Henri Tréziny
Grecs et indigènes aux origines de Mégara Hyblaea (Sicile)

Abstract: Megara Hyblaea’s name is linked both to that of the metropolis, Megara Nisaea, and to that of the local population, the Hyblaioi, who were perhaps the inhabitants of a village close to Villasmundo, 8 km north of Megara Hyblaea, of which we know only the necropolis. The site of Megara Hyblaea was occupied in the Neolithic and the Bronze Ages, but seems to have been uninhabited at the time of the arrival of the settlers. One can assume that relations between Greeks and Sikels were first peaceful, but, after the abandonment of Villasmundo during the first half of the VIIth century B.C., we have little information on any further relations between the two communities.

Bruno d’Agostino
Pithecusae e Cuma nel quadro della Campania di età arcaica

Abstract: Recent archaeological discoveries in Campania seem to demonstrate that the first Euboean settlements, Pithecoussai and Cumae, date back both to the same period, around the middle of the 8th century B.C., but characterized by distinctive differences. Pithecoussai is a socially open centre, which integrates traders and artisans, Orientals, Greeks and Indigenous. Cumae is an oligarchic polis, dependent on the exploitation of a wide fertile chora. This paper aims to examine the relationship between Greeks and Indigenous in these two settlements, by looking at the materials and documentation recovered in the necropolis of Pithecoussai, and at the first data emerging from the stratigraphic excavations in the urban centre of Cumae.

Neue Forschungen zum hellenistisch-römischen Theater von Apollonia (Albanien)

Abstract: The Albanian-German excavations in the theatre of Apollonia, carried out from 2006 to 2010, brought to light many details of the building’s groundplan, architecture, dating and development. The stage building is clear in many points and the spectator area (koilon) could be partially reconstructed as well as a monumental arch of till now uncertain position. The adjacent area round the theatre has also been cleared. The theatre, constructed in the later 3rd century B.C. underwent in Roman times greater changes to create an arena for gladiatorial combats. The material revealed gives evidence that the area was abandoned after the 3rd century A.D. Inscriptions indicate a division into twelve parts of the koilon. A curious stone disc can be interpreted as the crowning of an Agyieus.

Giuseppe Pellino
Un nuovo ritratto di Lucio Elio Cesare da Lecce e l’immagine della città nella media età imperiale

Abstract: This contribution focuses on a portrait of a bearded man preserved in a local deposit of Archaeological Museum “Sigismondo Castromediano” in Lecce. In accordance with coinage representations it may be identified as a portrait of Lucius Ceionius Commodus, who had been adopted between June 19th and December 10th of the year 136 A.D. by Hadrian. The newly discovered head from Lecce is a new testimony amongst several portraits and inscription bases attributed to this less important member of the Antonine imperial family. According to its stylistic features the Lecce head originated during the reign of Antoninus Pius in an urban workshop. It may be assumed that the Lecce head was a part of a dynastic statuary group of the city public building in the second century A.D.
Karl-Uwe Mahler

Die severische Restaurierung des Macellums von Lepeis Magna

Abstract: Within the context of extensive building activities in the Severan age in Lepeis Magna numerous older buildings of the city have been restored as well. Using the example of the southern Tholos of the Macellum it is examined if these restorations show a reference to older urban traditions. It can be shown, that the architectural decoration corresponds to Severan design. The readable characteristics refer to local workshops though. In this connection it can be assumed that the older heart-shaped columns have been inherited by the involved artisans due to technical reasons and it should be less valued as a concrete reference to local traditions initiated by the constructors.

Michael Mackensen

Das severische Vexillationskastell Myd(---) und die spätantike Besiedlung in Gheriat el-Garbia (Libyen). Bericht über die Kampagne im Frühjahr 2010

mit Beiträgen von Johannes Eingartner, Rudolf Haensch, Wolfgang Hübner, Hans-Christoph Noeske, Florian Schimmer, Manfred Stephani und Wolf-Rüdiger Teegen

Abstract: The most outstanding oasis fort of the limes Tripolitanus, Myd(---)/Gheriat el-Garbia, saw the deployment of various military units between A.D. 198/201 and 275/280. The archaeological research described below focussed on the fortifications, particularly the main and rear gates, the northern angle tower and the interval towers 2 and 4. The towers of the main gate have been reconstructed at an overall height of 12.5 m with three storeys only. Of the headquarters-building two of the rear rooms, including the shrine, were excavated. A monumental inscription and corresponding architectural elements suggest the existence of a groma building. Late Roman building activities within the fort (castra) as well as repairs and the blocking of gates were observed and attributed to the deployment of a unit of limitanei – after a hiatus of 80 years – between A.D. 360/380 and 430/455. Further evidence of occupation, possibly of a Libyan chieftain and his tribe, has been assigned to the second half of the 5th century, continuing thereafter until A.D. 540+.

Stephan Faust

Original und Spolie. Interaktive Strategien im Bildprogramm des Konstantinsbogens

Abstract: Scholars have long disputed the meaning of the spolia reliefs in the sculptural decoration of the Arch of Constantine. This paper proposes a new approach to the problem by analyzing the iconographic as well as thematic links between the older reliefs and the scenes specially designed for the monument in late antiquity. If the Trajanic panels from the central passageways are perceived as a hermeneutic key, the Hadrianic, Antonine, and Constantinian images can be interpreted as an allegoric, ceremonial, and narrative version of the same set of messages. It is thus possible to discern four interdependent levels of meaning, each accentuating the victory of Constantine over Maxentius and his subsequent adventus in Rome. Finally, a new hypothesis is presented about the identification of the relief busts from the western and eastern passageways: like the reworked Hadrianic tondi some of these busts presumably showed Constantine and Licinius, flanked by an equal number of gods, in order to emphasize the temporary concord between the two emperors.

Axel Gering

Das Stadtzentrum von Ostia in der Spätantike. Vorbericht zu den Ausgrabungen 2008-2011

mit Beiträgen von Lena Kaumanns und Luke Lavan

Abstract: Four years of work by the Berlin team of Kent–Berlin Late Antique Ostia Project respectively the Berlin–Kent–Ostia Excavations (BKO) has transformed the 2nd century city reconstructed by Guido Calza into a late antique urban landscape. The 4th and 5th centuries in particular seem to have been a period of intense secular building activity, when new macella like the ‘Foro della Statua eroica’ were built ex novo. The old political centre, including the main Forum’s porticoes and the curia, was not only maintained, but partly extended, a development shown also by re-decoration of three public reception halls on the opposite side of the square. The almost identical spolia floor patterns found here are evidence of a huge building programme, after widespread
destruction: they show a continuing care for colorful marble buildings until the middle of the 5th century, if not longer.

Annarena Ambrogi
Sugli occultamenti antichi di statue. Le testimonianze archeologiche a Roma

Abstract: This research involves the study of the finds of some bronze and marble sculptures in Rome and its suburbs which were intentionally hidden away in ancient times. An analysis of written legal and literary texts provides a historical and cultural overview of late antiquity as a period dominated by a widespread, deep respect for the artistic heritage of Rome. The practice of concealing statues as a precautionary measure must be viewed in this context, and the real reasons for it acknowledged as being not only due to iconoclastic attacks, as the usual interpretation runs but, more importantly, the barbarian invasions which ravaged Rome in the fifth century and wreaked havoc on its architectural and sculptural heritage.

Ève Gran-Aymerich
Épigraphie française et allemande au Maghreb. Entre collaboration et rivalité (1830-1914)

Abstract: This essay about the history of the Latin epigraphy in Europe offers an opportunity to consider the scientific transnational relations during a long period between the French conquest of Algeria and the First World War. Science and politics are associated all along this period during which two European conflicts took place, while the scientific community gave birth to the CIL (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum). This monumental enterprise initiated in Italy, in France and Germany required collaboration but provoked rivalry as well. The interaction between the three European countries reveals the conditions of the scientific work and above all the weight of the official institutions devoted to the sciences of Antiquity.

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