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Filippo Demma – Cristina Molari
Gli scavi di Castel San Pietro Romano e la fase protostorica di Praeneste

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a short archaeological excavation along ancient Praeneste city walls, in a site now located within the small village of Castel San Pietro Romano. Some pottery fragments found in sealed stratigraphy allow us to date the construction of the Akropolis walls to the late archaic period. Moreover, the discovery of protohistoric fragments (Middle Bronze Age – Early Iron Age) provides new information about the most ancient occupation of the city site.
Keywords: Praeneste, Bronze Age, Iron Age, city walls, protourban phase, ceramics

Dieter Mertens
mit Beiträgen von Andreas Thomsen und Melanie Jonasch sowie Linda Adorno, Regina Attula, Jan Marius Müller, Anna Bischoff und Maria Letizia Lazzarini
Die Agora von Selinunt. Der Platz und die Hallen

Abstract: The excavations conducted at the agora of the Greek colony of Selinous in Sicily between 2003 and 2007 by the DAI Rome, in collaboration with the Superintendency of Trapani, sought to explore the area of the agora-square itself and its western and northern borders. The western half of the square was prepared so as to house civil activities and great assemblies of people, whereas the eastern part preserved the original and irregular surface of the hill. On its most prominent, rocky elevation, a chamber tomb has been uncovered and subsequently interpreted as a heroon, perhaps of the oikist himself. The western and northern sides of the agora, however, were occupied by two stoa buildings. The plan of the western building, which extended alongside the plateia NO, can be reconstructed despite its bad state of preservation as having consisted of two phases: a very simple archaic one, and its reconstruction in a larger scale, probably undertaken at the onset of the fourth century B.C. The other stoa, also archaic, occupied a large part of the square’s northeastern corner, and was articulated in two aisles placed at a right angle to one another.
Keywords: Selinunte/Selinous, agora, heroon, stoa, urbanistics, Archaic Greece, colonisation

Mustapha Khanoussi – Philipp von Rummel
mit Beiträgen von Khadija Abbès, Haythem Abidi, Stefan Ardeleanu, Stefan Arnold, Emna Ben Azouz, Manuel Buess, Khansa Hannachi, Heike Möller, Klaus Müller, Elisabeth Pamberg, Paul Scheding und Chokri Touihri
Simiththus (Chimtou, Tunesien). Vorbericht über die Aktivitäten 2009–2012

Abstract: Since 1965, the ancient town of Simiththus (today Chimtou, Tunisia), situated 180 km west of Tunis on the banks of the Majrada river, has been the object of archaeological research conducted jointly by the Tunisian National Heritage Institute and the German Archaeological Institute in Rome. Simiththus is known for its important quarries of yellow marble (giallo antico), enclosed by a large camp on one side of the marble mountain, and the Colonia Iulia Augusta Numidica Simiththensium on the other side. This paper presents a short preliminary report on the recent activities at Chimtou from 2009 to 2012, which were primarily dedicated to publishing the results of the excavations conducted in the 1980s north of the forum of the Roman town, at the so-called temple of imperial cult, and of the Roman bridge crossing the Majrada.
Keywords: Africa proconsularis, Simiththus, Chimtou, Numidians, geophysical research
Il Foro di Grumentum. Il Tempio D e le strutture adiacenti

Abstract: The chief focus of this article is an archaeological and architectural analysis of Temple D in the city of Grumento. The building, which is dated to approximately the middle of the 1st century A.D., is the last significant monument to have been constructed in the Forum. The temple could be interpreted as a pseudo-peripteral (6 × 10 columns), featuring two lateral stairways leading toward an area from which a third central staircase led to the pronaoos. The monument can be classified as belonging to the templa rostrata category, as can Temple C, which is located opposite Temple D. It is still unclear to which god the temple was dedicated.

Keywords: Forum, temple, statues, fountain, Grumentum

Birgit Bergmann
Der Kranz des Augustus in den Musei Capitolini, Stanza degli Imperatori 6 (Inv. Nr. 495)

Abstract: Identifying the wreath worn by the ‘Augustus Imperatori 6’ has always posed a problem, as the foliage defies classification and there are no close parallels. Nevertheless, this wreath can be identified with certainty as corona Etrusca due to a small but significant iconographic detail and a rare variant of a well-known denarius-type. This also allows us to place the original portrait (of which the extant portrait is most likely a copy) back in its historical context: it was created for an honorary statue of Augustus voted by the senate after his return to Rome 19 B.C., following the recovery of the ensigns that Crassus had lost to the Parthians in 53 B.C.

Keywords: Augustus, Typus Forbes/Louvre MA 1280, corona Etrusca, Parthian honours, Severan tondo

Massimiliano Papini
I veterinari nel mondo romano. Un nuovo altare funerario della Fondazione Dino ed Ernesta Santarelli

Abstract: The funerary altar bears an inscription and portrays a medicus primus veterinarius of the factio Veneta, one of the four circus factions. This is the most important monument known thus far referring to the veterinary profession, as there is otherwise little documented evidence of inscriptions dedicated to it. Thanks to the portrait and the probable identification of the veterinarian’s patron, it can be dated to the Trajanic age. The veterinarian proudly flaunts his profession by displaying its distinctive tools on the sides of the altar: a kit with (surgical?) instruments on the right, and an object shaped like a clamp on the left, whose function is discussed in this article (possibly a tool for castration or twitch).

Keywords: Sculpture, funerary altar, ancient veterinary medicine, veterinary instruments, emasculator/ twitch, horse care, circus factions

Norbert Hanel – Ángel Morillo Cerdán
Kunstreiter (cursores, desultores) in der römischen Kleinplastik. Zur Identifizierung eines Statuettentyps

On the identification of a statuette type

Abstract: In the Italian mainland, Sicily, and some provinces in the northern and western reaches of the Roman Empire, there have thus far been discovered a small group of bronze
figures. The interpretation of the figures has been somewhat ambiguous. On the basis of representations chiefly carried out upon clay lamps and coins, we are able to identify these statuettes as trick riders (cursores, desultores). Written evidence and inscriptions inform us about their performances in the metropolis of Rome; until now, however, evidence stemming from the the provinces has been lacking. Perhaps the bronze figures, whose place of presentation is unclear, can be taken as preliminary evidence for such kind of equestrian performances.

Keywords: Bronze figures, trick riders (cursores, desultores)

Katharina Friedl
Die sog. Ustrina auf dem Campus Martius in Rom

Abstract: Scholars often identify the two monuments with square bases in the area of Montecitorio in the Northern Field of Mars as the Ustrina (places of cremation) of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Typologically, however, no similarities exist between these and the ustrina of the imperial family as they are known through written and material evidence. The location in the Field of Mars, which the written sources give as the place where the imperial cremation ceremonies were held, is not in itself sufficient to sustain their interpretation as ustrina. Finally, some elements recall monuments of the imperial representation of the Antonine period; but to identify them with the architectural enclosures of the ustrina remains questionable.

Keywords: Campus Martius, consecration altars, architecture, imperial monuments, 2nd century CE

Markus Wolf
Das sogenannte Ustrinum des Marc Aurel auf dem Marsfeld in Rom. Bauaufnahme und Architektur

Abstract: In order to clarify further the topography of the Field of Mars, it is necessary to reconsider the so-called Ustrinum of Marcus Aurelius, which is today located underneath the Parliament. The starting point for this reconsideration is an accurate study of the 80 marble blocks preserved from the monument, which are today stored or exhibited in the Museo Nazionale Romano. These represent blocks from plinths, walls, cornices, and crowning acroteria. According to this new investigation, the variety of the preserved orders indicates that not only the main body of the structure was made of marble blocks, but so too was the enclosure of the entire complex, which was in its turn surrounded by a simple fence made of travertine blocks.

Keywords: Rome, Field of Mars, architecture, imperial monuments, 2nd century A.D.

Rudolf Haensch – Peter Weiss
Ein schwieriger Weg. Die Straßenbautterinschrift des M. Valerius Lollianus aus Byllis

Abstract: The largest Latin inscription from Albania (CIL III 600), cut in the rock near the Colonia Byllis, describes road construction. Known since the nineteenth century, the inscription features a detailed list of vexillationes commanded by the equestrian benefactor by whom it was dedicated, and has provoked frequent discussion. Yet scholars’ conjectural readings have only rarely depended on autopsy of the stone, while as for content, scholars have focused solely on military questions. The inscription’s physical design and other aspects of the act of evergetism have therefore escaped attention. On the basis of a hard reading of the stone we fill these gaps. Evergetes rarely cared for expensive but unprestigious road
construction; they only did so at highly frequented places that were difficult to traverse, a description that fits this location. The place of installation, layout, configuration of the text, and diction of the inscription were selected for maximum effect.

Keywords: CIL III 600 – evergetism – eques Romanus – rock-cut inscription – vexillatio – Parthian War of L. Verus

Giuliano Volpe – Maria Turchiano

La villa tardoantica e l’abitato altomedievale di Faragola (Ascoli Satriano)

Abstract: In the Carapelle valley, a luxurious Roman villa at Faragola (Ascoli Satriano, FG, Italy) has been excavated since 2003. It was one of the rural sites in Apulia to possess an extraordinarily long life. First occupied during the Daunian period (7th–3rd century B.C.), the site was later reoccupied by a large Roman villa. The villa was composed of a series of rooms around a peristyle, and was enlarged in late antiquity (3rd/4th–6th century A.D.) with mosaic-paved baths and a summer dining room (cenatio) featuring a very rare example of a built stibadium. After the ‘end of the villa’ in the late 6th century, a large village (7th–8th century A.D.) grew up over its remains.

Keywords: Apulia, Late antique villa, Late antique aristocracy, Early medieval village, Total Landscape Archaeology

Stefano Gasparri

Le molteplici identità etniche dei Longobardi in Italia. Linguaggi politici e pratiche sociali

Political languages and social practices

Abstract: Ethnic markers in objective terms (common origin, customs, language and law) do not apply very well to the Lombards. Moreover, by the beginning of the eighth century, the fusion with the Italic population was complete. This however did not mean the loss of Lombard identity; on the contrary, the elite of the kingdom identified itself as Lombard (according to them, Romans were the inhabitants of the Byzantine territories of Italy). Thus, Lombards were all those who defined themselves as Lombards, since they were part of the free landholder class, whose members at the same time were warriors in the king’s army.

Keywords: Ethnic identities, markers of ethnicity, Lombards, Lombard kingdom, strategies of distinction

Edilberto Formigli

La Lupa Capitolina. Un antico monumento cade dal suo piedistallo e torna a nuova vita

Abstract: On the basis of a new examination of the monument in spring 2011 the author argues that the Lupa Capitolina is a medieval copy of an Etruscan-italic original, produced by means of an imprint mould, the same technique as that applied for a renaissance copy of a Roman original (Ephebe from Magdalensberg, Vienna). Because of flaws in the mould some parts had to be re-elaborated in the new wax model. Mouth, eyes and ears were remodelled and the tail completely renewed in medieval time. For dating the execution of the copy the report by the English traveller Magister Gregorius is considered, who describes the broken legs of the Lupa. Based on different interpretations of the text, the author offers two possibilities as to when the copy was made: either already before Gregorius’ visit to Rome in the early 13th century, or after this visit.

Keywords: Lupa Capitolina, medieval copy, Master Gregorius
Abstract: In the lobby of the German Archaeological Institute of Rome in Via Sardegna, which was opened in 1965, there are a few concrete columns one of which is decorated with a bronze relief. The aim of this article is to retrace the birth of this artwork of the sculptor Jakob Wilhelm Fehrle (1884–1974). According to his first drafts, Fehrle wanted to portray some monuments of Ancient Rome but the original subject was then replaced by three figures. Archive documents enable us to identify the basic theme of the frieze with the characters of Aeneas, his son Iulus (Ascanius) and Créusa, Ascanius’ mother. The final effect of the decoration, though, is so far from the original theme that it seems to have nothing to do with the main subject of studies in an archaeological institute.

Keywords: Rome, German Archaeological Institute, applied arts, Fehrle, bronze frieze