability/resilience. All of these topics speak to the list of 'Grand Challenges for Archaeology' (Kintigh *et al.* 2014) and remind us that, collectively, these datasets are of great potential interest to a wide range of researchers seeking high-quality data to explore these topics using theories and methods such as niche construction, urban scaling, and network analysis.

Clearly both technical and conceptual problems abound—which platform should be used? How can we explore 'hinterland' data without resorting to a teleological account of the rise and fall of Rome?—but we perceive transformative potential in the process of addressing these issues and the ability to contribute to wider archaeological debates.

Integrating regional-scale data: a case study from the Pontine Region

Tymon de Haas (University of Groningen) and Gijs Tol (University of Groningen)

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As part of the long-term Pontine Region Project (PRP), the authors are in the process of integrating existing survey datasets and databases (including sub-phases of the PRP, *Forma Italiae* and other topographic studies) into a single database structure. This database currently holds information on some 600 sites and more than 250.000 artefacts. In this paper we will first discuss the challenges encountered in the process of database design and data entry, which include both methodological and interpretive issues. Subsequently we will illustrate the considerable potential of this type of integration of both site and artefact data for a better understanding of regional trends in settlement and economy and the intra-regional trajectories within such regional trends.

Case studies from the Suburbium project

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The Suburbium project covered an area of 200 sq km within the Comune di Roma coinciding with a large portion of Rome's ancient suburbium and those of neighbouring ancient cities (on the left bank of the Tiber: Fidenae, Crustumerium, Cameria, Ficulea, Caenina, Bovillae and a small part of Tusculum; on the right bank Veii). In this paper we will discuss the data obtained from the surveys and will present research results of three different contexts, viz. Rome's northern and south-eastern Suburbium; the suburbia of the other Latin cities and that of Veii). First, data sets will be compared with datasets resulting from previous research. Second, results of spatial analyses will be presented (Thiessen polygons) elaborated in GIS and aimed at the reconstruction of the territories of cities and land plots belonging to villas. The size of territories and land plots will be adjusted according to the average distribution of sites per square kilometer taking into account

“archaeological visibility”. Third, it will be shown how “weighted average analyses” , which only include precisely date objects, may be of help in evaluating whether data increase corresponds with increase of productive and commercial activities during certain periods.

Integrating survey data: why?

Willem M. Jongman (University of Groningen)

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The study of Roman society has witnessed enormous changes in recent years. It was not long ago that the big narratives such as Finley’s *Ancient Economy* were primarily written from written sources, while the archaeological data were often used to underscore the local and the particular. This has changed quite dramatically in recent years, with significant revisions of economic history based on aggregate archaeological data, and an increasing interest in generalization among archaeologists. Survey results are beginning to figure in such revisionist histories, but the analysis is hampered by the fragmentation and inaccessibility of the data.

Field survey data can indeed play an important role in big histories of larger chronological trends in, for example, population, market integration, rural manufacture, agricultural technology, rural material culture, or social (in)equality. However, such bigger data driven histories can only be written if the results of surveys from many regions of the Empire are integrated and aggregated into one coherent dataset or set of datasets. And once we have reconstructed a bigger trend, we are in a much better position to identify and understand the locally specific.

2.SENSING ROME: SENSORY APPROACHES TO MOVEMENT AND SPACE

Organised by: Eleanor Betts (The Open University)

Roman archaeology is currently experiencing both a spatial and a sensory turn. Taking as its theme the multiple perspectives of sensory space, this session explores the role played by the senses in recognising, understanding and using Roman urban space, with a specific focus on movement within the cities of Rome, Ostia and Pompeii.

The multisensory body is the locus of human identity, experience and memory, and the body in motion gives meaning to space and place. Bringing these perspectives together, this session explores the value of applying a sensory approach to the archaeology of Roman urbanism. It will examine the extent to which the senses played a central role within distinctive cultural, social, political and economic activities, with the aim of increasing our understanding of how people identified and interacted with the city as they moved within it. In particular, the speakers will ask how we might develop and apply methodologies for recreating experiences of Roman urban landscapes, as well as the activities, behaviours and meanings associated with them, with attention given to how empirical sensory data may combine or conflict with that of ancient sources. Consideration will be given to the impact sensory stimuli had on the perceptions and experiences of those who lived in Rome, Ostia and Pompeii, and the extent to which an attempt to recapture sensory data and reconstruct sensory experiences alters our perceptions of these cities. Were sensory stimuli instrumental to navigating urban space and characterising particular locales or activities, or did they cut across them?

A further aim of the session is to develop methodologies for reconstructing sensory experiences of space, with a particular focus on movement through urban landscapes, as well as to consider the issues of approaching movement from a multisensory perspective, some methodological problems and their solutions.

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Friday, 18 March

Chair: Ray Laurence

9.00 - *A Multisensory Exploration of Movement through Rome's Urban Bridges*, Catherine Hoggarth

9.30 - *Experiencing Rome's Tiberscape*, Simon Malmberg

10.00 - *Multisensory Mapping of Ostia's Regio I.IV*, Eleanor Betts

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 - *Structure of Noise: Aural Architecture and Movement in Ostian Streets*, Jeffrey Veitch

11.30 - *Commerce and the Senses: Everyday work and the Roman Urban Landscape*, Miko Flohr

12.00 - *Visibility and Movement in the Ancient Space: Some Thoughts about the Use of 3D GIS*, Giacomo Landeschi

A Multisensory Exploration of Movement through Rome's Urban Bridges

Catherine Hoggarth (University of Kent)

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The urban bridges of ancient Rome have been relegated to obscurity by scholars; conventional wisdom perceives them as structures devoid of agency and impact, or simply as extensions of roads. However the bridges that spanned the Tiber were far from passive structures, they were agents of change: they shaped the topography of Rome, created iconic routes and determined key areas of trade and ritual.

The bridges spanning the urban section of the Tiber represented a unique and diverse series of spaces and multisensory experiences. The array of sensory stimuli a person would have encountered when approaching and crossing one of the bridges illustrates the bridges' unique role within urban movement: crossing between light spaces and dark, and from enclosed to open areas, the sense of the elements on the skin and the visual assault of the decoration, all served to create discrete sensory experiences. These experiences would also have altered significantly over time, as wood was replaced by stone and as increased building and the erection of walls changed the visual landscape, altering the Tiberscape beyond recognition. An exploration of the senses can offer a new perspective on Rome's bridges and demonstrate their central role in both the life and movement of the city.

Experiencing Rome's Tiberscape

Simon Malmberg (University of Bergen)

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How did people experience the spatial relationship between river and city – the Tiberscape of

Rome? By the Empire, the Tiber was mostly screened from view by a dense mass of housing, with only brief moments of engagements as travellers crossed the bridges – much like the Servian Wall, which was only glimpsed when passing one of the gates. Indeed, in Late Antiquity the Tiber banks got its own set of city walls, described by Claudian 'as they were two cities parted by the sundering waters: with equal threatening height the tower-clad banks rise in lofty buildings'.

The river was thus mainly experienced in Rome when used, either on river craft or from the docks. The tight curves of the Tiber's urban course give rise to a series of spaces and visual revelations. The series of river spaces were often framed by bridges, working as both portals and viaducts. The bridges were decked out with symbols and inscriptions similar to triumphal arches or city gates, creating delimited spaces that could be viewed as elongated riverine *fora*. This interaction between river and city, the Tiberscape of Rome, became central to the city's commercial and social life.

Multisensory Mapping of Ostia's Regio I.IV

Eleanor Betts (The Open University)

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Underpinned by a theoretical framework which builds on Merleau-Ponty's *Phenomenology of Perception* and the concept of the human body as a 'universal measurement', and Lefebvre's *Architecture of Enjoyment*, in which he categorises sensations (2014, pp. 114-15), this paper examines the role played by sensory data in the definition and use of space within insula I.IV in Ostia. It presents a methodology for obtaining

multisensory data from the archaeological record, as well as use of comparative data mined from textual sources. The main focus is a quantitative assessment of the architectural spaces within and bordering the insula, which illustrates how particular sounds, smells, tastes, textures, visual effects and kinaesthetic experiences defined those spaces, as well as movement within and between them. In combining spatial theory and sensory approaches, we can begin to better define and understand the 'intimate' and 'open' spaces within the insula, as well as the relationship of the insula to the surrounding streets, in the context of the rhythms of everyday life in Ostia. A key question addressed is the extent to which sensory stimuli helped characterise particular locales and activities, and how reconstructing sensory data alters our perceptions of this ancient city.

Structure of Noise: Aural Architecture and Movement in Ostian Streets

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In this paper the streets of Ostia will be analysed for their acoustic properties. The architecture of streets, consisting of facades, carriageways and street furniture, provide the foundation for the acoustic character of the street, an examination of which will nuance the role of Ostian streets in the sensory landscape. The density of doorways along Ostian streets is higher than that of doorways in Pompeii (Laurence 2007: 107), with the result that the two cities' acoustic characteristics differ. The acoustic measures for Ostian streets can also be compared with space syntax studies of the street network (Stöger 2011; Kaiser 2011), offering insights into the way sounds influenced potential movements. The prevalence of porticoes along Ostian streets created an acoustic division between the carriageway and the portico, which also served to separate types of movement. This paper argues that the division of movement, between pedestrian and cart, was structured by the acoustic division of the street space. Through the use of porticoes, the inhabitants of Ostia were able to acoustically separate the different experiences of travelling along the streets.

Commerce and the Senses: Everyday work and the Roman Urban Landscape

Miko Flohr (University of Leiden)

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Urban landscapes in Roman Italy were to a large extent defined and dominated by commerce. There was a proliferation of shops and workshops, especially along through-routes, which, through their wide openings, were closely connected with the street. This not only enhanced the possibilities of commercial interaction, it also had a deep impact on the sensory experience of public urban space, particularly in cases where commercial space was used for activities in the productive sphere. This sensory impact of commerce has often been alluded to in discussions of Roman urban space, but it has rarely been critically investigated.

Starting from the material evidence of Pompeii and Ostia, this paper will discuss some new ways to assess and contextualize the impact of everyday work on the Roman urban experience, focusing not only on possible ways to identify locations with higher or lower sensory impact, and on comparing urban landscapes with each other, but also on the more complex issue of the extent to which perceived impact led to counter-measures or taboos. The paper will discuss the existence of sensory 'hotspots' in city centres and highlight some apparent spatial conflicts, particularly related to the use of fire and to food production.

Visibility and Movement in the Ancient Space: Some Thoughts about the Use of 3D GIS

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A recently developed project about the digitization of insula V.1 in Pompeii has raised new research questions, not only concerned with visualisation, but also offering potential for multisensory analyses. The possibility of three-dimensionally acquiring and importing in a GIS the structures of the various buildings provided archaeologists with novel opportunities of investigation. A superimposed reconstruction of the house of Caecilius Iucundus was added to the still visible structures of the buildings, and new methods of spatial analysis introduced. The main purpose was to try to define a methodological framework through which to quantitatively assess the visual impact of artefacts originally placed within the space of the house. As the space of the private house was usually intimately connected to the patron's self-representation, it is plausible that objects on display within the house were intended for a precise type of view. By making a quantitative assessment of this significance it has been possible to determine the existence of certain patterns of presence and areas of movement within the house. Compared to other methods of investigation recently explored, 3D GIS presents several advantages and encourages further investigation into the use of this platform as a 'heuristic' tool for multisensory analysis and interpretation.

3.EMPERORS AND FRONTIERS

Organised by: David Breeze (Universities of Durham), Erik Graafstal (Municipal Archaeologist, City of Utrecht) and Rebecca H. Jones (Historic Environment Scotland)

This session will explore the relationships between various emperors and activities on frontiers during their reigns. How do the literary sources relate to the archaeological evidence? How active were emperors, especially those who did not move from Rome? How much did they leave decision making to their governors? How can we recognise the activities of particular emperors on frontiers? The session aims to reach behind the conventional interpretations of the actions of emperors, especially the bias of the ancient sources, and thereby also examine the interplay between these sources and the archaeological evidence.

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Wednesday, 16 March

9.00 - *Gaius and Claudius, 40-43: the slow build-up for Britain*, Erik Graafstal

9.30 - *Domitian on the Danube: Dealing Death to the Dacians?*, Christoph Rummel

10.00 - *Antoninus Pius: A peaceful reign?*, David Breeze

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 - *Marcus Aurelius: from Philosophy to Reality*, Sonja Jilek

11.30 - *Septimius Severus – Expeditio felicissima Britannica*, Rebecca H. Jones

12.00 - *Caracalla beyond the Limes Raetiae – Planned campaign, immediate reaction or pure fiction?*, C. Sebastian Sommer

4. QUALE MEMORIA? COMUNICAZIONE E FORME DEL RICORDO NELL'ARCHEOLOGIA FUNERARIA ROMANA

Organised by: Marianna Castiglione (Università di Pisa)

Le aree funerarie di età romana sono contesti archeologici complessi e fonti imprescindibili per la ricostruzione demografica e sociale delle città antiche, così come per una più articolata indagine storica, economica, urbanistica e artistico-artigianale. Luoghi del ricordo *stricto sensu*, esse concorrevano alla conservazione della memoria dei singoli e dei relativi nuclei familiari, delle loro scelte funerarie e di status, delle pratiche rituali e delle credenze legate a questo estremo momento di passaggio.

Le tombe, proprio grazie all'intrinseca capacità evocativa, partecipavano anche della memoria culturale, identitaria e sociale della comunità di pertinenza. Sia la memoria individuale sia quella collettiva, che interagivano e si influenzavano vicendevolmente, erano veicolate e divulgate attraverso un efficace apparato verbale e figurativo, intimamente connesso alla localizzazione topografica delle sepolture stesse. La realizzazione di una simile comunicazione prevedeva necessariamente il coinvolgimento sensoriale ed emotivo di un pubblico, il cui ruolo era determinante nella trasmissione e amplificazione dei messaggi espliciti o simbolici predisposti dalla committenza. Sulla qualità e validità di questi espedienti, così come sull'effettiva durata della conservazione della memoria occorre interrogarsi in modo problematico, confrontando cronologie, aree geografiche, dinamiche spaziali e sociali. Obiettivo della sessione è, pertanto, l'analisi di alcuni casi relativi a contesti e a classi di materiali differenti, pertinenti a più centri d'Italia, in cui riuscire a cogliere il rapporto semantico tra scrittura e forme figurative di autorappresentazione, nelle diverse declinazioni di pittura, scultura e architettura. L'esame di tali linguaggi, sintassi e strategie comunicative si affiancherà a quello degli avvicendamenti spaziali, dell'organizzazione urbanistica delle necropoli stesse e, non ultimo, all'attenzione per la ritualità, elemento essenziale della memoria performata. Le evidenze, che forniranno certamente nuovi dati alla ricostruzione storica delle singole realtà geografiche, contribuiranno a delineare in diacronia le mutevoli strategie individuali del ricordo, in relazione alle tendenze collettive della memoria.

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Friday, 18 March

9.00 - *Non omnis moriar. Parole, immagini e committenza nelle necropoli di Pompei*, Marianna Castiglione

9.30 - *Memoria su pietra: ricordo dei defunti e pratiche funerarie nella regio II Apulia et Calabria*, Maria Luigia Dambrosio and Giuseppe Schiavariello

10.00 - *La scelta di un monumento funerario come memoria di appartenenza sociale: le pseudo cupae da una necropoli suburbana sulla via Triumphalis*, Marco Arizza and Marzia Di Mento

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 - *Comunicazione in ambito funerario a Verona: casi di studio dal Museo Maffeiano*, Silvia Braitto and Myriam Pilutti Namer

11.30 - *La riscoperta della concorrenza: iconografie 'ufficiali' nei sarcofagi tardoantichi*, Fabio Guidetti

12.00 - *Forme e codici dell'autorappresentazione dei defunti nell'immaginario figurativo catacombale*, Matteo Braconi

Non omnis moriar. Parole, immagini e committenza nelle necropoli di Pompei

Marianna Castiglione (Università di Pisa)

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“Come l’individuo conserva o ritrova i suoi ricordi? Come la società conserva o ritrova i suoi?”.

L’interrogativo di M. Bloch se applicato all’età romana non può prescindere dall’analisi delle aree funerarie, il paesaggio della memoria per eccellenza, il luogo della visibilità dei singoli e della comunicazione tra familiari, amici e sconosciuti.

L’intervento si propone di affrontare tale tema attraverso l’esame di alcuni monumenti delle necropoli suburbane di Pompei, che saranno analizzati in diacronia, tenendo conto della localizzazione topografica e degli avvicendamenti nell’intero sepolcreto, delle scelte architettoniche e del relativo apparato decorativo. Le iscrizioni rinvenute *in situ*, esaminate in connessione con il monumento nella sua interezza, offriranno informazioni sulla società della città antica, permettendo sia di delineare le caratteristiche etniche e sociali dei defunti, sia di riflettere sull’appropriazione della semantica della memoria funeraria da parte degli indigeni. Le scelte scultoree operate dai committenti consentiranno, poi, di meglio definire l’immagine di sé che ciascun defunto voleva tramandare e le strategie messe in atto per la partecipazione e il coinvolgimento degli osservatori. Considerare, infine, l’effettiva conservazione, nel tempo, delle tombe permetterà di problematizzare ulteriormente il tema della memoria, verificando la sua reale durata e la validità degli espedienti adottati al fine di perpetuarla.

Memoria su pietra: ricordo dei defunti e pratiche funerarie nella *regio II Apulia et Calabria*

Maria Luigia Dambrosio and Giuseppe Schiavariello (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro)

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Le complesse modalità di veicolazione del ricordo dei defunti nella *regio II Apulia et Calabria* saranno ricostruite in questa relazione attraverso l’analisi della documentazione epigrafica e archeologica. In particolare, lo studio dei dati biografici e biometrici, i rapporti tra il defunto e i vivi costituiscono utili elementi per riflettere criticamente su tale tema. Come pure le particolari espressioni, cariche di affetto sincero e di profondo dolore, riscontrabili nelle iscrizioni che ricordano chi è morto lontano dalla propria terra, i bambini, le persone amate. L’epigrafia sepolcrale si pone quindi come campo privilegiato per indagare a fondo le forme del ricordo e la comunicazione tra vivi e morti.

Saranno pure considerate le aree necropolari della *regio II* interessate da indagini archeologiche. È chiaro, infatti, come anche la scelta di diverse tipologie monumentali sia legata all’esercizio della memoria e del ricordo. Interessante, da un punto di vista culturale, è anche l’esame del passaggio dalle pratiche funerarie tradizionali ‘locali’ ad altre più ‘convenzionali’ da un punto di vista della riconoscibilità archeologica.

Tale lavoro, pertanto, analizzerà alcune significative iscrizioni sepolcrali della *regio II* e il dato archeologico al fine di poter delineare la pratica della memoria in questo articolato territorio nel corso dell’età romana.

La scelta di un monumento funerario come memoria di appartenenza sociale: le pseudo cupae da una necropoli suburbana sulla via Triumphalis

Marco Arizza (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Marzia Di Mento (DAM Srl)

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Le aree sepolcrali di età romana dislocate lungo le arterie consolari hanno sempre costituito, nell'ambito della "archeologia funeraria", un bacino di informazioni utili alla ricostruzione del profilo sociale della popolazione urbana e suburbana di età imperiale. Tuttavia l'omogeneizzazione delle pratiche funerarie riscontrabile per i ceti medio bassi della popolazione, rende complesso questo processo conoscitivo. In tale ottica, il rinvenimento di contesti che documentano l'uso di pratiche funerarie e architetture specifiche, offre l'occasione per approfondire alcuni aspetti della ritualità funeraria di tale ambito. Un esempio è lo scavo di un tratto di basolato al Km. 9 della via

Trionfale effettuato nel 2000 dagli autori, che ha restituito, oltre alla strada in perfetto stato di conservazione, un gruppo di 20 sepolture, databili nell'ambito del II sec. d.C. Tra queste, tre appartengono ad una tipologia specifica: monumenti funerari troncoconici, costruiti in muratura sopra il luogo di sepoltura; l'evidente richiamo alla nota tipologia delle cupae e le conseguenti implicazioni di carattere socio-culturale sono uno degli aspetti che verranno approfonditi nel contributo. La possibilità di analizzare i corredi funerari di tutto il complesso necropolare, oltre che di queste specifiche sepolture, permetterà dunque di ricostruire lo status sociale dei titolari di questi monumenti e di proporre alcune considerazioni sul messaggio culturale sotteso alla scelta.

Comunicazione in ambito funerario a Verona: casi di studio dal Museo Maffeiano

Silvia Braito (Università degli Studi di Verona) and Myriam Pilutti Namer (Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia)

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L'intervento si propone di illustrare le principali tipologie di monumento funerario e i relativi contenuti concepiti per trasmettere la memoria del defunto in ambito veronese, in particolare concentrandosi su casi di studio tratti dalle collezioni conservate presso il Museo Maffeiano.

Particolare attenzione verrà data, innanzitutto, allo spaccato sociale ricavabile dall'analisi epigrafica dei testi e dalla prosopografia dei personaggi ricordati nelle iscrizioni; in secondo luogo si faranno alcune osservazioni di carattere tecnico sui materiali impiegati per il supporto e sulle tipologie di monumento identificabili. Non si prescinderà infine dal necessario confronto con i reperti ascrivibili al vasto *corpus* della X Regio (*Venetia et Histria*), e dalle informazioni che se ne potranno trarre.

Completeranno l'intervento l'analisi del dato contestuale sul rinvenimento dei pezzi, qualora possibile, e della ricostruzione dei processi di reimpiego e rifunzionalizzazione in epoca successiva, oltre che delle vicende collezionistiche e museali.

La riscoperta della concorrenza: iconografie 'ufficiali' nei sarcofagi tardoantichi

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Come è noto, la produzione di sarcofagi con decorazione mitologica, assai diffusi per tutto il II e i primi decenni del III secolo, subisce una notevole contrazione nel corso di quest'ultimo, fin quasi a scomparire

intorno al 300 d.C. Nello stesso periodo si assiste alla nascita e alla diffusione di nuove iconografie, tratte dalla vita quotidiana, privata e pubblica, dei committenti: sui sarcofagi si incontrano scene di vita aristocratica, spesso con riferimenti all'ambito della villa e alle attività che ivi si svolgevano, quali cacce e banchetti; accanto a questo troviamo scene tratte da cerimonie pubbliche, specialmente processioni religiose e cortei di magistrati. L'intervento si soffermerà in particolare su queste ultime iconografie, che mostrano come in questo periodo l'immaginario della competizione aristocratica non fosse limitato all'ambito privato, ma mostrasse anche un rinnovato interesse per le manifestazioni della vita pubblica. Questa particolarità sarà messa in relazione con la situazione politica che caratterizzò l'Urbe a partire dagli ultimi decenni del III secolo, quando, con l'allontanamento della corte imperiale, tra le principali famiglie dell'aristocrazia si sviluppò una nuova versione di quella 'società di concorrenza' che era stata tipica del periodo repubblicano, di cui un aspetto essenziale era la partecipazione ai rituali civili e religiosi consacrati dalla tradizione.

Forme e codici dell'autorappresentazione dei defunti nell'immaginario figurativo catacombale

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Il plesso eterogeneo delle manifestazioni pittoriche che si riscontrano all'interno delle catacombe cristiane d'Italia, si presenta -come è ovvio- marcatamente contraddistinto dalla presenza costante di scene e iconografie recuperate direttamente dai referenti testuali di tipo biblico, talvolta alternate con immagini "da repertorio" e con simboli asintomatici, privi cioè di un qualsivoglia significato religioso e selezionati al pari di segni dal significato augurale, cosmico e idilliaco.

Più rari, invece, sono i casi in cui i committenti decidono di decorare i loro spazi funerari con scene o, in taluni casi, con veri e propri cicli iconografici incentrati sulle storie della propria vita terrena, per raccontare di loro stessi, della loro professione, dei loro affetti, dei loro successi e dei loro traguardi raggiunti nell'ambito della *societas* tardoantica. Non mancano, poi, scene sospese in bilico tra i fatti del mondo e quelli dell'oltremondo, per mezzo delle quali i defunti-committenti esprimono le ansie, le ambizioni e le aspettative per la propria vita dopo la morte, immaginandosi mentre raggiungono e abitano paesaggi campestri e spazi architettonici, raffigurati in una chiara prospettiva escatologica, o facendosi raffigurare, da soli o con i propri cari, ormai salvi, trapassati e beati, come testimoniano le immagini eloquenti dei santi intercessori che spesso affiancano questi emblematici "quadri di famiglia".

5. INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO ANCIENT ROMAN DIETS

Organised by: Ricardo Fernandes (University of Kiel, University of Cambridge) and Roksana Chowaniec (University of Warsaw)

Ancient Roman diets have been predominantly investigated relying on information from iconographic and written sources. While these data sources have provided important insights, they also present some limitations and may result in a biased perspective of past dietary patterns. Often historical data pertains mostly to the dietary habits of the upper classes and may include disproportionate references to imported exotic foodstuffs. Furthermore, the relatively limited historical evidence offers only temporally and geographically localized snapshots while a great diversity in dietary habits throughout the extension and duration of the Roman world may be expected. These limitations may be overcome by combining data from historical sources with data obtained from the analysis of material remains using different archaeometric methods. These methods have been applied with great success in the reconstruction of past dietary and culinary habits of diverse historic and pre-historic populations although their use within archaeological research of the Roman world remains comparatively limited. The aim of this session is to promote interdisciplinary approaches to the study of ancient Roman diets. Welcomed contributions are those that combine dietary information obtained from diverse sources including: historical and archaeological, ancient DNA analysis, isotope studies, archaeozoological and archaeobotanical studies, physical anthropology, and pottery residue analysis. The adoption of interdisciplinary approaches to investigate Roman dietary patterns should serve to address relevant archaeological research questions. These include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- a. Potential relationships between access to certain foodstuffs and forms of social or economic differentiation (e.g. gender, profession, class, ethnicity).
- b. Impact of cultural norms in dietary choices.
- c. Framing dietary patterns within the local environmental context and available food resources in settlement hinterland areas.
- d. Relationships between nutrition and health.
- e. Food trade: variety, extension, and intensity.
- f. Identifying diachronic patterns in regional dietary habits and observing possible links with socio-political trajectories.

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Wednesday, 16 March

9.00 – *Multidisciplinary Approaches to Human-Chicken Interactions: Contextualising Britain in the Wider Roman World*, Mark Maltby, Julia Best and Mike Feider

9.30 – *Investigating 'lifeways' in Imperial Roman Italy: an integrated bioarchaeological approach*, Oliver Craig, Luca Bondioli and Peter Garnsey

10.00 – *Latrine rumours from Augusta Raurica – Roman toilets as a source of information about diet and health*, Sabine Deschler-Erb, Örne Akeret, Heide Hüster Plogmann, Christine Pümpin

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Finding Millet in the Ancient World*, Charlene Murphy

11.30 – *Cereals and Pulses in Roman diet and nutrition: a biochemical approach*, Frits Heinrich and Annette Hansen

12.00 – *Animal consumption, social inequality, and economic change in a non-elite area of Pompeii*, Emily Holt

12.30 – *Reconstructing ancient diet through archaeological resources: Agriculture in Switzerland from 800 B.C.E. to 754 C.E.*, Ryan E. Hughes

14.00 – *Celsus' therapeutic galactology (γαλακτολογία ιατρική)*, Maciej Kokoszko

14.30 – *Bread and Barley: The relationship between staple foods, nutrition and health in the Roman world*, Erica Rowan

15.00 – *From the mouths of babes: subadult diet in Roman London*, Rebecca Redfern, Rebecca Gowland and Lindsay Powell

15.30 – *Dietary diversity across the Roman world: outcome from a Bayesian meta-analysis*, Ricardo Fernandes

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Meat or fish? Exploring consumption patterns in the peripheral town of Acrae (Sicily)*, Rokšana Chowaniec, Anna Gręzak

Multidisciplinary Approaches to Human-Chicken Interactions: Contextualising Britain in the Wider Roman World

Mark Maltby, Julia Best and Mike Feider (Bournemouth University)
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This presentation will discuss some of the approaches and results from the AHRC funded 'Cultural and Scientific Perceptions of Human-Chicken Interactions' Project. This multidisciplinary research programme is investigating the history of the exploitation of chickens in Europe. We are utilizing a wide range of approaches in the analysis of zooarchaeological material, ancient DNA, isotopes, pottery residues, historical documentation and anthropological studies. Although in many areas they had only recently been introduced, chickens are often briefly dismissed in zooarchaeological reports of Roman assemblages merely as an unremarkable addition to the diet. This undervalues their impact and their dismissal limits our understanding of their multiple roles. It can be argued that in some provinces chicken meat and eggs were regarded as luxury foods reflecting culinary innovations, dietary preferences and cultural associations. There is also evidence that chickens were sometimes used in entertainment, sacrificed as votive offerings, linked with deities and buried with humans. They were also commonly represented in material culture. By using chickens as a case study, this presentation will show that when zooarchaeological research is integrated with various types of scientific analyses, material culture studies and contextual analysis, there is potential to develop a much deeper understanding of past human relationships with animals.

Investigating ‘lifeways’ in Imperial Roman Italy: an integrated bioarchaeological approach

Oliver Craig (University of York), Luca Bondioli (Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico “Luigi Pigorini,” Rome, Italy) and Peter Garnsey (University of Cambridge)

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Human skeletal remains provide direct quantitative data for the diet, health status, geographic origin, demography and occupational structure of past communities that cut across class divides. In this they clearly stand out from all other kinds of evidence, however significant and useful. Here, we will review osteological and biomolecular analysis of mortuary assemblages from several Imperial towns and cities in Southern Italy, including the unique ‘snap-shot’ of life offered by the catastrophic assemblage at Herculaneum. Notably, research over the last decade has resulted in a carbon and nitrogen stable isotope record of over 500 individuals from Imperial Roman Italian cemeteries, each with detailed osteological records. These data provide direct evidence of diet that can be contextualised to investigate ‘lifeways’ within and between different populations. We will comment on the general observed patterns of dietary diversity, highlight ways forward to build even more detailed individual records (osteobiographies) and discuss the importance of palaeodemography when interpreting such data sets. Finally, we will review some new prospects for assessing diet and pathology directly from the skeleton using the latest biomolecular and osteological techniques.

Latrine rumours from Augusta Raurica – Roman toilets as a source of information about diet and health

Sabine Deschler-Erb, Örne Akeret, Heide Hüster Plogmann, Christine Pümpin (University of Basel)

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Pits filled with latrine material from the Roman town of Augusta Raurica (Switzerland) were analysed with a multidisciplinary approach, including archaeology, zooarchaeology (micro- and macro-fossils), archaeobotany (macrofossils) and geoarchaeology. Biological remains were well preserved, allowing the identification of a considerable diversity of plant and animal species. Animal remains indicate that the social status of the population in the lower part of the town was better than thought before. The plant remains reveal a fully romanized lifestyle with the consumption of many fruit, vegetable and spice species. Some of them like black cumin, garden cress or mulberry have rarely been found before in Roman Switzerland. A large number of parasite eggs observed in the micromorphological study indicate the sanitary situation was problematic. The example demonstrates the potential of interdisciplinary studies when dealing with questions of diet and health.

Finding Millet in the Ancient World

Charlene Murphy (UCL)

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Examining the evidence for millet in the Roman empire, during the period, circa 753BC-610AD, presents a number of challenges: a handful of scant mentions in the ancient surviving agrarian texts, several frescoes, only a few fortuitous preserved archaeological finds and limited archaeobotanical and isotopic evidence.

Ancient agrarian texts note millet's ecological preferences and multiple uses but disparage its lowly status. Recent archaeobotanical and isotopic evidence has shown that millet was being used throughout the Roman period. The compiled data to date suggests that millet consumption was a more complex socio-economic issue than the ancient sources alone would lead one to believe. Combining multiple lines of evidence, including the ancient sources, isotopic, archaeological and archaeobotanical evidence the status and role of millet in the Roman world is examined and placed within its economic, cultural and social background across time and space in the Roman world.

Cereals and Pulses in Roman diet and nutrition: a biochemical approach

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Over the past decades modern biochemical and (anti)nutritional data on pulses, cereals and cereal products such as bread has become more important in the debate on Roman nutrition. Such data, in conjunction with the argument that the Roman diet was mainly cereal based, has been used to explain (often osteological) evidence that suggested (micro)nutrient deficiencies and malnutrition and paint an overall grim picture of the Roman nutritional status. The antinutrient phytate has especially received much attention. In this paper we aim to update this view using recent biochemical, nutritional and anthropological data. These will show that while deficiencies were undoubtedly common in antiquity, their causes were categorically different from modern day deficiencies. The effect of traditional processing and preparation techniques on nutritional value, especially in relation to bread making, will feature prominently in this context. This paper will also challenge the often assumed superiority of bread wheat over other subspecies of wheat in bread production. The paper will expand upon two chapters by the authors in *Diet and Nutrition in the Roman World* (P. Erdkamp & C. Holleran eds., Ashgate, in press) and will propose a new method that integrates stable isotope analysis and cereal nutritional biochemistry.

Animal consumption, social inequality, and economic change in a non-elite area of Pompeii

Emily Holt (State University of New York at Buffalo and the Museum national d'Histoire Naturelle)

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The Late Republic and Early Empire have been identified as a time when Roman Italy probably experienced low levels of real economic growth. What effect, if any, did such growth have on the majority of Romans? This paper will use zooarchaeological data from the Pompeii Archaeological Research Project: Porta Stabia to reconstruct a background of local economic change through patterns of animal consumption in a non-elite area of Pompeii. The remains examined include hand-collected animal bones, micro remains from heavy fractions, and SEM-identified eggshell fragments. These multiple lines of evidence are combined to understand the foodways practiced in specific structures as indicated by the finds that can be contextualized and dated more closely. In particular, evidence of increasing social inequality and unexpected foodways with elite connotations – such as the consumption of dormice – will be explored in relationship to historical and literary expectations for non-elite Romans and considered against the possible effects of economic growth on average Pompeians.

Reconstructing ancient diet through archaeological resources: Agriculture in Switzerland from 800 B.C.E. to 754 C.E.

Ryan E. Hughes (University of Lausanne)

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This paper takes a diachronic and comprehensive approach to the study of ancient diet within the modern borders of Switzerland. By combining archaeobotanical, archaeozoological and palynological evidence, this work reconstructs and models the diet of the ancient inhabitants, and the dietary and agricultural changes that occurred in the region with the arrival of Roman influence and after its decline beginning in the Late Antique period. This study divides the territory into three major regions: the Alpine heights; the agriculturally fertile Plateau; and the limestone Jura Massif. By separating these three areas, it is possible to trace Roman influence on the local diet of each of the regions, allowing for a spatial study to be conducted. These comparisons have shown less Roman influence within the more traditional Celtic Alpine Zone, while the Plateau and Jura Massif quickly and enthusiastically adopted a Mediterranean style diet, particularly due to the influence of

Roman military personnel at the sites of Augusta Raurica and Vindonissa. While Roman dietary influence is found throughout the territory of ancient Switzerland, it becomes clear that by combining archaeobotanical, archaeozoological

and palynological data, significant differences depending on altitude, locality, climate, socio-political status and cultural traditions can be deduced which are not discussed in the ancient agronomists.

Celsus' therapeutic galactology (γαλακτολογία ιατρική)

Maciej Kokoszko (University of Łódź)

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The planned presentation will concern Roman medical galactology, galaktología iatriké (γαλακτολογία ιατρική), i.e. the ancient knowledge of milk and its by-products in medical procedures as described by Celsus in his treatise entitled *De medicina*. The author will elaborate on the sources of Celsus' medical theory of milk, comment on the place of the Roman author's theory against the doctrinal background of other medical writers of the period (and especially on Pedanius Dioscorides' *De materia medica*, Ruphus' of Ephesus dietetic work (of unknown title), Galen's *De simplicium medicamentorum temperamentis ac facultatibus* and *De compositione medicamentorum secundum locos*) and medical information preserved by Pliny the Elder in his work *Naturalis historia*), demonstrate pharmacological characteristics attributed to milk and milk-obtained products by Celsus, specify main cures in which milk and its by-products were made use of as either simple or compound medicines, give examples of the latter, delineate the progress of the theory on milk's medicinal use (Oribasius' *Collectiones medicae*, Aetius' of Amida *Iatricorum libri* and Paul's of Aegina *Epitome*), and finally comment on the role of milk and milk-obtained products in the diet of the Mediterranean.

Bread and Barley: The relationship between staple foods, nutrition and health in the Roman world

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Within a particular region, the choice of staple foods is dictated by a combination of social, economic and climatic factors. The cultural and geographical variability of the Roman Empire meant that staple foods differed and the traditional Roman triad of wheat, wine and olive oil was not consumed everywhere. Archaeobotanical research has contributed significantly to our understanding of the varieties of cereals, fats and alcoholic beverages that were utilized as staples during the Roman period. These differences, however, have never been examined from a nutritional perspective and to date, little work on nutrition in the Roman world has been undertaken. Modern data on food sciences and human nutrition are available, yet archaeologists have not fully engaged with the vast quantities of available material. This paper seeks to combine modern nutritional data with archaeobotanical evidence from around the Roman Empire, and in particular the geographically distant sites of Herculaneum (Italy) and Aphrodisias (Turkey), to demonstrate that differences in staple foods had a considerable impact on an individual's nutrition and health. Foods not only differ in their caloric, fat and protein contents, but also in the quantity of protective and often necessary vitamins and minerals. Thus the importance of micronutrients will also be discussed.

From the mouths of babes: subadult diet in Roman London

Rebecca Redfern (Museum of London), Rebecca Gowland (Durham University) and Lindsay Powell (Durham University)

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London (48-410 AD) was the focus for Roman administration and trade in Britain; it was established and inhabited by people from across the Empire who continued to practice their diverse food-ways. London was a unique settlement, whose fluctuating economic and political fortunes throughout Roman occupation are clearly evidenced in the archaeological and historical records. This study conducts stable isotope analysis of the diet of a large sample of children (0-18 years old) dating from the 1st-4th centuries AD in London. It aims to assess breastfeeding and weaning practices, as well as the transition to 'adult' dietary behaviours. Bioarchaeological and funerary data were collected for 247 subadults and 686 adults, and the rib bones of 100 subadults and 20 adults were sampled for carbon and nitrogen isotopes. Using these data, we identified adult and child migrants, an infant feeding pattern that differed from contemporaneous sites in Italy and which remained unchanged over time, a special diet for nursing females, and temporal changes in diet, whereby subadults consumed greater quantities of marine resources compared to adults during periods of economic instability. The funerary evidence revealed that many dietary changes could be linked to social age transitions, as well as status and gender.

Dietary diversity across the Roman world: outcome from a Bayesian meta-analysis

Ricardo Fernandes (University of Kiel, University of Cambridge)

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The reconstruction of Roman dietary habits has been traditionally done through the use of a wide variety of independent methods. These methods have provided valuable insights into Roman dietary preferences and how these were related to social variables. However, no approach was previously employed that fully

integrated the diverse sources of dietary information to quantitatively reconstruct dietary habits. To address this limitation, a novel Bayesian statistical method was developed in which multiple sources of dietary data can be combined to provide truly quantitative dietary estimates. Such an integrated approach was applied in a broad meta-analysis of Roman diets across different regions and time periods. This was performed relying on isotopic data and other sources of dietary information collected from previously published case studies. The aim of the study was to quantify for individuals and social groups the dietary contributions from three major foods groups: plant foods, terrestrial animal foods, and marine or freshwater foods. The outcome of the meta-analysis provided an overview of the dietary diversity throughout the Roman world. Generated dietary estimates also allowed for a better understanding of Roman dietary habits and how these were associated with geographical, temporal, social, economical, or cultural factors.

Meat or fish? Exploring consumption patterns in the peripheral town of Acrae (Sicily)

Roksana Chowaniec and Anna Gręzak (University of Warsaw)

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The presentation is a preliminary discussion about the ancient Roman diet and the confrontation of Roman literary tradition and iconography with archaeological artefacts, subjected to traditional and modern analysis. Most of all, the paper will present available data related to the diet and nutrition of the inhabitants of ancient town Akrai/Acrae, localised in southeastern Sicily, in Hyblaeen Mountains region. The ancient town is commonly known as a Greek colony, but since ca. 211 BC it was also stipendiariae civitates, settled and functioning efficiently in the new political situation till 7th century AD. This will be followed by a presentation of newly implemented archaeometric analysis as well as and osteological and archaeobotanical material, both species domesticated and wild, collected in recent excavations (2013-2015), supplemented by descriptions of archaeological everyday-life objects, which may tell us something about the ancient diet. Finally, the relation between diet and landscape will be shortly discussed.

6. MAKE LOVE, NOT WAR! SEX, GENDER, AND FAMILY IN THE ROMAN PROVINCES

Organised by: Rob Collins and Tatiana Ivleva (Newcastle University)

The subjects of the human sexuality, flexible gender identities and the past attitudes towards sex and sexuality has become the trend in the contemporary theoretical vocabulary of art historians and classical archaeologists alike (Clarke 2001, 2003; Flemming 2010; Williams 2010; Conde Feitosa 2013; Masterson et al. 2015). Books and exhibitions on Classical eroticism and sexuality have become more commonplace in the past decade, but the subjects relating to constructions of gender and sex identities has yet to penetrate very deeply into Roman provincial studies. The session's goal is to critically consider the gender and sexual behavior in the provinces in light of recent studies on Roman sexuality and flux gender identities. Specifically, the panel investigates whether one can talk of the extension of the traditional Romano-Hellenistic model to the provinces or more of a 'provincialization' or 'barbarization' of sex and gender identities similar to other well-known aspects of cultural negotiation and syncretism in the provinces. In this light, the session seeks to ask a number of questions:

- How were gender(s) and sexuality perceived and represented in the provinces during the Roman imperial era?
- What is the evidence for non-Roman, or rather 'provincial' or 'barbarian' gender constructs, sex and familial relations?
- What impact(s) do historical events and trends have upon sex, gender, and familial relationships during the course of empire, for example with the extension of citizenship or the spread of Christianity?
- What is the role of objects bearing images of genitalia or sex acts, or allusions to such activities, in the constructions of sexual and gender identities in provinces?

We seek papers that explore these issues from the variety of angles, and which also provide a balanced and rounded view of literary, epigraphic and archaeological evidence.

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Saturday, 19 March

9.00 – *Sexuality Embodiment in Roman Provinces. Towards Improved Theoretical and Methodological Models*, Sanja Vucetic (University College London)

9.30 - *On a Knife-Edge: Images of Erotic Performance and the Iconography of 'Small Finds' in the North-West Provinces*, John Pearce (King's College London)

10.00 - *Sex on the Edge: Same-sex, Polygamous, and Single-parent Families in the Roman Frontiers*, Tatiana Ivleva (Newcastle University)

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 - *Military Families in Lower Moesia*, Agnieszka Tomas (University of Warsaw)

11.30 - *Gender and Sexuality in Northern Britannia*, Robyn Crook (University of Calgary)

12.00 - *Female identities and the construction of cultural borders*, Kaja Stemberger (King's College London)

Sexuality Embodiment in Roman Provinces. Towards Improved Theoretical and Methodological Models

Sanja Vucetic (University College London)

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Much of Roman provincial archaeology is concerned with how provincial people generated, experienced, interpreted, and responded to the social, cultural, and political forces of the Roman Empire. Archaeologists have successfully argued that the experience of 'being Roman' was not uniformed but varied between individuals and groups, and across time and space. Roman provincial social identity is thus a complex and dynamic concept that necessitates careful consideration in terms of both imperialism and cultural change. In this vein, sexuality should also be treated as a variable in comparative studies of the Roman Empire. Yet, Classical scholarship has thus far remained only marginally concerned with sexualities in the imperial periphery. Generally, research has been limited to the study of ancient texts and sexual imagery decorating luxury objects from the centre of the empire, which has subsequently produced the overwhelmingly elite-centric characteristic of the archaeological account of Roman sexuality. Sexuality of the Roman provincial populace is under-theorised and under-studied despite compelling arguments that sexuality, embedded in a dynamic character of human interactions, is integral to the formation of one's identity. The study of Roman provincial sexualities is, therefore, crucial to our full comprehension of provincial self-conceptualisation and self-placement within different dynamics of interaction brought by the imperial expansion.

This paper evaluates the validity of previous and current theoretical conceptualisations and methodological approaches to the study of sexual relations, practices, and identities in Roman archaeology. Drawing upon my current research and more recent scholarship on colonial and cross-cultural effects on sexualities, the paper further explores the ways sexuality can be approached as a lived experience of the communities who were subject to imperial, social and gender hierarchies. In doing so, this paper seeks to open a discussion about theoretical and methodological models that can lead to integration of sexuality into broader archaeological debates of ancient Roman imperialism and cultural change.

On a Knife-Edge: Images of Erotic Performance and the Iconography of 'Small Finds' in the North-West Provinces

John Pearce (King's College London)

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Abstract: A striking recent discovery of a Roman knife handle from Syston, Lincolnshire (UK) represents three individuals in a sex act, real or simulated, with one of the participants holding an object, perhaps a theatrical prop or severed head. This is one of several examples of such scenes from the north-western provinces, all on the handles of small toilette / general purpose knives. It has occasional echoes in the ceramic medallions from the Rhône valley studied by John Clarke, but otherwise lacks close parallels. The knife handles have little featured in the literature on ancient erotic images and this scene may, the paper argues, represent a public erotic performance of interest for the study of Roman provincial spectacle culture. Collectively the repertoire of figural representations on objects of this kind, including agonistic and hunting scenes as well as erotic images, might be said to manifest and construct an elite(?) male *virtus*. However the scene's configuration on the knife handle creates certain visual relationship between participants and viewers which subverts such

a reading of the erotic and other scenes. Through the example of an erotic image, the paper explores the significance of context for interpreting classicizing scenes translated into portable objects

Sex on the Edge: Same-sex, Polygamous, and Single-parent Families in the Roman Frontiers

Tatiana Ivleva (Newcastle University)

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Any studies on Roman families, Roman army ones in particular, provide us with a lopsided image of a simple nuclear heterosexual family unit consisting of a man, a woman, and a child/children, sometimes including freedmen and slaves as well. Using primarily epigraphic evidence I investigate the 'non-normative' families that extended the traditional Roman model of paterfamilias to show the existence of a much more complex and nuanced reality in the family (and sexual) relationships in the Roman frontiers. While it has been widely accepted in the scholarship that the Roman soldier right of conubium to one woman only disguised the existence of polygamy relations in the Roman army, the work on that very relations, or even same-sex relations, has so far been non-existent due to the accepted equation of the Roman army with masculinity, manhood and heterosexuality.

The paper presents various inscriptions to highlight the existence of variety of relations and families on the fringes of the Roman world. The careful reading of some of these texts tentatively indicates the existence of same-sex unions and polygamous families. The presentation discusses also single-parent families where a woman or man/soldier may have raised child(ren) on their own.

In the end, the paper reassesses the traditional model of the military Roman family, a model that is based on the androcentric narratives and gender stereotypes. It suggests that the sexual behavior in the frontiers should be examined in light of recent studies on Roman sexuality and flux gender identities, which show that what is assumed to be non-normative was actually part of the mainstream culture.

Military Families in Lower Moesia

Agnieszka Tomas (University of Warsaw)

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Numerous examples of military families living in Lower and Upper Moesia and Dacia are known i.a. from military diplomas and funerary tombstones. This paper will focus on the finds discovered in a particular context: near military bases. The evidence from the military milieu will be compared to the finds from the rural areas settled by veterans. The aim of the analyses is to find the answer for the question concerning the number of military families living near the army camps compared to those living in the countryside and what reasons could have made the families to stay in particular places.

Gender and Sexuality in Northern Britannia

Robyn Crook (University of Calgary)

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Increased research on frontier areas in Roman archaeology alongside the interest in past constructions of gender and sexuality has created an opportunity for archaeologists to explore these elements of identity in more depth in dynamic and changing regions of the empire. This paper will examine ideas of gender and sexuality in the documentary evidence dealing with Roman frontier contexts in conjunction with material case studies from northern Britannia. Included in this will be a combination of perceptions of Cartimandua and other information from the primary sources, an examination of funerary monuments and other inscriptions, and artefactual evidence. In using multiple datasets, the intent is to not only situate these elements of identity within the larger framework of identities in this part of the empire, but to illustrate possible ways in which they were understood, expressed, and negotiated in this specific area of Roman Britain.

Female identities and the construction of cultural borders

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In this paper I will compare the identities of the deceased buried at cemeteries of *Colonia Iulia Emona* (Ljubljana) with the identities from other Roman cemeteries unearthed in Slovenia. Although Emona was not the biggest Roman town on the territory of modern Slovenia, its cemeteries, with over 3,000 graves and 15,000 associated artefacts, are indeed the largest as well as best explored and documented. Unfortunately, the excavations were carried out mostly before or during the 1970s, and little attention was paid to skeletal remains. The age and gender identities presented in my study were therefore determined primarily on the basis of excavated artefacts.

I will compare the grave assemblages of women buried at Emona with those from cemeteries of other big Roman towns located in the eastern part of present-day Slovenia such as *Colonia Ulpia Traiana Poetovio* and *Municipium Claudia Celeia*, as well as with grave assemblages from other smaller settlements and villas which were in use for a shorter period than Emona, whose graves span from the 1st to 5th century AD.

The traits I will be focusing on are costumes and other artefacts associated with femininity such as mirrors, spinning and weaving objects, hairpins, and jewellery. It is known that there are differences between Emona, which was a part of Regio X, and the other towns, Poetovio and Celeia, which were part of the Norican kingdom. I intend to examine these differences in the context of reconstructed groups of identities. At Emona, two distinct groups of female burials were established. The first is rather large. Typically found in their graves are hairpins, mirrors, and in a few cases jewellery boxes. Jewellery, if at all present, was not of great quantity and in most of cases not of great quality either. The second group consists of nine graves with exceptional sets of artefacts and dates from the 1st to the beginning of the 4th century AD. They stand out for their lavish jewellery made of amber and gold. Such a concentration of rich female graves is unusual for a Roman cemetery anywhere in the empire.

In my presentation, I will discuss the significance of both groups on a bigger scale and attempt to establish the meaning of such displays. I will address the difference between the Roman clothing tradition, which is prevalent in Emona, and the Norico-Pannonian style of dress which has a stronger presence towards the east. I will also discuss the issues related to the reconstruction of identity through dress and appearance in general and in relation to the potential meanings that grave sets would play at the time of burial.

7. BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND THE MEDITERRANEAN: INTERSECTED PERSPECTIVES ON LUSITANIA

Organised by: Cristina Corsi (Università degli Studi di Cassino) and Victorino Mayoral (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

In the past decades, the conventional equation between ancient Lusitania and modern Portugal, rooted in the state of the art since the publication of the book by Jorge de Alarcão (*O Portugal Romano* 1974, *Roman Portugal* 1988), penalised our understanding of the geo-historical milieu of the Roman province. Indeed, when compared to the strong characterisation of other Hispanic regions such as Andalusia or coastal Tarraconensis, for Lusitania we still miss a general framework for many aspects of archaeological research. However, as the recent exhibition of Mérida ("Lusitania Romana") proved, the time is ripe for a new season of research. Therefore, the aim of this session will be to bring together scholars working on these themes, bridging the gap between Spanish and Portuguese scholarship and broadening the horizon to several international projects that have been recently carried out. The main goal is to contextualise the Lusitanian data in the wider context of the Roman Hispaniae. Lusitania is characterised by a wide diversification of geographical assets, ranging from the dry, inner lands of Spanish Extremadura to the meadows of Algarve, from the rocky coasts to the sandy river mouths, from the pasturelands of Alentejo to the granite mountain ranges of the Sierras Centrales Extremeñas. The hydrographic network designs the most important penetration routes and gives the imprint to the settlements patterns. The large availability of very different resources (ranging from food to minerals and stones) triggered very interesting economic dynamics and promoted the exchange much beyond the Iberian Peninsula.

The sessions will focus on urban and rural landscapes, on trades and exchanges, on networks and communication, on spatial and material characterization of settlements and on settlement dynamics.

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Friday, 18 March

9.00 – *Los centros monumentales en las ciudades romanas de la Lusitania*, Pedro Mateos Cruz

9.30 – *On the walls of Lusitanian towns: their meaning and functions*, Adriaan De Man

10.00 – *The finis terrae of the Roman Empire? Diet and animal husbandry in Lusitania in the context of the Iberian Peninsula and beyond*, Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *"Roman Port Systems": on the efficiencies of the Lusitanian maritime economy*, Felix Teichner

11.30 – *Lusitania in the context of Roman globalization*, Carlos Fabião

12.00 - *Trading ornamental stone in central Lusitania*, Devi Taelman

Los centros monumentales en las ciudades romanas de la Lusitania

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Las ciudades romanas de la Lusitania delegaron en las legiones militares la construcción de sus primeras edificaciones en un momento en que se estaban plantando las bases de la unidad organizativa provincial.

Fueron estos primeros colonos los encargados de construir las iniciales infraestructuras públicas, así como los principales edificios de los centros monumentales. El planteamiento fundamental de estos primeros conjuntos, entre los que destaca la total ausencia de materiales como el mármol, fue su realización con el objetivo de exaltar el culto dinástico reproduciendo en sus edificios sacros modelos de tradición itálica. La mayoría de ellos articularon sus espacios forenses siguiendo el esquema tradicional de “Block fórum”, un esquema tripartito donde la plaza pública emerge como elemento predominante, con templo y basílica situados a ambos lados.

Posteriormente, con el uso del mármol como protagonista principal de estas nuevas construcciones públicas, se produce una monumentalización de estos conjuntos fechada fundamentalmente a partir de época Flavia; así se desprende de la evolución urbanística observada, no solo en la capital provincial, Augusta Emerita, donde los nuevos edificios respetarán la arquitectura de los primeros edificios, al igual que sucederá en ciudades como Mirobriga, Pax Iulia, Eborac, Aeminium... En otras urbes la monumentalización llevó consigo el desmantelamiento de las primeras construcciones como sucedió en el conjunto monumental de Conimbriga.

On the walls of Lusitanian towns: their meaning and functions

Adriaan De Man (United Arab Emirates University)

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Research on the city walls of the Hispanic provinces has led to the notion of two broadly defined and politically inspired construction periods. The earliest examples have a purpose related to local status, whereas the late third and early fourth century witnessed a different type of building programme. This latter group is indeed quite heterogeneous in terms of planning, execution and final outcome, yet its relatively short time frame indicates some sort of common inspiration.

Specific legal evidence for this reality is scarce, and often mentioned in literature as a generic argument, which might not work equally well for different territories of the later Empire. Archaeology, on the other hand, has been providing further information on a number of sites, namely in the western parts of Roman Spain, in some cases narrowing construction layers to the decade. Most circumstances, however, offer no such detail. In terms of function, one needs to consider features such as regional security and fiscal enforcement, more than military defensive arrangements, which assumed other forms in the province of Lusitania.

The finis terrae of the Roman Empire? Diet and animal husbandry in Lusitania in the context of the Iberian Peninsula and beyond

Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas (University of Sheffield)

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Animal husbandry is one of the main activities in producer societies. In particular, animal husbandry is thought to have been one of the main pillars of economic activity in ancient Lusitania, contrasting with other regions of the Iberian Peninsula. This paper will provide a regional perspective of the changes in meat diet and

husbandry in Lusitania, and will compare them with Tarraconensis region and beyond (southern Britain and north Africa). From the obtained results, it is apparent that Lusitania shares common traits with the rest of the Empire (e.g. the wide consumption of oysters and the introduction of fallow deer in the diet, previously almost absent from the archaeological record), but also stands as a region that has a different story and shows a remarkable continuity in animal husbandry practices.

“Roman Port Systems”: on the efficiencies of the Lusitanian maritime economy

Felix Teichner (Philipps Universität Marburg, Vor- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie)

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Currently, the “maritime economy” of the Roman Empire focused on here is at the centre of the recent dialogue in classical studies. Fish processing businesses have long been understood as characteristic not only for the Circle of the Straits in the south of Hispania but the Atlantic coast in the west as well.

Especially in the first and second century, the Hispanic fish products dominated the Roman, globalised market. This success of the Hispanic “fishy business” was based on a close network of highly specialized individual businesses – i.e. fishing stations, salines, amphorae potteries, processing plants and trading offices – that were connected via ports and quays. The results of an ongoing multi-disciplinary investigation show that the highly complex port systems and a production based on the division of labour have to be seen as crucial for this enormous economical success. The natural estuaries typical for the Atlantic coast of Lusitania were offering the perfect basis for these specialist port systems.

On the other hand it is evident, that these mutually dependent and sea-side-connected production and distribution sites (settlements) were highly vulnerable due to natural changes and disasters, like erosion, silting or high energy events like tsunamis. Based on this aspect, the dramatic and sharp decline experienced on the whole branch of this business at the turn of the second to the third century has to be reviewed.

Lusitania in the context of Roman globalization

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Despite being the westernmost province of the Roman Empire, Lusitania was not an outermost province. Lusitania was an active part of the exchange networks within the Roman Empire as archaeological evidence clearly shows.

From the second century BC onwards, Roman products arrived to the westernmost part of the Iberian Peninsula and after Claudian’s conquest of Britannia, the Atlantic coastal areas of Lusitania became a natural route for supplies to the Northern provinces.

The archaeological evidence, chiefly the amphorae, shows the diversity and complexity of origins for foodstuffs from different Roman provinces.

But Lusitania was not just a stopping-place or a final destination for those foodstuffs. Thanks to the exploitation of marine resources, Lusitania was also an export area to the rest of the Empire. It was such in its own right and not just a subsidiary area of Baetican province as sometimes was claimed.

The paper aims to present the evidence for the amphorae imports in Lusitania and their rhythms, from Roman Republic until Late Antiquity. One should bear in mind that Diocletian’s Edict presented the maritime fares from the eastern provinces to Lusitania as a solid evidence for those regular contacts.

Amphorae evidence must be seen also as an indication of cultural contact and change linking different areas. Indeed, people, fashions and ideas did also travel with the amphorae.

Trading ornamental stone in central Lusitania

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Roman society was highly hierarchical and its elite class was in constant search of means to showcase, maintain and increase their power and prestige. Monumental architecture, both public and private, was unarguably one of the most powerful material means for this. The grandeur of this monumental architecture was largely expressed by the sheer investment of manpower or funds. The trade of ornamental stone needs to be seen in this perspective. Unlike building stones that were generally acquired locally, ornamental stones were considered expensive luxury goods that were often traded over long distances.

Despite that many studies have recently been carried out on the provenance determination of ornamental stones, few studies have dealt with the wider economic mechanisms that underlie the use and distribution of these goods.

This paper presents some new ideas on the economy of ornamental stones in the inland regions of central *Lusitania* during the Roman Imperial period. Some case studies will be selected for identifying supply patterns and modes of distributions of ornamental stone.

A sketch of the wider context of *Lusitania* and the Iberian Peninsula will be attempted.

Proposal for RAC 2016 (Roma)

Session: Between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean: Intersected perspectives on Lusitania.

8. ROME'S INTERNAL FRONTIERS

Organised by: Eckhard Deschler-Erb (University of Zurich)

Borders and means of overcoming them are a current topic of historical research. This also applies to provincial Roman archaeology which, however, has hitherto restricted itself mainly to the exterior borders of the Roman Empire. Although it would be of the utmost importance, a detailed study of the internal frontiers of the Roman Empire based on current research, however, is still in its early stages. Was a frontier at the time similar to today's borders between two administrative districts (e.g. departments or cantons) or must one imagine borders like those between two EU member states? Were these purely administrative borders or should we think of cultural boundaries as well? Was there such a thing as a "provincial awareness" amongst the population at the time?

The subject matter is complex and can only be tackled using a combined interdisciplinary approach. Possible partners would be ancient history, archaeology and archaeobiology.

Possible lines of approach:

- Approach 1 includes the study of written records and epigraphical sources in order to identify how important provincial borders and customs frontiers would have been to society and the authorities at the time.
- Approach 2 involves landscape archaeology and spatial analysis. By taking a settlement geographical and topographical approach (incl. a GIS) one can ascertain whether an artificially drawn up provincial border was visible in the ancient settlement structure, e.g. in the settlement density petering out closer to the postulated border.
- Approach 3 entails the analysis of finds. Based on the production and distribution of pottery one can examine whether the economic structure at the time was affected by administrative borders. Archaeometric data derived from clay analyses can help identify the distribution radiuses of regional potters' workshops. Accessories (brooches) can be studied to determine to what extent the Roman provinces can be equated with cultural areas.
- Approach 4 consists of archaeobiological examinations. Besides providing information about human dietary habits, animal bones and botanical remains also contain evidence with regard to the environment, animal husbandry, hunting, farming, crafts, trade, social structures and religious beliefs. These spheres could all exhibit regional characteristics, thus highlighting spaces and boundaries within the Roman Empire.

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Wednesday, 16 March

14.00 – *Natural versus political regions of the Roman Empire: The example of the northwestern provinces*, Sabine Deschler-Erb

14.30 – *Can we define Roman provincial identities on the basis of material culture?*, Stefanie Hoss

15.00 – *Importance of internal borders in the Roman Empire: written sources and model cases?*, Anne Kolb and Lukas Zingg

15.30 – *Calculating borders? Possibilities and risks of spatial analysis for reconstructing roman provincial borders*, Sandra Schröer and Martin

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Brooches as indicators of boundaries or regional identity in western Raetia*, Katharina Blasinger and Gerald Grabherr

17.00 - *A balance of differences and similarities: A GIS approach to territories of Baetica*, Maria del Carmen Moreno Escobar

Natural versus political regions of the Roman Empire: The example of the northwestern provinces

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Even if there are discussions about the exact lines of border, the position of Roman Provinces is more or less known. These borders were often determined by important topographically phenomena such as waters or mountains, thus by strategical requirements. But how about other natural factors such as climate, vegetation or soil quality? They all have major impact on agriculture and animal husbandry which were the basis of ancient economy. Did they also have an influence on drawing up frontiers and were these identical to political borders? In the paper we would like to discuss these questions by archaeobiological data.

Can we define Roman provincial identities on the basis of material culture?

Stefanie Hoss (University of Cologne)

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While the smaller Roman provinces in the Southeast of the Empire frequently consisted of former kingdoms that had a long shared history, the provinces of the Northwestern part of the Empire were often constituted along convenient (natural) borders, such as rivers or the sea.

Accordingly, they regularly encompassed a number of tribal regions, which can be assumed to each have had their own identity. It follows, that these provinces did not have had a single provincial identity at first, but most likely a rather more administrative character.

However, many of these provinces persisted over centuries, giving rise to the question if a shared culture developed after some time. And if such a culture did develop, in which arenas of material culture was it expressed?

Although the influence of a shared Roman material culture is very visible in all of these provinces, slight differences in the preferences for cultural expressions such as theatre, the baths and sport may be the result of differences in values and attitudes. This may also be the case in the preferences of specific gods and manners of burial. Other possibilities of showcasing different identities are represented in choices of dress and foodways. The overall impression of these cultural patterns across the different provinces is that the inhabitants were free to pick and choose from the smorgasbord of possibilities offered by the Roman culture and their own regional cultures.

The paper will try to answer the question of a shared provincial culture in a theoretically informed manner, citing examples of material culture when appropriate and drawing comparisons to the development of shared regional identities in other regions and centuries.

Importance of internal borders in the Roman Empire: written sources and model cases?

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Ein wichtiger Fokus des laufenden Forschungsprojekts liegt auf der Frage nach der Bedeutung römischer Provinzgrenzen für Verwaltung, Wirtschaft und den Alltag der Reichsbewohner. Während die Rolle der Provinzen als grundlegende Verwaltungseinheiten des römischen Reiches und eingegrenzten Zuständigkeitsbereichen der Provinzmagistraten unbestritten ist, neigt die Forschung dazu, den Provinzgrenzen eine weitergehende ökonomische und kulturelle Relevanz abzusprechen. Ziel des Projektes ist es, anhand der schriftlichen Quellen eine differenziertere Vorstellung der Provinzgrenzen zu gewinnen und ihre Bedeutung auf verschiedenen Ebenen näher zu beleuchten. Insbesondere gilt es dabei abzuwägen, in welchem Verhältnis die Provinzgrenzen zu anderen inneren Grenzen (z.B. Zollgrenzen, civitas-Grenzen, etc.) standen. Anhaltspunkte zu den inneren Grenzen Roms liefern zahlreiche literarische Quellen und Inschriften. Ein besonderes Augenmerk liegt auf den Belegen mit einem direkten Bezug zu den Provinzgrenzen. Provinzgrenzen dienen beispielsweise der antiken Geographie und Kartographie (v.a. Plinius und Ptolemaios) als wichtige Bezugspunkte und auch in den rechtlichen Bestimmungen zu den Statthalterschaften tritt der Provinzraum als begrenzter Amtsbereich hervor. An epigraphischen Zeugnissen können neben wenigen Provinzgrenzsteinen (termini) auch vereinzelt Altäre für Grenzgottheiten sowie Hinweise auf repräsentative Monumente an Provinzgrenzen zur Auswertung herangezogen werden. In einigen Fällen dienten die Provinzgrenzen auch als Zählpunkte auf Meilensteinen. Der insgesamt relativ bescheidenen Zahl an Provinzgrenzinschriften steht eine Fülle von Belegen gegenüber, die einen Bezug zu den Grenzen zwischen einzelnen civitates oder anderer Territorien aufweisen. Worauf ist dieses Zahlenverhältnis zurückzuführen? Welche Rückschlüsse können daraus für die Bedeutung der Provinzgrenzen gezogen werden? Die ausgewählten Beispielfälle illustrieren einige Aspekte der Provinzgrenzen, zeigen aber auch, wie schwierig es ist, ihre genaue Bedeutung zu erfassen.

Calculating Borders? Spatial analysis as a Method of reconstructing roman provincial borders

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Der Verlauf der Grenze zwischen den römischen Provinzen Obergermanien und Rätien ist weitestgehend unklar. Anhand dieses Fallbeispiels untersucht das trinationale Projekt "Limites inter Provincias - Roms innere Grenzen" an den Universitäten Zürich, Freiburg und Innsbruck seit 2014 mit einem kombinierten Ansatz aus Archäologie, Archäometrie und Alter Geschichte Methoden, um sich dem Verlauf und der Bedeutung von römischen Provinzgrenzen anzunähern.

Jeweils eine Dissertation in Freiburg und in Zürich geht der Grenzfrage dabei in einem landschafts- und siedlungsarchäologischen Ansatz nach. Anhand von GIS-gestützten Raumanalysen soll dabei überprüft

werden, ob und wie sich die Siedlungsstruktur im Bereich der Grenze darstellt, ob ein bestimmtes Siedlungssystem oder Netzwerk erkennbar ist und ob sich dieses in den beiden Provinzen unterscheidet. Darüber hinaus werden Methoden zur Rekonstruktion theoretischer Territorien daraufhin erprobt, ob sie eine Annäherung an den Verlauf römischer Provinzgrenzen erlauben. Die theoretischen Territorien werden dabei sowohl für Vici als regionale Anziehungspunkte berechnet, als auch für Gebietskörperschaften als überregionale Zentren, deren Grenzen im Bereich der Provinzgrenze mit dieser identisch sein sollten.

Die Untersuchungsregion der Freiburger Dissertation umfasst dabei das Remstal, das Schwäbische Albvorland und die Schwäbische Alb. Von Zürich aus wird dagegen der Nordosten der Schweiz mit den Kantonen St. Gallen, Thurgau und Zürich bearbeitet. Damit liegen für die Untersuchung zwei Arbeitsgebiete vor, die sich sowohl topographisch als auch in ihrer Besiedlungsentwicklung stark unterscheiden und so verschiedene Voraussetzungen und Untersuchungsmöglichkeiten bieten.

Brooches as indicators of boundaries of regional identity in western Raetia

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Types and groups of brooches with distinct spatial distribution patterns, along with other items of jewellery and decorative elements as well as certain dress accessories, allow us to draw conclusions with regard to costume. By examining the distribution patterns of these types of brooches it is possible to archaeologically capture and, ideally, distinguish between different regional identities and groups of persons (costume regions).

The question is whether and to what extent the distribution and composition of the ranges of brooches in western Raetia highlight costume regions and, with that, regional identities. Another question is whether the boundaries between costume regions correlate with the provincial borders of the Imperium Romanum or whether the former transcend beyond the latter, and whether internal boundaries can be traced within the province of Raetia itself. In order to answer these questions, the brooches from Brigantium/Bregenz will be analysed and compared with representative assemblages from other important settlements in the border area between Upper Germana and Raetia. By studying the similarities and differences between the dress accessories, we will attempt to gather clues regarding regional groups and to verify whether they could be linked with different regional identities. Within western Raetia, one specific type of brooch (the so-called strongly profiled brooch with a hinge) can be associated with the area of the Alpine Rhine Valley between Brigantium/Bregenz and Curia/Chur.

Besides the question of cultural identity and the extent of Romanisation, other topics such as trade, mobility, workshops, innovation and technology transfer are also commented on.

A balance of differences and similarities: A GIS approach to territories of Baetica

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Hispania Ulterior Baetica has been highlighted as one of the most urbanised provinces of the Roman Empire (e.g. Keay, 1998). However, this description as being a land of towns and cities is not applicable to its whole extension, since areas such as Western Sierra Morena (Figure 1) present a very different situation than the

rest of the province. This paper will present a recent study about the territorial organisation of Western Sierra Morena in contrast with Lands of Antequera (Figure 1), another Baetican region which followed a more “Roman-standardised” development, in order to demonstrate the diversity of responses both by Rome and by local communities to the process of integration into the Roman Empire. Both areas will be discussed in their territorial organisations from the 5th century BC to the 2nd century AD, focussing on the continuities and discontinuities on site placement and location as identified through the application of GIS techniques of spatial analysis and statistics. Therefore, researchers will gain an insight into the archaeology of Western Sierra Morena and Lands of Antequera, not so widely known, as well as on the divergences on the territorial and historical development of regions and communities conquered and integrated within the Roman Empire.

9. DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY IN ROMAN IUDAEA / SYRIA PALAESTINA

Organised by: Adi Erlich (University of Haifa)

The province of Iudaea, becoming Syria Palaestina after 135 C.E., was the home for various ethnicities and religions: Jews, Samaritans, Christians, local pagans of different origins, and Roman officials and soldiers. The land was occupied by pagan poleis, Roman colonies, Jewish towns and villages and Samaritan settlements. Worship was conducted in temples, shrines, synagogues and Christian prayer halls and it left a record in Greek, Aramaic, Hebrew, Samaritan and Latin inscriptions. Some of the people, from diverse backgrounds, lived side by side in the cities, others in separate communities, but they all traded and negotiated with each other. Normally the relations between the groups were peaceful and based on coexistence, though sometimes they turned into hostility and struggle. But even during peaceful times of coexistence the boundaries between the communities remained clear and religious conversions and mixed marriages were uncommon. The diversity of communities in Roman Palestine is further emphasized by their strong and distinct self-identity.

The diversity and strong identity is echoed in both historical sources and the archaeological data. In our session we would like to present new studies on the archaeology of Roman Iudaea/Syria Palaestina, rendering the province as multi-ethnic and multi-religious, and presenting its inhabitants as preoccupied with their identity that is mirrored in others.

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Friday, 18 March

9.00 – *Space and Identity in Iudaea - The Test Case of Masada*, Guy Stiebel

9.30 – *Reflections of Jewish Identity in the Art of Early Roman Judaea*, Orit Peleg-Barkat

10.00 – *What can We Learn from Gardens about Identity in Roman Iudaea/Syria Palaestina?*, Rona Evyasaf

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Roman Urban Space before the Emergence of Christianity in Hippos (Sussita) of the Decapolis*, Michael Eisenberg

11.30 – *Roman Jews, Jewish Romans: the Sarcophagi from Beth She'arim between Two Worlds*, Adi Erlich

Space and Identity in Iudaea - The Test Case of Masada

Guy Stiebel (Tel Aviv University)

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The celebrated excavations at Masada, under the directorship of Yigael Yadin (1963-1965) yielded a wealth of rarely preserved material culture, from the days of Herod the Great, through the First Jewish Revolt and the Byzantine period. The publication of eight final reports alongside the conduction of renewed excavations ever since 1995 (Netzer and Stiebel) enables us to take the understanding of the occurrences at the site and the intimate acquaintance with the varied inhabitants of Masada one step further.

The present paper aims to demonstrate the potential of critically combining artefactual data with the historical accounts - both local, such as Flavius Josephus, as well as of Roman sources. The paper will focus upon the very short period of the First Revolt (CE 66-73), indicating how far more complex the community of rebels was. Through the recent spatial distribution analysis one may refer to areas of industrial activity along with specific living quarters of the varied groups. Masada appears to have been a microcosmos of Iudaea of the period of time, mirroring the heterogeneous nature of the community of rebels. For the first time we may present a plethora of finds that indicate the presence of the Essenes and priests to name only two groups among others. This data will be used in the paper to critically reconstruct life at this important site and not least to shed light of what really happened at AD73 at Masada.

Reflections of Jewish Identity in the Art of Early Roman Iudaea

Orit Peleg-Barkat (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

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Judaism of the late Second Temple period appears to uphold a negative approach toward figurative art. The archaeological remains from the period exhibit an avoidance of human and animal representation in art, and contemporaneous written sources, likewise, record objections to figural displays. Scholars have interpreted late Second Temple period mosaics, wall paintings, and architectural decoration, which include floral and geometric designs, as local adaptations of foreign models that served as mere decorations and manifestations of wealth.

In my talk, I challenge current attitudes toward late Second Temple art and re-examine the concept that art created under the prescription of the second commandment is necessarily merely decorative. Examination of the changes that occurred during the first century CE in the repertoire of motifs on tomb facades, ossuaries, and other decorated buildings and objects suggests that what made these decorations "Jewish" was not only what they were lacking, namely depictions of human and animal figures, but rather also their choice of motifs.

The late Second Temple period is a time when a common Jewish identity emerged. I would like to propose that art was used already in this early period as a deliberate means to express this common Jewish identity.

What can We Learn from Gardens about Identity in Roman Iudaea/Syria Palaestina?

Rona Evyasaf (Technion- Israel Institute of Technology)

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In the first half of the first century BC the Romans have become the new rulers of Palestine, who named the province Iudaea, later Syria Palaestina. They have brought with them a new garden tradition, different than the previous Hellenistic one. The main difference between the Roman and Hellenistic garden traditions lies in the role the gardens played in dwellings. The main courtyards of Hellenistic houses were paved, whereas in the Roman period the courtyards had gardens. During the Hellenistic period only the ruling classes such as the Hasmonean kings had gardens in their palaces, while majority of the private houses lacked gardens. The absence of gardens was common for all ethnicities and religious groups who lived in the Hasmonean kingdom of *Iudaea* and its vicinity.

This paper will examine the gardens in Roman palaces and houses in the Roman cities of Iudaea/Syria Palaestina, in attempt to determine whether and to what extent the new garden tradition influenced the various local ethnic groups. I shall examine different cities, such as Jewish Jerusalem, Sepphoris with its mixed Jewish and Pagan population and the Pagan cities of Dor and Caesarea Maritima. An inter-site study of gardens will throw new light on identity in Roman Palestine.

Roman Urban Space before the Emergence of Christianity in Hippos (Sussita) of the Decapolis

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Antiochia Hippos was established about half a century after the Battle of Panion (ca. 200 BC) upon Sussita Mountain, 2 km east of the shores of the Sea of Galilee, overlooking the lake and the Galilee to its west and the southern Golan to its east.

Excavations at the site, initiated in 2000 on behalf of the University of Haifa, allow us further understanding of the changes in urban planning and architecture during the Roman period. Its urban space was planned and determined as from the first century CE. The city's fortifications and outworks are among the most unique urban military architecture built during the Pax Romana.

Remains of several temples, inscriptions and the unique bronze mask of Pan, recently uncovered, gives us a first opportunity to stare at the pagan beliefs and identities of Hippos' inhabitants during the Roman period.

Hippos became the see of a bishop as early as 359 CE. Rapid Christianization process and the 363 CE earthquake are the main agents for the disappearance of purely Roman establishments such as the odeion, basilica and the southern bathhouse from the city's landscape.

Roman Jews, Jewish Romans: the Sarcophagi from Beth She'arim between Two Worlds

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The cemetery of Beth She'arim, located in lower Galilee, was a central necropolis in Roman times for Jews throughout the Land of Israel and the Eastern Diaspora. Catacomb no. 20 in the necropolis is characterized by its Hebrew inscriptions, and by its numerous sarcophagi, which are varied by means of materials, types and distribution. Their decoration includes pagan scenes on imported marble sarcophagi, imitations of simple designs of marble sarcophagi in local stone, and also local and original works. In my paper I shall examine the motifs decorating the stone sarcophagi in relation to non-Jewish funerary art as well as to Jewish imagery. As other sarcophagi related to Jews from the Roman Galilee seem to display only a small selection of the motifs used at Beth She'arim, I will address this disparity. The composition of the motifs and the way they are gathered or spread on the sides of a coffin may help to interpret them.

The similarity in style and motifs between the stone sarcophagi and reliefs in synagogues of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods point to a deliberate choice of style by Jewish communities. At the same time, the Jewish sarcophagi imitate, adopt and adapt iconography of Roman sarcophagi. The Jews buried at Beth She'arim lived between the two worlds, and move between them in a flexible manner. As Beth She'arim represents a crossroads between the Land of Israel and the Eastern Diaspora Jewry, it serves us as a case study for the transmission and application of the ideas of Jewish identity in Roman sphere.

10. ROMAN DACIA: GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PATTERNS IN A PROVINCE BEYOND THE DANUBE

Organised by: Csaba Szabó (University of Pécs/ Erfurt Universität) and Cristian A. Găzdac (Romanian Academy)

Studies regarding Roman Dacia often use the word “periphery” or “marginal” and despite of the numerous publications on the archaeology and history of the Trajanic province, it is still considered a marginal topic in the international discourse. Back in 2004, W. Hanson and I. Haynes have outlined a new direction in the Roman archaeology of Dacia, away from the ‘patriotic’ old view of Romanian historiography. The main aim of the session is to present the latest results of modern researches on Roman Dacia according to the comparative and cognitive streams on research. A forum where various disciplines from material studies to cultural and social history will reshape the role and impact of the province in a globalized frame and history of the Principate, still, pointing out the specific patterns of this provinces. The session will focus on various aspects of Roman history, economy, Limes and the materiality of the spiritual life and art in the province, presenting as case studies the latest results of the new ‘wave’ of foreign Romanian researchers and their current projects.

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Friday, 18 March

14.00 – *The archaeological landscape of the Dacian Wars: a remote sensing approach*, Ioana Oltean

14.30 – *Lived Ancient Religion and the case of Roman Dacia*, Csaba Szabó

15.00 – *Porolimes project. An interdisciplinary approach on the roman northern frontier of Dacia*, Coriolan Horatiu Opreanu

15.30 – *General and specific patterns of coin circulation in a roman province. The case of roman Dacia*, Cristian Găzdac

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Current researches at Colonia Dacica Sarmizegetusa*, Carmen Ciongradi, Paolo Mauriello, Emilian Bota, Enzo D’Annibale, Emanuel Demetrescu, Elisa Di Giovanni, Cristian Dima, Daniele Ferdani and Natascia Pizzano

The archaeological landscape of the Dacian Wars: a remote sensing approach

Ioana Oltean (University of Exeter)

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With its story unfolding in front of our eyes through the compelling words of Cassius Dio and through the dramatic images of Trajan's Column, the conquest of Dacia (AD 101-106) is one of the most famous such events in Roman history. These accounts - and others like them- seemed sufficiently detailed to many generations of interpreters. However, and in contrast to other provinces of the Empire like Britain, there has been in the past very little effort to improve our knowledge of the circumstances in which Roman Dacia was created by applying a more landscape-focused approach to its archaeology. With a few exceptions, like Sarmizegetusa Regia or possibly Tropaeum Traiani, the most relevant locations have not been securely identified yet, and even in their cases the traditional approach to archaeological recovery employed so far has resulted in significant bias in data collection and its interpretation. Focusing on these two key areas, the paper will outline the results of almost two decades of integrated aerial and satellite remote sensing research, ranging from the application of traditional aerial reconnaissance to high resolution satellite imagery and LiDAR datasets which have produced unprecedented reconstructions of the archaeological landscape in which the events of this conflict unfolded. This brings new opportunities to re-examine the traditional sources and sheds new light on the conquest strategies employed by Trajan and on the general circumstances of the creation of Roman Dacia.

Lived Ancient Religion and the case of Roman Dacia

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Even if Dacia was part of the Roman Empire only for 170 years, the materiality of the religious life of its inhabitants carry numerous specificities, which need a more detailed analysis and focus on some specific patterns. Till now, the historiography focused on collecting the material evidence of religious practices, recreating "pantheons" and temple deposits, enlisting and labeling artifacts as „votive" and "religious", analyzing so called spiritual interferences or identifying the predominant syncretistic and visual patterns in the religious life of the province. Recently, the new studies are focusing on the specificities of group religions, urban religion or the formation of local iconographic programs.

In this paper, the author will test the theoretical approach of the Lived Ancient Religion project developed by Jörg Rüpke and his team, focusing on Roman Dacia. By analyzing the specificities and some case studies of entangled religious activity, experience, agency, communication and competition, we can (re)locate Dacia on the so called religious market of the Roman Empire. I intend to focus on three main notion: religious individuation in small group religions, the redefinition of the sacred landscape and the role theory of the objects, exemplified with case studies from the province.

The case study of the dolichenum from Mehadia shows not only the presence of religious individuation, but also the impact of the Publicum Portorium Illyrici and commercial routes in the formation and maintenance of small group religions. The introduction of a new typology within the sacred landscapes of the province can be exemplified with the Asclepeion from Apulum, while the role theory of the objects can be exemplified with the case study of the small finds from domestic contexts of Apulum.

Porolimes project. An interdisciplinary approach on the roman northern frontier of Dacia

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The complete title of the project is "Seeing the unseen. Landscape archaeology on the northern frontier of the Roman Empire at Porolissvm (Romania)". It is a Joint Research Program of the Institute of Archaeology and History of Art Cluj-Napoca of the Romanian Academy (Director of the project Prof. Coriolan H. Opreanu) in partnership with "Babes-Bolyai" University from Cluj-Napoca and the Institute of Biological Research Cluj-Napoca, financed by the Romanian National Research Authority (UEFISCDI).

The expected scientific results of the project will have a significant impact upon the knowledge of the Northern Roman frontier of Dacia. The site at Porolissvm and the area of the frontier controlled from this military headquarters is one of the most important in Romania, due to its complexity: it was not only a fort and a garrison but a system composed of a big fort, a Roman town, roads, several fortlets, watching towers, turf walls, walls and defense ditches blocking valleys, representing an original Roman military complex in the extreme Northern edge of the Empire, not documented in other provinces. All this area, mostly covered by forest today, was only empirically researched till now. Our project Research projects Research represents the first scientific and multidisciplinary approach which will try to record all the known and unknown features of this archaeological complex using the high technical support of other disciplines, as well as the reconstruction of the entire ancient landscape of the area which finally will give us the possibility of a better and more comprehensive understanding of the daily life of a community from the Roman frontier zone. At the same time the area focused by our research is large enough to investigate also the habitat situated close to the frontier, in the Barbarian world. This type of project, based on landscape archaeology and using the contribution of different sciences, as geography, biology, zoology, astronomy and sophisticated scientific methods as palinology, C14 analyses, or satellite and airborne remote sensing imagery has not been approached in Romania before.

We expect innovative scientific results consisting in identifying unknown habitation structures in the frontier zone and establishing a pattern of the habitat. We will be able to map for the first time the settlements situated under the forest and to relate them to the habitat. Using the work of the partners a complex image of the area will be available, reconstructing the ancient landscape and the daily life in a Roman frontier zone, from the diet to the medical cure. We will understand better why the Romans have chosen the area for their main base on the Northern frontier and how the natural factors influenced the life of ancient communities using the specific geographical research methods, as topographical measurements made with total station and GIS spatial modeling.

I am presenting now the interim results of the project (2012-2015).

General and specific patterns of coin circulation in a roman province. The case of roman Dacia

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Following the publication of a series of numismatic monographs of sites from former Roman Dacia, this paper intends to point out general and specific patterns of the coin circulation in Dacia and the provinces from the Lower Danube and within the province of Dacia.

The chronological frame has been chosen according to historical background of the territory of Dacia and the interest of scholars on coin circulation. Dacia was Roman province from the reign of Trajan the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD, and was partially re-conquered by Constantine I. The changes of status mean that the pattern of coin circulation in the province is potentially of interest for frontier studies in general and the history of the Roman provinces on the Lower Danube region in particular.

An attempt has been made to analyse: possible differences between monetary circulation in Roman towns, forts and rural settlements and also between different regions of the province of Dacia, especially the towns and forts of Dacia Superior and Porolissensis; and the settlements near the Danube of Dacia Malvensis.

A new aspect of this subject is the comparison between monetary circulation in Dacia and the adjacent provinces on the Lower Danube region: Pannonia Superior and Inferior; Moesia Superior and Inferior.

Current researches at Colonia Dacica Sarmizegetusa

Carmen Ciongradi, Paolo Mauriello, Emilian Bota, Enzo D'Annibale, Emanuel Demetrescu, Elisa Di Giovanni, Cristian Dima, Daniele Ferdani and Natascia Pizzano (MNIT and CNR-ITABC)

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Colonia Dacica Sarmizegetusa was the first and only colonia deducta of Roman Dacia, established immediately after the conquest of Dacia by Trajan. By Hadrian it was the only city in Dacia and by Marcus Aurelius the only colonia of the province. Systematic excavations in the area begun in the late 19th century and until now especially the public buildings were researched (amphitheatre, city walls, the headquarter of the procurator, several temples). Initially the city had an area of approximately 22,5 hectares and after its extension towards west reached 32, 4 ha. Although, archaeological investigations were carried in the extra muros area too, the extension outside the city walls was not defined exactly.

Between 2013-2015 the MNIT and CNR-ITABC have performed a series of survey campaigns in Colonia Dacica Sarmizegetusa. We have used the most advanced techniques of digital 3D photogrammetry from UAVs (drones), terrestrial photogrammetry and topographic techniques (DGPS and total station). The main purpose was to get high definition digital replicas of all the monuments. The digital models produced are intended both for documentation and valorization of the site: on one side, the models are used to obtain derived technical drawings like sections, floor plans, photo plans and on the other side virtual museum installations, movies based on computer graphic techniques, 3D collections, disseminations through mobile app or websites. Part of the monuments were made available in 3D on the European site of the aggregation of cultural heritage "Europeana".

We have also performed geophysical prospection on the site. Bibliographical studies, archaeological surveys, digital 3D photogrammetry from UAVs have allowed us to choose both work areas and most appropriate

acquisition methods. We have used high resolution geoelectric tomography for small areas and electromagnetic method for the large areas. The purpose is to provide information about the still buried archaeological structures and to indicate the overall development of the town outside the walls in order to favor the protection and valorization of the Colonia Dacica Sarmizegetusa.

11. INNOVATION THROUGH IMITATION IN THE ROMAN WORLD: CREATIVE PROCESSES AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN ROMAN CRAFTS

Organised by: Elizabeth M. Greene (University of Western Ontario) and Thomas Schierl (Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt)

The peoples living within the Roman world borrowed, imitated and emulated the art and traditions of cultures that crossed their paths. This characteristic has often been explored in the context of Roman art, particularly the practice of borrowing Greek motifs in sculpture. The tendency to merge imitation with innovation resulted in meaningful objects and images for new audiences and consumer markets. The process of imitation created new hybrid forms of material culture that exemplified the emerging multicultural and widely connected world in the Mediterranean. The creative implementation of foreign ideas and forms as a widespread social phenomenon was an important element of Roman crafts. It provided the basis for creation of new styles and supported the regional and individual variation of artifacts. These objects were desired as elements of self-representation and helped to visualize the multivalent character of individual identities. Therefore innovation understood as a product of social practices and structures tells us much about self-understanding of different social groups.

The trend to apply theories of cultural hybridity to Roman art has grown in the last decade, but the role of imitation in innovative processes has been explored less often in the sphere of everyday objects and experiences. This session, therefore, aims to explore innovation in the manufacture of more personal objects such as brooches, gemstones, and pottery, and considers the rationale for imitation by elite individuals in contexts such as domestic and funerary spaces. Papers in this session use a variety of approaches in order to explore the expression of innovation, through the imitation of styles, forms and techniques. The panel aims to discuss the use of innovative styles in daily existence in order to understand the role these products played in the experience and expression of new cultural or corporate identities in the Roman world.

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Wednesday, 16 March

14.00 – *Imitation and the mass production of elite status markers: Intaglios in the 2nd and 3rd centuries*, Elizabeth M. Greene

14.30 – *At the limits of creativity: The creation of style in dress accessories between mass supply and individualism*, Thomas Schierl

15.00 – *Craftsmen and consumers: Who was trend-setter for local ceramic products in the northern part of the Roman province Germania Superior?*, Markus Helfert

15.30 – *Archetype, copy and innovation: Grave monuments in the Rhine and Danube provinces as social media*, Markus Scholz

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Equal in death? Considerations about urns, sarcophagi, cinerary-funerary altars, tombstones and sepulchral architecture*, Thomas Knosala

17.00 – *Art and Artifice: The Gardens and Garden Paintings from the Villa Arianna, Stabiae*, Maryl B. Gensheimer

Imitation and the mass production of elite status markers: Intaglios in the 2nd and 3rd centuries

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The use of finger rings with inset intaglios—that is gemstones incised with once unique images meant for marking out ownership—shifted from a marker of elite status to a material item owned and worn by almost anyone in the empire. Through the 2nd and 3rd centuries intaglios were imitated, copied, degraded and mass produced until they went completely out of production sometime in the 3rd century. What was once a marker that a person had important documents to send or expensive goods to ship became an emblem worn by all classes in emulation of this status symbol. However, through this imitative behavior something new was created, especially in provincial and frontier contexts, where intaglios became a part of the material package of non-citizen auxiliary soldiers with provincial origins. That something new was happening to this age-old device that once marked ownership can be seen through the changes in the physical items themselves. The mass-produced intaglio is neither unique nor expensive. Manufacturing techniques shift to produce stones faster, which resulted in the exact image being found over and over again on several different sites across the empire. At the same time, the material is degraded and the mould-made type called a ‘nicolo paste’ imitates the semi-precious nicolo stone, which can be made much quicker and to a much lower standard. These changes, however, do not result just in the degradation of a once beautiful product. The outcome was the creation of a product that was no longer a unique and individual item, but nonetheless marked out individuals in a different way as provincial populations adapt this very ‘Roman’ material item to their own needs.

At the limits of creativity: The creation of style in dress accessories between mass supply and individualism

Thomas Schierl (Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt)

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Das weit gestreute Erscheinen von sehr ähnlichen metallischen Bekleidungs- und Ausrüstungsbestandteilen wie bspw. Fibeln wird vor allem mit einer organisierten Verteilung von in zentral gesteuerten fabricae gefertigten Objekten oder mit einer Verbreitung von diesen im Zuge der Mobilität des Herstellers oder Besitzers erklärt. Abweichungen in der Gestaltung einzelner dieser Objekte deuten jedoch auch auf eine signifikante Fertigung solcher Produkte in kleineren, vor allem einen regionalen Markt bedienenden Werkstätten, die immer häufiger auch archäologisch nachgewiesen werden können. Wenn man von einer weit verbreiteten Herstellung solcher Gegenstände und einer Nachahmung von Stilen bzw. Elementen, die ursprünglich von Anderen kreiert worden sind, ausgeht, wie häufig wurde dann diese Praxis ausgeübt und welche Bedeutung hatte sie für die Entwicklung und Verbreitung von Stilen und Objekten? Unter Verwendung aussagefähiger Beispiele solcher Formen wird untersucht, wie und warum diese neuen Gegenstände und Stile geschaffen wurden bzw. wie sie in der nonverbalen Kommunikation von Gruppen eingesetzt wurden. Vergleicht man die erschlossenen Prozesse mit ähnlichen Erscheinungen außerhalb des Römischen Reiches, dürfte kein Zweifel daran bestehen, dass auch dort entsprechende Techniken zur Entwicklung von Innovationen genutzt wurden, doch ist nach den gegenseitigen Abhängigkeiten, den

Ursachen für Innovationsschüben und deren Auswirkungen auf den Herstellungsprozess zu fragen. In der Betrachtung von Metallgegenständen im Spannungsfeld zwischen Wiedererkennungswert und innovativem Design zielt der Vortrag auf die Frage nach dem Charakter der kreativen Prozesse und deren soziale Bindung.

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The wide distribution pattern of very similar dress accessories, recognizable particularly in late Antiquity, is primarily explained by an organized distribution of items which were manufactured centrally in *fabricae* or by the personal mobility of producers or owners. Differences in style of some of those metal objects, however, might point towards significant regional production which is now more frequently detectable by archaeological evidence. If we have to take into account a multi-local production of objects and an imitation of styles originally designed by others we must consider: how common was this practice? And, what importance should we attach to that phenomenon for understanding the creation and distribution of styles and objects? Using various examples of precise forms, this paper addresses how and why these new items and styles were created, as well as their social implication and how they were used within nonverbal communication of groups. Comparing the recognized processes with similar phenomena outside the Roman Empire, there seems to be no doubt that independent cultures used such techniques to develop innovations. However, this raises questions about their mutual dependencies, the causes of innovative impulses, and their impact on production processes. Focusing on metal items that had tension between their 'recognition value' and 'innovative design' the paper aims to question the character of creative processes and their social obligations.

Craftsmen and consumers: Who was trend-setter for local ceramic products in the northern part of the Roman province Germania Superior?

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Aufgrund ihrer guten Erhaltungsbedingungen und homogenen Verbreitung in den verschiedensten römischen Befundkontexten eignen sich gefäßkeramische Funde besonders zur Untersuchung von Modeerscheinungen hinsichtlich des Auftretens von Formen, Typen und Verzierungen. Eine zentrale Frage ist, wer Neuerungen im Formen- und Typenrepertoire einführte/verlangte, der Töpfer als Produzent oder der Kunde als Konsument. Oder existierten andere, übergeordnete Einflüsse, wie zum Beispiel das sich wandelnde Typenspektrum von Metall- und Glasgeschirr, das dann wiederum eine Nachfrage im Keramikgeschirr hervorrief? Um den Wandel von Modeerscheinungen untersuchen zu können, sind umfangreiche Fundaufnahmen durch Zeit und Raum notwendig, die nicht nur qualitative Aussagen zulassen (was wurde zu welcher Zeit produziert/konsumiert), sondern auch quantitative (wieviel von einem Produkt wurde im Verhältnis zu anderen Keramiken produziert/konsumiert). Im Rahmen des von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft finanzierten Frankfurter Projekts „Keramikproduktion und Absatzraum“ wurde die Produktion und der Konsum von Gefäßkeramik im nördlichen Teil der Provinz Germania Superior vom 1. bis 4. Jh. n. Chr. untersucht. Das Waren- und Typenrepertoire von 26 Standorten mit über 200 Töpfereien wurde einheitlich in einer Datenbank aufgenommen und mit denen von 16 militärischen und zivilen Fundplätzen des 1. bis 4. Jh. verglichen. Anhand des vorliegenden, umfangreichen Datenbestandes sollen den für den Beitrag aufgeworfenen Fragen nach den „Trend-settern“ von „Innovationen“ nachgegangen werden.

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Due to their good preservation and homogeneous distribution in a variety of contexts ceramic vessels are particularly suitable for studies of fads in the occurrence of forms, types and ornaments. A key question is, who introduced or demanded innovations in forms and types, the potter as producer or the customer as user? Or, were there other, superordinated influences, such as a changing spectrum of types and forms of metal and glass vessels, which in turn provoked a demand for other forms of pottery? To investigate the change of fads huge ensembles of recorded material from different times and places are necessary, which permit not only qualitative statements (which was produced/consumed at what time), but also quantitative ones (how much of a product was produced/consumed in relation to others). The production and consumption of pottery in the northern part of the province Germania Superior from the 1st to 4th century AD was investigated as part of the project "ceramic production and sales space" financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. The repertoire of types and fabrics of 26 locations with known ceramic production and more than 200 pottery workshops were recorded fully in a database and compared with those of 16 military and civilian settlements of the 1st to the 4th century. Based on this large dataset the "trend setters" of "innovations" in ceramic production will be discussed in this paper.

Archetype, copy and innovation: Grave monuments in the Rhine and Danube provinces as social media

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Grabmonumente dienten nicht nur der dauerhaften pietätvollen Erinnerung einzelner Personen, sondern auch der Selbstdarstellung der Familien. Die Übernahme bzw. Transformation römischer Statussymbole durch Einheimische in den Provinzen ist daher ein Gradmesser der Romanisation. Die Adaption mediterraner Formen kann ein Bruch mit indigenen Traditionen bedeuten oder – im Gegenteil – in bestimmter Auswahl ein Medium sein, um traditionelle Werte und Muster in einem zeitgemäßen Präsentationsrahmen zu kommunizieren.

Der Vortrag beleuchtet die unterschiedliche Entwicklung der Grabbaukultur in den nordwestlichen Grenzprovinzen vom 1. bis zum 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. Er steht unter folgenden Leitfragen: welche mediterranen Archetypen wurden übernommen und warum? Wer waren die Auftraggeber? Wurden die Archetypen nur kopiert oder in innovativer Weise weiterentwickelt? Wenn ja, lassen sich dahinter steckende Werte und Ideen erkennen? Dazu werden die Medien Architektur (Form), Inschrift und Skulptur miteinander in Beziehung gesetzt. Hierbei lassen sich aufschlussreiche Unterschiede zwischen den Rhein- und Donauprovinzen nachvollziehen.

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Grave monuments were not only meant to commemorate individuals but to represent the family. Adaption or transformation of Roman status symbols by indigenous people in the provinces can be considered as an indicator of Romanisation. Adapting Mediterranean features may indicate a break with indigenous traditions or – quite on the contrary – designate their selection as having been intended as a medium to communicate traditional values and patterns but in a contemporary way of presentation.

This paper reflects the different development of grave architecture in the northwestern provinces from the 1st- 3rd centuries AD. Central questions will be: which Mediterranean archetypes were adapted and why? Who were the customers? Did they simply copy the archetypes or did they advance them in an innovative

way? If so, can values and ideas behind their choices be identified? Hence, the related media of architecture (form), inscriptions and sculpture will be considered and the remarkable differences between the Rhine and Danube provinces will be apparent.

Equal in death? Considerations about urns, sarcophagi, cinerary-funerary altars, tombstones and sepulchral architecture

Thomas Knosala (University of Cologne)

Römische Sepulkraldenkmäler unterschiedlicher Gattungen greifen nicht selten auf denselben Formenschatz sowie dasselbe Darstellungsrepertoire zurück, resp. imitieren sich gegenseitig, obwohl der räumliche Kontext unterschiedlicher Natur gewesen ist, in welchem sie errichtet, aufgestellt oder angebracht waren. Uneinheitlich sind ferner die Funktionen der Denkmäler sowie der Kreis ihrer Inhaber und Auftraggeber bzw. Käufer. Der Beitrag versucht, das Phänomen der Imitation anhand prägnanter Beispiele verschiedener Denkmälertypen zu beleuchten. Dabei soll insbesondere den Fragen nachgegangen werden, welche Gründe für die Nachahmung verantwortlich sind, welche geistigen Vorstellungen sich in diesem Aspekt ausdrücken, sowie ob und welche Aussageabsichten damit beabsichtigt worden sind.

Wie nicht anders zu erwarten ist, hängt der Vorgang der Imitation im sepulkralen Bereich zu einem wesentlichen Teil mit den finanziellen Möglichkeiten zusammen. Ebenso bedeutend ist aber auch der räumliche Kontext, in welchem sich das betreffende Denkmal befand. In diesem Zusammenhang können, jedoch müssen nicht unbedingt finanzielle Verhältnisse eine Rolle spielen. Verständlich wird dies in Hinblick auf den geistigen Hintergrund, welchem die sepulkralen Denkmäler verpflichtet sind. So setzen die Sepulkraldenkmäler gewisse religiöse Vorstellungen oder repräsentative Botschaften um, die problemlos auf andere Gattungen des funerären Bereichs transferiert werden können, ohne dabei ihre Aussagekraft zu verlieren. Different ist somit lediglich die Inszenierung der religiösen Gedanken und Aussageabsichten.

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Roman sepulchral monuments of different types often resort to or imitate similar relief features, as well as the same pictorial repertoire, even though the spatial location in which they were erected, placed or attached was of quite a different nature. Furthermore, there are differences not only in the function of the monuments themselves, but also within the circle of their owners or buyers. This contribution tries to shed light on the phenomenon of imitation within different monument types by investigating particular questions and providing concise examples. Queries include: what reasons were responsible for the imitation? What was the statement intended by imitating? Which mental images are expressed by the imitation aspect? As may be expected, the process of imitation within the sepulchral domain depends to a large extent on financial means. Of equal importance is the spatial context in which the monument was situated. In this context, the financial means could have, but not necessarily, played a role. This can be more clearly understood when we realise that sepulchral monuments transfer certain religious beliefs or representative messages that can be easily transferred to other types of funerary traditions, without losing their meaning. Therefore, the difference from one monument type to another is only the staging of the religious statement intended in the monument.

Art and Artifice: The Gardens and Garden Paintings from the Villa Arianna, Stabiae

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When Mt. Vesuvius erupted in 79 CE, Roman cities along the Bay of Naples were completely destroyed by volcanic debris. Elite retreats for leisure, like the stunning seaside villas at Oplontis and Stabiae, were also devastated as they were buried under a thick blanket of lapilli and ash. New excavations are underway, however, and their results help to better understand the infrastructure and daily life of these ancient spaces.

This paper, which focuses on the Villas Arianna and San Marco at Stabiae, explores the social rationale for the luxurious villas that once dotted the landscape around the Bay of Naples. Looking beyond the villa architecture itself, this paper analyzes the art historical and archaeological evidence for elite self-aggrandizement as seen through domestic decoration in all art media. The evidence addressed ranges from wall painting to silverware, and from mosaic to water features. Particular emphasis will be paid to the villas' gardens and the adjacent suites embellished with virtuoso garden paintings that emulated the natural world outside, thereby collapsing the boundaries between art and artifice. The blurred lines between real and fictive space – that is, between the gardens and the representations of them in painting – are argued to be particularly powerful tools with which to contextualize these villas within their regional, cultural, and sociopolitical landscape.

12. URBAN STREETS AS COMMUNICATION SPACES IN THE ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

Organised by: Annette Haug (Universität zu Kiel) and Philipp Kobusch (Universität zu Kiel)

At first sight, streets serve the purpose to make urban spaces accessible. This colloquium will focus on a secondary but no less important aspect of urban streets: they constitute spaces where merchants sell their products, where religious and secular rituals take place, where travellers as well as residents can rest and relax, and where children play. The very dense use of streets turns them into vivid and intense spaces of communication.

As there are hardly any restrictions on their accessibility, this communication space is open to a broad public – or to be more precise: to very heterogeneous, socially differentiated publics. This is an aspect that distinguishes streets (at least to a certain degree) from other public spaces as sanctuaries, theatres or baths. Against this background, urban streets become urban focal points where social norms are negotiated, where social groups confirm or question their social identity, where social communication and interaction takes places.

In the context of this session, we would like to address the following questions:

- Who are the actors involved in communication in the streets?
- Which contexts of action frame the communication?
- Which forms and levels of communication can be reconstructed?
- How does the need for specific types of communication influence urban planning and architectural intervention, and vice versa: which effect does the built environment have on social interaction?
- What role is played by images in street areas in respect to these communication processes?

The methodological difficulties of such an approach are obvious: the communication processes taken into consideration take place on very different, overlapping levels. Often enough, ephemeral forms of communication (and the original actors) are hard to trace. One central aspect of the colloquium will consist in a methodological reflection of possibilities and limits of such an approach.

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Saturday, 19 March

9.00 – *Visual Communication in the Streets of Pompeii*, Annette Haug and Philipp Kobusch

9.30 – *The Appia in town. A highway as urban public space*, Patric-Alexander Kreuz

10.00 – *Ruhe und Bewegung: städtischer Straßenverkehr im frühkaiserzeitlichen Pompeji*, Jens-Arne Dickmann

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Children in the Streets – Interaction between Children and Adults in Pompeii*, Ray Laurence

11.30 – *Speaking in tongues, listening for meaning: modes of epigraphic discourse along the streets of Graeco-Roman antiquity*, Peter Keegan

12.00 – *Write Where the People Are – Contextualizing Wall Inscriptions in the Streetscapes of Pompeii*, Eeva-Maria Viitanen

Visual Communication in the Streets of Pompeii

Annette Haug (Universität zu Kiel) and Philipp Kobusch (Universität zu Kiel)

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One main form of communication within the public space is the communication via images. In Pompeii, a wide range of media attest the importance of visual street communication: wall-paintings and terracotta reliefs on house-facades, reliefs on fountains and altars, honorific statues but also pictorial graffiti. Traditional research usually analyses these sources in respect to their genre.

This paper, instead, will distinguish the material according to different situations and occasions of communication. This is possible by analysing the visual content on the one hand, by questioning the context of images on the other. This leads to the following categories:

- Ritual images which gain a central importance within contexts of ritual interaction
- Commercial images that serve as advertisement of goods (painted or in terracotta)
- Images as forms of individual representation (honorific statues)
- Images which refer to a collective knowledge or identity (fountain reliefs; terracotta plaques)
- 'Private' communication within the public space via spontaneous image-graffiti

Through a contextual analysis of these categories, it will be possible to gain a picture of the complex and multifaceted visual communication in the streets of Pompeii.

The Appia in town. A highway as urban public space

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The cityscape of the Roman colony of Minturnae is significantly influenced by the Via Appia passing through the city. Public buildings alongside the road make the Appia a main overland connection as well as a neuralgic part of the local topography. Minturnae therefore offers the opportunity to study the a small city's public space structured mainly by one road.

It is in particular the multitude of small-scale installations and monuments in the shadow of monumental public buildings that deserves interest. Embedded at different times into the monumental cityscape, their increasing density promises insights into the complexity and dynamics of urban constellations and local negotiations of public space.

Honorary statues, railings, podiums and small architectures next to the dominant buildings prove the street itself being an increasingly enriched 'arena', calling passers-by's attention to single monuments, inviting them to pause and linger around, but also reflecting strategies of exclusion and distancing.

In this sense Minturnae shows how the focus on built monumental topographies neglects or even hides an important aspect of urban experience: The variety of small, diverse and interconnected installations and locations embedded in daily interaction. They reveal the highway in town as a fragmented and multi-faceted public urban space.

Ruhe und Bewegung: städtischer Straßenverkehr im frühkaiserzeitlichen Pompeji

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Ziel des Beitrages ist die genauere Rekonstruktion des städtischen Verkehrs im frühkaiserzeitlichen Pompeji. Einer genaueren Differenzierung der Teilnehmer einerseits, von Fußgängern über Tiere bis hin zu Radfahrzeugen, stehen auf der anderen Seite die Unterscheidung von Bewegungsformen und die Differenzierung von Verhaltensweisen gegenüber, die sich über einzelne Befunde im Stadtraum annähernd rekonstruieren lassen. Neben die Untersuchung von Wagenspuren und Bordsteinen muss jene von Bürgersteigen, Trittsteinen, Laufbrunnen, Straßenaltären und Läden treten, um deren Bedeutung für die vielfältigen Formen städtischen Austausches beschreiben zu können. Schließlich gilt es zu beachten, dass auch die Tageszeit Auswirkungen auf die Art der Nutzung des öffentlichen Straßenraumes gehabt haben dürfte. Berücksichtigt man dies, dann stellt sich die Frage, ob sich die zuletzt geäußerten Thesen zur Intensität des Wagenverkehrs oder seiner Richtungsführung mit den Beobachtungen zu anderen Nutzergruppen sinnvoll verbinden lassen. Ich behaupte, dass sich Eigenarten des städtischen Verkehrs gerade durch die vergleichende Analyse unterschiedlicher archäologischer Spuren viel genauer rekonstruieren lassen. Wenn meine Beobachtungen zutreffen, dann verkehrten sehr viel weniger Radfahrzeuge in der Stadt, während die Zahl von Lasttieren deutlich höher einzuschätzen ist.

Children in the Streets – Interaction between Children and Adults in Pompeii

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The role of the city in the production of adult ‘citizens’ male and female has been recognised. What is less clear is how we place children into the city. My paper will draw on recent research on childhood to seek to incorporate the relationship between the child and the urban environment with a focus on identifying: the locale of the child; the boundaries that might contain the spatial world of the child; the mobility of children in the city.

Speaking in tongues, listening for meaning: modes of epigraphic discourse along the streets of Graeco-Roman antiquity

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Inscriptions engraved on durable surfaces in a variety of languages permeated the urban fabric of the ancient Mediterranean world during the Roman imperial period. Complete or fragmentary, legible or unreadable, transparent or ambiguous in meaning, hundreds of thousands of these inscriptions survive today as a reminder of a phenomenon that pervaded Classical Graeco-Roman society. How, though, should we approach understanding the process whereby people living under Roman rule in urban contexts communicated using inscriptions? This paper proposes a critical survey of the range of epigraphic discourses visible “on the street” as a useful entry-point into any investigation of what epigraphy “did” in Roman antiquity and what it accomplished through text and image. Exploring modes of epigraphic discourse – formal, informal; intentional, incidental; literate, sub-literate; and so on – across a spectrum of Graeco-Roman contexts – inscriptions drawn from the city of Rome, the neighbouring suburbium of the imperial capital and other parts of Roman Italy – affords the modern observer a refined perspective on ancient discursive practices along the streets of the Roman city. Examining the urban “intersections” where these various discourses often manifested themselves opens a window into how extraordinarily vibrant Rome’s imperial streetscapes must have been.

Write Where the People Are – Contextualizing Wall Inscriptions in the Streetscapes of Pompeii

Eeva-Maria Viitanen (University of Helsinki)

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The façades of the houses in Pompeii were dotted with thousands of texts ranging from formal election notices to informal scratched greetings. Their contents have provided a valuable source for a variety of studies, but their spatial contexts have mostly been ignored until recently. This paper discusses the results of the spatial analysis of the distribution of wall inscriptions on the house façades. Finding an audience is important for communication and, consequently, the distribution of the texts was compared to street activities. In addition, the types of houses behind the façades were analyzed in order to see what kind of buildings attracted writers. The distribution of election notices is very closely associated with the main traffic routes. They appear mostly on the façades of private properties – the houses are usually large residences rather than shops or workshops. The notices for different offices were placed following different patterns. The graffiti hotspots are more isolated, but also related to private houses rather than to shops or bars which could be regarded as good places for finding an audience. Detailed knowledge of where the texts were written affords new insights into why, by whom and to whom the texts were written.

13. USING AND ABUSING PRECIOUS METAL IN THE LATE ROMAN EMPIRE

Organised by: Richard Hobbs (The British Museum) and Philippa Walton (The Ashmolean Museum)

In recent years, a vast amount of research has been completed or initiated on precious metals in the late Roman period, particularly silver plate and coins. This includes re-assessments of older high profile discoveries, such as the treasures from Berthouville, Traprain Law and Mildenhall, all resulting in major publications; and new research projects on the Vinkovci treasure, discovered in Croatia in 2012 and the 'Sevso' Treasure, half of which was returned to Hungary in 2014 after many years of legal wrangling over its ownership. There are also major studies of the significance of coin hoards in progress, namely the 'Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire' and 'Hoarding in Iron Age and Roman Britain' projects. The time is right to re-assess the many uses of precious metals in the late Roman period.

The proposed session will therefore explore the contribution precious metals can make to our understanding of social and economic change in the Roman Empire during the late Roman period, broadly the third to fifth centuries AD. We will assess how precious metal in all forms was used to forge or cement social relations and political alliances both within the Empire and beyond its frontiers. We also aim to illuminate the role of currency in its broadest sense by assessing the relationship between coinage, silver plate, bullion and Hacksilber, as well as the potential co-ordination of state and private production of coins and precious metal artefacts. The session will also seek to emphasise new ways that numismatists, archaeologists and specialists in material culture can work together to gain a better understanding of the role of precious metals in all its forms in late Roman society.

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Thursday, 17 March

9.00 – *Bashing me gently: the Vinkovci treasure in context*, Hrvoje Vulic and Damir Doracic

9.30 – *Argentum balneare. Late Roman silver vessels used for bathing and washing*, Zsolt Mráv

10.00 – *The role of silver plate in late Roman society: some new approaches*, Richard Hobbs and Janet Lang

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *All that glitters: analysing precious metal hoards recorded by the Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire Project*, Philippa Walton

11.30 – *Silver and the transition from late Roman Britain to Early Medieval Scotland*, Alice Blackwell

Bashing me gently: The Vinkovci treasure in context

Hrvoje Vulic (Vinkovci Museum, Zagreb) and Damir Doracic (Archaeological Museum, Zagreb)

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In 2012, a silver hoard of approximately 46 pieces of late Roman silver plate weighing in excess of 36 kg was found during rescue excavations in the western part of Cibalae (Vinkovci, Croatia). This paper will present for the first time the results of initial research on the discovery. It will include thoughts on production, as damaged pieces provide the opportunity to examine production techniques using scientific analysis. It will look at how the treasure compares with other finds of late Roman silver plate, in particular the 'Seuso' treasure and other Rhine/Danube hoards such as Kaiseragust. It will also examine what it tells us about the history of Cibalae, the birthplace of Valentinian I and Valens. Finally the paper will explore the significance of an important inscription, a verse inscribed on one of the vessels, revealed during radiographic examination.

Argentum balneare. Late Roman silver vessels used for bathing and washing

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This presentation will take a fresh look at the different types of silver vessels used in the bathing process and during the toilette. There are three main sources of evidence which can provide evidence for how the toilette was conducted: late antique written sources, artistic representations in media such as silver toilette caskets, wall-paintings and mosaics, and the silver objects themselves. A large number of exquisite silver vessels have come to light in Italy and the provinces, many of them from silver hoards (for instance Esquiline and the 'Seuso' treasure), but this evidence has received less attention than the dining vessels which normally constitute a larger component of these hoards. The analysis of the surviving pieces, in combination with the written and artistic evidence and archaeological contexts, shows that these objects were used in sets especially by women, for whom bathing must have been a complex procedure.

The role of silver plate in late Roman society: some new approaches

Richard Hobbs (The British Museum) and Janet Lang (The British Museum)

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A major new study of the Mildenhall treasure alongside the recent discovery of the treasure from Cibalae, Croatia and the return of part of the 'Seuso' treasure to Hungary, provides the opportunity to look afresh at the role of silver plate in the late Roman world. This paper will examine the role of silver plate in elite dining and the maintenance of political relationships both within and beyond the frontiers of the Empire, the part that precious metals played in the cultural lives of its owners, and how the geographical and chronological distribution of gold and silver provides insights into wealth imbalances and its consequences for late Roman society. It will also examine the relationship between the production of silver plate and Roman coinage, particularly from the time of Constantine the Great. Finally the paper will outline the materials and techniques employed to fabricate and decorate these artefacts and how new methods of analysis can augment and enrich typological and cultural observations: for example, scientific techniques allow

'fingerprints' of trace elements and isotopes to be established which alongside other analytical approaches may help us better understand where this material was sourced and worked.

All that glitters: analysing precious metal hoards recorded by the Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire Project

Philippa Walton (Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford)

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The Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire Project is a new collaborative project which intends to improve the digital coverage of hoards from Antiquity by creating an online database of hoards of all coinages in use in the Roman Empire between c. 30 BC and AD 400. It is envisaged that the project will provide the foundations for a systematic Empire-wide study of hoarding and will promote the integration of numismatic data into broader studies of the Roman world. This paper will present some preliminary results from the project, concentrating on the late Roman period. Building on Richard Hobbs' 2006 study of precious metal deposits, it will explore the composition and outline the distribution patterns of late Roman hoards of gold and silver at an Empire-wide level, assessing how this data may affect our understanding of both the use and deposition of precious metal. It will also attempt to compare and contrast the composition and distribution of early and late Roman hoard data in order to explore how they might relate to social and economic changes.

Silver and the transition from late Roman Britain to Early Medieval Scotland

Alice Blackwell (Scottish History & Archaeology, National Museums Scotland)

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Evidence suggests that Late Roman Hacksilber provided the only source of the raw material available in Scotland until new supplies arrived with the Vikings. Unlike other parts of Britain and Europe, silver was the primary precious metal used to make prestige objects over the whole of the Early Medieval period in Scotland; objects such as solid silver chains (c 3kg each) underline its importance. These and many other silver objects are, however, poorly dated, and this has hampered our understanding of the late Roman to Early Medieval transition. This paper will present a newly-identified type of Scottish Hacksilber hoard, containing both late Roman and 'native' Early Medieval objects, that has the potential to shed new light on this issue. Two such hoards have now been recognised, and work to catalogue and analyse the 270 surviving fragments is underway. This paper will explore how this new material fits into our understanding of the use of silver in Scotland during the late fourth to sixth centuries, and will compare this to strategies adopted elsewhere along the fringes of the Empire.

14. PORT SYSTEMS IN THE ROMAN MEDITERRANEAN

Organised by: Simon Keay (University of Southampton) and Pascal Arnaud (Université La Lumière Lyon 2)

Trade and commerce across the Roman Mediterranean is seen as being articulated through a network of many ports, with major sites such as Portus, Alexandria, Carthage and Ephesus being seen as major protagonists. This session attempts to nuance this picture by emphasizing the existence of hierarchies of ports of many different kinds and sizes, which often include anchorages for fishing boats and for coastal villae and manufactories. Furthermore it explores the idea that within these hierarchies, key roles are played by cognate groupings of ports that can be loosely defined as “port systems”. Such an arrangement has been recently proposed for the ports of Rome, Portus, Ostia and Centumcellae. The papers in this session will further analyze the relevance of the concept of port-system from both a theoretical perspective and also by focusing upon a series of case studies from different parts of the west and eastern Mediterranean. In particular, it will explore the extent to which sizes and kinds of port may have been involved in different scales of commerce, how these may be defined, and implications that these might have for our understanding of the commercial organization of the Roman Mediterranean in the first three centuries AD.

This session is an initiative arising from the ERC funded Portuslimen/Rome’s Mediterranean Ports (RoMP) project. This is led by the University of Southampton/British School at Rome, Université La Lumière Lyon 2, and involving amongst others, the DAI (Istanbul), the Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, Museo Nazionale Romano e Area Archeologica di Roma, the Soprintendenza Archeologica della Campania, the OAI, the University of Oxford, the Universidad de Cadiz and the Institut Català d’Arqueologia Clàssica.

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Thursday, 17 March

14.00 – *L’infrastruttura portuale urbana di Roma: emporium e Porticus Aemilia alla luce dei recenti scavi*, Alessia Contino, Lucilla D’Alessandro, Edvige Patella, Renato Sebastiani/*A Comparative Approach to Roman port systems: the ports of Rome and Narbo*, Simon Keay, Nicholas Carayon, Ferreol Salomon and Mari-Carmen Moreno

14.30 – *Narbonne and the ports of Narbonensis*, Nicholas Carayon and Corinne Sanchez

15.00 – *Roman Portolans*, Pascal Arnaud

15.30 – *The ports of southern Baetica and Mauretania Tingitana*, Dario Bernal

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Utica, Carthage and the ports of eastern Tunisia*, Andrew Wilson

17.00 – *The Maritime Topography of the Pergamene coastal region: The Kane Regional Harbour Survey 2014-2015*, Eric Laufer, Felix Pirson and Stefan Feuser

L'infrastruttura portuale urbana di Roma: emporium e Porticus Aemilia alla luce dei recenti scavi

Alessia Contino, Lucilla D'Alessandro, Edvige Patella, Renato Sebastiani (Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, Museo Nazionale Romano e Area Archeologica di Roma)

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A Comparative Approach to Roman port systems: the ports of Rome and Narbo,

Simon Keay, Nicholas Carayon, Ferreol Salomon and Mari-Carmen Moreno (University of Southampton)

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Il porto fluviale, l'emporium, sull'ansa del Tevere nell'attuale area del Testaccio è stato, a partire dall'inizio del II sec. a.C. e per tutta l'età imperiale, uno degli elementi principali del sistema di infrastrutture portuali di Roma, il terminale urbano sul Tevere del sistema di scali marittimi Ostia-Portus-Centumcellae. Alle spalle del porto fluviale si è sviluppata una grande area logistica interna alla città antica, indispensabile per garantire la funzionalità del terminal cittadino, movimentazione in entrata e in uscita, stoccaggio e prima distribuzione delle merci, e in buona sostanza dell'intero sistema portuale al servizio di Roma. La Porticus Aemilia appare come il primo grande edificio di questo sistema logistico. Descritto da Livio come realizzata all'inizio del II sec. a.C. insieme al porto, quindi come parte di una grande opera unitaria di urbanizzazione pubblica, questo enorme edificio è stato interpretato come un magazzino da G. Gatti fin dal 1934; questa funzione è stata recentemente messa in discussione da un'ipotesi che le attribuisce la funzione iniziale di arsenale militare. Partendo dai risultati dei recenti scavi condotti dalla Soprintendenza archeologica di Roma (SSCOL) e dal KNIR e dall'analisi topografica e geomorfologica dello spazio fiume-porto-Porticus Aemilia, l'intervento si propone di dare nuovi elementi di riflessione su questo snodo fondamentale del sistema infrastrutturale e portuale di Roma antica

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One of the objectives of the Portuslimen Project (RoMP) is to develop a more holistic understanding of ports and their inter-relationships. This paper presents the initial results from one aspect of this research, with an attempt to move away from thinking of ports as individual nodes of communication, towards an understanding focused more upon inter-related hierarchical "systems" of ports. It is focused around the comparative analysis of archaeological data within a GIS framework of two clearly defined port systems. The contrasting size, character and development of Rome and Narbo are studied in terms of the very different ranges and developmental histories of ports that served them, during the first three centuries AD. It is argued that this approach makes it possible to gain a better understanding of the contrasting ways in which the Roman authorities and their engineers were able to transform landscapes and seascapes in order to further their broader economic interests.

Narbonne and the ports of Narbonensis

Nicholas Carayon (University of Southampton) and Corinne Sanchez (CNRS)

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According to Strabo (IV, 1, 12), the port of Narbonne may be "called the emporion of all Gaul". The recent archaeological research undertaken in the Narbonne area provides us with a clearer idea of this great hub, which is based on a huge harbour system composed of two principal components: the river Aude and associated lagoons. Around this geographical layout, several sites involved in the harbour activities allow us

to apply the concept of port system to the colonia Narbo Martius. Furthermore, as the capital of the Roman province of Gallia Narbonensis since 22 BC, Narbonne could be seen as the administrative focus of the Narbonensis port system including Arles and Marseille. This paper aims to develop the concept of ports system at different scales, the local one and the provincial one.

Roman Portolans

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Little has survived of Roman periploï, whose structure is very similar to that of the later medieval ones. Most of this material has survived only in the form of selected information used by ancient geographers. There are two notable exceptions (in addition to the periploï of the Black Sea and Indian Ocean) : the itinerarium Antonini Augusti and the Stadiasmus Maris Magni. Like Medieval portolans, they provide us with lists of ports and mooring places together with related information, such as the quality and size of the basins, the kind of ships that could enter them, and associated places. This paper will focus on two or three case-studies in order to illustrate to what extent these sources may allow us to reconstruct « port systems », and the main patterns of such systems.

The ports of southern Baetica and Mauretania Tingitana

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All coastal cities in the waters of the ancient Fretum Gaditanum had harbour structures linked with daily life and with commercial activities in the area. The archaeological evidence for this very important infrastructure is rare at the known Roman ports of *Onoba*, *Gades*, *Malaca*, *Sexi* in the *conventus Gaditanus*; and *Tingis* in *Mauretania*, where pre-islamic structures have been covered by more recent buildings, or indeed at *Baelo Claudia* or *Lixus*, which were abandoned in antiquity. This paper discusses the archaeological evidence potentially linked with ancient harbour structures in the area, integrating unpublished evidence from rescue excavations with new results of coastal research along the coast of ancient Andalucía and Northern Morocco.

Utica, Carthage and the ports of eastern Tunisia

Andrew Wilson (University of Oxford)

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This paper examines the port systems of Africa Proconsularis between the gulf of Utica in the north and the Lesser Syrtes in the south, looking at trading networks, the coastal topography of port sites, the various technologies used to overcome natural shortcomings in the protection of harbour basins, and the effects of coastal change. It considers reasons for the apparently early decline of the once-important port of Utica; the strategic importance of Carthage; and the extraordinary success and longevity of a group of ports on the

eastern seaboard, in a region with shallow water and little natural protection from storms: Leptiminius, Sullecthum, Thapsus and Gigthis.

The Maritime Topography of the Pergamene coastal region: The Kane Regional Harbour Survey 2014-2015

Eric Laufer, Felix Pirson and Stefan Feuser (DAI Istanbul)

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The coastal region of Pergamum in Asia minor was characterized by a number of major and minor harbour sites of varying economic and/or military function. They differ also in their urban development, including buildings of maritime infrastructure. Under the auspices of the Hellenistic kingdom of Pergamum some of these ports flourished, illustrated e.g. by the intensified development of the city of Elaia as civil and military port. Various factors like the political change, the migration of population, changes of and the traffic routes and the landscape (e.g. the silting in Elaia) caused a different situation in the Roman and Late Roman period, when cities like Elaia and Kane (the latter studied for the first time in 2014) became less important and might have been reduced to local trade and shipping. On the other hand, the ancient city of Pitane (modern Çandarlı) played a more important role as a centre of production and distribution of Roman pottery (Eastern Sigillata C). The paper will summarize the recent results of surveys (conducted by the Pergamum excavation of the German Archaeological Institute DAI) and their impact for the reconstruction of the maritime network of this micro-region during the Roman period.

15. GEOLOGIA, IDROGRAFIA, MORFOLOGIA: ELEMENTI DETERMINANTI PER LA NASCITA DEI CENTRI URBANI

Organised by: Luisa Migliorati (Sapienza – Università di Roma) e Pier Luigi Dall'Aglio (Università Alma Mater Bologna)

All'origine della città, sia a sviluppo spontaneo sia di fondazione, si pone il condizionamento dei molteplici aspetti del territorio. In particolare sono due gli elementi principali: la geografia fisica e le esigenze di carattere economico e "strategico". L'ubicazione di un centro in un sito anziché in un altro è la risposta a queste due esigenze, con talora il prevalere dell'una sull'altra a seconda della situazione paleoambientale e storica. Ad esempio, Tivoli è nata in corrispondenza di una strettoia in funzione del controllo della viabilità. Bologna si trova su di un conoide in posizione centrale rispetto alle valli di Reno e Savena.

La geografia fisica non condiziona però solo la scelta del sito, ma anche la forma e il disegno delle città. La localizzazione di determinate strutture, ad esempio il foro, in una zona anziché in un'altra o in una posizione a prima vista anomala, pensiamo ad esempio a Susa, è spesso il risultato di questo condizionamento. Nello stesso tempo, la necessità di trovare gli spazi indispensabili alla realizzazione delle strutture proprie della città portano ad interventi di sistemazione dell'originaria morfologia, con la realizzazione, ad esempio, di terrazzamenti.

La presenza di determinati elementi fisiografici, se da un lato rappresenta un fattore positivo, dall'altro può comportare anche dei rischi. Saranno dunque necessari interventi di difesa, quali, nel caso della presenza di un corso d'acqua, arginature e canalizzazioni. In zone collinari il pericolo potrà essere legato a smottamenti e crolli, senza contare la ricorrenza di eventi naturali come terremoti, che hanno richiesto la messa in opera di particolari accorgimenti strutturali.

Scopo della sessione è appunto quello di indagare in diverse aree geografiche questo complesso rapporto tra geografia fisica e struttura urbana, individuando le metodologie più opportune per ricostruire l'originaria situazione geografica e planoaltimetrica su cui si è andata a impiantare la città.

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Thursday, 17 March

9.00 – *Quae arx.. esset: il caso della "nascita" di Norba, tra condizionamenti naturali e strategie politiche*, Stefania Gigli

9.30 – *Dialoghi antichi tra paesaggio e insediamenti. Morfologie urbane nelle terre del sorgere del sole (Anatolia)*, Guido Rosada

10.00 – *Ostra e i centri di mediavalle delle Marche settentrionali*, Carlotta Franceschelli

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Minturnae e il Garigliano*, Kevin Ferrari

11.30 – *Cremona: una città lungo il fiume*, Gianluca Mete

12.00 – *La città e il suo fiume nella Campania antica: condizionamenti geomorfologici e adattamenti urbanistici delle città romane lungo l'alta valle del Clanis*, Vincenzo Amato, Raffaella Bonaudo and Amedeo Rossi

Quae arx.. esset: il caso della "nascita" di Norba, tra condizionamenti naturali e strategie politiche

Stefania Gigli (Seconda Università di Napoli)

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Un caso emblematico di scelta strategica per il luogo di fondazione della città è quello di Norba; con incisiva sinteticità Livio restituisce le motivazioni della fondazione: l'esigenza di realizzare una roccaforte "arx" nel territorio pontino, ai tempi della minaccia Volscia. La scelta del luogo si appuntò pertanto su una montagna, alta e a picco sulla pianura pontina, con pendici impervie, priva di acqua, esposta al rigore dei venti.

Forma e disegno della città sono significativa testimonianza di un disegno organico, realizzato nel tempo, volto a superare o temperare i condizionamenti morfologici imposti dalle esigenze strategiche. Un impegno forte fu infatti rivolto a condurre interventi di trasformazione, con opere anche poderose, che valsero ad assicurare la salubrità dei luoghi (terrazzamenti, bacini idrici, fogne), un livello di urbanitas in linea con i tempi e a conferire un aspetto altamente scenografico a quella che avrebbe potuto essere una severa roccaforte montana.

Dialoghi antichi tra paesaggio e insediamenti. Morfologie urbane nelle terre del sorgere del sole (Anatolia)

Guido Rosada (Università di Padova)

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Come è noto il termine paesaggio si presta a una serie molto variata di letture a seconda dell'aggettivazione che gli poniamo vicino (paesaggio antropico, rurale, industriale, letterario, economico etc.). Se tuttavia lo consideriamo privo di attributi, paesaggio non può che significare la "forma" naturale di quanto ci circonda, in assenza di un intervento antropico.

Sappiamo anche quanto questo paesaggio fosse visto dagli occhi degli antichi in modo molto diverso da noi, che abbiamo la possibilità di vederlo anche attraverso strumenti tecnologici (dalla cartografia al remote sensing), quindi senza conoscerlo per presa diretta. Il paesaggio degli antichi era invece conosciuto solo attraverso la presenza in loco e la ricognizione territoriale. E non è un caso che la voce territorium (che anche oggi utilizziamo talora correlandola a paesaggio) era intesa con un'implicazione giuridica e come areale soggetto a un ius (Gromatici veteres, passim Lach. e segnatamente Dig., L, 16, 239, 8: territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines cuiusque civitatis).

Un altro dato generalissimo di riflessione è il concetto di utilitas nel rapporto tra paesaggio e intervento dell'uomo, una utilitas che prevedeva anche una necessaria dialettica tra le due parti in considerazione di una minore capacità antica di incidere profondamente e di prevaricare sulla natura. E' vero tuttavia che anche in passato avveniva comunque una prevaricazione a tutto danno del paesaggio naturale. Sono molte in proposito le fonti che lo testimoniano; tra queste basta ricordare le parole di Stazio (Silvae, IV, 3, 49-55) a proposito della stesura di una strada: *Quantae pariter manus laborant!/Hi caedunt nemus exuuntque montes/...hi siccant bibulas manu lacunas/et longe fluvios agunt minores ovvero quelle di Virgilio (Georg., II, 207-211) in relazione alle terre conquistate ai coltivi: iratus silvam devexit arator/ et nemora evertit multos ignava per annos,/antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis/ eruit; illae altum nidis petiere relictis;/ at rudis enituit impulso vomere campus.*

Ora questo dialogo in ogni caso disuguale dell'uomo con la natura lo si può cogliere assai bene confrontandosi con una terra come l'Anatolia dai molti volti. A partire dalla tradizione fondativa della fatidica Bisanzio da parte dell'eroe eponimo Byzas, che scelse, secondo l'oraculum di Apollo Pizio, *sedem caecorum terris adversam* (Tac., Ann., XII, 63, 1; cfr. anche Strabo, VII, 6, 2 C320) ovvero dirimpetto a Calcedonia (oggi Kadıköy) che i Megaresi avevano scelto in precedenza senza accorgersi (per "cecità") di un più favorevole sito per l'insediamento come la penisola protesa a meridione della profonda e riparata insenatura del Chrysókeras (Corno d'Oro).

Ostra e i centri di mediavalle delle Marche settentrionali

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Le scelte insediamentali sono sempre legate a due esigenze. La prima è indubbiamente la risposta a quelle che sono le richieste connesse con la situazione politica ed economica; la seconda è il legame con la geografia fisica, che spesso condiziona non solo l'ubicazione dell'insediamento, ma anche la sua forma. A questa regola non sfugge la città romana di Ostra.

Ostra nasce come sede di *praefectura* dopo le assegnazioni virittane del 232 a.C. legate alla *lex Flaminia de agro Gallico et Piceno virittim dividundo*. Già il fatto che il centro di Ostra fosse il luogo dove periodicamente veniva amministrata la giustizia comporta che esso fosse facilmente raggiungibile. Effettivamente Ostra si trova lungo la direttrice che raggiungeva la colonia di Sena Gallica, dedotta alla foce del Misa dopo la definitiva sconfitta dei Galli Senoni nel 283 a.C., provenendo dalla conca di Sassoferrato. Essa dunque viene a trovarsi lungo la primitiva via di collegamento tra Roma e Sena Gallica, costituita dalla valle sinclinale camerte e poi dalla valle del Misa, direttrice che si era aperta per i Romani con il patto di alleanza con Camerino alla fine del IV sec. a.C. e poi con la battaglia di Sentinum. Ostra però non è solo sulla strada che univa la conca di Sassoferrato e Sena Gallica, ma è all'incrocio tra questo asse e quello che, partendo dalla valle del Tronto, unisce tutte i settori mediani delle varie vallate.

Se dunque da un lato la sua collocazione nella media valle, in un punto di convergenza di più strade è funzionale alle necessità dei coloni che erano stati qui inviati a seguito della *lex Flaminia*, la sua ubicazione su di un ampio terrazzo, il primo che si incontra provenendo da Sentinum, favorisce la trasformazione da semplice centro di aggregazione a città che avviene nel corso del I sec. a.C. Il terrazzo, infatti, con la sua notevole ampiezza, consente la realizzazione di tutte quelle infrastrutture che erano necessarie alla vita civile di un *municipium*, in primo luogo il foro.

I terrazzi alluvionali di fondovalle, quale appunto quello su cui è ubicata la città romana, sono costruiti, come noto, da un corso d'acqua attraverso il succedersi di una fase di deposizione e di erosione. Queste fasi possono succedersi nel corso del tempo dando così origine a più terrazzi, separati tra loro da scarpate. I terrazzi più antichi vengono quindi ad essere più alti, più lontani dal fiume e, di conseguenza, più protetti da quelle che sono le normali ondate di piena. Per quanto riguarda la piana di fondovalle dove sorge Ostra, sono riconoscibili due ordini di terrazzi, che presentano un dislivello di 4 metri, andando dai 78 mslm ai 74, separati tra loro da una scarpata. La città si colloca appunto sul terrazzo più alto, mentre nessun ritrovamento viene da quello inferiore, che doveva sovrastare di non molto il piano di scorrimento del Misa. Il forte dislivello tra questo più recente ripiano e l'attuale alveo del fiume è infatti legato all'intensa attività erosiva che tutti i corsi d'acqua di questo settore hanno avuto ad iniziare dalla metà del secolo scorso in seguito alla forte attività estrattiva legata all'intensa urbanizzazione e alla realizzazione delle necessarie infrastrutture. Il

quadro geografico attuale, pur corrispondendo nelle sue linee essenziali a quello di età romana, non è quindi del tutto simile e questo altera la percezione di quello che è il rapporto tra la città e il fiume, un rapporto che doveva essere molto più stretto di quanto non sia oggi.

Quanto detto per Ostra, vale per la quasi totalità dei centri di età romana posti nelle medie valli dei fiumi, dato che sono anch'essi collocati nelle pianura di fondovalle su dei terrazzi. Un esempio è la vicina Suasa, nella parallela valle del Cesano. Anch'essa è lungo la direttrice che dalla conca di Sassoferrato arriva sulla costa, anch'essa è all'incrocio tra questo asse e quello che unisce i settori delle medie valli e anch'essa è collocata sul primo terrazzo di una certa ampiezza che si trova seguendo la valle del Nevola, un affluente di destra del Cesano.

Minturnae e il Garigliano

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La Piana del Garigliano entra a pieno titolo sotto l'influenza romana a partire dal 314 a.C. La fondazione delle principali città dell'area segue un disegno strategico ben preciso e si nota una attenta pianificazione geografica e geomorfologica. La colonia latina di Sessa Aurunca viene dedotta nel 313 a.C. in corrispondenza del preesistente centro aurunco. L'abitato occupa la sommità di un'altura (unità geomorfologica preferita in età preromana) che consente di dominare la sottostante piana e si pone sulle direttrici di comunicazione interne tra la valle del Garigliano e quella del Volturno. Le due colonie di diritto Romano, Minturnae e Sinuessa, vengono invece fondate ex novo lungo la costa, rispettivamente ai limiti settentrionale e meridionale della piana, garantendo in questo modo un controllo di tutta la zona pianeggiante. La via Appia passa lungo la fascia costiera occupando la sommità di un antico sistema di dune Peistoceniche. In corrispondenza del punto ove il Garigliano ha avuto maggiore stabilità viene dedotta la colonia di Minturnae. La città, che controlla strategicamente il punto ottimale di attraversamento del corso d'acqua, si pone sulla sommità della duna pleistocenica al sicuro dai miasmi della vicina area palustre e dalle esondazioni fluviali, pur mantenendo un diretto contatto col Garigliano. Nonostante occupi una posizione lievemente arretrata rispetto alla costa, il fiume le consente, anche grazie alla presenza di un santuario emporico alla foce, di assumere le caratteristiche di una colonia marittima e di sviluppare una fiorente attività portuale. Il sistema insediativo preromano, romano e medievale nel settore costiero è altamente influenzato dalle condizioni geomorfologiche e ambientali, soprattutto dalla presenza del corso d'acqua, delle zone palustri e del doppio sistema di dune costiere.

Cremona: una città lungo il fiume

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L'intervento intende analizzare il rapporto/correlazione tra geografia fisica e città. La scelta del luogo di fondazione della città romana di Cremona infatti, se da un lato è dettata in primis da considerazioni di carattere storico e strategico, dall'altro e, potremmo affermare, in egual misura, è condizionata dalla geografia fisica. La città, la cui fondazione risale al 218 a. C., nasce, come la gemella *Placentia*, con l'obiettivo di porre ancora più a Nord il controllo romano, fungendo da testa di ponte per l'espansione a settentrione

del fiume Po, in un territorio già controllato dalle tribù celtiche di Insubri e Cenomani. Dal punto di vista insediativo i caratteri dell'ampio territorio di pertinenza circostante, evidenziano un posizionamento strategico che sottintende una grande conoscenza, da parte romana, della geomorfologia. Infatti, la relativa vicinanza della colonia al fiume Po, laddove pare più agevole l'attraversamento grazie ad una stretta morfologica, è bilanciata dall'esigenza di porre il sito al riparo dal rischio di alluvioni e allagamenti. Per tali ragioni l'impianto della città insiste sull'orlo di una scarpata di terrazzo fluviale. La geografia fisica ha, inoltre, condizionato non solo la posizione della città all'interno del territorio, ma anche la forma stessa del perimetro urbano, come dimostra, nel nostro caso, il *limes* meridionale dell'insediamento intramuraneo che ha ricalcato l'andamento della scarpata. Allo stesso modo la natura del suolo e i suoi caratteri hanno influito sulle tecniche costruttive relative agli stessi edifici, come dimostra la presenza di terrazzamenti, restituendo un'immagine della città caratterizzata da piani altimetrici eterogenei.

La città e il suo fiume nella Campania antica: condizionamenti geomorfologici e adattamenti urbanistici delle città romane lungo l'alta valle del Clanis

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All'interno di un programma di sistematizzazione e georeferenziazione dei dati di archivio relativi all'antica Abella promosso dalla Soprintendenza Archeologia della Campania, l'intervento si propone di valutare le scelte che hanno condizionato la localizzazione dell'insediamento e la successiva definizione dello spazio urbano, in una prospettiva di studio interdisciplinare fondato sulla convinzione che il paesaggio sia l'esito di una stretta interconnessione tra le scelte antropiche e le condizionanti ambientali. Lo studio sarà fondato sull'individuazione dei caratteri geomorfologici dell'alta valle del fiume Clanis e dei suoi principali tributari, supportato dai dati delle stratigrafie archeologiche recuperabili dai dati d'archivio, con l'obiettivo di valorizzare la relazione tra la città e il suo fiume e di interpretare gli eventi ambientali che hanno condizionato la trasformazione del paesaggio e dell'ambiente. In questo senso il caso di Avella potrà costituire un termine di confronto con quanto già acquisito relativamente alle altre città disposte lungo lo stesso corso fluviale (soprattutto con Suessula e Acerrae), che fin dal più antico passato sembra riconoscersi come elemento strutturante del paesaggio di questa parte della Campania antica.

16. SETTLEMENT TOPOGRAPHY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN SEVERAL MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS

Organised by: Christiane Nowak (Freie Universität Berlin) and Ralf Bockmann (German Archaeological Institute Rom)

In the proposed session, the leading question concerns the formation of settlement topographies in relation to regionally available resources and the role these played specifically for the provision of different settlement types and for the formation of urban centers. “Resource” will be understood here not only as a naturally available good, but also in its form as refined product created locally from these available goods. Furthermore, we will take artistic and cultural products into consideration that can be related to local resource management in the broadest sense and influenced the way settlements were created and perceived. “Resources” are therefore understood rather from a functional viewpoint.

The papers in this session will examine how regions evolved and their settlement density grew and shrunk during different periods. It is presumed that these transformations that are archaeologically clearly visible are often related to the access of resources. The monumentalisation of settlements, the import of precious materials and the application of new architectural models generally demands access to considerable resources. These phenomena will be examined from a historical point of view.

Looking at several regions in different chronological contexts, we seek to have a broad range of case studies available to better understand how settlement topographies and resource management were interrelated in different regional and chronological settings. The area covered in this session spans from the Iberian Peninsula over Italy and North Africa to Asia Minor between the Roman Republic period to the late Roman epoch. The micro regions studied in this session will be analyzed regarding their specific strategies in resource management and the respective results of these strategies. The leading questions of this session are approached in the studied micro regions with different methodologies, from archive studies over surveying to remote sensing and GIS studies.

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Thursday, 17 March

14.00 – *Infrastructure, Agriculture, Production, and Consumption in the Pergamon Micro-Region: Continuities and Changes in the Use of Landscape and Resources*, Felix Pirson and Daniel Knitter

14.30 – *Resource management and settlement topographies in late Roman Tripolitania - Preliminary results of a remote sensing project*, Ralf Bockmann

15.00 – *Roman Resource Cultures: The Use of Resources and its Impact on socio-cultural Dynamics in Roman North Africa*, Frerich Schön

15.30 – *Römische Städte und ihre Wirtschaftsgrundlagen in Hispanien am Beispiel Muniguas*, Thomas Schattner

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Regional Solutions in the Building of Roman Farms and Productive Villas in Central Italy (2nd Century BC to 2nd Century AD)*, Michael Feige

17.00 – *La cultura ellenistica come “risorsa”: il caso di Benevento*, Alessandra Avagliano and Christiane Nowak

Infrastructure, Agriculture, Production, and Consumption in the Pergamon Micro-Region: Continuities and Changes in the Use of Landscape and Resources

Felix Pirson (DAI Istanbul) and Daniel Knitter (Topoi, FU Berlin)

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Multidisciplinary research on ancient cities during the last decade underlines the great potential of micro-regional and ecological approaches in order to gain a better understanding of the specific signatures of individual cities. This is also the case in Pergamon, where archaeological and geo-archaeological surveys in the western Kaikos-valley (Bakır Çay) have shown how the development of various settlements was influenced by mutual dependencies as well as by environmental factors. Although infrastructure, agriculture, production, and consumption have been identified as decisive factors in these relations, they are still underexposed compared to political, military or symbolical levels of regional networks; not to speak of an integration of both of these spheres. Hence, the aim of our paper is twofold: (1) to evaluate the current state of research on infrastructure and economy in Pergamon's micro-region in a comprehensive perspective and (2) to outline a research strategy for a future project which aims to take the entire micro-region into account.

Resource management and settlement topographies in late Roman Tripolitania - Preliminary results of a remote sensing project

Ralf Bockmann (DAI Rome)

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Project members: Anna Leone, Durham University, Marco Nebbia, Durham University, Hamed Abdouli, University of Sfax, Mftah Alhddad, Ahmed Masoud, Hassan Hamoud, Nader Elkandi, all Department of Antiquities, Libya

Tripolitania, today western Libya and eastern Tunisia, was in antiquity formed basically by the three defining cities in the region, Lepcis Magna, Sabratha and Oea (Tripolis). It has a dry hinterland and was as a semi-arid region not as fertile as Africa Proconsularis, nevertheless, it was agriculturally exploited, with cultivation of corn and olives above all. Infrastructurally, the coast provided several good landing points and small harbours apart from the large cities. The main east-western Roman road connection through the Maghreb, the road from Carthage to Alexandria, went through Tripolitania. Some trade routes from the south through the Sahara arrived in Tripolitania, for example via the oasis of Ghadames. Tripolitania functioned as a crossroads for trade and travel. However, Roman control of the territory seems to have been lost here considerably earlier than in other regions of North Africa, which might be due to the relative openness of Tripolitania towards the south. Although a number of fortifications were erected on the edge of the desert, the ways to control the south were limited. Because of the apparent threat of raids, farmsteads were fortified in Tripolitania from the 4th c. onwards.

This development continued with the erection of a system of ksour, towers or fortified granaries. These were mainly positioned in locations where they could oversee parts of the territory with visual contacts to other

towers. The landscape was subdivided in a different way than in Roman times. This development continued after Antiquity, when also trade connections considerably changed. The paper will present the preliminary results of a joint research project between the German Archaeological Institute Rome, Durham University and the Department of Antiquities, Libya that uses remote sensing and GIS as main methods. Special attention will be given in changes in resource management in the region. The possibilities and limitations of the methodology will be discussed as well as side benefits resulting from this kind of research for cultural heritage management.

Roman Resource Cultures: The Use of Resources and its Impact on socio-cultural Dynamics in Roman North Africa

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The Roman province of Africa (or since Augustan times Africa Proconsularis) is deemed to be a granary of the Imperium Romanum. The archaeological map of this region is affected by a dense network of wealthy cities. While their monumental remains mostly date into Roman imperial time, many of these cities have a much longer history dating back to Numidian or Punic origins. The wealth of these cities was based on an export-oriented agrarian industry, among others the production of olive oil and grain. But what does this mean? This presentation wants to point out the culture-specific practices in the use of resources. Using the approach developed by the TuebingenSFB 1070 ResourceCultures that resources are tangible or intangible media, used by individuals or groups to create, sustain or vary social relations, units and identities, it is possible to go beyond the traditional separation between natural or cultural resources, because also resources taken from nature are affected and defined by cultural activity. This idea allows us to focus on the parameters, which make raw materials, products or commodities to specific resources with a high social and cultural relevance, because they produce very specific dynamics. The talk will discuss these ideas in a diachronic way by using Roman Africa as a case study to ask: Could one describe a distinct Roman "Resource Culture" in contrast to other "Resource Cultures"?

Römische Städte und ihre Wirtschaftsgrundlagen in Hispanien am Beispiel Muniguas

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Die Stadt Munigua zeichnet sich durch eine ganze Reihe von Besonderheiten aus, unter denen die miniaturhafte Größe von 3,8 ha sowie das fehlende orthogonale Planungskonzept augenfällig sind. So klein aber die Stadt nun ist, so erstaunlich komplett und vielgestaltig sind ihre öffentlichen Bauten. Da gibt es an Sakralanlagen neben dem imposanten Terrassenheiligtum auf der Spitze des Stadthügels, den Podiumstempel auf halber Höhe, den Forumstempel, den Merkurtempel, das Heiligtum für Dis Pater im Forum sowie möglicherweise ein Nymphäum in der Therme. An profanen öffentlichen Bauten ist das Forum zu nennen, die Doppelgeschossige Halle sowie die Therme. Die genannten Bauten des römischen Munigua entstammen einer Bauphase, die in der zweiten Hälfte des 1. Jhs. n. Chr., das heißt um das Jahr 70 n. Chr., einsetzte und über eine Generation bis an den Beginn des 2. Jhs. n. Chr. fort dauerte. Zur Durchführung der Bauarbeiten wurde ältere Bausubstanz rigoros abgerissen und einplaniert, die Errichtung des römischen

Munigua bedeutet also die völlige Neuanlage der Stadt. In der etwa 1000jährigen Geschichte der Stadt Munigua bedeutet die römische Phase die Blütezeit der Stadt. Am Ende dieser Periode beginnt der Niedergang, der schließlich zur Aufgabe der Siedlung führt. Diese relativ kurze Zeitspanne von etwa drei Jahrhunderten, die zu Beginn der Kaiserzeit schnell einsetzt und in spätrömischer Zeit langsam endet ohne eine Fortsetzung zu finden, scheint in Munigua eng mit der Wirtschaft verknüpft zu sein, welche die Grundlage des Lebens am Ort bildete. In diesem Fall handelt es sich um Bodenschätze, namentlich um Kupfer und Eisen, deren Ausbeutung in großem Stile den Beginn der Ansiedlung markiert, deren Ausschöpfung aber auch deren Ende. Die Metalle waren offenbar die bestimmenden Faktoren sowohl bei der Ansiedlung, wie auch für die Aufgabe des Platzes. Wie es scheint, war das Wohlergehen der Stadt so eng mit dem Erzabbau im Umland verknüpft, dass seine Erschöpfung unmittelbare Folgen für das Munizipium hatte. Die Wirtschaft gründet in erster Linie auf den Metallvorkommen im Umland. Dort gibt es Halden von der Größe von Fußballfeldern. Das Erz wurde teils über Tag, teils unter Tage abgebaut, die Bergwerke mit ihren Schächten und Stollen sind erhalten. Daneben dürften die Kalksteinbrüche wichtige Erwerbszweige gewesen sein sowie natürlich die Landwirtschaft, namentlich die Ölproduktion.

Regional Solutions in the Building of Roman Farms and Productive Villas in Central Italy (2nd Century BC to 2nd Century AD)

Michael Feige (University Leipzig)

Villas and Farms formed the fundamental concept of Roman agricultural economy, focused on the cultivation and processing of the three central food components of the Ancient World: cereals, grapes and olives. The high degree of specialization and efficiency of these facilities was often presented and discussed on basis of the works of Cato, Varro and Columella. A comprehensive archaeological study of the architectural context in which this production took place has been missing to date for the heartland of the Roman villa system in Central Italy.

This contribution will present some results of my PhD thesis, which approaches the topic on basis of sites discovered on the Apennine Peninsula and dated from the republican to the middle imperial period. Selected villas from Latium, Campania and Etruria will be used to illustrate to what extent and in what form economic issues affected rural architecture. A central issue is the diffusion of standardized building concepts for the construction of important production areas such as pressing rooms or magazines. Finally the role of regional conditions and traditions in the planning and building of Roman farms and villas will be investigated.

La cultura come risorsa e le risorse della cultura. La tradizione ellenistica nella scultura della Campania

Alessandra Avagliano (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Christiane Nowak (Freie Universität Berlin)
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Le aristocrazie locali della Campania preromana considerarono la cultura figurativa e architettonica ellenistica come una "risorsa" che, al pari di qualunque altra, poteva essere sfruttata come mezzo di espressione e fonte di innovazione. All'interno di questa cornice condivisa, le singole città mostrano un differenziato grado di permeabilità al fenomeno, sia nei modi che nei tempi. Quali furono le dinamiche (politiche, ideologiche, sociali etc.) che condizionarono questa tendenza? A Pompei l'adozione di modelli

ellenistici nell'architettura pubblica e nell'edilizia abitativa è stata valuta in un'ottica di "autoromanizzazione". Questo schema interpretativo è ancora valido e può essere esteso ad altri centri della Campania come Benevento? Nell'ambito di una pluralità di manifestazioni, che incidono profondamente anche sulla fisionomia del paesaggio urbano, si intende focalizzare l'attenzione sulla produzione scultorea. L'area considerata è la Campania interna, dei centri del Sannio irpino; la soglia cronologica giunge ai tempi della "romanizzazione".

17. RELITTI E COMMERCIO ROMANO NEL MEDITERRANEO OCCIDENTALE IN EPOCA ROMANA

Organised by: Gloria Olcese (Sapienza Università di Roma)

Le ricerche in corso sul commercio marittimo mediterraneo dall'Italia tirrenica attraverso lo studio dei relitti costituiscono la prosecuzione delle ricerche incentrate sui centri di produzione delle anfore e delle ceramiche italiche (www.immensaaequora.org).

L'obiettivo della sessione, composta da archeologi, storici e epigrafisti, è quello di proporre alla discussione dati nuovi e riflessioni sui carichi dei relitti di imbarcazioni che nel periodo III secolo a.C. – II d.C. hanno solcato il Mediterraneo occidentale, per approfondire il dibattuto tema del commercio marittimo romano nel corso dei secoli.

Le ricerche archeologiche fino ad ora si sono concentrate sullo studio di singoli carichi ma manca ancora un approccio globale e multidisciplinare che li consideri nella loro totalità, per epoca e per aree di origine. Uno studio di questo tipo e gli "sguardi incrociati" su categorie di dati finora trattate separatamente, confrontati tra loro tenendo conto della cronologia e dell'area di origine, determinerebbero di certo un salto di qualità nell'ambito delle ricerche sul commercio e sull'economia romana, con particolare riferimento a certe aree - come la Campania - che vecchie e nuove ricerche indicano come una delle zone di origine di molti carichi dei relitti rinvenuti.

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Thursday, 17 March

Chair: Simon Keay

9.00 – *Relitti, volume del traffico commerciale e costi di transazione nel Mediterraneo romano*, Elio Lo Cascio and Marco Maiuro

9.30 – *La quasi-disparition des épaves chargées de vin au II siècle de notre ère*, André Tchernia

10.00 – *Relitti, mercanti e punzoni (in età romana)*, Piero Alfredo Gianfrotta and Fausto Zevi

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Relitti e carichi di ceramiche dall'Italia tirrenica (fine IV – I secolo a.C.) nel Mediterraneo occidentale: nuovi dati dalla ricerca archeologica e archeometrica*, Gloria Olcese

11.30 – *Tra epigrafia e archeologia marittima in Campania. Qualche nota prosopografica*, Giuseppe Camodeca, Stefano Iavarone, Gloria Olcese and Michele Stefanile

12.00 – *Indices de commercialisation des récipient céramique italiques (amphores, vaisselle fine, commune et culinaire) à Alexandrie du IIème s.av. J.-C au Ier ap. J.-C.*, Sandrine Élaïne and Séverine Lemaître

Relitti, volume del traffico commerciale e costi di transazione nel Mediterraneo romano

Elio Lo Cascio (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Marco Maiuro (Columbia University)
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Nell'ultimo decennio una sostanziale revisione dei dati sui relitti raccolti da Parker (1992) ha provocato una vivace discussione tra gli storici dell'economia antica circa l'affidabilità del dato offerto dagli "shipwrecks" per determinare il volume complessivo del traffico commerciale mediterraneo nelle sue varie fasi di crescita e declino. Il contributo che qui si presenta vuole offrire da un lato una rassegna critica delle varie posizioni avanzate nella letteratura recente, che ne espliciti gli assunti teorici, e dall'altro una lettura in chiave neo-istituzionalista degli aspetti dimensionali del traffico mediterraneo in età romana quale sembra emergere dal dato dei relitti.

La quasi-disparition des épaves chargées de vin au II siècle de notre ère

André Tchernia (CNRS, MMSH Aix en Provence - E.H.E.S.S. Marseille)

A la fin de la République, plus de 80% des épaves connues transportaient du vin. Au IIe siècle de notre ère, on peine à trouver quelques épaves chargées d'amphores à vin. On examinera les causes possibles, sans doutes multiples, de cette discordance.

Le problème peut être inséré dans le cadre plus large d'une interrogation sur la validité des statistiques d'épaves. La belle courbe fournie par A. J. Parker dans son livre de 1992 a souvent donné lieu à des interprétations en termes d'essor et de décadence. Si l'on observe que les cartes du même volume, indiquent des dizaines d'épaves sur la côte provençale, mais une seule entre Antium et Ladispoli, apparaissent des motifs de défiance qui dépassent la question du vin.

Relitti, mercanti e punzoni (in età romana)

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Da relitti navali, oltre che per le merci trasportate e per la loro distribuzione, sono derivati contributi determinanti per l'individuazione di elementi implicati nelle transazioni commerciali e dei loro ruoli. L'abbinamento su uno stesso relitto di iscrizioni col nome del medesimo personaggio, sulle ancore, su copritappi di anfore o su altre merci, ha documentato il contemporaneo svolgimento - episodico o no - delle funzioni di navicularius e di mercator ed ha contribuito a chiarire il significato stesso dei bolli sulle anfore (ancora di recente frainteso).

I copritappi delle anfore tardo-repubblicane e della prima età imperiale si è visto che poterono essere fabbricati con punzoni appositamente portati con sé dai mercanti; sugli opercula d'area adriatica il dibattito è in corso. Un punzone era nel relitto tardorepubblicano di Cap Negret (Ibiza); altri sono senza contesto; Un altro, proveniente dal relitto Tiboulén de Maïre (Marsiglia), si riferisce a differenti scenari nell'organizzazione dei traffici marittimi del commercio imperiale.

Si discutono questi temi e si segnalano documentazioni nella prospettiva di nuovi repertori.

Relitti e carichi di ceramiche dall'Italia tirrenica (fine IV – I secolo a.C.) nel Mediterraneo occidentale: nuovi dati dalla ricerca archeologica e archeometrica

Gloria Olcese (Sapienza Università di Roma)

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La comunicazione ha lo scopo di presentare alcuni dati della ricerca archeologica e archeometrica condotta sui carichi di imbarcazioni provenienti dall'Italia tirrenica nell'ambito del progetto *Immensa Aequeora* (www.immensaeaqueora.org). Questo progetto ha tra i suoi obiettivi quello di contribuire alla ricostruzione di alcuni aspetti della produzione e del commercio romano mediterraneo, anche attraverso lo studio comparato e multidisciplinare (archeologico, epigrafico e archeometrico) di alcuni carichi dei relitti delle imbarcazioni provenienti dall'area tirrenica tra il IV sec. a.C. e il I sec. d.C.

E' stata effettuata la revisione delle anfore e delle ceramiche facenti parte del carico di alcuni relitti di epoche diverse (Sicilia, Toscana, Francia meridionale, Spagna), grazie alla collaborazione con gli enti e le istituzioni competenti. Le anfore e le ceramiche sono state studiate anche con metodi di laboratorio (mineralogici, principalmente), con lo scopo di determinarne l'origine, in riferimento ai centri di produzione già indagati nel corso di precedenti ricerche (Atlante 2011/2012).

Una recente linea di studio, infine, riguarda l'analisi dei residui dei contenuti nelle anfore, per cercare di definire la vera natura delle derrate alimentari commercializzate nel corso delle epoche, unita alla possibile area di origine dei contenitori in tali derrate erano trasportate.

Le analisi effettuate (GC-MS) hanno permesso ad esempio di stabilire che in alcuni casi – le anfore greco italiche antiche del relitto Filicudi F - si trattava di vino rosso (Garnier, Olcese, c.s.).

Giuseppe Camodeca, Stefano Iavarone, Gloria Olcese (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Michele Stefanile

Giuseppe Camodeca (Università di Napoli Federico II), Stefano Iavarone (Università di Napoli Federico II), Gloria Olcese (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Michele Stefanile (Università di Napoli Federico II)

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Se i reperti archeologici costituiscono il nostro principale mezzo di analisi dei sistemi e delle rotte commerciali antiche è pur vero che dietro questi oggetti si cela un'organizzazione e una filiera assai complessa e spesso sfuggente che comprende produttori, esportatori, armatori e intermediari coinvolti nel processo. Una eco di questa articolata trama proviene dalla documentazione epigrafica, prevalentemente bolli apposti su anfore, dolia e altri prodotti ceramici, ma anche pani di rame, lingotti di piombo e dotazioni delle navi (ancore ecc.). Si tratta di sistemi codificati che, soprattutto attraverso l'onomastica, veicolano una serie di informazioni e di garanzie, rilevanti in antico quanto importanti oggi per le indagini storico-archeologiche. Nonostante le difficoltà evidenti nel cercare di mettere in relazione i nomi restituiti dall'archeologia con i personaggi noti dalla documentazione letteraria, è però non di rado possibile risalire a gruppi familiari e aree di origine. In questa sede si presentano alcuni esempi di lavori in corso su questi temi e legati all'area campana, da sempre regione estremamente dinamica: da una parte, si presenta un sunto dello studio sistematico dei nomi attestati sui lingotti di piombo prodotti a Carthago Nova, rinvenuti in tutto il Mediterraneo, e la ricostruzione dei fitti rapporti intercorsi tra il porto d'Hispania e in particolare la Campania in età tardo-repubblicana. Dall'altra si esamina la documentazione proveniente da anfore Dressel 1 e Dressel 2-4 di origine campana, di

grandissima e significativa diffusione nel Mediterraneo antico ma solo in alcuni casi inquadrabile dal punto di vista prosopografico, segno anche dell'esistenza di strategie e necessità differenti nella commercializzazione di prodotti diversi.

Indices de commercialisation des récipient céramique italiques (amphores, vaisselle fine, commune et culinaire) à Alexandrie du II^{ème} s.av. J.-C au I^{er} ap. J.-C.

Sandrine Élaïne (UMR5189, CNRS, Lyon) and Séverine Lemaître (Université de Poitiers)

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Depuis que de vastes investigations archéologiques sont menées dans le centre-ville d'Alexandrie, l'étude d'assemblages céramiques a mis en évidence les relations économiques qu'entretenait la cité avec la péninsule italique durant la période hellénistique. Parmi les importations de longue distance, celles identifiées comme italiques seront présentées autant que possible selon un critère qualitatif (l'origine géographique) et quantitatif (présence chiffrée). La vaisselle qui voyageait aux côtés des amphores vraisemblablement comme complément de charge des navires en partance pour le bassin oriental de la Méditerranée et retrouvée en contexte domestique ou funéraire à Alexandrie témoigne aussi d'une évolution de l'apport italique selon ses origines régionales. Des échanges, identifiés à partir de céramiques à vernis noir de type « Gnathia » et de certaines lampes moulées, sont tout d'abord établis avec l'Apulie dès le début du III^{ème} s. av. J.-C.

À partir du II^{ème} siècle, ce sont les productions campaniennes qui s'imposent en provenance d'Italie avec une importante contribution de la vaisselle à vernis noir de Campanienne A, puis au début du I^{er} s. des gobelets à paroi fine ainsi que de la vaisselle culinaire (plats à four et marmites) et des amphores à vin.

À l'avènement de l'Empire, l'introduction de la vaisselle sigillée originale d'Etrurie est accompagnée, dans les contextes alexandrins augustéens et tibériens, par une importante quantité de lampes à huile italiques ainsi que par des conteneurs à vin et à huile. L'étude des amphores italiques à l'échelle de la ville a déjà été menée par K. Şenol.

Dans le cadre de ce colloque, nous proposons de revenir plus spécifiquement sur certains ensembles de mobiliers liés aux quartiers d'habitation de la ville hellénistique et de montrer l'apport italique entre le III^{ème} siècle avant notre ère et le début de la période impériale en intégrant les données concernant la vaisselle de table, le matériel d'éclairage et de cuisine ainsi que les amphores.

18. GOLD FLOWS AND IMPERIAL POWER: A FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE END OF THE WEST ROMAN EMPIRE

Organised by: N.G.A.M. Roymans and Stijn Heeren (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Following Gibbon's seminal book *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1776), the Late Roman period has been interpreted in very negative terms for more than two centuries. From the late 20th century onwards, the school of Late Antiquity painted a more positive picture in which the Late Roman period featured as an intermediate stage between the Roman period and the Early Middle Ages (Webster/Brown 1997; Halsall 2007). The less judgmental word transformation replaced the word decline and continuities were stressed rather than the narrative of violence, chaos and depopulation. However, this position also received criticism: several authors stress that the Roman empire did fall victim to the external threat of barbarian groups (Heather 2005; Ward Perkins 2005). There are however more aspects to the barbarian part regarding the end of the Roman empire than military threat and destruction alone: the payments of the Roman government to barbarian *foederati* exhausted state finances and were an important factor in the fall of the western Roman empire. At the same time, it were these *foederati* that shaped the Early Medieval successor states. Transformation and disintegration do not exclude each other but were two sides of the same medal.

This session aims to explore these issues by combining several perspectives: historical sources on taxation are combined with archaeological studies of gold hoards; deposition of gold in various frontier regions (The Lower Rhine, the Middle Danube) will be compared. It is also interesting to compare gold flows connected to the Late Roman decline of imperial power (5th century AD) with gold flows related to 1st century BC expansive phase of the Roman empire. Together the session will shed a new light on an heavily underexplored aspect of romano-barbarian interaction at the end of the West Roman empire.

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Thursday, 17 March

14.00 – Imperial finance and diplomatic payments (4th-5th century), Peter Heather

14.30 – *Power and prestige: late roman gold outside the empire*, Peter Guest

15.00 – *Gold, Germanic foederati and the end of imperial power in the Late Roman North*, Nico Roymans

15.30 – *Late Roman silver in Germania: Constantine III and the Rhine Frontier*, David Wigg-Wolf

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Federate settlements and gold finds in the province of Germania Secunda: barbarian identities?*, Stijn Heeren

Imperial finance and diplomatic payments (4th-5th century)

Peter Heather (Kings' College London)

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From the pages of Ammianus and a raft of supporting texts, it becomes clear that diplomatic payments and gifts formed an integral element of co-ordinated structures of client management on the European frontiers of the later Roman Empire between the 350s and the 370s. These structures were by no means perfect, but ensured a reasonable degree of peace on frontiers which had seen major turbulence during the previous century. Although occasionally labelled 'tribute' by Roman commentators with particular agendas to press, these transfers are much better understood under the modern label of 'foreign aid', being designed to sure up compliant neighbouring regimes committed to preserving (by and large) frontier security. They were ubiquitous and even formed part of agreements that the Empire had imposed by military force. In addition, the Empire would occasionally pay its neighbours to provide self-standing contingents for particular campaigns. None of this dented in any substantial way the degree of domination which the Empire exercised over its near neighbours, nor did it in normal circumstances impose any major stress upon the Empire's financial systems.

On the other side of the frontier, these flows – partly of cash, partly of high status items – played some role in sustaining the new authority structures characteristic of the fourth century. It is not clear, however, either that the new confederative structures were absolutely dependent on the wealth flows, or exactly how far beyond from the frontier line such networks of circulation and political dependence extended.

The contrast with the mid-fifth-century Hunnic Empire of Attila could not be more marked. As texts and archaeological finds combine to demonstrate, huge amounts of gold were being transferred across the frontier by this date. There are signs, too, that raising such sums generated real strains within Roman financial systems. What happened after Attila's death also indicates that the Hunnic Empire was in fact structurally dependent on these Roman wealth flows, and could not exist without them. How and why had the relative frontier equilibrium of the fourth-century balance of power become so distorted in the intervening seventy years?

Power and prestige: late roman gold outside the empire

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Late Roman gold solidi of the 5th and 6th centuries are found as often outside the boundaries of the Empire as within, both as hoards and as single finds. These finds reveal the existence of formal links between the Roman imperial court and so-called 'barbarian' peoples beyond the frontiers, though the nature of these connections is not necessarily as clear as might at first appear. Modern scholarship has tended to focus on the mechanisms by which Roman gold arrived in the hands of barbarians – whether as war booty, tribute payments or subsidies. This line of reasoning tends to assume that all parties, Romans and 'barbarians', perceived gold coins in the same ways, yet it is clear that solidi could perform a variety of roles and functions depending on the specific social context in which they were being used. This paper will explore the

archaeological and historical evidence for Roman solidi as cultural as well as economic artefacts, proposing that a better appreciation of how these coins were perceived by the people that owned and exchanged them is needed if we are to understand what they tell us about the relationships between the later Roman Empire and its barbarian neighbours.

Gold, Germanic foederati and the end of imperial power in the Late Roman North

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The subject of this paper is the remarkable concentration of Late Roman gold finds in the Germanic frontier zone on both sides of the Lower Rhine. From a period of less than one century, we currently know of some 2400 solidi, amounting to almost 11 kg in weight, and gold ornaments weighing about 1.5 kg, bringing the total gold weight to over 12 kg. How this quantity relates to the real volume of Roman gold circulating there at that time remains speculative, but I would say it certainly represents less than 1%. We therefore have to allow for an influx of several thousand kilograms of Roman gold in this period. The considerable increase in hoard finds and isolated finds in the past decades (largely due to metal detection) enables us to identify significant patterns in the data. This study presents a new comprehensive overview of the material evidence as well as a social and historical interpretation. Specific objectives are:

1. Tracing fluctuations in the influx of Roman gold into the Lower Rhine frontier zone in the Late Roman period.
2. Identifying the spatial and temporal patterning in the practice of hoarding gold in this region.
3. Interpreting these patterns in social and historical terms, with special attention to the circulation and deposition of gold among Germanic groups, as well as the impact of this 'gold drain' to the Germanic periphery on the Roman treasury.
4. Exploring the potential of an holistic approach to gold circulation that combines methods, concepts and theories from archaeology, numismatics and history.

The study of gold circulation can in this way shed new light on Romano-Germanic interaction during the final phase of Roman authority in this specific frontier area. It could also offer an original perspective on the way Roman authority came to an end here. I will argue that the early 5th century, and in particular the short reign of the Gallic usurpers Constantine III and Jovinus, played a decisive role in these processes.

Late Roman silver in Germania: Constantine III and the Rhine Frontier

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Within the framework of the project "Corpus der Römischen Funde im Europäischen Barbaricum", coordinated by the Römisch-Germanische Kommission in Frankfurt, all published finds of Roman coins from Germany outside the Roman Empire north of the rivers Rhine and Main have been recorded in the database "Antike Fundmünzen in Europa (AFE)".

First large-scale regional geographical and temporal analysis of the material has revealed a significant concentration of silver coins of the late-fourth and early-fifth centuries (up to Constantine III) in South Hessen on the right bank of the Rhine opposite Mainz. Even if the hoard from Wiesbaden-Mainz-Kastel is not taken into consideration, South Hessen has produced significantly more Late Roman silver than the rest of the German Barbaricum combined.

It has been suggested that the coins are connected with the recruitment of Germanic troops by Constantine III. However, this interpretation does not satisfactorily explain the comparative lack of similar silver coins outside of South Hessen. Given new insights into the presence of Argonne sigillata in the forts along the Rhine, which suggests that they were still in use up until the mid-fifth century, other interpretations for the silver “hotspot” must be taken into consideration. Are the coins perhaps evidence for the settlement of Germanic *foederati* organised by Constantine III to secure the route taken by the Germanic tribes who breached the Rhine frontier so dramatically in 406/407?

It is perhaps significant in this context that Constantine III drew a significant proportion of his army from Britannia where he had been proclaimed Augustus, a province in which silver played a particularly prominent role in the Late Roman period.

Federate settlements and gold finds in the province of Germania Secunda: barbarian identities?

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In the late 3rd century, most of the rural settlements in the province of Germania Inferior came to an end; only south of the road Bavay-Tongeren habitation remained in place largely. On the basis of a new archaeological chronology, it will be shown that the countryside north of the road Bavay-Tongeren remained almost uninhabited until the late 4th century. Not before the period AD 390/400 new settlers appeared in the area.

The rural settlements appearing around 400 show features that are normal for the area north of the Rhine. Theoretical archaeology is very critical of drawing conclusions about migration on settlement evidence, but the house plans, pottery and botanical remains all point to settlers of Germanic descent in this case. Scrap silver and gold finds in and around these settlements suggest a link to the hoards discussed by Roymans and the silver discussed by Wigg earlier in this session. It will be argued that *foederati* and their families inhabited these settlements.

The Roman army most likely retreated from the Rhine in 402. The federate immigrants were probably admitted in the area by Constantine III in the period 407-411. The role of these immigrants in shaping post-Roman society will be addressed. The settlers may be of Germanic origin, but that does not mean they simply continued to cultivate a Germanic identity in their new homeland. There are archaeological, historical and linguistic arguments that they were intensively occupied with incorporating Roman elements in their identity construction.

19. PORTS OF THE PERIPLUS: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN THE ERYTHRAEAN SEA

Organised by: Roberta Tomber (The British Museum)

The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea provides the most detailed written account of trade between the Roman Empire and the Orient. A Greek text, attributed to an anonymous sailor or merchant of the mid-first century AD, this document traces the routes, originating at Myos Hormos on the Egyptian Red Sea, extending along the coast of Arabia (but not entering the Persian Gulf) and eventually to the west and east coasts of India. In addition the imports and exports from the ports and some description of what the visitor might find there are included. A separate route down the coast of east Africa is also detailed. For many years this document formed the main evidence for Rome's trade with the East, but in the last two decades renewed interest in the subject has seen intensive archaeological investigation in all of these regions.

This session will present the results of recent archaeological evidence from key port sites active in this trade. It will critically assess the location, date and range of artefacts and environmental finds in reference to the Periplus and in doing so evaluate the reliability of this text and whether it can be regarded representative of the period. The geographical range of sites presented offers the opportunity to pose broader questions as to the nature of trade beyond the Empire and how it compares to that within the Empire.

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Saturday, 19 March

9.00 – *The lived experience at Berenike (Egypt) during the time of the Periplus*, Iwona Zych

9.30 – *Aynuna (Saudi Arabia): a Nabataean port on the Red Sea*, Michał Gawlikowsky

10.00 – *Imports and exports with the Roman world during the reign of Zoskales and in Aksum at the time of the Periplus Maris Erythraei*, Chiara Zazzaro and Andrea Manzo

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *A port in Arabia on the Indian Ocean between Rome and India*, Alessandra Avanzini

11.30 – *Indian Ocean as a trade lake: the critical role of Pattanam (Muziris?)*, P.J. Cherian

12.00 – *Converging spotlights: Indian Ocean archaeology and the Periplus Maris Erythraei*, Federico de Romanis

The lived experience at Berenike (Egypt) during the time of the Periplus

Iwona Zych (Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology)

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To the sailor or merchant who wrote the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, Berenike was a key Red Sea harbour, whose mention in the text was essential to the traders and ship captains that plied their trade along this major commercial route between the Roman Empire and the Orient.

Recent archaeological excavations at the harbor of Berenike, especially in the southwestern bay considered to have been the landing place, have yielded an array of artefacts and environmental data which contribute to a vivid picture of the trading hub that Berenike was in the 1st century BC/1st century AD. The paper will seek to bring together the written and material evidence from the excavations, including a rich collection of finds from 1st century AD rubbish dumps (published papyri and ostraca, ceramic, faience, glass wares and ornaments) together with the archaeozoological and archaeobotanical evidence for dietary practices. These objects reflecting everyday life, evidence for craftsmanship and workshop repairs will help to paint a different kind of “guidebook” of daily life (and death given the recent discovery of graves from the 1st century AD) in the Roman-age port.

Aynuna (Saudi Arabia): a Nabataean port on the Red Sea

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A new Saudi-Polish project at Aynuna, a site on the Aynuna Bay at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, is aiming at exploring and dating a town and a neighbouring storage area 3 km inland from the shore. For the time being, the chronology is vague, but there is a good chance that we have there a Nabataean site corresponding to the ancient Leuke Kome mentioned by Strabo and in the Periplus Maris Erythraei. The bay serves today as a fishing port and would be a good anchoring for smaller vessels plying the Red Sea to and from South Arabia. It is also a natural starting point for a caravan road to Petra and beyond. More could be said after the coming season in winter 2015/2016.

Imports and exports with the Roman world during the reign of Zoskales and in Aksum at the time of the Periplus Maris Erythraei

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Archaeological investigations conducted in Aksum and in Bieta Giyorgis in the 1990s attested the extent of such trade in the heart of the political power of the northern Horn of Africa. Qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted on a large quantity of finds allowed a hypothetical reconstruction of trade patterns with the outside world, particularly with Rome.

Recent archaeological investigations at the port town of Adulis, in the greater Adulis, and on the island of Dissei, have provided new data on imports and exports connected to Indo-Roman trade. Not all the products attested in the Periplus and in other literary sources are preserved at the sites, but some others, not attested in the sources, were found during excavations. These data complement the evidence from various Red Sea and Indian Ocean ports, where the presence of merchants from Adulis is suggested, particularly between the 4th and 6th centuries AD.

A port in Arabia on the Indian Ocean between Rome and India

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Since 1996 the Italian Mission to Oman has been excavating the site of Sumhuram (in the area of Khor Rori) in the Omani Dhofar. The work of IMTO has showed that the port had a much longer and more complex history than was previously thought. Sumhuram was founded at the end of the 3rd century BC and definitively abandoned sometime during the 5th century AD. The creation of the settlement coincided with the crucial, “formative” phase in the development of sea trade across the Indian Ocean, occurring before the arrival of the Romans in Egypt. The cosmopolitan dimension of Sumhuram is testified to by the extraordinary variety of imported pottery found there. Sumhuram’s closest trading ties, from its beginning, were undoubtedly with India; nevertheless, during its history, the port appears to have forged ties with nearly the entire known world (Egypt, Gulf, Africa, the Mediterranean). With the arrival of the Romans in Egypt, trade by sea underwent radical changes, increasing both in intensity and the range of cultural contacts. At the end of the first century BC, a general re-construction phase in the city of Sumhuram seems to bear witness to the impact of Roman trade in this faraway country.

Indian Ocean as a trade lake: the critical role of Pattanam (Muziris?)

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Pattanam on the south western coast of Indian subcontinent, being excavated since 2007 by the Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR), has produced a plethora of archaeological evidence that vouches for the extensive transoceanic exchanges of the Early Historic period (3rd c. BCE to 5th c. CE). The site at Pattanam and her archaeological record has to be studied as part of the larger cultural exchanges of the Indian Ocean and beyond; certainly not in isolation.

Pattanam seems to be the legendary port of Muziris which played a critical role in transforming the Indian Ocean into a trade lake. Three maritime roads, namely silk, spice and aroma, converged on the Indian subcontinent littoral from Barygasa (Bharuch) in Gujarat to Thamralipti (Tamuk) in Odisha. Pattanam, located in the peninsular region, provides the crucial evidence for the maritime spice road extending to the Mediterranean with the emergence of the Roman Empire.

While engaging with the Pattanam finds, the propelling forces of early Indian Ocean exchanges - technology, trade - and their fallouts - urbanism, economic integration, the rise of complex societies and heterogeneous cultures, will also be discussed.

Converging spotlights: Indian Ocean archaeology and the Periplus Maris Erythraei

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The Periplus Maris Erythraei is a literary work without parallel in the surviving ancient literature, providing a gold mine of information for the study of ancient trade. At the same time, this document raises many fundamental issues about the text itself and about its relationship with the archaeological regions discussed in the text. Questions that will be addressed with particular reference to the ports presented earlier in the session include: Who was the author writing for, and

for what purpose? How was the data compiled by the author and what information did he exclude? How does the Periplus help in understanding the archaeological evidence from the Indian Ocean ports of trade? How do the Periplus and the archaeological evidence differ and what is the significance of these differences?

20. THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE – RECENT RESEARCH AND NEW INSIGHTS

Organised by: Tony Wilmott (Historic England) and Thomas Hufschmid (Musée Romain d'Avenches)

In the last thirty years or so, and especially since the publication of J-CI Golvin's seminal work on amphitheatre architecture in 1988, the study of all aspects of the amphitheatre phenomenon has advanced by leaps and bounds. New research on architecture, engineering, function and amphitheatre spectacle has burgeoned internationally, and yet no session on the subject has yet appeared in the RAC programme.

This session will showcase the breadth and depth of new research in the subject across the Roman Empire, particularly in aspects of planning, architecture and engineering. It will include information derived from both excavation and from architectural analysis and this will provide an interesting study in complementary approaches to the subject. The session includes specific provincial case studies in Britain and Bulgaria, the planning of Imperial amphitheatres in Gaul, a reconsideration of the amphitheatre of Pompeii, the function of the basement amphitheatres, and the engineering of lift systems in the great amphitheatres of Italy.

We are truly fortunate that the leading scholar of the Roman amphitheatre of this generation, and the founder of the modern study of these buildings, J-CI Golvin, has consented to participate in this session.

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Friday, 18 March

14.00 – *Réflexion relative au fonctionnement du sous-sol des amphithéâtres*, J-CI Golvin

14.30 – *A Reconsideration of the Pompeian Amphitheatre: A New Theory*, David Bomgardner

15.00 – *Tabulatia in ... sublime crescentia - Überlegungen zu den Liftsystemen in den Amphitheatern von Puteoli und Capua*, Thomas Hufschmid

15.30 – *Le tracé des amphithéâtres de narbonnaise: du cercle à l'ellipse, documents préparatoires et implantation des courbes*, Myriam Fincker

16.00- Coffee break

16.30 – *The Viminacium amphitheatre: A contribution to the study of Roman amphitheatres on the Danube limes*, Ivan Bogdanović

17.00 – *The Amphitheatre of Chester (Deva), Britain: The final analysis*, Tony Wilmott

Réflexion relative au fonctionnement du sous-sol des amphithéâtres

J-CI Golvin (CNRS Institut Ausonius, Université de Bordeaux III)

A Reconsideration of the Pompeian Amphitheatre: A New Theory

David Bomgardner (University of Winchester)

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Tabulatia in ... sublime crescentia - Überlegungen zu den Liftsystemen in den Amphitheatern von Puteoli und Capua

Thomas Hufschmid (Projektleiter Auswertung römisches Theater von Augusta Raurica)

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Le tracé des amphithéâtres de narbonnaise: du cercle à l'ellipse, documents préparatoires et implantation des courbes

Myriam Fincker (IRAA, CNRS)

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The Viminacium amphitheatre: A contribution to the study of Roman amphitheatres on the Danube limes

Ivan Bogdanović (Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade)

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This paper deals with the Viminacium amphitheatre and its construction. Viminacium is located in Serbia, close to the confluence of the rivers Mlava and Danube. Initially it was a legionary fortress. Next to the fortress a settlement has grown and become the capital of the province of Moesia Superior, and later of Moesia Prima.

The amphitheatre is located in the north-eastern corner of the city, approximately 50 m away from the legionary fortress. It was possible to distinguish the primary wooden structure that was built next to the fortress in the first quarter of the 2nd century. During the 2nd century it was replaced by a stone-wooden amphitheatre. The construction of city ramparts in the late 2nd century led to the integration of the amphitheatre into the area defended by the walls. The building was probably used until the early 4th century. The Viminacium amphitheatre points out to army construction activities, as well as its military use. Its discovery enhances our knowledge about amphitheatres in the frontier provinces. Considering that, to our knowledge, along the Danube there are few amphitheatres, the example from Viminacium is an important contribution to the study of Roman entertainment buildings and gladiatorial games on the Danube Limes.

The Amphitheatre of Chester (Deva), Britain: The final analysis

Tony Wilmott (Historic England)

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21. RECENT WORK ON ROMAN BRITAIN

Organised by: Pete Wilson (Historic England)

Britain is one of the most intensively studied provinces of the Roman Empire. In common with the rest of British archaeology many recent discoveries of new sites and advances in understanding derive from developer-funded archaeology, although the university and voluntary sectors continue to make significant contributions. This session will seek, through three synthetic papers, to set out recent advances in our subject, with a further three papers providing a sample of the range of work being undertaken and presenting the results of that work.

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Friday, 18 March

14.00 – *The Roman Army in Britain: a Review of Recent Research*, Ian Haynes

14.30 – *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain*, Alex Smith

15.00 – *The Towns of Roman Britain in an Imperial Context*, Martin Millett

15.30 – *From rags to ritual: Two key phases of activity in Londinium, as revealed by excavations at Bloomberg London*, Sadie Watson and Jessica Bryan

16.00- Coffee break

16.30 – *Inscribed altars from Roman Britain*, Tony King

17.00 – *A restoration of the Ptolemaic map of the British Isles*, Philip Crummy

The Roman Army in Britain: a Review of Recent Research

Ian Haynes (Newcastle University)

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Unsurprisingly given the scale of Roman military activity in Britain, archaeological research in England, Scotland and Wales has played an important role in illuminating the role and character of the Rome's armies under the Empire. This paper seeks to introduce a broader specialist audience to some of the most important recent evidence to have emerged. It takes as its starting point key research agenda published in the last two decades, including most notably James and Millett's important edited volume *Britons and Romans: Advancing an Archaeological Agenda* (2001) and asks to what extent the hopes and aspirations of contributors to those agenda have since been addressed. It will then offer a series of case studies based on recent and ongoing research across Britain, ranging from the important new artefact studies made possible as a result of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in England and Wales, through to major field survey and excavation projects.

In reviewing recent research, the opportunity will be taken to assess the overall contribution of new work to such themes as soldier/civilian interaction, supply and logistics, cult practice in the army, forts and urbanism and impact of the ending of Roman Britain on military communities. At the same time it will seek to ask probing questions of the role played by the theoretical perspectives promoted in recent years. Given the richness of the material available, it is important to ask to what extent the work that has been undertaken has advanced archaeologies of identity, gender and ethnicity. It will be suggested that one of its most important contributions to archaeology in general has been to expose many of the problems inherent in applying such approaches.

The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain

Alex Smith (University of Reading)

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Since the introduction of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG 16) in England and, subsequently, of similar policies in Wales and Scotland, there has been a very substantial increase in the incidence of archaeological interventions funded by developers such that it dwarfs the number and scale of all previous archaeological excavations and the collective quality of their publication. This increase in activity has coincided with profound developments in the research on, and recording of, both material and environmental data such that it is possible to complement the study of the settlements themselves with quantitatively-informed research on the economy, the people, their ritual and religious behaviour of Roman Britain. Altogether this has had a profound impact on the study of the province and, in particular, of our knowledge and understanding of its rural settlement. Research by the University of Reading, Cotswold Archaeology and the Archaeology Data Service (University of York), funded principally by the Leverhulme Trust and Historic England, to synthesise the results of work carried out on Roman rural settlement both before and after 1990 is now in its fourth year. The online resource, *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* was published in April 2015:

www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl

The first research monograph, *The Rural Settlements of Roman Britain*, is in press.

RAC 2016 presents an opportunity to report on completed research to characterise the regional diversity of rural settlement in Roman Britain and its development over time as well as on ongoing research on the rural economy, particularly the agricultural economy.

The Towns of Roman Britain in an Imperial Context

Martin Millett (University of Cambridge)

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The urban centres of Roman Britain have been studied for more than 100 years and explored in some major excavations and surveys. However, all too often they have been fitted in to a narrative framework which is rather insular in its outlook. This paper will seek to place them in the broader context of the western Roman Empire, drawing out new themes for our understanding of the Empire as a whole.

From rags to ritual: Two key phases of activity in Londinium, as revealed by excavations at Bloomberg London

Sadie Watson and Jessica Bryan (Museum of London Archaeology)

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Excavations at Bloomberg London resulted in the largest assemblage of Roman material culture ever found within the historic City. Waterlogged sediments within the Walbrook valley had preserved timber buildings, metalwork artefacts and an internationally significant assemblage of organic materials, including writing tablets and textiles. This paper will focus on two key phases of activity as revealed during the excavations. The earliest of these is a series of structural remains precisely dated to the period AD 57–62, associated with the early development of London and the rebuilding of the town after the widespread destruction wrought by the Boudican fire of AD60/1. The second phase discussed within the paper will be that relating to the construction of the Temple of Mithras on the site, between AD 240–250. Further observations during the recent fieldwork have elucidated details of features associated with the Temple and in particular the narthex, an ancillary building to the east.

Inscribed altars from Roman Britain

Tony King (University of Winchester)

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This paper is a study of complete inscribed altars from Roman Britain, which shows that just 18% come from good provenances, and only 5% from temple sites, mainly military shrines in the vici of northern Britain. The presence of altars in Romano-Celtic temples in Britain is very limited indeed. Another 5% come from wells or pits, including Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh, and represent the structured deposition of altars in carefully selected ritual locations.

A small number are found in situ in what are usually regarded as secondary positions, such as barrack rooms or houses. Some of these are small, 40 cm or less in height, and may have been

transported to these locations quite easily. When this group is analysed further, certain deities such as Belatucadrus or the Veteres are strongly represented, and it leads to the inference that the so-called secondary positions may in fact have been primary locations for veneration of these deities, and that portable altars were the norm.

A restoration of the Ptolemaic map of the British Isles

Philip Crummy (Colchester Archaeological Trust)

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This paper is about an attempt to create a map of the British Isles from the coordinates in Ptolemy's Geography. The result is a representation of the British Isles which is more familiar than that provided by the gazetteer. The study starts with the tricky task of 'unrotating' the northern part of Great Britain. The methodology and results are described and apparent collateral damage caused by the original rotation is identified and rectified with varying degrees of confidence.

The restoration of the map involves going back to basics. A spreadsheet is manipulated in a familiar way rather than using sophisticated digital analytical techniques such as have been applied to the Geography in recent years. A clear focus on the nature and limits of the quality of the data in it plays an important role in the restoration process. The identification of the places listed in the gazetteer is of course central to the restoration of the map so this forms a major part of the study. A conventional, but somewhat more extreme, approach to this task is favoured which, as will be explained, provides identifications for some of the more obscure places in the geography and alternative identifications for others which are either already widely accepted or are in dispute. (By this means, a surprising solution to the much-debated Pinnata Castra problem emerges which hopefully the audience will find interesting if not convincing.)

Other topics explored will include the purpose of the gazetteer/map, the nature of its content, the reliability of the places and territories ascribed to the tribes listed in the Geography, and the genesis of the map including unexpected evidence for a terminal date in the AD 130s for its final form.

22. ROMA: I PALAZZI DEL POTERE TRA LA METÀ DEL I E LA METÀ DEL II SECOLO D.C. NUOVE RICERCHE

Organised by: Mirella Serlorenzi and Fulvio Coletti (Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma)

Sebbene l'area centrale di Roma sia uno tra i luoghi maggiormente indagati e studiati della città antica, dall'età monarchica dimora elettiva dell'aristocrazia romana, ambito deputato al culto delle divinità primordiali, sorta di museo delle origini del popolo romano contenente i luoghi mitici che ne hanno scandito il sorgere e dall'inizio del Principato residenza dei Cesari Augusti, resta ancora in gran parte sconosciuta e a tutt'oggi resta ancora da definire puntualmente lo sviluppo di un eventuale schema palaziale legato all'architettura del potere rappresentato dalle imponenti dimore imperiali che ne hanno occupato in progresso di tempo quasi l'intera superficie.

Privilegiando i nuovi studi o le recenti indagini stratigrafiche ancora inedite, la sessione del convegno intende focalizzare i dati inerenti l'organizzazione planimetrica e spaziale di tali grandiosi edifici, fin dalla fase della loro progettazione alle successive ristrutturazioni; le soluzioni tecniche messe in campo dal punto di vista della pianificazione urbanistica che caratterizzarono il centro di Roma, mettendo l'accento su un periodo specifico compreso tra la metà del I e la metà del II secolo d.C. epoca di importante incremento edilizio per l'Urbe, quella tra i Flavi e Adriano, recepita ora attraverso le nuove ricerche che ne hanno fissato il portato storico architettonico e ideologico.

Il convegno intende avviare un dibattito costruttivo e un confronto tra le varie équipe di studio al momento coinvolte su quest'area, in modo da mettere a confronto i risultati reciproci e offrendo a questo scopo la possibilità di inserire i dati topografici all'interno della piattaforma webgis SITAR, della Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'area Archeologica di Roma, anche prima dell'incontro, con il fine ultimo di meglio comprendere le linee di sviluppo ed crescita dell'area centrale all'interno dell'arco cronologico determinato.

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Wednesday, 16 March

14.00 – *Palatino. Indagini archeologiche negli ambienti a sud-est del Triclinio Imperiale della Domus Flavia*, Valentina Santoro

14.30 – *Il Progetto Domus Tiberiana (Roma). Cantieri edili fra l'età neroniana e l'età adrianea lungo la Nova Via: primi risultati*, Mirella Serlorenzi, Fulvio Coletti, Lino Traini, Giulia Sterpa e Stefano Camporeale

15.00 – *Il settore settentrionale del palazzo flavio: costruzione e prime trasformazioni*, Françoise Villedieu

15.30 – *Il cuore del Palazzo Flavio - Le diverse funzioni della domus Augustana*, Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt

16.00- Coffee break

16.30 – *C.D. Domus severiana sul Palatino: fasi architettoniche e organizzazione dei cantieri tra l'età di Domiziano e Adriano*, Fulvio Coletti, Anna Buccellato e Giulia Sterpa

Palatino. Indagini archeologiche negli ambienti a sud-est del Triclinio Imperiale della Domus Flavia

Valentina Santoro (Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma)

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Fra il 2012 e il 2013 sono state effettuate due campagne di scavo dalla Soprintendenza Speciale per i Beni Archeologici di Roma per la messa in sicurezza della terrazza dietro al Museo Palatino verso il Circo Massimo, nell'area posta tra la scala che scende alla Domus Augustana Inferiore, il Triclinio della Domus Flavia e le Biblioteche domizianee.

Le indagini, condotte in estensione su un totale di cinque ambienti, forniscono un contributo fondamentale allo studio e alla comprensione delle fasi di vita antiche di questo settore del Palatino, portando alla luce:

- splendidi pavimenti in opus sectile del palazzo flavio, inediti;
- imponenti strutture relative alla Domus Transitoria e alla Domus Aurea, tra cui la monumentale vasca marmorea di 40 m di lato proposta da Alessandro Cassatella negli anni Novanta e ambienti a pianta anulare con sistema di riscaldamento relativi a un progetto finora ignoto molto articolato ed esteso;
- strutture tardo repubblicane-augustee costituite da muri in opera quadrata che profilano ambienti con pavimenti in opus sectile e mosaico ancora in situ.

Il Progetto Domus Tiberiana (Roma). Cantieri edili fra l'età neroniana e l'età adrianea lungo la Nova Via: primi risultati

Mirella Serlorenzi, Fulvio Coletti, Lino Traini, Giulia Sterpa (Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Archeologia di Roma) and Stefano Camporeale (Università di Trento)

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The Domus Tiberiana was the first imperial palace to be built on the Palatine, occupying the western portion of the hill. It was built by Claudius or Nero and it extended over a rectangular area of 132 x 147 metres with a basement reaching a preserved height of 5.50 metres to the south and 17 metres to the north-west. Subsequently the original building was transformed and the northern façade was moved towards the north in different phases and periods.

A new study of the whole Domus Tiberiana was recently promoted by the Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma, and a detailed analysis of the stratigraphy of walls, building techniques and construction materials has been carried out since 2013.

The project has considered the buildings along the Nova Via, whose chronology has been reassessed as well as the arrangement of the street layout and of the different urban blocks. In this paper new hypotheses will be presented concerning the reconstruction of the Neronian street façades and the organization of the blocks along the Nova Via, the development of the buildings during the Flavian age and the last expansion of the Domus by Hadrian.

Il settore settentrionale del palazzo flavio: costruzione e prime trasformazioni

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Le ricerche iniziate nel 1985 dalla Soprintendenza archeologica di Roma in collaborazione con l'Ecole française, hanno dimostrato che la grande terrazza che forma l'angolo nord orientale del Palatino (la Vigna Barberini) è stata interamente occupata da una costruzione appartenente al palazzo dei Flavi. La realizzazione dei muri di sostegno di questa potente piattaforma artificiale (160 x 140 m) inizia sotto regno di Vespasiano, mentre le costruzioni sovrastanti sono databili a quello di Domiziano. L'esatta natura dei vari apprestamenti è ancora poco chiara, in quanto si è potuto finora esplorare solo una parte del sito. Al centro del complesso si apre un ampio giardino, delimitato da un portico. A nord è un'ampia sala e altre sono state viste o intraviste a sud. Poco dopo la costruzione, il complesso è oggetto di varie trasformazioni, dettate in parte da un semplice desiderio di cambiamento, ma spesso rese necessarie dai danni provocati alle costruzioni dai movimenti verificatisi all'interno dei riempimenti. Particolarmente importanti sono gli interventi realizzati sotto il regno di Adriano.

Il cuore del Palazzo Flavio - Le diverse funzioni della domus Augustana

Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Berlin)

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Dal 1998 ha avuto inizio una nuova serie di studi sistematici riguardanti la costruzione delle residenze imperiali nell'angolo sud-est del Palatino insieme al riesame dei rinvenimenti e delle tracce archeologiche presenti nella stessa zona. La ripresa dello studio architettonico con l'analisi dei 460 bolli laterizi rinvenuti in situ e dei quasi 500 bolli laterizi menzionati nella bibliografia hanno portato ad una notevole comprensione della storia dello sviluppo architettonico delle residenze imperiali. In quest'area del Palatino che comprende la domus Flavia, la domus Augustana, lo Stadio e la domus Severiana, è possibile distinguere molto chiaramente la fase edilizia domiziana e i cambiamenti e trasformazione successivi dell'epoca traiana e adrianea. Tali studi dimostrano in particolare che la domus Augustana non fu edificata di maniera del tutto unitaria sotto Domiziano e cercano di evidenziare il lungo processo di trasformazione che ha riguardato la zona. Con la ricostruzione dell'architettura flavia e le sue trasformazioni posteriori è inoltre possibile definire le diverse funzioni della domus Augustana tra la metà del I e la metà del II secolo d.C.

C.D. Domus severiana sul Palatino: fasi architettoniche e organizzazione dei cantieri tra l'età di Domiziano e Adriano

Fulvio Coletti, Anna Buccellato e Giulia Sterpa (Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma)

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Correlati all'importante restauro presso la c.d. Domus Severiana sul Palatino effettuato dalla Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma, le indagini e i nuovi studi sulle strutture del quinto livello dell'edificio hanno permesso di individuare una serie di importanti fasi architettoniche, risalenti al periodo che va dal principato di Nerone al tardo Medioevo. Il complesso

architettonico, comprendente il comparto monumentale tra le poderose arcate che prospettano le pendici sud-est (Arcate Severiane) e il lato meridionale dell'edera dello stadio di Domiziano, com'è noto si articola su sei livelli di terrazze sostruttive, che monumentalizzavano le scoscese pendici orientali del colle prolungandone gli spazi fruibili; nell'ambito di queste poderose strutture trovano luogo un balneum con gli ambienti di servizio, le latrine e tutte le infrastrutture idrico-sanitarie che permettevano il perfetto funzionamento di un articolato impianto palaziale alle dipendenze della residenza privata del principe. Riguardo ai livelli quinto e sesto, quelli dove presumibilmente alloggiavano i sontuosi vani di rappresentanza, le osservazioni effettuate sulle pareti in laterizio sulle loro apparecchiature e sull'utilizzo delle varieghe tipologie di materiali, metodologicamente condotte nei termini dell'archeologia dell'architettura, hanno permesso di individuare una serie di importanti questioni correlate alla fase di pianificazione progettuale del periodo Domiziano e alle profonde ristrutturazioni avvenute nei periodi adrianeo e severiano.

23. FONTI E METODI PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE DELLA STORIA URBANA DI ROMA ANTICA

Organised by: Alessandra Ten e Domenico Palombi (Sapienza Università di Roma)

Il tradizionale approccio alla ricostruzione della topografia di Roma antica è venuto evolvendosi, negli anni recenti, nell'ottica di una più globale storia urbana, attenta ai contenuti di storia sociale ed economica di cui lo spazio urbano è espressione e funzione.

In questa prospettiva, il contesto topografico antico di Roma è in continuo aggiornamento grazie ai risultati delle indagini storiche ed archeologiche che vanno progressivamente implementando il quadro conoscitivo generale.

Il tema che intendiamo proporre affronta il delicato problema delle fonti e del loro utilizzo per la ricostruzione della storia urbana di Roma antica: fonti letterarie, epigrafiche, archivistiche, archeologiche e iconografiche attraverso le quali la ricerca può cercare di definire i contesti topografici e le evoluzioni impresse dalle modifiche socio economiche della città.

I singoli interventi proporranno una serie di casi particolarmente esemplificativi del complesso rapporto tra la fonte e la realtà storico-archeologica, illustrando le difficoltà e le pluralità di approccio possibili per la ricerca nella complessa trama delle componenti materiali ed immateriali della città e mostrando i risultati cui può pervenire un uso integrato e critico dei diversi tipi di fonti.

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Wednesday, 16 March

9.00 – *Le fonti hanno sempre ragione? Agrippa, il Campo Marzio e la riorganizzazione delle factiones circenses*, Marian Letizia Caldelli

9.30 – *L'Aventino: "the most aristocratic quarter of the city"*, Alessandra Capodiferro and Paola Quaranta

10.00 – *Percorso tra i documenti di archivio per la ricostruzione della storia urbana*, Luigia Attilia and Paola Chini

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Il Tevere, i ponti e l'Annona*, Paolo Liverani

11.30 – *Fonti letterarie e storia urbana di Roma antica: i limiti dell'interpretazione*, Domenico Palombi

12.00 – *La pianta marmorea severiana e i dati archeologici: una messa a punto*, Francesca de Caprariis and Alessandra Ten

Le fonti hanno sempre ragione? Agrippa, il Campo Marzio e la riorganizzazione delle *factiones circenses*

Marian Letizia Caldelli (Sapienza Università di Roma)

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Fino a scavi recenti nell'area tra via Giulia ed il palazzo della Cancelleria, la riorganizzazione delle *factiones circenses* e degli *stabula factionum* nel Campo Marzio occidentale si è fondata sull'interpretazione di alcune iscrizioni latine urbane e di un passo di Cassio Dione, che concordemente riconducono l'operazione ad Agrippa. Tuttavia, un attento esame di alcuni dei documenti epigrafici e lo studio filologico della tradizione dei testi, nonché l'analisi incrociata degli usi linguistici del latino delle iscrizioni di supposta epoca romana e dell'italiano del '500, arriva a dimostrare come la notizia letteraria sia in realtà alla base di una raffinata invenzione epigrafica che vede protagonista Pirro Ligorio.

Destituite le iscrizioni del loro valore di "fonti", per avere un'idea dell'apporto di Agrippa si dovrà riconsiderare Cassio Dione, si dovrà ripensare all'estensione delle proprietà del genere di Augusto nel Campo Marzio, si dovrà tenere conto dei risultati dei nuovi scavi archeologici nell'area degli *stabula factionum*.

L'Aventino: "the most aristocratic quarter of the city"

Alessandra Capodiferro (MiBACT- SSCol) and Paola Quaranta (MiBACT- SarLaz)

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Nel titolo del presente contributo è racchiusa, attraverso una definizione di Rodolfo Lanciani, la vocazione sociale genericamente riconosciuta per l'età tardoantica al colle Aventino diversamente da quanto rappresentato dalle fonti letterarie per i periodi precedenti.

Le numerose scoperte archeologiche degli ultimi decenni, realizzate perlopiù nell'ambito dell'archeologia preventiva, contribuiscono a ridisegnare un inedito quadro dell'evoluzione urbanistica e sociale dell'Aventino.

Si presentano in questa sede i più recenti, inediti e maggiormente esplicativi esempi di origine, sviluppo e utilizzo di ampi settori del quartiere, attraverso le trasformazioni edilizie e funzionali di complessi abitativi unifamiliari.

Le ricerche, condotte da un gruppo di lavoro formatosi negli anni, sono incentrate sullo studio dei differenti dati materiali che attraverso una lettura specialistica e di settore contribuiscono ad ampliare il dato conoscitivo.

Percorso tra i documenti di archivio per la ricostruzione della storia urbana

Luigia Attilia (Soprintendenza Speciale per i Beni Archeologici di Roma) and Paola Chini (Sovrintendenza di Roma Capitale)

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L'esame dei documenti spesso inediti conservati negli Archivi degli Istituti deputati alla tutela delle Antichità della città di Roma, costituisce, in alcuni casi, l'occasione per ricostruire la storia dei lavori di scavo e degli interventi edilizi che hanno avuto luogo sul suolo della capitale. Attraverso la rilettura dei carteggi intercorsi tra le varie Istituzioni (Soprintendenze Statali e Comunali, Commissione Archeologica Comunale, Ispettorati Edilizi, Direzioni Generali dei Ministeri competenti), viene condotto un percorso storico istituzionale che porta inevitabilmente alla riconsiderazione di alcuni aspetti della topografia antica della città. Si propone in questa sede un approccio di tipo stratigrafico della documentazione, che viene "sfogliata" nelle sue parti, nel

rispetto dei livelli di deposizione delle carte stesse in seno agli Enti che le hanno prodotte. Tra le carte prodotte dai due principali attori della storia dei lavori di scavo nella capitale, la Soprintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'area archeologica di Roma (già Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Roma) e l'odierna Sovrintendenza Capitolina (già X Ripartizione Antichità e Belle Arti), possono emergere infatti nuovi dati che apportano ulteriore conoscenza delle aree indagate, o ampliano ovvero ancora in alcuni casi vengono a modificare l'assetto dei monumenti antichi. Questo costituisce spesso il nodo centrale attorno al quale si sviluppa la trama della ricerca archivistica. In questa sede, attraverso una ricerca condotta tra i principali fondi dei due Archivi Storici ("Giornali degli scavi", "Registri dei Trovamenti", pratiche di tutela, collezioni dei disegni, Archivio Gatti, Archivio Colini) verrà focalizzata l'attenzione su alcuni documenti relativi a zone specifiche della città, dove l'Amministrazione statale e l'Amministrazione capitolina sono state impegnate in lavori di scavo e di sistemazione del territorio cittadino.

Il Tevere, i ponti e l'Annona

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Lo studio del Tevere è uno dei luoghi classici della topografia romana, eppure la discussione sui singoli ponti non sempre sfocia in una sintesi che integri l'evidenza particolare in un disegno più ampio della gestione amministrativa e logistica della città. Accanto alle fonti letterarie, epigrafiche e archeologiche, bisogna valorizzare maggiormente la fonte più caratteristica della topografia: la forma della città e la sua geomorfologia che – attraverso l'esame dei vincoli peculiari – permette importanti deduzioni sulla logica urbana complessiva. Partendo dalla nota iscrizione CIL VI 40793 sui tredici ponti del Tevere all'epoca di Valentiniano e Valente, il contributo fa brevemente il punto sull'identificazione dei ponti romani fino a Teodosio e sulla loro disposizione – con un paio di nuove proposte – collegandoli al vincolo delle Mura Aureliane, alle esigenze delle aree portuali e del sistema logistico dell'Annona.

Fonti letterarie e storia urbana di Roma antica: i limiti dell'interpretazione

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Nella gerarchia delle fonti antiche che concorrono alla ricostruzione della storia urbana di Roma antica, le fonti letterarie occupano, indubbiamente, una posizione del tutto privilegiata.

La quantità, la varietà tematica e l'estensione cronologica della documentazione letteraria relativa alle diverse componenti, materiali e immateriali, della città antica (toponimia, topografia, urbanistica e architettura, storia economico-sociale e politico-amministrativa, religione, ideologia) consentono, in molti casi, la costruzione di sistemi interpretativi complessi alla luce dei quali orientare la lettura e l'interpretazione delle altre fonti disponibili (epigrafiche, iconografiche, archeologiche).

Tuttavia, la considerazione delle fonti letterarie antiche come sistema chiuso ed autoreferenziale nasconde insidie particolarmente gravi. In tempi recentissimi, casi eccellenti di complessa ricostruzione storico-topografica di settori centrali di Roma antica – pure esemplari per qualità di metodo e raffinatezza della interpretazione – si sono rivelati fallaci alla luce della scoperta di nuove fonti scritte, imponendo una radicale revisione critica di soluzioni che si proponevano come definitive.

Tale condizione, che deve considerarsi strutturale nell'approccio alla fonte scritta, induce ad una riflessione sui "limiti della interpretazione" anche di questa categoria privilegiata di documenti.

La pianta marmorea severiana e i dati archeologici: una messa a punto

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A più di un decennio dalla conclusione del progetto in collaborazione tra la Stanford University e la Sovrintendenza Comunale di Roma, l'accessibilità virtuale dei frammenti della Forma Urbis severiana ha ampliato le prospettive di studio non solo nel tradizionale approccio di ricostruzione e ricomposizione dei frammenti, ma anche nelle potenzialità di studio complessivo del documento. Diversi filoni di ricerca si sono affiancati agli studi più segnatamente topografici ed hanno conosciuto un particolare sviluppo: una sorta di tassonomia dell'architettura rappresentata, attraverso gli studi tipologici (balnea, insulae); ancora e soprattutto la pianta severiana come rappresentazione, dalle convenzioni grafiche alle implicazioni ideologiche e soprattutto l'analisi dell'organizzazione dello spazio e del paesaggio urbano, per la quale anche i frammenti con topografia non identificata sono oggetto di interesse primario. Attraverso l'esposizione dei filoni di ricerca più recenti si presenterà una messa a punto delle principali questioni: a partire dalla stessa definizione dell'oggetto (fonte iconografica o fonte cartografica), sulla quale una certa divisione degli studi rende necessaria una riflessione. Con alcuni casi specifici si farà una messa a punto su funzione, finalità e prospettive di studio del monumento.

La ricostruzione del contesto topografico antico in Campo Marzio è considerata, per molti dei cospicui e storicamente significativi organismi segnalati dalle fonti, un fatto risolto, suscettibile al più di piccoli aggiustamenti o rettifiche puntuali che le scoperte più recenti hanno consentito. In ogni caso lo schema topografico generale, concepito e ricostruito sulle fonti letterarie ed epigrafiche, iconografiche e archeologiche, archivistiche e bibliografiche, è dato per scontato. Buona parte dei dati archeologici che hanno concorso e concorrono a sostanziare le ricostruzioni tradizionalmente accettate è nota solo attraverso la letteratura, quindi sotto forma di dato già vagliato e interpretato nel quadro di riferimento concepito all'epoca del rinvenimento. Variato questo, le emergenze incompatibili o semplicemente incidentali rispetto al nuovo quadro ricostruttivo hanno perso significato e interesse per gli studi topografici e, pur continuando a esistere sotto forma di testimonianza tangibile o nota attraverso le cronache del rinvenimento, sono di fatto scomparse dal panorama delle evidenze disponibili. Attraverso una serie di casi puntuali, l'intervento intraprende un percorso che mira al recupero di questi dati per un tentativo di contestualizzazione storica nel tessuto topografico antico.

24. OGGETTI, AVVENIMENTI E STORIA

Organised by: Paolo Carafa (Sapienza Università di Roma)

The relation between archaeological features and literary tradition as well as the “correct use” of both kind of evidence are key issues of wide archaeological and historical significance. Most debated item, in particular, is how to compare artifacts and texts avoiding the risk of over-interpreting or under-estimating literary tradition. In such a discussion, attention has been recently paid to the methodology applied by scholars and/or research teams. There is in fact a tight relation between method and archeological-historical reconstruction. In many cases, it seems possible to stress that different and incompatible hypothesis are due to different approaches and research procedures rather than to possible alternative opinions. So, evidence and arguments but also method.

The scientific debate about these subjects extends beyond Greek and Roman Archaeology, involving problems connected to integration and interpretation of archaeological data aiming at the reconstructions of sequences of facts or at a historical reconstruction tout-court. Not to mention correct procedures for the analyses and interpretation of different kind of documents/evidence: artifacts, stratigraphy, texts, epigraphs, oral traditions, religious and ritual contexts and so forth.

Papers included in the proposed session will be devoted to case studies and general items aiming at a “global” consideration of artifacts, facts and History.

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La relazione tra dati archeologici e tradizione letteraria e del “buon uso” di entrambi è un tema scottante. In particolare per quanto riguarda i modi di comparazione corretta tra le due serie documentarie e il sempre possibile rischio di semplificare la complessità del corpus dei testi. In questo quadro, ha avuto di recente grande rilievo anche la valutazione del metodo utilizzato dai diversi ricercatori. Esiste in effetti una relazione profonda tra metodo e alcune ricerche storico-archeologiche. Spesso ricerche diverse producono ipotesi diverse e inconciliabili e, in alcuni casi, è dimostrabile che la diversità delle ipotesi sia causata non da intuizioni personali alternative ma dall’applicazione di procedure diverse. Testimonianze e argomentazioni, dunque, ma anche metodo.

Il dibattito scientifico sviluppato intorno a questi temi nell’ambito dell’Archeologia Classica, può indirizzarci verso questioni rilevanti anche al di fuori dell’Archeologia Greca e Romana. Questioni relative a problemi di integrazione e interpretazione dei dati archeologici per una ricostruzione di “storie limitate” o per una ricostruzione storica tout-court. Oppure alle corrette filologie necessarie a leggere i diversi tipi di documenti: oggetti, stratigrafie, testi letterari, epigrafi, tradizioni orali, contesti storico-religiosi, altro.

Nella sessione proposta si intende presentare e discutere specifici case studies e riflessioni di ordine più generale tesi a considerare globalmente l’universo degli oggetti, azioni piccole e grandi e narrazioni storiche.

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Thursday, 17 March

Chair: Christopher Smith

9.00 – *Saxa loquuntur: integrare e narrare monumenti e paesaggi antichi*, Paolo Carafa

9.30 – *Le Termopili da Leonida a Giustiniano: problemi storici, archeologici e topografici*, Francesco Guizzi, Pietro Vannicelli e Alessandro Iaia

10.00 – *VRBS : de la linguistique à l'archéologie*, Alexandre Grandazzi

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *The social role of "things" in archaic Rome. Archaeology, history, and economic anthropology*, Cristiano Viglietti

11.30 - *Riduzione dei corredi funerari a Veio; le XII Tavole a Roma. Evidenza archeologica e tradizione letteraria a confronto*, Marco Arizza

Saxa loquuntur: integrare e narrare monumenti e paesaggi antichi

Paolo Carafa (Sapienza Università di Roma)

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Edifici e paesaggi antichi sono stati destrutturati, dimenticati, in larghissima parte sepolti, spesso distrutto. Ma la percezione di ampie parti degradate e mancanti non implica la fine della nostra ricerca. Ciò che è perduto non è sempre del tutto ignoto. Informazioni su funzione, localizzazione, aspetto e arredo dei monumenti sono conservate in molteplici fonti di informazione, prima fra tutte la tradizione letteraria. Si pone dunque l'esigenza di integrare gli elementi mancanti per ricostruire un'immagine della totalità oggi solo parzialmente conservata. Per raggiungere questo obiettivo, è opportuno analizzare contesti di dati (o classi di documenti) diversi separatamente, per creare "testi" diversi e indipendenti uno dall'altro. Con un procedimento che definirei di tipo filologico, è possibile delineare il quadro che emerge dai dati mettendo in risalto lacune della documentazione e problemi che ne possono derivare per la sua interpretazione. Successivamente si può procedere all'integrazione e alla definizione dei problemi/domande che i dati stessi pongono, all'interpretazione dei singoli "testi" e infine alla comparazione tra i "testi" diversi per elaborare un'ipotesi che tenga conto di tutta la documentazione. Ipotesi che non possono essere giudicate vere o false/giuste o sbagliate ma che possono raggiungere gradi sempre maggiori di verosimiglianza attraverso tentativi successivi.

Le Termopili da Leonida a Giustiniano: problemi storici, archeologici e topografici

Francesco Guizzi, Pietro Vannicelli and Alessandro Iaia (Sapienza Università di Roma)

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Thermopylae are, in many senses, a crucial place in the history of Greece from the archaic period down to the late antiquity. This relevance is reflected also in the ancient historiographical tradition, from Herodotus

to Procopius. The paper aims at highlighting some of the main archaeological and topographical problems in history of this pass, paying special attention to the development of its fortifications over a long span of time, as well as considering the difficulties posed by the delicate interplay of literary sources and archaeological remains.

VRBS : de la linguistique à l'archéologie

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Longtemps considéré comme d'origine étrusque, le mot « urbs » est désormais analysé, par les spécialistes actuels de la linguistique comparée, comme relevant d'une ascendance directement indo-européenne. Proposée pour la première fois en 1988, cette hypothèse a reçu le soutien, semble-t-il, unanime de la communauté scientifique des linguistes, quelles que soient leurs divergences sur les modalités sémantiques de cette évolution. Il convient donc de tirer les conséquences de cette nouvelle étymologie du point de vue des *primordia Romana*. La liaison du mot latin avec les pratiques de l'auspication et du labour rituel, et, pour tout dire, avec les traditions de la fondation de Rome, en reçoit, en effet, un nouvel éclairage. Cependant, des questions nouvelles surgissent : comment comprendre l'origine étrusque attribuée par Varron (*De lingua Latina*, V, 143) au rite du sillon primordial ? Que faire, alors, de l'antériorité que les territoires étrusques semblent avoir, au regard des résultats de l'archéologie, en matière d'établissements proto-urbains par rapport à ce qui s'observe en Latium ? Et si l'ascendance indo-européenne du mot « urbs » se confirme, par quels voies ce dernier, avec éventuellement certains rituels, aurait-il pu arriver jusqu'aux rives du Tibre ?

The social role of “things” in archaic Rome. Archaeology, history, and economic anthropology

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In this paper, it will be argued that the 6th century BC archaeological shifts are in fact the sign of an important economic and cultural revolution in Rome, entailing a dramatic re-orientation in the judgment and perception of things and in the socially acceptable forms of accumulation, preservation, and desire of material goods. Drawing methodologically on the “culturalistic” trend in economic anthropology, it will be emphasized that the changes in the economic organization of Rome, not aimed per se at enhancing trade and the market, do not necessarily imply a negative assessment of the Roman economy in this phase, but rather should be considered as the locally devised way of solving economic issues by adapting the local cultural code to current circumstances. The proposed cultural and economic reconstruction will be carried out taking account of the literary sources, which will be treated neither as truthful per se, nor as blatantly false, but as one possible interpretation of the evidence, no less valuable than a modern one.

Riduzione dei corredi funerari a Veio; le XII Tavole a Roma. Evidenza archeologica e tradizione letteraria a confronto

Marco Arizza (Sapienza Università di Roma)

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Allo sfarzo dei corredi funerari di età Orientalizzante fa seguito, in netta opposizione, una sensibile e repentina contrazione nel lusso e nel numero delle suppellettili tombali laziali e veienti; tranne alcune rare eccezioni, tale contrazione si registra dal VI sec. a.C. fino alla tarda età Classica. Il fenomeno trova, per Roma, una evidente spiegazione nell'applicazione dei dispositivi antisuntuari contenuti nelle leggi delle XII Tavole. Nel caso di Veio di cui, come noto, non si conservano fonti scritte dirette, si riscontra simultaneamente lo stesso fenomeno. Nella città etrusca, inoltre, la riduzione dei corredi coincide con l'adozione di una tipologia architettonica funeraria peculiare che, al momento, sembra attribuibile solo a questa fase ed essere propria quasi esclusivamente del territorio veiente.

Recentemente il record archeologico relativo a questa tipologia di tombe, dette "a tramite" o "a vestibolo", ha subito un notevole incremento; è quindi ora possibile, su una base statistica ampia, avanzare alcune ipotesi. Oltre a confermare una sorta di generale simbiosi, ormai riconosciuta, tra Roma e il confinante centro etrusco, è possibile immaginare un complesso normativo similare per due città?

25. TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY CENTRAL SPACE

Organised by: Andrew Wallace-Hadrill (University of Cambridge) and Dunia Filippi (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge)

The cultural identity of a community is not a static entity, but fluctuating and situational. As such cultural identity can be studied in an 'événemential' continuum as also in the changing spatial frames within which it is conceived and where it is manifested, in the central space of the city. Recent studies have brought into play the Roman Forum as a priority area for the comprehension in historical terms of such a process. This is only the starting point, from which to proceed to analyse the relationship between public and private in the meeting place of the community, in the ancient world.

The first step of this analysis is to broaden the study to the other central space at the origins of the meeting spaces in the antiquity, the 'agora'.

We have two main types of data to study the community in these ancient spaces, archaeological and literary, often used in "competition". We would like to put together the different approaches in order to understand if we have different results or simply different aspects of a unique space.

From these "parents", 'agora' and forum, we have to move to their "offspring". In this context we want to analyse one of these, in the Roman world, to understand if and how the space changes in a Roman community, exposed to other cultural influences.

There is a component of the community that is usually neglected, the children. Which is their place in the use of the community space? Is it possible to investigate it?

Our aim is not to give answers but to set up a new agenda in order to put back to the ancient community central space its role as a multi-ethnic and not static place, origin and product of different pulses.

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Friday, 18 March

Chair: Andrew Wallace-Hadrill

14.00 – *Le agorai di Atene. Dinamiche insediative, processi sociali e spazi del potere ad Atene dall'alto arcaismo all'età classica*, Nikolaos Arvanitis

14.30 – *Continuità e cambiamenti nel Foro Romano*, Dunia Filippi

15.00 – *The 'Populus of the Future': Children in the Forum?*, Ray Laurence

15.30 – *Forum and female presence: The evidence of honorific statuary from Italian and North African Cities*, Cristina Murer

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Transformations of public space in the cities of Italy under the Principate: the case of the Forum*, John Patterson

17.00 – *The Roman Forum and the topography of autocracy in early imperial Rome*, Hannah Price

Le agorai di Atene. Dinamiche insediative, processi sociali e spazi del potere ad Atene dall'alto arcaismo all'età classica

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Molto si è detto e scritto sulla localizzazione delle agorai di Atene (archaia agorà, agorà del Ceramico). In questo contributo si affronta la questione focalizzando sul contesto insediativo della città nella diacronia (da una serie di nuclei abitativi intorno all'acropoli alla città entro le mura di Temistocle) e sui soggiacenti processi sociali che lo connotano. In una città difficile, caratterizzata da momenti di forti tendenze centrifughe ad opera di gruppi gentilizi aristocratici antagonisti, alternati a periodi di minor grado di conflitto sociale, si possono circoscrivere in una ipotesi economica le modalità, localizzazione e tempi degli spazi del potere che ne sono risultati. Con un riesame dei dati archeologici e delle fonti letterarie ed epigrafiche, e sulla scia degli indirizzi interpretativi della storia sociale di Atene operata da Ian Morris trenta anni fa, si argomenterà per un multidimensionale e polimerico paesaggio urbano che ha voluto conservare al suo interno la vibrante frammentarietà originaria di questo districato processo di spazi e protagonisti per i poteri. La politica urbanistica di età romana ne ha pienamente colto questa scansione proponendo monumenti e spazi che riecheggiano, trasformandolo di nuovo, tale paesaggio.

Continuità e cambiamenti nel Foro Romano

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Sotto il regno di Decio (249-251) il luogo presso i rostra Augusti dove si elevavano le statue delle tre Parche (Tria fata), divenne tristemente famoso per i Cristiani, rappresentando un limite fisico tra la vita e la morte: il sacrificio agli dei era divenuto una pratica obbligatoria e le Tria Fata connotavano il punto oltre il quale il cristiano o abiurava la propria fede accettando di sacrificare agli dei, in primo luogo a Giove Ottimo Massimo, salendo al Campidoglio, o rifiutava e veniva condotto al carcere o al martirio. Le statue delle Parche però facevano parte del Foro Romano almeno da un'epoca anteriore a quella augustea, quando furono restaurate, e per posizione si trovavano nel fulcro più antico di Roma (tra Foro e Comizio) al quale venivano legate se Plinio le attribuisce a Tarquinio Prisco. Questa memoria così illustra magistralmente la dinamicità di uno spazio comunitario di lunga durata come il Foro Romano, dove un monumento percepito come di antica tradizione continua ad essere vitale ma acquisendo un nuovo significato, almeno per una parte della comunità che lo viveva.

The 'Populus of the Future': Children in the Forum?

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Modern writing on children has most frequently made observations about their commemoration, their representation and mostly seen them within the frame created by the Rediscovery of the Roman Family or the History of Private Life. Yet, the Roman world was full of images of children in public – often wearing a toga, taking part in a congiarium, or visibly participating in religious rituals. We can even read of crowds of children attending public events (Plin.Paneg.26). This presents a challenge: how do we move from images or representations of children in public space to re-populating the Forum, the Saepta and so on with children as well as real-and-imagined adults guided by writers such as Martial or Juvenal. The paper will set out some case studies to consider where children might be located within public space at Rome, when wearing their togas and being part of a community, in which they would become the populus of the future. However, it shifts us back from this imagined future to the fact that most representations of children come from case, in which they simply did not have an adult future and were commemorated as deceased children in cemeteries outside of the city.

Forum and female presence: The evidence of honorific statuary from Italian and North African Cities

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Next to emperors only the most eminent citizens were honoured with a statue on forum spaces of Roman cities. By exclusion and inclusion of certain social groups, the placement forums performs therefore a mirror of different social statues and cultural dispositions of each town. This can be realised by looking especially at female presence on forum spaces. Literary sources from the first century of the Principate reveal that women's appearance on the forum was problematic. By looking at archeological records from Italian and North African cities there are no statues dedicated to women on forum spaces until the middle of the first century AD. Strikingly this seems to change from the middle of the second century onwards. With a special emphasis on female honorific statuary (primarily through epigraphic sources) from Pompei, Leptis Magna and Bulla Regia, this paper therefore show how far the sudden public representation of women on Forum spaces can be explained more with urbanisation than social reasons.

Transformations of public space in the cities of Italy under the Principate: the case of the Forum

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One consequence of the construction of amphitheatres, market buildings, and public baths on a grand scale in the city of Rome under the Principate was the widespread building of similar monuments in the cities of Italy, as local communities, and their benefactors, sought to emulate the imperial capital; and, as P. Zanker showed in an important article some 20 years ago, there was in turn a significant shift in the nature, and location, of sociability in those cities. This paper focuses on the changing role of the Forum in the cities of Italy under the Principate, and explores how far the transformation of the Forum Romanum as Republic gave way to Empire, and the construction of new Fora at Rome by Julius Caesar, and emperors from Augustus to Trajan, may have had an impact on public space at the very heart of the cities of Italy. A particular focus of attention will be those cities where there is evidence for the co-existence of more than one forum or equivalent open public space.

The Roman Forum and the topography of autocracy in early imperial Rome

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The Roman Forum is often considered to have become more-or-less obsolete during the first century AD. Many of its practical functions were transferred to magnificent new facilities, and the Republican politics that had shaped the space were now defunct. Its ideological role, as a space which expressed Roman identity, history and power, was taken over by the imperial fora. It has been argued, therefore, that the Roman Forum's ancient monuments and legends lost all contemporary relevance in a Rome dominated by the imperial household on the Palatine.

In this paper I offer a new approach to the Forum in the imperial period. I argue that, far from becoming 'obsolete', it remained crucial to the articulation – and challenging – of political power during the early Principate. Basing my study on a close reading of Tacitus and Suetonius' deployment of the Forum's monuments in their narratives of the lives and downfalls of the first-century emperors, I describe how the Forum valley and its relationship with the Palatine Hill above was used to express the instability at the heart of Rome's new political system: the contradiction between *libertas* and *principatus*. This, of course, is the conflict that Tacitus and his contemporaries praise Nerva and Trajan for reconciling – and, in fact, a greater understanding of the Roman Forum's importance in this era allows us to see that most imperial monument, the Forum of Trajan, in a different light.

26. L'ADRIATICO NELL'ANTICHITA' QUALE LUOGO DI TRANSITO DI UOMINI, DI MERCI E MODELLI CULTURALI

Organised by: Roberto Perna (Università di Macerata) and Francis Tassaux (Université Bordeaux Montaigne – Ausonius)

Il mare Adriatico costituisce da sempre un polo fondamentale nella geografia commerciale dei paesi affacciati sul bacino del Mediterraneo. Lungi dal costituire un elemento di separazione, infatti, esso quale luogo di transito ha rappresentato nel corso dei secoli un *trait d'union* tra le due sponde opposte dell'Italia occidentale da un lato e della costa dalmata, illirica ed epirota dall'altro, costituendo quindi un importante mezzo di trasmissione a livello economico, commerciale e culturale.

A partire in particolare dall'età arcaica e quindi in età classica l'Adriatico rappresenta il passaggio fondamentale tra il mondo greco e l'Italia attraverso le due principali rotte di navigazione (di cabotaggio), quella orientale che costeggiava l'area illirica e dalmata per poi attraversare l'Adriatico in corrispondenza del porto di Ancona e quella occidentale che, attraverso il canale di Otranto, toccava le sponde della Magna Grecia per poi risalire verso Nord. Nell'ambito di queste dinamiche un ruolo particolare ha rivestito, sia in ambito orientale sia in ambito occidentale la colonizzazione greca.

L'Adriatico snodo fondamentale per l'espansione romana verso Oriente ha svolto un ruolo prioritario nella trasmissione di quei modelli culturali che hanno definito i processi di romanizzazione nei territori conquistati. Le merci, specchio dei rapporti economici e commerciali tra i diversi ambiti territoriali, costituiscono in particolare un fossile guida fondamentale alla delineazione delle principali dinamiche di contatto, trasmissione, passaggio dei modelli culturali tra diversi ambiti territoriali.

Nel corso della Sessione si vogliono analizzare alcune delle specifiche modalità attraverso le quali nei territori e nelle comunità delle due coste adriatiche, partecipi di milieu culturali diversi ma strettamente connessi tra loro, si attuino le varie forme di trasmissione e assimilazione culturale, in un rapporto dialettico che vede implicati in vario grado il mondo greco in età classica e ellenistica e l'Impero romano.

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Wednesday, 16 March

9.00 – *Lo spazio adriatico tra golfo Ionio et Caput Adriae*, Jean-Luc Lamboley

9.30 – *Lo sviluppo del modello urbano tra le due sponde dell'Adriatico quale strumento di trasmissione e assimilazione culturale*, Roberto Perna

10.00 – *AdriAtlas et les routes de l'Adriatique*, Maria Paola Castiglioni, Clément Coutelier, Marie-Claire Ferrière, Nathalie Prévôt, Yolande Marion, Sara Zanni and Francis Tassaux

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Proprietà imperiali e produzioni nel Delta Padano in età romana*, Livio Zerbini, Laura Audino, Silvia Ripà and Federica Maria Riso

11.30 – *Produzioni ceramiche nella Apulia et Calabria. Spazi, forme, strutture*, Custode Silvio Fioriello, Anna Mangiatordi and Paolo Perfido

12.00 – *Sistemi di comunicazione tra Ravenna e Altino: nuove prospettive*, Alberto Andreoli

12.30 - *Studi di topografia urbana: aggiornamenti sulle città antiche dell'area sud adriatica*, Maria Luisa Marchi

14.00 – *Circolazione di merci e uomini a Bononia e Mutina alla luce della documentazione epigrafica*, Daniela Rigato, Manuela Mongardi and Mattia Vitelli Casella

14.30 – *Insedimenti, territorio e materiali ceramici nella Puglia meridionale tra media e tarda età imperiale*, Giovanni Mastronuzzi, Renato Caldarola, Carlo De Mitri, Nicola Laghezza and Valeria Melissano

15.00 – *Circolazione di uomini, di merci, di modelli nell'area basso adriatica fra età romana e tardo antica*, Sara Santoro, Marco Moderato and Gloria Bolzoni

15.30 – *Salapia: città rifondata dell'Apulia adriatica. Lo spazio urbano, il sale e i commerci tra età romana e tardoantica*, Giuliano Volpe, Giovanni Devenuto, Roberto Goffredo, Darian M. Totten and Carlo De Mitri

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *La via Egnatia e la via Lissus – Naissus: infrastrutture stradali al servizio dell'Adriatico*, Luan Perzhita

Lo spazio adriatico tra golfo Ionio et Caput Adriae

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Visto oggi dall'alto il Mare Adriatico appare uno spazio unitario e ben circoscritto dal golfo di Venezia fino al canale di Otranto, lungo le due sponde opposte italiane e balcaniche. Ora, la rappresentazione di questo spazio è del tutto diversa nell'antichità greca. Infatti, gli autori distinguono una area greca, il golfo ionio appendice del mare Ionio, e l'area di Caput Adria, confinata nel mondo barbaro. L'intervento si propone quindi di esaminare l'articolazione e la dualità tra queste due aree che sono tutte due caratterizzate dal mosaico di popoli che abitano lunghe le sponde, con un numero limitato di colonie greche rispetto ad altre zone del Mediterraneo, per altro tutte fondate sulla sponda balcanica. Da quel punto di vista, l'Adriatico sembra un laboratorio privilegiato per la frontier history, ed i dati forniti dalle fonti scritte ed archeologiche, malgrado la loro dispersione ed eterogeneità, permettono di incrociare approcci diversi, quali, superando la tradizionale visione "colonistica" fondata su eventi politici, gli scambi commerciali e la mobilità delle persone legate alle rotte marittime, così come lo studio degli santuari costieri e dei racconti mitologici.

Lo sviluppo del modello urbano tra le due sponde dell'Adriatico quale strumento di trasmissione e assimilazione culturale

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Le modalità attraverso le quali si sviluppa e le caratteristiche stesse del modello urbano sono fondamentali categorie interpretative per analizzare i fenomeni di trasformazione culturale che hanno interessato in età antica anche i territori che si affacciano sull'Adriatico.

Il contributo, proprio a partire dai più recenti risultati relativi alle indagini condotte in due centri urbani collocati sulle due diverse sponde, Hadrianopolis in Caonia e Pollentia-Urbs Salvia, nel Piceno, integrati nel più ampio contesto territoriale, vuole analizzare i processi di trasmissione ed assimilazione culturale che, tra l'età classica e l'età romana, portarono in queste aree alla definizione di modelli culturali certamente originali, ma allo stesso tempo partecipi di un milieu adriatico comune.

AdriAtlas et les routes de l'Adriatique

Maria Paola Castiglioni (Université Pierre Mendès-France), Clément Coutelier (Institut Ausonius, Bordeaux Montaigne), Marie-Claire Ferrière (Ecole française de Rome), Nathalie Prévôt (Institut Ausonius, Bordeaux Montaigne), Yolande Marion (Institut Ausonius, Bordeaux), Sara Zanni (Institut Ausonius, Bordeaux Montaigne) and Francis Tassaux (Université Bordeaux Montaigne – Ausonius)

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L'Adriatique a été une intense zone d'échange dans l'Antiquité et le haut Moyen Age. Dans le cadre d'AdriAtlas, – Atlas informatisé de l'Adriatique antique –, on affronte un double défi : comment reconstituer et comment représenter les réseaux routiers, fluviaux et maritimes, en tenant compte, d'une part, de l'évolution chronologique, et, d'autre part, du degré de connaissance ou d'incertitude de nos données, alors que nous disposons désormais d'outils performants fournis par l'informatique, la géomatique et le webmapping tandis que de nouvelles pistes ont été ouvertes comme par exemple la recherche des chemins optimaux. Ainsi, nous proposons deux études de cas (d'une part, la Vénétie orientale et l'Istrie, et d'autre part, l'Albanie), avec constitution d'une base de données spécifique liée à un géoatlas, intégrant une documentation ancienne et récente, nécessairement hétérogène, partielle ou fragmentaire et de fiabilité variable.

Proprietà imperiali e produzioni nel Delta Padano in età romana

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In epoca imperiale con il termine *saltus* si faceva riferimento ai terreni demaniali con funzioni produttive per l'imperatore, nonostante la questione della definizione terminologica sia ancora controversa ed esistano numerose accezioni d'uso, come testimoniato dalle fonti letterarie. Negli ultimi decenni è stata affermata con forza la necessità di sopperire all'incertezza della documentazione scritta e di approfondire la conoscenza sul funzionamento dei *saltus*, in modo particolare facendo chiarezza sulle modalità di sfruttamento del territorio, sul ruolo dei funzionari impiegati nelle diverse attività e sulle mansioni svolte. In questo contributo verranno messe in luce le testimonianze provenienti dal territorio del Delta del Po, prestando particolare attenzione ai materiali rinvenuti dal *vicus* di Voghenza, da cui provengono numerosi reperti lapidei e tegole deformate in cottura che recano il bollo "Pansiana", confermando dunque l'ipotesi che l'officina fosse ubicata proprio in quest'area. Le iscrizioni pervenute, esaminate in questa sede, aprono inoltre nuovi scenari sui lavoratori impegnati nelle proprietà imperiali, molti dei quali erano veterani: ciò permette di giungere a considerazioni rilevanti sul rapporto tra *saltus* ed esercito, in ragione della presenza della vicina *Classis Ravennatis*.

Produzioni ceramiche nella Apulia et Calabria. Spazi, forme, strutture

Custode Silvio Fioriello (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro), Anna Mangiatordi (Independent research) and Paolo Perfido (Politecnico di Bari)

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L'analisi sistematica delle forme di produzione e delle dinamiche di circolazione delle merci ceramiche del comparto apulo nel periodo compreso fra l'avvio della 'romanizzazione' e il III sec. d.C. sta consentendo di delineare un quadro complesso e articolato, nel quale pure le manifatture fittili evidenziano la vivacità economica della regione in età romana. Il censimento sistematico e la schedatura delle installazioni fisse e degli indicatori di lavorazione, riferibili a contesti urbani e rurali, la georeferenziazione della documentazione in ambiente GIS, la contestualizzazione dei dati raccolti entro il quadro storico-insediativo e socio-economico di riferimento, il confronto con altri contesti di area soprattutto adriatica consentono non solo di precisare tecnologie e forme della produzione, diversificate in senso sia diacronico sia sincronico, ma anche di definire il quadro delle dinamiche di utilizzo e di distribuzione delle manifatture fittili, orientate verso l'autoconsumo e, soprattutto a partire dal I sec. a.C., anche alla commercializzazione su corto e medio raggio.

Sistemi di comunicazione tra Ravenna e Altino: nuove prospettive

Alberto Andreoli (Università di Ferrara)

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Nell'antichità la porzione valliva del bacino idrografico padano veneto compresa tra le città di Ravenna e Altinum ha costituito una sorta di regione "mesopotamica" intersecata dai rami deltizi del Po, Tartaro, Adige, Brenta e altri corsi minori, soggetti a ciclici sovralluvionamenti, rotte e diversioni di corso. In questa plaga anfibia e instabile, in cui il popolamento fin dell'epoca più remota si era di necessità ripartito sulle emergenze (dossi, gronde fluviali, cordoni dunosi litoranei), si incontrarono tre fondamentali direttrici di traffico: la cosiddetta 'via dell'ambra', il corridoio marittimo dell'Adriatico, l'itinerario interappenninico. Ricerche e studi pluridisciplinari (geomorfologici, archeologici, paleoambientali, aerofotogrammetrici, topografici, ecc.) svolti negli ultimi decenni hanno condotto all'individuazione, riconoscimento e parziale ricostruzione di lacerti paesaggistici sepolti: tracce naturali (paleoidrografie, cordoni di dune) e antropiche (insediamenti, apprestamenti idraulici, divisioni agrarie, strade). Ravenna, Atria e Altinum, centri litoranei o prossimi al mare (e lagunari), costituiscono i nodi itinerari fluvio-marittimi primari, integrati all'entroterra cisalpino, di un sistema di comunicazioni terrestri, fluviali, endolagunari e marittime, scandite dal succedersi di attrezzati scali di terra e "passi" che garantirono i collegamenti tra il "centro del potere", le regiones settentrionali dell'Italia e le province renano-danubiane.

Studi di topografia urbana: aggiornamenti sulle città antiche dell'area sud adriatica

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La lettura dei sistemi insediativi consente di definire le relazioni fra diverse aree e spesso di comprendere la diffusione dei modelli urbani e architettonici. Attraverso i cambiamenti o le continuità possiamo definire i passaggi dell'evoluzione degli abitati e dei paesaggi antropizzati. Dagli insediamenti indigeni, alle colonie greche, alla città romana. Lungo la fascia adriatica questo fenomeno appare particolarmente significativo anche in ragione del possibile confronto con l'altra sponda del mare, dove da sempre questo rappresenta un elemento di transito e di unione.

La diffusione di "tipologie" insediative si lega da un lato alla presenza ellenica e successivamente a quella di Roma ma come più volte sottolineato in un interscambio culturale in continua evoluzione.

Si presentano quindi una serie di insediamenti e città che tra l'età arcaica e il II secolo a.C. permettono di costruire una storia dell'urbanistica e dell'architettura delle aree della fascia centro-meridionale dell'Adriatico. Passando dagli insediamenti indigeni, alle colonie romane del Piceno fino alla più meridionale Brindisi. Ove spesso la diffusione delle tendenze urbanistiche è affidata ad episodi di qualificazione monumentale di settori urbani, di adeguamento di aree funzionali e infrastrutturali, di diffusione di nuove tipologie di complessi a volte importati direttamente dalla Grecia o da Roma, a volte frutto di una esperienza congiunta.

Circolazione di merci e uomini a Bononia e Mutina alla luce della documentazione epigrafica

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Scopo di questo contributo è quello di analizzare l'esistenza di rapporti tra la parte centrale della regio VIII e le aree costiere del bacino Mediterraneo alla luce delle testimonianze epigrafiche sia su instrumentum che su supporto lapidario. Infatti è risaputo che l'Emilia centrale fosse connessa all'Adriatico sia attraverso il fiume Po ed il sistema idro-viario ad esso afferente sia tramite la rete delle vie consolari. Nell'ambito della documentazione raccolta, l'attenzione si focalizzerà in particolare: per quanto concerne l'instrumentum sul materiale anforico bollato o corredato di titoli picti proveniente dalle regioni costiere adriatiche e dal Mediterraneo occidentale; riguardo alle iscrizioni lapidarie sui documenti testimoniati personaggi di origine aliena specie transmarina che si stabilirono in tale zona intessendovi proficui rapporti socio-economici.

Insediamenti, territorio e materiali ceramici nella Puglia meridionale tra media e tarda età imperiale

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Fin dagli anni '80 l'Università del Salento conduce ricerche sistematiche negli insediamenti antichi della Puglia meridionale. A fronte di una preponderante mole di dati concernenti il sistema insediativo di epoca preromana, sono risultate a lungo frammentarie le informazioni relative a natura ed organizzazione degli abitati di età romana, nonché quelle concernenti gli aspetti della cultura materiale.

Attraverso il riesame di reperti e contesti è stato possibile avviare un processo di arricchimento delle conoscenze relative a questo comparto geografico nel periodo compreso tra la conquista romana e l'epoca imperiale. D'altro canto le indagini in alcuni siti costituiscono già da tempo un'importante fonte di informazioni su tematiche particolari: spiccano la necropoli e gli scarichi relativi al porto di Otranto ed il complesso paleocristiano di Vaste.

Nell'ambito della 12th RAC, il gruppo dell'Università del Salento proporrà alcune considerazioni sull'organizzazione del territorio della Puglia meridionale. In secondo luogo verranno presentati alcuni dati complessivi sulla identificazione e distribuzione di materiali di importazione con particolare riferimento al vasellame di area egeo-albanese. Da ultimo saranno illustrate le recenti acquisizioni relative alle ricerche nel

complesso di Fondo Giuliano a Vaste, con particolare riguardo all'analisi delle attestazioni di suppellettile in vetro e ceramica nella necropoli del V-VI secolo.

Circolazione di uomini, di merci, di modelli nell'area basso adriatica fra età romana e tardo antica

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Per tutta la sua storia antica, la città di Durazzo non ebbe un'identità culturale facilmente definibile: nata dall'incontro tra diversi gruppi etnici, essa fu un frequentatissimo punto di snodo, sia lungo le rotte Nord-Sud che collegavano il centro del Mediterraneo con l'Adriatico interno e l'arco alpino, sia come testa di ponte per i percorsi Est – Ovest che tagliavano trasversalmente la regione balcanica, e in particolare per la via Egnatia durante l'età imperiale.

Tra l'età ellenistica e il periodo romano Durazzo sembra quindi definirsi di volta in volta attraverso il confronto con le realtà etniche/culturali/politiche con le quali viene in contatto, appropriandosi dei vari aspetti e rielaborandone le caratteristiche in un processo di continua trasformazione.

In questa occasione si proporrà una riflessione sul tema delle trasformazioni culturali di Epidamnus/Dyrrachium attraverso la lettura dei molteplici aspetti che la caratterizzarono tra l'età ellenistica e l'età romana, dall'urbanistica alla strutturazione del territorio alla cultura materiale ed in particolare alla ceramica, e il loro inserimento all'interno del sistema culturale adriatico.

Salapia: città rifondata dell'Apulia adriatica. Lo spazio urbano, il sale e i commerci tra età romana e tardoantica

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La città romana di Salapia, sulla costa adriatica della Puglia settentrionale, dal 2013 è oggetto di un progetto internazionale di ricerche sistematiche condotto dall'Università di Foggia in collaborazione con il Davidson College – North Carolina (USA). Le indagini stanno consentendo da un lato di riscrivere la storia insediativa di lunga durata di un abitato tanto noto per i numerosi riferimenti presenti nelle fonti storiche, letterarie e documentarie, quanto pressoché ignoto dal punto di vista archeologico; dall'altro di far emergere la vitalità del porto e il suo ruolo nel complesso.

La via Egnatia e la via Lissus – Naissus: infrastrutture stradali al servizio dell'Adriatico

Luan Perzhita

27. RETHINKING THE CONCEPT OF “HEALING SETTLEMENTS”: CULTS, CONSTRUCTIONS AND CONTEXTS IN THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

Organised by: Maddalena Bassani (Università degli Studi di Padova), Marion Bolder-Boos (Technical University Darmstadt), Annalisa Calapà (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich), Ugo Fusco (Sapienza Università di Roma) e Jens Koehler (John Cabot University, Rome (JCU) and American University of Rome (AUR))

The ancient settlements on thermo-mineral sites with emerging curative centers became a subject of professional in-depth research during the last few years. Various national and international conferences demonstrate this interest, to mention only those organized by the Università di Padova (Padua, Italy 2010 and 2012) and by the city council of Chaves (Chaves, Portugal 2014). At these meetings the results of excavations and other research projects centered on areas affected by geothermal phenomena have been presented. This helped to open the way for a growing scholarly attention to numerous problematics concerning the exploitation of curative springs and the settlement patterns at spa sites (e.g. aspects of topography, infrastructure, architecture, cult, society, economy etc.). Furthermore, such initiatives allowed to emphasize the particularities accompanying the use of beneficial sources, compared to that of common sweet waters. Other studies are more focused on religious aspects concerning health and healing including (in)fertility. Votive offerings and particularly inscriptions attesting to dedications as thanksgiving or prayer for cure or conception offer a variety of research questions, including whether specific healing or fertility cults existed at particular sites. In the proposed session we therefore bring together papers dealing with therapeutic aspects connected to thermo-mineral sites as well as cultic aspects surrounding health and healing.

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Thursday, 17 March

14.00 – *Luoghi di culto alle aquae salutifere: osservazioni da alcuni casi in Italia, Germania e Gallia*, Maddalena Bassani, Matteo Marcato and Cecilia Zanetti

14.30 – *Healing by water: Therapy and Religion in the Roman Spas of the Iberian Peninsula*, Silvia González Soutelo and Sergio Carneiro

15.00 – *Before the Hammam: The Ancient Spas of Roman North Africa*, Jens Koehler

15.30 – *The Concept of so-called ‘Healing Sanctuaries’ Revisited*, Velia Boecker

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Sacred Caves and ‘Fertility Cults’. Some Considerations about Cave Sanctuaries in Etruria*, Annalisa Calapà

17.00 – *New Data and Interpretations: the Case of Veii-Campetti and Ostia*, Ugo Fusco and Marion Bolder-Boos

Luoghi di culto alle aquae salutifere: osservazioni da alcuni casi in Italia, Germania e Gallia

Maddalena Bassani, Matteo Marcato and Cecilia Zanetti (Università degli Studi di Padova)

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The study of settlements situated close to thermomineral water springs in ancient Italy allowed the analysis of not only establishments connected to healing functions and leisure activities, built in proximity of the springs, but also worship places and offerings dedicated to the waters. This contribution aims to present some food for thought on structural and material typologies of the sacred areas documented in the Italian peninsula, widening then the horizon to worship attestations connected to thermal springs in the Roman provinces of Germania, Raetia and Gallia.

Healing by water: Therapy and Religion in the Roman Spas of the Iberian Peninsula

Silvia González Soutelo (Silvia González Soutelo and Sergio Carneiro) and Sergio Carneiro (Gabinete de Arqueologia da Câmara Municipal de Chaves)

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The intimate relation between healing and religion is ubiquitous in Roman Spas, either in the form of temple areas and *nymphaea*, votive depositions or the epigraphical evidence of devotion and thankfulness for the cure. Through the architectonic and artefactual analysis of Roman spas in the Iberian Peninsula compared with examples from elsewhere in the Empire, we attempt at defining whether there was a separation between sacred and profane areas, the relationship between them and its influence on the design of the Spa complexes.

Taking into consideration the most recent approaches on Roman religion and devotion, and the reflection of the *interpretatio* of pre-Roman religious traditions, we will consider the concepts of ritual and pilgrimage as well as the proposals of classical medicine indicated in the Greco-Roman writers.

As a result, we propose a necessary critical reflection about the design and building of these establishments as well as about their function and use, in order to go further on our knowledge and understanding of Roman spas in Hispania, and, consequently, in the provinces of the Roman Empire.

Before the Hammam: The Ancient Spas of Roman North Africa

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The Roman provinces in North Africa (Mauretania, Numidia, Africa, and Cyrenaica) experienced several centuries of peace and wealth between the 1st and the 5th century AD. Densely inhabited areas with several urban centers, public buildings and private houses, an improved infrastructure best visible through roads, bridges, and aqueducts, show the rising living standard. This development was accompanied by a systematic exploitation of thermal springs that were located close to the settlements or that could be reached on new roads.

In this paper I will give a general overview on the great number of North African spas, with a special focus on those spas keeping consistent archaeological remains, i.e. with buildings still preserved, and in some cases still in use today. Relatively well known sites are e.g. Djebel

Oust/Zaghouan in Tunisia and Hammam Essalihine/Khenchela, the ancient Aquae Flavianae, in Algeria. Spas that have disappeared, but which were reported in the 18th and 19th century by mostly French travelers and archaeologists, will be included as well. Finally, to the already much debated question about the influence of the urban Roman thermae on the Islamic hammam, has to be added the role of the ancient spas in this process of transition.

The Concept of so-called ‘Healing Sanctuaries’ Revisited

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The connection between beneficial sources and healing or fertility cults is frequently stated, but – due to a lack of particular literary and epigraphical evidence – hard to prove for individual cases.

Often anatomical votives which are often and numerous found in Central Italy are taken as further indication for a healing deity or rather a healing sanctuary, especially if there are indeed any springs nearby (regardless of the water’s chemical composition).

Based on several case studies this paper questions the general conclusion „water plus body parts equals therapeutic issues” and favours a more holistic approach considering the relation of topographical elements, the tradition of cults and the use of votive offerings.

Sacred Caves and 'Fertility Cults'. Some Considerations about Cave Sanctuaries in Etruria

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Cave sanctuaries were an interesting feature of the religious landscape of Etruria in the Republican and Imperial Age. Evidence of cult activity in caves has mostly been connected by researchers to the sacred power of water, which is in turn usually associated with the sphere of 'healing' and 'fertility cults'. This assumption has been reinforced by the fact that anatomicals, images of female deities and figures of swaddled babies were often given as votive offerings in cave sanctuaries. A special focus on fertility and maternity concerns has been postulated for some Etruscan caves, which used to be visited in modern times by women having trouble with breastfeeding. Recent research on religion in ancient Italy, however, drew attention to some problematic aspects which can also affect our interpretation of cave sanctuaries. These include the meaning and diffusion of anatomicals and the relation between natural features (springs, caves) and cult. This paper aims to analyze the evidence from cave sanctuaries in Etruria, placing it in the context of the current debate on these issues. This approach can help assess to what extent Etruscan cave sanctuaries can actually contribute to the definition, and to our understanding, of 'fertility cults' in Republican and Imperial central Italy.

New Data and Interpretations: the Case of Veii-Campetti and Ostia

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This paper aims to present the latest discoveries in the topic of Healing Settlements. Two new cases are presented, which are located in Veii and in Ostia. These sites have close connections but also differences with the archaeological complexes previously examined.

The Campetti complex lies on a downward slope in the south-west area of the plateau of the city of Veii. During the Imperial age (I–III century AD) the site, situated in the immediate suburbs of the Roman Municipium, had many buildings and infrastructures (cisterns, pools for bathing, Nymphaeum etc.) which suggest the unequivocal public function in which water plays a major role.

Some votive inscriptions dedicated to different deities (Igea, Hercules, Fontes and Diana) define the area as a thermal, therapeutic site where various different cults were practised. Finally recent geological research has led to the discovery of hot springs at the site.

The so-called 'area sacra dei templi repubblicani' in Ostia comprises three temples, the largest of which was dedicated to Hercules, as several finds document. Although Hercules appears here as an oracular deity and a god of military and mercantile exploits, there is some evidence to indicate that he – as well as the sanctuary at large – was also connected to water and healing.

28. RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN THE ROMAN PROVINCE OF DALMATIA: NEW APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES

Organised by: Nirvana Silnović and Dora Ivanišević (Central European University, Budapest)

This session brings together young scholars dealing with various aspects of religious life in the Roman Province of Dalmatia. Covering the great chronological expanse from Hellenistic times to Late Antiquity, each paper will explore a specific facet of Dalmatian religious landscape. Today, the rich material evidence witnesses to the abundant and multifarious religious practices that formed a part of everyday life of the province. Despite its richness and attractiveness, the material evidence of the Dalmatian religious life has only recently started to get its proper treatment and (re)evaluation. Over the past few decades there have been a major developments in the study of ancient religion, as well as a growing (re)examination of the notion of “Romanisation,” and of “Roman art,” resulting in new approaches and changes in how we understand religious and material culture of the provinces. The aim of this session is to explore various challenges these new approaches present, and to offer insight into the recent study of Dalmatian religious life.

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Saturday, 19 March

9.00 – *Mithras and the Sacred Landscape: The Case of Gacka Valley*, Nirvana Silnović

9.30 – *The Cults of Isis*, Inga Vilogorac Brčić

10.00 – *Roman, Illyrian or Dalmatian? (Re)interpretations of Roman Religion in a Provincial Context*, Josipa Lulić

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *The Epigraphic Evidence for Early Christianity at Salona*, Dora Ivanišević

Mithras and the Sacred Landscape: The Case of Gacka Valley

Nirvana Silnović (Central European University, Budapest)

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A sacred landscape, in the words of Hubert Cancik (1985/1986: 251), can be understood as “a constellation of natural phenomena constituted as a meaningful system by means of artificial and religious signs, by telling names or etiological stories fixed to certain places, and by rituals which actualize the space.” It is a territory where a specific interplay between human and divine, between geological and natural elements (like hills and rivers), and monuments (temples, shrines, altars, etc.) is established. Moreover, natural elements, such as rivers and mountains, might be considered as personified gods or as places standing under the personal protection of divine beings.

The present paper will address the notion of sacred landscape on a specific territory - the valley of the river Gacka. Near the very source of the river Gacka several Mithraic shrines are located: Kraljev stolac/Špilničko polje, Rajanov grič (Čovići), and Godače (Sinac), while another relief is preserved in the Archaeological museum in Zagreb (originally from Sinac), and several other fragments are still scattered around the nearby villages, testifying to the strong presence of the god Mithras. Besides a direct intervention into the natural features of the Gacka Valley (rock-cut tauroctony reliefs), other natural features will be taken into the account (the vicinity of the streams, and the river Gacka itself), which, together with the usage of a specific visual language observable on the reliefs, attests to the will of the local community(ies) to create a particular local identity.

The Cults of Isis

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The cults of Isis in the Roman province of Dalmatia are attested by artefacts and epigraphic evidence, found mainly in the crowded eastern Adriatic harbours of Senia, Iader, Aenona, Salona, Issa, Pharos and Naron. The earliest evidence dates to the Flavian era (1st cent. AD) and the latest to the third century AD.

There are only five inscriptions testifying to the cults of Isis in the Roman province of Dalmatia. However, they provide the most vital information on the appropriation of the cults of Isis in the province. For example, a quattuorvir of indigenous background in the colony of Naron during the Flavian era worshipped Isis and in the capital of the province, Salona, there was an association of worshippers of Sarapis in the first/second centuries AD. Based on the name formulas of persons who dedicated to Isis and Sarapis – even though there are only five of them – it can be surmised that persons of different social rank and origin were adherents of the cults of Isis in Dalmatia from the first to third centuries AD.

There is much more material evidence: statues, gems and lamps bearing images of Isis, Sarapis, Harpocrates, Hermes-Thoth, Anubis and Bes, mainly testifying the private sphere of those cults. We'll present the monuments, discuss their characteristics, distribution and chronological framework, and attempt to define the ways of the appropriation of cults of Isis in Dalmatia.

Roman, Illyrian or Dalmatian? (Re)interpretations of Roman Religion in a Provincial Context

Josipa Lulić (University of Zagreb)

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Religion in provinces has for a long time been studied as the indicator of the level of Romanisation. This model presumed two premises: that it was possible to carry the religion from the city of Rome into new areas, and that it was more or less successfully implemented in the provinces, through passive acceptance (mostly in the Western provinces) or active resistance (in the Eastern ones) to the new deities, and the conscious choice to continue the worshipping of the old gods. This concept has been in the meantime critically re-examined since the both premises received strong theoretical criticism, and the whole paradigm of the study of Roman Empire has shifted. On the one hand, the religion of the city of Rome is understood through the concept of polis religion – the notion of religion as a separate field only came to life with the advent of the oriental religions. Thus completely intertwined with the realities of the social surroundings, it was practically impossible to export it. The second strong paradigm shift contributing to the critical re-examination of the religion in provinces is the deconstruction of the concept of Romanization in the light of post-colonial theory. Based on those theoretical assumptions, the religion in provinces can be defined as an autonomous system (Rüpke, Ando). This theoretical model is extremely fertile for the inquiry of the phenomenon of Interpretatio Romana, or the ways in which local and Roman deities interacted. Unlike Roman Britain or Gaul, for example, we only have sporadic epigraphic sources, but many visual representations enable us to posit some hypotheses. Although we know very little about local deities before the Roman rule, some elements are deductible through the interference with the classical Roman deities, thus creating specific Dalmatian amalgams. Especially important in that context is Silvanus, but some other deities can also be interpreted in this fashion, namely Diana, Liber and Mercury.

The Epigraphic Evidence for Early Christianity at Salona

Dora Ivanišević (Central European University, Budapest)

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Though the most resistant of all the epigraphic genre, the production of epitaphs decreased from the second half of the third through the seventh century; the content and style of late antique epitaphs and naming patterns have moreover changed rendering them less susceptible to the analysis of the social make-up of late antique urban 'epitaphic population'. The great majority of late antique or late Roman epitaphs commemorate Christians, and C. Galvão-Sobrinho (*Athenaeum* 83 [1995] 431-62) has argued that the early Christians' wish to display their religious affiliation was the main impetus for the late antique epigraphic revival. Regarding the social composition of early Christians as recorded in epitaphs B. D. Shaw (*JRS* 86 [1996] 108) and C. Galvão-Sobrinho (*Athenaeum* 83 [1995] 437, 451) seem to think that it went further down the social scale, while M. A. Handley (*Death, Society and Culture: Inscriptions and Epitaphs in Gaul and Spain, AD*

300-750 [Oxford 2003] 35-45) has challenged their view and concluded that to erect stone monument remained the preserve of elite in Gaul and Spain, as well as in other places such as Carthage.

At Salona, the capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia, there was a continuity of epigraphic culture all through the beginning of the seventh century, and with respect to the absolute numbers of late antique inscriptions, that is, 'Christian inscriptions' from the Latin West, Salona is surpassed by only Rome and Carthage (Handley [2003] 18). The majority of late antique inscriptions from Salona has been recently collected and republished in N. Gauthier, E. Marin, F. Prévot et al., *Salona IV: Inscriptions de Salone chrétienne IVe-VIIe siècles* (Rome and Split 2010), to which few other published inscriptions may be added. This presentation takes into consideration approximately 300 well-preserved epitaphs written in both Latin and Greek and dated to the second half of the third through the first decades of the seventh century, and discusses their social composition by analyzing prosopographical and onomastic features of the recorded individuals. The texts, that is, individuals are examined within their monumental context, good part of which pertains to the locally produced limestone sarcophagi; thereby, attention is also paid to the quality level of the letter and decoration execution.

The paper undertakes a close analysis of the patterns of social (self)-identification and social distribution of the Christian funerary commemoration in a diachronic perspective at an epigraphically self-contained site in order to trace and account for how it changed over the three and half centuries, and in order to see how Salona maps onto the late antique epigraphic culture of the Latin West.

29. REPLICATION AND STANDARDIZATION IN THE ROMAN WORLD

Organised by: Greg Woolf (University of London)

One of the most obvious features of Roman material culture is the way in which so many artefact types conform to very particular stylistic criteria. That phenomenon is not without parallel. One of the distinguishing features of the early Mesopotamian civilization is the emergence of the first 'mass produced' object, including ceramic types, writing tablets and seal stones, and David Wengrow has drawn attention to how unusual this is in a world in which mechanical replication was rare. The successive dominances of particular ceramic and artistic styles comprise the central narrative for Classical Archaeology: technical developments are much discussed, taste less often. Functional factors are occasionally invoked by more often recourse is made to concepts such as Hellenization or Romanization, terms that describe but do not explain broad processes. For the Roman period the phenomenon has generally been dealt with under the sign of 'Romanization' and vague connections made between political conformity, cultural convergence and standardized production of material objects. Thirty years of critiques of Romanization have made most of those connections implausible, but without offering a new global explanation. Symbolic approaches fail when they attempt to make standardized objects simple 'carriers' of some cultural message about conformity: what message? directed from whom to whom? Economic and technological factors also explain too little about the diversity of standardized sizes, weights and shapes. Most are specific to one medium or another. Attention has shifted recently towards 'hybridity' with interesting results especially about cultural action on contact zones and in colonial situations, but as the most recent conference (at Brown) concluded, the very notion of hybrid forms implies the existence of their opposite, pure (or standard) repertoires. The aim of this panel is to confront these issues of standardization, imitation, replications and mimesis across range of phenomena not normally considered in parallel.

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Wednesday, 16 March

9.00 – Greg Woolf

9.30 – Astrid Van Oyen

10.00 – Jennifer Trimble

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – Andrew Bevan

11.30 – Katherine McDonald

12.00 – Alicia Jiménez

30. ROME AND THE MEDITERRANEAN: ARTEFACTS, GOODS, TRADE

Organised by: Clamentina Panella (Sapienza Università di Roma)

The interdisciplinary approach applied to the analysis of manufacturing and trade in the ancient world is a red line that unites the papers of this Session. The first section deals with the origin and development of ceramic production in republican Italy, using diversified and sometimes innovative tools to reconstruct and understand the economic, social and cultural workings of a certain moment in the history of the peninsula. In the second section, with similar aims and methods, and with the assistance of new data, the focus is given to Northern Africa in imperial times, a period when production and diffusion of crops and manufactured goods reached a scale and a continuity in time that has no equal in the history of antiquity.

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30.1 New Approaches to Republican Ceramics

Organised by: Laura Banducci (Carleton University), Antonio F. Ferrandes (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Marcello Mogetta (University of Missouri)

Scholars of recent decades have engaged in lively debates about the nature and effects of early Roman imperial expansion in the Republican period. A critical component of this is to articulate what might be recognizable as Roman material culture, analyzing this complex phenomenon particularly through the lens of urbanism and architecture. Domestic artefacts, ceramics in particular, rarely take center stage in this broader debate. Yet, there is great potential for ceramics to uncover the social, economic, and cultural dynamics that influenced (or were influenced by) the formation of a territorial “empire” in Italy and the Mediterranean, especially given modern archaeometric techniques and computer applications.

The proposed session, therefore, aims to provide a forum for discussing how innovative and integrative approaches to Republican pottery can address the problem and contribute to our broader understanding of Italian societies in this crucial period. The introductory papers offer some preliminary reflections on the recent theoretical and methodological debate (Banducci and Mogetta), and on the ways in which modern principles of stratigraphic analysis in its broader meaning can shed light on both society and economy (Ferrandes). The presentations make critical use of archaeometry and functional analysis with both fine wares and coarse wares (Louwaard and Revello Lami). Innovative methods are applied to material from field survey and recent excavations as well as to material that has been in storage for over a century (Hobratschk). Aspects of diffusion and circulation in colonial and non-colonial contexts are analyzed from the perspective of the consumers (Termeer) and the traders (Principal). The final paper brings the focus on the actual people that produced, distributed, bought and used these materials (Nonnis).

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Friday, 18 March

9.00 – *Approaching ceramics in the Republic*, Laura Banducci and Marcello Mogetta

9.30 – *Economy and Society behind Stratigraphies, Contexts and Fragments: A Systemic Approach to the Roman Republic*, Antonio F. Ferrandes

10.00 – *Roman, local or just global? A diachronic and integrated approach to Republican pottery from Satricum (Latium, Central Italy)*, Muriel Louwaard and Martina Revello Lami

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *The Hidden Treasures of Rome Project: Preliminary Results from the University of Missouri, Columbia*, Johanna Hobratschk

11.30 – *Becoming Roman in a colonial context: a consumption perspective*, Marleen Termeer

12.00 – *Unconfessable intentions: evolving commercial strategies of Rome in western Mediterranean (3rd c. BCE)*, Jordi Principal

12.30 – *I protagonisti tra produzione e consumo: un approccio di storia sociale*, David Nonnis

30.2 North Africa: Territories, Centers of production and Trade ancient Mediterranean

Organised by: Clementina Panella (Sapienza Università di Roma), Michael Bonifay (Centre Camille Jullian, Aix Marseille Université/CNRS/MCC/INRAP, France), Abdellatif Mrabet (Université de Sousse, Tunisie), Youssef Aïbeche (Université de Setif, Algerie) and Mofhtah Ahmed

An imposing amount of studies and researches in the second half of the twentieth century has focused on the productivity in Roman Africa of a variety of consumer products, along with the analysis of regions, cities and their economies. The success of African goods during the Caesarian-Augustan age and up to the late antiquity, recorded in the written tradition and confirmed by the stratigraphy of many sites in the Mediterranean, has been the subject of a substantial amount of contributions that have accompanied for more than sixty years the study of material culture of the Roman imperial age. This session, which can not consider every product of the Maghreb, will focus mainly on the ceramic, not only on account of its large diffusion, the fossil marker for dating contexts all around the Mediterranean and well inside Europe for several centuries, but also because the evidence is more consistent than that found for other types of sources, and reflects the ability of African regions to develop a high yield agriculture, and manufacturing activities related to fisheries, as shown by transport amphorae (carrying oil, olives, wine, fish sauces), as well as crafts tied to the production of more or less valuable objects, aimed - at various levels - at regional, inter-regional and inter-provincial markets.

If during a more or less recent past most studies were mainly focused on data collected at the sites of consumption (and thus on the indestructible ceramic), centered on the type and histories of each production (fine table ware, lamps, kitchenware and coarse ware), recent studies have been, on one hand, directed towards a review of the known types and towards a more thoughtful analysis of the contexts of discovery, perfecting the production framework and anchoring to a trustworthy time frame certain types and classes in circulation; on the other hand they have focused on the production centers in order to get a better geographic characterization of those same types and classes, applying a wealth of suitable methodologies, surveys of large tracts of land, surveys and excavations of old and new workshops, laboratory analysis. The results draw a scenery in which a great variety of productive facies and distribution models reflect the

complexity of the cultural, social and economic contexts, both micro- and macro-regional, both at the provincial and inter-provincial levels. This session aims to describe these lines of research, focusing on the organization of production and commerce in the region, their similarities and differences, and on a list of questions still unsolved, the solution of which will call for a further revision of published data, and for brand new information.

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Friday, 18 March

14.00 – *Regions and production system: Mauretania/Numidia*, Youssef Aïbeche

14.30 – *Regions and production system: Zeugitana and Byzacena*, Sami Ben Taher

15.00 – *Regions and production system: Tripolitania*, Mofhtah Ahmed

15.30 – *Markets, economies: The North-Africa and Rome*, Clementina Panella

16.00 – Coffee break

16.30 – *Markets, economies: The Mediterranean Trade*, Michael Bonifay

Discussants: Elizabeth Fentress and Paul Reynolds

31. SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS: STRUCTURES HIERARCHIES AND TERRITORIES

Organised by: Michel Tarpin

La session portera sur les hiérarchies d'établissements, sur leur insertion territoriale et sur le cadre juridique et social dans lequel ils sont créés. Parmi les questions qui ont été développées récemment, nous avons retenu celles qui touchent à la création, juridique et matérielle, des nouvelles communautés, colonies et préfectures, mais aussi conciliabula, ainsi qu'à la colonisation viritive et à l'attribution de la citoyenneté (avec ou sans suffrage). Le processus de création, souvent négligé, ou vu de manière simplifiée, peut être aujourd'hui abordé à travers deux approches récentes. La première porte sur l'archéologie des premières phases d'occupation des territoires. La seconde, en interaction avec la première, est issue d'un renouvellement du discours institutionnel, prenant en compte la complexité du processus de création d'une communauté et d'un établissement, à travers l'interaction des autorités politiques, des élites et des groupes sociaux concernés.

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Saturday, 19 March

9.00 – *Lo sviluppo di una conquista. Dalla fondazione della colonia di Sena Gallica all'organizzazione dell'ager*, Giuseppe Lepore e Michele Silani

9.30 – *L'impact de la colonisation romaine sur la structuration du paysage rural de la Macédoine orientale*, Antonio Gonzales and Georges Tirologos

10.00 – *Rythmes censoriaux et temps de création des colonies: quelques pistes?*, Michel Tarpin

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *Tra autonomia e integrazione: diritti locali e giurisdizione prefettizia nelle comunità di cives sine suffragio*, Simone Sisani

11.30 – *The impact of colonisation on landscape and settlement dynamics in central Adriatic Italy: contributions from survey archaeology*, Frank Vermeulen

32. DYNAMICS OF CULTS AND CULT PLACES IN THE EXPANDING ROMAN EMPIRE

Organised by: Tesse Stek (Leiden University)

The study of cultural change in the Roman world is increasingly benefitting from longer term and wider geographical perspectives, lifting artificial boundaries between Republican period Mediterranean and Imperial period provincial studies. Works such as Keay/Terrenato 2001 have shown how different academic traditions shaped scholarly opinion in ways that cannot only be accounted for by real regional differences in antiquity. Different academic backgrounds and traditions have also been key to modern understandings of religious change. Although some similar divides between Italy and provinces, and Republican and Imperial period are discernable, the debate on the 'religious romanization' of the conquered areas has also taken very different paths. This session explores the interaction – or lack thereof – between the expanding Roman empire and existing or newly emerging religious and cultic constellations by focusing on the archaeology of cults and cult places. Carefully collected and analyzed archaeological data can offer information on the way that sacred spaces were established and used over time, and for processes of transformation where traditionally we have seen static and continuous cultic activity. At the same time, in such approaches the tension between large-scale overarching interpretations and the single constituent parts is particularly evident and needs explicit consideration. Engaging with different research traditions and areas, the session seeks to explore common trends as well as variabilities from a wide geographical and temporal perspective.

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Thursday, 17 March

9.00 – *Coloniae, civitates foederatae, ager: culti e santuari nel Piceno meridionale tra romanizzazione e municipalizzazione*, Filippo Demma and Tommaso Casci Ceccacci

9.30 – *Cult places during the Roman conquest of Eastern Iberia (3rdc. BC-1stc. AD). Transformations of ritual practices and sacred landscapes*, Ignacio Grau Mira

10.00 – *Romans at Greek sanctuaries: a view from the Aegean*, Annelies Cazemier

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – *De-Romanizing religious developments in the Roman West*, Ralph Haussler

11.30 – *The impact of empire on cult places and ritual practices in Roman Gaul and Germany*, Ton Derks

12.00 – *Mithraism and Religious Change: A View from Apulum Mithraeum III*, Matt McCarty

Coloniae, civitates foederatae, ager: culti e santuari nel Piceno meridionale tra romanizzazione e municipalizzazione

Filippo Demma and Tommaso Casci Ceccacci

L'area compresa tra la colonia Firmum Picenum e la città di Asculum - caput gentis e civitas foederata prima della deduzione coloniale tardo-repubblicana - fu in gran parte oggetto di assegnazioni viritane a partire dal III secolo a.C.; nel suo tratto costiero è attestato il santuario "tirrenico" della dea Cupra, assai mal noto, mentre isolato nell'interno il santuario ellenistico di Monterinaldo, non pare connesso con alcun nucleo urbano, ed è tuttora sostanzialmente inedito. Per la varietà delle forme insediative e per il composito panorama di testimonianze connesse alla sfera del sacro, il Piceno meridionale rappresenta un eccellente campo di osservazione dei fenomeni culturali che ebbero luogo tra III e I secolo a.C. a seguito della conquista romana dell'Italia medio-adriatica e della precoce "romanizzazione". Questo contributo si propone di riassumere per la prima volta in maniera unitaria lo stato della questione e di tracciare un quadro critico di tutte le testimonianze disponibili.

Cult places during the Roman conquest of Eastern Iberia (3rdc. BC-1stc. AD). Transformations of ritual practices and sacred landscapes

Ignacio Grau Mira

Sanctuaries had an important role in shaping the landscape during the Late Iberian period (3rd c. BC) at the eve of the Roman conquest. Most of them continued and experienced transformations after the Roman expansion in the area. The archaeological record shows different phenomena related to these changes, which include monumentalization of buildings, changes in votive offerings and the changes in the relationships with settlements. In this contribution, I present some examples from Eastern Iberia: La Serreta (Alcoi, Alicante), La Malladeta (La Vila Joiosa, Alicante) and La Encarnación de Caravaca (Murcia). These cult places display similarity in their creation of new sacred landscapes that are rooted in tradition. However, each cult place also had its own particularities, which can shed light on particular trajectories of ideological and religious change in specific local conditions.

Romans at Greek sanctuaries: a view from the Aegean

Annelies Cazemier

De-Romanizing religious developments in the Roman West

Ralph Haussler

The impact of empire on cult places and ritual practices in Roman Gaul and Germany

Ton Derks

Mithraism and Religious Change: A View from Apulum Mithraeum III

Matt McCarty

Accounts of religion in the Roman world stand caught in the tension between civic and elective cult, between the particular localized (or localizing, or "glocalizing") cults and the universalizing cults that grew rapidly under the empire. Understanding the religious life of the Roman world requires explaining these different registers, and how their intersections both drove and can illuminate religious change in the Roman Empire.

Cults of Mithras—localizing in their social structures and visual idioms, but universalizing in their scope and spread—not only offer a unique case study of both registers, but have sat at the heart of the grand narratives of religious change in the empire for over a century. Yet even if we reject the possibility (or desirability) of such grand narratives, cults of Mithras still offer a field in which such changes can be measured and modeled, and the mechanisms driving such change seen.

This paper will focus on contextualizing materials from the recent excavation of Apulum Mithraeum III (Dacia), and in particular, its foundation deposit, within the changing religious landscapes of both Apulum and the empire more broadly. I will argue that the foundation deposit, like those often overlooked at other mithraea, points to a changed ritual practice within late 2nd/early 3rd century Mithraism. Moreover, this set of deposits allows a glimpse of the networks and mechanisms by which cult practices were transformed and became part of a “koine of practice” across the empire.

ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE 12

POSTER SESSION

SESSION 3. EMPERORS AND FRONTIERS

Sobhi Ashour (Helwan University, Cairo)

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Avidius Cassius, on the Egyptian frontiers: Iconographic Evidence

Two small plaster heads in Alexandria, both are replicas of a portrait type depicts a Roman of high military rank. A middle Antonine date is reachable, on technical and stylistic confront to Marcus Aurelius Type IV. An oak wreath is depicted on the helmet, most likely meaning corona civica. This crown and the portrait characteristics, lead the search into specific historical context of ob civis servatos. One item has absolute priority, the Boukoloi revolt, with documented military intervention. The Syrian general Avidius Cassius called and successfully quelled the rebels

Historia Augusta, historical records, epigraphic and papyrological data, despite their bias or fragmentary condition, were revised, but show however, a possible scenario of such crown in 172. Or perhaps in 175, regarding the sequences of damnatio memoriae which obscured many details of Cassius' life. The alleged Boukoloi cannibalism should have increased the Alexandrians panic and in sequence affected their gratitude to Cassius, the savior.

The proposed Alexandrian portrait of Cassius is comparable to the much debated Winnetka imperial head, from near Beirut, dates to 170-180, hence seems in order. Most important are the swept-up hair style and the comparable facial features. The three heads perhaps depict Avidius Cassius, whose portrait is not securely identified before.

Carla Cioffi (University of Freiburg, Università degli Studi Roma Tre)

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A bilingual *mensa ponderaria* from the eastern Danube

Archaeology and Epigraphy intersect within the tables of measure (lat. mensae ponderariae, gr. sekomata), mobile objects of everyday life belonging to the diverse and heterogeneous group called instrumentum. Their corpus has an intriguing epigraphic, metrological and historic-social example: A bilingual inscribed block, currently kept in Sofia (Bulgaria), that originates from a village close to the Roman-Thracian centre of Nicopolis ad Istrum. The archaeological context is unknown. This mensa contains information about the commercial life along the eastern Danube in the 3rd, or possibly the beginning of the 4th century AD. It gives toponymical information about the Emporium Piretensium which, besides here, is only mentioned in two other inscriptions. Moreover, the mensa provides metrological data in terms of inscribed measure names around the foramina (carved standard-volumes), linguistic data as only the measures are written in a "Romanised" Greek, and social information since the Latin commemorating inscription mentions the administrative figure emporiarcha - an unicum among this kind of finds.

The poster confronts the archaeological find with its inscriptions and compares it with other similar mensae. This approach allows a deeper typological comprehension and a new interpretation and chronology.

SESSION 4. QUALE MEMORIA? COMUNICAZIONE E FORME DEL RICORDO NELL'ARCHEOLOGIA FUNERARIA ROMANA

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Necropoli e riti funerari a Siracusa tra l'età repubblicana e la prima età imperiale

Con la conquista romana Siracusa subì una violenta distruzione, in particolare nei quartieri di Tyche e Neapolis, accompagnata da un notevole spargimento di sangue. Nel 210 a.C., però, i Siracusani beneficiati da Marcello con la restituzione dei beni confiscati, istituirono in suo onore quale nuovo fondatore della città gli agoni detti Markellia disponendo "quando Marcello o suo discendente mette piede in Sicilia, recare corone e sacrificare agli dei". Da questo momento in poi il rapporto di Siracusa con Roma si concretizzerà nell'integrazione ad un insieme politico e culturale pur mantenendo certe espressioni di autonomia che in altri casi avrebbero portato allo scoppio di conflitti locali come le guerre servili. L'accettazione di culti e onori pubblici da parte di personaggi romani conferma un comune interesse con i Sicelioti verso certe espressioni culturali. A questo faceva riscontro un certo interesse da parte della borghesia siceliota per la cittadinanza romana.

Le indagini archeologiche condotte da Paolo Orsi presso la necropoli de Fusco, all'inizio del secolo scorso, portarono alla scoperta dei primi gruppi di sepolture allora datato tra il III ed il I secolo a.C. Da allora gli scavi avvenuti a più riprese all'interno dell'impianto urbano moderno hanno permesso il recupero di tratti di necropoli, in particolare presso il quartiere della Borgata e Via Necropoli Grotticelle. Lo studio dei tipi di sepoltura e dei corredi recuperati può costituire un valido punto di partenza per potere analizzare un aspetto importante della società siracusana tra l'età repubblicana e la prima età imperiale.

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Memoria e autorappresentazione tra arte funeraria ed epigrafia in età tardo imperiale. Il caso della catacomba dei Ss. Marco e Marcelliano.

Nell'ambito dell'archeologia funeraria romana tardo imperiale si collocano le catacombe dei Ss. Marco e Marcelliano che nascono nel IV secolo e presentano un ricco apparato iconografico. Pittura e plastica funeraria si inseriscono all'interno di ambienti ipogei che, in alcuni casi, trovano confronti nell'architettura subdiale monumentale di stampo imperiale. Il presente contributo, che rientra nella scia di un più ampio studio sulla committenza funeraria dell'élite romana di epoca tardocostantiniana, intende presentare le forme e gli espedienti utilizzati da alcuni membri della classe aristocratica dell'Urbe per la trasmissione della memoria e dei messaggi di autorappresentazione, che non sempre trovano adeguato riscontro anche nell'apparato epigrafico. Tale scelta, che vede una predominanza dell'iconografia sull'epigrafia, lascia intendere quale fondamentale ruolo giochino le immagini. Utilizzate per rispondere alle esigenze di una strategia comunicativa che richiama i modelli imperiali di età costantiniana, rientrano in un giro di esperienze figurative che non trovano confronti solo nella Penisola ma si estendono all'area mediterranea. Allo stesso tempo queste caratteristiche iconografiche e architettoniche diventano i tratti peculiari di una catacomba che si pone come uno dei più tardi esempi di cimitero ipogeo comunitario.

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Analisi archeobotaniche a confronto tra la necropoli suburbana di Mutina (scavo ex Parco Novisad) e una necropoli prediale nell'agro centuriato mutinese (scavi cava Corpus Domini – Marzaglia)

I recenti scavi in necropoli romane dell'agro Mutinense e la crescente attenzione verso le tracce archeologiche più esigue, ha permesso di individuare elementi relativi alla frequentazione delle necropoli. L'importanza di questi tipi di rinvenimenti è decisiva, poiché essi riflettono direttamente le procedure di seppellimento e le azioni che accompagnavano la frequentazione rituale delle aree sepolcrali: esaminandoli con attenzione si possono dunque ricavare informazioni fondamentali per comprendere i comportamenti legati alle pratiche funerarie.

Le tombe analizzate sono quelle delle necropoli in parte già indagate di Mutina e dell'agro Mutinense. In particolare, per l'ambito suburbano, si prenderà in esame la necropoli dell'area "Novi Sad", che fiancheggiava un ramo della Via Emilia e ha restituito alcune centinaia di tombe, la cui cronologia va dal I secolo a.C. al IV d.C. Per quanto riguarda le necropoli prediali, verrà presa in considerazione la necropoli rinvenuta in località Marzaglia, sito che può fornire importanti dati di confronto tra le due realtà territoriali. La ricerca si prefigge di analizzare l'ideologia funeraria romana nelle sue numerose sfaccettature, soprattutto attraverso lo studio dei resti archeobotanici ed archeologici rinvenuti nei contesti di necropoli, dove si possono riconoscere consistenti tracce delle offerte legate al culto funerario.

Le osservazioni che sono state riportate sono una parte preliminare delle analisi archeologiche e archeobotaniche oggetto di un progetto di dottorato in corso presso il Laboratorio di Palinologia e Paleobotanica con la collaborazione della Soprintendenza ai Beni archeologici dell'Emilia Romagna.

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L'area archeologica del Sepolcro degli Scipioni: pratiche funerarie e rituali

L'area del sepolcro degli Scipioni, nel I miglio della via Appia, costituisce un campionario unico delle tipologie funerarie romane. In questa piccola area archeologica, infatti, oltre al famoso sepolcro degli Scipioni, sono state realizzate, dall'età repubblicana a quella tardo antica, svariate tipologie di monumenti funerari, rappresentativi di diverse classi sociali e portatrici quindi di molteplici messaggi, primo fra tutti la trasmissione del ricordo di sé.

Si tratta di un contesto funerario unico nel quale si passa in un attimo dal grandioso sepolcro rupestre della *gens Cornelia*, la più antica presenza nel sito, a dei recinti in blocchi di tufo e opera reticolata, espressione di ceti sociali meno abbienti, per arrivare poi a due colombari della primissima età imperiale, oblitterati successivamente da altre due sepolture, un mausoleo a tempio di II-III secolo d.C. e una particolare tomba a camera con una catacomba annessa di IV secolo d.C.

L'esame architettonico e decorativo dei singoli monumenti funerari, in rapporto al contesto generale dell'area, permetterà dunque di analizzare diacronicamente l'evoluzione delle forme architettoniche, delle pratiche rituali ad esse legate e quindi dell'immagine di sé che i defunti intendevano trasmettere e della memoria che volevano perpetrare.

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A reassessment of the small necropolis of III-IV centuries AD of Zgerdhesh (Albania)

The ancient city of Zgerdhesh is situated in the central Albania. The city starting in the IV-III centuries BC, has known the more prosperous period in the III-II centuries BC, representing one of the most developed sites of the Illyrians. The city lost its importance during the Roman period, and only a small proto byzantine chapel was built in the peak of the hill.

This poster will reconsider a small necropolis of III-IV centuries AD discovered in Zgerdhesh. The material culture is similar with other necropolis from Albania and it is dominated by plain pottery productions, arms, working tools and costume elements. The historical context comprises a period of crisis and upheavals with the invasion of the barbarians in the Roman Empire, which contributed a lot in the refortification of many ancient cities in Illyria, which does not seem the case for Zgerdhesh as its geographical position did not offer very good conditions for protection.

The archaeological evidence and the inventory of the tombs which consists of elements of soldier's costume and arms supports the theory that a small garrison of roman soldiers was set up in the site or for the presence of civilians serving as militaria whom were responsible for the protection of the roads leading to the main cities as elsewhere in the empire.

SESSION 5. INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO ANCIENT ROMAN DIETS

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Animal food resources in Roman Britain: changing husbandry practices and dietary preferences at Castleford (West Yorkshire, England)

The zooarchaeological analyses of a faunal assemblage from Castleford, a Roman military and civilian site in West Yorkshire, are presented and discussed. The fort was in use in the late 1st century AD; a small settlement developed next to the fort and survived into the 4th century.

The assemblage here analysed was recovered from the vicus. The prevalence of cattle and the dearth of pig remains are typical of Roman low-status military sites; similarities and differences between the vicus and the fort are explored in terms of differential access to food resources.

Traits of specialisation become more apparent in the 2nd century, when cattle were consistently exploited for ploughing. Highly standardised patterns of animal exploitation were affected by the needs and preferences of Roman settlers; this is observed elsewhere in Britain and led to widespread changes in the production and distribution of animal products.

The late Roman phase witnesses a return to more generalised husbandry practices. A shift of dietary preferences from beef to mutton is attested by a major focus on sheep. This suggests that indigenous husbandry practices played a major role in this period.

The results are contextualised within the main trends of animal exploitation in Roman Britain.

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Contextualizing the Flat-Bottomed Cooking Pan

The proliferation of the flat-bottomed cooking pan, a distinctly Italian form, coincides with the expansion of the Roman state. It gradually disappeared from the Mediterranean as Rome's influence waned, and by Late Antiquity is found only infrequently even in the Italian peninsula.

I examine the cultural context of use of these vessels, looking at textual references to the vessel (e.g. patina, patera) in conjunction with the verbs used to describe cooking (e.g. asso and torreo). I also examine references to where the vessels were cooked, the ingredients used and meals prepared in this type of vessel, and compare this to residue analysis conducted on such vessels.

This investigation leads to a deeper understanding of certain aspects of the vessel's use and demonstrates the impact and significance of the vessel's disappearance. As this ubiquitously Roman form disappeared, many of the words associated with the flat-bottomed cooking pan decreased in frequency of appearance, changed meaning, or simply vanished from the textual record. The language of cooking profoundly changed in Late Antiquity, indicative of a wide-spread cultural shift in the Italian peninsula, one dependent on near-simultaneous demographic, economic, and technological upheaval and transformation which altered even the most basic aspects of daily life.

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Stable isotopes of processed fish products in Roman coastal environments

Garum and allec were edible products of fish 'fermentation' and used as condiments in the cuisines of Ancient Greece, Rome, and Byzantium. Garum is the clear liquid which forms on the top the mass of 'fermenting' fish with the sediment beneath known allec. The archaeological evidence for the processing of fish in the Roman world is widespread and the consumption of these fermented products is evident at all levels of Roman society. However, when reconstructing the Roman diets using stable isotopes fermented fish is rarely considered as separate dietary source; archeological studies have generally considered fish muscle to be an appropriate isotopic substitute for all fish products consumed by ancient Romans. $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ stable isotope measurements of modern garum and allec condiments, made to authentic Roman specifications, demonstrate that this presumption is false. For the purposes of dietary modeling and the interpretation of Roman bone collagen isotope signatures, these products may have to be considered separately and may have more dietary significance than previously thought.

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An Integrated Approach to Mapping Foodways in Iron Age and Roman-Period Britain

The study of ancient Roman foodways faces two major challenges: over-reliance on literary sources and exceptional archaeological sites, and a focus on overly narrow sub-categories of evidence in large-scale analyses. Studies in the first category often give primacy to elite diets, whereas the latter frequently center on small groups of variables such as major stock animals or exotic plants. While these yield valuable information, they fail to provide the integrated, more comprehensive views of ancient diets that are essential to moving the field forward.

The project presented here is a proof-of-concept for a new approach to the subject that employs digital methods to integrate large, and often inconsistent, datasets to enable the detection of broad patterns as well as variations within them. Multiple categories of samples, and associated information about sites and contexts, are stored in a standardized manner within a relational database that is in turn integrated with a Geographic Information System containing cultural and environmental spatial information. The system is very scalable and designed to be easily expanded. The test dataset consisted of 970 archaeobotanical and archaeozoological samples from 39 sites in Cambridgeshire. Preliminary results suggest that this method could provide the basis for a more reliable and comprehensive approach to the study of ancient foodways.

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Use of Pinia (Pinus pinea) – for food or ritual?

The Pinus pinea or the so-called Umbrella-pine is a typical Mediterranean plant.

The collection of cones with fruits seems to have been quite often in the Near East as well as in Cyprus and in Greece. Many Roman authors such as Pliny, Columella, and Palladius have mentioned the consuming of these fruits with likable taste.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the findings of P. pinea depending on their context from the territory of Bulgaria. In Bulgaria fruits of this pine have been already found in several archaeological sites.

The Pinus pinea is connected with ritual treating. Evidence of it provides its repeatedly findings in graves. The fruits were burned in tombs during ritual acts related to fertility. The recurrence of the finds in the tombs indicates their significance as ritual fruits related to the life of the deceased. Judging by the context of the discovered remains, it is obvious that on the territory of the country it was used both for consumption and rituals.

SESSION 7. BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND THE MEDITERRANEAN: INTERSECTED PERSPECTIVES ON LUSITANIA

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Sardina pilchardus, tonno ed anfore lusitane Almagro 50-51 nel Mediterraneo. Relitti e commerci nel IV sec. d.C. Il caso di Randello (Sicilia)

Dal relitto di Randello (Sicilia) è nato un carico di anfore commerciali tipo Almagro 50, che trasportavano 3.000 Kg. di sardina pilchardus, come risulta dalle analisi compiute al British Museum. Le recenti analisi mineralogico-petrografiche hanno evidenziato una pasta delle anfore sicuramente attribuibile ad una fabbrica lusitana. Questo era un carico unitario, come quelli di Maratea, Nora e Zirje. In altri relitti con carichi misti, le anfore Almagro 50 e 51, contenevano resti di sgombero (Ca-brera A), di pesce (sardine) (Port Vendres, Lazzaretto) e di tonno (Plannier).

I confronti statistici e le distribuzioni dei vettori, confermano una prevalenza dei carichi misti che coprono mercati regionali (foce del Rodano) rispetto ai relitti con carichi esclusivi (tutti con pesce salato?) che indicano segmenti di distribuzione esclusivi e forse rivolti al Mediterraneo centrale (Sardegna, Sicilia, Alto-Adriatico).

Da questi dati è possibile ipotizzare diversi sistemi di commercializzazione di prodotti della regione della Lusitania nel Mediterraneo.

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The Lusitanian fish products in the port of Olbia (North-eastern Sardinia)

Olbia is the main port on the Eastern coast of Sardinia. It is settled in a Gulf which allowed the development of an important market since the Phoenician period.

In Late Roman period cargoes from the whole Mediterranean area (Hispania, Levant, Italic Peninsula, Calabria, Sicily, Africa and Gaul) joined the port.

The Lusitanian products arrived at Olbia since the 1st AD.: are attested Dressel 14 –amphorae containing oil-. Particularly interesting are the Late Roman importations; in 4th and 5th AD the Lusitanian amphorae arrived at Olbia, carrying fish products –contained in Almagro 51C and Almagro 50 amphorae-.

Lusitania was at that time the major fish product exporter in the Western Mediterranean area; its direct competitor was North Africa –mainly actual Tunisia-, but, among the amphorae attestations of Olbia, Africa seems not to be sufficiently competitive in this sector.

In conclusion this poster will deal with the importation of Lusitanian fish products to Olbia in Late Antiquity, analyzing this stuffs together with the whole mass of importation from the others Mediterranean area (Baetica, North Africa, and Levant).

Nobody till now has studied the commercial role of Olbia –the Sardinian port right in front of Rome in the Tyrrhenian sea- on the basis of the amphorae data, in general and on the Lusitanian products in detail.

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An Early Roman Watchtower in Central Lusitania: Colonial Negotiation, Cultural Exchange, and Surveillance Archaeology

The reorganization of western Iberia into the province of Lusitania was presaged by the establishment of military, economic, and political control over the region during the first century B.C.E. As part of this, a number of watchtowers were positioned around the Serra d'Ossa in the central Alentejo region of Portugal. The excavation of one of these towers, called Caladinho, and its associated domestic space was undertaken from 2010 to 2013. The architectural and artifactual remains of Caladinho speak to the swift, profound social and cultural changes wrought in the region by Roman colonialism. The artifact assemblage suggests that the inhabitants maintained connections with Roman cultural practices, provincial administration, and Mediterranean markets despite their isolated position in the Lusitanian hinterland. The position of Caladinho and other towers around the Serra d'Ossa is likewise instructive since these towers appear to form a complementary surveillance network which observed routes of transport through the region as well as many of the more inaccessible, remote areas in which dissent to the new Roman hegemony might have developed. This surveillance, performed by the tower's inhabitants, was part of a program of colonial negotiation which would define the province in later centuries.

SESSION 11. INNOVATION THROUGH IMITATION IN THE ROMAN WORLD: CREATIVE PROCESSES AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN ROMAN CRAFTS

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Una variante di fibula tipo Aucissa dal Palatino

Tema dell'intervento è una particolare variante del ben conosciuto tipo Aucissa, fibula assai diffusa nei territori dell'impero fra l'età augustea e quella flavia. Proveniente da un contesto di età augustea, la fibula in questione presenta caratteristiche peculiari nella conformazione e nella decorazione dell'arco che la rendono un unicum nel panorama delle attestazioni sin qui conosciute, ma che al tempo stesso permettono di rintracciarne la genesi nelle produzioni del tipo La Tène, ponendola anche come tramite tipologico fra l'articolazione "classica" dell'Aucissa e le più tarde fibule ad arco multiplo.

Un ulteriore tema affrontato riguarda la libertà di scelta nella conformazione e nella decorazione di questi oggetti da parte di coloro che li fabbricavano, ma anche il ruolo degli acquirenti nella scelta di oggetti caratterizzanti l'abbigliamento e quindi l'aspetto esteriore.

SESSION 12. URBAN STREETS AS COMMUNICATION SPACES IN THE ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

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La calle y la escenificación del estatus urbano y social. Embellecimiento y mejoras viarias en la ciudades del conuentus tarraconensis en época altoimperial

El análisis arqueológico de las vías urbanas de diversas ciudades del conuentus Tarraconensis ha revelado nuevos e interesantes datos sobre el papel de la calle en los procesos de monumentalización y mejora urbanística que vivieron muchas ciudades en época imperial.

Arqueológicamente, se han detectado obras de mejora viaria y la dotación de servicios y comodidades, que van desde la construcción de mobiliario y equipamiento urbanos (fuentes, alcantarillado, pórticos o arcos) hasta el enlosado de calles, especialmente en los lugares más concurridos de la ciudad y que gozan de mayor visibilidad.

El carácter público y comunal de la calle en el mundo romano favoreció su uso como escenario para la exaltación de la grandeza y el estatus de la propia ciudad, y también de sus ciudadanos.

Las intervenciones entorno al ornato urbano no solo fueron llevadas a cabo por el poder municipal, como símbolo de romanidad y de refinamiento de la ciudad, sino también por parte de personajes de la élite urbana, que sufragaban particularmente obras en la red viaria, ya fuera mediante actos de munificencia pública a favor de la comunidad cívica, potenciando, así, su prestigio social y político, o embelleciendo directamente los tramos viarios colindantes a su propiedad.

SESSION 14. PORT SYSTEM IN THE ROMAN MEDITERRANEAN

Raffaele Laino (collaboratore esterno della Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Calabria)

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Una ignota area portuale presso Santa Litterata di Belvedere Marittimo (CS): spunti di riflessione

Il contributo si propone di presentare i primi dati relativi ad un articolato sistema portuale nella frazione di Santa Litterata, Belvedere Marittimo (CS). Attraverso sistematiche ricognizioni subacquee è stata individuata un'area di attracco di probabile epoca romana ottenuta mediante apprestamenti artificiali e sfruttamento parziale di favorevoli contingenze naturali. Il sito, infatti, si compone di due bacini naturali protetti da scogli frangiflutti e collegati da un canale parzialmente scavato nella roccia. Non è mancata, inoltre, la scoperta di opere di coltivazione del banco roccioso, di vasche per la produzione di sale, bitte litiche e dei consueti apprestamenti caratterizzanti gli approdi portuali. Molti materiali litici ancora sul fondale (ceppo d'ancora e blocchi lavorati) sembrano ulteriormente testimoniare l'elevata complessità e capacità dello scalo di Belvedere. Privo di specifici riferimenti documentali o di tracce passate ad esso riferibili nel contesto geografico più prossimo, esso si configura come una vera scoperta, e va relazionato a una serie di fattorie e ville di epoca romana legate molto probabilmente alla produzione e commercializzazione di vino e olio.

Pur lontana dall'essere conclusa l'indagine consente una nuova lettura, certamente più composita, delle rotte commerciali lungo il litorale tirrenico calabrese. (in attesa di autorizzazione della Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Calabria per l'utilizzo della documentazione fotografica).

SESSION 16. SETTLEMENT TOPOGRAPHY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN SEVERAL MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS

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Pottery circulation, villas and Roman Nepet from the Republican period to late antiquity

This poster summarises the analysis of Roman pottery distributions around Nepi in their geographic contexts. Based on a ceramiscene approach – i.e. characterising the economic landscape explicitly as ‘the landscape that is created, manipulated and experienced by the manufacturing, usage and disposal of material of deliberately fired clay’ (Mills and Rajala 2011). This poster explores these local landscapes of production, use and disposal through GIS and statistical analyses.

Pottery is used as a proxy for human activities. Not only is it a dating tool, but the study of proportions of ware types and functional makeup can be a powerful and sensitive tool for predicting a site’s status and type. By mapping the sites defined in this manner the relationship between the urban centre and the villas in its hinterland can be explored as well as the transformation from the Republican period to the sixth century AD, and how different strata of society would be affected by the changing economic fortunes of the area.

SESSION 17. RELITTI E COMMERCIO ROMANO NEL MEDITERRANEO OCCIDENTALE IN EPOCA ROMANA

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Il relitto di Diamante (CS): un’esperienza di archeologia subacquea nel medio Tirreno calabrese

Si propone una prima sintesi dell’indagine svolta nel costruendo bacino portuale della città di Diamante (CS), lungo le coste tirreniche calabresi. Sebbene il lavoro sia stato interrotto in corso d’opera a causa di problemi della ditta appaltatrice, i primi dati rivelano la peculiare importanza del relitto, attualmente unico nel contesto geografico di pertinenza.

Un attivo lavoro di équipe ha, infatti, consentito di individuare e scavare un carico di anfore da trasporto per il commercio di vino, olio e pece, probabilmente proveniente dalla Campania, databile alla metà del III sec. a.C.

Inserito nel circuito economico già noto per il comparto territoriale limitrofo, costellato di fattorie legate alla produzione e commercializzazione dei medesimi prodotti, il relitto articola il quadro delle dinamiche commerciali dell’area ponendo nuova luce sulla vitalità del comprensorio.

Seppur periferico rispetto ai grandi centri del Tirreno, esso risulterebbe connesso alle principali rotte del traffico commerciale marittimo e forse in relazione con la fase lucana del centro di Cerillae (ancora da identificare sul terreno), di cui l’area, nei pressi di un promontorio roccioso a sud della foce del fiume Corvino, potrebbe costituire uno degli approdi principali.

L’indagine, non ancora conclusa, è aperta a nuovi sviluppi non mancando di interessanti spunti di discussione; essa offre, in particolare, un discreto campionario delle produzioni anforiche relative, con particolare attenzione alle MGS V e VI, prodotte probabilmente in Campania ma anche sulla costa tirrenica calabrese, visto che, in qualche caso, erano destinate al trasporto della celebre *pix bruttia*.

SESSION 20. THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE – RECENT RESEARCH AND NEW INSIGHTS

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Beasts from the games or something else? Animal remains from roman amphitheatres

Knowledge on animal spectacles involving animals in amphitheatres is mainly based on literary data. Ancient writers, who obviously tended to exaggerate in their narrations, mostly described shows that went on in the Colosseum, while data on animal shows in other amphitheatres are scarce. Indeed, it is a question which animals were actually used in spectacles throughout the Empire. Zooarchaeological data, which are the strongest evidence on animals that lived in the past, have rarely been incorporated in studies. In the course of archaeological excavations of Roman amphitheatres animal bones are common finds. Although these bones are mainly butchery or food waste, finds of animals (e.g. big cats, bears) that according to texts could have been used in spectacles, raise the question – what they really mean and whether we can connect them to animals that participated in shows. In this poster faunal composition and other features of animal bones from Roman amphitheatres have been mutually compared and also paralleled with zooarchaeological data from other chosen Roman period sites. Faunal data come from amphitheatres in Italy, Roman Britain, Austria and Switzerland, while detailed study of animal remains from Viminacium amphitheatre (Serbia) have been used as a case study for finding answers to raised questions.

SESSION 24. OGGETTI, AVVENIMENTI E STORIA

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Caracalla in Philippopolis. Another perspective on Cassius Dio

The poster focuses on a little known brass relief of Caracalla from Philippopolis, Thrace. The emperor is depicted wearing elephant skin and facing Herakles. This peculiar image was found on a chariot decoration plate which was buried with the vehicle itself and some horses in the grave of a local individual. The unusual iconography corresponds to a popular passage in Cassius Dio (surviving through an epitome by Xiphillinus) that describes the behavior of Caracalla at the beginning of his Eastern campaigns, or the supposed imitation of Alexander and/or Dionysus. That included strange acts, such as gathering of elephants. Historians have been generally skeptical when analyzing this passage, as it finds no support in literary tradition, and it has been considered an exaggeration or a demonstration of dislike by Dio. In any case, the iconographic data from Philippopolis raises several points of discussion that go beyond the usual reading of Dio. Was the narrative based at least partly on real events? How did the relief appear in Thrace and what was the historical context behind it?

Nicola Luciani (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Paolo Rosati (Università degli studi dell'Aquila)

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Soppiantare un dio: strutture e fonti per una narrazione storica del mitreo-chiesa di S. Nicola a Guidonia

Attraverso lo studio delle fasi architettoniche e delle varie fonti si tenterà di ricostruire le fasi di vita di S. Nicola a Guidonia, oggetto di recenti indagini da parte di chi scrive per conto della cattedra di Archeologia Classica del prof. Eugenio la Rocca.

Tempio ipogeo di grande interesse scientifico, probabile testimone di un avvicendamento tra due culti iconici del tardo impero: venerazione di Mitra e Cristianesimo.

Si illustreranno i vari metodi tramite i quali:

- Il luogo di culto è stato collegato alla presenza di importanti gentes senatorie nel territorio ed in particolare ai Valeri

- si è riusciti a comprendere come si è giunti alla trasformazione di V-VI secolo del mitreo in chiesa cristiana
- sono stati ricostruiti i passaggi di proprietà in un periodo compreso dall'età tardoantica al basso medioevo
- viene mostrato il parallelismo speciale tra le successioni di proprietà del sito e gli avvicendamenti storici e quelle avvenute sul Mons Coelius a Roma sede dei Valeri

Tramite metodi analitici archeologici e storici si proporrà una visione generale di alcune dinamiche del tardoantico romano solcato profondamente da modalità cruciali di trasformazione sociale e religiosa.

SESSION 26. L'ADRIATICO NELL'ANTICHITA' QUALE LUOGO DI TRANSITO DI UOMINI, DI MERCI E MODELLI CULTURALI

Sofia Cingolani (Dipartimento di studi umanistici, Università di Macerata)

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Produzione, commerci e scambi tra le due sponde dell'Adriatico nel corso dell'Ellenismo e dell'età romana attraverso i casi di Urbs Salvia (Picenum) e Hadrianopolis (Epiro)

Il contributo si propone di fornire dati finalizzati ad ampliare le conoscenze in relazione all'economia e al commercio nel bacino del medio e basso Adriatico a partire dall'analisi di alcune categorie merceologiche, sulla base cioè del sistema produttivo e degli scambi, con la finalità di chiarire i diversi modi in cui si attuano le varie forme di trasmissione, assimilazione e integrazione culturale nei territori in esame grazie al ruolo svolto dall'Adriatico. Le merci, le produzioni ceramiche in particolare, analizzate principalmente sotto il profilo della loro diffusione e quindi come specchio dei rapporti economici e commerciali tra i diversi ambiti territoriali, costituiscono infatti un fossile guida fondamentale alla delineazione delle principali dinamiche di contatto, trasmissione, passaggio dei modelli culturali tra diversi ambiti territoriali. Si analizzeranno, quindi, una serie di produzioni ceramiche e in vetro presenti ad Urbs Salvia (Picenum) e Hadrianopolis (antico Epiro, attuale Albania) mettendo in luce come tali produzioni possano essere elementi determinanti per la ricostruzione delle attività economiche e dei traffici commerciali di entrambi i centri e dei rapporti con i rispettivi entroterra e con i centri dell'area adriatica.

Dimitri Van Limbergen (Ghent University)

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L'olio piceno: una merce trascurata dell'economia dell'Italia centrale Adriatica nell'età romana?

Il ruolo dell'oleocoltura nell'area centrale Adriatica dell'Italia romana è sempre stata considerata 'modesto', cioè di basso livello di produzione, destinata in primo luogo al consumo interno, e solo in secondo luogo sporadicamente anche commercializzata verso mercati esterni. Però, la documentazione archeologica nella campagna marchigiana e teramana dà sempre di più indizi ed elementi di conferma dell'esistenza di una produzione significativa di olio durante sia il periodo tardo-repubblicano che quello imperiale e tardo-antico. Infatti, studi recenti hanno mostrato che non meno di 53% dei siti che esibiscono prove decisive per un torchio da olio o da vino nel tempo romano sono da identificare come frantoii. Questo è un dato di grande interesse, visto che una tale importanza dell'oleocoltura picena era di tutto inaspettata a giudicare dalle fonti letterarie e dalla diffusione 'limitata' delle anfore olearie di probabile produzione picena (Dressel ante 6B,

Dressel 6B “prima fase” e le cosiddette “anfore con collo ad imbuto” e “Schörgendorfer 558”). Attraverso l’analisi dei torchi finora registrati, la distribuzione anforica e lo studio della demografia regionale, questo contributo vuole riflettere sull’ampiezza della richiesta locale per questo prodotto e sulla posizione delle olive picene nell’economia nazionale e internazionale tra 100/50 a.C. e 150/200 d.C.

SESSION 27. RETHINKING THE CONCEPT OF “HEALING SETTLEMENTS”: CULTS, CONSTRUCTIONS AND CONTEXTS IN THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

Mariya Avramova (University of Warsaw)

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Healing Settlements in Roman Thrace: Past Scholarship and Future Perspectives

Roman healing settlements have been an object of interest for many scientists for over the past century. However, not all settlements have received the same amount of scholarly attention and as a result some regions are better studied than others. Roman Thrace falls amongst the latter. Though many healing settlements in the Roman province of Thrace are known from epigraphic and literary sources as well as from archaeological excavations, not all of the information is easily available to scholars. On the other hand the data is published separately for each settlement or even for each aspect of a settlement, e.g. architecture, cult activity, etc. Moreover, no general study of the topic has been conducted so far and few attempts were made to look at the healing settlements as complex establishments and to examine their role in public life in the province.

The poster aims to present the state of the scholarship of healing settlements in the Roman province of Thrace. For this purpose some of the sites will be presented, most notably Aquae Calidae, Diocletianopolis and Pautalia. On this basis an attempt to outline the future perspectives for research of healing settlements in the province of Thrace will be undertaken.

SESSION GENERAL

Chiara Fornace (Sapienza Università di Roma)

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L’opera poligonale in Cilicia Tracheia

Il territorio compreso tra il fiume Lamos e Kalykadnos corrisponde al settore più orientale della regione storica denominata Cilicia Tracheia. La regione situata sulla costa sud-orientale dell’odierna Turchia è caratterizzata da un tessuto montuoso contraddistinto da affioramenti di calcare e da una sottile linea di costa estesa a ridosso della catena montuosa del Tauro che separa l’area dall’altopiano anatolico.

La Cilicia Tracheia presenta uno sviluppo urbano non particolarmente estensivo e a carattere disomogeneo, con programmi edilizi del tutto peculiari e fortemente influenzati dalla disponibilità del materiale impiegato nella realizzazione degli edifici: il calcare. In merito alle tecniche edilizie impiegate nella regione è possibile constatare come si attestò, sin dall’età ellenistica, una tradizione di opere definite “a secco”, tra le quali si impone l’opera poligonale prevalentemente per il periodo che intercorre tra la tarda età ellenistica e la definitiva annessione della regione al sistema provinciale romano.

L’opera poligonale prevede, come è noto, l’utilizzo di blocchi di grandi dimensioni disposti con un allettamento asimmetrico e discontinuo, data le cospicue proporzioni dei blocchi questa tecnica si rivela particolarmente idonea alla realizzazione di monumenti massici e con scopo difensivo. Nella regione è

possibile constatare la presenza di mura di cinta, di acropoli fortificate e torri realizzate in opera poligonale. Le recenti indagini sul territorio hanno evidenziato, tuttavia, come tale tecnica venne impiegata anche per la realizzazione di altri tipi di edifici, non a scopo difensivo, quali templi, recinti murari, abitazioni e addirittura sepolture. È probabile che per la tarda età ellenistica si possa parlare di un trend costruttivo da identificarsi con l'opera poligonale, il cui impiego risulta esteso alle diverse tipologie monumentali di destinazione sia pubblica che privata.

L'analisi diretta delle strutture presenti nella regione in esame della Cilicia può condurre ad un chiarimento sulla maniera edilizia, sul modo di realizzazione, sulla lavorazione dei singoli blocchi e sulle modalità di sbazzatura e di messa in opera al fine di stabilire il processo di evoluzione tecnologica della tecnica stessa, così da poter meglio definire la cronologia dei monumenti.

Alice Landskron (University of Vienna)

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Roman sculpture in domestic spaces in context: the evidence of the third and fourth century AD in Roman Ostia

In the proposed poster the display of Roman sculpture in domestic spaces will be discussed regarding iconographic aspects (ideal sculpture), reworked/reused statues and portraits, based on the sculptural evidence in the Domus della Fortuna Annonaria in Ostia. The sculptures in the Domus will be studied by the proposer within a project which starts in October 2015. Moreover, comparative studies of other domestic spaces in Ostia will give a general view on the sculptural decoration in the period of time under discussion, considering historical and social contexts.