Metallrelikte im Kontext. Zu einem Fundkomplex innerhalb eines archaischen Wohnhauses in Selinunt/Sizilien (S. 13–40)

Abstract: This article discusses a group of metal objects discovered in an Archaic residential building located in Selinunte, abutting the agora. It describes the contexts of the findings and the findings themselves, followed by a discussion of their historical, cultural, and contextual environment. The Greek house in which this large group of bronze and iron objects was found was reconstructed during the third quarter of the 6th century BC. While the renovation work was being conducted, the objects were placed under the new floor. This intentional deposition is interpreted as a building sacrifice in a wider sense.

Keywords: Greek colonization, Sicily, Selinunte, metal objects, building sacrifice, intentional deposition, Archaic period

Nouvelle fouille dans la nécropole punique de Beni Nafa, près de Bizerte (S. 41–82)

Abstract: The rescue excavation of two tombs discovered in Beni Nafa near Bizerte has provided important new information about this cemetery, which had been known, thanks to brief notes, since the beginning of the last century. Built according to Punic tradition, these tombs are characterized by a combination of both burial and cremation rites. Handmade pottery was found at the site in addition to the Punic ceramics; some of the pottery takes specific forms often absent from Punic tombs in Tunisia. This allows a better understanding to be formed about the burial environment of the Bizerte region, an area known for its lakeside complex that attracted foreign elements including Phoenicians to conduct specific activities.

Keywords: Beni Nafa, Bizerte, ceramic, tombs, cremation, burial, Punic, Libyan

Hellenistische Sakralbauten in Kampanien. Ein Vorbericht (S. 83–114)

Abstract: A Hellenistic altar at Teanum serves as the starting point for this new study. The altar can be reconstructed as a monumental altar featuring a triglyph/metope frieze and parapets with volutes, which points to strong influences from the Western Greek colonies. The Teanum building is discussed within the wider context of Hellenistic altars and sanctuaries in Campania in a comparative study; the similar altar of the Fondo Patturelli at Capua is established as a clear parallel. Both altars and some other monuments still evince influences of Greek ritual ideas, whereas other sanctuaries show Roman Italian elements becoming increasingly characteristic.

Keywords: Campania, architecture, Hellenistic monuments, altars, temples, sanctuaries

Marsia, le comedes e Charax di Pergamo (S. 115–124)

Abstract: The relation established between Marsyas and freedom dates back to a late period of antiquity. It is not mentioned by Charax of Pergamon. Marsyas in the Forum has no fetters on his ankles, but rather wears short boots so that his toes cannot be seen. The same is true
of the bronze replica from Paestum. The frequent representation of Marsyas on coins refers to the desire that coloniae, before, and municipia, later, had to represent themselves as quasi effigies parvae simulacraque of the city of Rome.

Keywords: Marsyas, compedes, Charax of Pergamon, boots, libertas, coloniae populi Romani

Gabriele Cifani

Il sepolcro dei Cacni a Perugia. Ideologia e cultura di una famiglia aristocratica tra ellenismo e romanizzazione (S. 125–176)

Abstract: This paper discusses the archaeological remains of an important Hellenistic funerary hypogeum recently discovered in Perugia (central Italy). The entire context dates from the beginning of the 3rd and the first half of the 1st century BC; the hypogeum contained one sarcophagus, twenty-two cinerary urns of travertine, and a rich tomb group. Two urns feature a very sumptuous high-relief, polychromous, and gold-plated decoration, depicting the myth of Oenomaus and a Centauromachia. The chronological sequence of the urns, together with the evidence of seventeen funerary titles, reveals the history, identity, culture, and ideology of a local aristocratic family, in parallel with the economic and political effects of Roman expansion.

Keywords: Funerary archaeology, Romanization, Hellenistic art, Etruscan art, Roman art

Enrico Benelli

I Cacni, famiglia perugina (S. 177–198)

Abstract: The discovery of the Cacni family tomb in Perugia makes it possible to tentatively reconstruct its family tree, its history, and its connections with other Etruscan families. The most intriguing features of this gentilicial network are the exclusive link between these families and an urn workshop of outstanding quality, as well as the adoption of iconographic schemes that likely reveal their bonds with families from other Etruscan cities. Intermarriages between prominent families of different cities were probably made to facilitate the acquisition of landed property across political boundaries.

Keywords: Etruscan epigraphy, Etruscan society, Perugia, Etruscan personal names, history of pre-Roman Italy

Vibeke Goldbeck

Die Porticus ad Nationes des Augustus (S. 199–226)

Abstract: This paper argues that the Porticus ad Nationes did not form a part, as is usually believed, of the Theatrum Pompei, the Hecatostylum, or the Forum Augusti. Instead, it was a monument in its own right, a quadriporticus featuring the first major sequence of female personifications wearing ethnic dress in Roman art, and therefore probably the prototype for the later series of reliefs of the same topic found at the Sebasteion of Aphrodisias, the Forum Nervae, and the Hadrianeum. The paper also suggests that the monument in question might be identified with the Porticus Vipsania.

Keywords: Augustus, Campus Martius, Porticus ad Nationes, Porticus Vipsania, simulacra omnium gentium, Sebasteion

Ivan Varriale
Pausilypon tra otium e potere imperiale (S. 227–268)

Abstract: Even the name, Pausilypon, or "place that puts an end to worries", today used to refer to the entire Neapolitan hillside, conveys an idea of the pleasantness of the sites and the purpose of the villa. The hillside of Posillipo rises to the west of the ancient city of Neapolis, separating the territory of the city from the Phlegraean Fields. From there it extends toward the sea and, along with the island of Nisida, divides the Gulf of Naples from that of Pozzuoli. The construction of the villa of Pausilypon probably dates to the second half of the 1st century BC, when it belonged to the eques Publius Vedius Pollio. At the time of the equestrian's defeat in 15 BC, the grandiose villa was given over through inheritance to Augustus. The complex was built as a villa for otium and transformed over the course of the 1st century AD to adapt to the new needs of the Imperial court.

Keywords: Roman Imperial villas, hillside of Posillipo, Augustus, Imperial court, architecture of power

Domenico Camardo – Maria Brigida Casieri – Ascanio D'Andrea – Karl-Uwe Heußner – Pia Kastenmeier – Mario Notomista

Studio delle tracce di lavorazione, dendrocronologia e documentazione sui legni del tetto della Casa del Rilievo di Telefo ad Ercolano (S. 269–310)

Abstract: The excavation of the collapsed wooden roof and ceiling from the House of the Telephus Relief’s Marble Room took place as part of the Herculaneum Conservation Project. This exceptional discovery allowed researchers to identify a variety of tool marks on the wood and to reconstruct ancient carpentry techniques. Dendrochronological analyses made it possible to identify the species of most of the wood and to date 78 elements. The findings, numbering more than 200, were documented through photographs and graphs as part of two- and three-dimensional surveys, allowing a 3D digital reconstruction to be created for the room, the roof, the ceiling, and the individual decorative panels.

Keywords: Herculaneum, roof, ceiling, wood, ancient carpentry, dendrochronology, laser scanner 3D

Evelyne Bukowiecki – Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt

I bolli laterizi delle residenze imperiali sul Palatino a Roma (S. 311–482)

Online-Katalog in Arachne

Abstract: Detailed architectural and archaeological analysis of four major sections of the Imperial residences on the Palatine Hill in Rome – the Domus Severiana, the Stadium, the Domus Augustana and the Domus Flavia – has made it possible, together with the brick stamps identified in previous studies and mentioned by the bibliography, to identify 940 stamps. The collection of brick stamps presented in the article lends new insight into the different phases of construction (pre-Flavian, Flavian, Trajanic, Hadrianic, Antonine, Diocletian, Maxentian, and Theodoric) undergone by these main sections of the palace, and therefore enables a better understanding of the Imperial palace's development. Furthermore, careful examination allows us to reflect on the supply mechanisms as well as repartition of the production centers from whence the bricks used on the Palatine Hill originated. It can be shown that the Roman figlinae that produced the brick material for the Imperial constructions on the Palatine were concentrated around the territories of Statonia, Horta, America, and Narnia, in the middle valley of the Tiber.
Matthias Grawehr

Römische Bossenkapitelle aus Travertin und lunensischem Marmor (S. 483–506)

Abstract: When marble became the predominant building material in Augustan Rome, Corinthian capitals made of travertine were no longer decorated, but were rather used in their roughed out state. They became part of the usual appearance of travertine architecture. Blocked out capitals made of marble, on the other hand, are rarely seen before Flavian times, and are of rather heterogeneous appearance. From Flavian times onward, they come to form a larger and more uniform sample than before, being found in three types. This article argues that capitals were provided by the quarries at Luna in their blocked out state and finished at their respective sites of use. It is difficult to explain why they occasionally did not receive a final treatment due to our lack of precisely known architectural contexts. One can only surmise that the intentional use of blocked out capitals was dictated by the building type and the intended atmospheric value. They seem to blend in with the colourful marble veneering of the walls and are appreciated more for their sheer material value than for their ornamentation.

Keywords: Roman architecture, workflow, Corinthian blocked out capital, Luna marble, travertine

Ben Russell

A Sculpted Head of an African Woman in the British Museum (S. 507–532)

Abstract: In 1859, the British Museum acquired a carved marble head from Nathan Davis' excavations in Tunisia. Registered as having been found at Carthage, it instead probably originated from Utica. This head has received almost no attention and has not even been mentioned in scholarship for over 100 years, despite its considerable fascination. It depicts a woman of African origin. The British Museum's catalogue describes her as a black "Nubian", but does not discuss her identification beyond this. In practice, the subject's ethnicity is far from clear, although the unusual form and size of the head suggest that it belongs with a remarkable group of herms bearing depictions of African peoples, that originate from various Roman sites in Tunisia.

Keywords: Sculpture, North Africa, herm, ethnicity

Ilaria Romeo

Loutron alexipponon. La decorazione scultorea delle Terme del Foro di Ostia dal II secolo alla tarda antichità (S. 533–566)

Abstract: This paper reviews the evidence from the sculptural findings of the Forum Baths in Ostia, dated to between the 2nd and the 5th century AD, in order to demonstrate how the decoration of the Baths evolved by adding new coherent pieces to the original Antonine-era program. The paper also proposes new identifications of specific portraiture. Although precise information about many of the pieces' original provenance is lacking, the decoration of the baths evince many elements of continuity and homogeneity that allow us to reconstruct the visual universe shared by prominent members of late antique Ostia.

Keywords: Ostia, Roman sculpture, Roman Baths, Honorius, Roman portrait, Late Antiquity
Reevaluation of the Marble Provenance of the Esquiline Group Sculptures (Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen). Following the Discovery of the Aphrodisian Marble Quarries at Göktepe (S. 567–590)

Abstract: The Esquiline sculptures, provisionally identified as marbles from Göktepe near Aphrodisias, have been reexamined with the aid of new analyses and new samples. Additional research has been carried out at Göktepe, leading to the discovery of marbles near and within the ancient site (district 2, quarry C) that closely reproduce the properties of the Esquiline samples. The Carrara provenance, reported in the early 1990s on the basis of isotopic data, turns out to be untenable if a wider selection of analyses is used. On this basis, the Esquiline marbles' provenance from the quarries of Göktepe is proven definitely. They could originate from quarry 2C, whose marble perfectly matches the different colours of the sculptures, but also from other undiscovered or lost quarries with similar properties that probably exist at Göktepe, as shown by the work presented here. The results fully confirm the tendency of the Aphrodisian sculptors to use their homeland marbles, and may provide some indication about the controversial chronology of the statues.

Keywords: Esquiline group marble, Göktepe quarries, isotopes, EPR, strontium