

LM84 / 6 CFU

Archeologia delle Province romane

AA 2022/2023

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Prof. Roberto PERNA

Provincia inizialmente indica la **sfera di competenza** di un magistrato,

passò gradualmente a significare **il territorio** sul quale questi di rango pretorio, o proconsolare, propretorio, esercitava i propri poteri

Lex provinciae per la "*redactio in formam provinciae*"

1. circoscrizioni amministrative (***conventus o diocesi***)
 2. grado di autonomia delle città già esistenti
- Magistrati appositamente eletti (**pretori**) o consoli o pretori di cui veniva prolungata la carica (*prorogatio imperii*: **proconsoli e propretori**),
 - **proquestori** per amministrazione finanziaria
 - *Cohors praetoria*

Editto provinciale

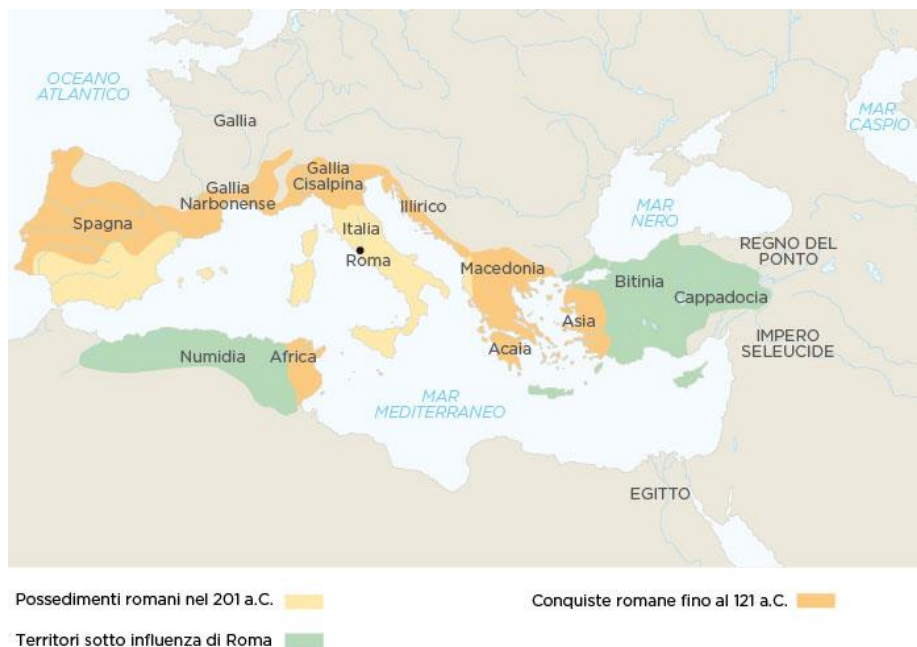
• **Sicilia** (*Sicilia*): annessa come provincia nel 241 a.C. e con vari mutamenti di ordinamento fino alla lex Rupilia del 131 a.C.

• **Sardegna e Corsica** (*Sardinia et Corsica*): costituita dalla Sardegna, annessa nel 237 a.C. e dalla Corsica, annessa l'anno seguente.

Spagna Citeriore (*Hispania Citerior*) e **Spagna Ulteriore** (*Hispania Ulterior*): annesse nel 218 a.C. e ufficialmente costituite come province nel 197 a.C.



- Macedonia (**Macedonia**): conquistata nel 168 a.C. (battaglia di Pidna) e inizialmente divisa in quattro "repubbliche" formalmente indipendenti.
Dopo la conquista di Corinto nel 146 a.C., anche parte della Grecia venne probabilmente annessa alla nuova provincia di Macedonia
- L'Ilirico (**Illyricum**), analogamente alla Macedonia, era stato diviso in tre "repubbliche" formalmente indipendenti nel 168 a.C.
- Africa (**Africa**): creata nel 146 a.C. dopo la distruzione di Cartagine
- Asia (**Asia**): creata nel 133 a.C. dopo la morte di Attalo III di Pergamo.
- Gallia Transalpina (**Gallia Transalpina**): il territorio da Tolosa alle Alpi fu annesso intorno al 121 a.C. (118 a.C. fondazione della colonia di Narbona e il nuovo nome della provincia come (Gallia) Narbonense (**Gallia Narbonensis**)).



- Gallia Cisalpina (***Gallia Cisalpina***): la costituzione in provincia dovette avvenire poco dopo il 90 a.C. Nel 42 a.C. la provincia fu in ogni caso abolita e i confini settentrionali dell'Italia vennero portati ufficialmente alle Alpi.
- Cirene e Creta (***Cyrene et Creta***): nel 96 a.C. Tolomeo Apione, figlio di Tolomeo VII, lasciò il proprio regno di Cirenaica in eredità e la costituzione in provincia avvenne nel 74 a.C. Nel 67 a.C. annessa anche Creta e con Augusto nel 27 a.C. le due province vennero riunite.
- Bitinia e Ponto (***Bythinia et Pontus***): nel 74 a.C. Nicomede IV lasciò in eredità il regno di Bitinia; dopo la terza guerra mitridatica e la sconfitta del Ponto, Pompeo creò la provincia nel 63 a.C.
- Cilicia e Cipro (***Cilicia et Cyprus***): secondo alcune opinioni la Cilicia era stata già annessa dal 102 a.C., ma venne creata probabilmente come provincia solo dopo il 67 a.C. da Pompeo. Dal 58 a.C. vi fu annessa anche l'isola Cipro in seguito a un testamento di Tolomeo Alessandro (morto nell'88 a.C.). Nel 36 a.C. fu soppressa da Marco Antonio e ricreata dopo la battaglia di Azio del 31 a.C. Le due province furono divise sotto Augusto nel 22 a.C.
- Siria (***Syria***): deposto l'ultimo sovrano seleucide, Antioco XIII, Pompeo creò la nuova provincia nel 64 a.C.

Nel 52 Pompeo stabilì che tra la magistratura ordinaria e promagistratura passassero almeno 5 anni, per evitare accrescimento di poteri, ma ormai **nel corso delle guerre civili le province sono oggetti di spartizioni fra generali.**

Le esistenti province della **Gallia Transalpina e Cisalpina** furono riunite sotto il comando di Cesare (58-51 a.C.), e vi si aggiunsero a mano a mano i territori conquistati della cosiddetta *Gallia Comata*.

Le province galliche furono riorganizzate solo sotto Augusto, tra il 27 e il 16 a.C.

In **Palestina** Pompeo mise fine nel 63 a.C. al regno di Giudea degli Asmonei, mentre Ircano II governò come "etnarca" e "sommo sacerdote". Governarono quindi la Giudea Erode Antipatro, Erode il Grande, che riebbe il titolo di re, e i tre figli di quest'ultimo, Erode Archelao, Erode Antipa ed Erode Filippo.

Dopo la battaglia di Tapso (46 a.C.) il regno di Numidia fu suddiviso tra il regno di **Mauretania** e la nuova provincia dell'**Africa Nova**, mentre la vecchia provincia d'Africa prese il nome di *Africa Vetus*.

Le due province furono nuovamente riunite sotto Augusto, riprendendo la denominazione ufficiale di "Africa" o anche "**Africa Proconsolare**".

Il regno di **Mauretania**, lasciato in eredità nel 33 a.C. allo stato romano dal re Bocco II, venne in seguito assegnato nel 25 a.C. al re Giuba II, della famiglia reale numida, e rimase quindi formalmente indipendente fino al 40 a.C..

Augusto

• **confini vennero resi stabili** e fissati sui fiumi Reno (dopo il disastro di Varo), Danubio ed Eufrate (benché poi in parte superato come per la Mesopotamia) e le successive espansioni furono basate su **esigenze difensive** di tali confini,

• *enclaves* ancora formalmente indipendenti vennero **progressivamente inserite** nell'organizzazione provinciale.

- **province senatorie**
- **province imperiali**
- **Egitto**, governato da un prefetto di rango equestre



Augusto

Culto di **Roma ed Augusto** assemblee delle provincie dette *concilium* o *koinon*

L'organizzazione territoriale si articolava sulle città.

Già esistenti soprattutto nelle provincie orientali, in forma ridotta in quelle occidentali

- 1) *civitates stipendiariae* ("città stipendiarie")
- 2) *liberae* ("libere") abitate da *peregrini*
- 3) *liberae et immunes* ("libere ed esenti da imposta"), in entrambi i casi per concessione, sempre revocabile, da parte di Roma
- 4) *foederatae* ("alleate") in forza di un patto, abitate da *peregrini*
- 5) *colonie* di cittadini romani o italici.

Augusto

Nelle **province occidentali**, dove le città erano più scarse, il territorio venne inizialmente articolato in distretti rurali.

In questi casi proseguì la creazione di nuove città, in genere centri di un territorio che rispettava la preesistente organizzazione tribale.

Nelle **province di confine** (Germania inferiore e superiore, Dalmazia, Mesia e Pannonia) la romanizzazione si basò sugli stanziamenti delle legioni, intorno ai cui accampamenti si crearono insediamenti (*canabae*).

Proseguì la tradizionale **politica di protezione delle *elites* cittadine**

Centuriazione

La Spagna fu definitivamente sottomessa tra il 27 e il 25 a.C. e il territorio venne riorganizzato con le tre nuove province di **Betica, Tarraconense e Lusitania**

Tra il 27 e il 16 a.C. alla Gallia Transalpina, ora Gallia Narbonense (*Gallia Narbonensis*) si aggiunsero le *Tres Galliae*: l'Aquitania (*Aquitania*), la Gallia Belgica (*Gallia Belgica*) e la Gallia Lugdunense (*Gallia Lugdunensis*).



La Grecia sarà costituita come provincia separata con la riforma augustea (*Acaia*).

Augusto aggiunge anche la *Raetia*, il *Noricum*, le *Alpes Maritimae* e le *Alpes Cottiae*.

Dopo Azio aggiunge anche l'Egitto L'Egitto (*Aegyptus*)

La provincia dell'Ilirico (***Illyricum***) venne creata solo nell'ambito della riforma augustea.

La regione venne definitivamente sottomessa nel 9 d.C. da Tiberio e la provincia fu progressivamente suddivisa, prima con la creazione della Mesia, e quindi con la suddivisione in Ilirico superiore (poi Dalmazia, ***Dalmatia***) e inferiore (poi Pannonia - ***Pannonia***), a sua volta più tardi suddivisa in Pannonia superiore e inferiore).

La **Mesia** conservò fino alla conquista della Dacia sotto Traiano il carattere di terra di occupazione militare a difesa dei confini.

La **Tracia**, monarchia formalmente indipendente sotto gli Odrisi venne istituita come provincia procuratoria **sotto** Claudio nel 44-46 e vi fu annesso il Chersoneso Tracico, distaccato dalla Macedonia.



Galazia (**Galatia**), venne annessa nel 25 a.C., alla morte del re Aminta. Vi venne unito il regno del **Ponto Polemoniaco**, dopo la morte dell'ultimo re Polemone II e la **Cappadocia**, nel 17, dopo la deposizione del re Archelao, più tardi nuovamente distaccata come provincia autonoma.

Sotto Claudio, nel 43, perse la sua indipendenza anche la **Licia**, unita alla **Panfilia** (staccata dalla Galazia) nella nuova provincia di **Licia e Panfilia**.

Erode il Grande governò la **Palestina** come re a partire dal 37 a.C.: alla sua morte nel 4 a.C. il regno venne diviso tra i tre figli e nel 6 venne creata la **prefettura di Iudaea**, non una provincia autonoma, ma un distretto sottoposto all'autorità del legato di Siria.

38 - 41 d.C., Erode Agrippa I, un nipote del primo Erode, ottenne il titolo di re e acquisì progressivamente i territori del regno, compresa la prefettura di Giudea.

44 d.C., l'intero regno fu trasformato definitivamente in provincia autonoma, retta da un **procurator Augusti**.

66-73 d.C., il **governatore fu un legato imperiale**.



Creazione delle due province germaniche (Germania superiore, o *Germania superior*, e Germania inferiore, o *Germania inferior*)

Agri Decumates, oltre il Reno vennero annessi abbastanza pacificamente da Domiziano alla Germania superiore nell'83.

La **Britannia** venne annessa sotto Claudio nel 43 d.C.



Claudio

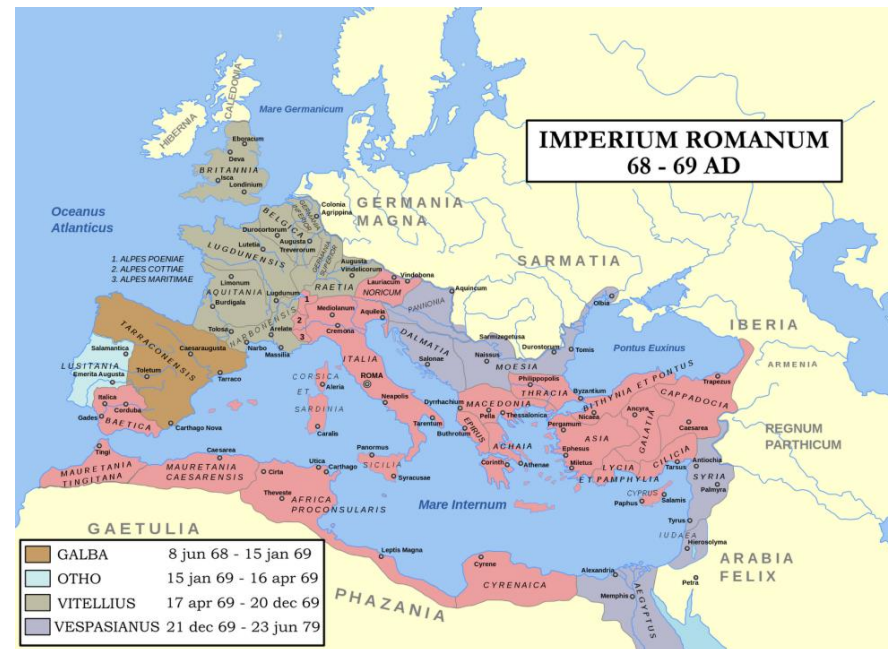
Dall'età di Claudio **nacquero le province di rango procuratorio**

Le province procuratorie non avevano di norma stanziamenti legionari.

Al tempo di Nerone erano province procuratorie: **Raetia, Noricum, Mauretania Tingitana, Mauretania Caesariensis, Alpes Maritimae, Alpes Cottiae, Alpes Poeninae, Thracia, Cappadocia, Iudaea, Sardinia**

Il numero e la dimensione delle province subì mutamenti in base alla politica interna romana.

Il regime tributario fu in molti casi differente



Traiano

La politica di Traiano fu una politica di carattere espansionistico:

- 1) allontanamento dei confini,
- 2) miniere della Dacia, utili per realizzare le imprese urbanistiche a Roma.

Dacia: campagne militari condotte da Traiano contro il re Decebal (101-102 e 105).

Adriano, creazione delle province procuratorie della **Dacia:**

- **Dacia Inferior**, istituita in un tempo successivo al 120 d.C.
- **Dacia Porolissensis** fu elevata a provincia nel 119-123 d.C.

168 d.C. ridotte semplici distretti finanziari sotto il comando del legato della Dacia superior.

Mesopotamia: fondata nel 115. Fu abbandonata da Adriano nel 117 d.C.



Adriano e successori

Adriano :

- Riorganizzazione delle difese attraverso l'abbandono delle province più esposte e creazione del vallo.
- Impegno nella rivolta giudaica.
- Attività di urbanizzazione soprattutto nelle zone orientali dell'impero I
- Istituzione dei correttore delle finanze

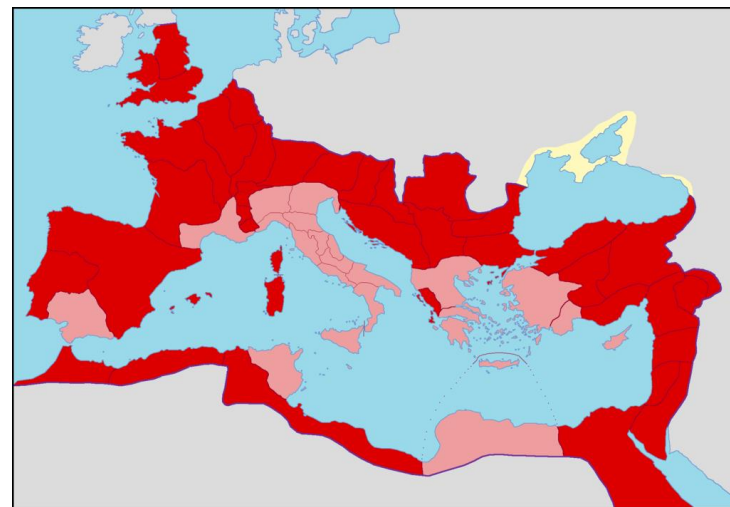
Marco Aurelio:

- Quadi e Marcomanni
- **Mesopotamia settentrionale** tornò di nuovo sotto il controllo romano
- Perduta nuovamente attorno al 192, fu riconquistata da Settimio Severo nel 197 e posta sotto il governo di un prefetto di rango equestre, il *Praefectus Mesopotamiae*.

Settimio Severo:

- riorganizzazione della Galizia,
- divisione in due di Siria e Britannia
- nascita della Numidia.

Province senatorie ed imperiali nel 210 d.C., sotto Settimio Severo con l'annessione della Mesopotamia



Caracalla

212 d.C., *Constitutio Antoniana* con cittadinanza a tutti i sudditi

- pressione militare e sul Reno e contro i Sassanidi
- crisi economica nelle campagne spossate da tributi
- lotte fra generali indebolivano il potere centrale
- unità dell'impero in crisi a causa dell'*imperium galliarum* di Postumo e regno indipendente di Palmira.



Le riforme di Diocleziano

Impero in quattro parti, ognuna difesa e amministrata da un **Augusto** o da un **Cesare**

Suddivise l'Impero in ca. 90 **province** (Italia compresa)

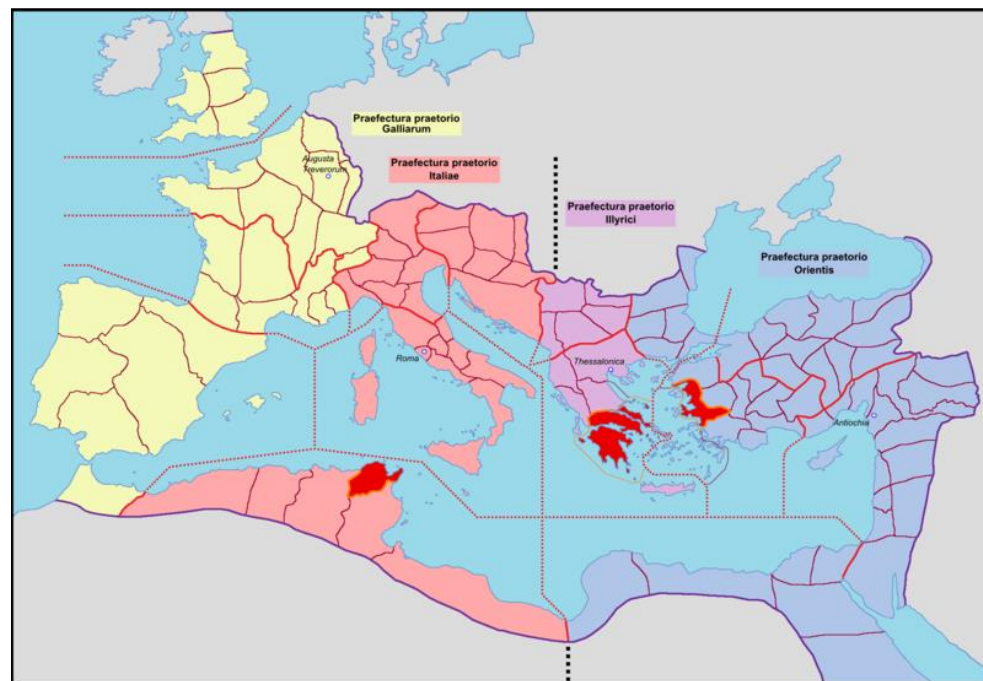
Province governate da un praeses o corrector

Province raggruppate in 12, poi **13 diocesi**, ognuna governata da un **vicario**

Diocesi fanno capo alle 4 **prefetture del pretorio** (d'Oriente e Illirico; Rezia; Italia e Africa; Gallia).

Divisione del potere civile da quello militare

Perdita dei privilegi di città e territori e diffusione sistema municipale

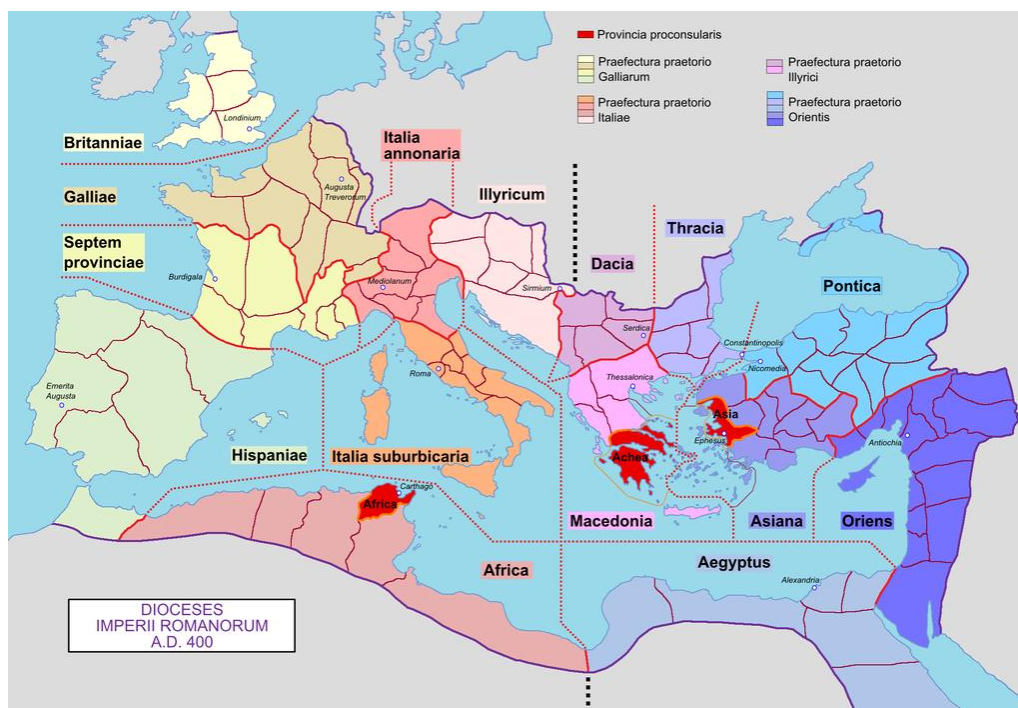


Teodosio e Giustiniano

395 d.C. Impero diviso in due parti: l'**Impero romano d'Occidente** e l'**Impero romano d'Oriente**.

Impero d'Occidente cadde nel 476 d.C.

Impero d'Oriente, (Impero bizantino): **Giustiniano** I fece alcune riforme nel 534-536 d.C., fra cui abolizione, in alcune province, della stretta separazione tra autorità civile e militare.



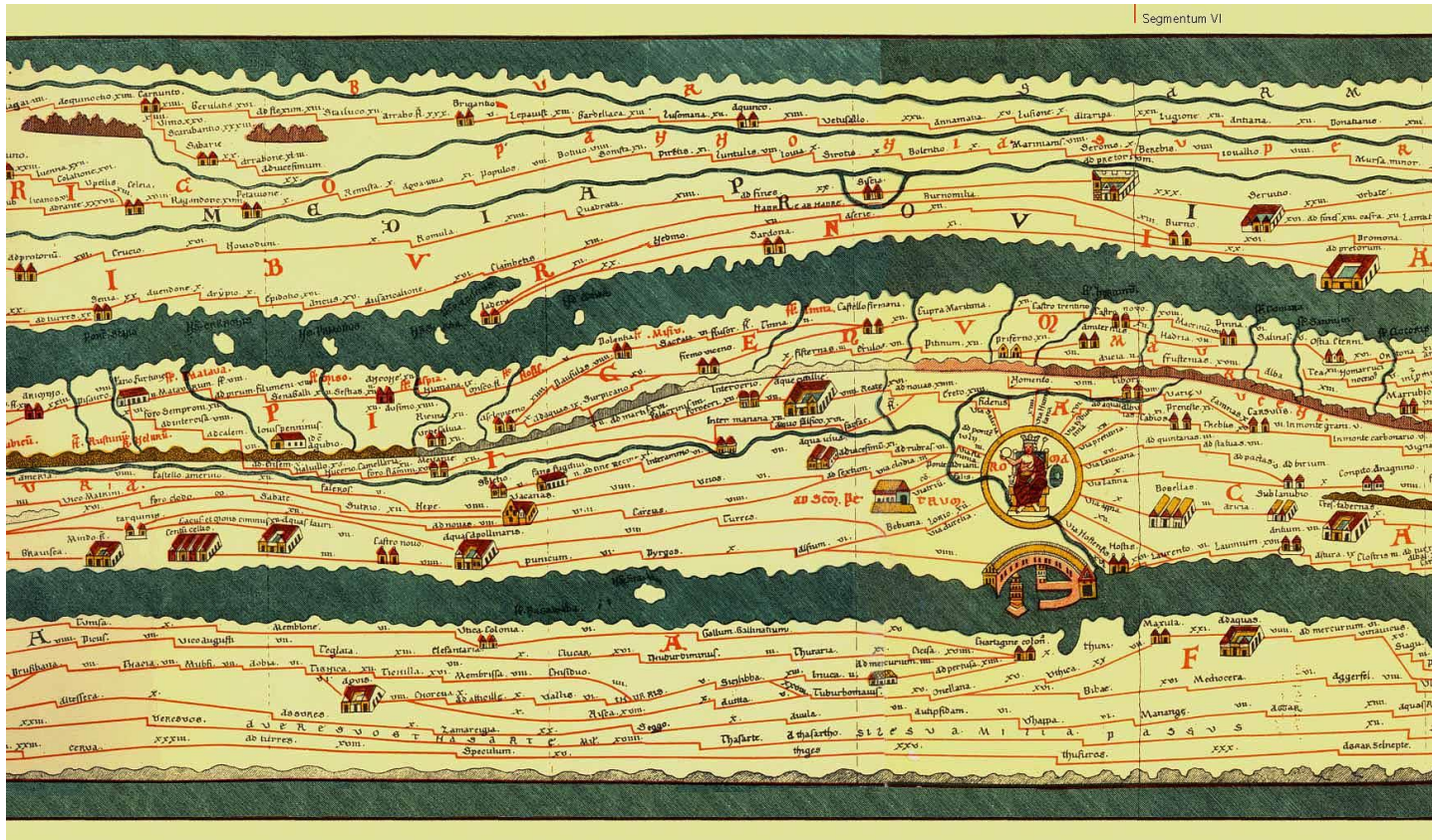
Istituzione degli **Esarcati** nel 580 d.C. in Italia e in Africa

640 d.C. abolizione delle province sostituite dai **Themata**.

Viabilità



Viabilità



Viabilità

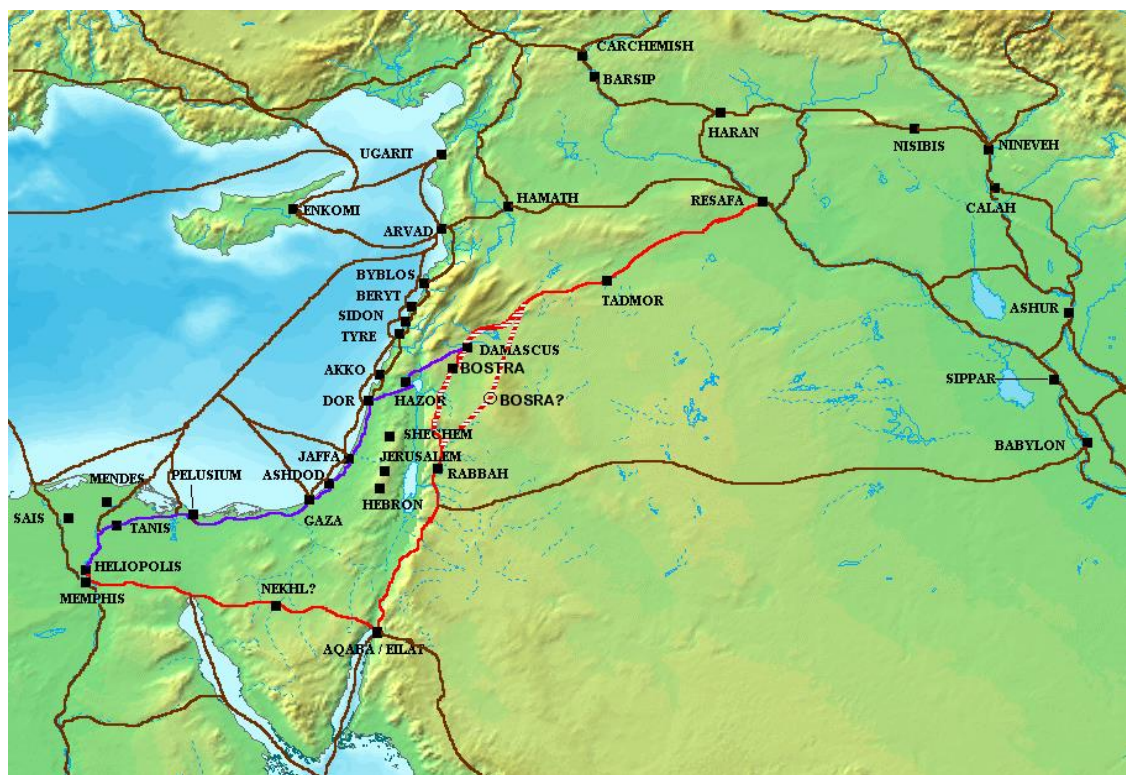
- la **via**, dove si poteva transitare con i carri, quindi che permetteva il transito di due carri contemporanei in senso opposto (da qui il termine carreggiata).
- l'**actus**, dove si poteva transitare solo a piedi o a cavallo, largo circa la metà della via,
- l'**iter**, dove si poteva andare a piedi o in lettiga ma senza usare animali.
- la **semita** poi era una semi-iter, più piccola.
- il **callis** una stradina tra i monti.
- la **trames** era la via traversa di un'altra via.
- il **diverticulum** una strada che si staccava dalla consolare per arrivare a una località.
- **bivi**, **trivi** e **quadrivi** per gli incroci di strade.

Secondo Siculo Flacco le strade si dividono in

- strade **publicae**
- *vicinales*
- *communae*
- *Privatae*

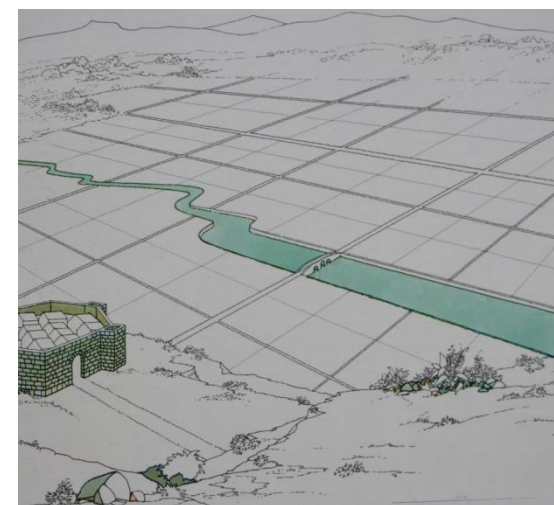


Viabilità



Strata Diocletiana

Catasto e centuriazione romana



Catasto e centuriazione romana

Digitus = m 0.0185 $\frac{1}{16}$ p

Uncia/pollex = m 0.0246 $\frac{1}{12}$ p

Palmus = m 0.074 $\frac{1}{4}$ p

***Pes* = m 0.296**

Cubitus = m 0.444 1 e $\frac{1}{2}$ p

Gradus = m 0.74 2 e $\frac{1}{2}$ p

Passus = m 1.48 5 p

***Milium* = m 1.480 5000 p**

Le misure agrarie lineari e di superficie

***Actus* = m 35.52 120 pedes**

Scripulum = mq 8.76 10 x 10 p

100 pq

Actus

quadratus = mq 1261.67 1 x 1 *actus*

120 x 120 p

14.400 pq

iugerum* = mq 2523.34 1 x 2 *actus

120 x 240 p

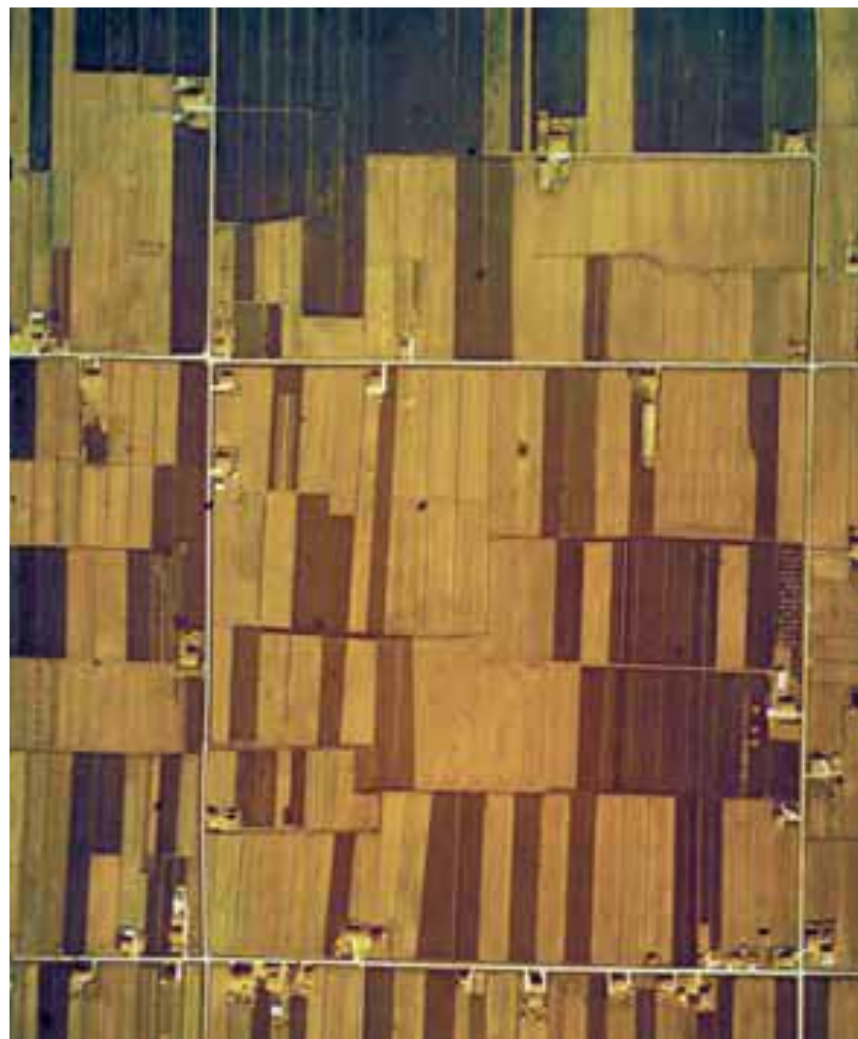
28.800 pq

Heredium* = mq 5046.68 2 *iugera

2 x 2 *actus*

240 x 240 p

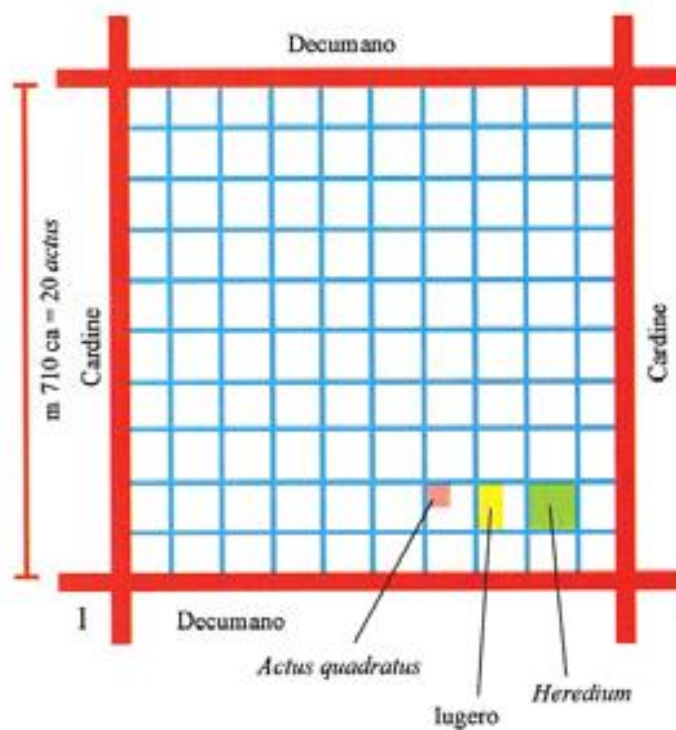
57.600 pq



Catasto e centuriazione romana

1 iugero = 1/200 di centuria
 1 *actus quadratus* = 1/400 di centuria
 1 *heredium* = 1/100 di centuria

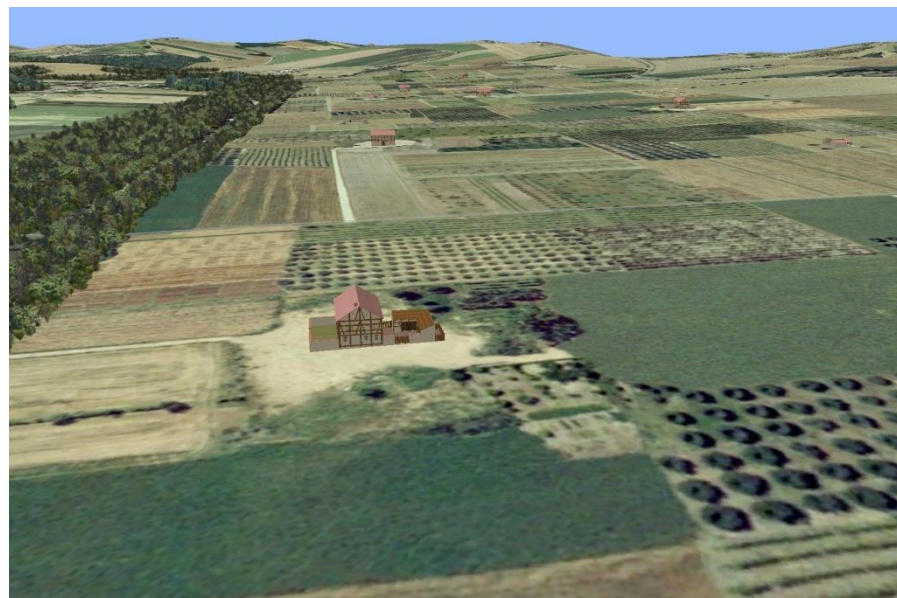
1 centuria = 50 ha circa
 100 iugeri = 1/2 centuria
 50 iugeri = 1/4 di centuria



Catasto e centuriazione romana



Catasto e centuriazione romana



Piccola proprietà

Archeologia delle Province romane

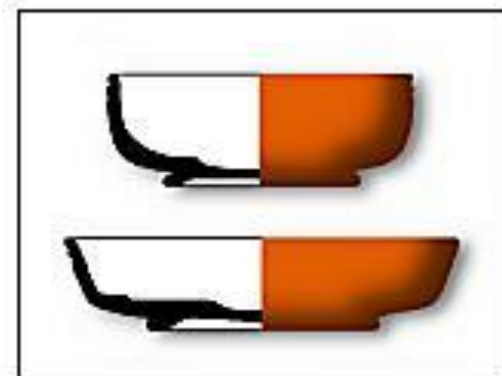
Sicilia

Prof. Roberto PERNA

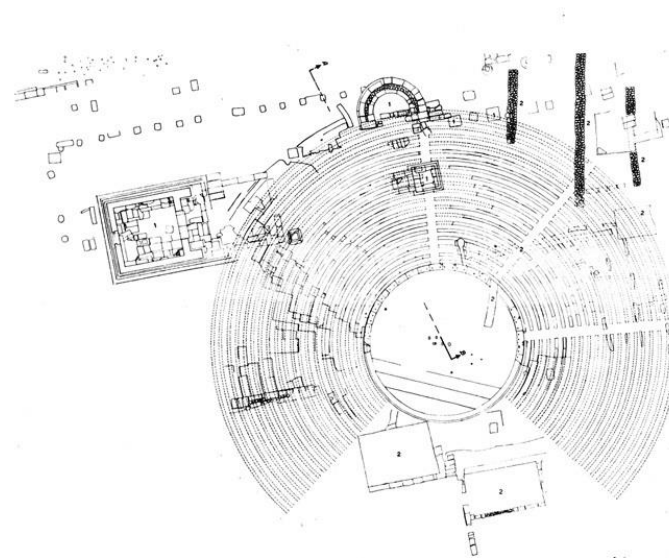
Sicilia



Campana C



Sicilia -Agrigento



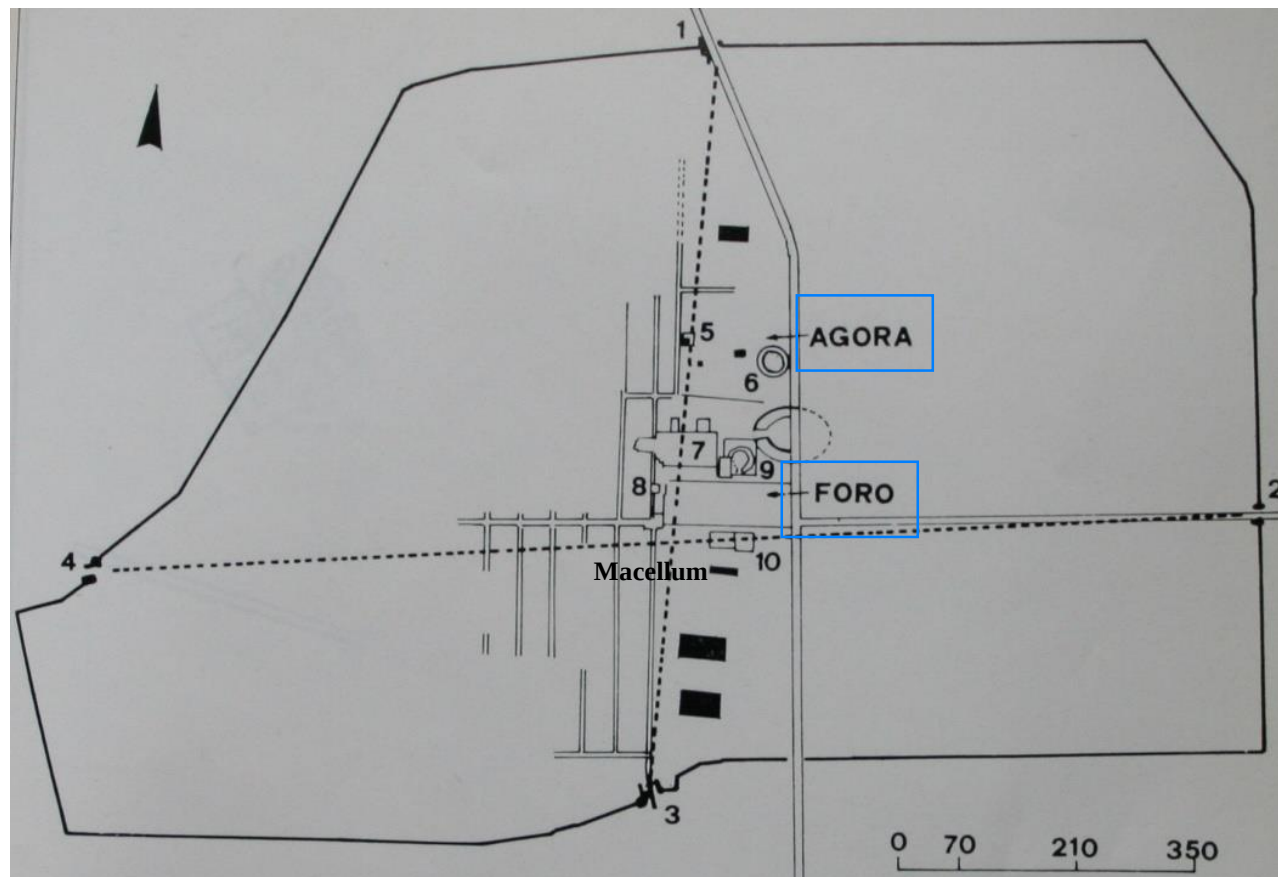
Agrigento: *ekklesisterion*

Paestum

6. Ekklesiasterion

9. Comizio

10. Curia



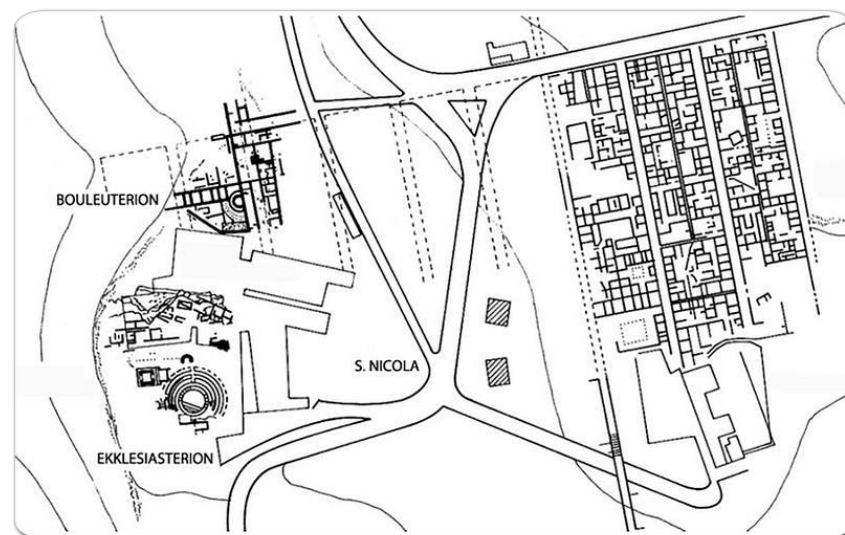
Sicilia -Agrigento



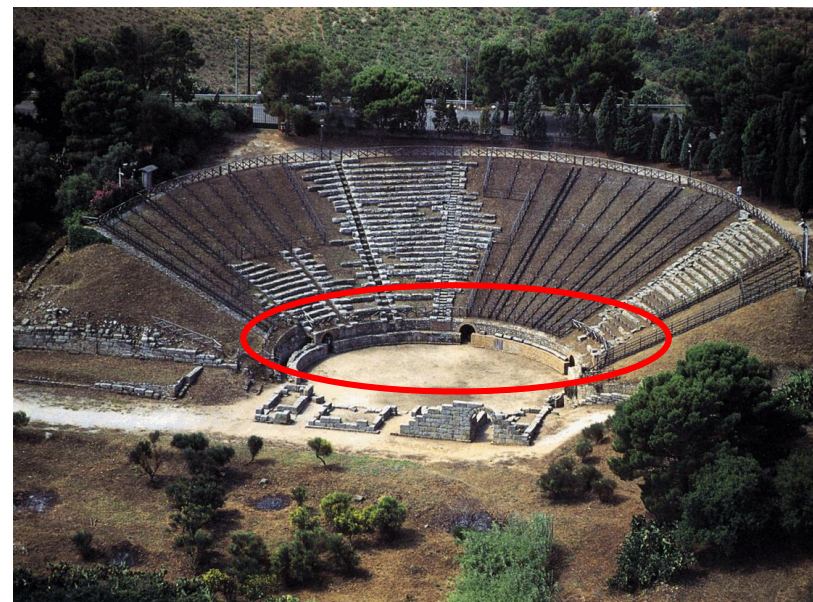
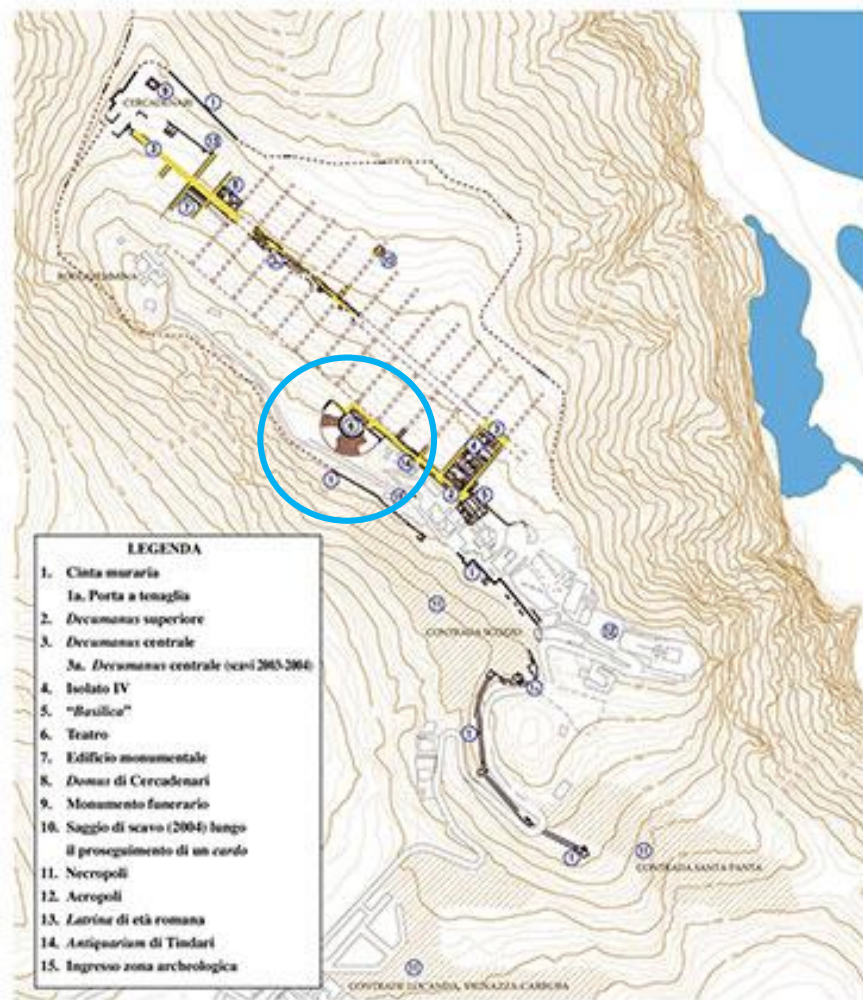
Agrigento quartiere ellenistico romano



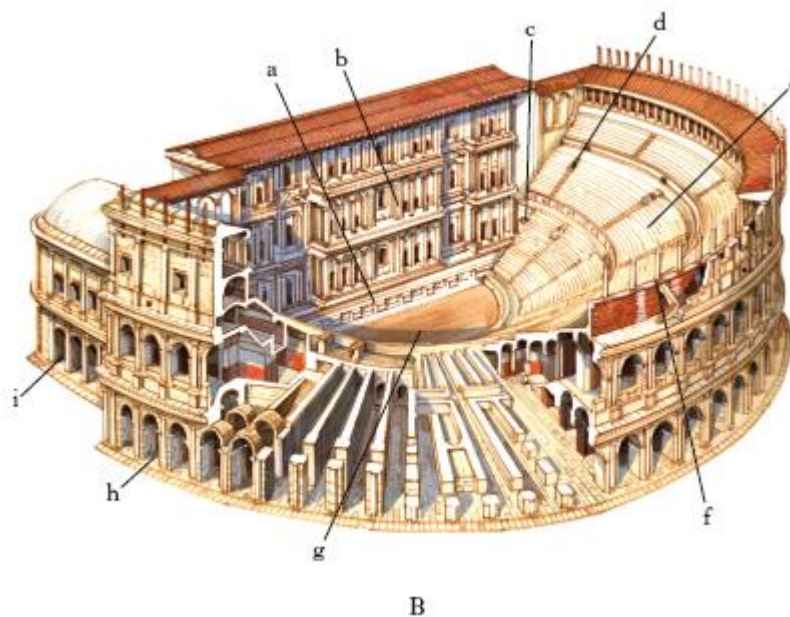
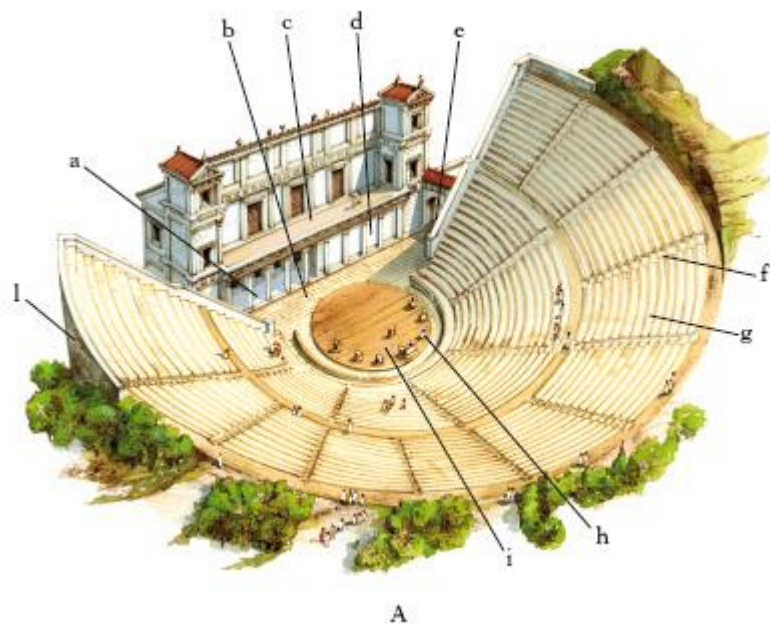
Agrigento casa del criptoportico



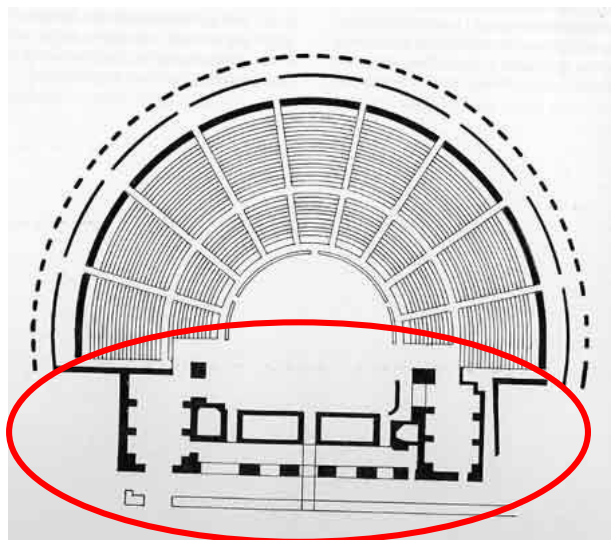
Sicilia - Tindari



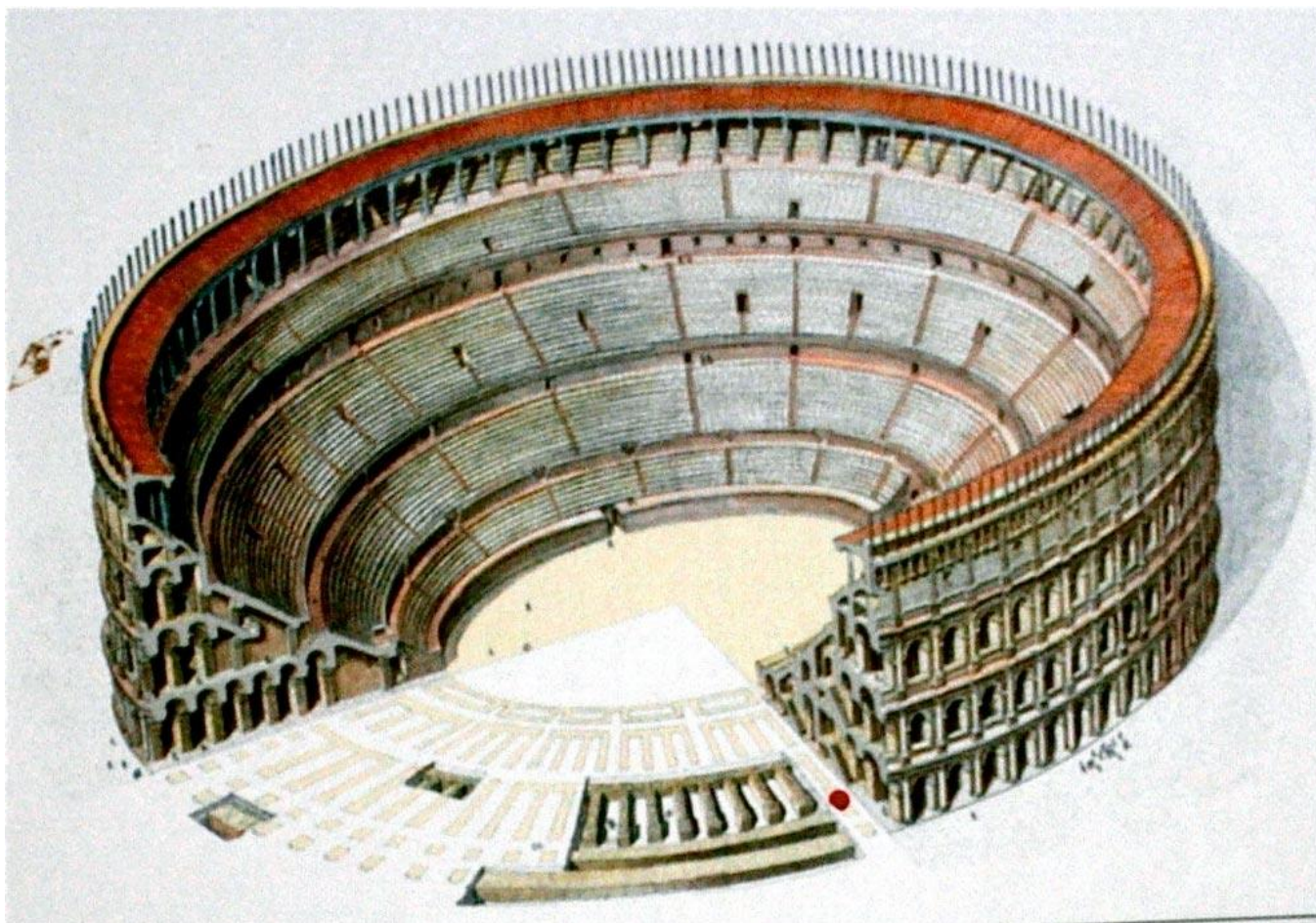
Teatro greco e romano



Sicilia - Taormina



Anfiteatro



Sicilia – Termini Imerese, Catania



Termini Imerese Anfiteatro



Termini Imerese: acquedotto



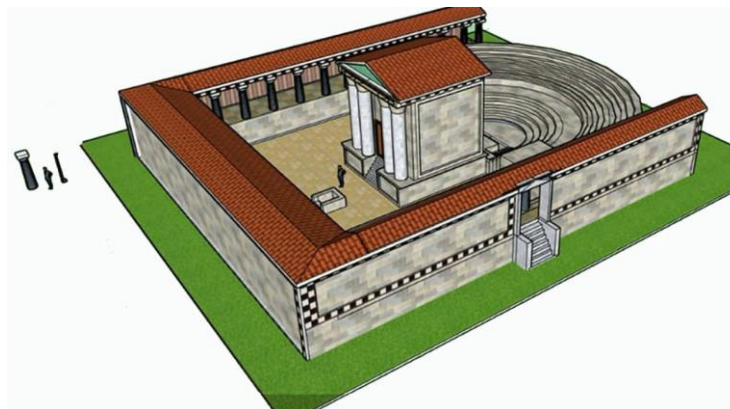
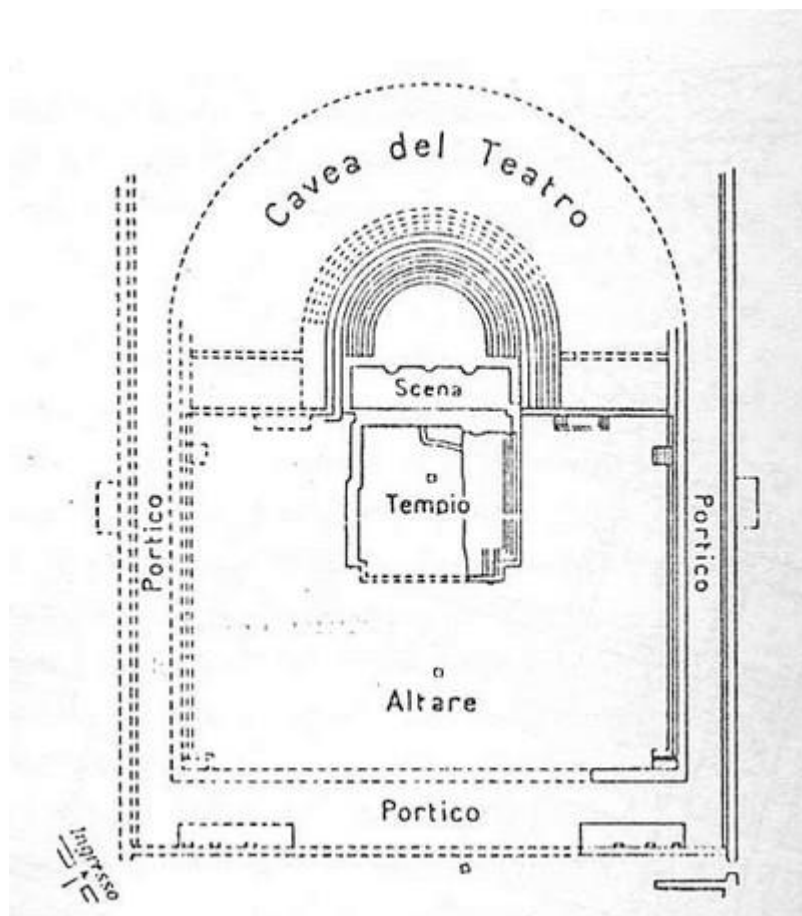
Catania: Anfiteatro



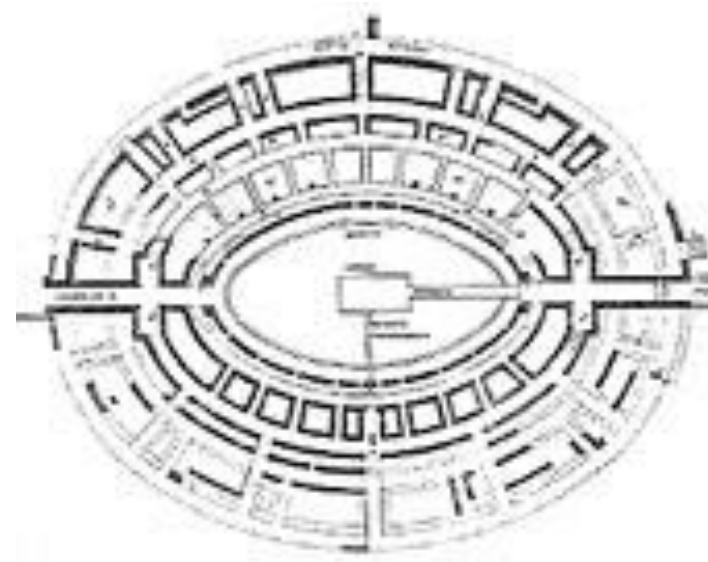
Termini Imerese: Curia



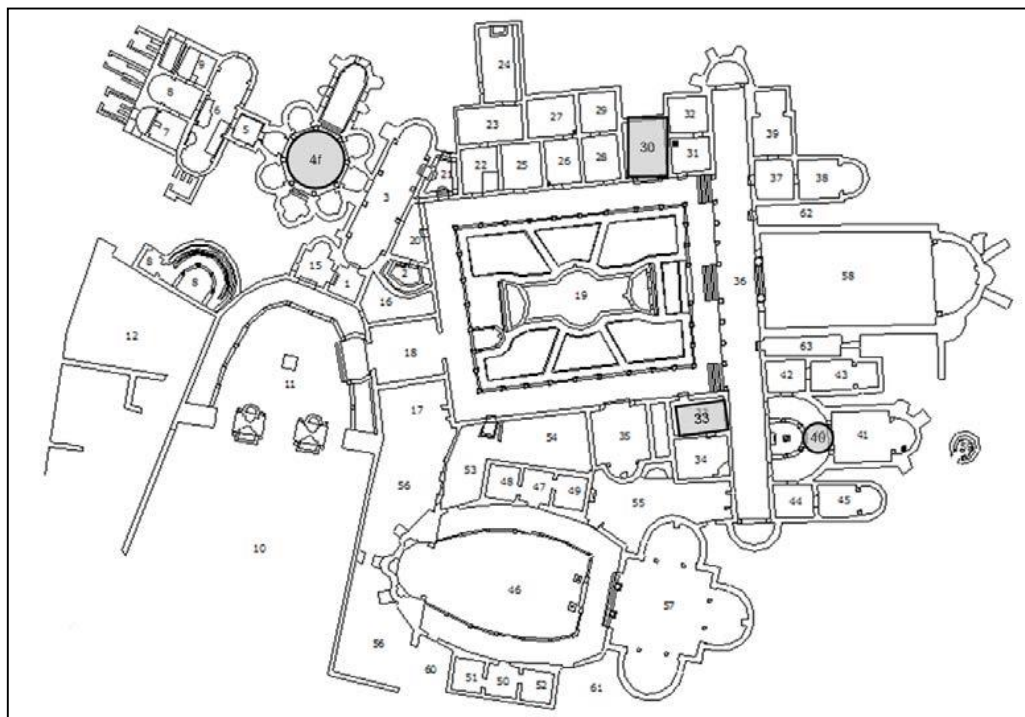
Sicilia – Siracusa



Sicilia – Siracusa



Sicilia – Piazza Armerina



Piccola caccia



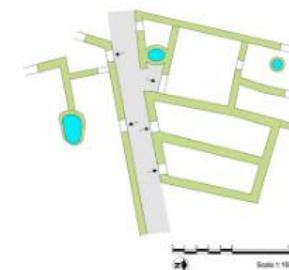
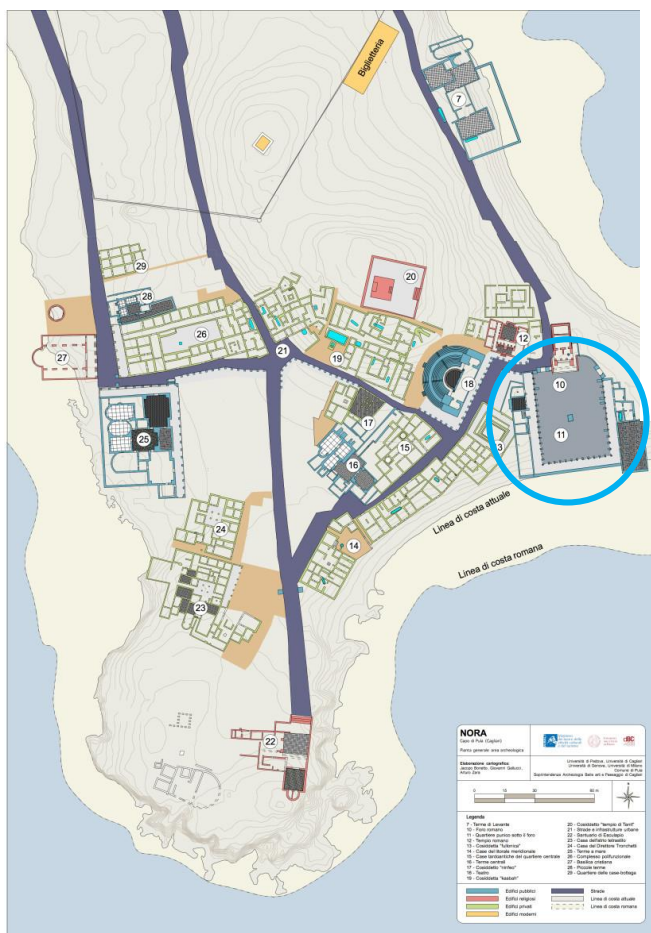
Fatiche di Eracle

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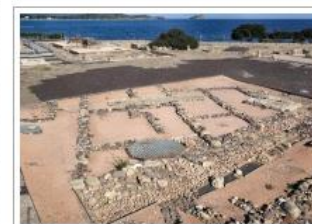
Sardinia

Prof. Roberto PERNA

Sardinia – Nora

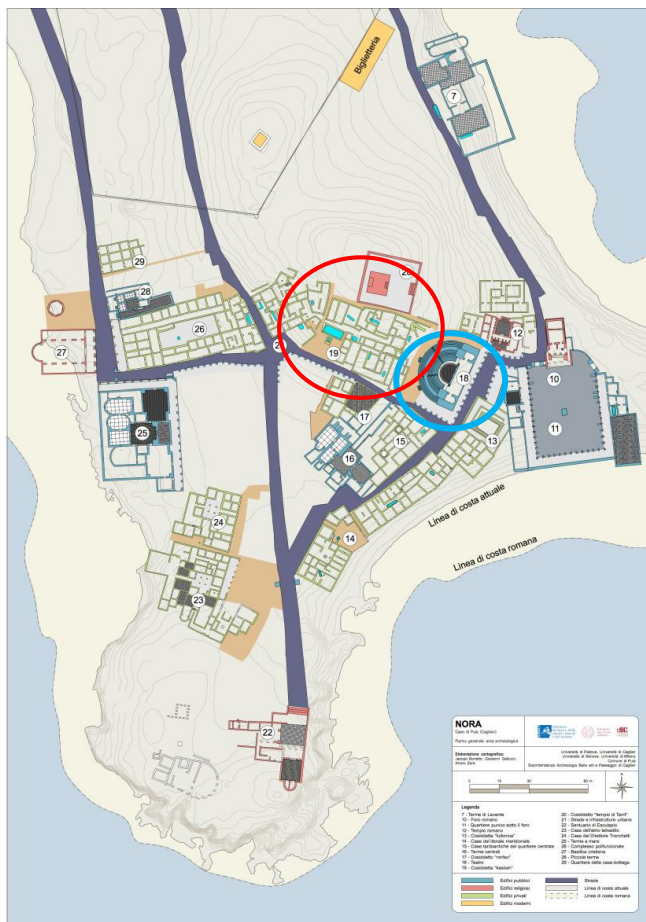


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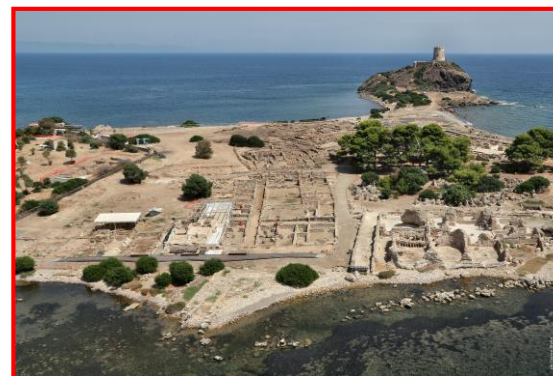


Nora: quartiere punico sotto il foro

Sardinia – Nora



Nora: teatro



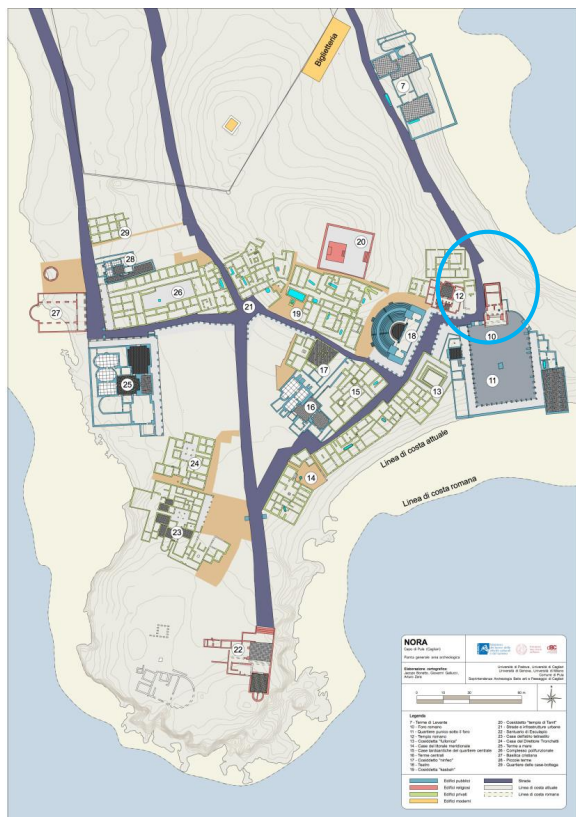
Nora: abitazioni romane

Sardinia – Nora



Nora: foro

Sardinia – Nora



Nora: tempio romano

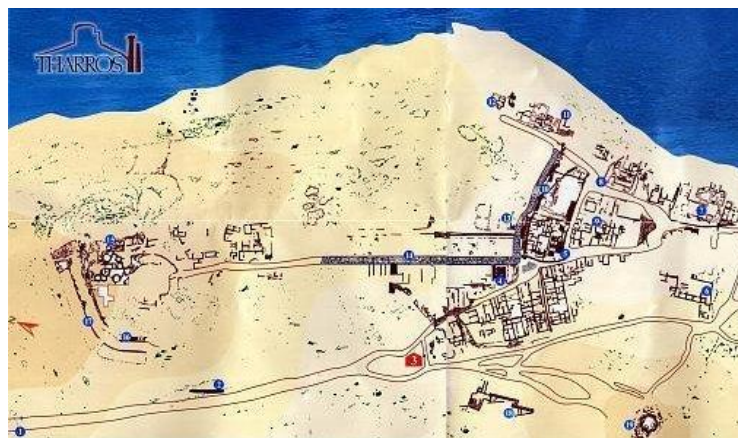
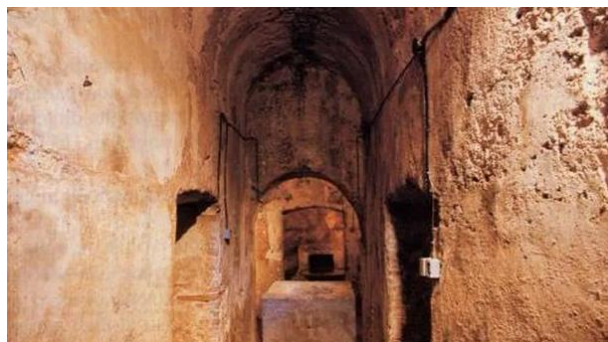
Sardinia: Cabras-Tharros



Cabras: templi



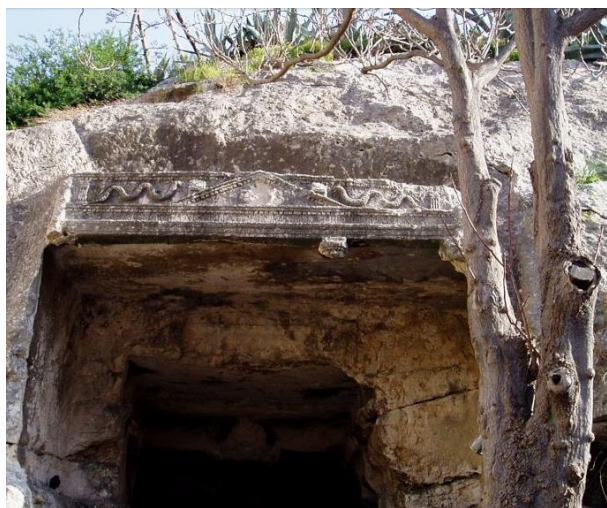
Cabras: ipogeo di San Salvatore



Sardinia – Calaris

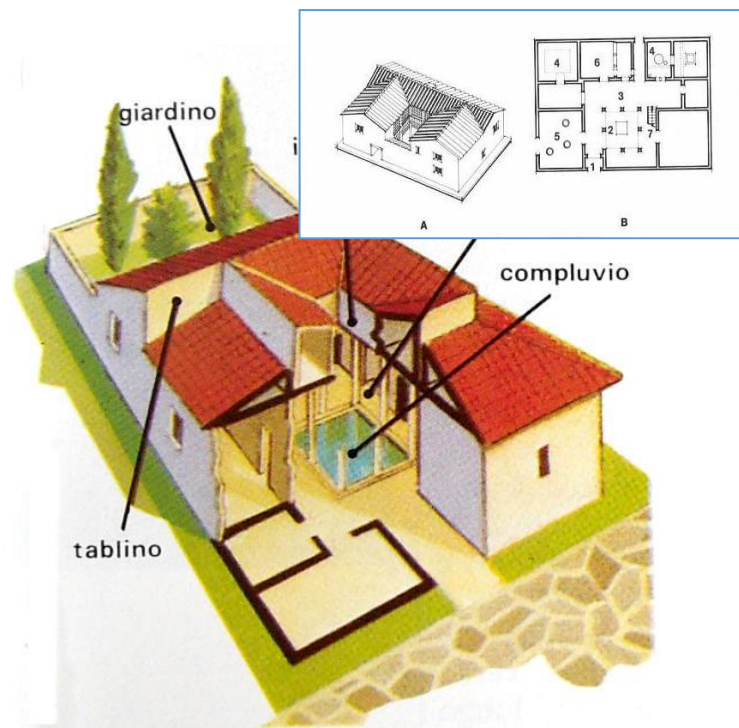


Calaris: anfiteatro

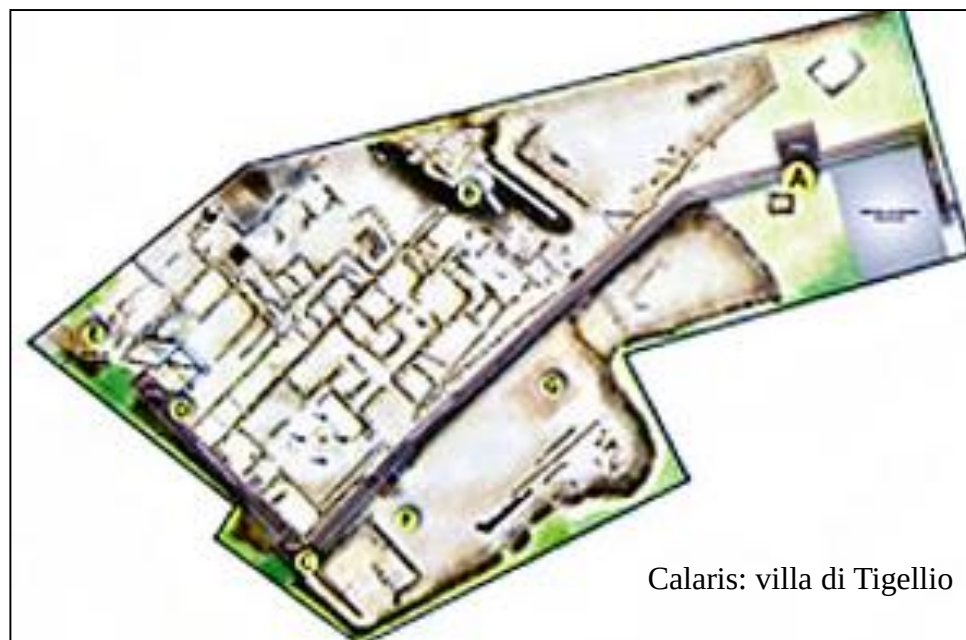


Calaris: anfiteatro

Sardinia – Calaris

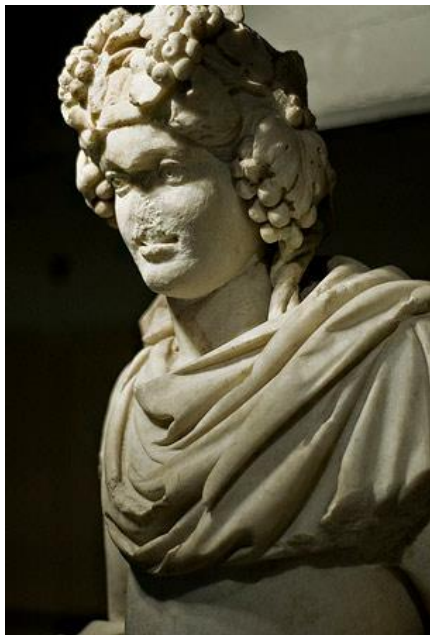


Casa ad Atrio



Calaris: villa di Tigellio

Sardinia – Calaris



Calaris: terme

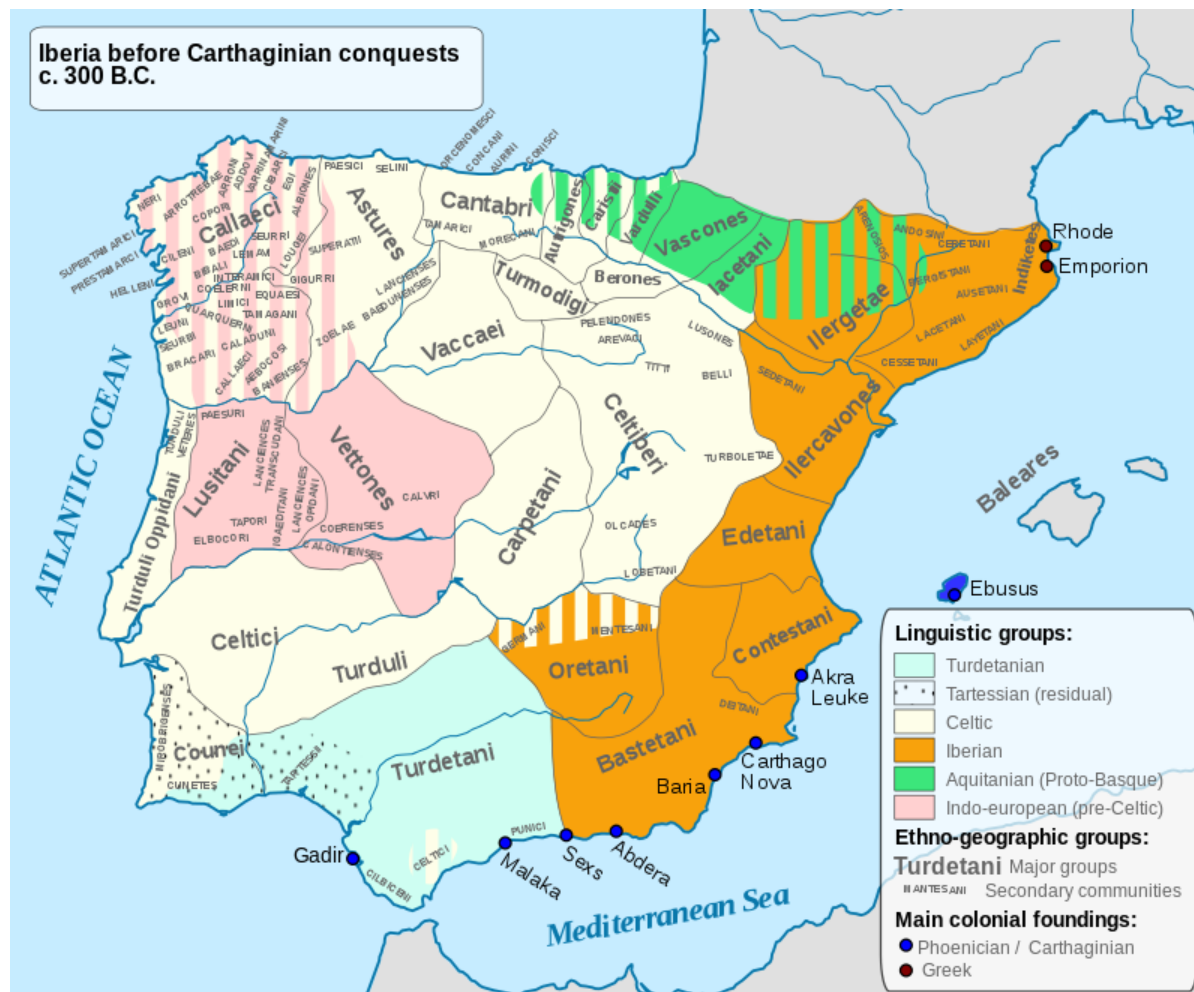


Archeologia delle Province romane

Penisola iberica

Prof. Roberto PERNA

Province iberiche



Province iberiche



Mostro di Balazote



Dama di Elche

Province iberiche



Dama di Elcerro



Sfinge di Albacete

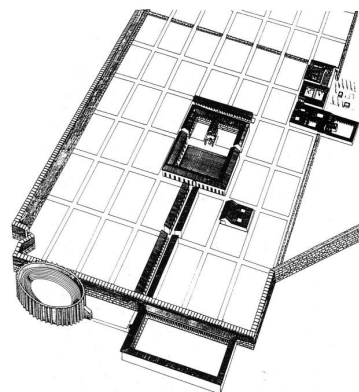
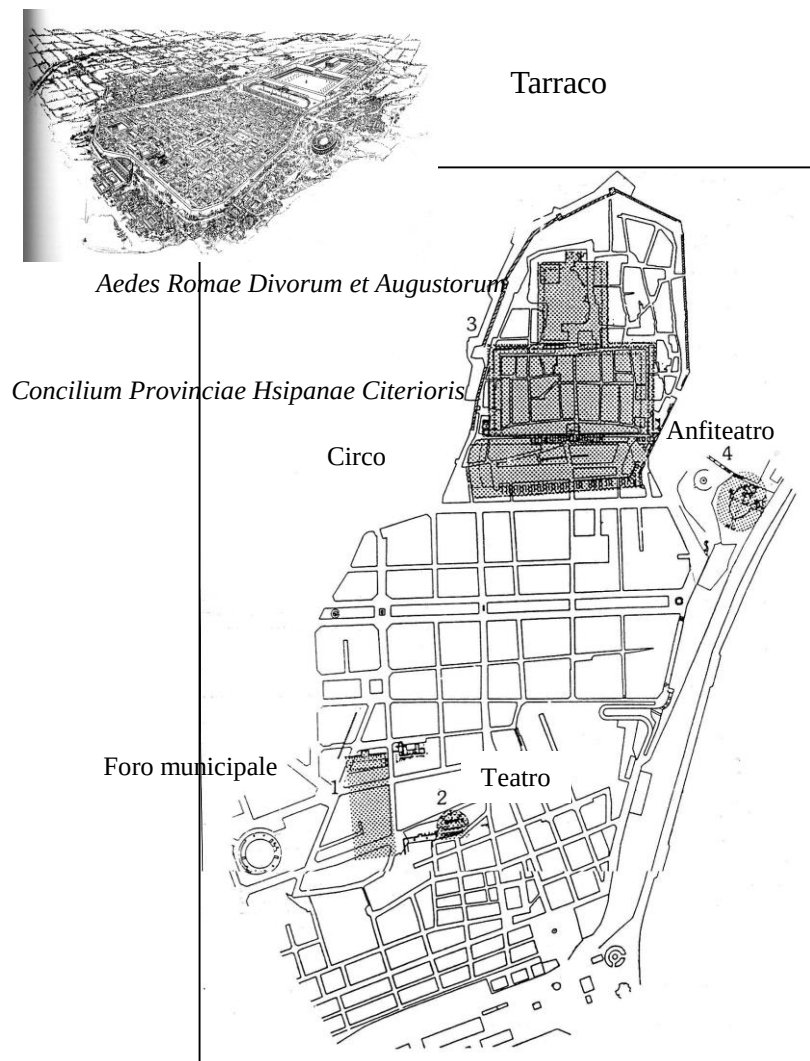
Province iberiche



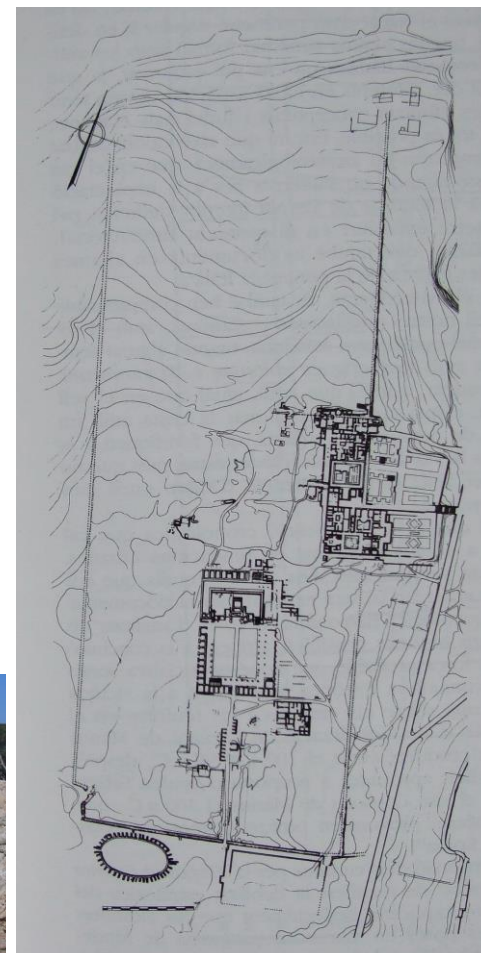
Province iberiche



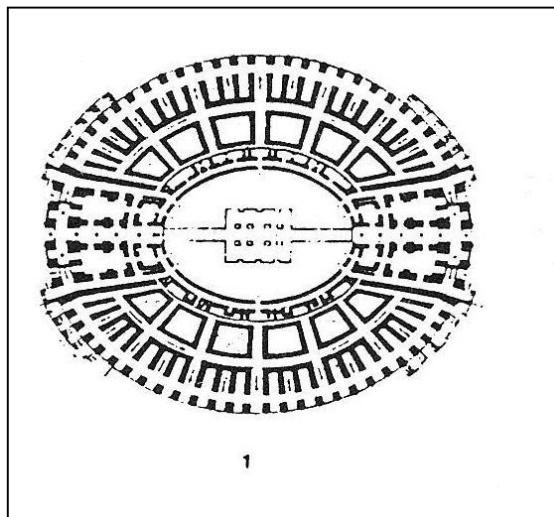
Province iberiche – Emporion e Tarraco



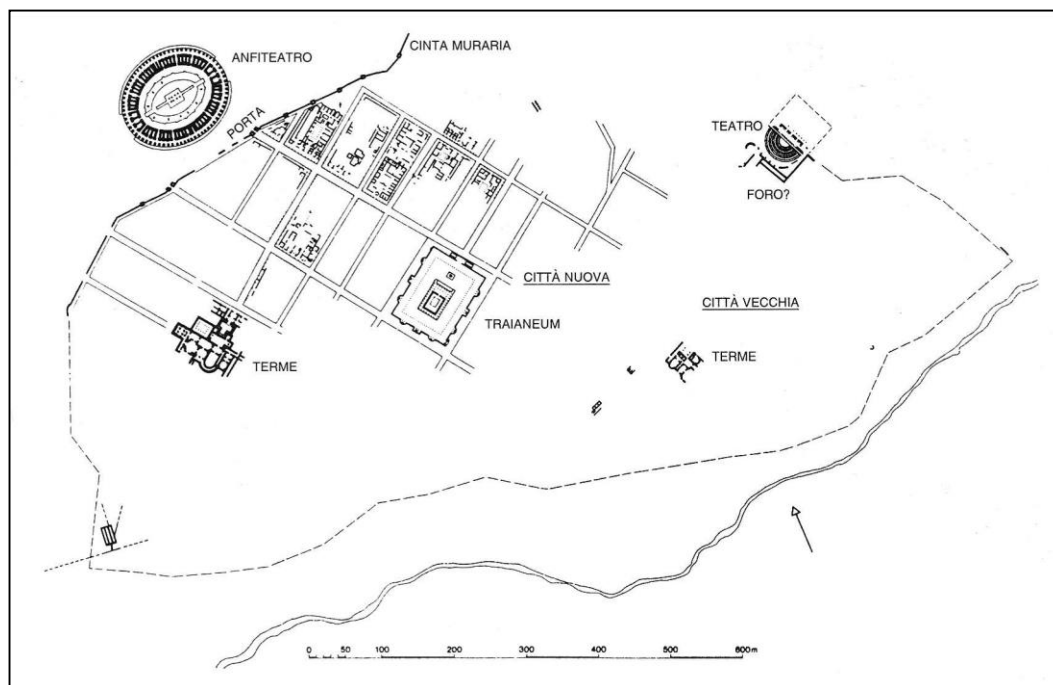
Emporion



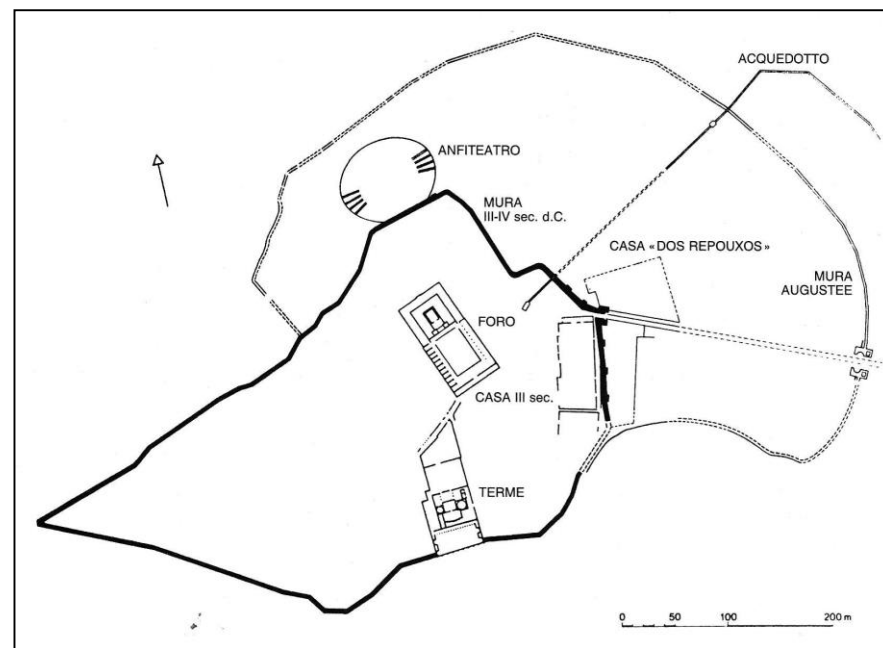
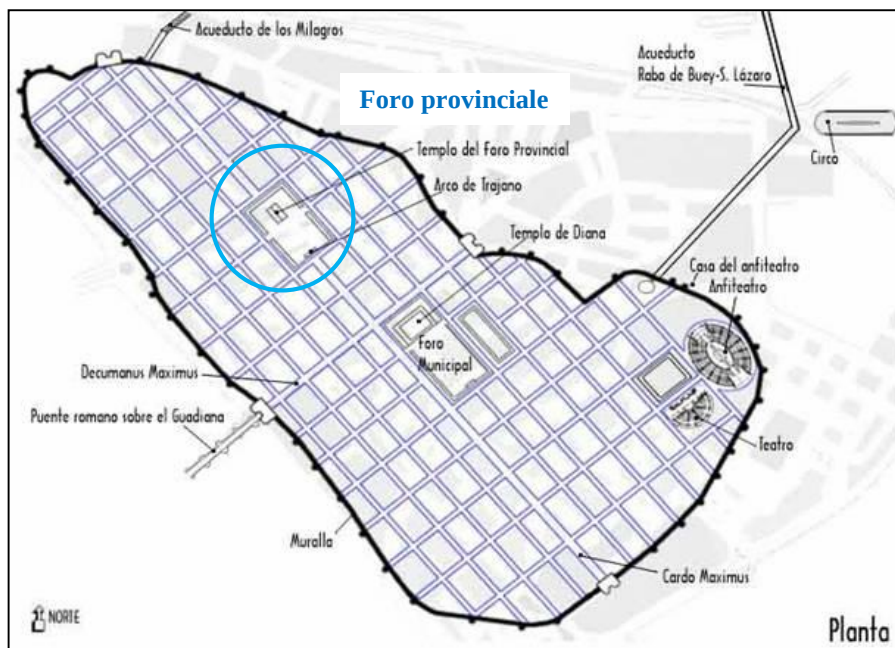
Province iberiche - Italica



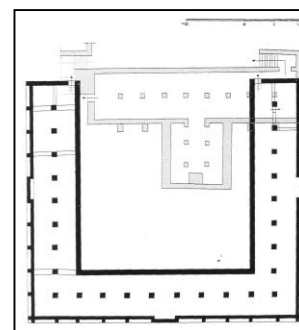
Italica



Province iberiche – Emerita e Conimbriga

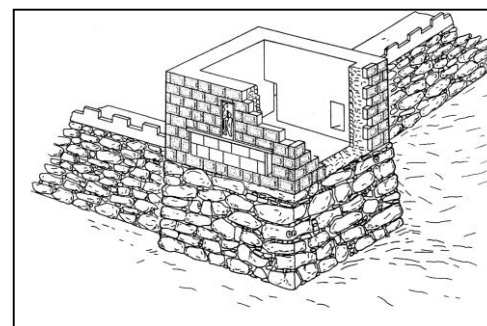
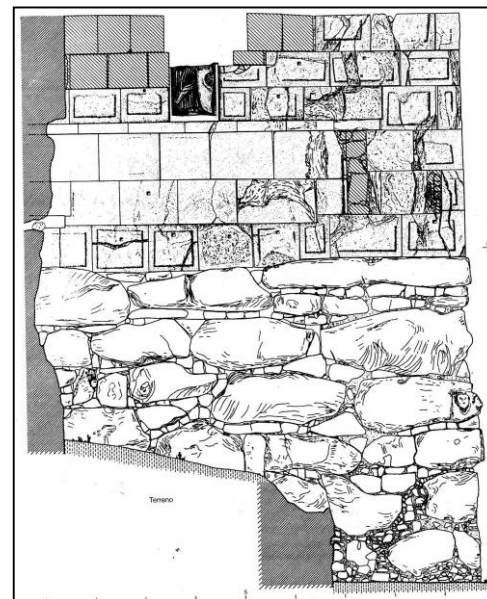
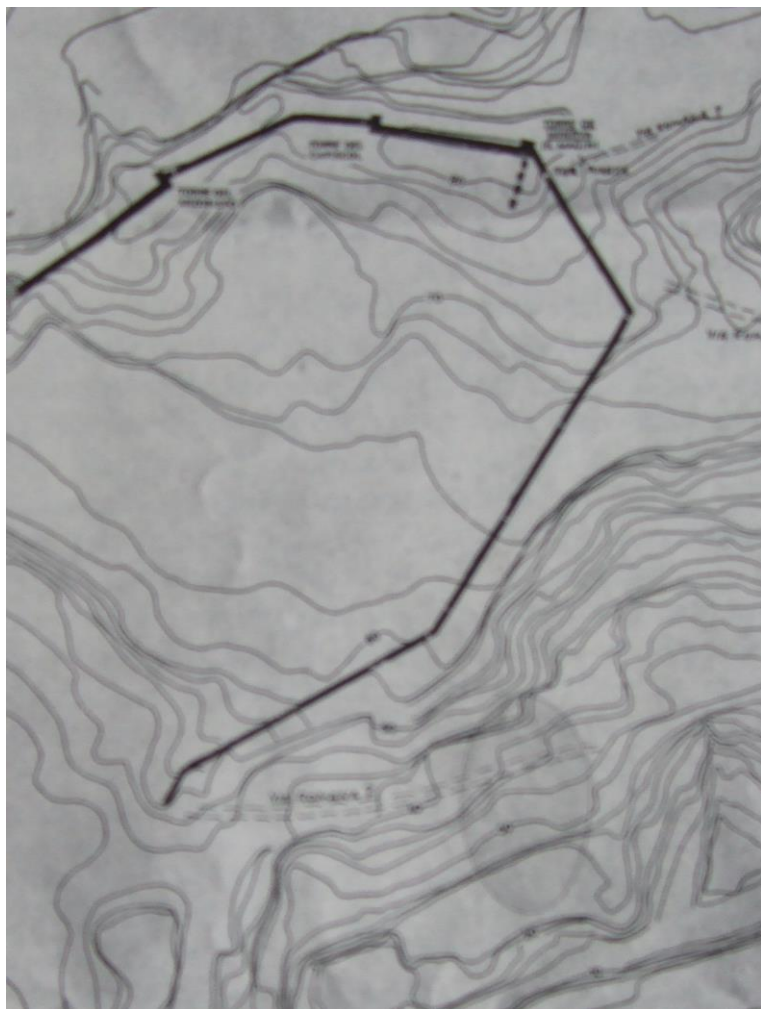


Emerita

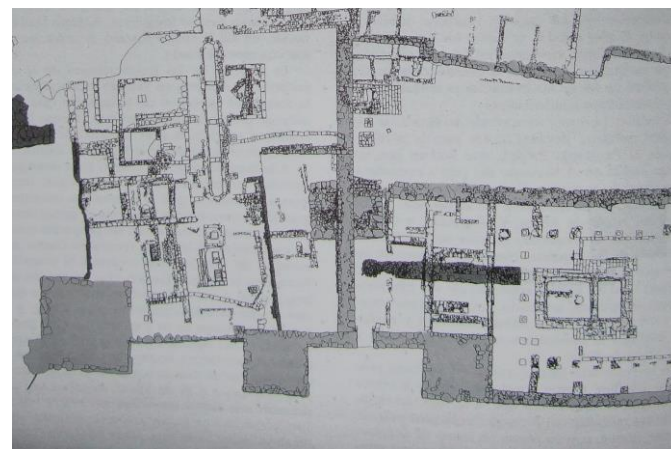
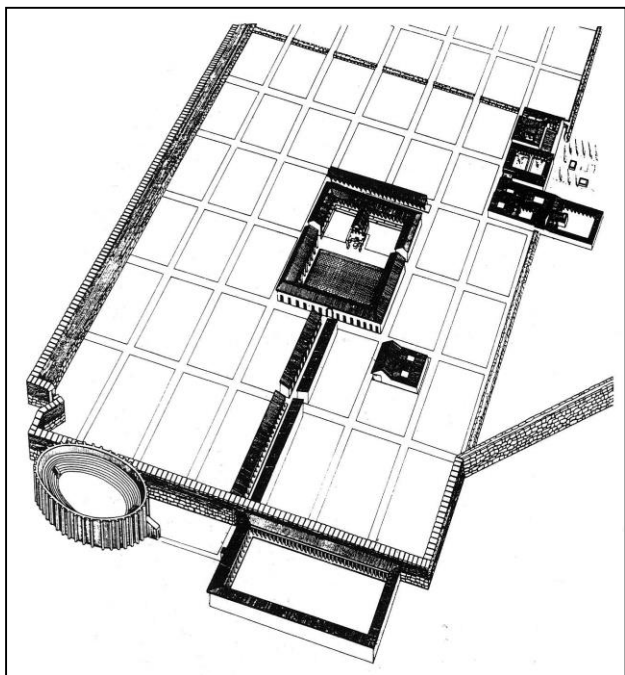


Conimbriga

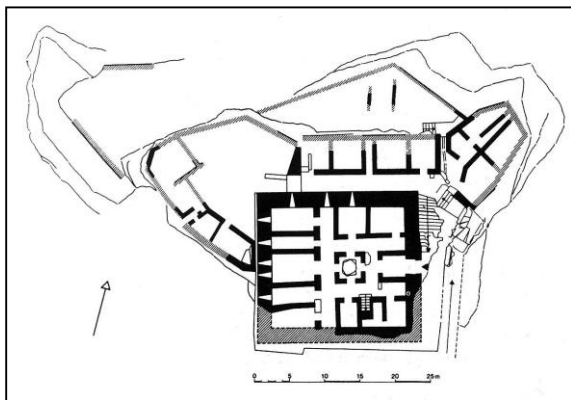
Province iberiche – mura, Tarraco



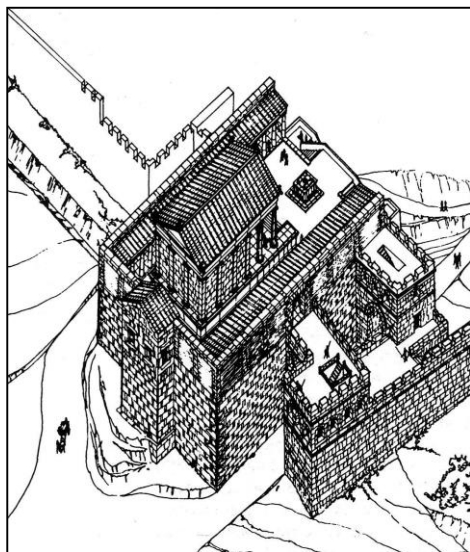
Province iberiche – mura, Ampurias



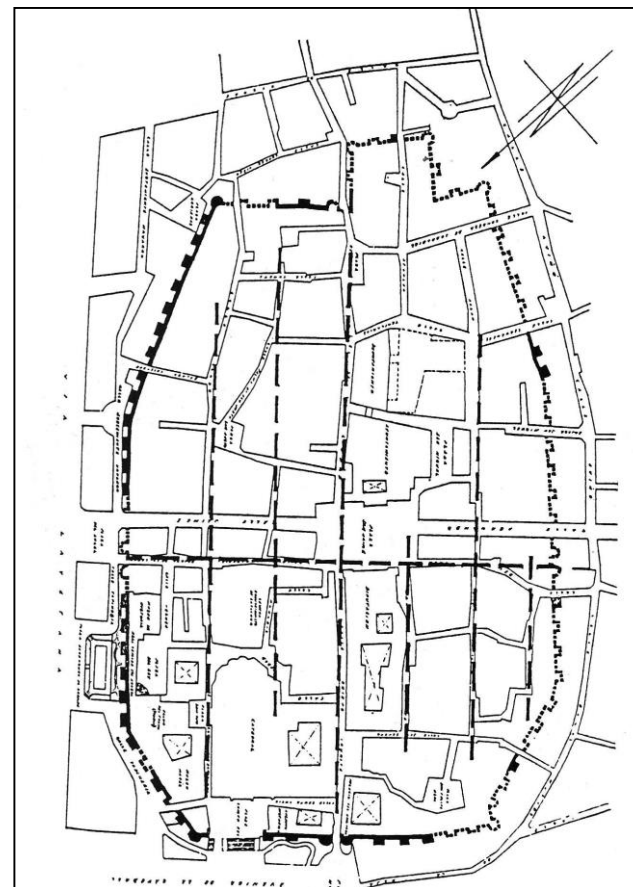
Province iberiche – mura



Castelo del Lousa

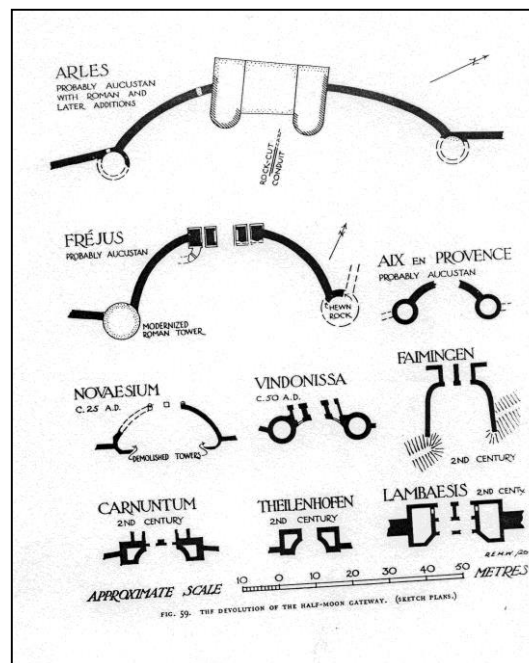
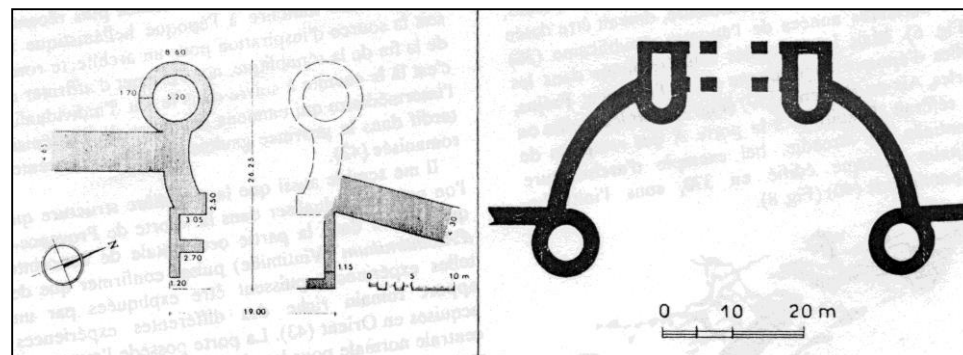
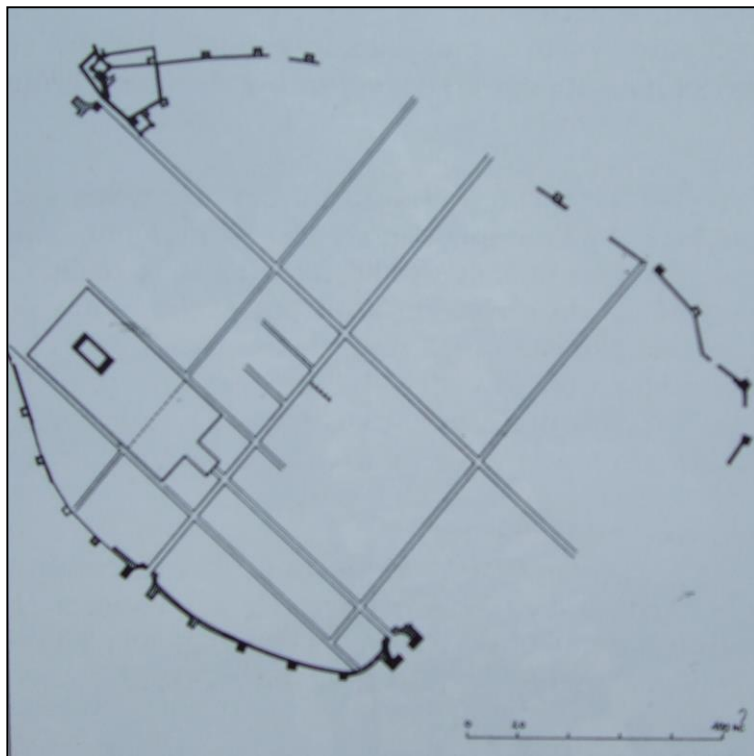


Carmona



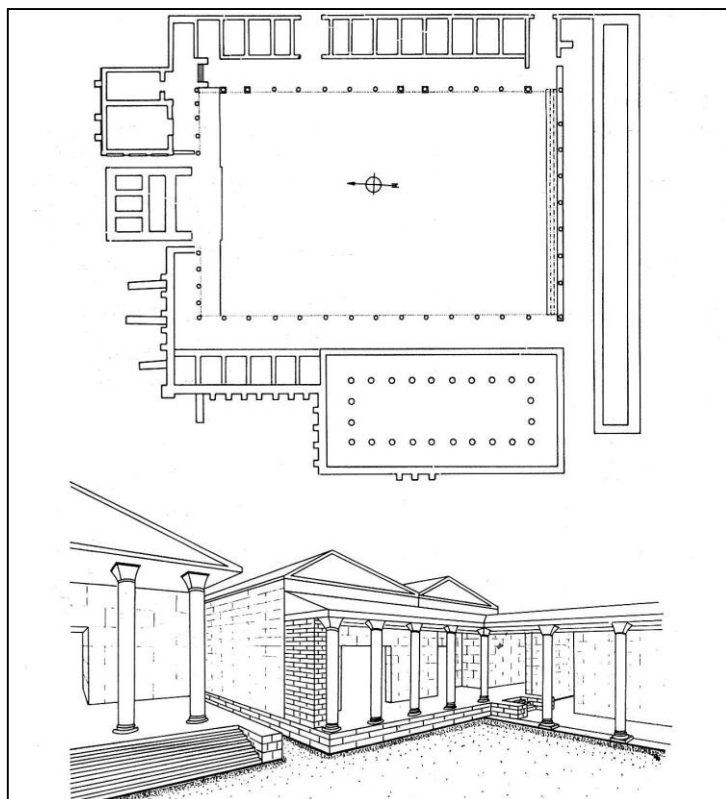
Barcino

Province iberiche – mura, Beja

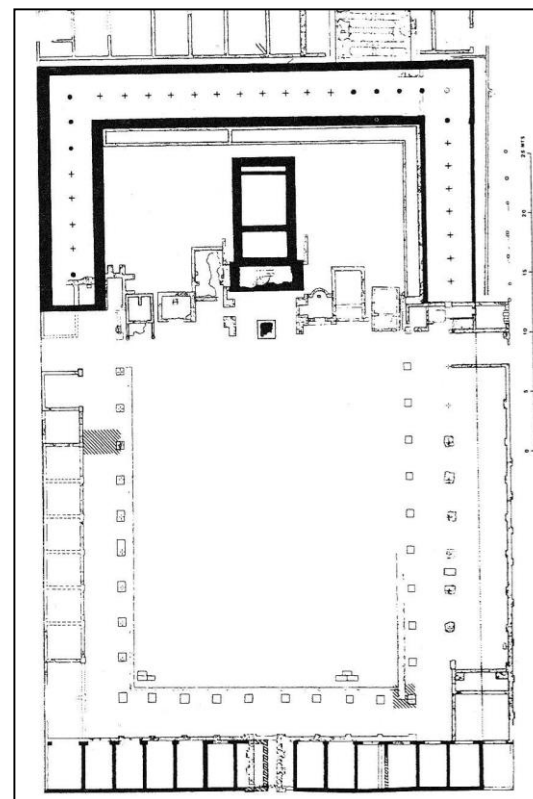


Porte con mesopirgo concavo

Province iberiche – Fori

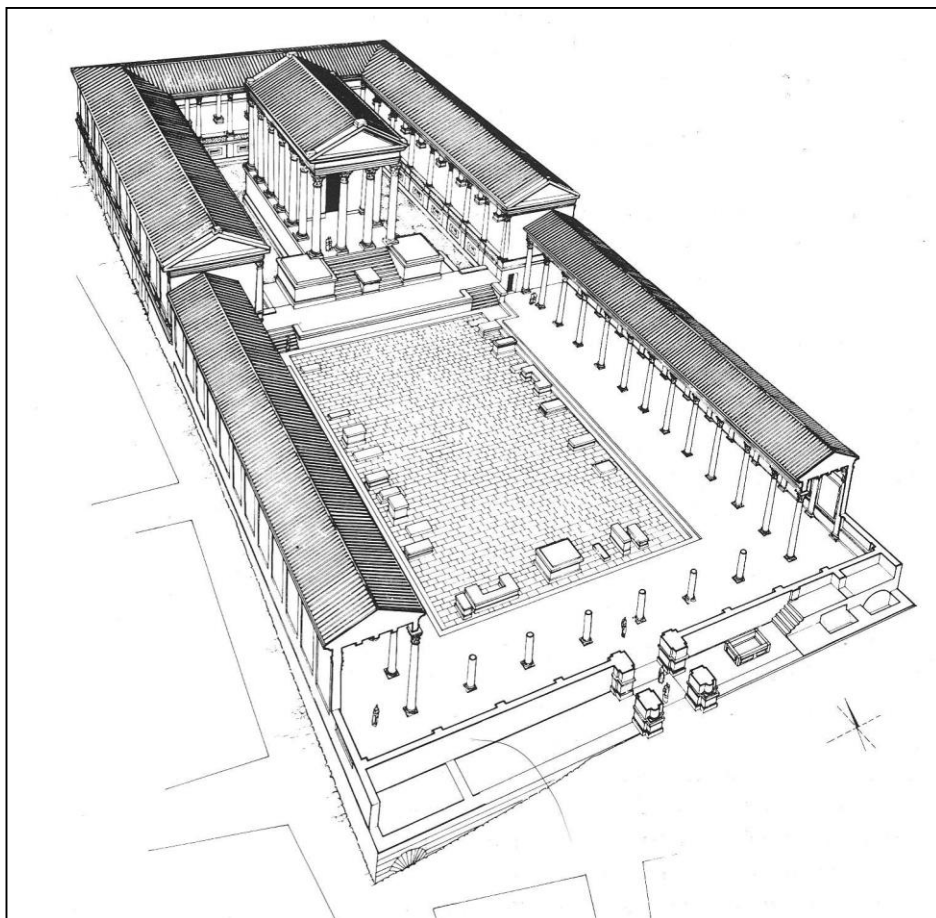


Sagunto

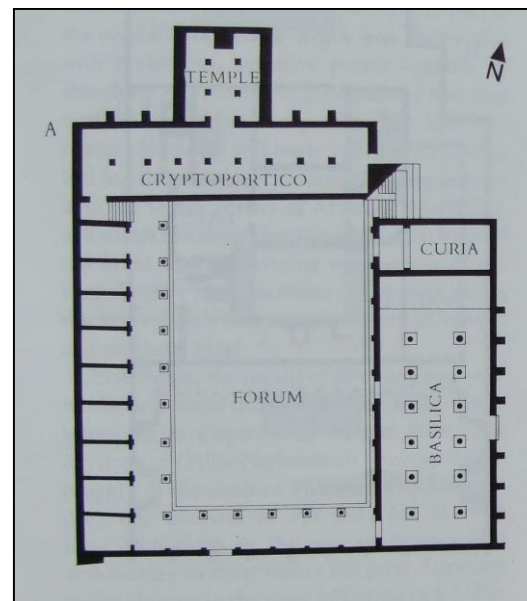


Ampurias

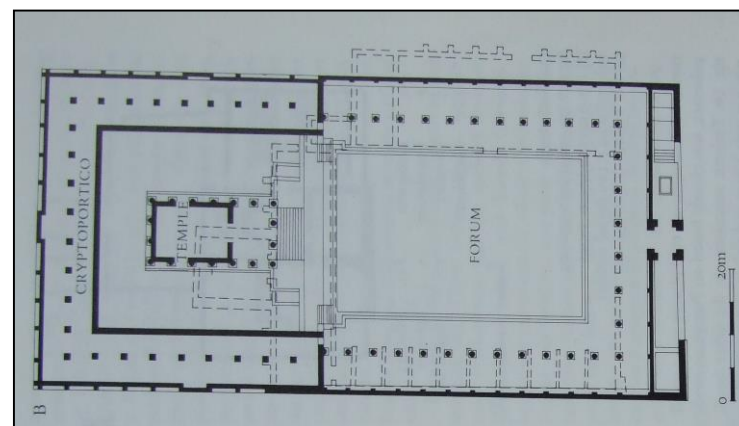
Province iberiche – fori, Conimbriga



II fase



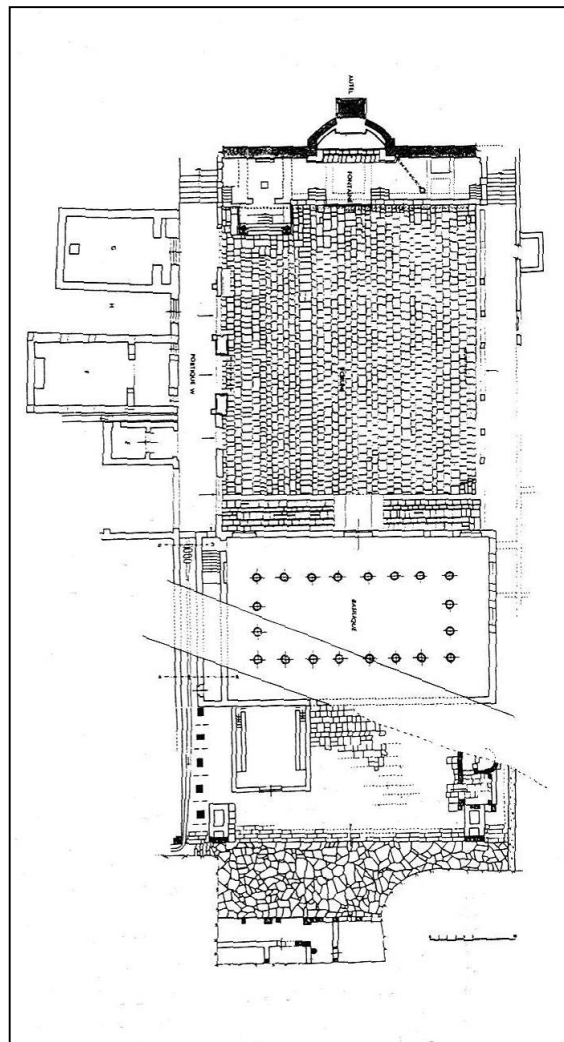
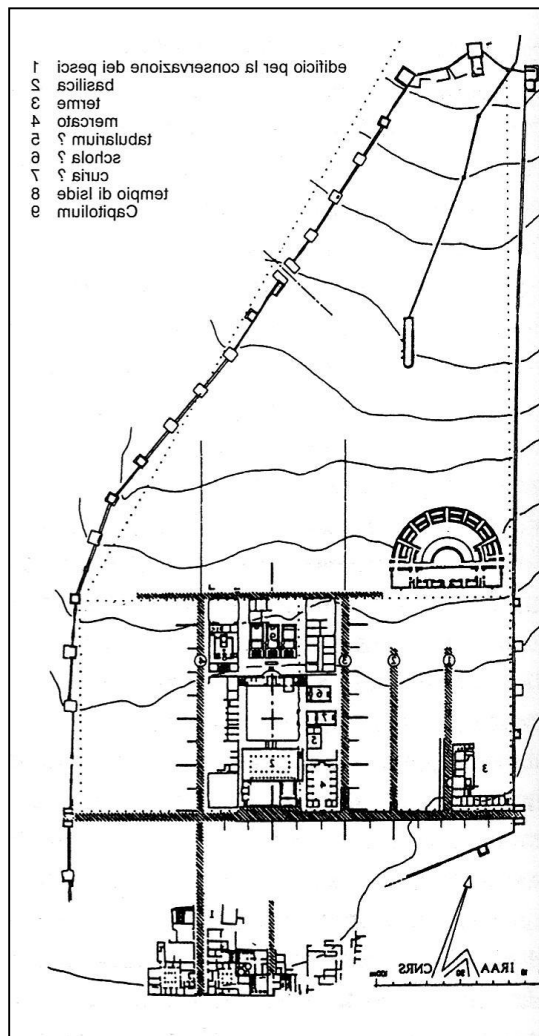
I fase



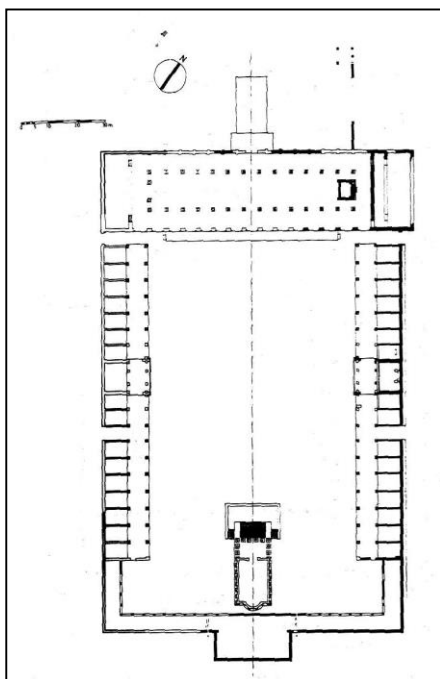
Province iberiche – fori, Conimbriga



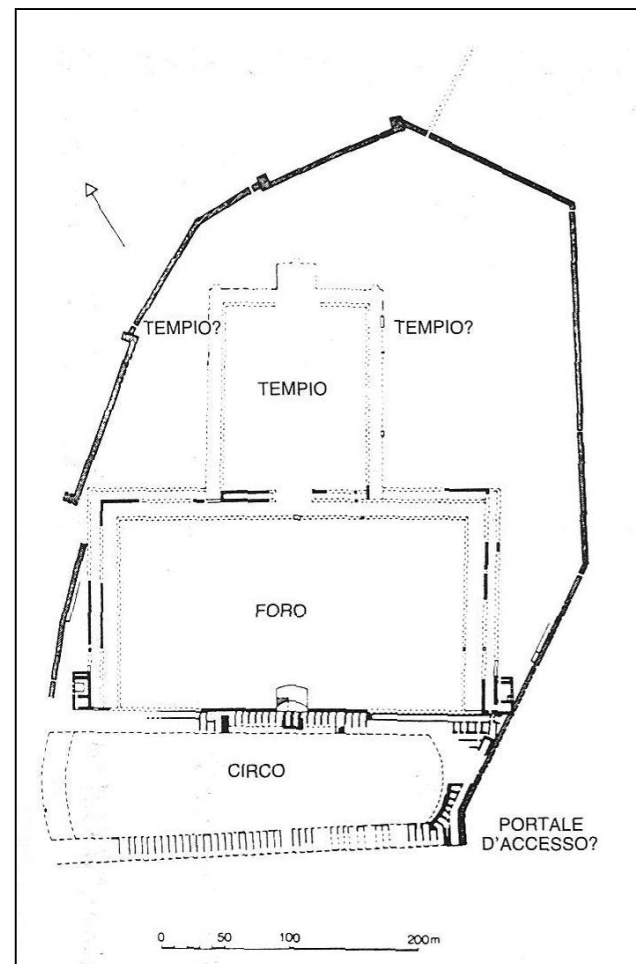
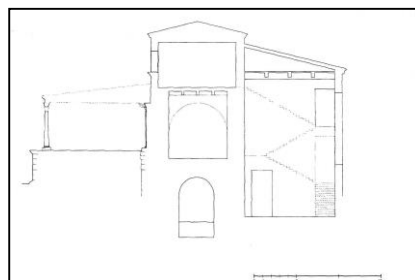
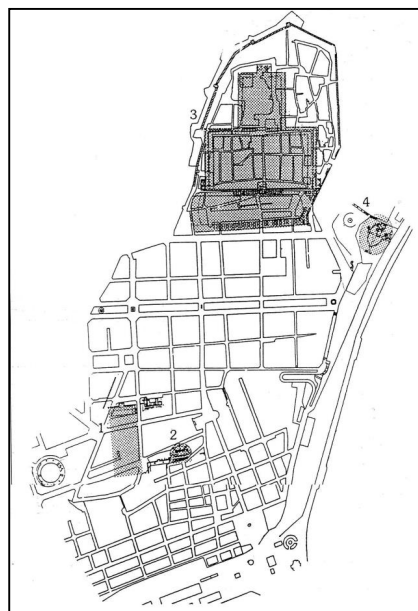
Province iberiche, fori – Baelo



Province iberiche, fori



Clunia

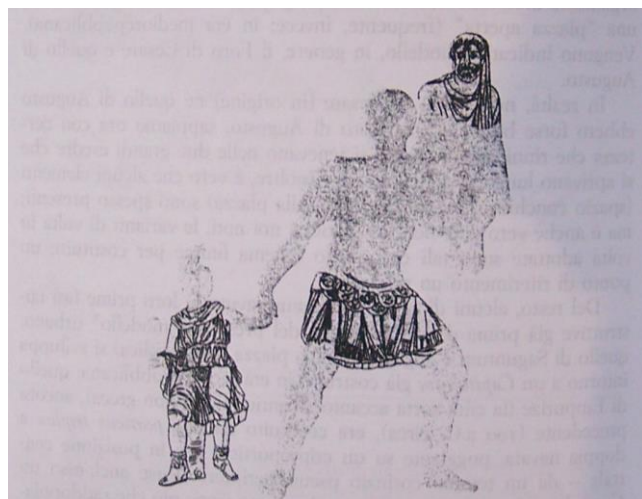


Tarraco

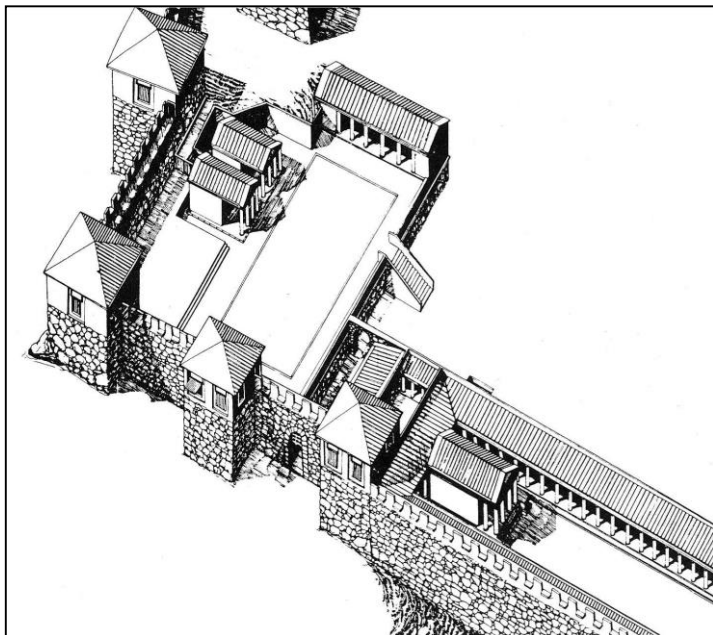
Province iberiche – fori, Merida



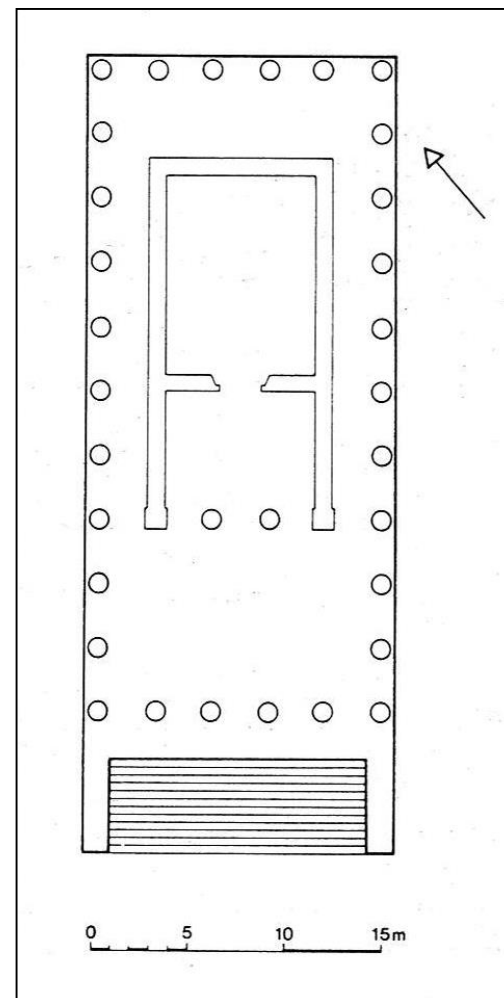
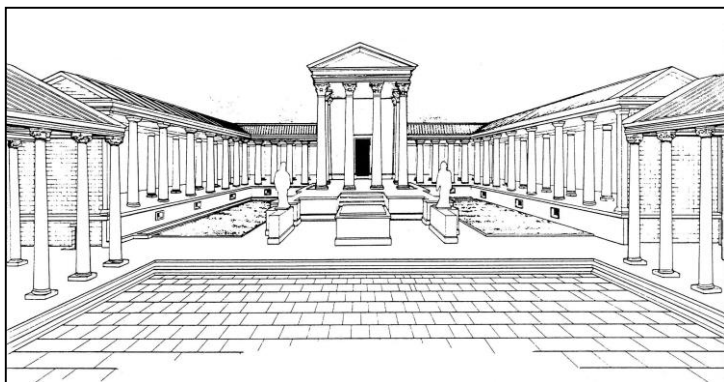
Province iberiche – fori, Merida



Province iberiche – templi



Ampurias

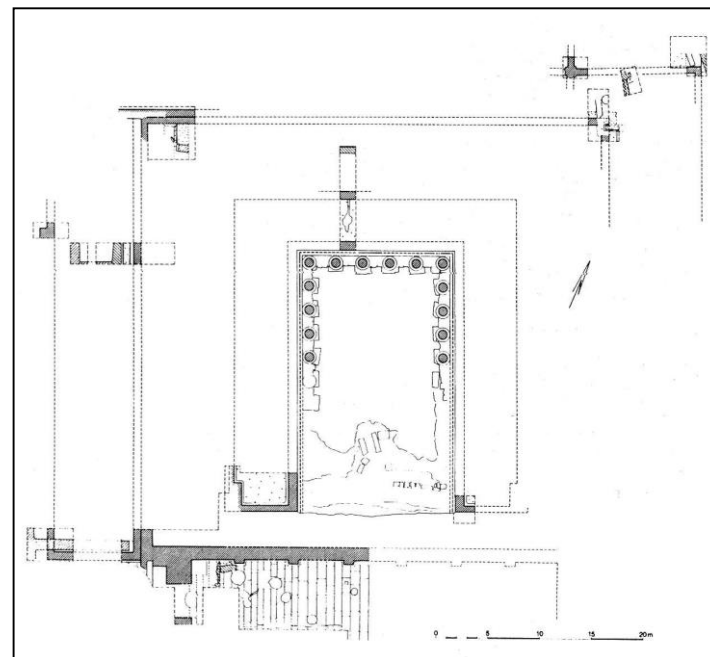


Barcino

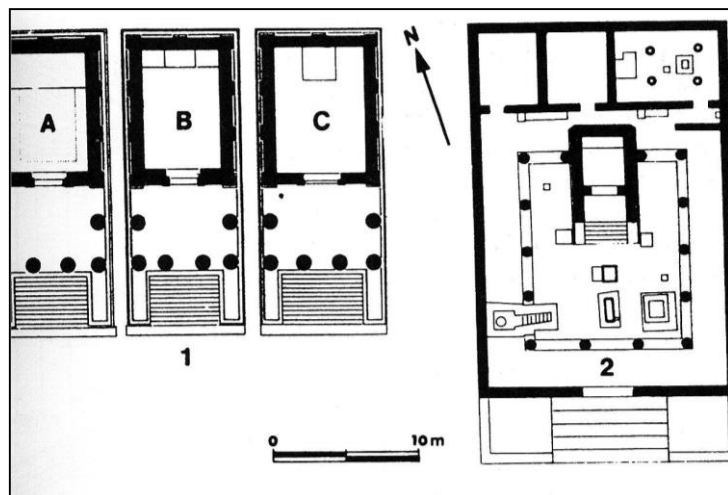
Province iberiche – templi



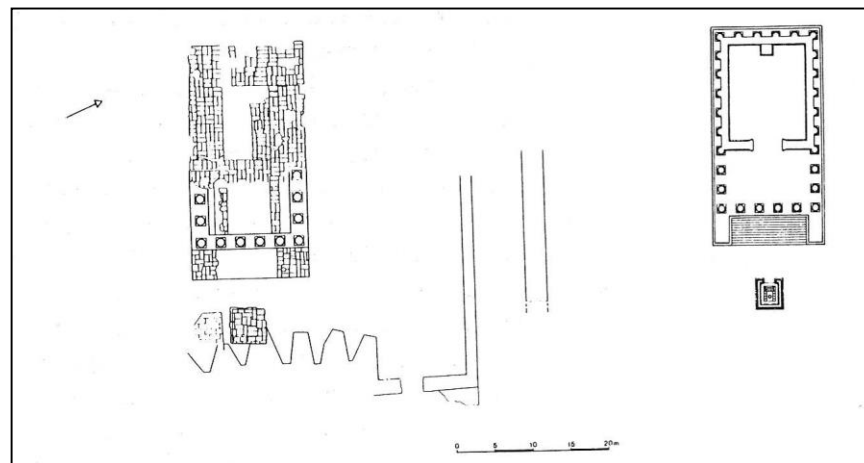
Merida



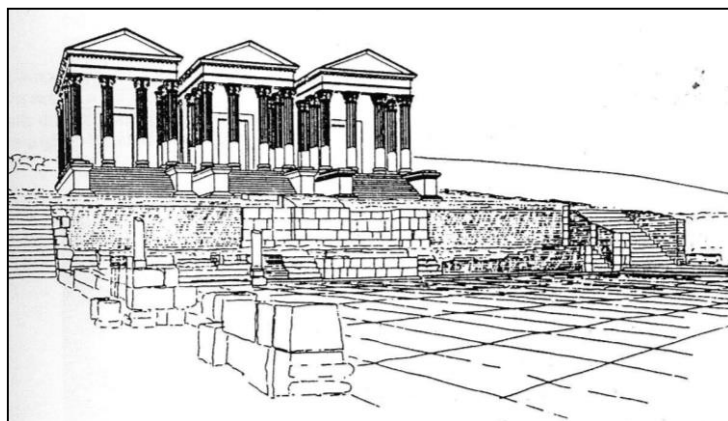
Province iberiche – templi



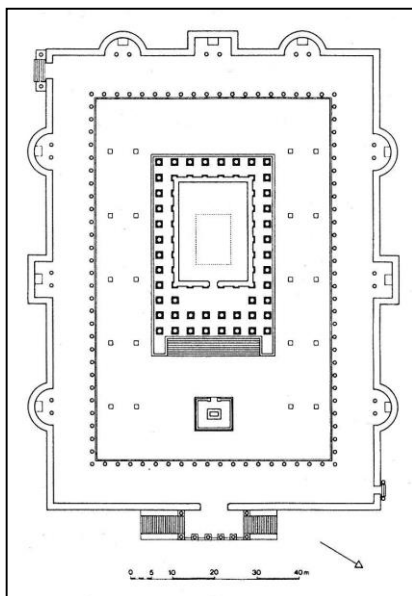
Baelo



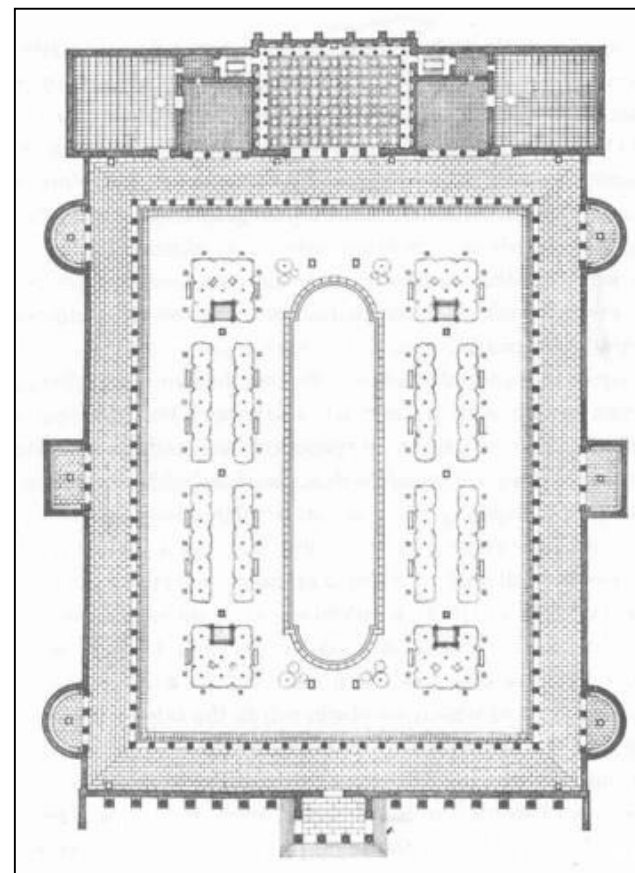
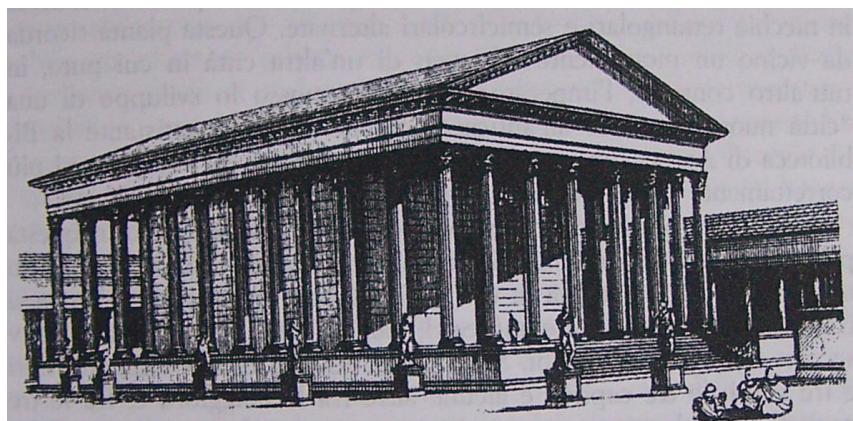
Cordova



Province iberiche – templi, Italica

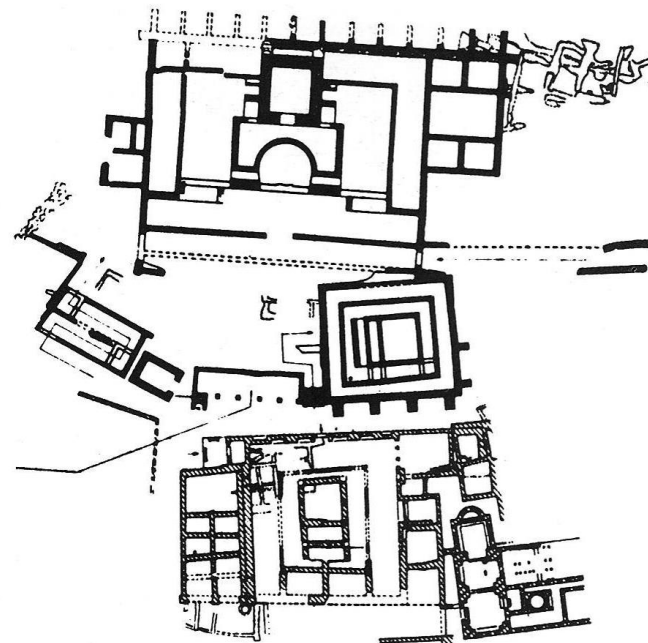
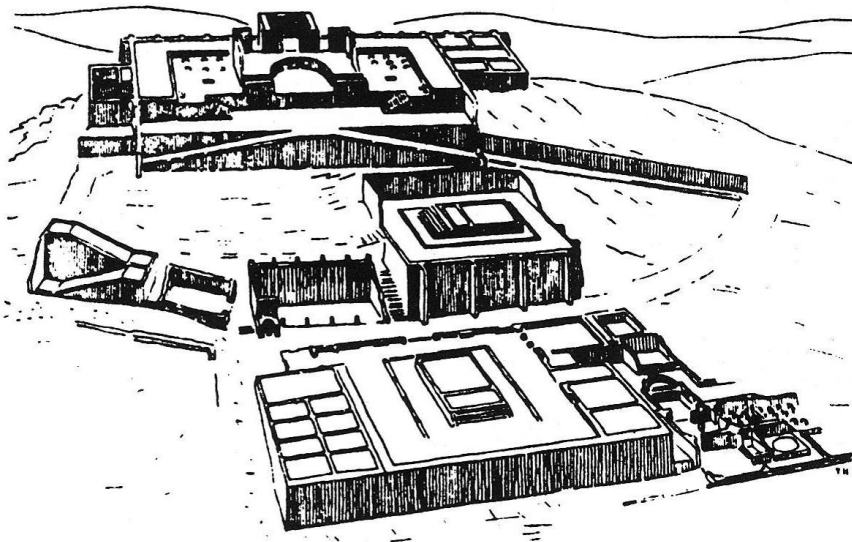


Traianeum

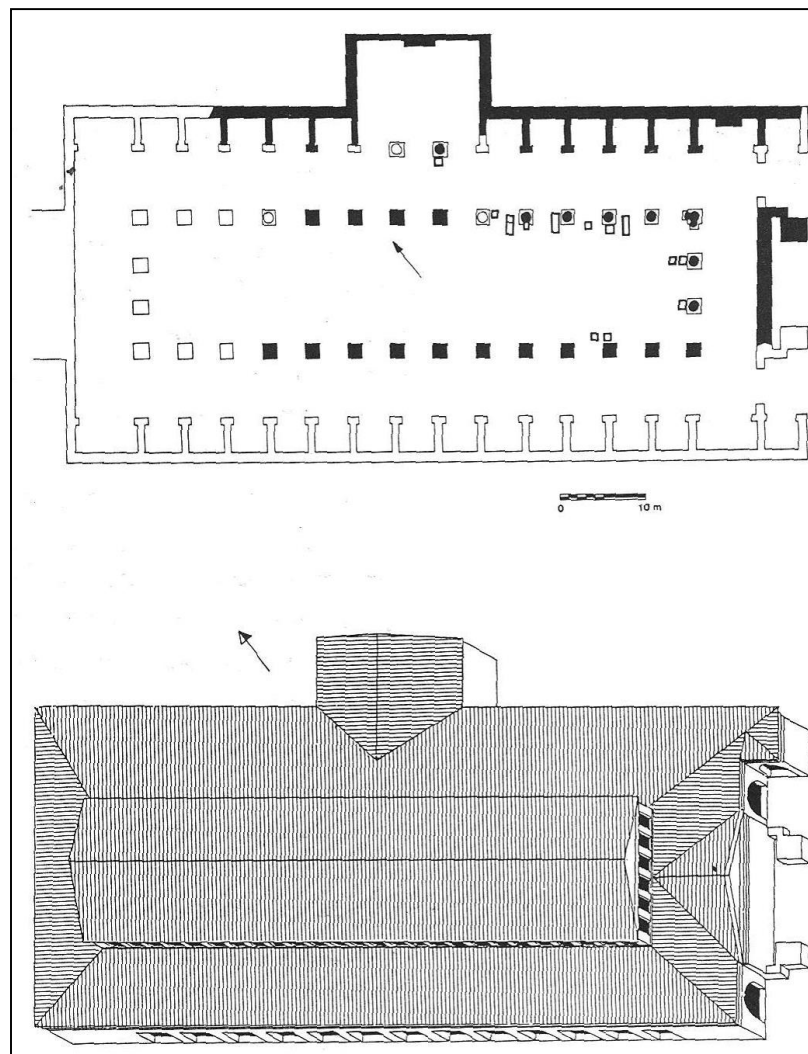


Atene, Biblioteca di Adriano

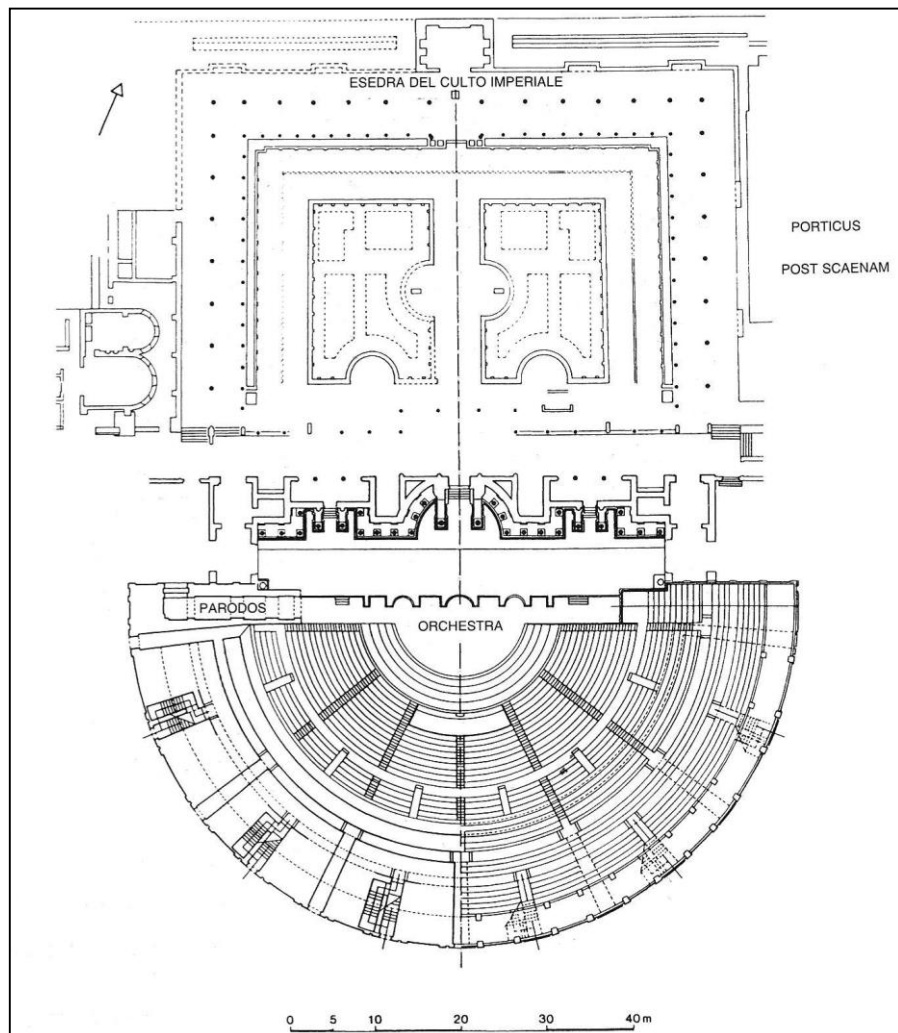
Province iberiche – Santuari, Munigua



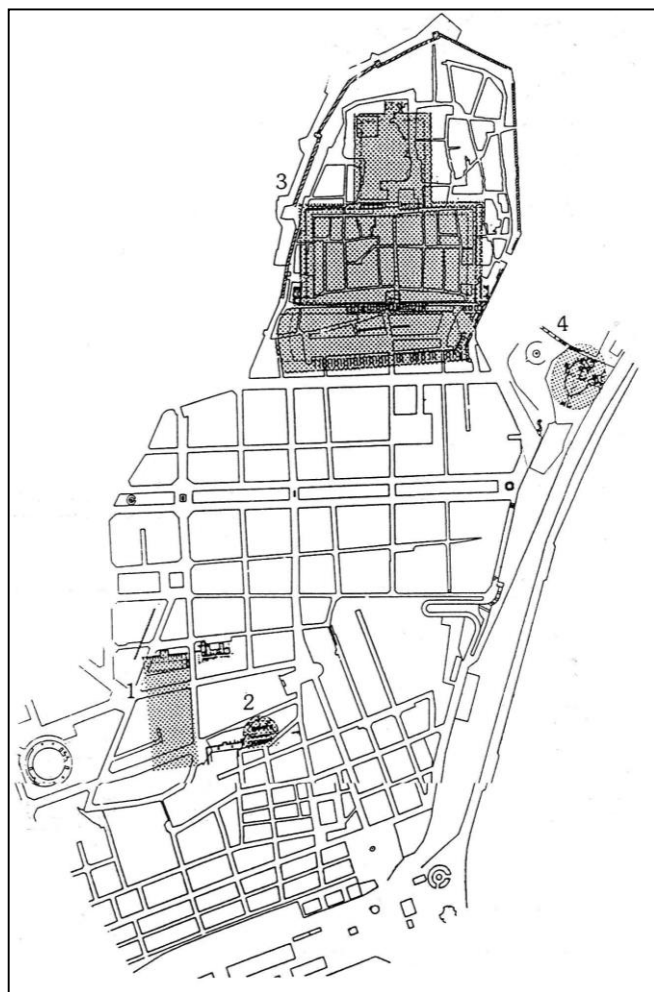
Province iberiche – basiliche, Tarraco



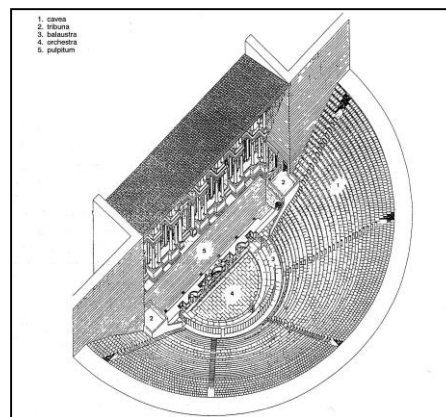
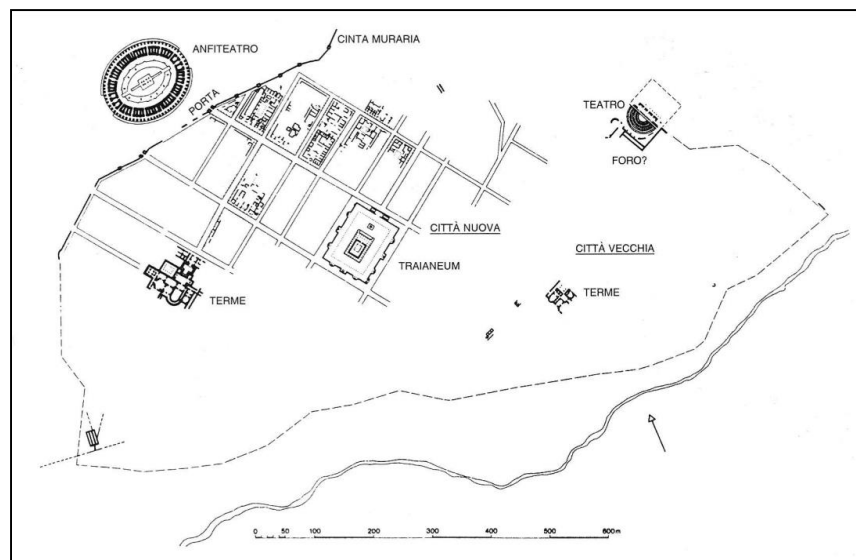
Province iberiche – teatri, Merida



Province iberiche – teatri

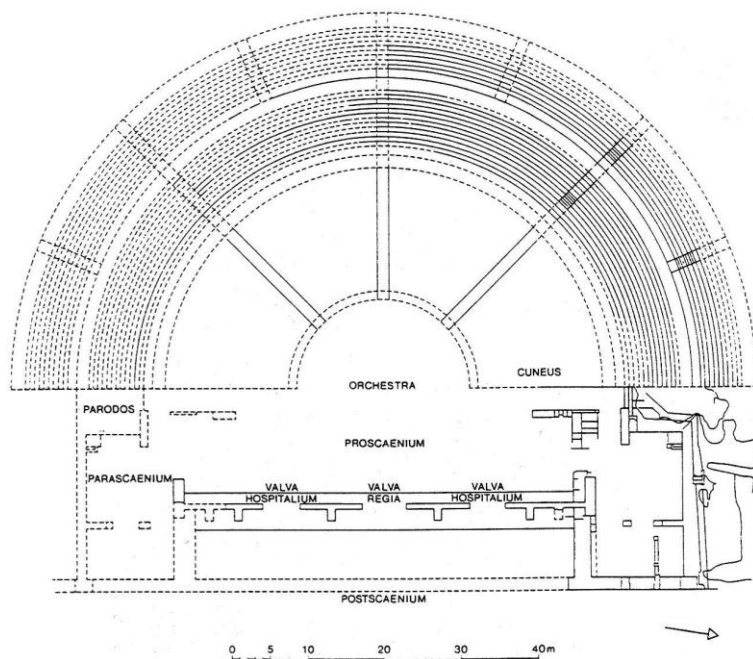


Tarraco

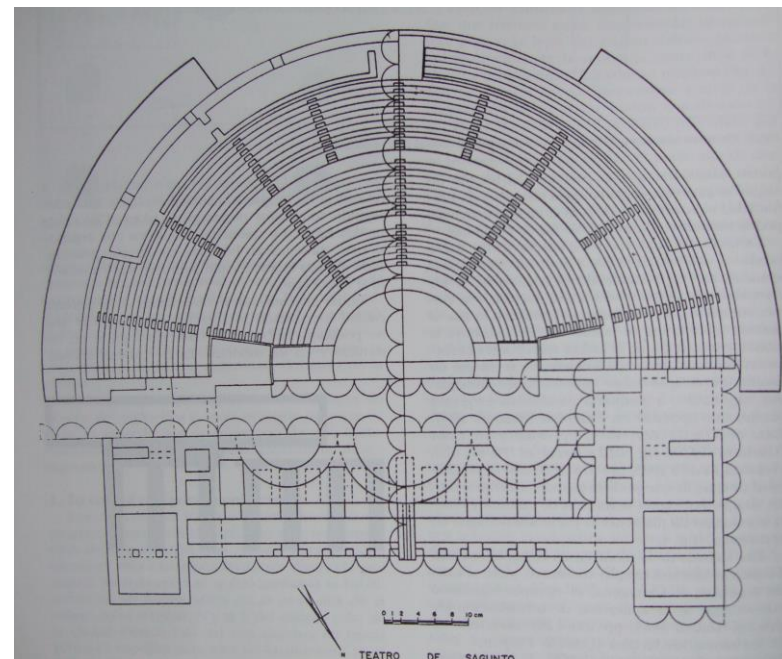


Italica

Province iberiche – teatri

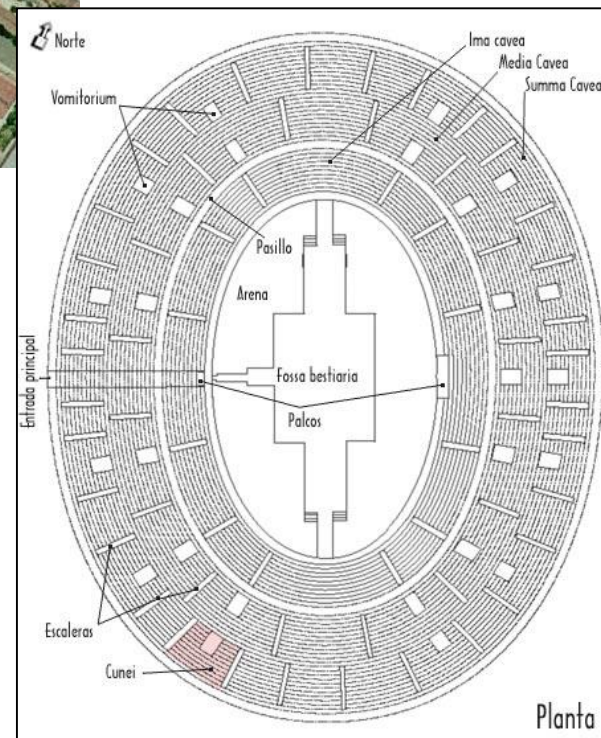
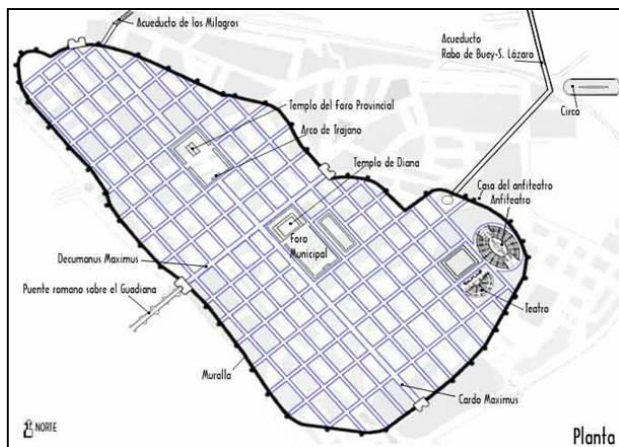


Clunia

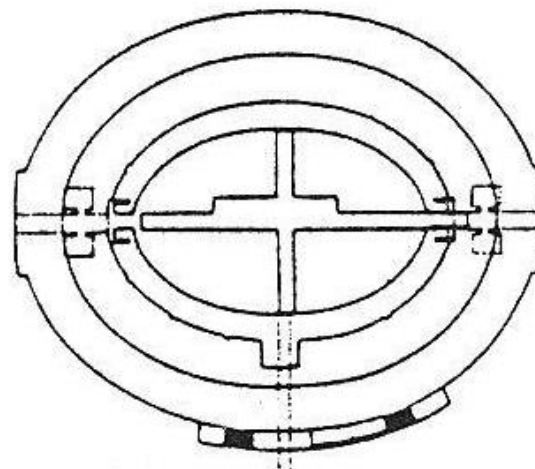
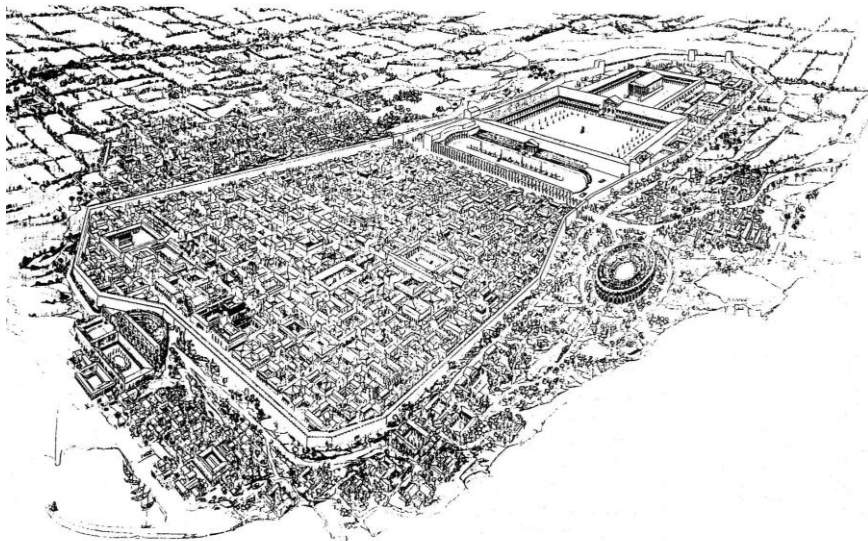


Sagunto

Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Merida

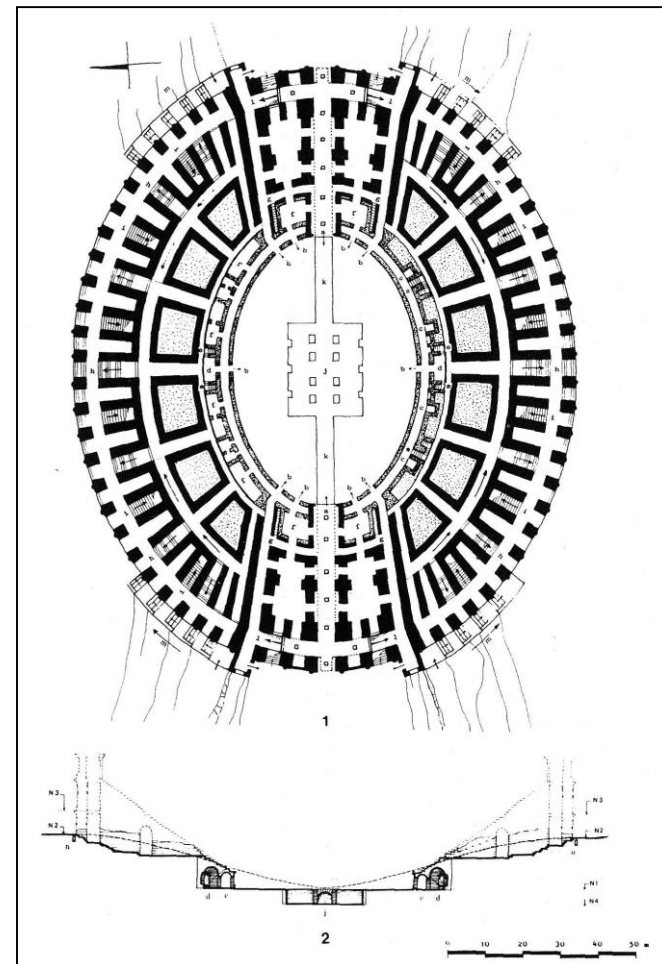
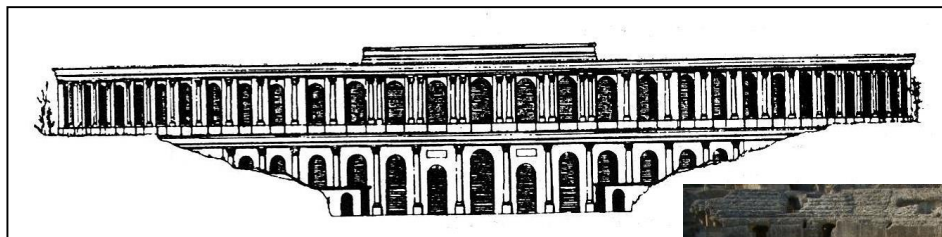
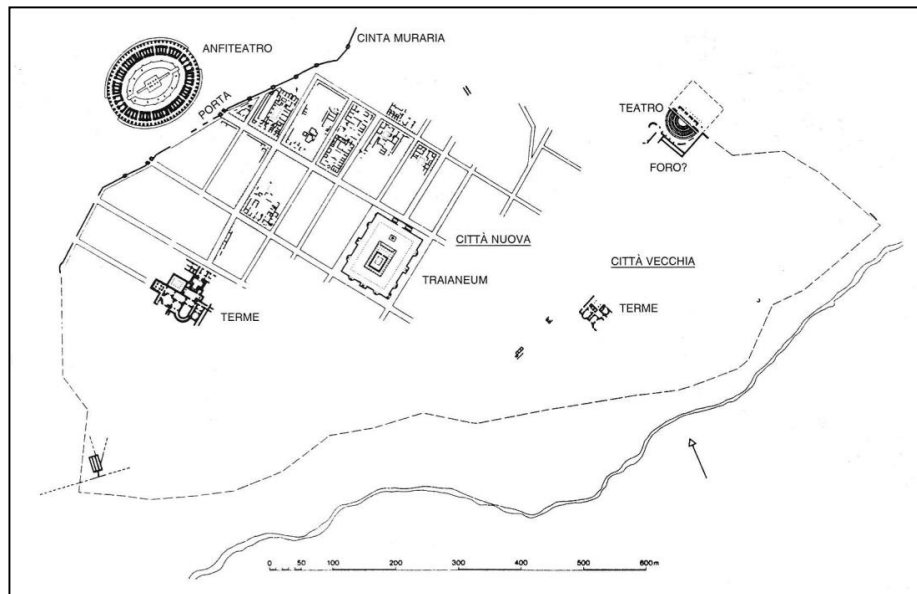


Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Tarraco



7

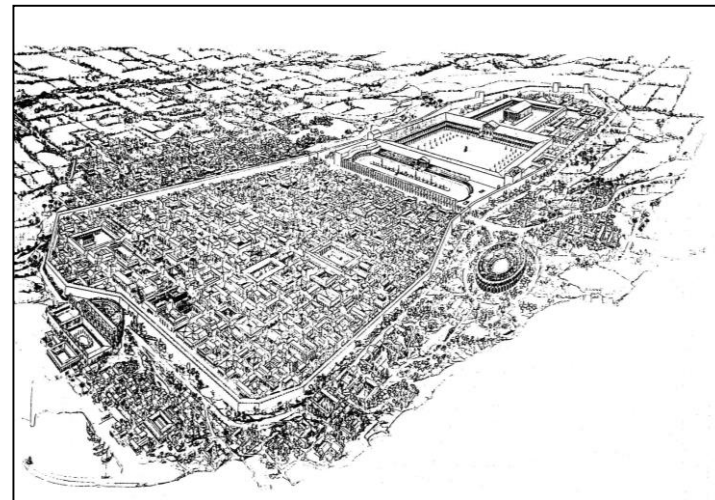
Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Italica



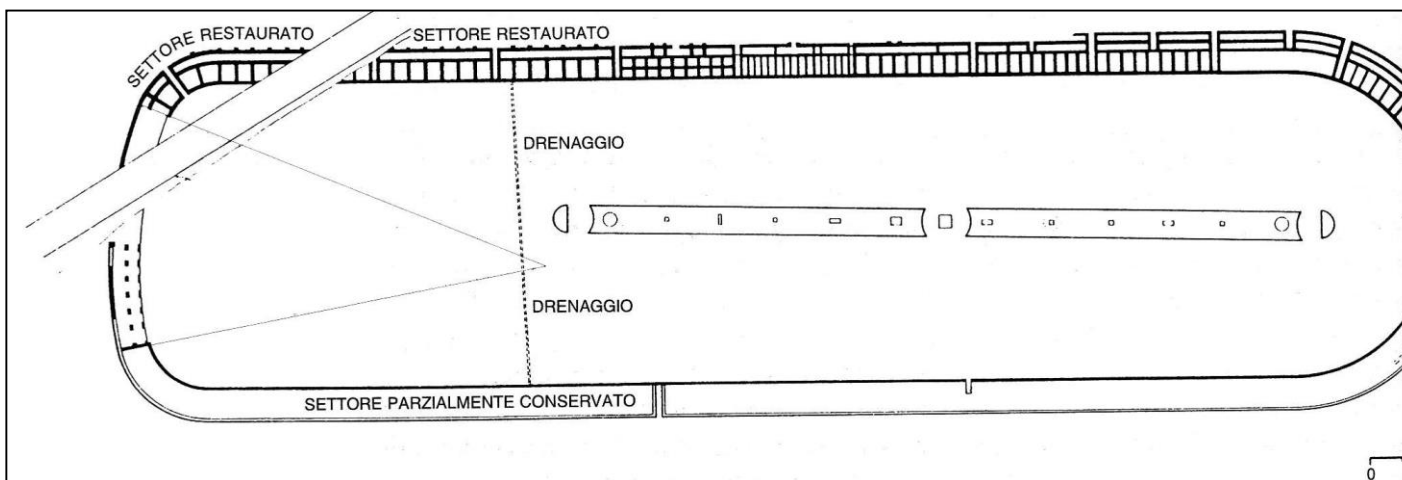
Province iberiche – circhi



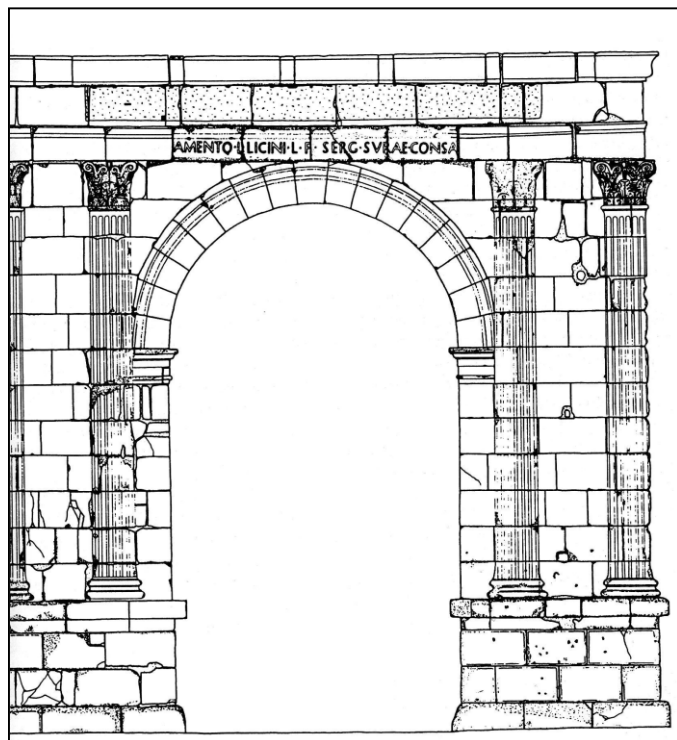
Merida



Tarraco



Province iberiche – archi



Barà



Medinaceli

Province iberiche – acquedotti

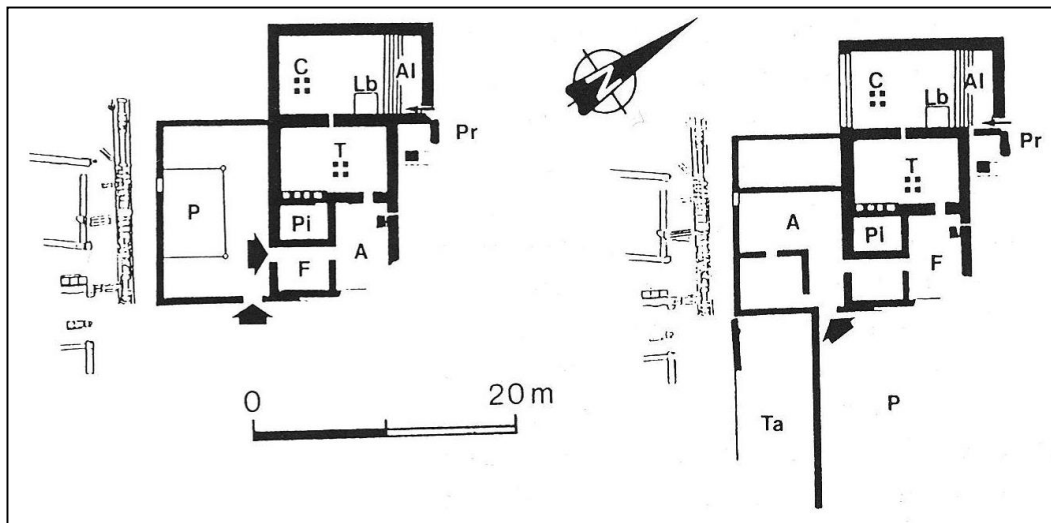


Segovia

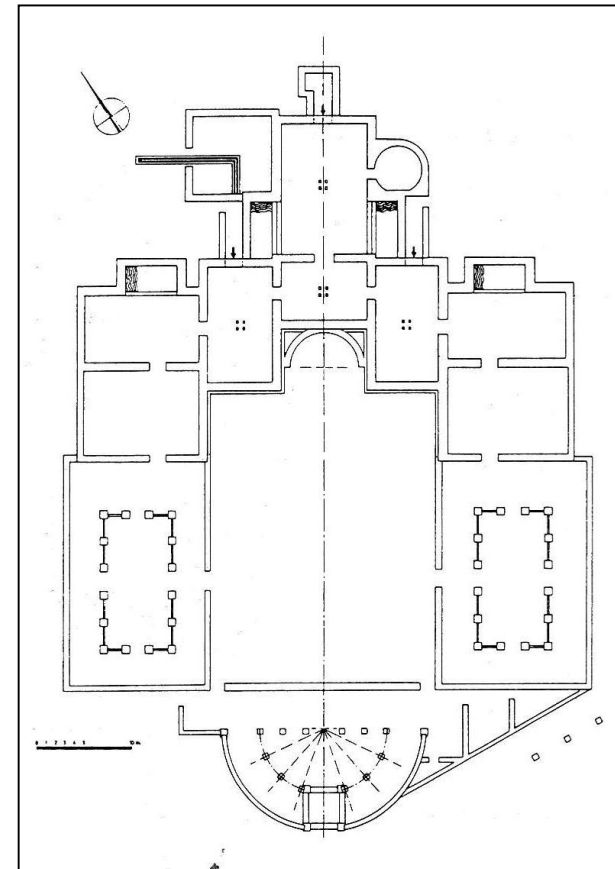


Merida

Province iberiche – terme



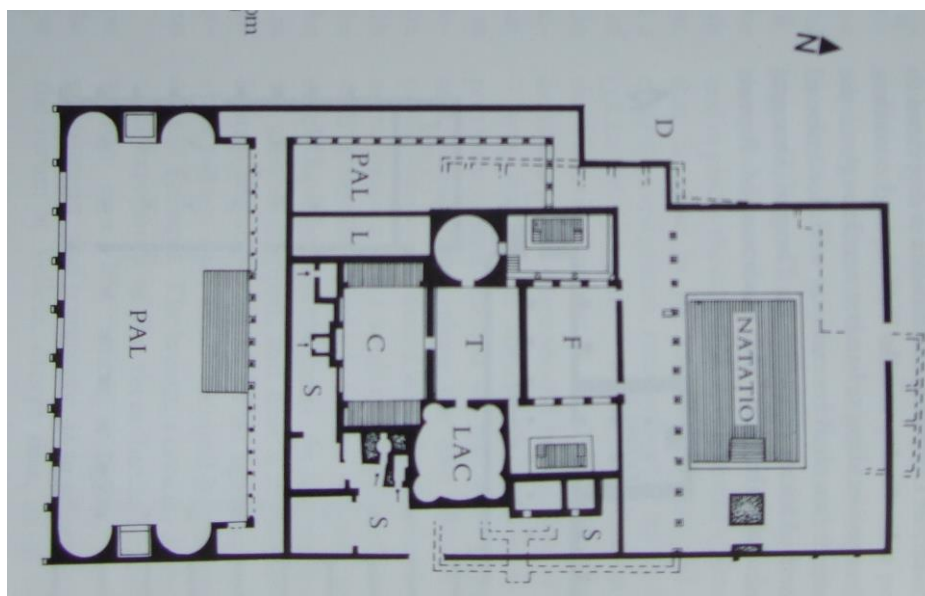
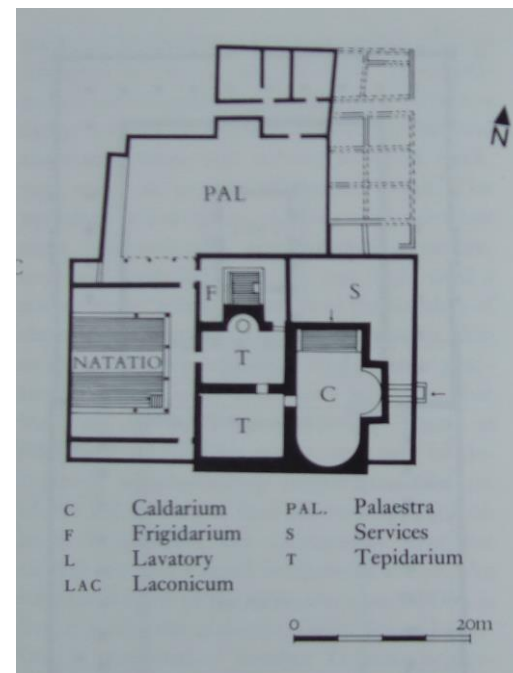
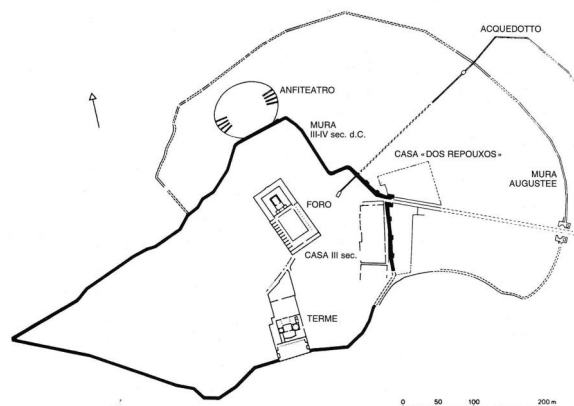
Baetulo



Clunia

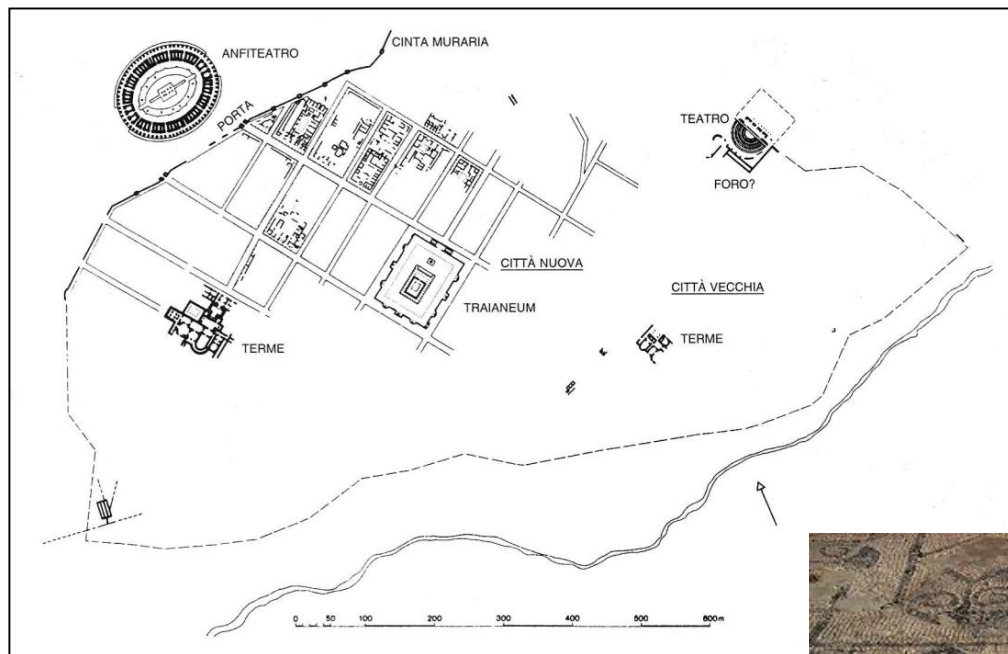
Province iberiche – terme, Conimbriga

I fase

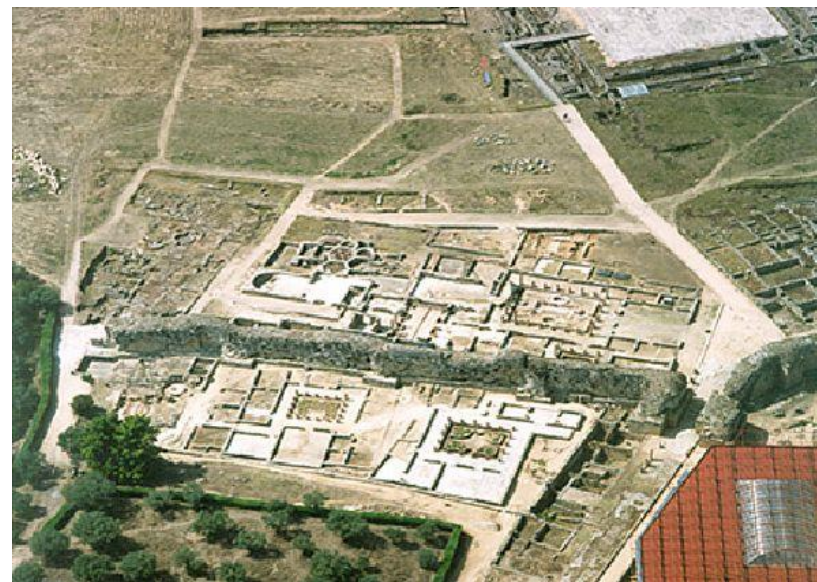
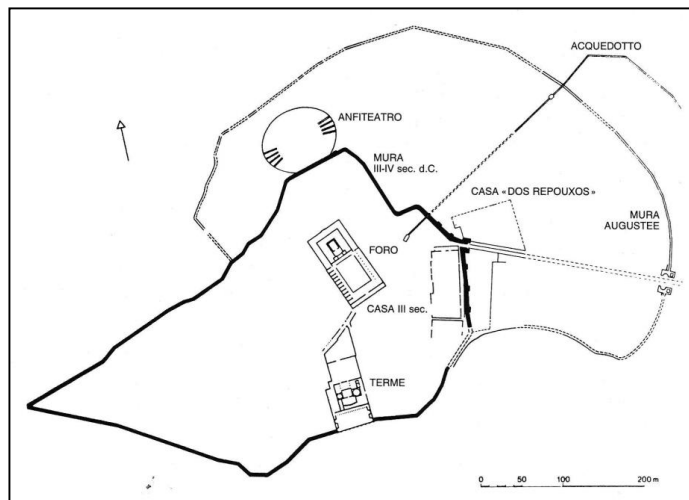


II fase

Province iberiche – domus, Italica



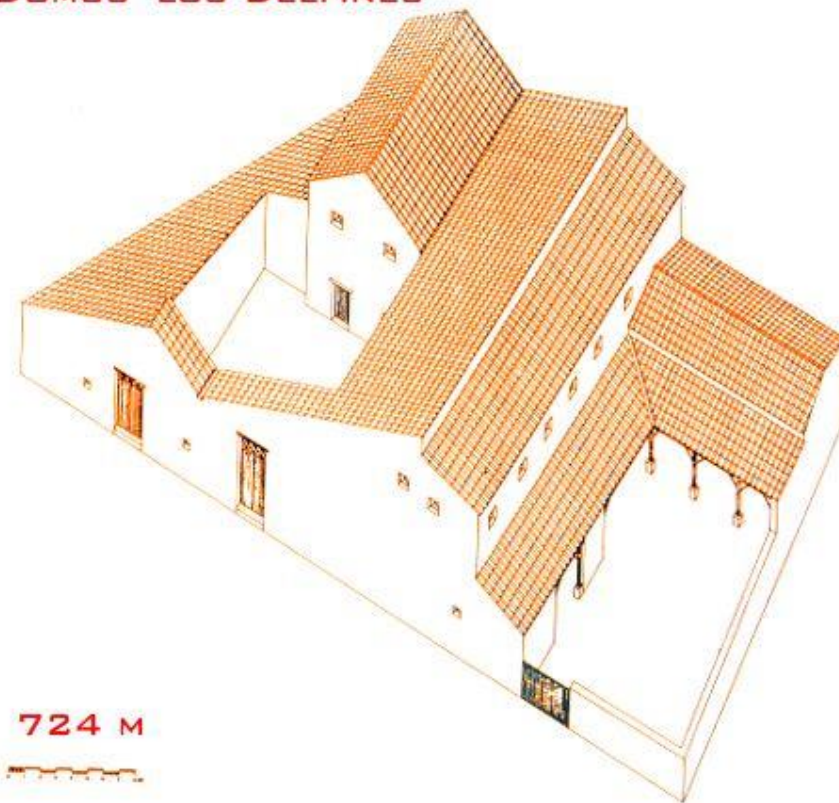
Province iberiche – domus, Conimbriga



Province iberiche – domus, Lepida Celsa



DOMUS "LOS DELFINES"



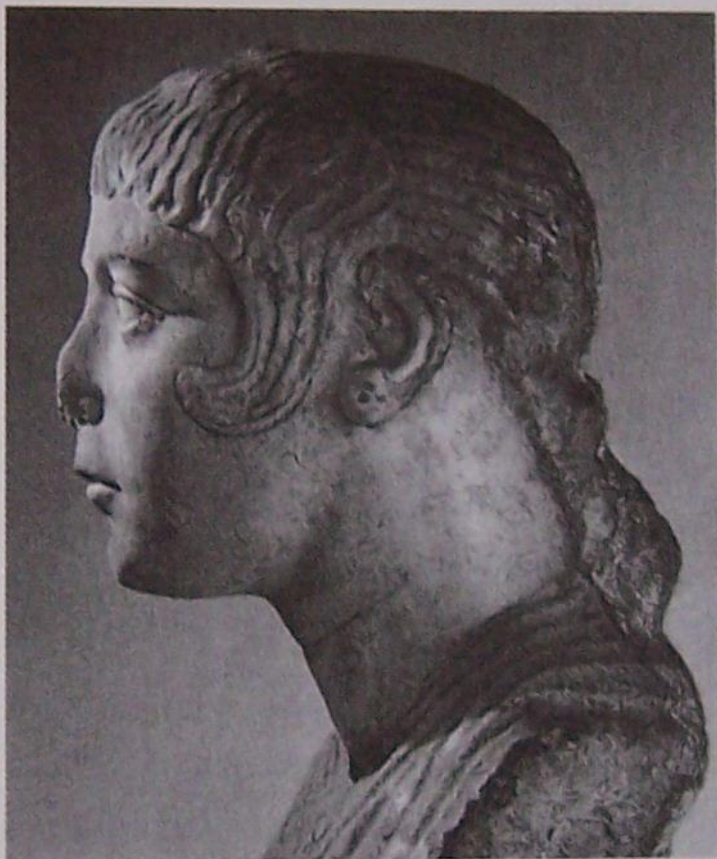
724 M



Province iberiche



Province iberiche



Province iberiche



Province iberiche



Province iberiche

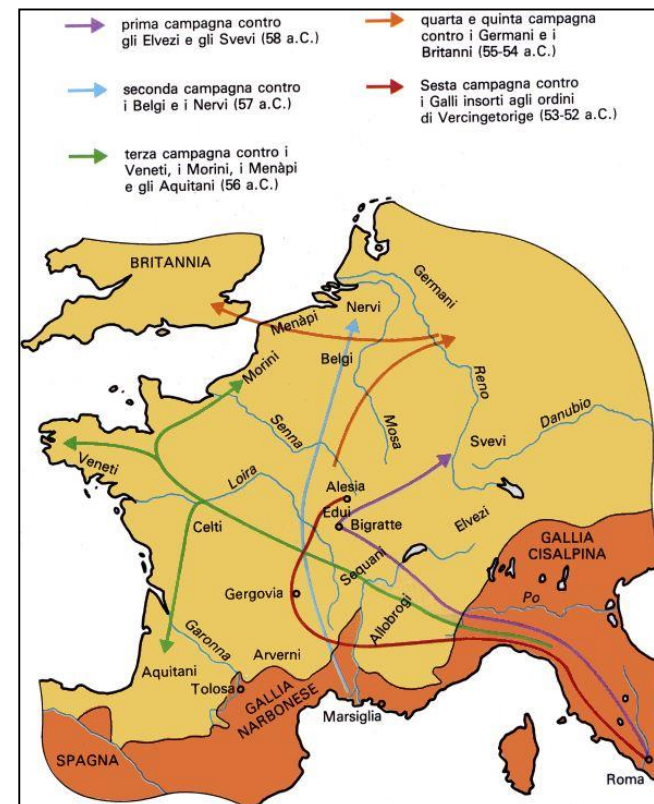


Archeologia delle Province romane

Gallie

Prof. Roberto PERNA

Gallie



I confini dell'impero romano ai tempi di Augusto. La maggior parte delle legioni erano stanziati sui confini del Reno e del Danubio (per contrastare i Germani) e in Oriente (per arginare il regno dei Parti).

confini dell'Impero
provinces senatorie
provinces imperiali
conquiste d'Augusto (provinces imperiali)
regni vassalli
colonie fondate da Augusto fuori d'Italia
stanziamenti militari delle legioni

The map illustrates the Roman Empire at its greatest extent under Augustus. It uses color-coding to distinguish between different types of territories: red for senatorial provinces, yellow for imperial provinces, and green for vassal kingdoms. Orange areas represent conquests by Augustus, which were also imperial provinces. The map shows the Mediterranean Sea (Mare Mediterraneum) at the center, surrounded by various provinces and kingdoms. Key regions include Italy, Gaul (Gallia), Hispania, Africa, Asia, and the East. Military stations (blue dots) are marked along the Rhine and Danube frontiers, and in the East. Colonies (red dots) are scattered throughout the empire. The map also shows the Black Sea (Mare Nero) and the Caspian Sea (Mare Caspium).

Gallia Narbonene

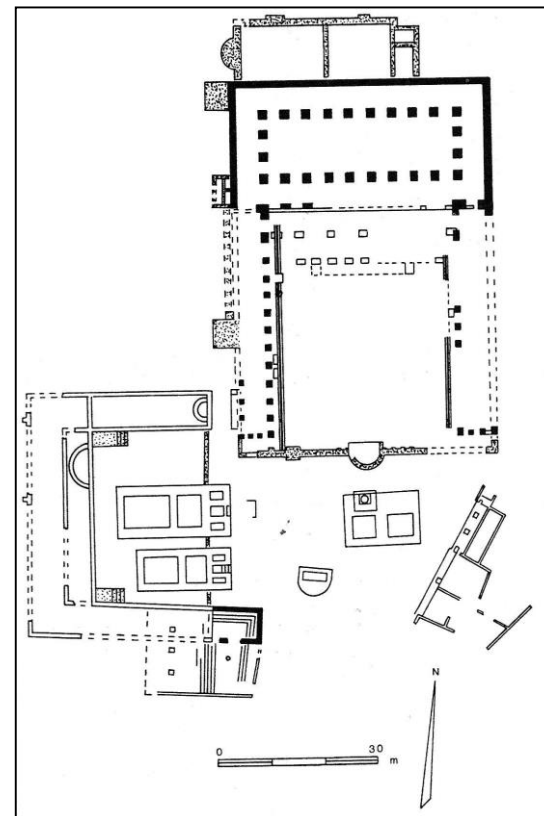
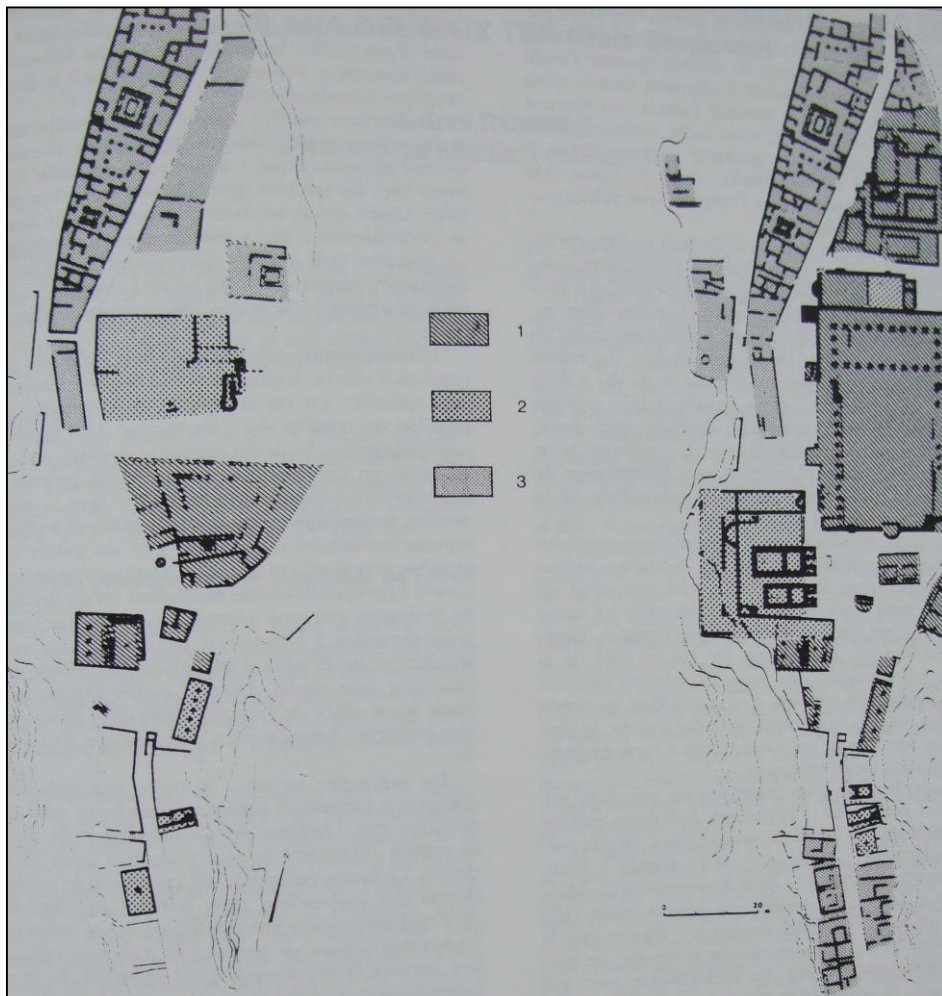


Entremont



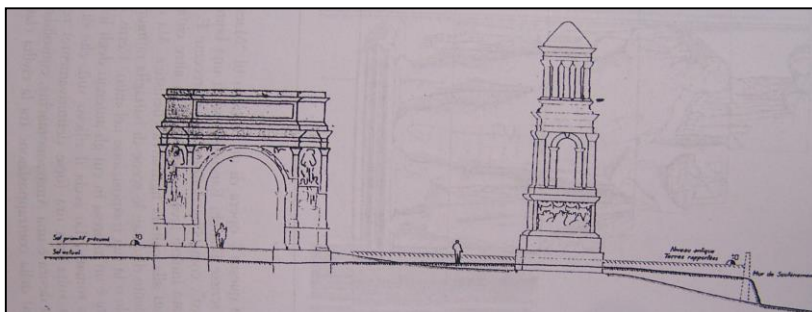
Glanum

Gallia Narbonense - Glanum



Foro

Gallia Narbonense - Glanum



Saint Remy, Mausoleo dei Giuli

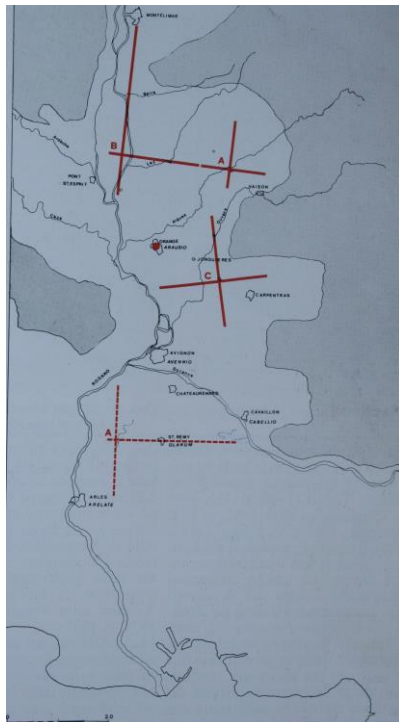


Arco

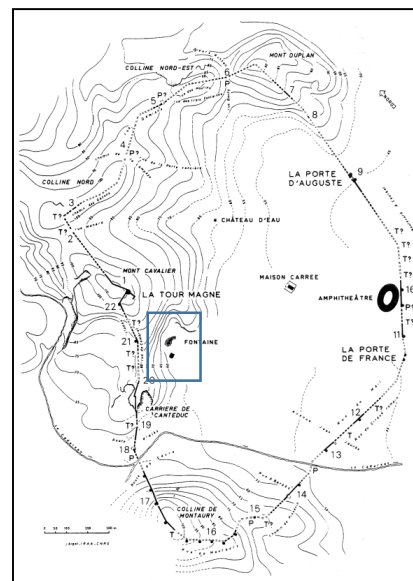
Gallia Narbonense



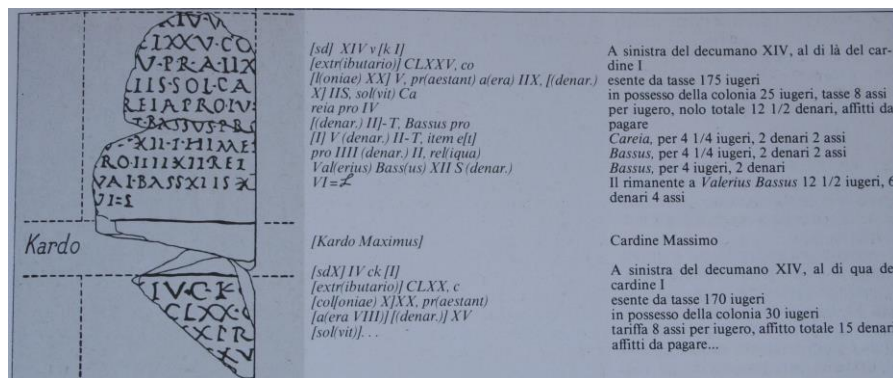
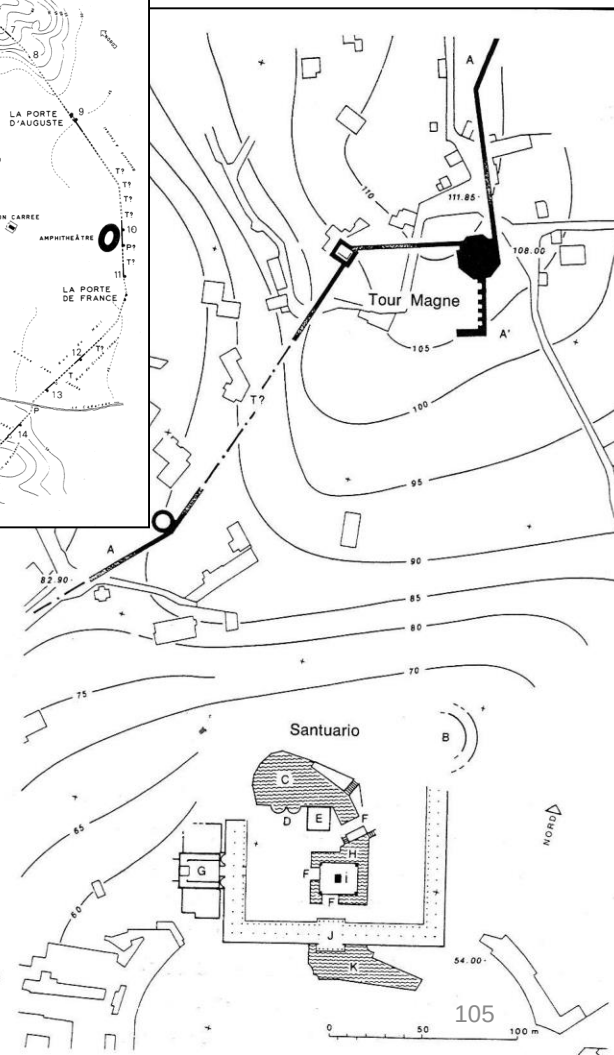
Gallia Narbonense



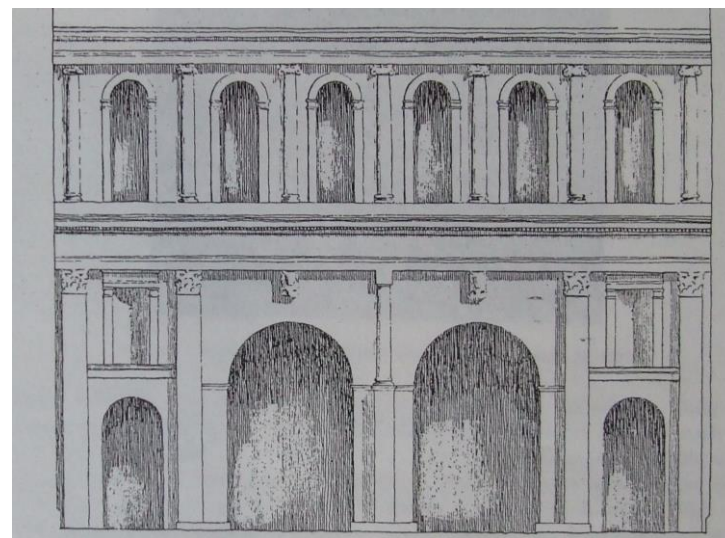
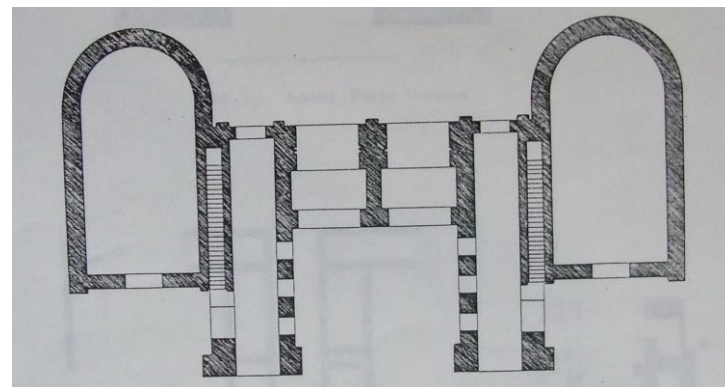
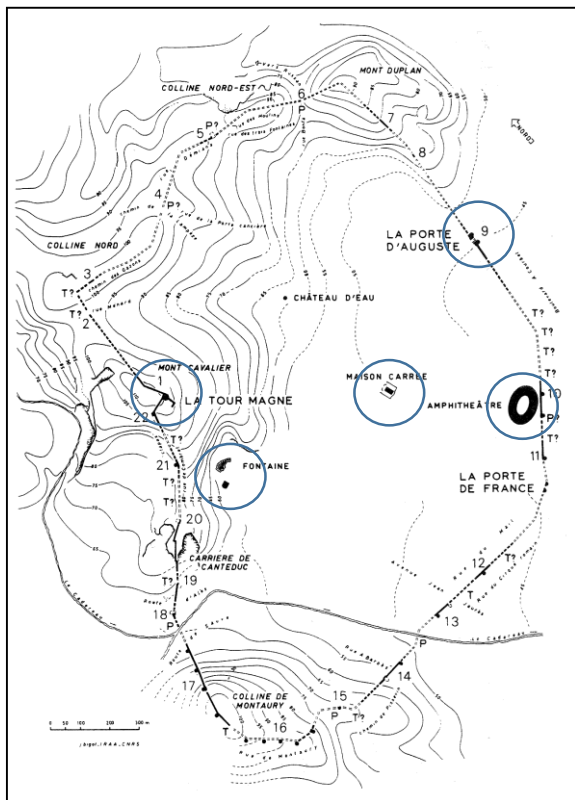
Catsto di Orange



Nîmes

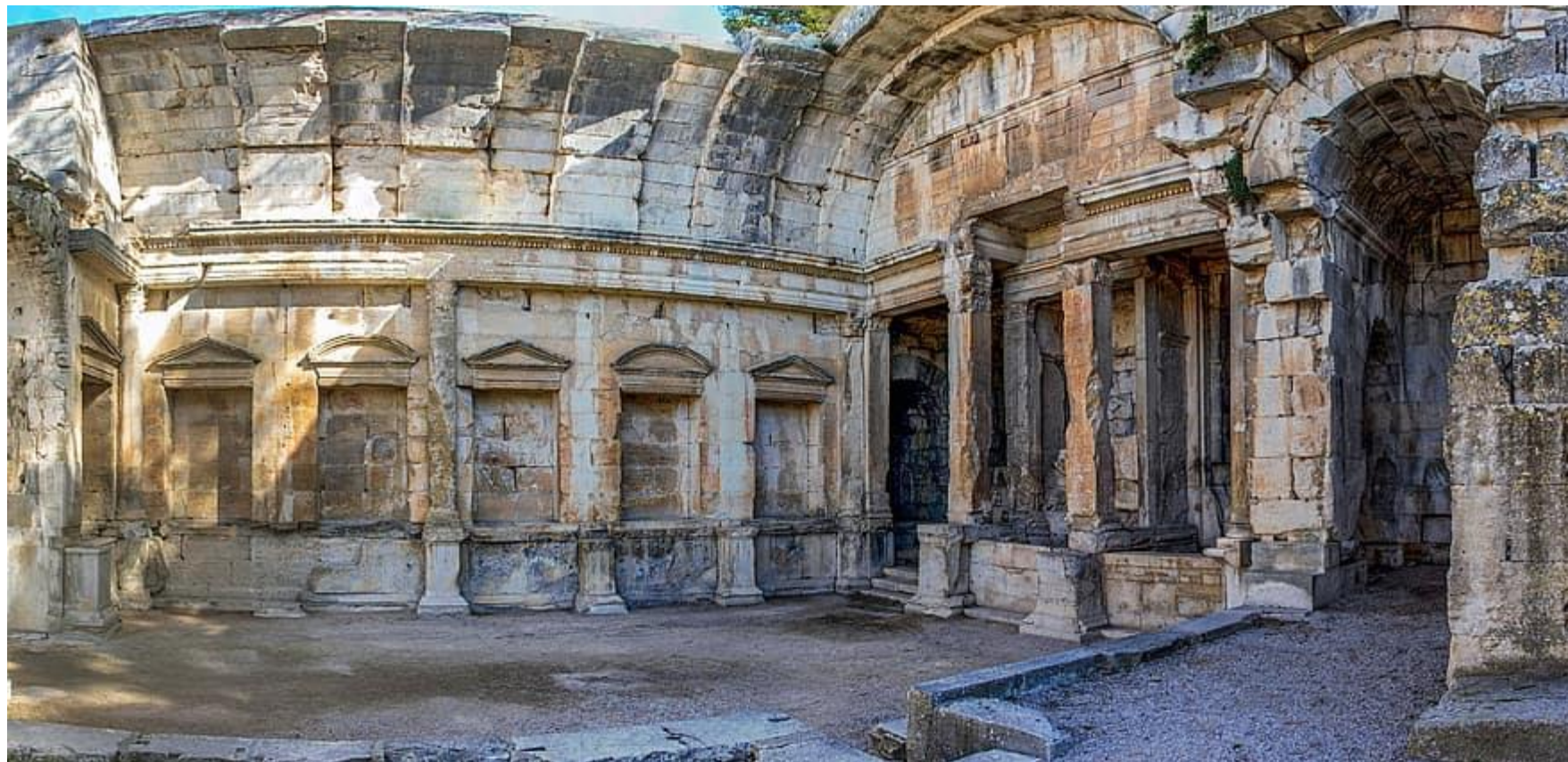


Gallia Narbonense – mura, Nîmes



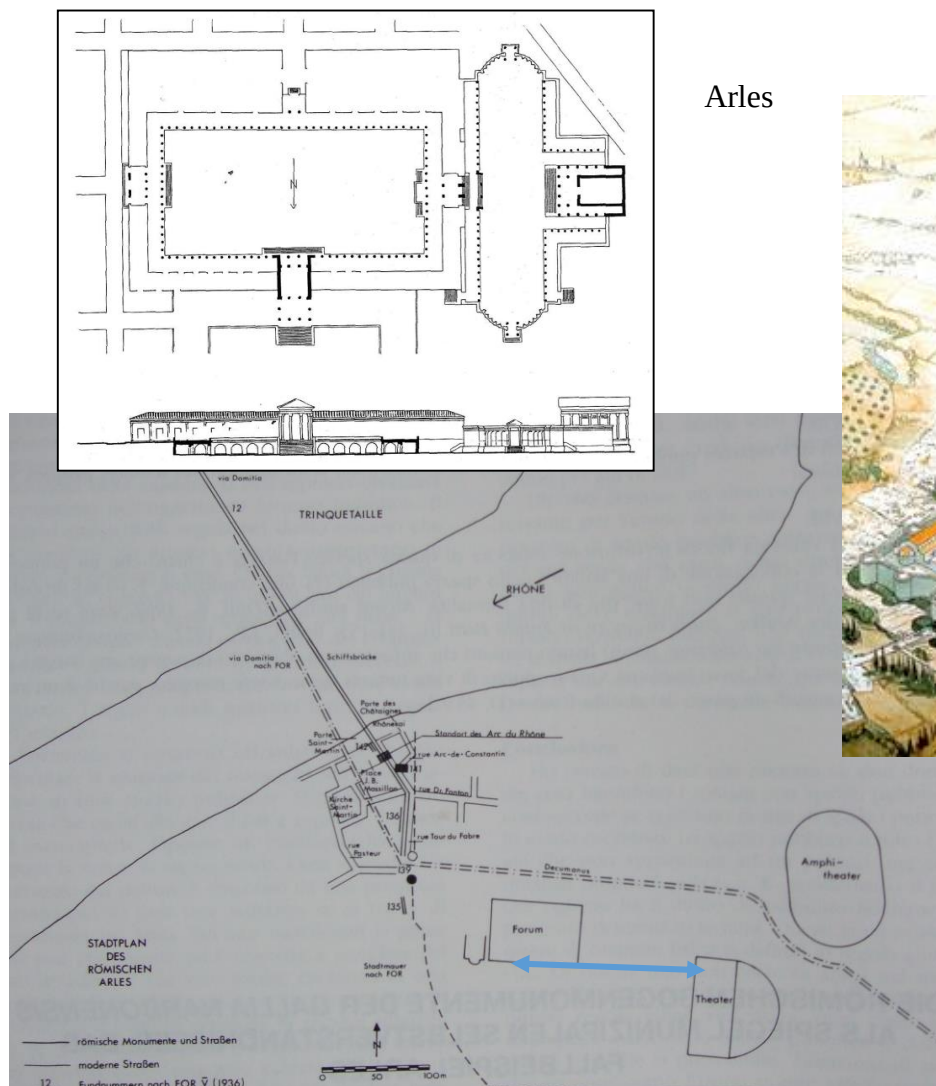
Porte d'Auguste

Gallia Narbonense – Nîmes

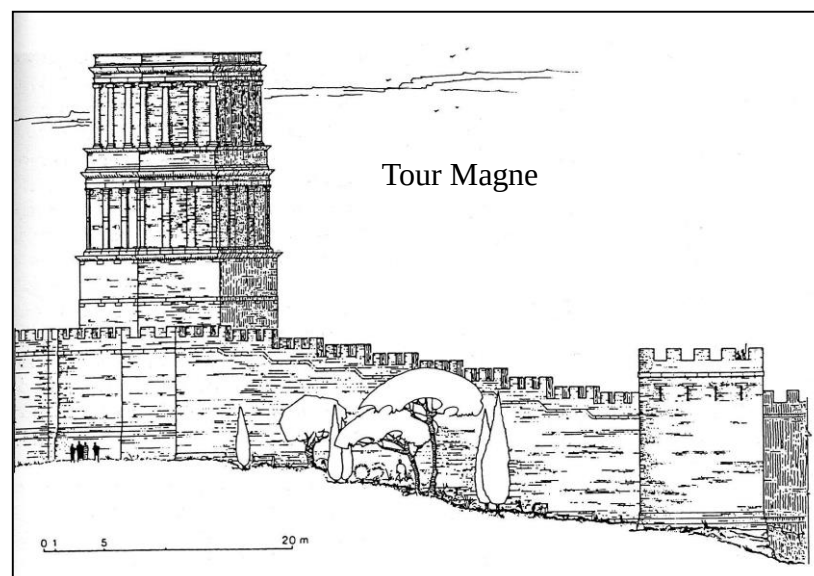
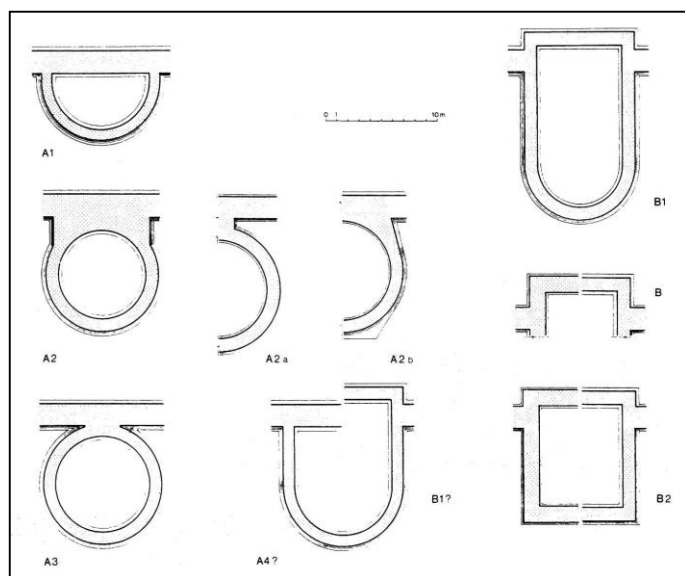
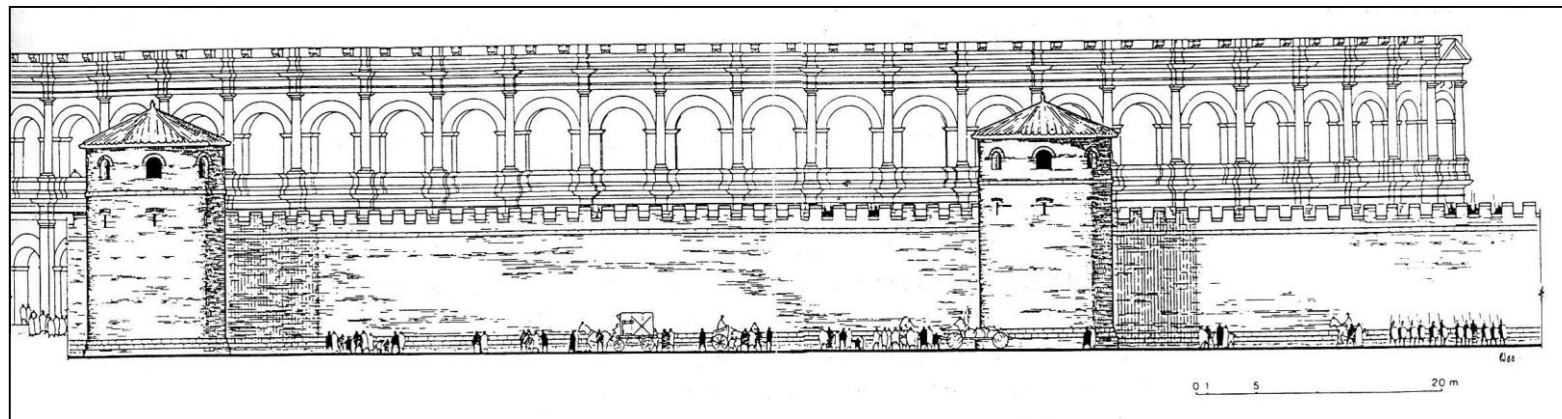


Gallia Narbonense

Arles



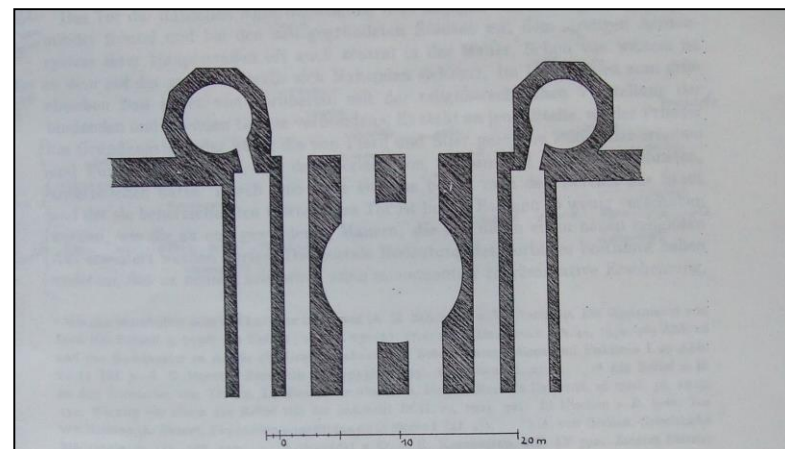
Gallia Narbonense – mura, Nîmes



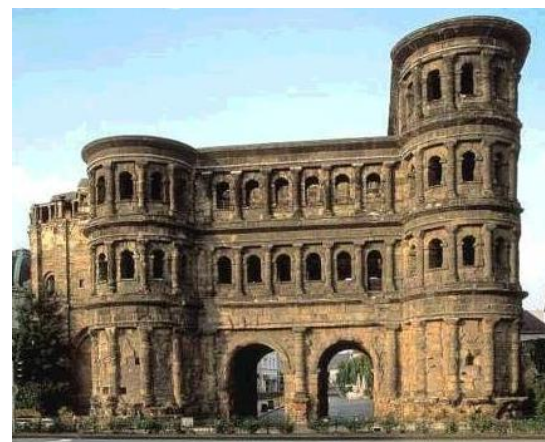
Gallia Narbonense e Comata - mura



Frejus

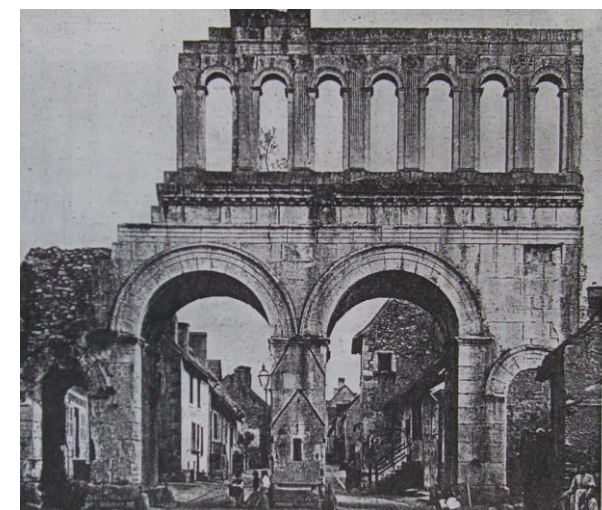
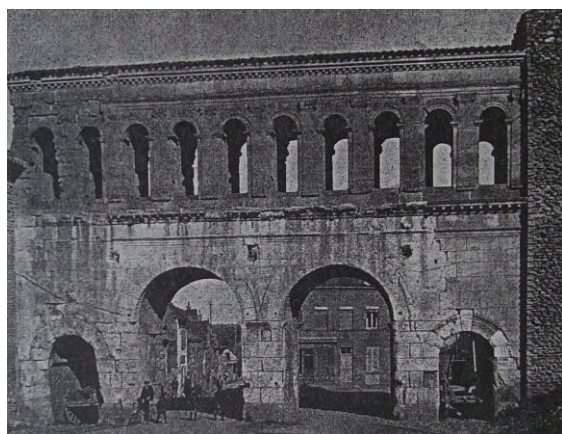
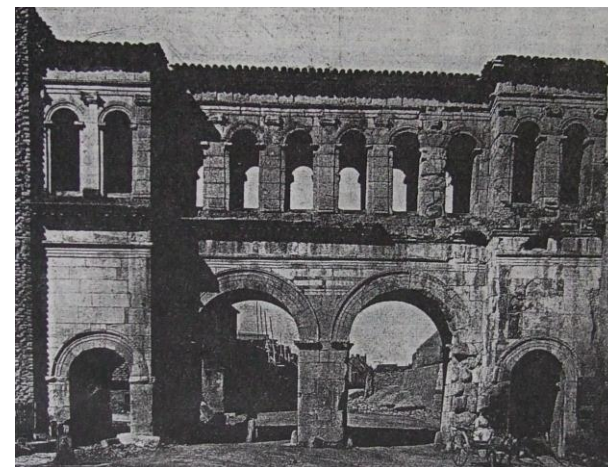
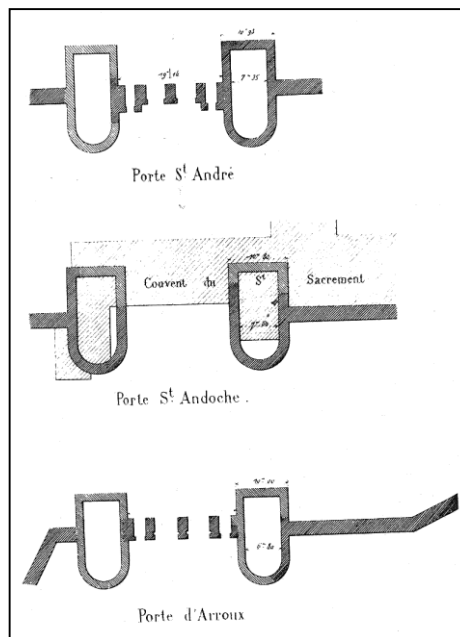
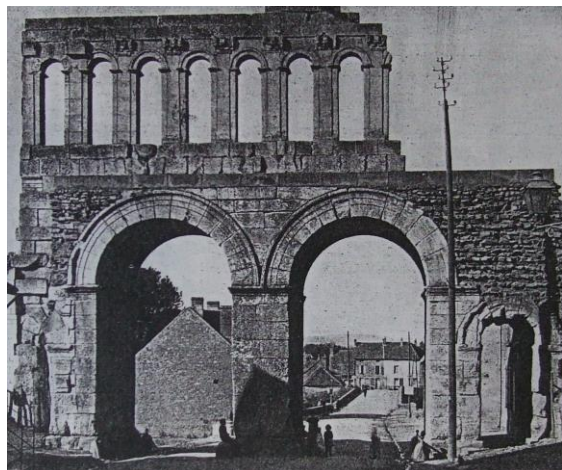


Avenches

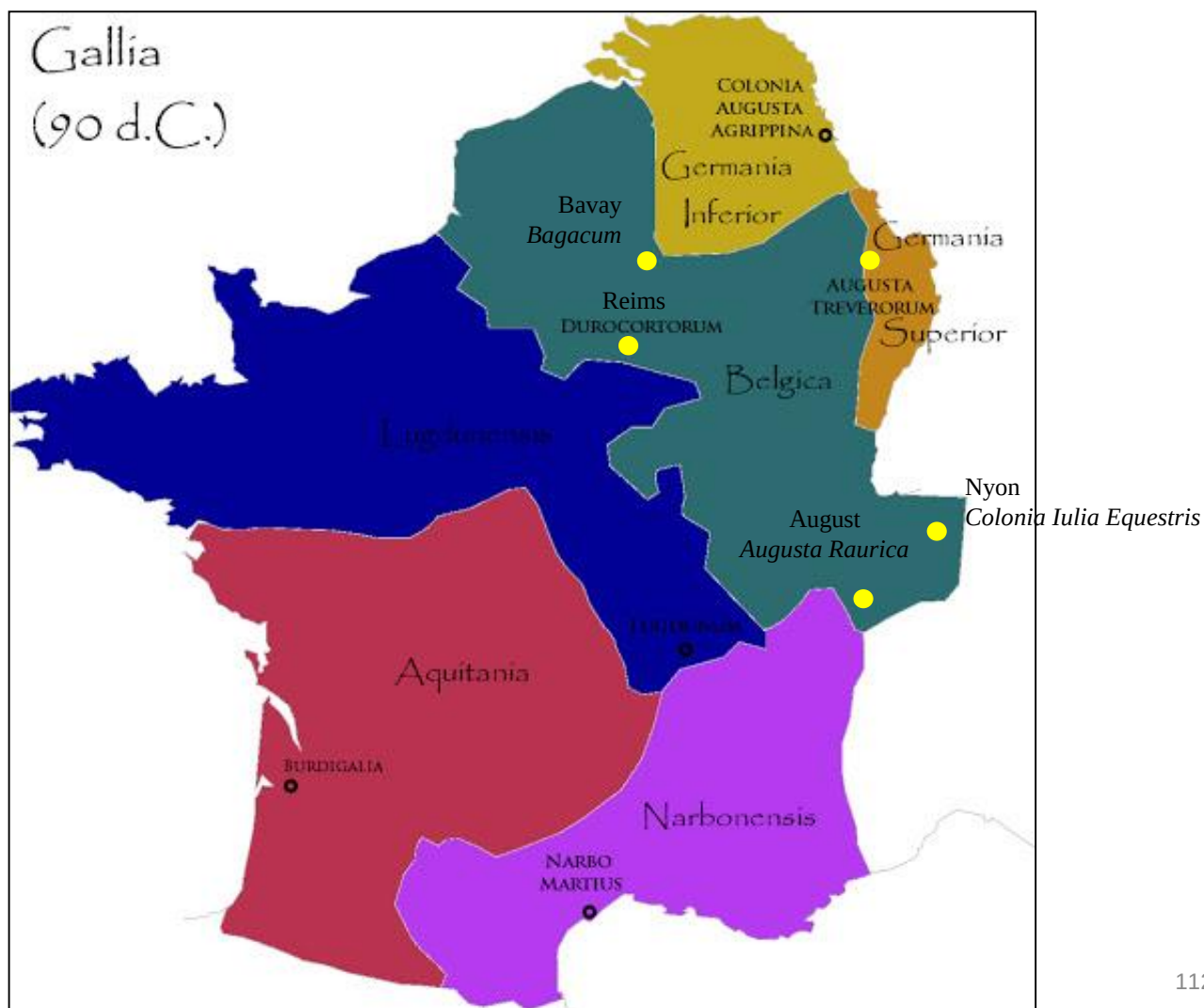


Treviri

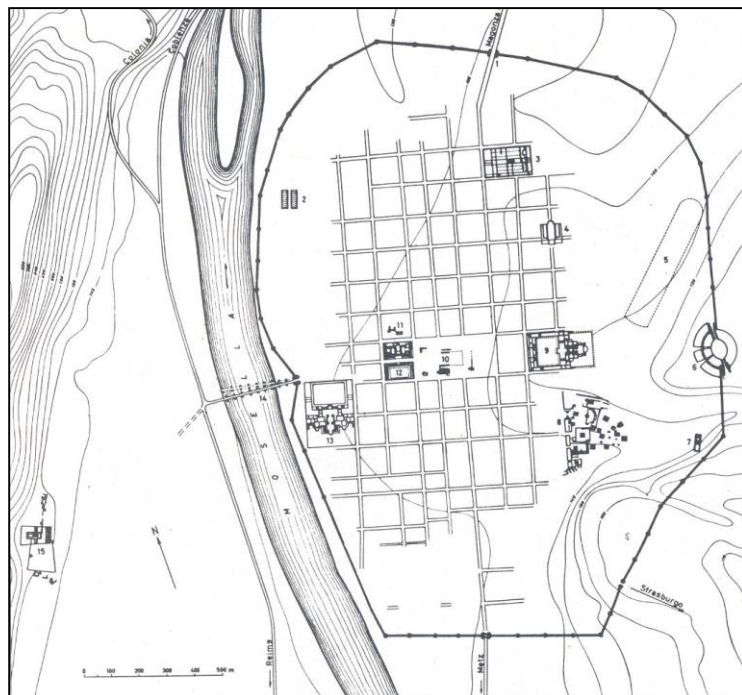
Gallia Comata – mura, Autun



Gallia Comata - Belgica



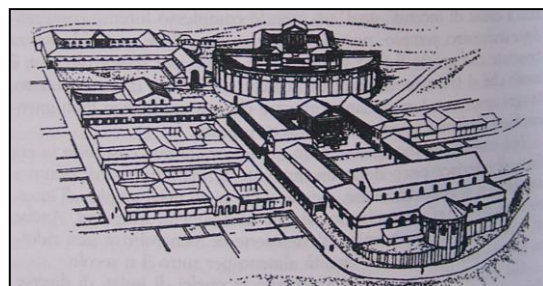
Gallia Comata - Belgica



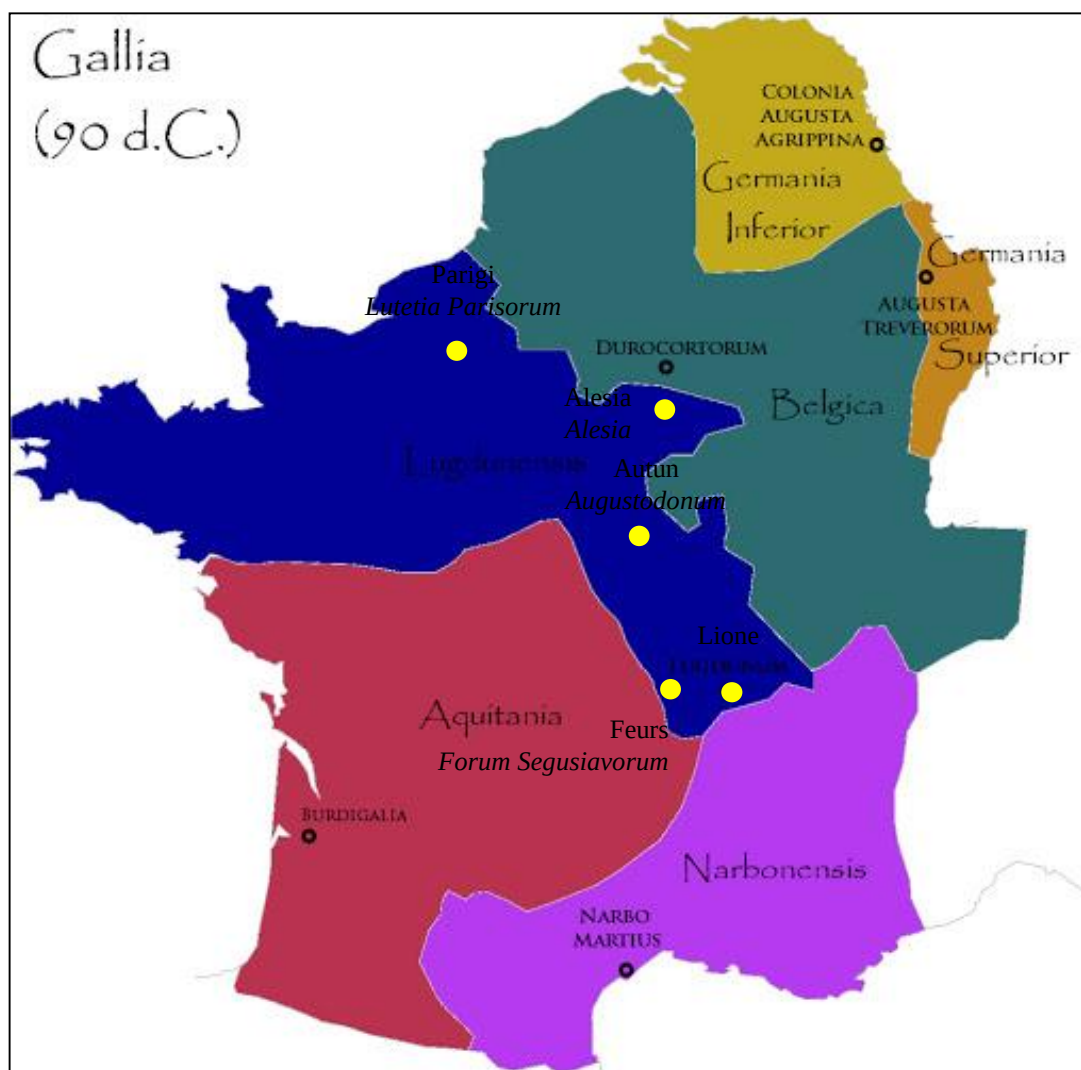
Treviri



Augst

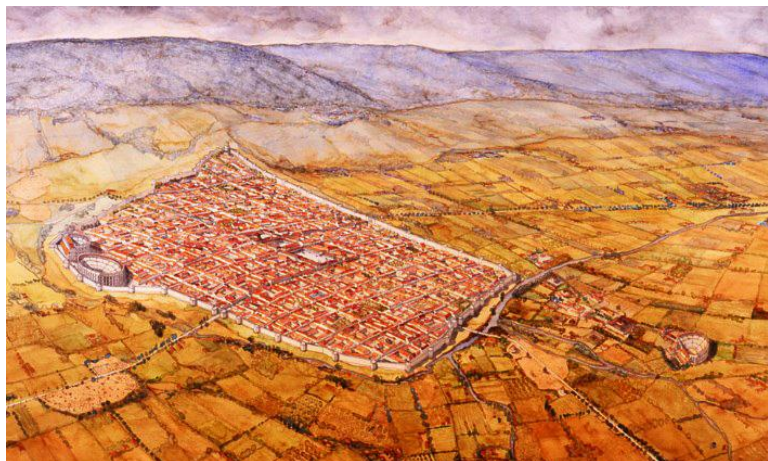


Gallia Comata - Lugdunense

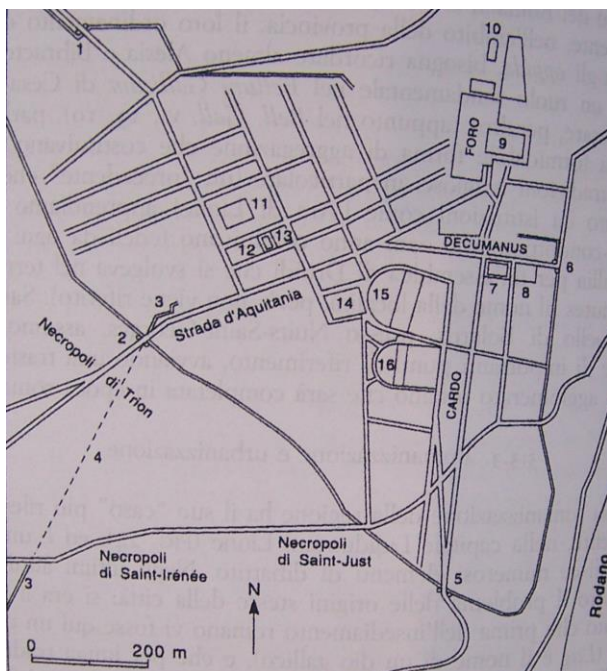




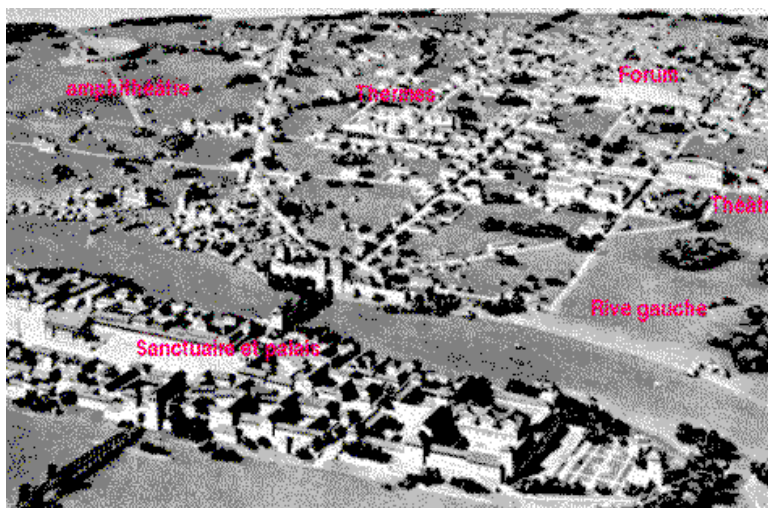
Gallia Comata - Lugdunense



Augustodunum - Autun

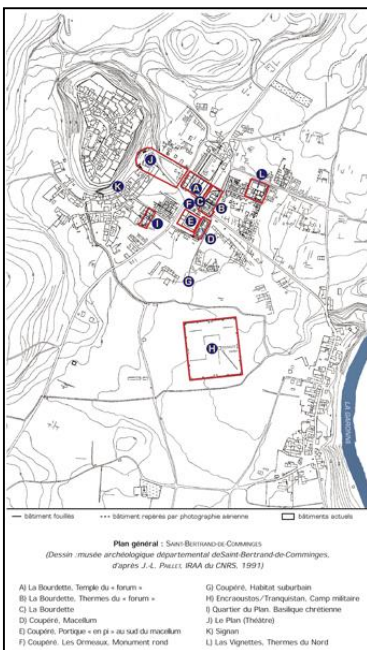
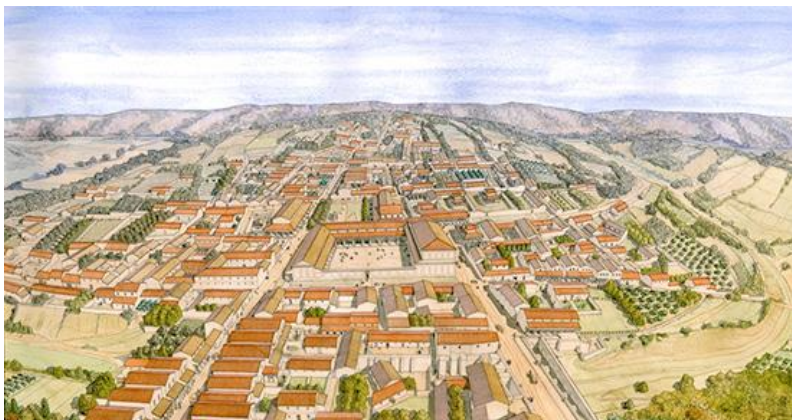


Lione

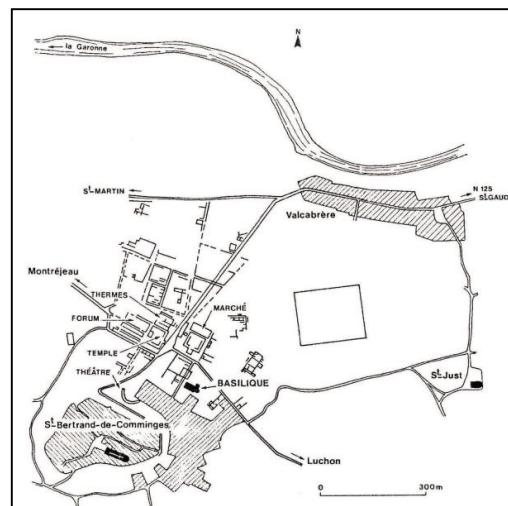


Lutetia Parisorum

Gallia Comata - Aquitania



Argetomagus



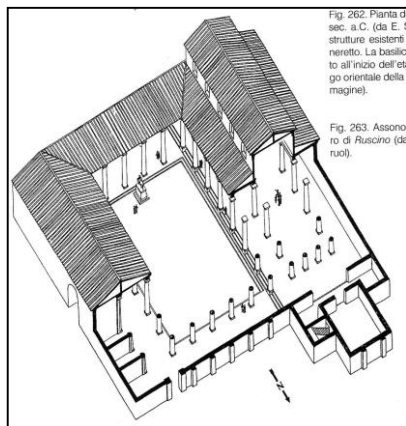
Lugdunum Convenarum



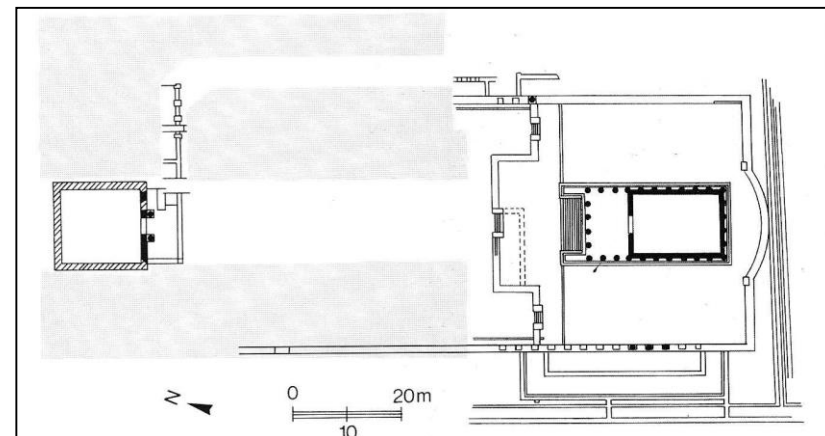
Gallia Narbonense



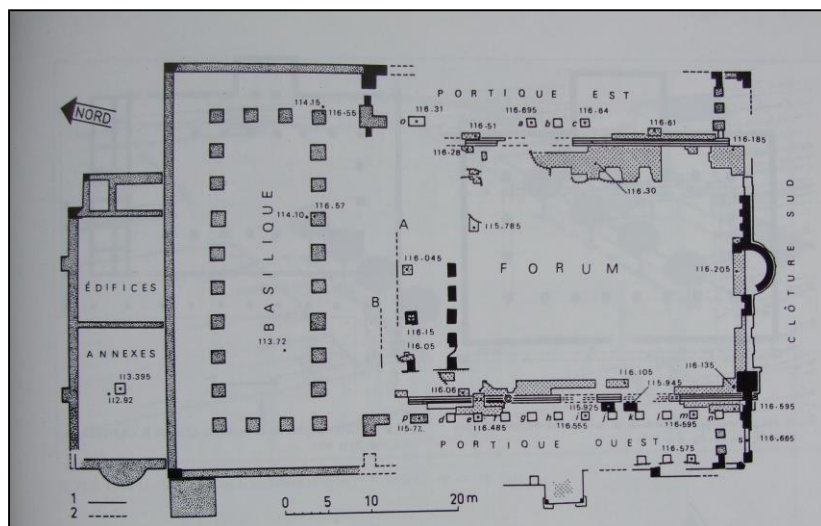
Gallia Narbonense – fori



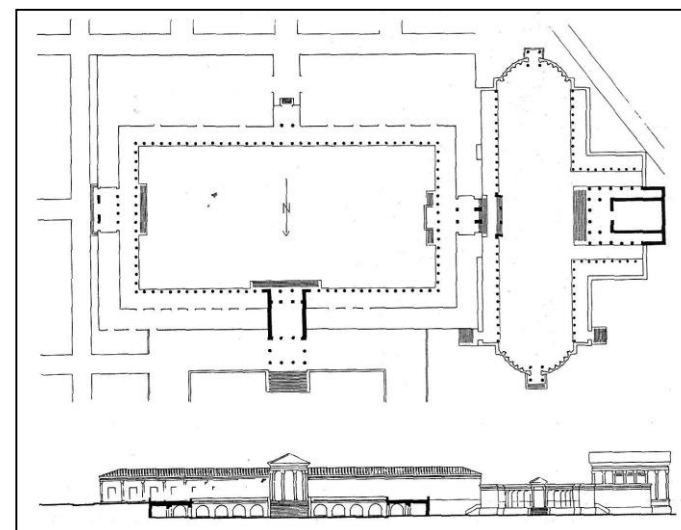
Ruscino



Nîmes



Glanum

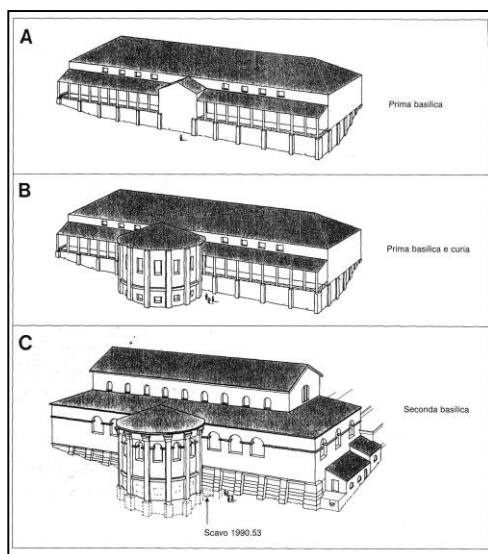


Arles

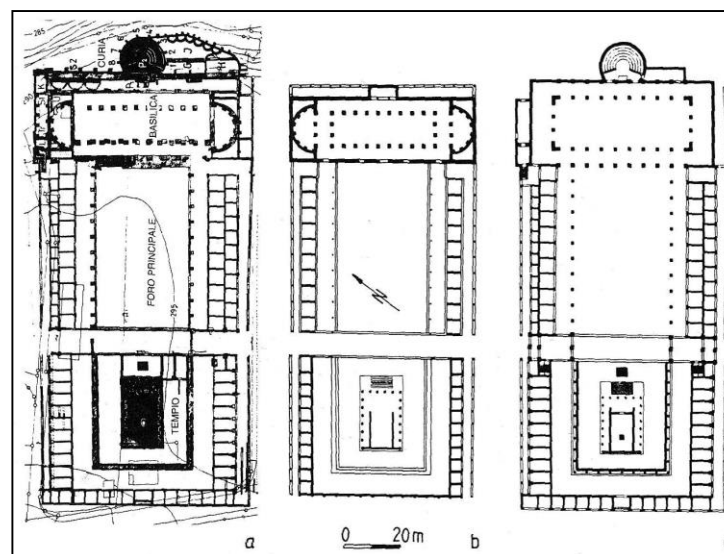
Gallie (Belgica) - fori



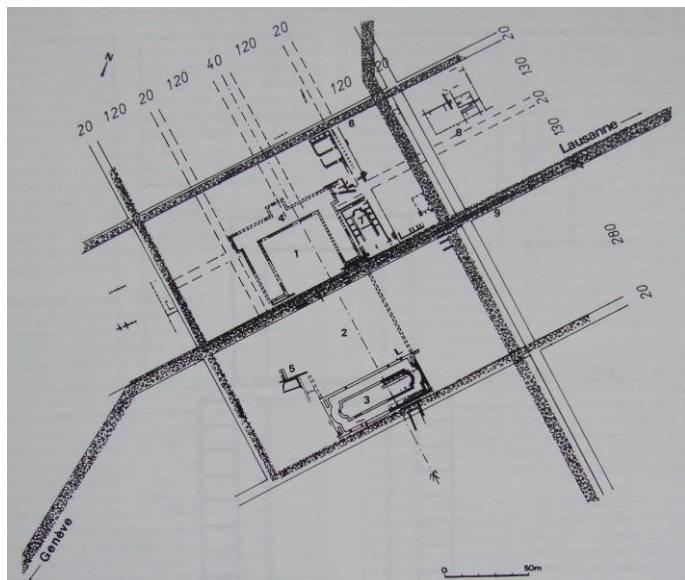
Bavay



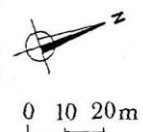
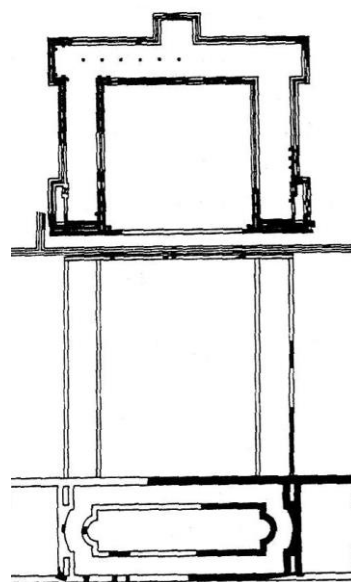
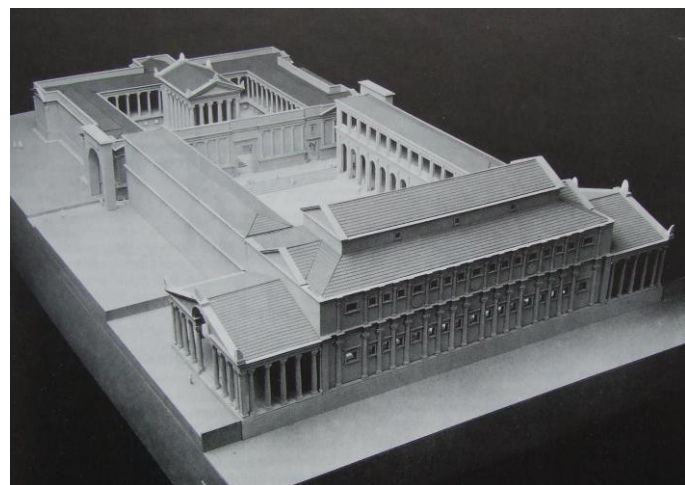
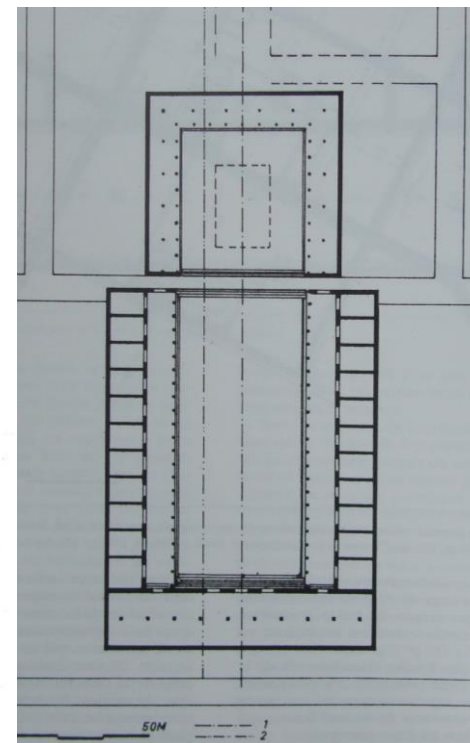
Augst



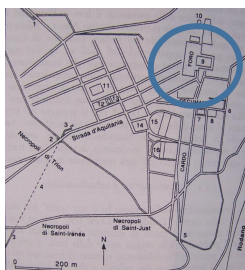
Gallia Comata (Belgica) – fori



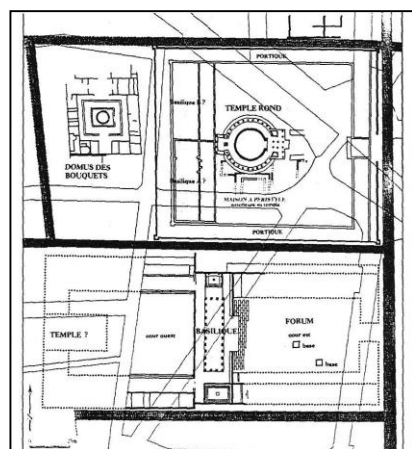
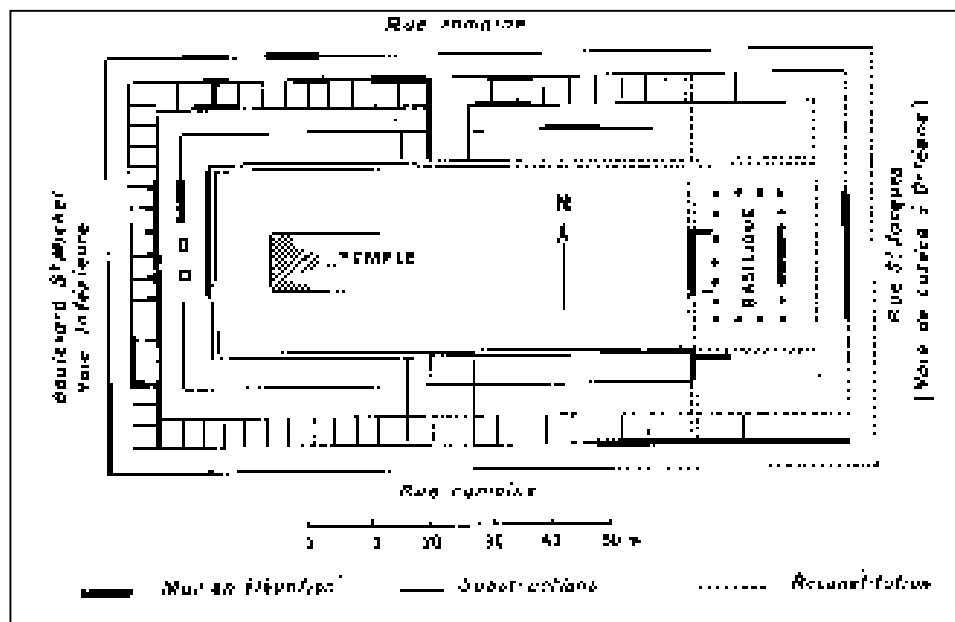
Nyon



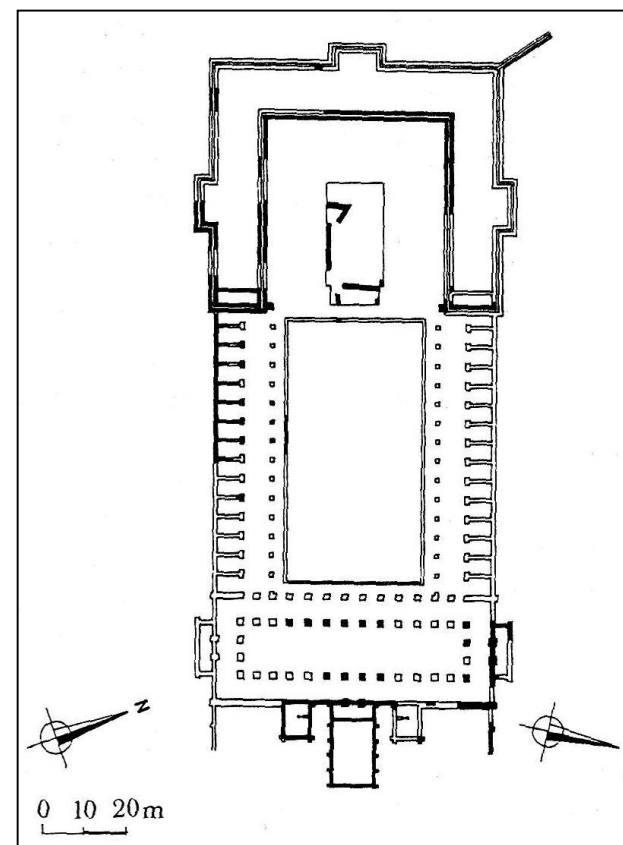
Lione santuario federale



Gallia Comata (Lugdunense) - fori



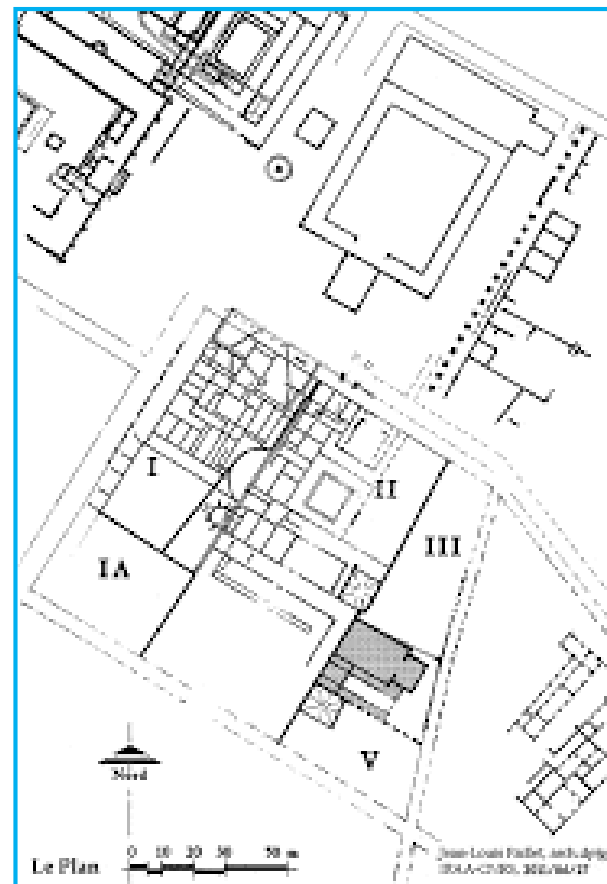
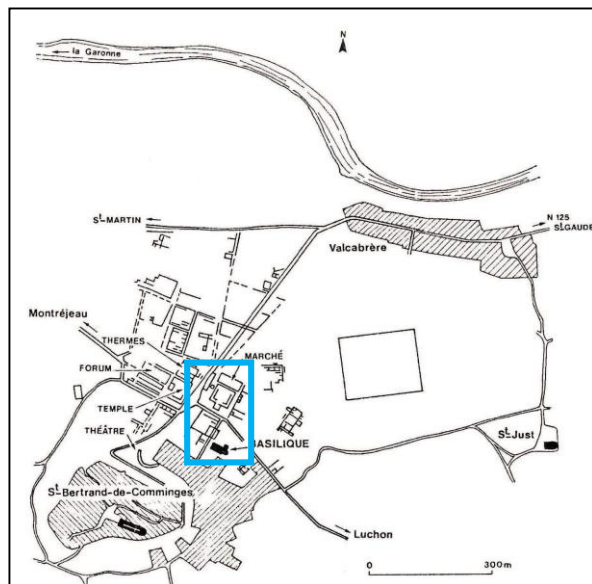
Lutetia



Feurs

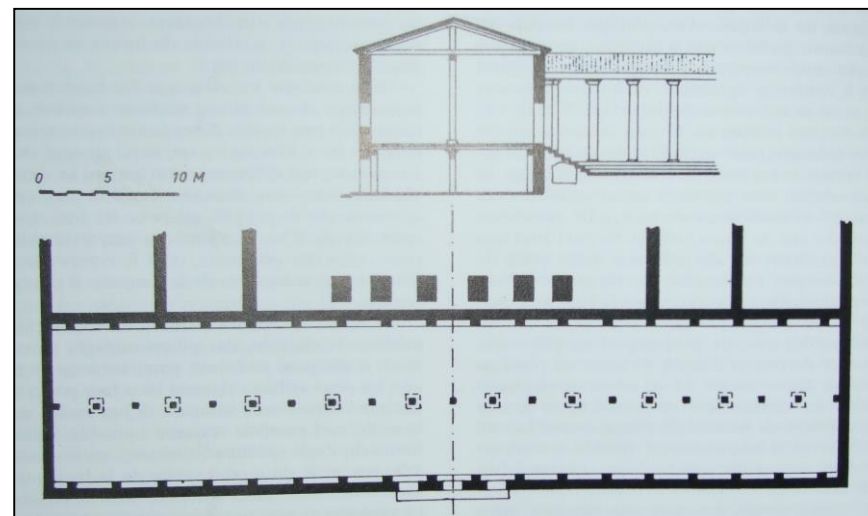
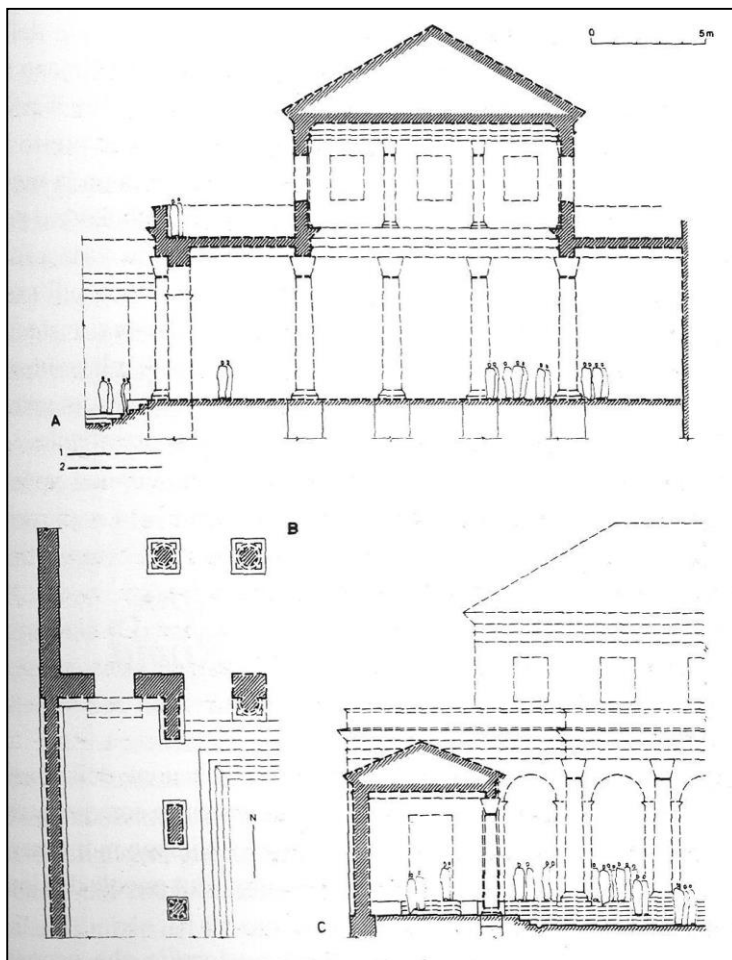
Perigoux

Gallia Comata (Aquitania) – fori



Lugdunum Convenarum

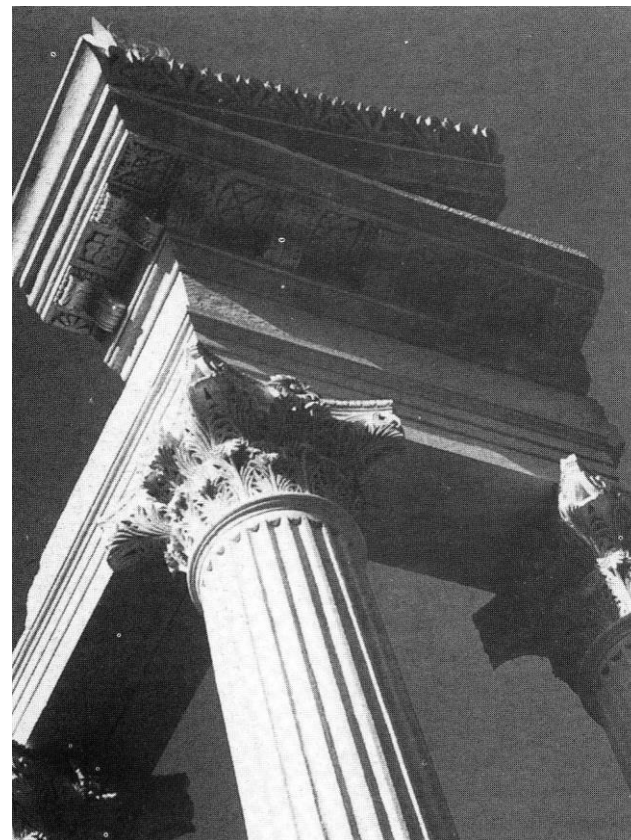
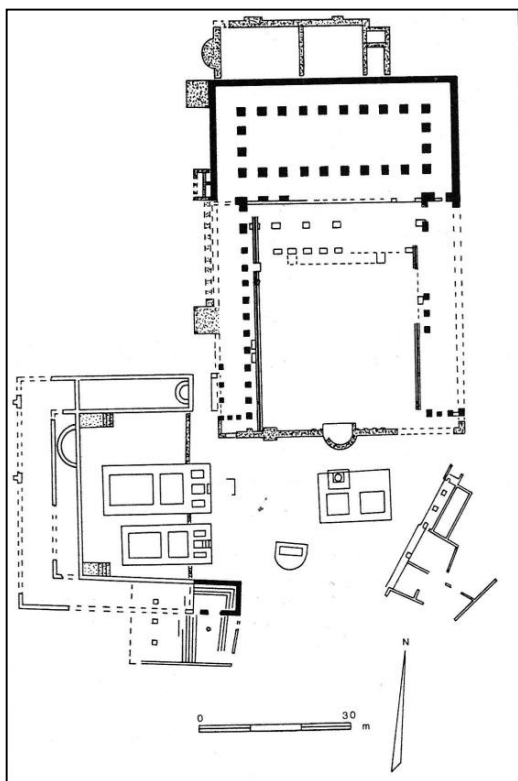
Gallie- basiliche

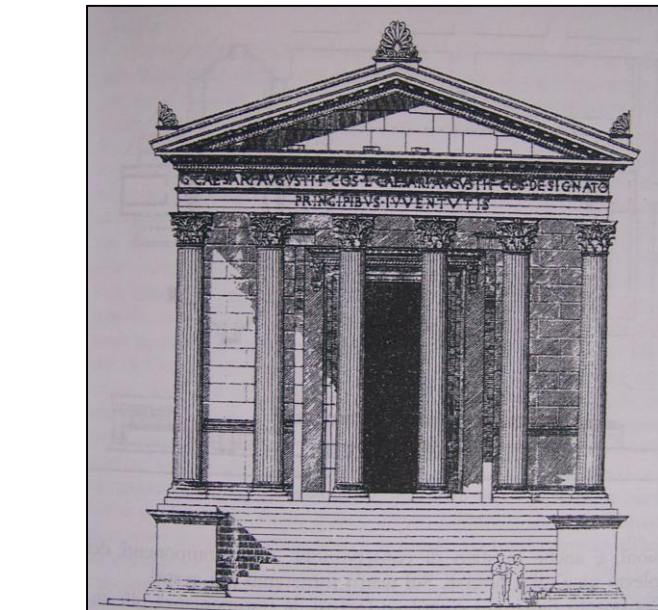


Nyon

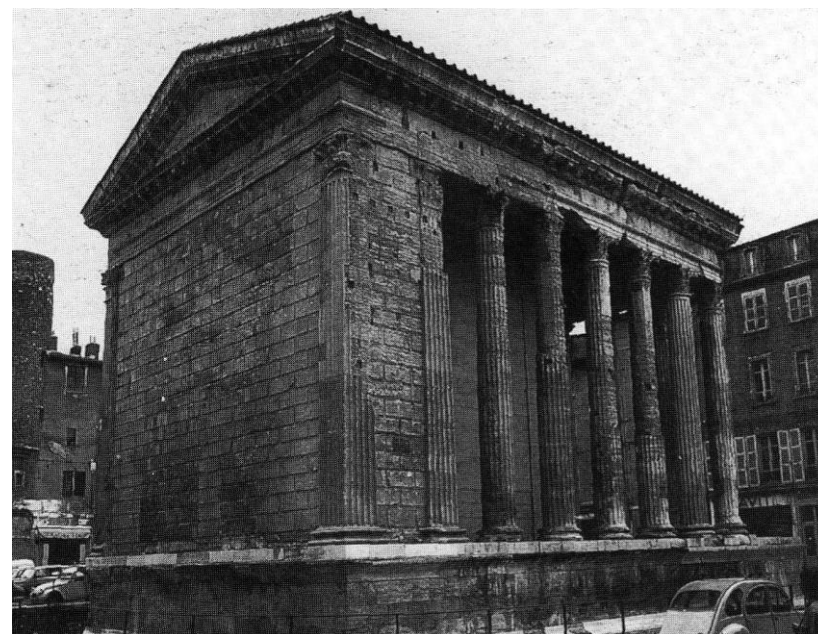
Glanum

Gallia Narbonense – templi, Glanum





Nimes

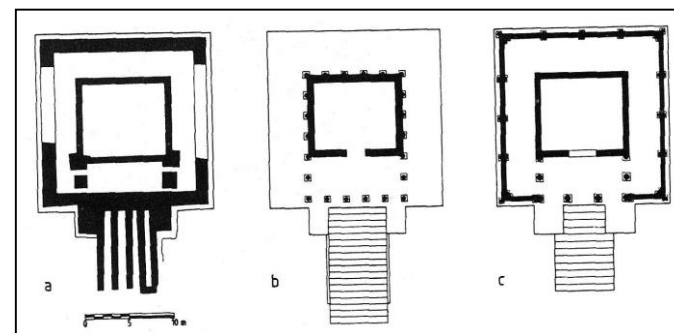
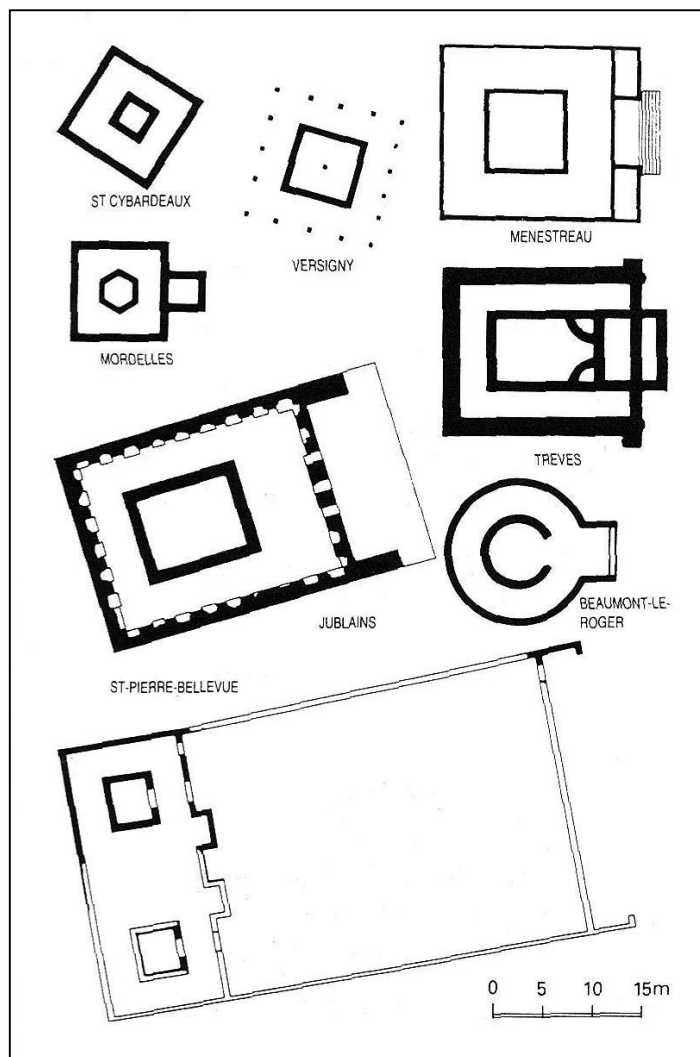


Vienne

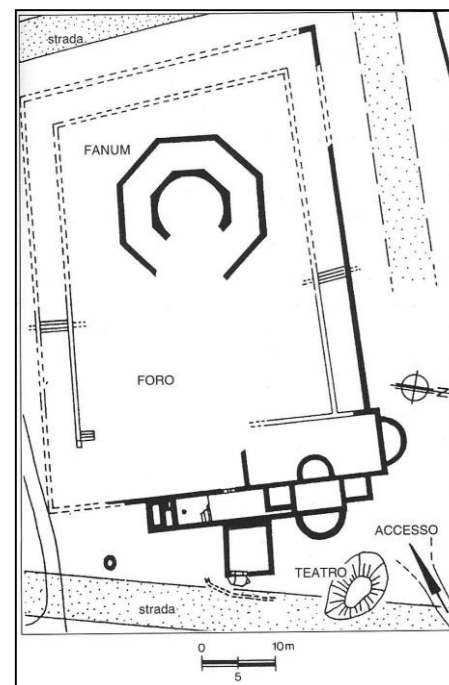


Nimes, Porta di Augusto

Gallie– templi di tradizione celtica



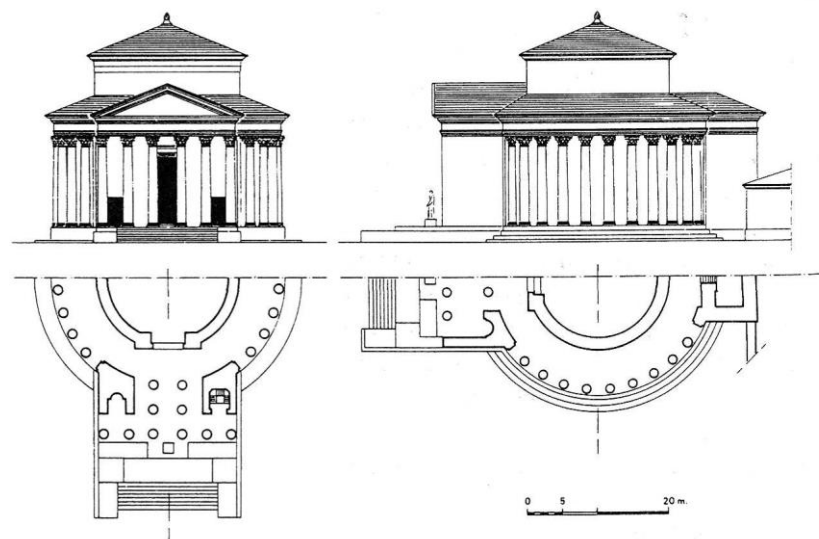
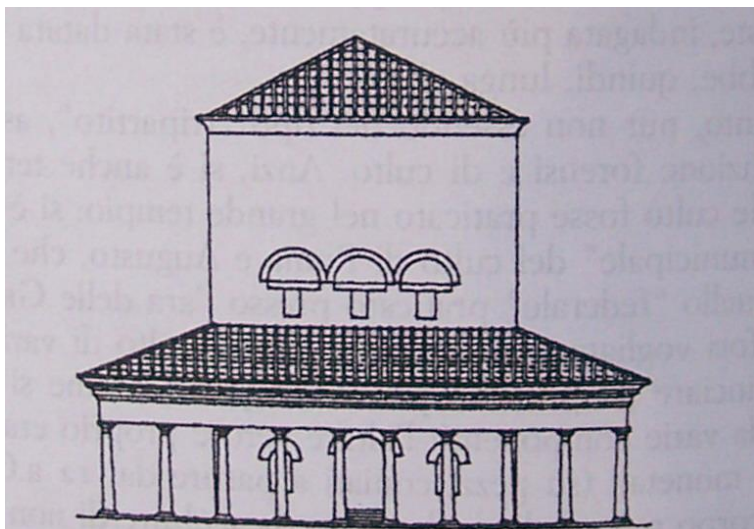
Avenches



Champallam
ent de la
Nièvre

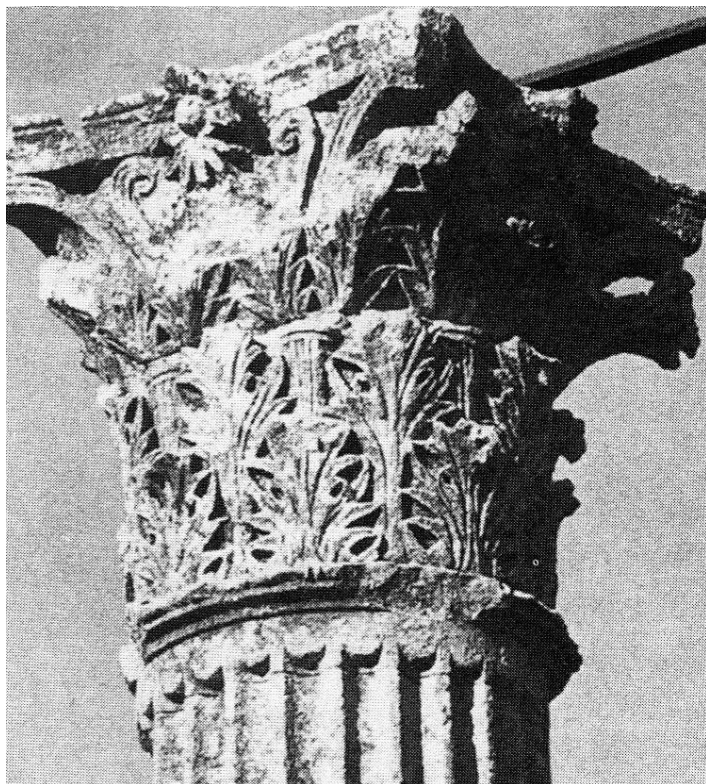
Gallie

Autun



Perigueux

Gallia Narbonense - teatri



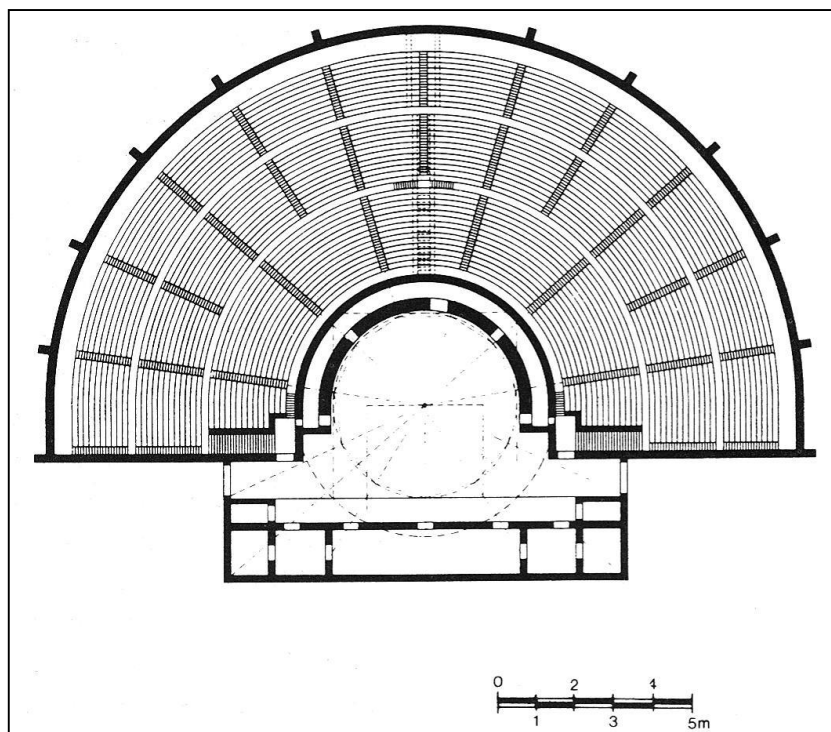
Arles



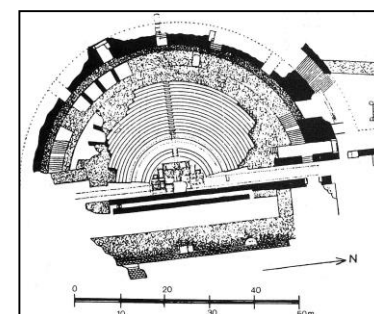
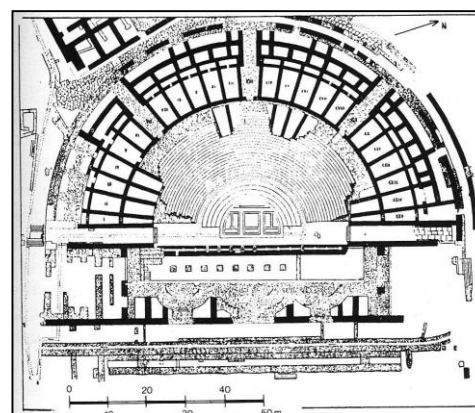
Orange



Gallia Narbonense - teatri

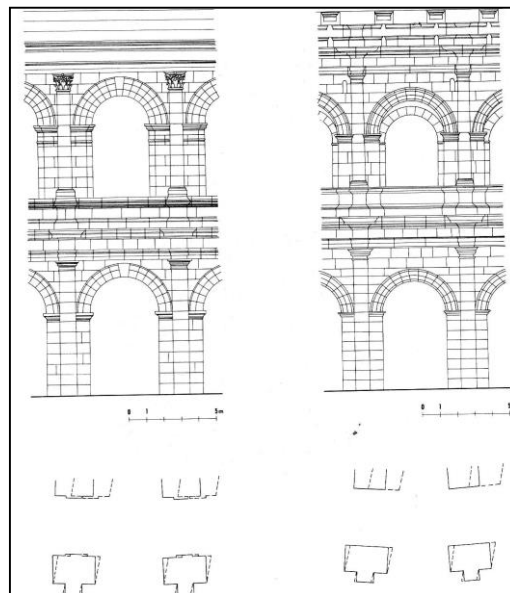
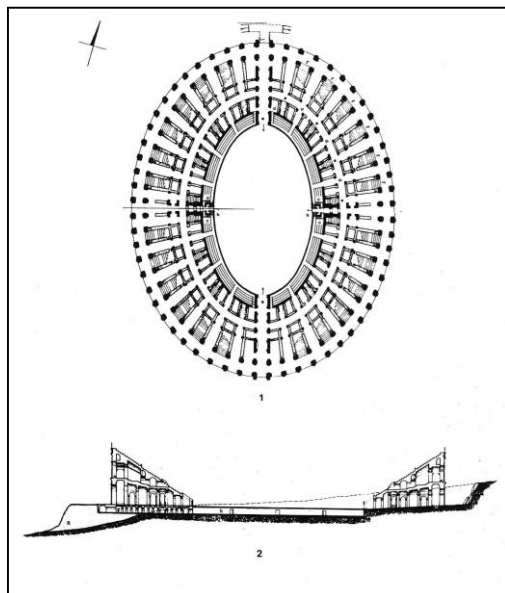


Arles

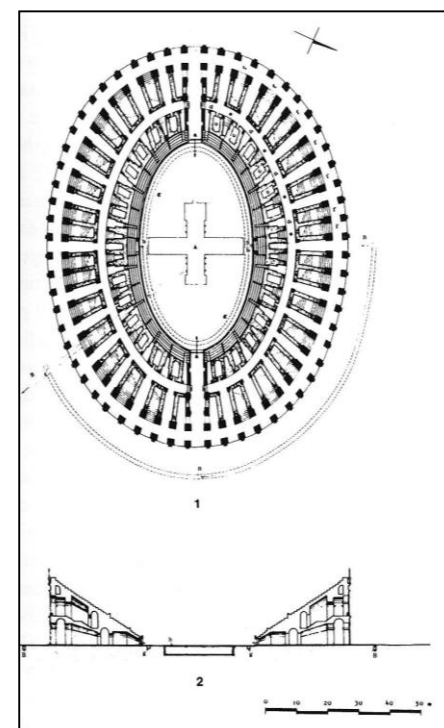


Lione

Gallia Narbonense - anfiteatri

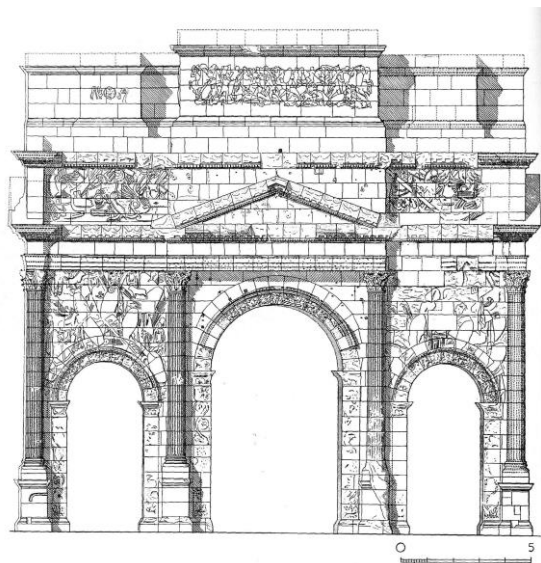


Nîmes



Arles

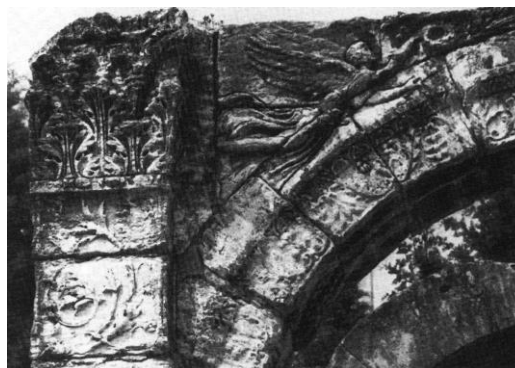
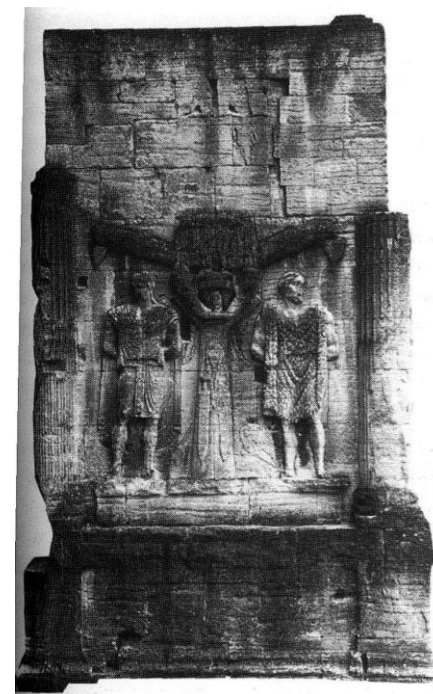
Gallia Narbonense – archi onorari



Orange

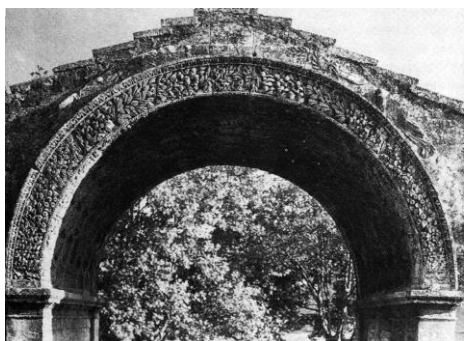
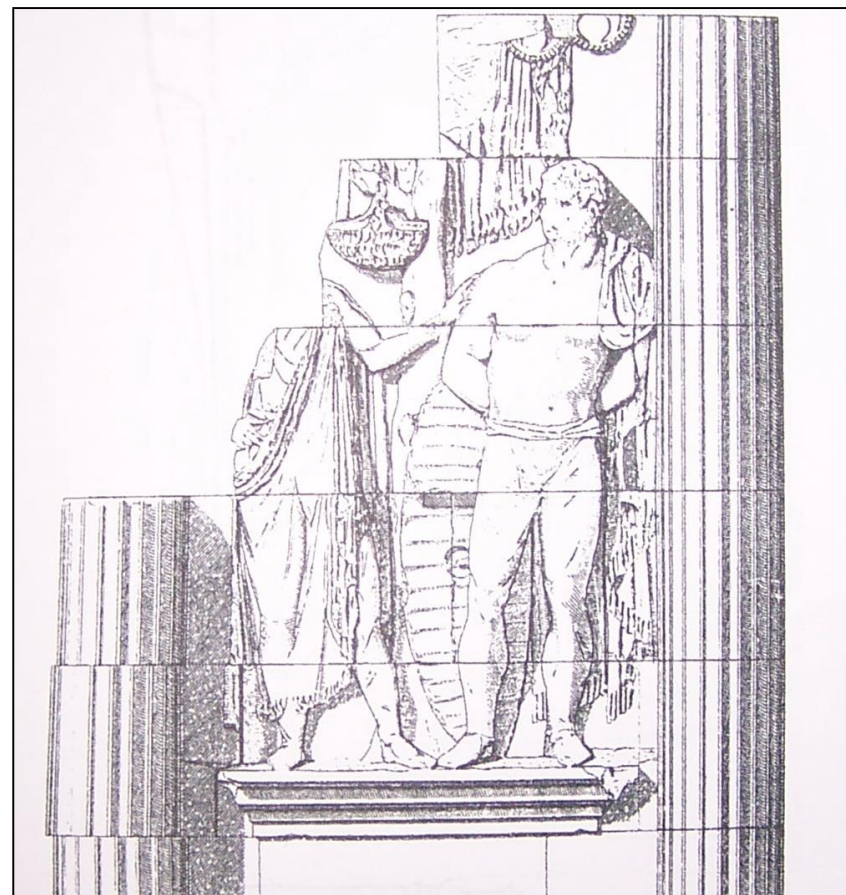
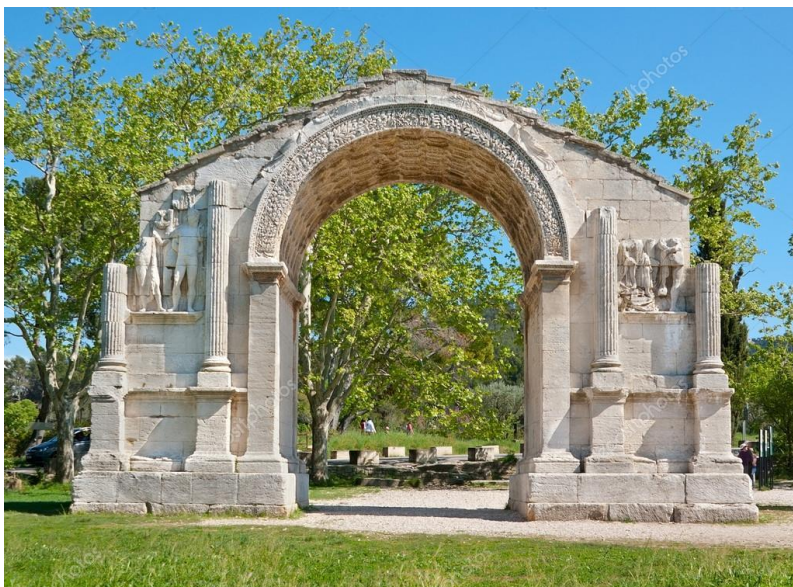


Carpentras

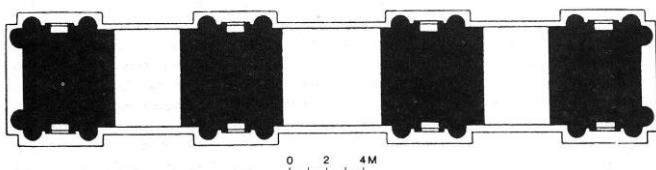


Cavaillon

Gallia Narbonense – archi onorari, Glanum

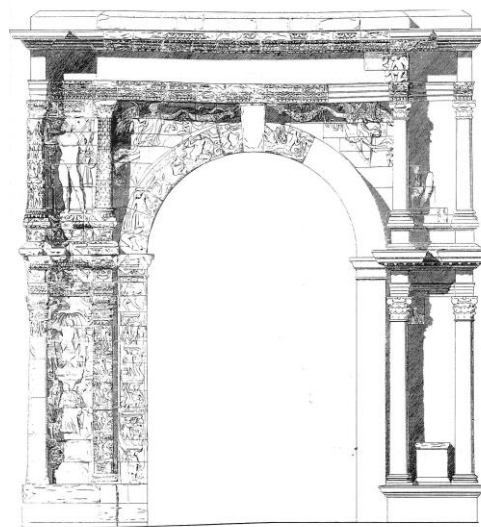
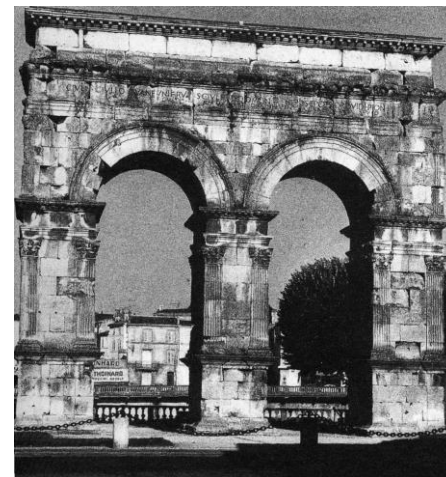


Gallie – archi onorari



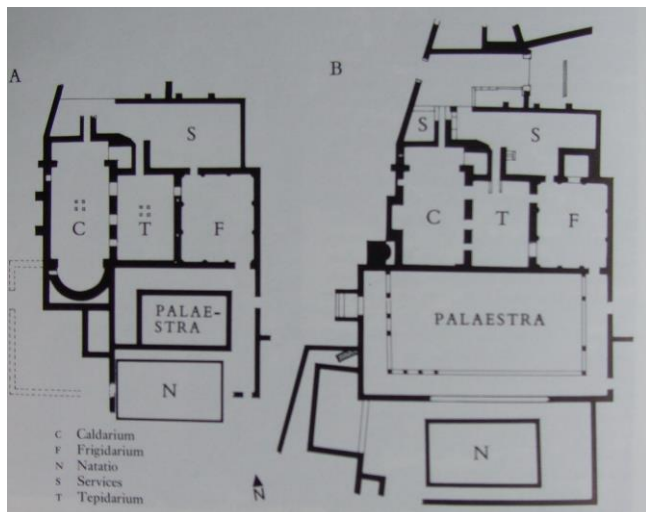
Reims

Besancon



Saintes

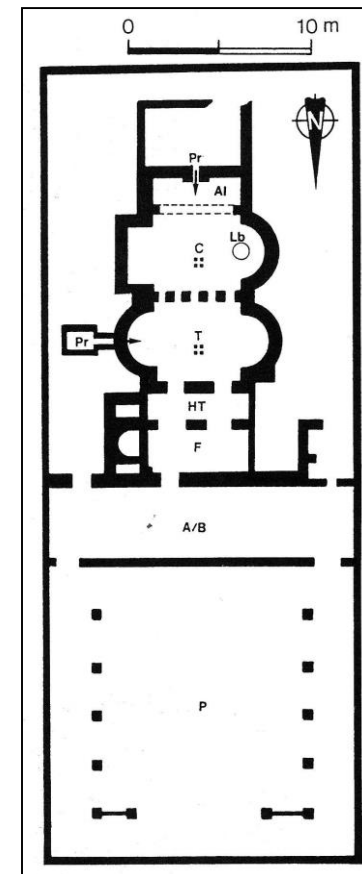
Gallie- terme



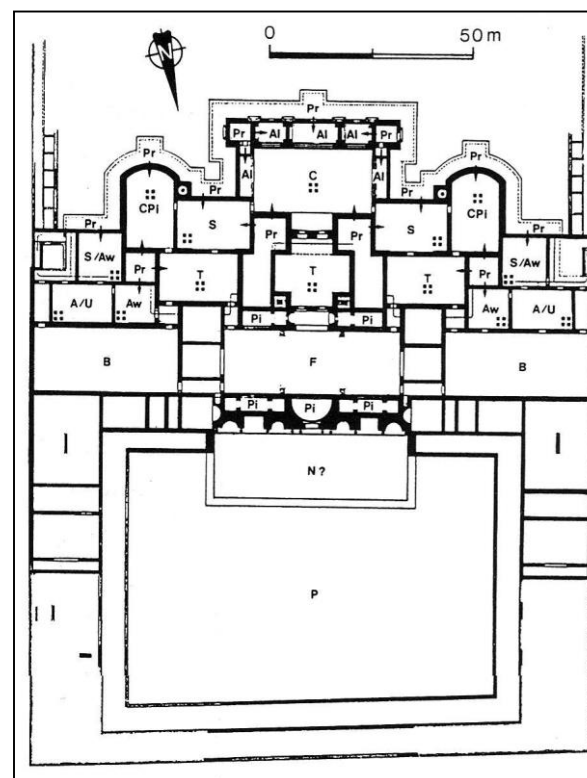
Glanum



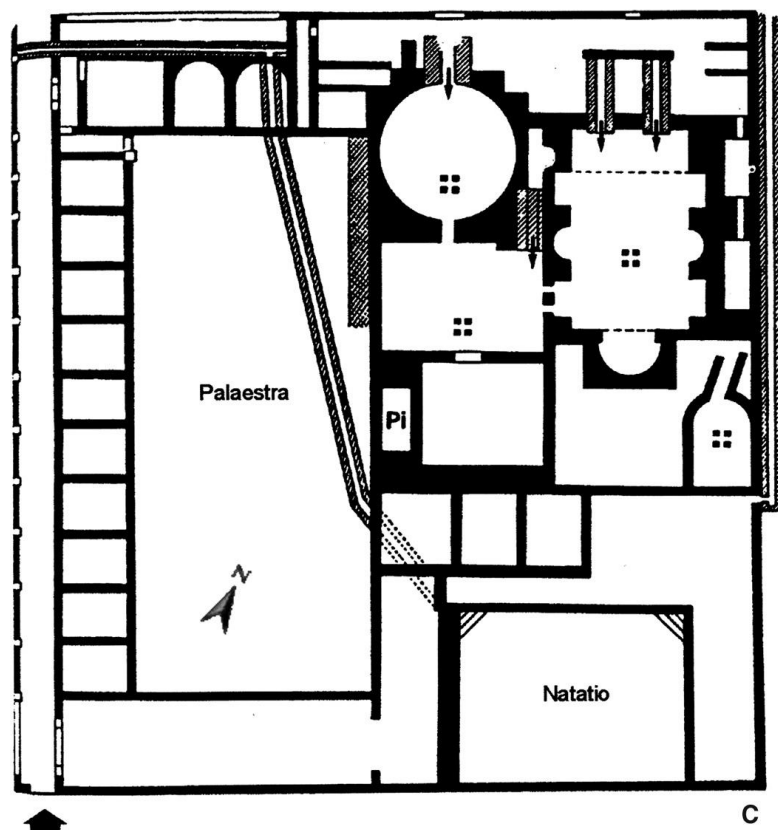
Champlieu



Treviri



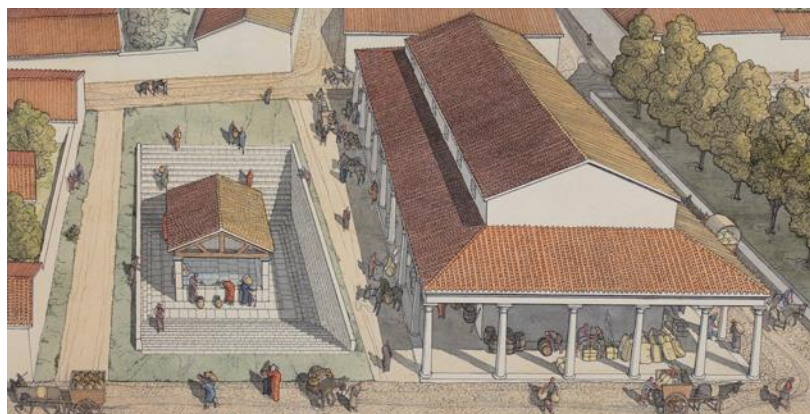
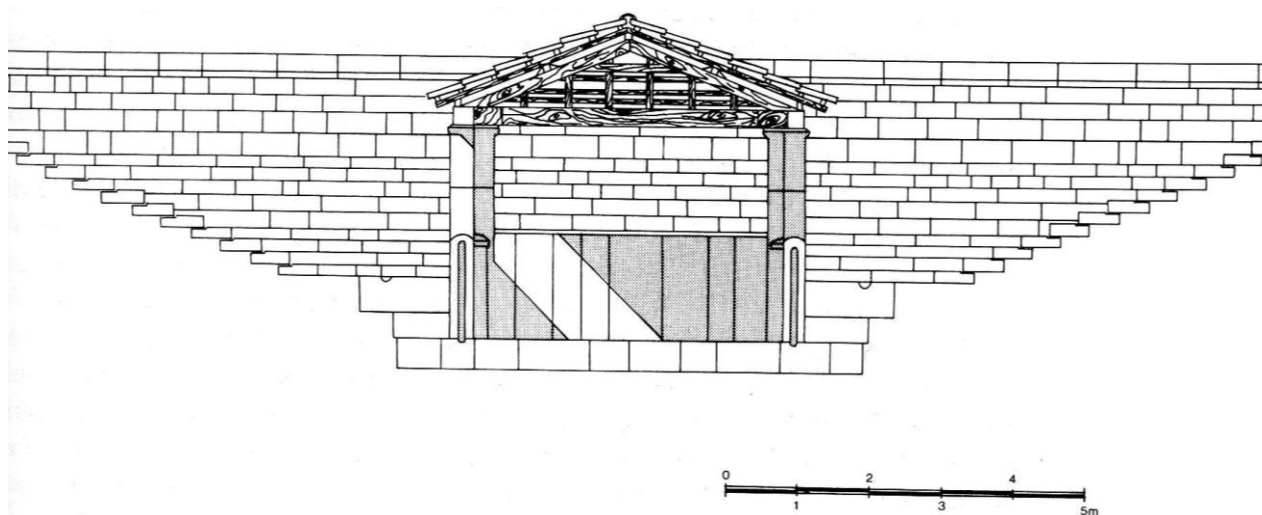
Gallia Comata – terme, Lugdunum Convenarum



Gallia Comata – terme, Saint Bertrand de Commage



Gallie – ninfei, Argentomagus

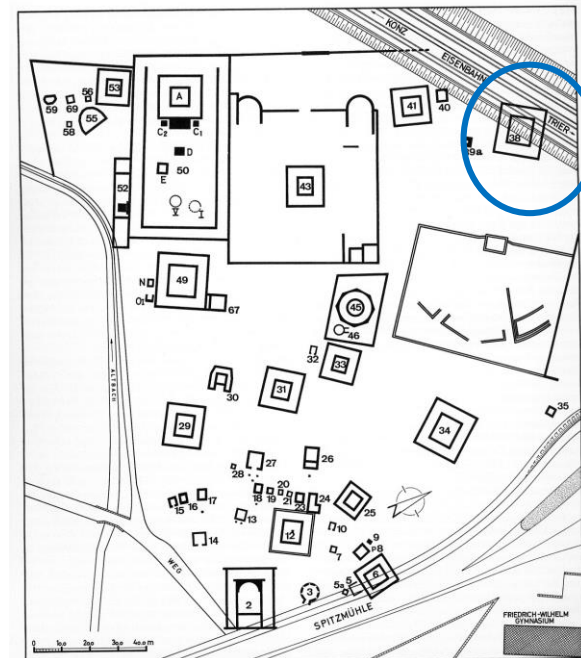


Gallie - santuari

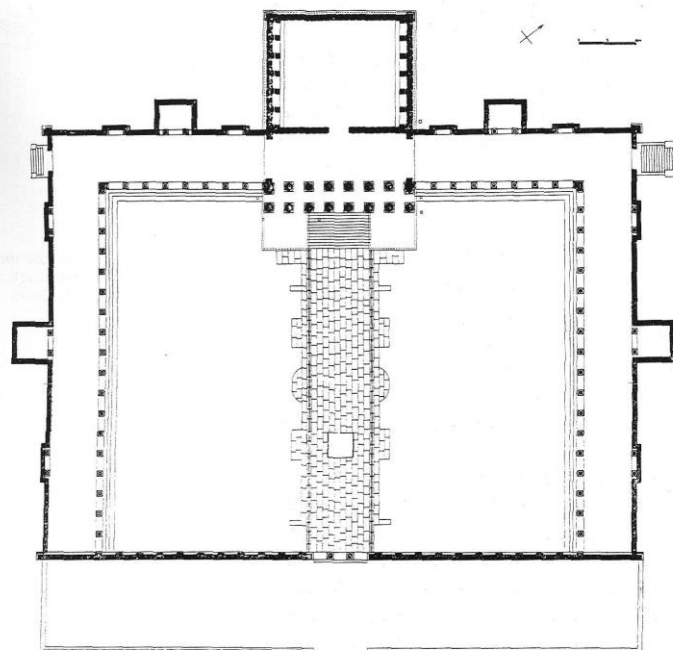


Treviri: Atbachtal

Tempio 38



T.2. The Lenus-Mars temple complex



Avenches

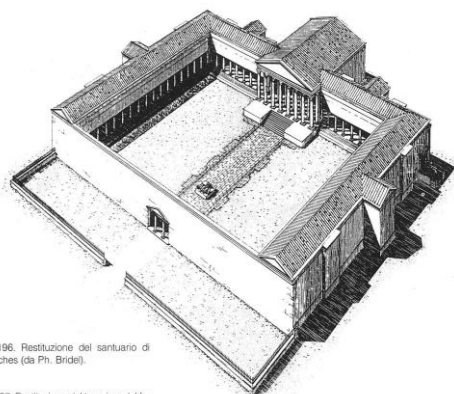
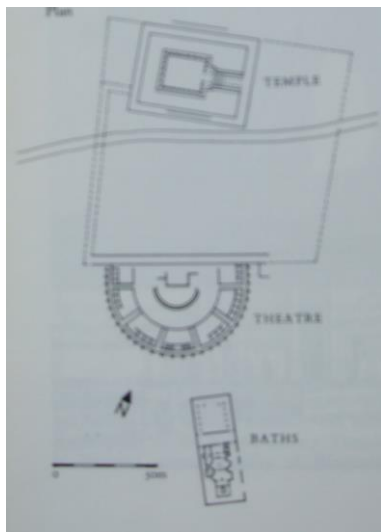


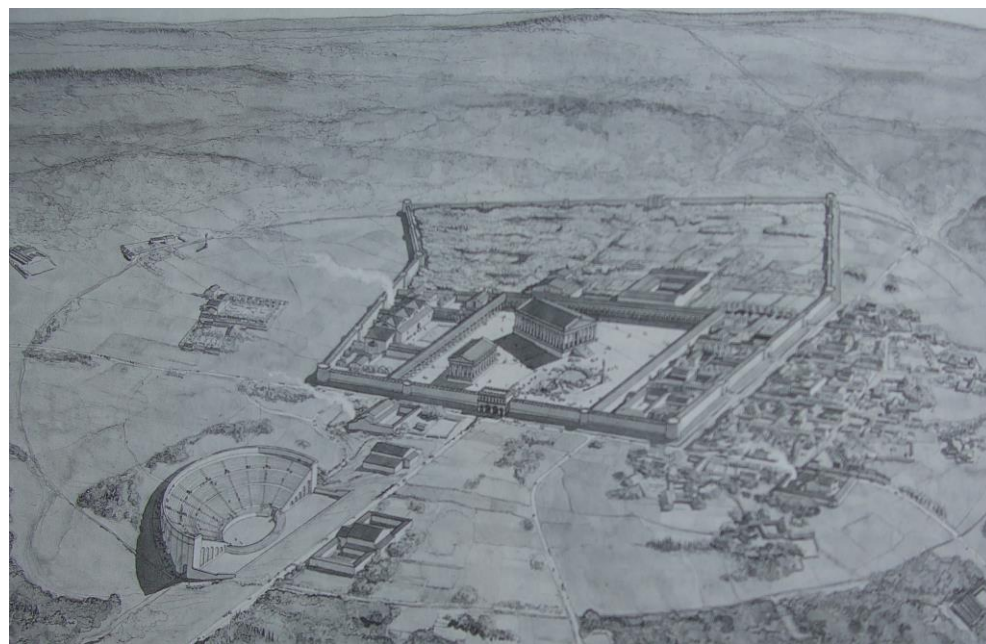
Fig. 196. Restituzione del santuario di Avenches (da Ph. Bridet).

Fig. 197. Restituzione del tempio e del fo-

Gallie- santuari



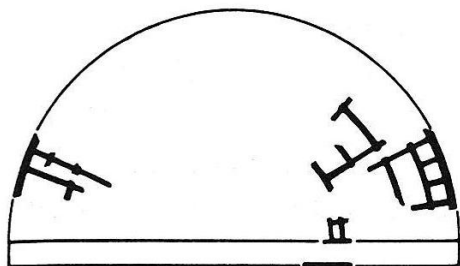
Champlieu



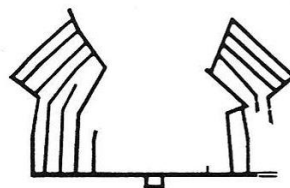
Vosges



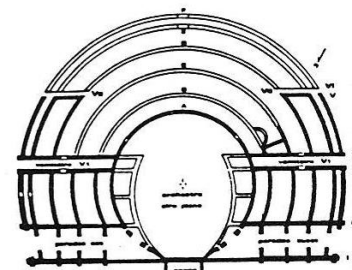
Gallie – teatri gallo-romani



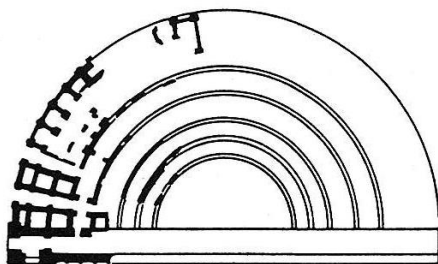
Vendeuve-du-Poitou



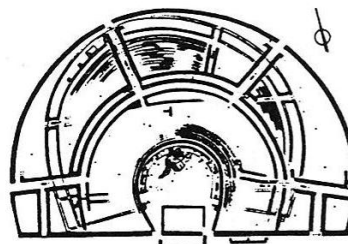
Antigny



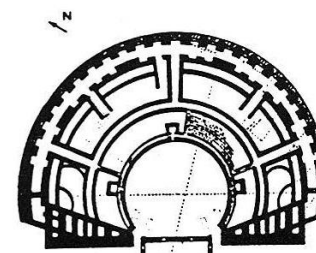
Sanxay



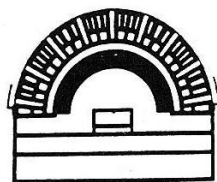
Naintré



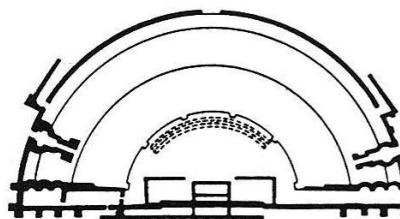
Saint-Marcel



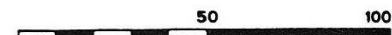
Drevant



Saint-Germain-d'Esteuil

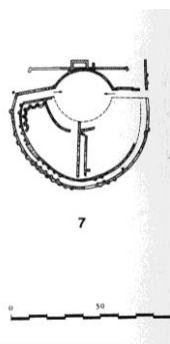


Saint-Cybardeaux

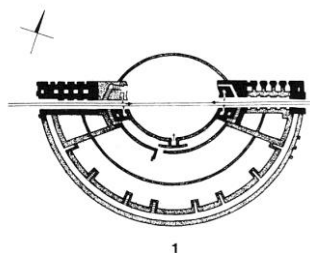


Gallie – edifici con arena

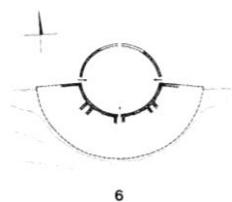
Vieux



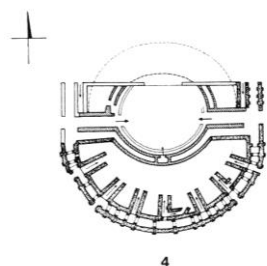
Grand



Gennes

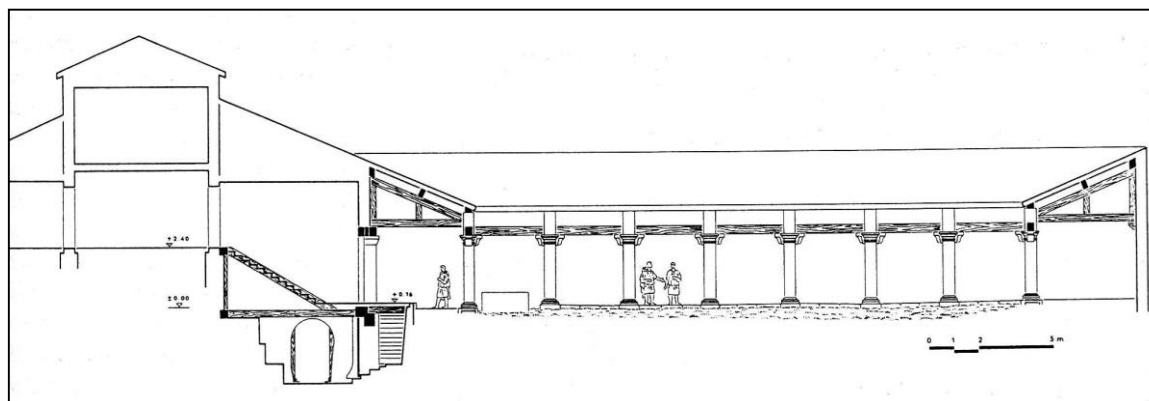
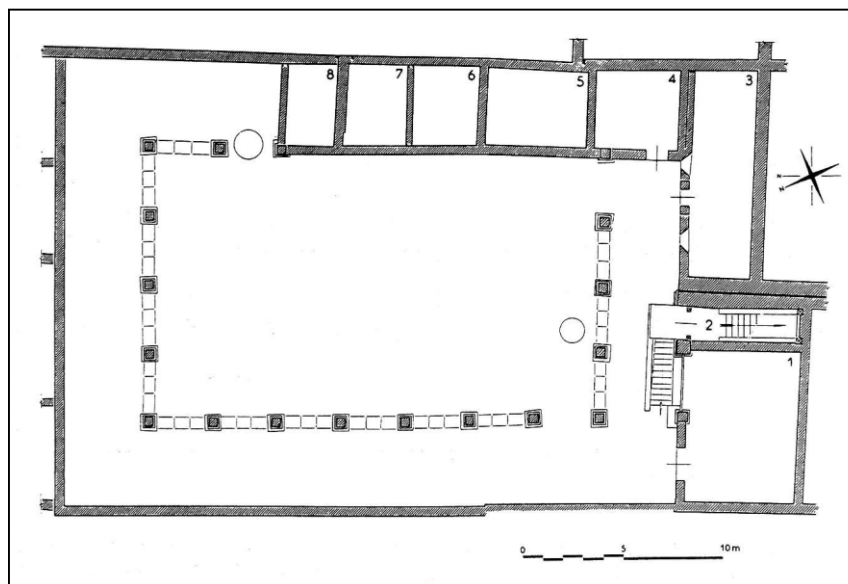


Lillebonne

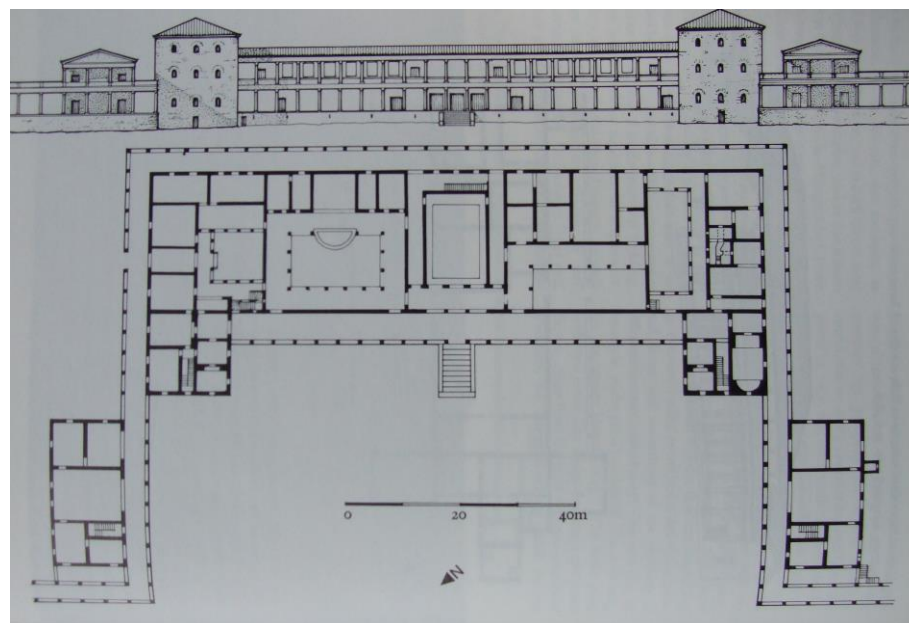
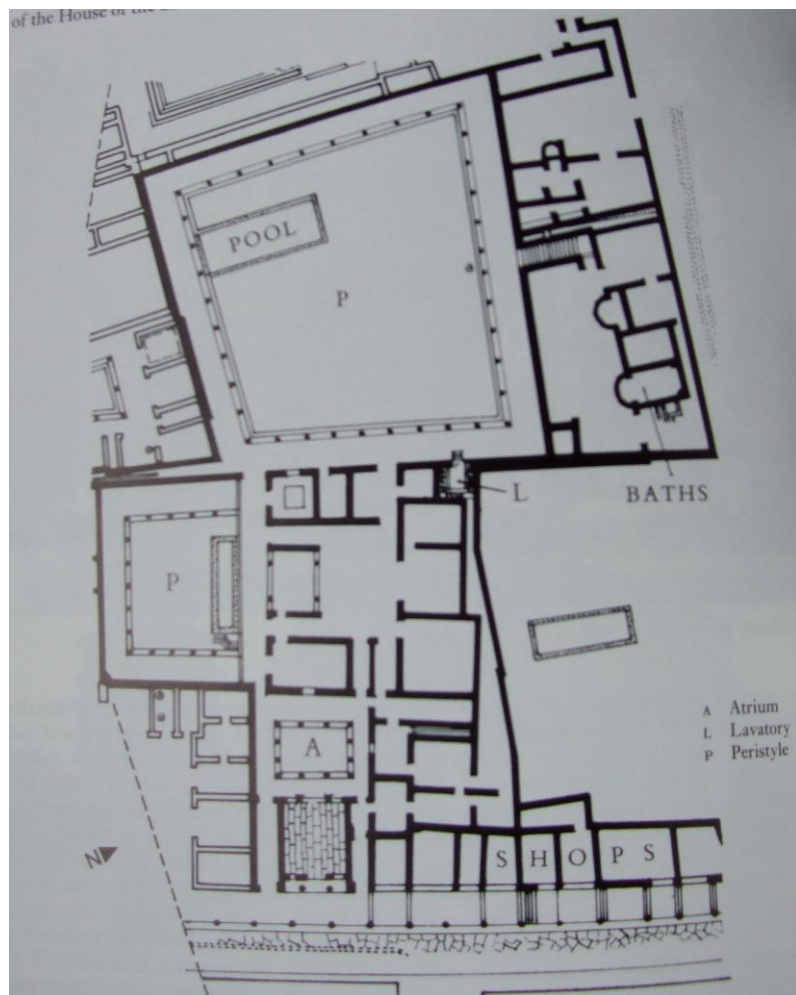


Lutetia

Gallie – *scholae*, Alesia



Gallie – *domus*



Nennig

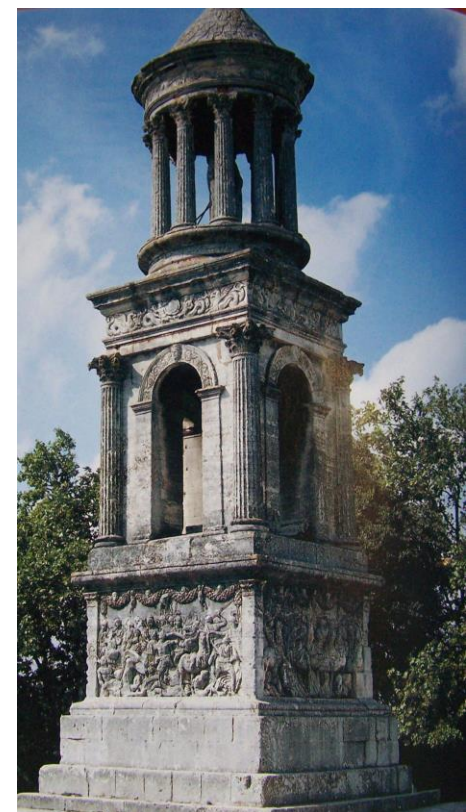
Vaison

Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa

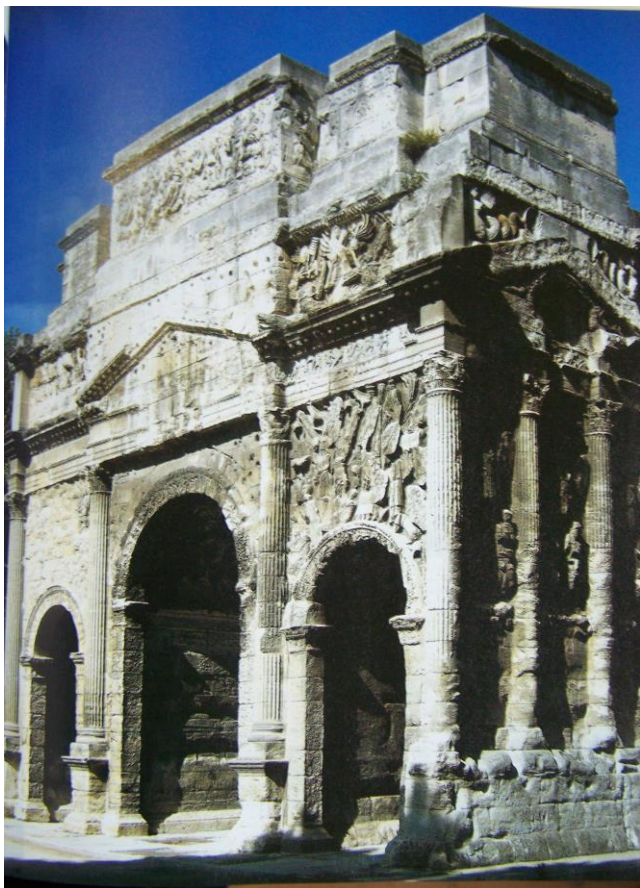
Glanum, Muasoleo



Saint Remy_Mausoleo dei Giuli



Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa



Arco di Orange



Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa



Medea di Arles

Tarasque di Avignone



Porcuna, Orso con
erma



Gladiatore da
Chalon sur Saone



Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Cernunnus di *Atuatuca Tongrorum*

dio boschereccio e
cacciatore da La Celle
Mont Saint Gen



Leone che abbatte il
Gladiatore da Chalon sur
Saone

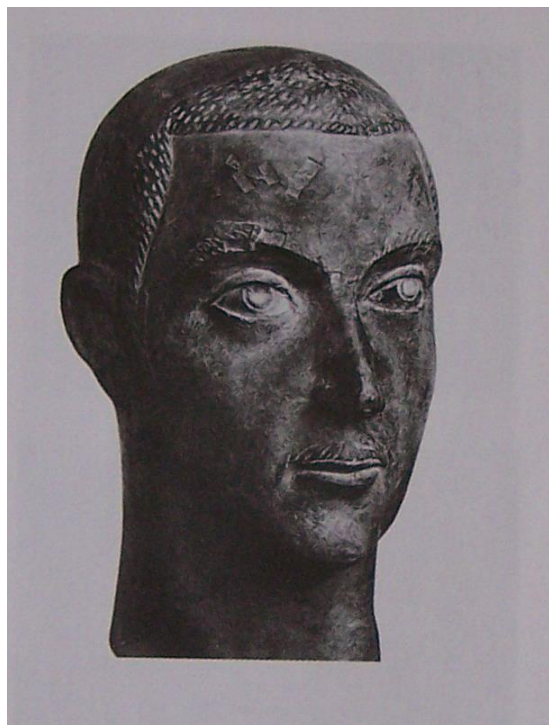


Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Matronae Aufaniae

Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Pupieno



Capo celtico da Berna



Figura femminile da Avenches

Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Stele nel Museo di Briançon

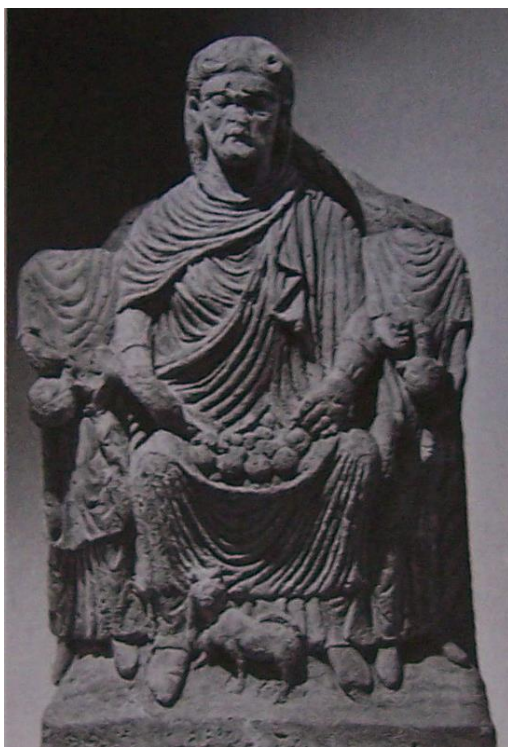


Rilievo con fatiche di Eracle da Vaison



Neumagen_pagamento imposte

Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Bar Le Duc, dea su trono



Touget, dio cacciatore

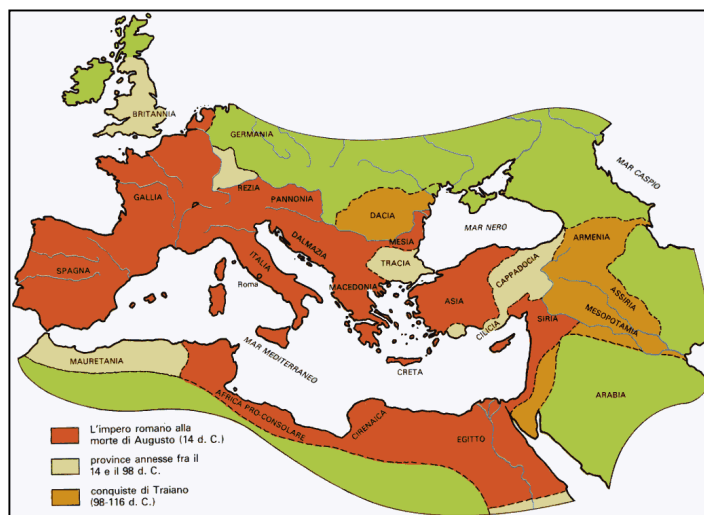
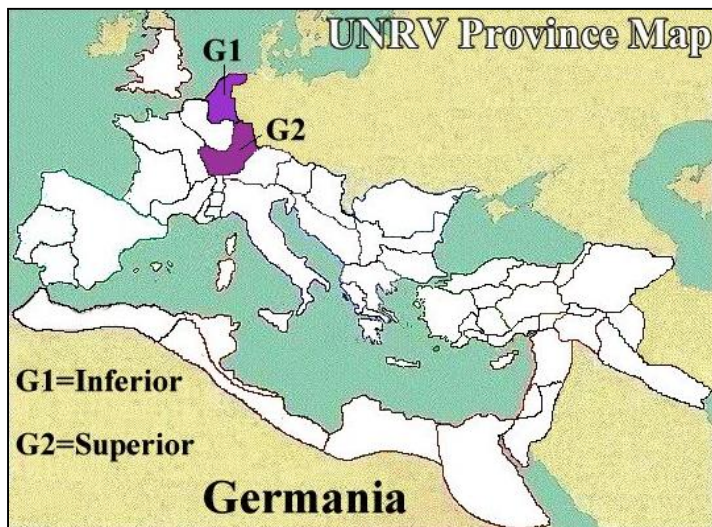


Stele a pilastro di *Mansuetus*

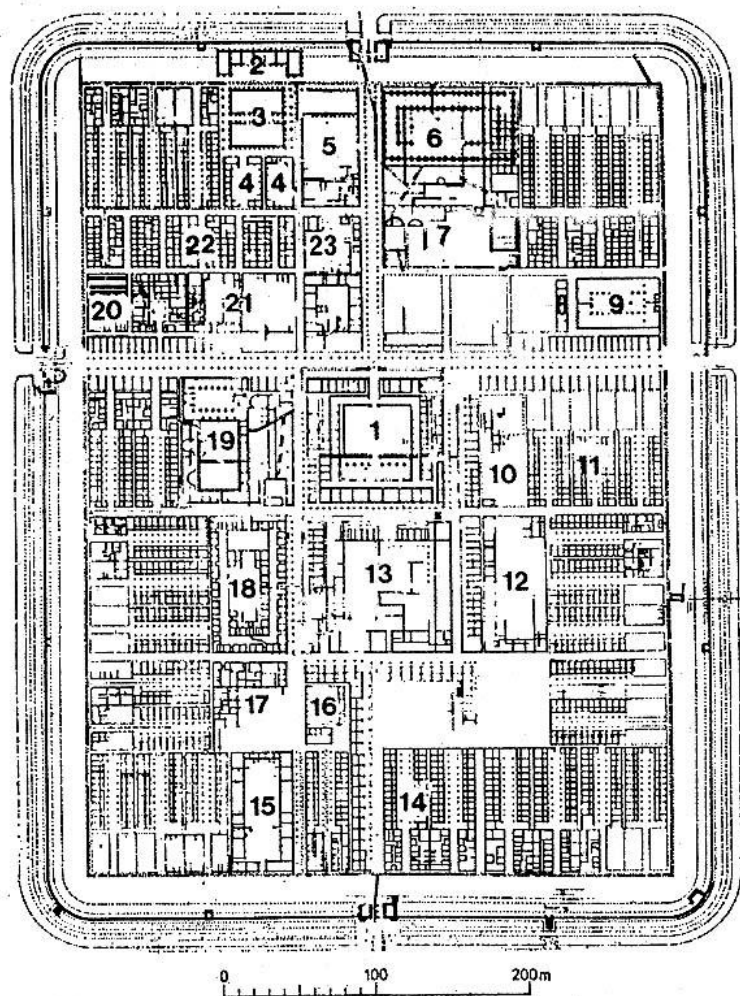
Archeologia delle Province romane

Prof. Roberto PERNA

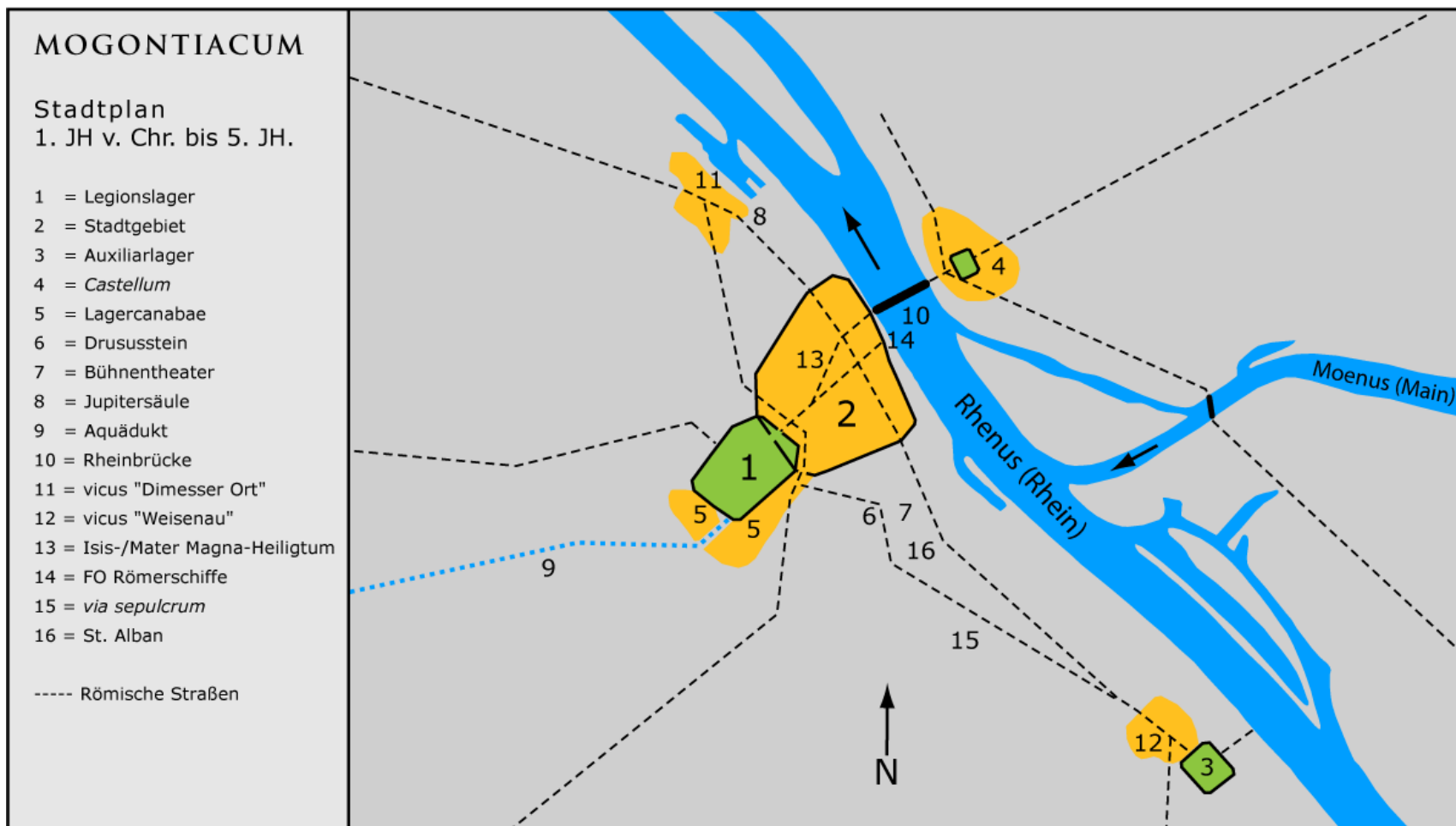
Province germaniche



Province germaniche - castra



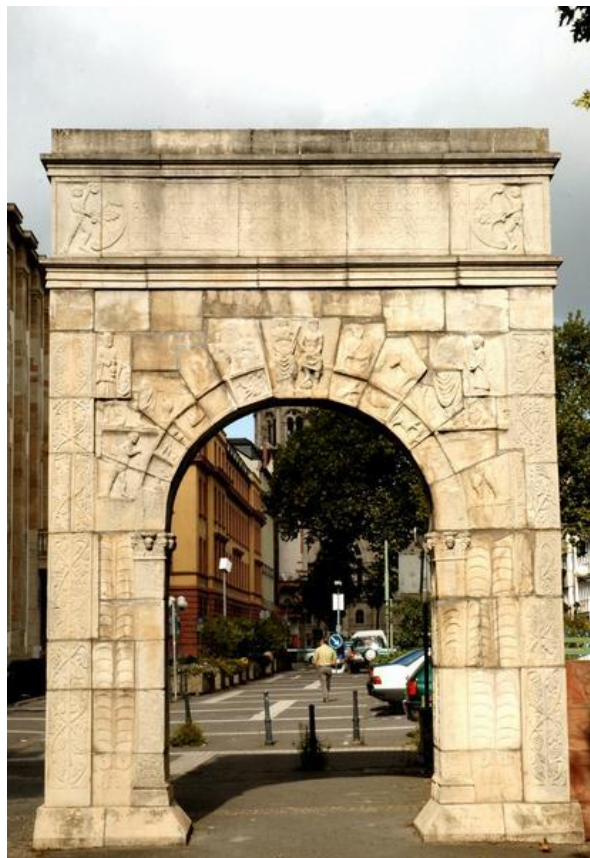
Province germaniche - Magonza



Province germaniche - Magonza



Cenotafio di Druso

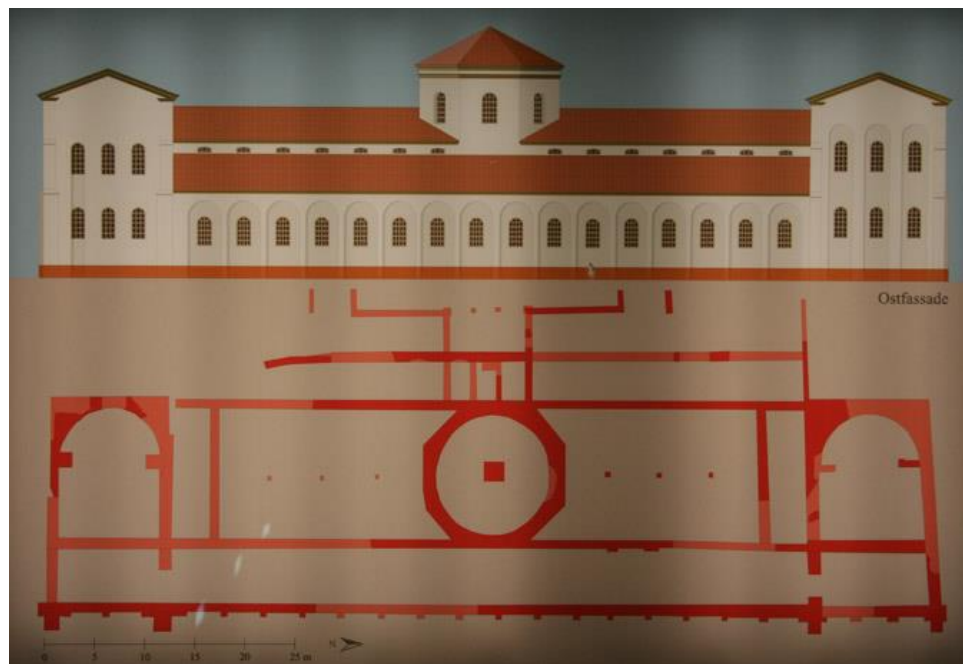


Arco di *Dativus Victor*



Colonna di Giove

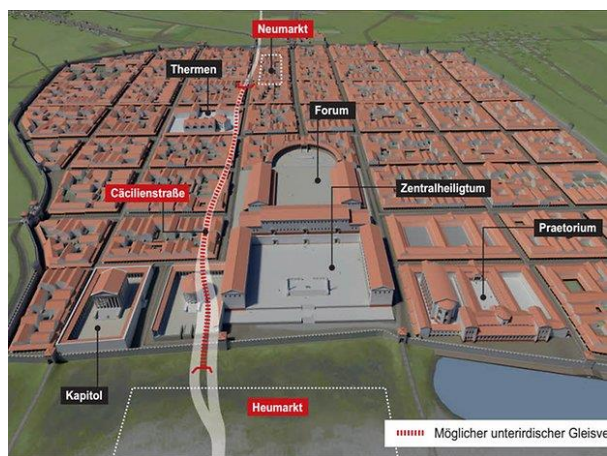
Province germaniche - Magonza



Pretorio



Province germaniche - Colonia

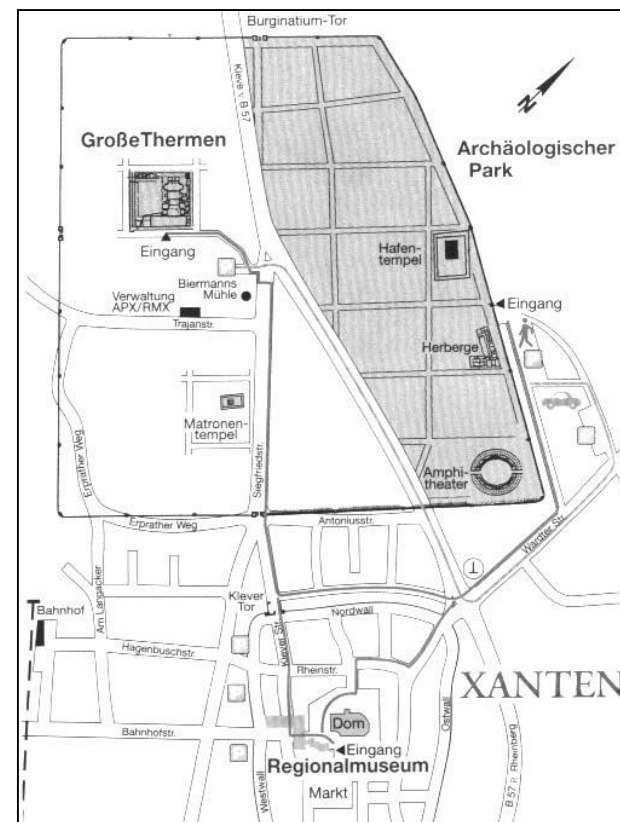
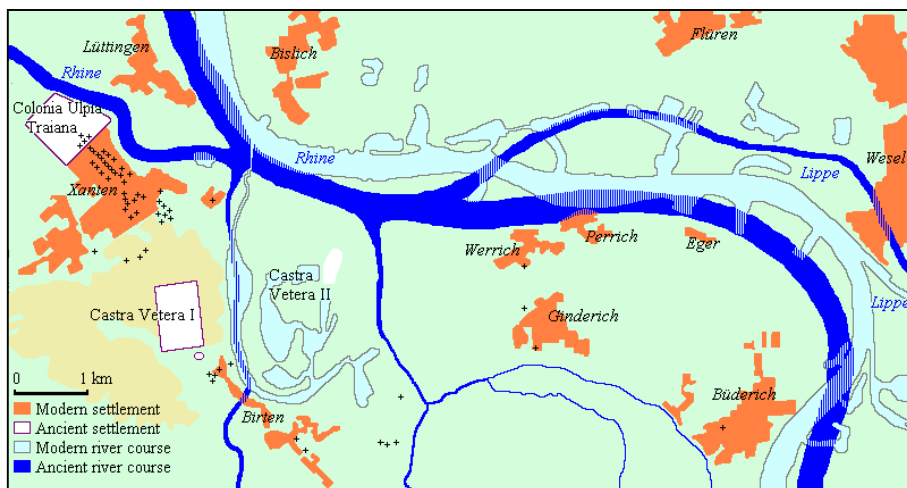


Pretorio



Forum

Province germaniche - Xanten



Province germaniche - Xanten

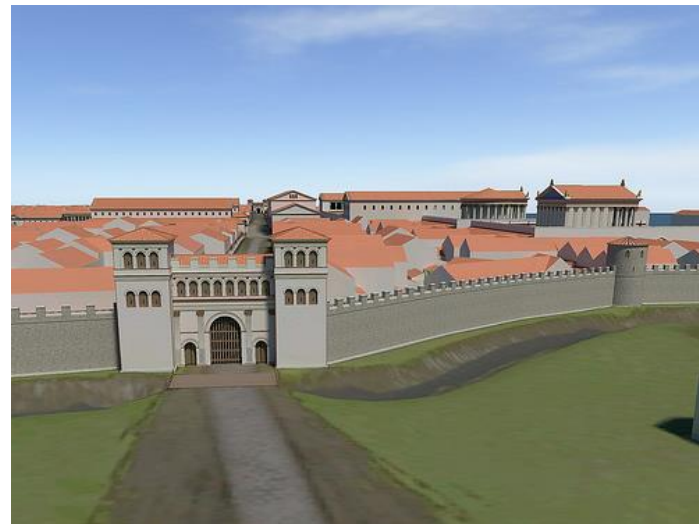


Mura

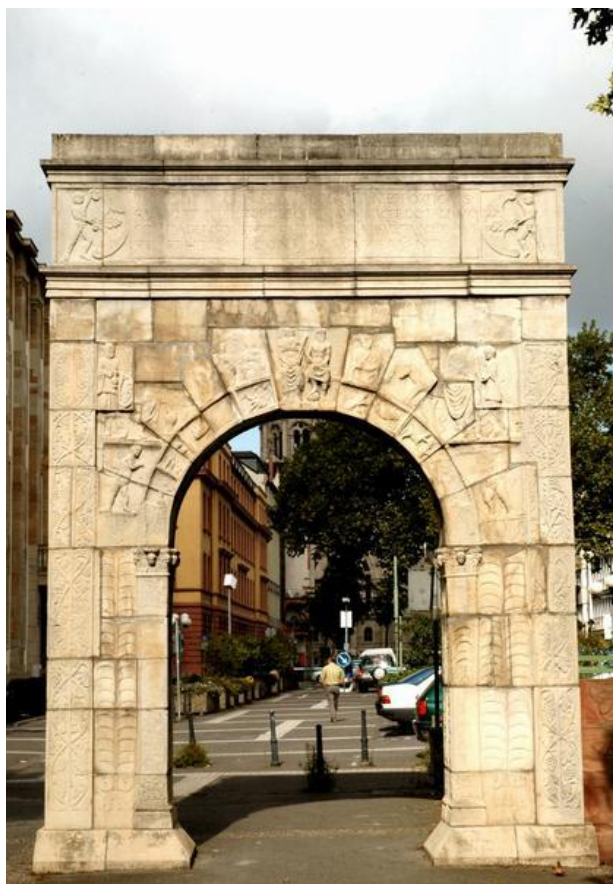


Tempio

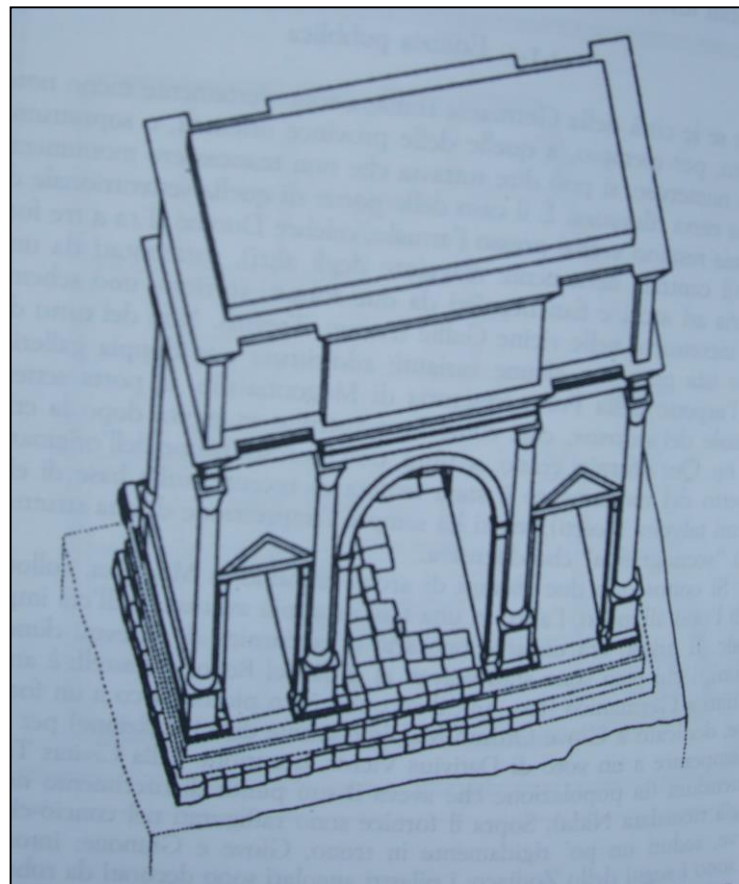
Province germaniche – mura, Colonia



Province germaniche – archi onorari

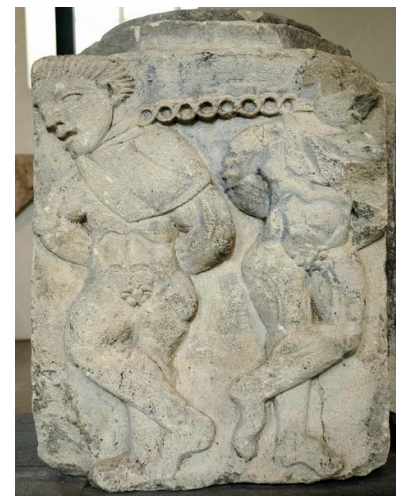


Magonza, Arco di *Dativus Victor*

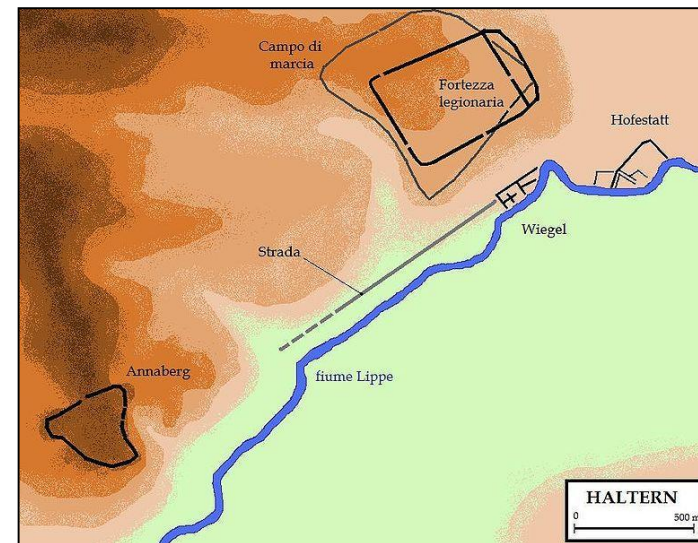
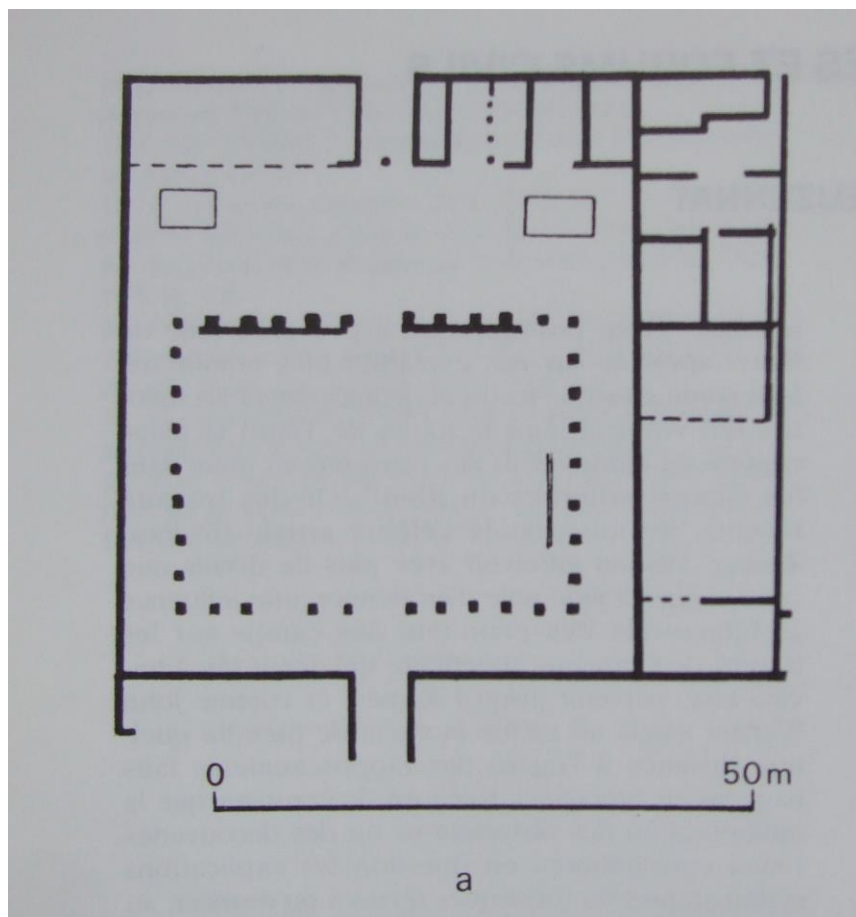


Magonza, Arco di Germanico

Province germaniche – *principia*, Magonza



Province germaniche – *principia*

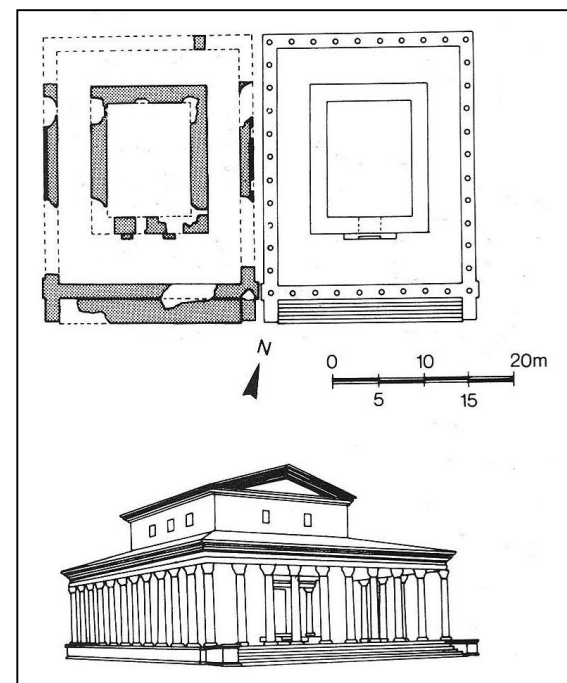


Haltern, Vetera - principia

Province germaniche – templi



Xanten, *Capitolium*



Elst, tempio

Province germaniche – monumenti votivi, Magonza



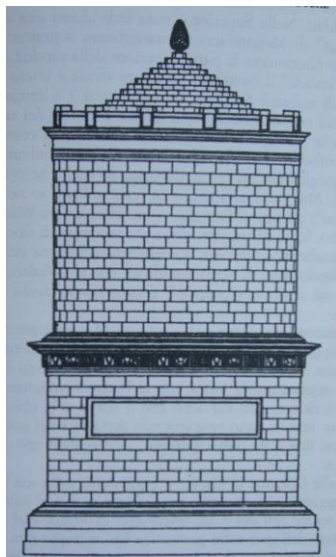
Magonza, Colonna di Giove



Arco di *Dativus Victor*



Province germaniche – monumenti funerari

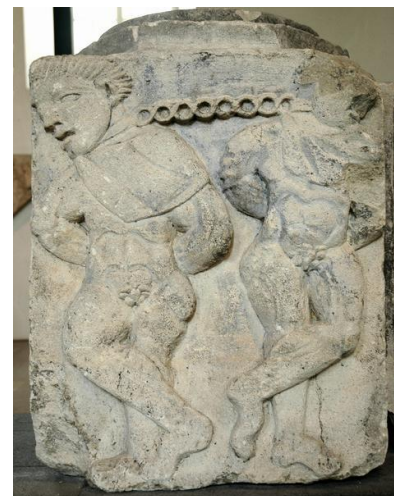


Magonza,
Cenotafio di Druso

Colonia, monumento di *Quintus Publicius*



Province germaniche – *principia*, Magonza



Province germaniche



Magonza, Colonna di Giove

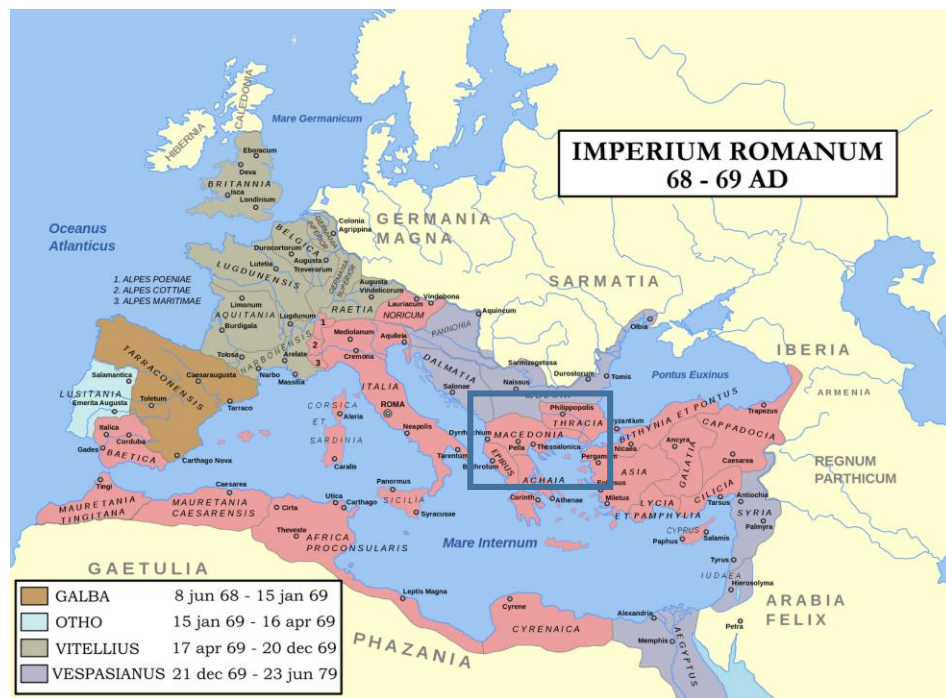


Bonn, Matres

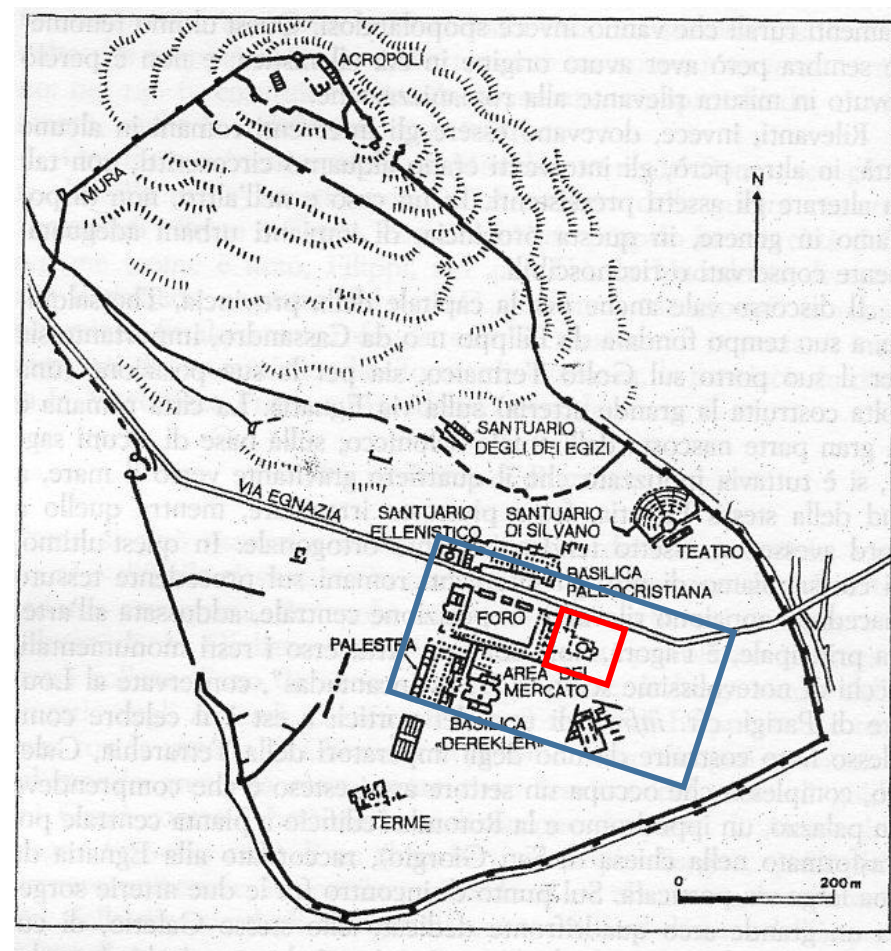
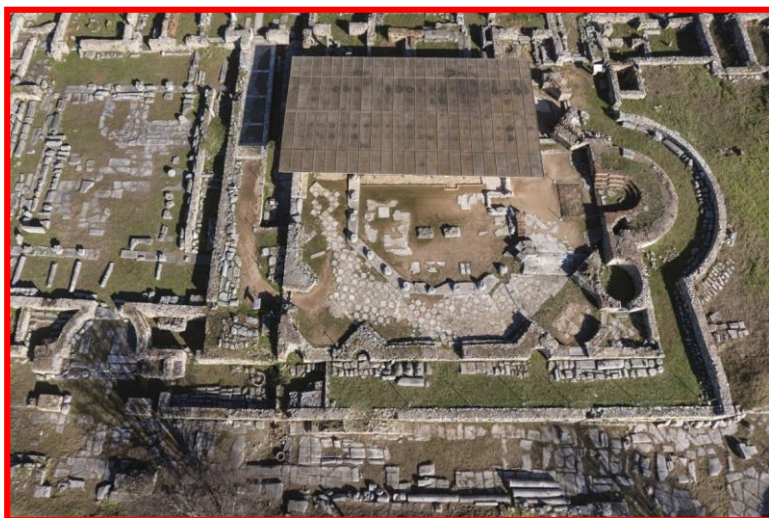
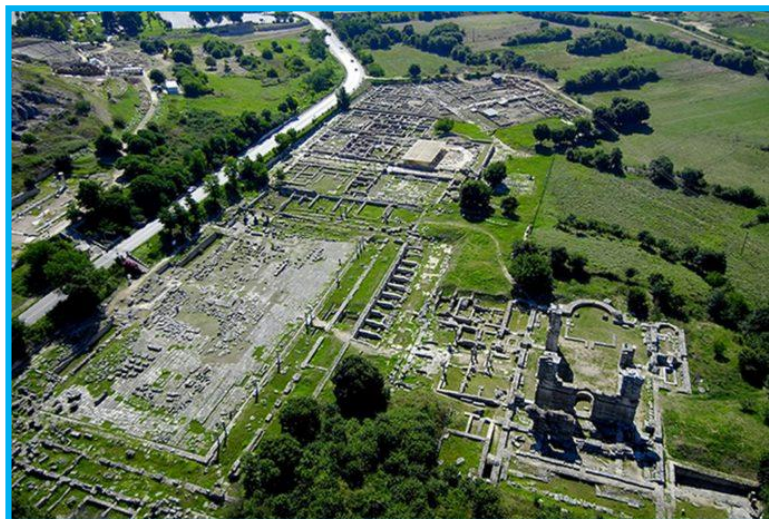
Archeologia delle Province romane

Prof. Roberto PERNA

Province greche, Macedonia



Province greche, Macedonia

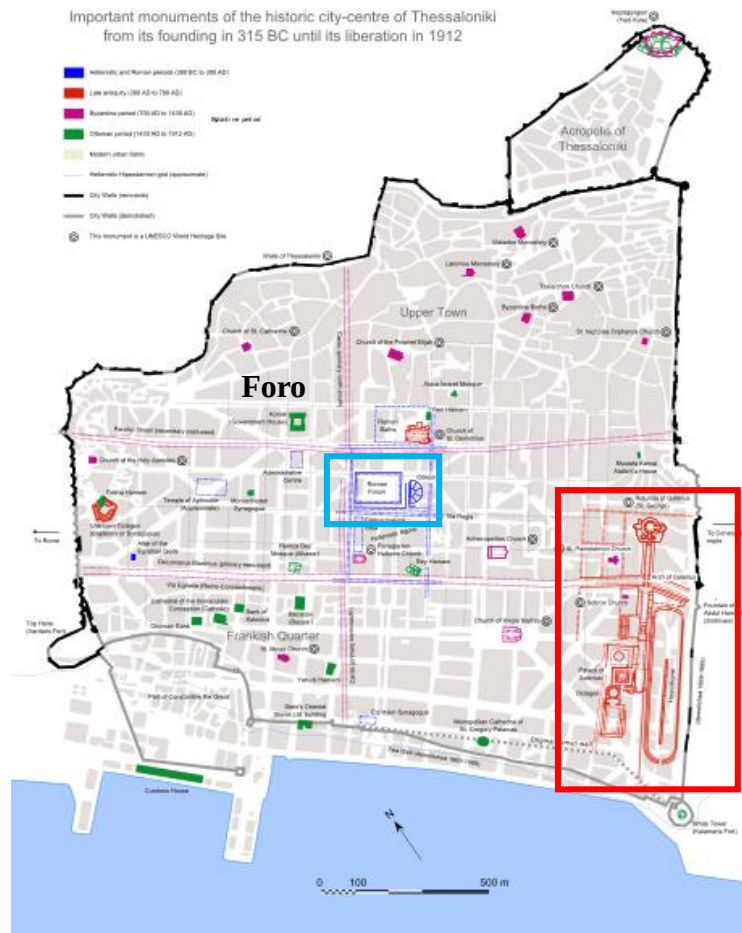


Province greche, Macedonia



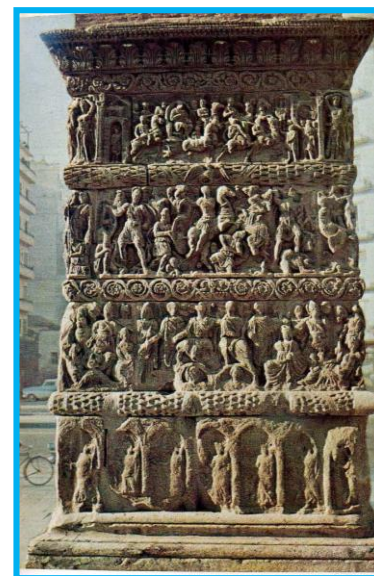
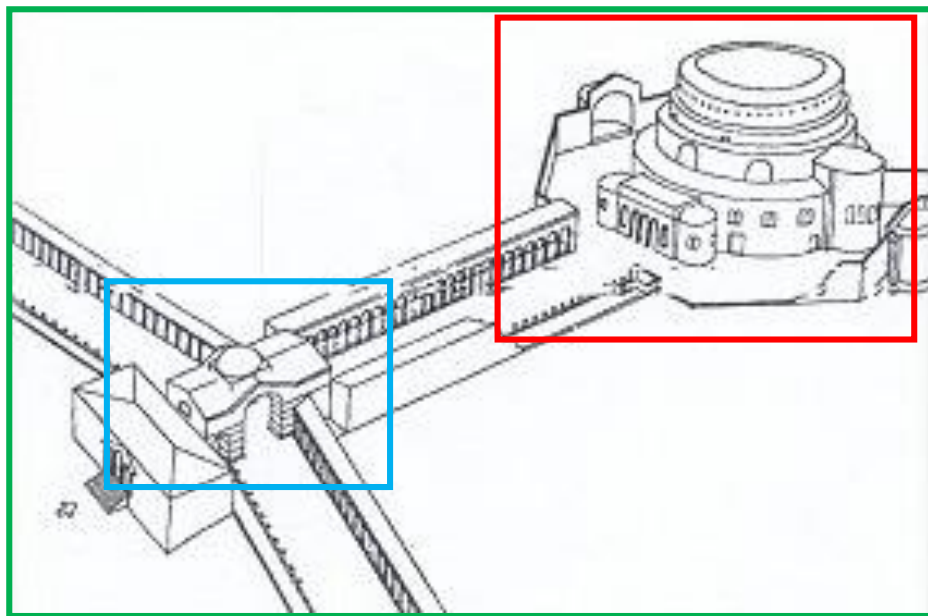
Province greche, Macedonia

Important monuments of the historic city-centre of Thessaloniki
from its founding in 315 BC until its liberation in 1912



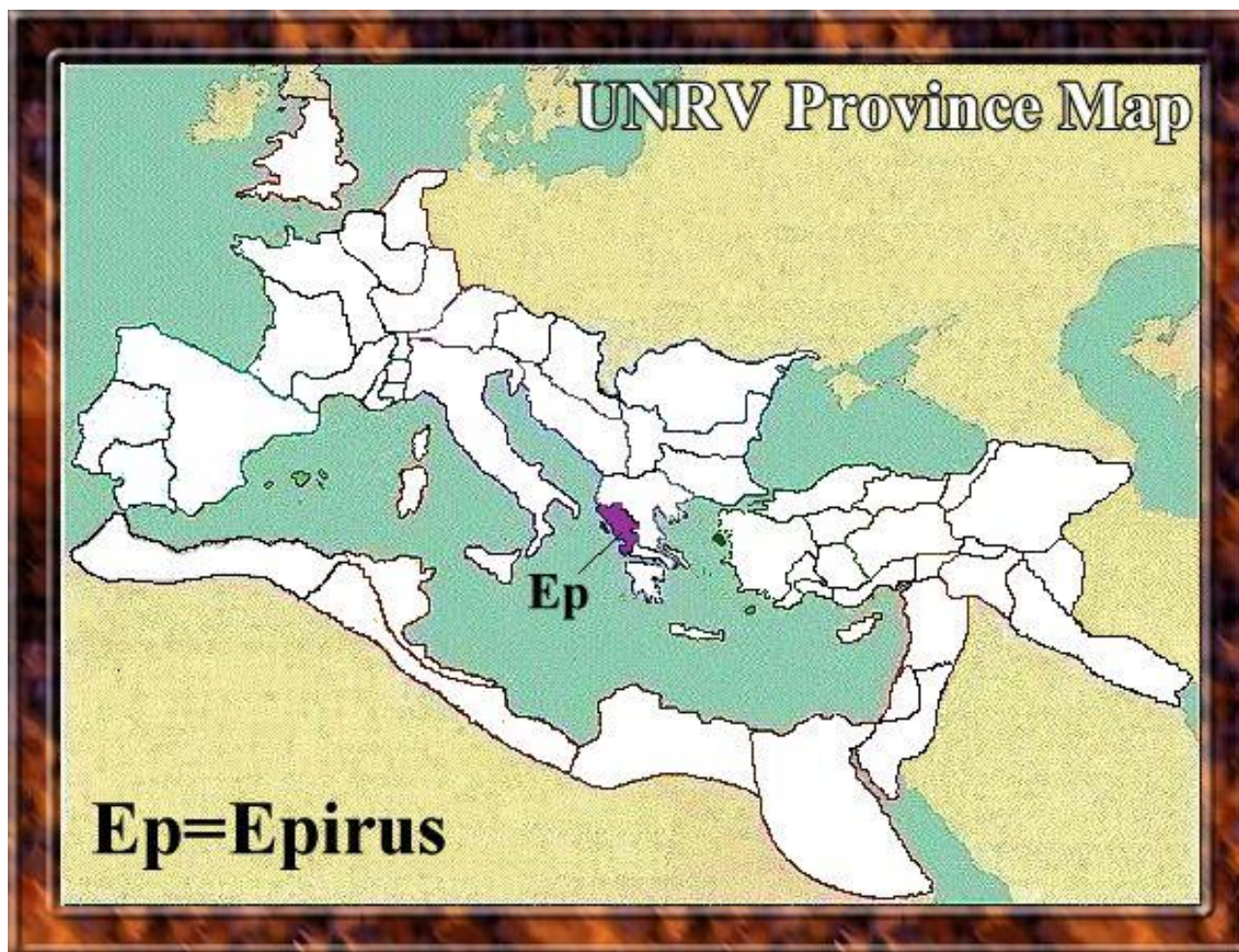
Complesso di Galerio

Province greche, Macedonia

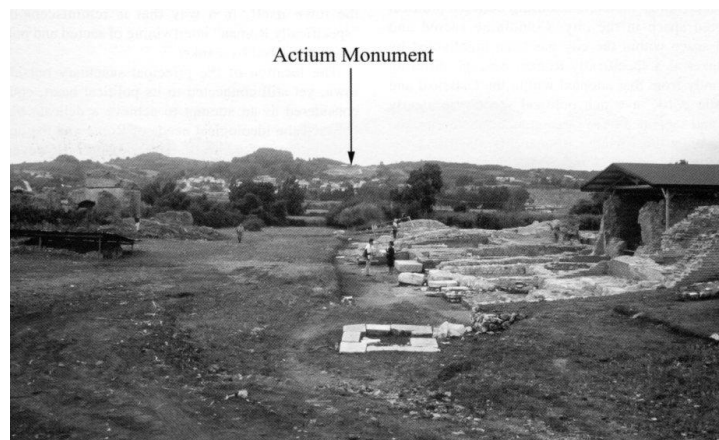
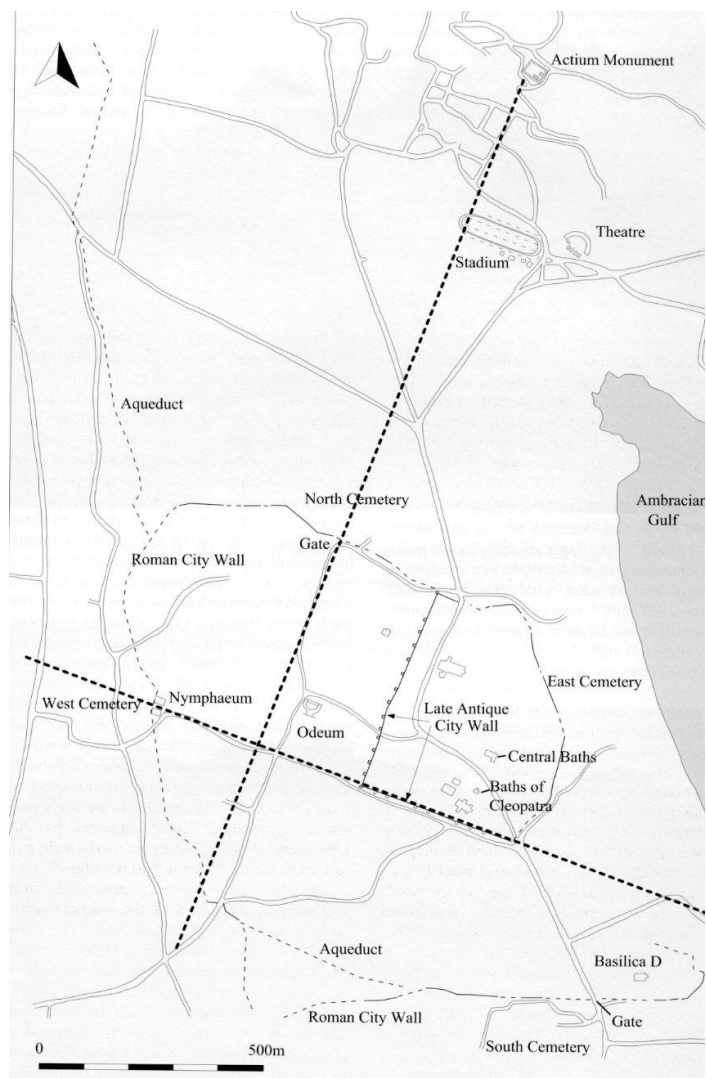


Salonicco: complesso
di Galerio

Province greche



Province greche, Epiro



Nikopolis

Province greche, Epiro

Teatro



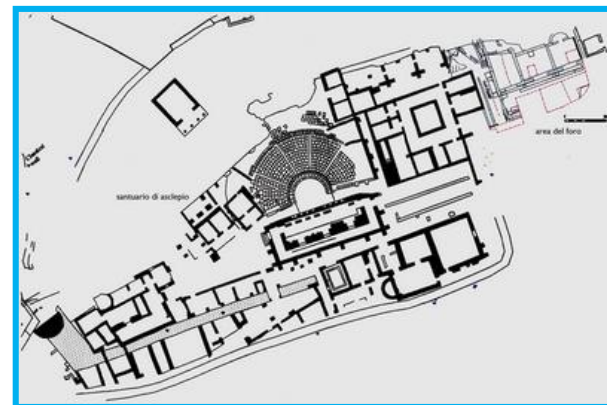
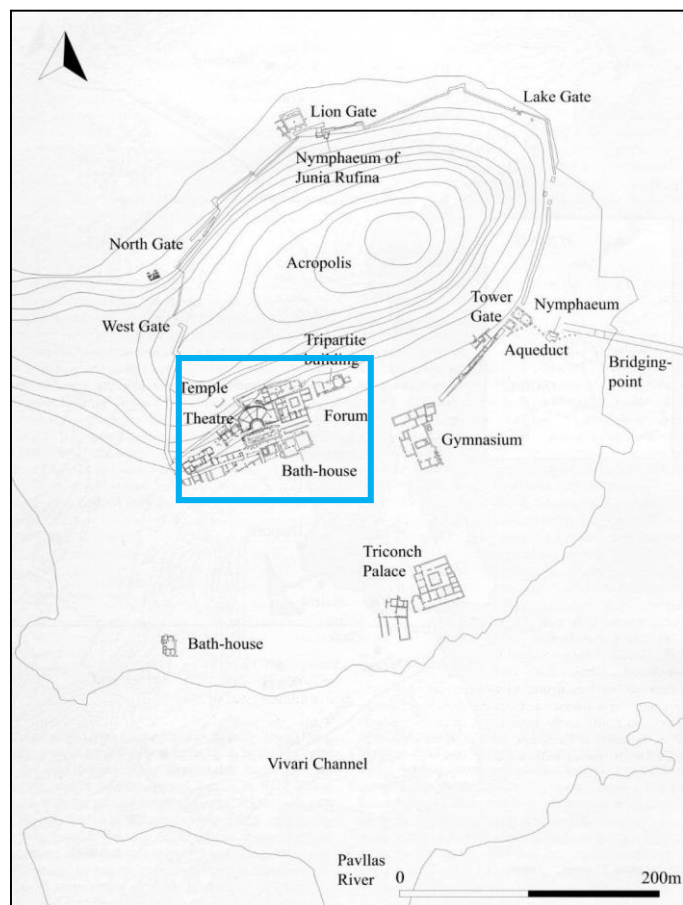
Ninfeo

Odeion

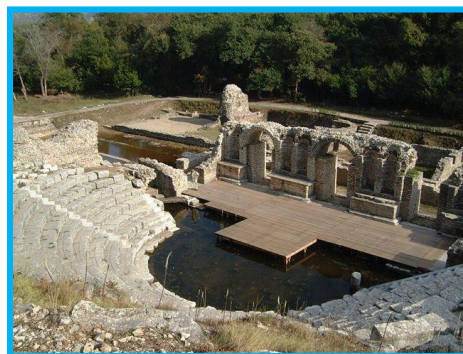
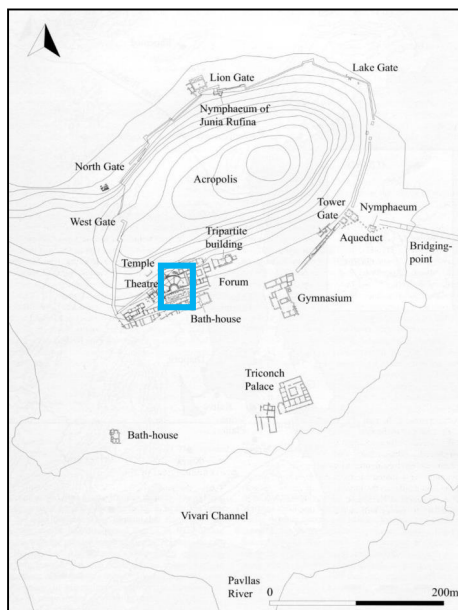


Nikopolis

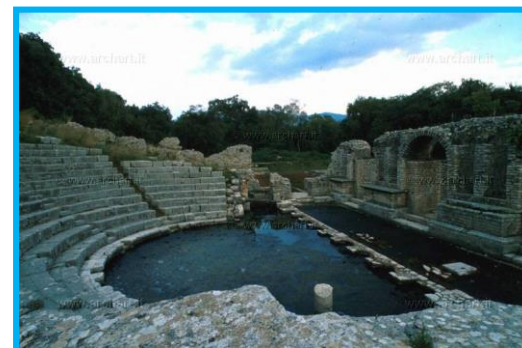
Province greche, Epiro



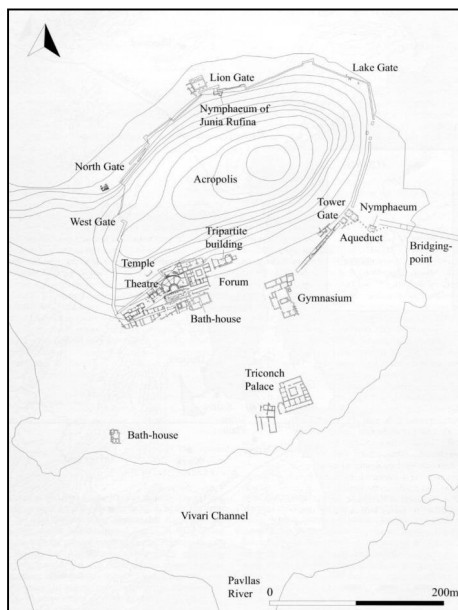
Province greche, Epiro



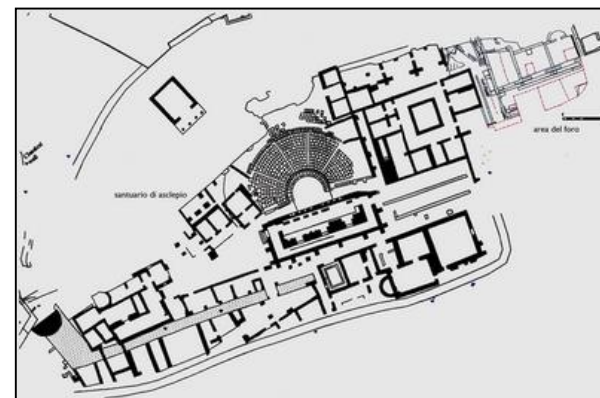
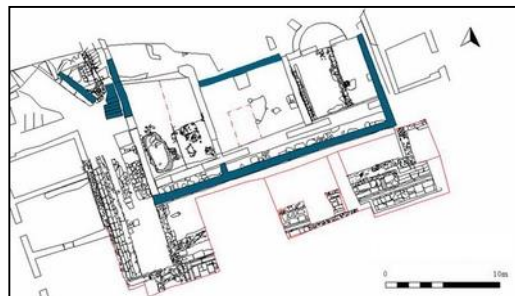
Teatro



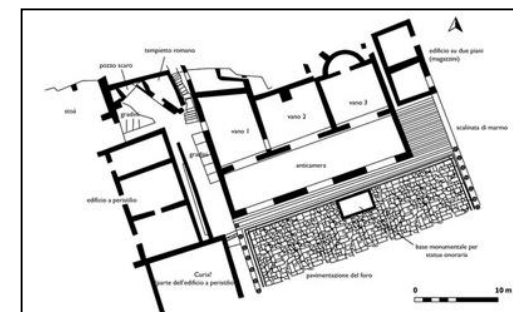
Province greche, Epiro



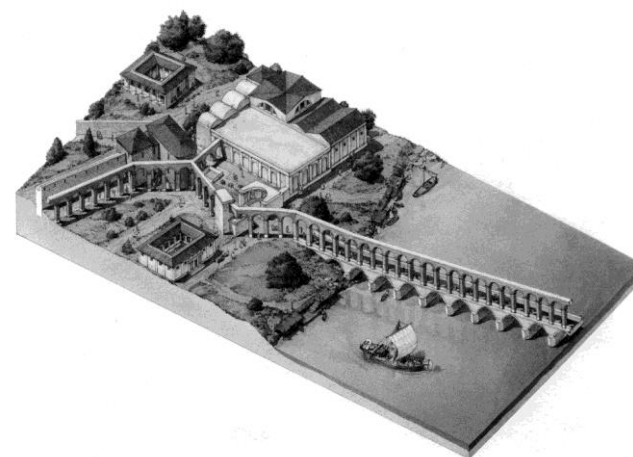
Foro I fase



Foro II fase



Province greche, Epiro



Tower Gate



Terme



Butrinto

Province greche, Epiro



Anfiteatro



Durazzo

Province greche, Epiro

Odeon



Monumento
Agonoteti



Province greche, Epiro

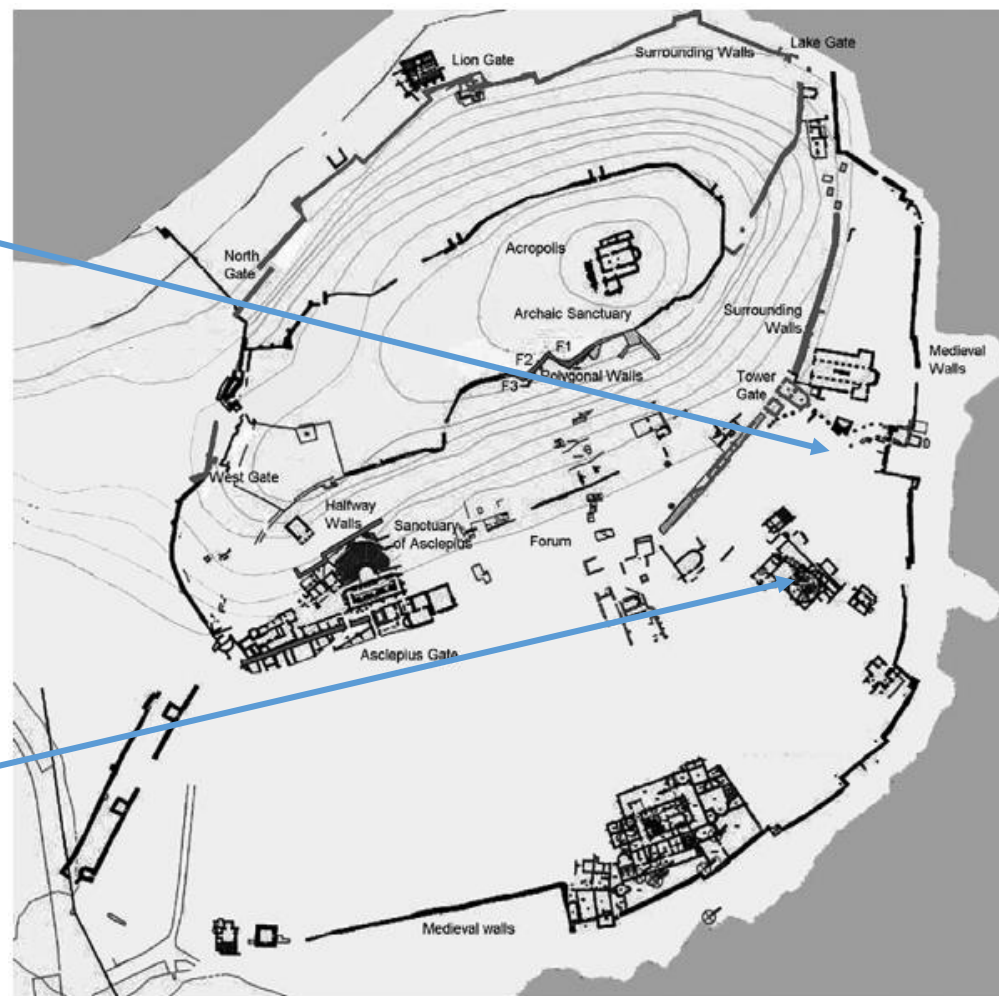


Teatro



Casa dei due peristili

Butrinto: VI sec. d.C.



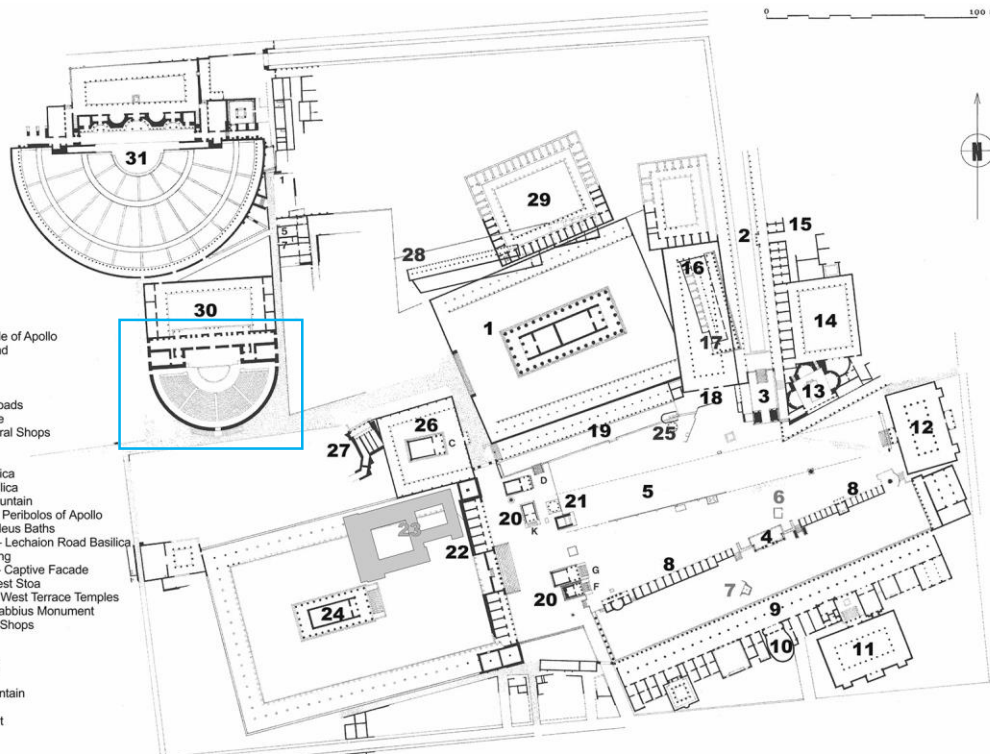
Butrinto: VI sec. d.C.



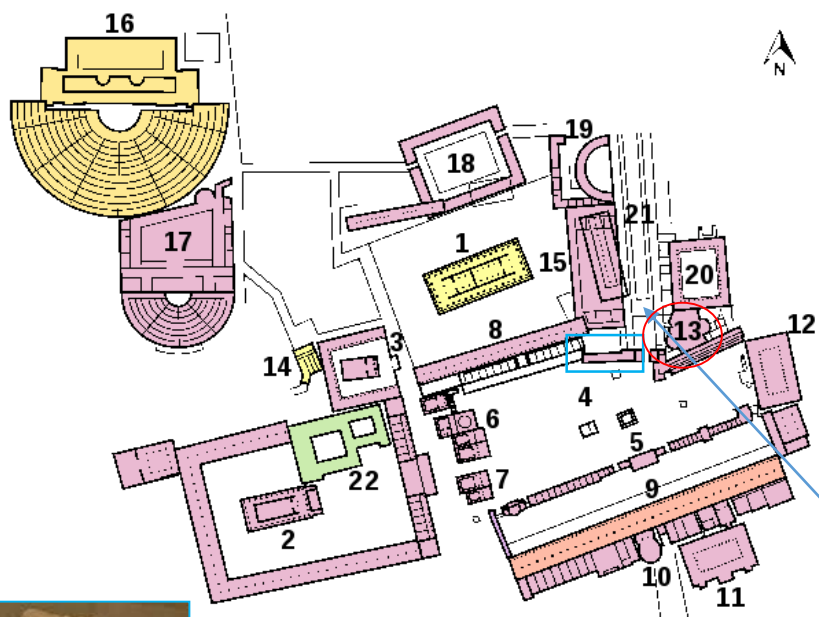
Province greche, Acaia

Odeon

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΟΣ - ANCIENT CORINTH



Province greche, Acaia



Peirene

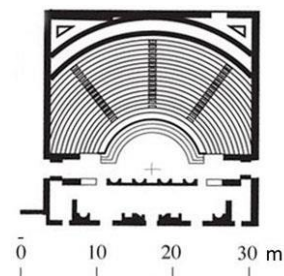
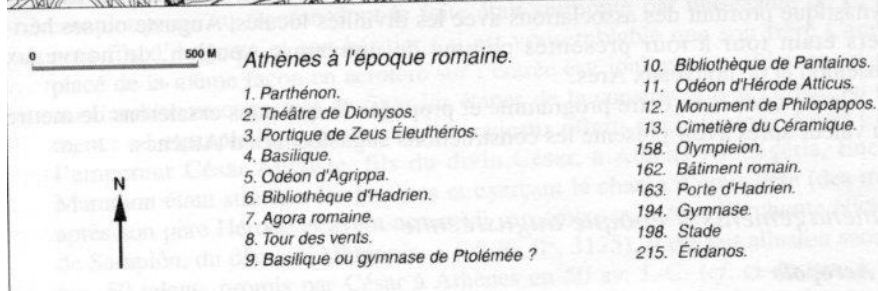
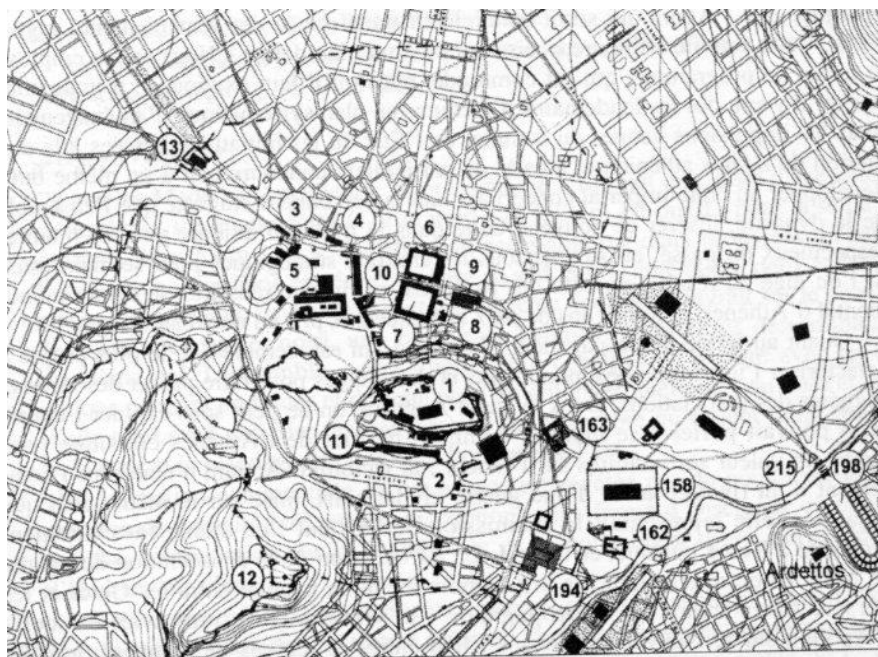


Lechaion



Corinto

Province greche, Acaia

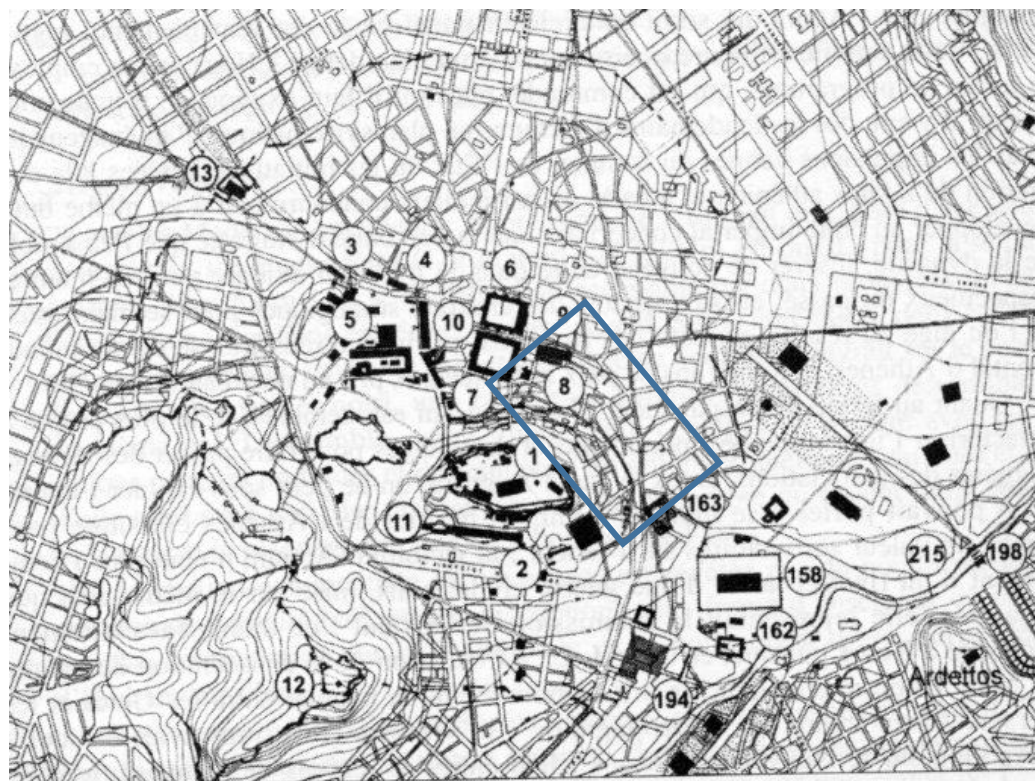


Odeion di Pericle



Propilei di Eleusi

Province greche, Acaia



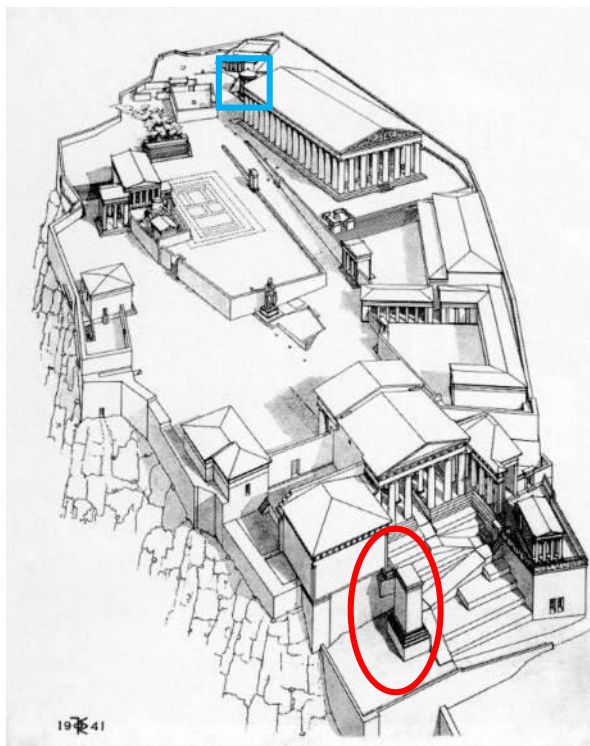
0 500 M

Athènes à l'époque romaine.

1. Parthénon.
2. Théâtre de Dionysos.
3. Portique de Zeus Éleuthérios.
4. Basilique.
5. Odéon d'Agrippa.
6. Bibliothèque d'Hadrien.
7. Agora romaine.
8. Tour des vents.
9. Basilique ou gymnase de Ptolémée ?

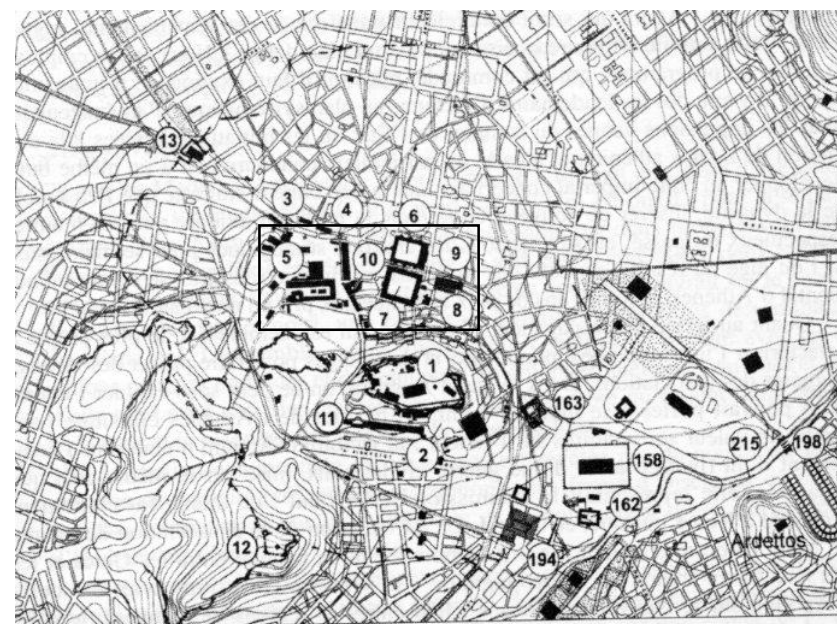
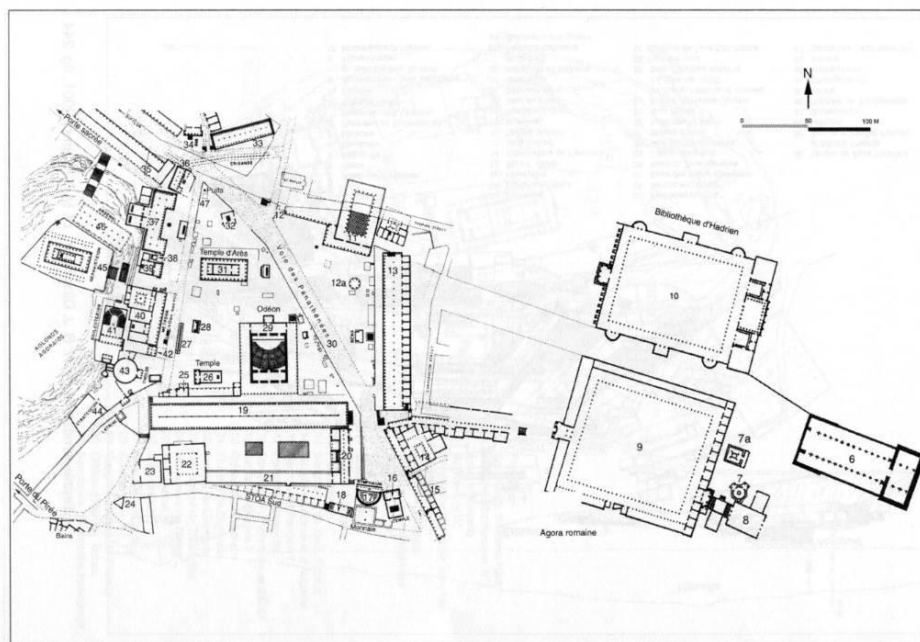
10. Bibliothèque de Pantainos.
11. Odéon d'Hérode Atticus.
12. Monument de Philopappos.
13. Cimetière du Céramique.
158. Olympieion.
162. Bâtiment romain.
163. Porte d'Hadrien.
194. Gymnase.
198. Stade.
215. Éridanos.

Province greche, Acaia



Tempio di Roma e Augusto

Province greche, Acaia



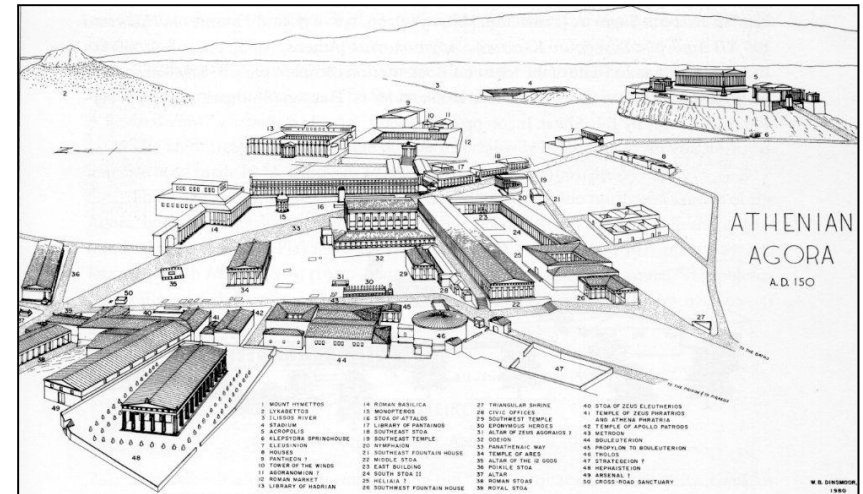
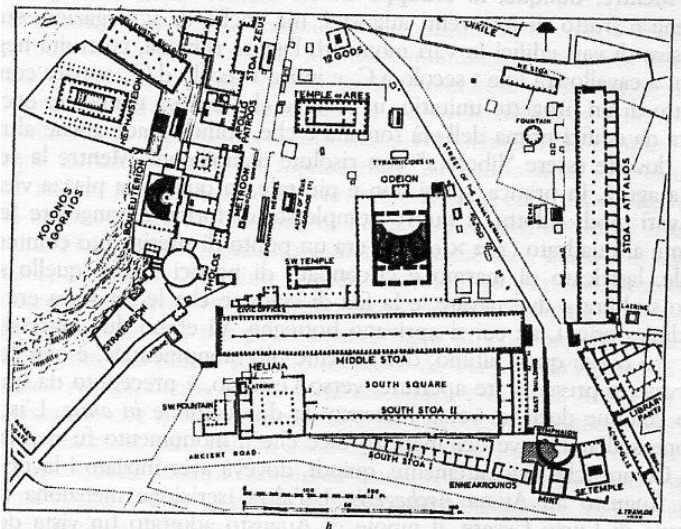
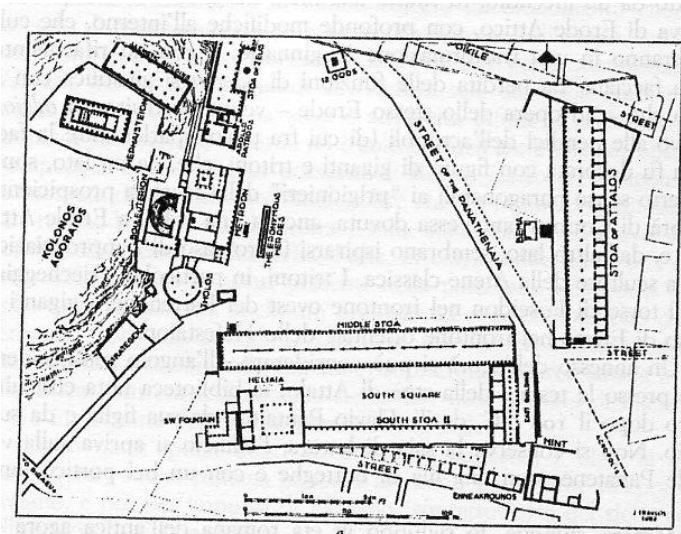
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Athènes à l'époque romaine.

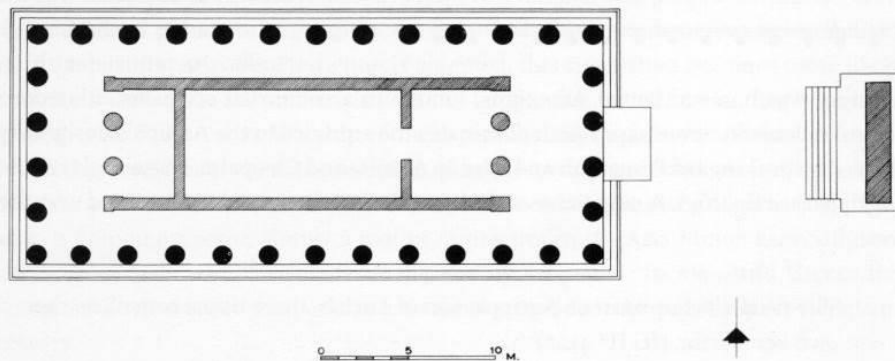
1. Parthénon.
2. Théâtre de Dionysos.
3. Portique de Zeus Eleuthérios.
4. Basilique.
5. Odéon d'Agrippa.
6. Bibliothèque d'Hadrien.
7. Agora romaine.
8. Tour des vents.
9. Basilique ou gymnase de Ptolémée ?

10. Bibliothèque de Pantainos.
11. Odéon d'Hérode Atticus.
12. Monument de Philopappos.
13. Cimetière du Céramique.
158. Olympieion.
162. Bâtiment romain.
163. Porte d'Hadrien.
194. Gymnase.
198. Stade.
215. Eridanos.

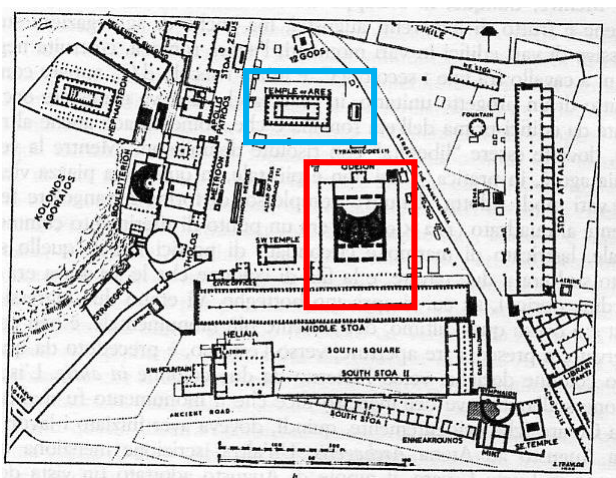
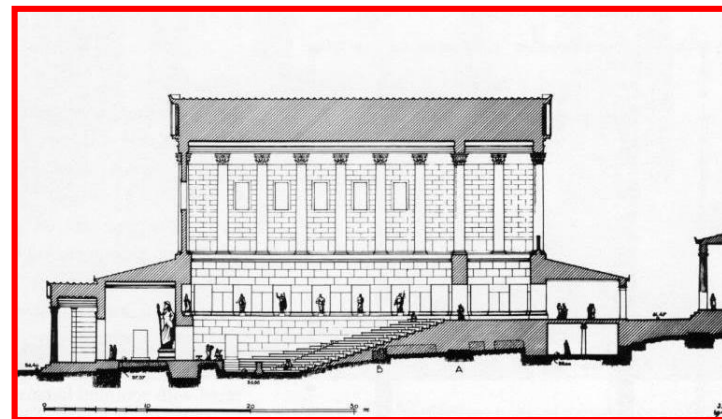
Province greche, Acaia



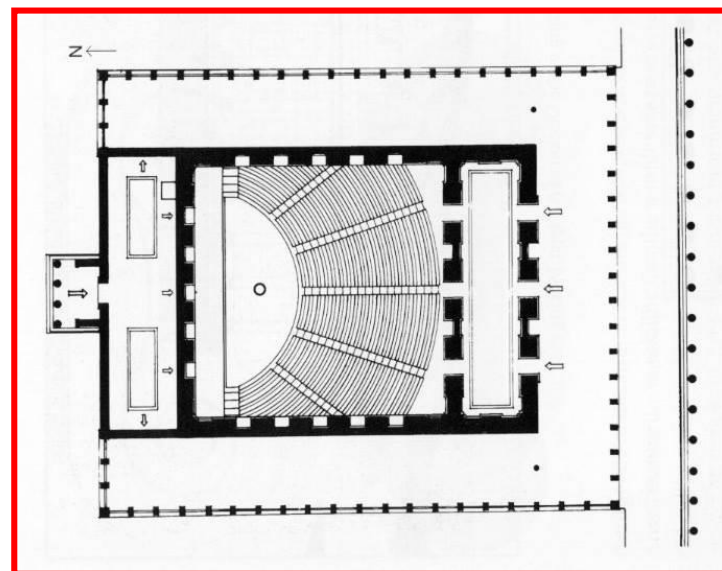
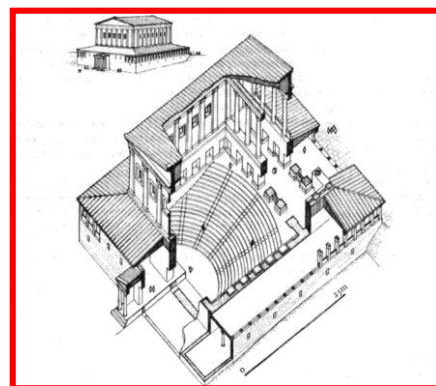
Province greche, Acaia



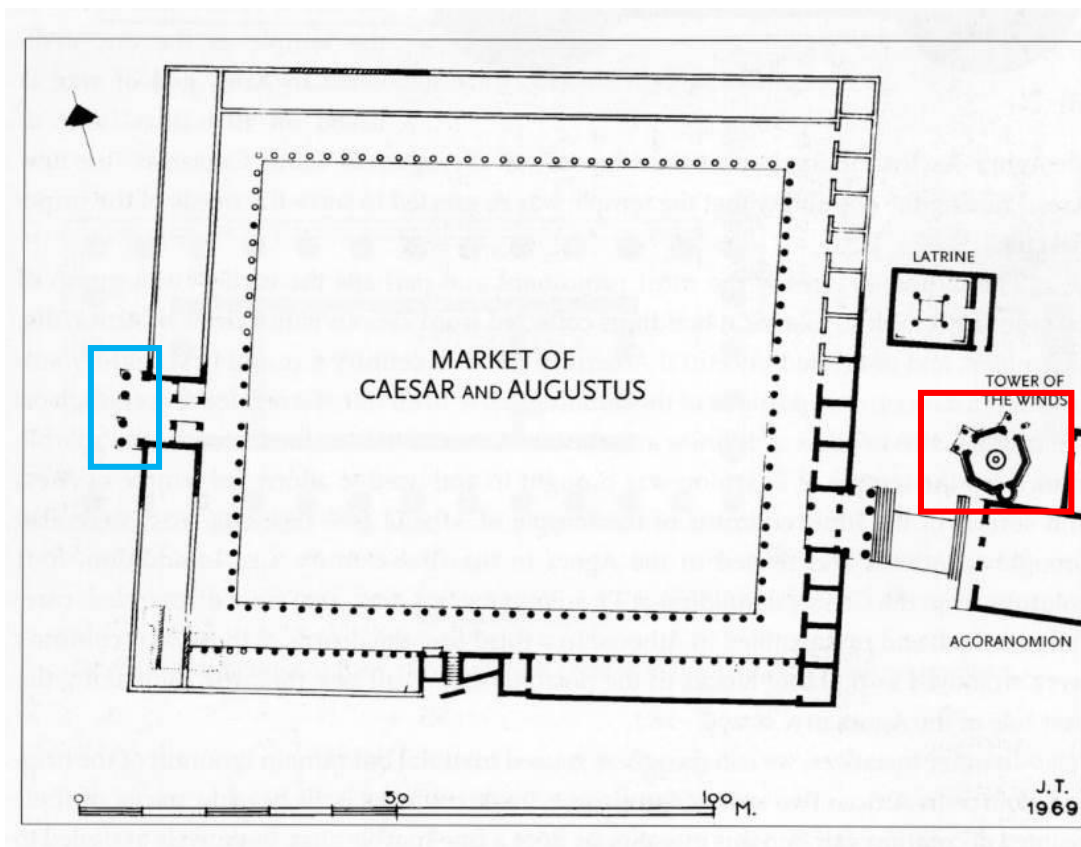
184. Plan of the temple of Ares, 5th century B.C., rebuilt in the Agora in the late 1st century B.C.



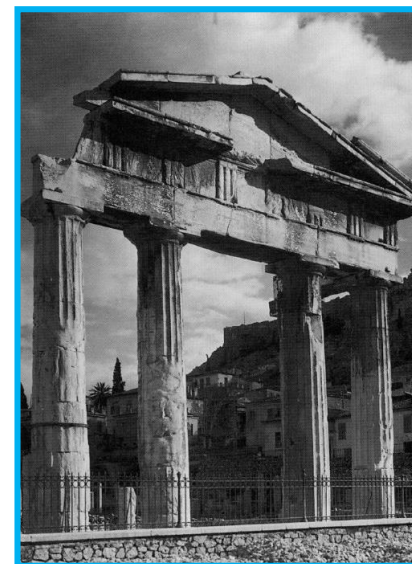
Odeon di Agrippa



Province greche, Acaia

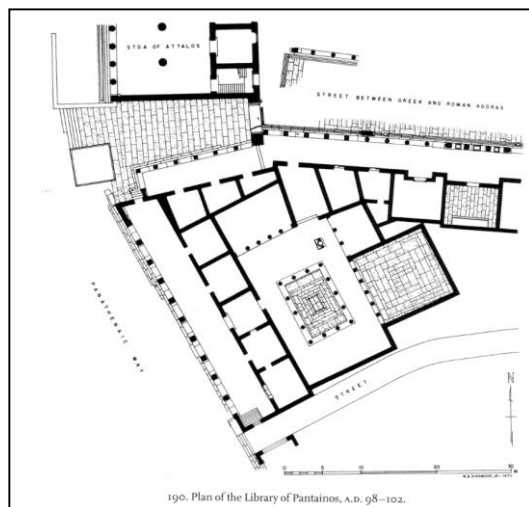


Torre dei venti

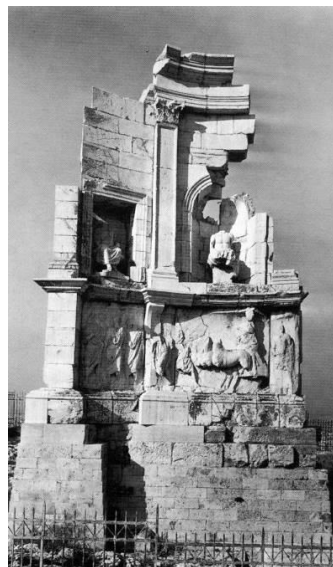


Ingresso

Province greche, Acaia



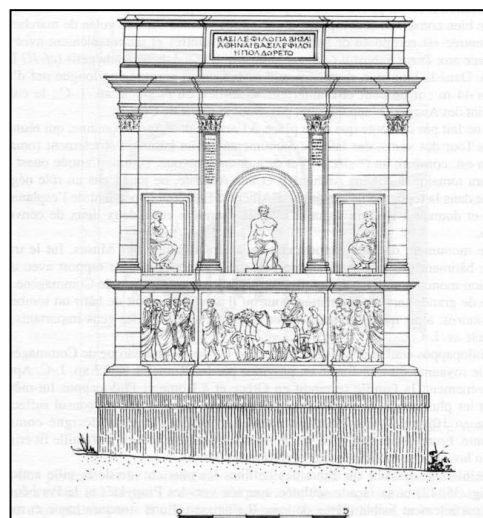
Biblioteca di Pantaios



Atene



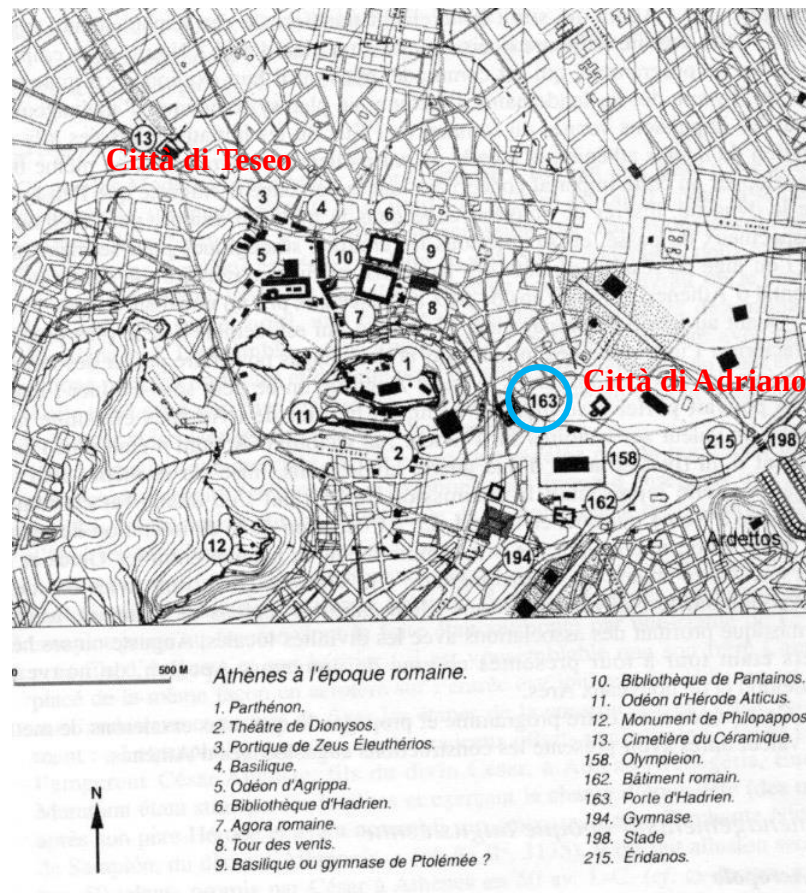
Monumentalizzazione
percorso Panatenaiche



Monumento di
Philopappo

Province greche, Acaia

 Arco di Adriano

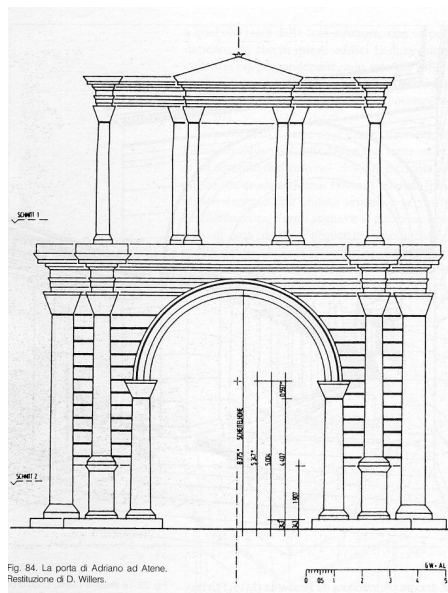


Province greche, Acaia



Adriano

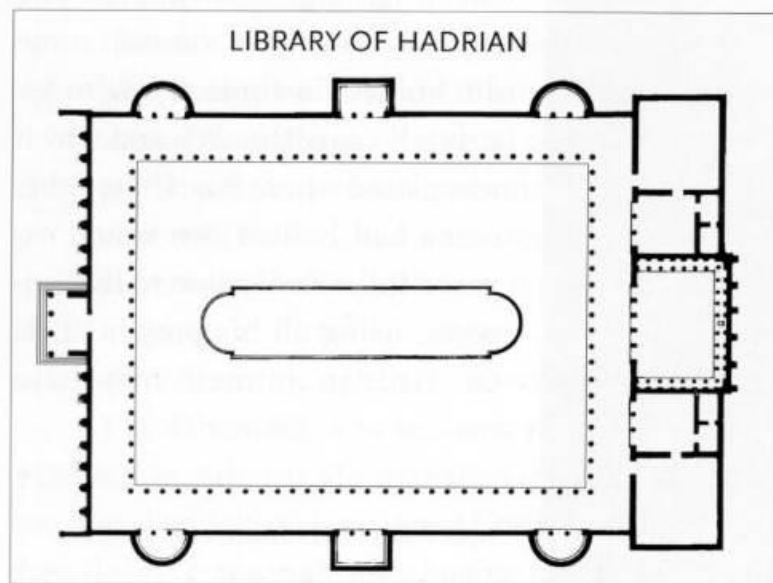
Arco di Adriano



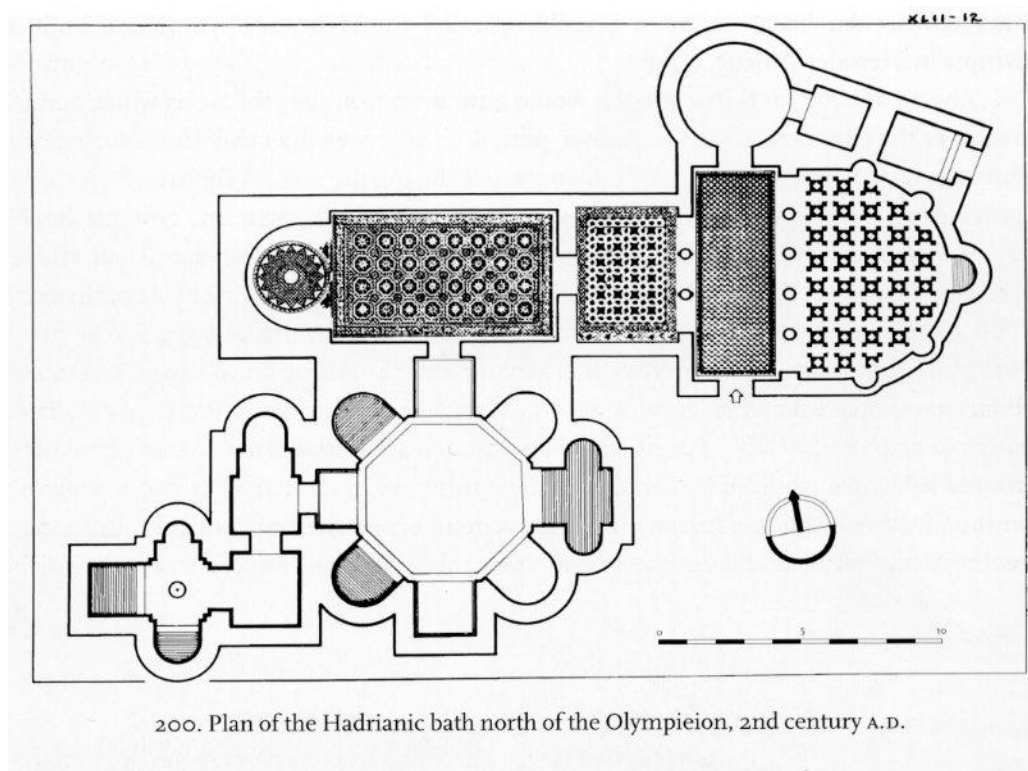
Atene

Province greche, Acaia

Teatro di Dioniso



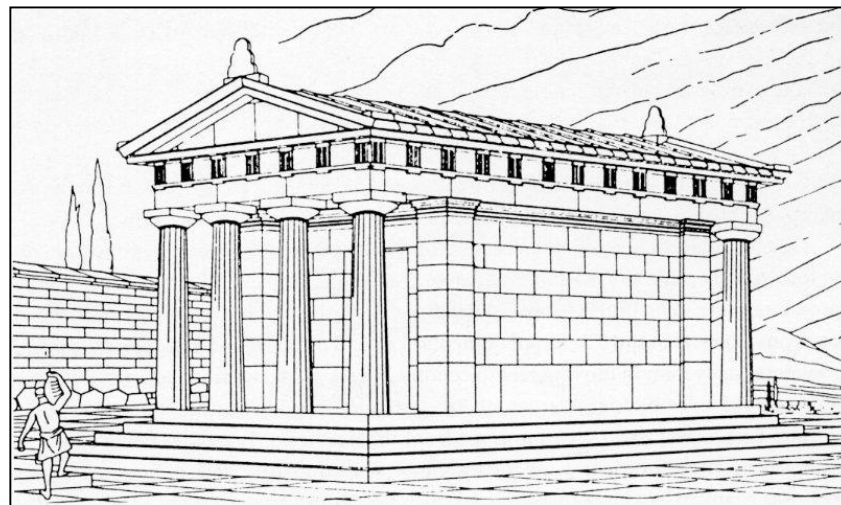
Province greche, Acaia



Province greche, Acaia



Ponte sul Kephisos



Artemis Propylaia



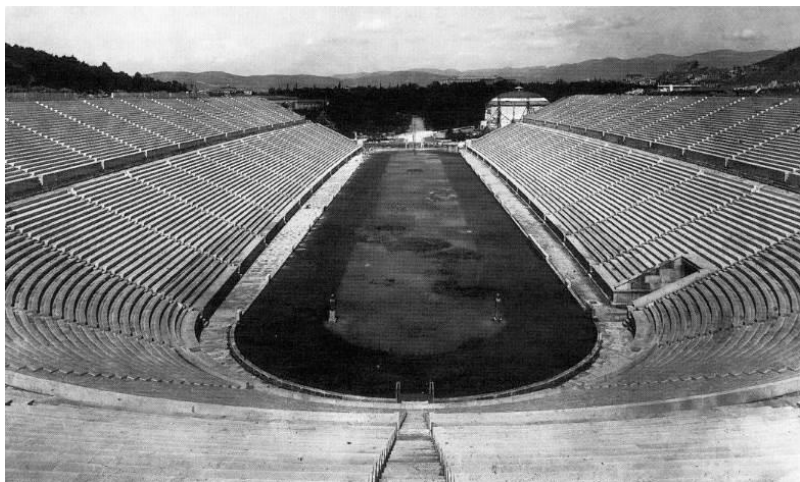
Fonte Kallichoron

Immagine clipeata di
Adriano

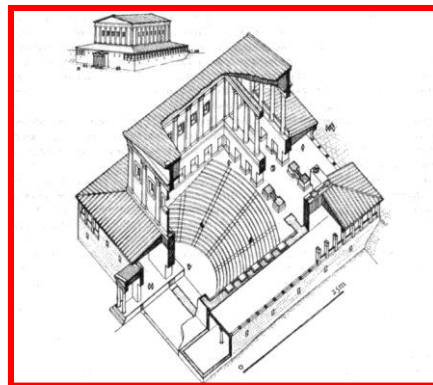


Eleusi

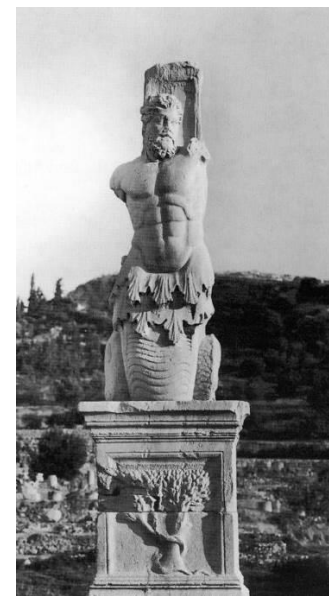
Province greche, Acaia



Stadio



Odeon di Agrippa



Odeon di Erode Attico

Atene

Province greche, Acaia

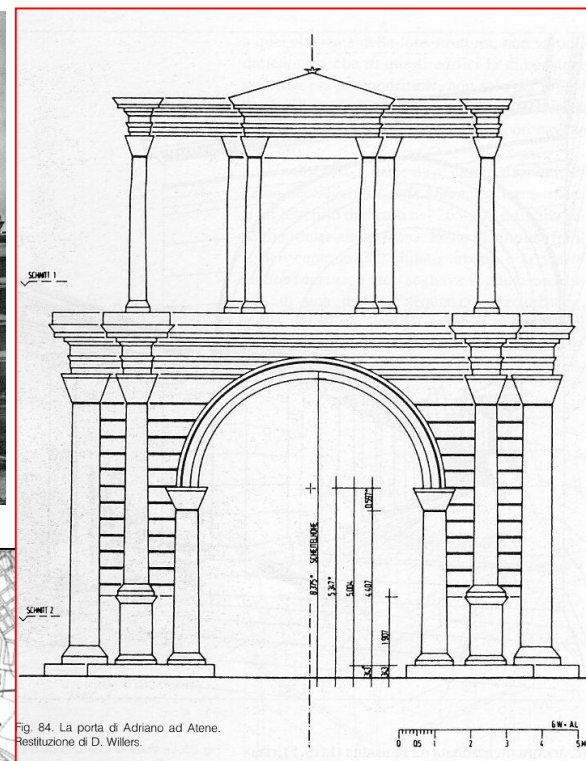
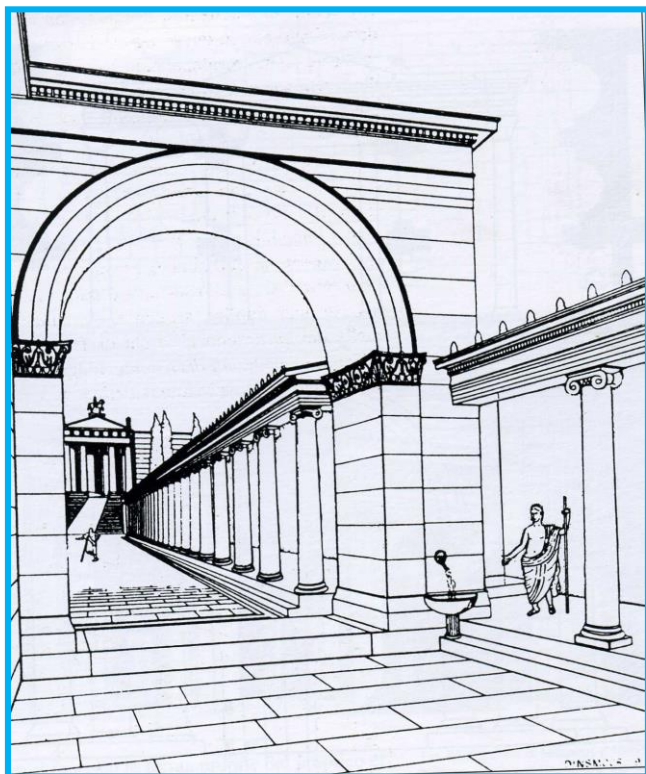
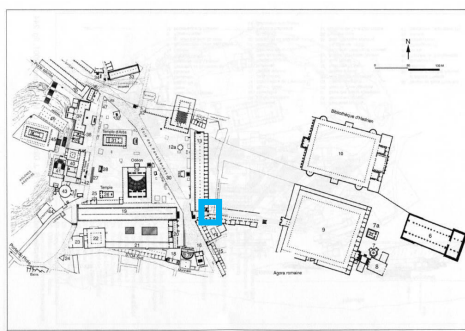
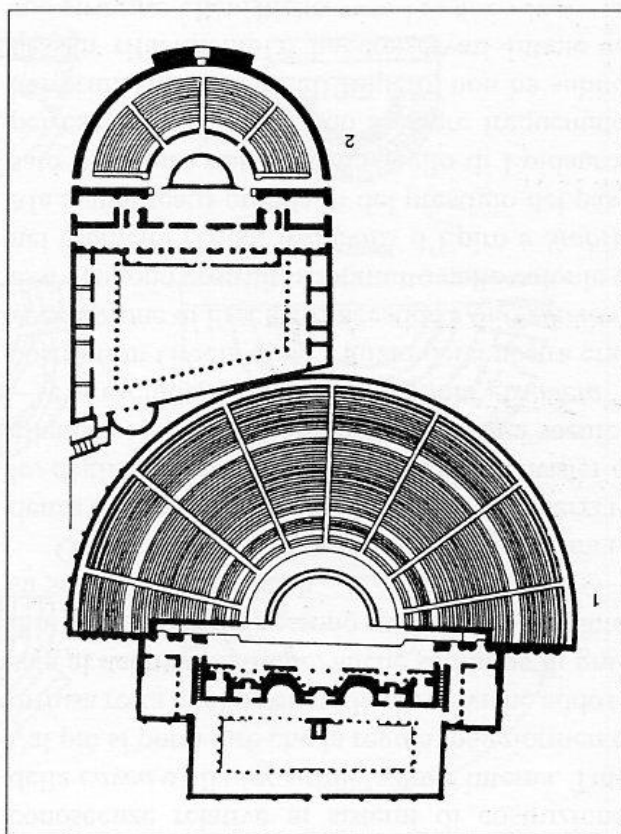


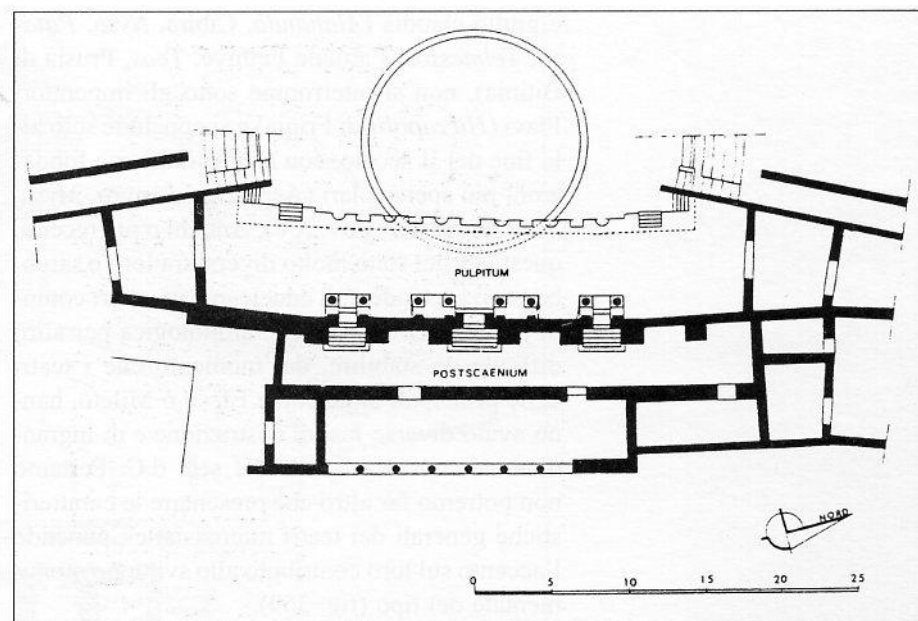
Fig. 84. La porta di Adriano ad Atene.
Restituzione di D. Willers.



Province greche, Acaia



Corinto



Atene

Province greche, Acaia

Controacculturazione – Morte e rinascita dell'arte

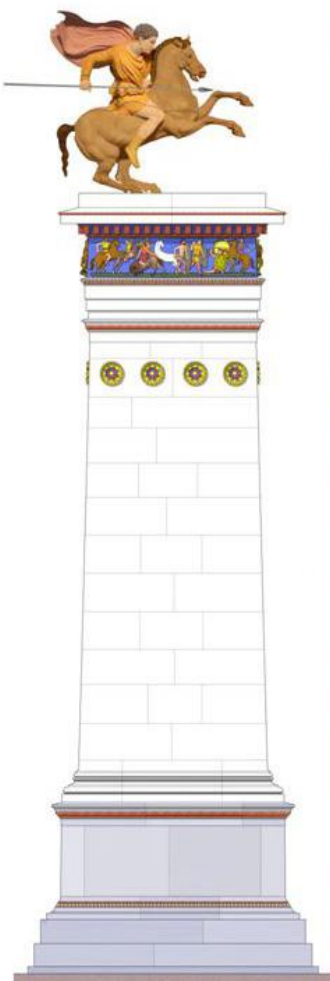
Plinio N.H. XXXIV, 52

.....arte morì nella 121 olimpiade (296-293 a.C.) *Conquista di Atene da parte di Demetrio Poliorcete* e rivisse nella 156 (156-153 a.C.), *affare di Oropos*.

- committenza senatoriale
- scarso ruolo dell'artista

Province greche, Acaia

Monumento di Emilio Paolo a Delfi

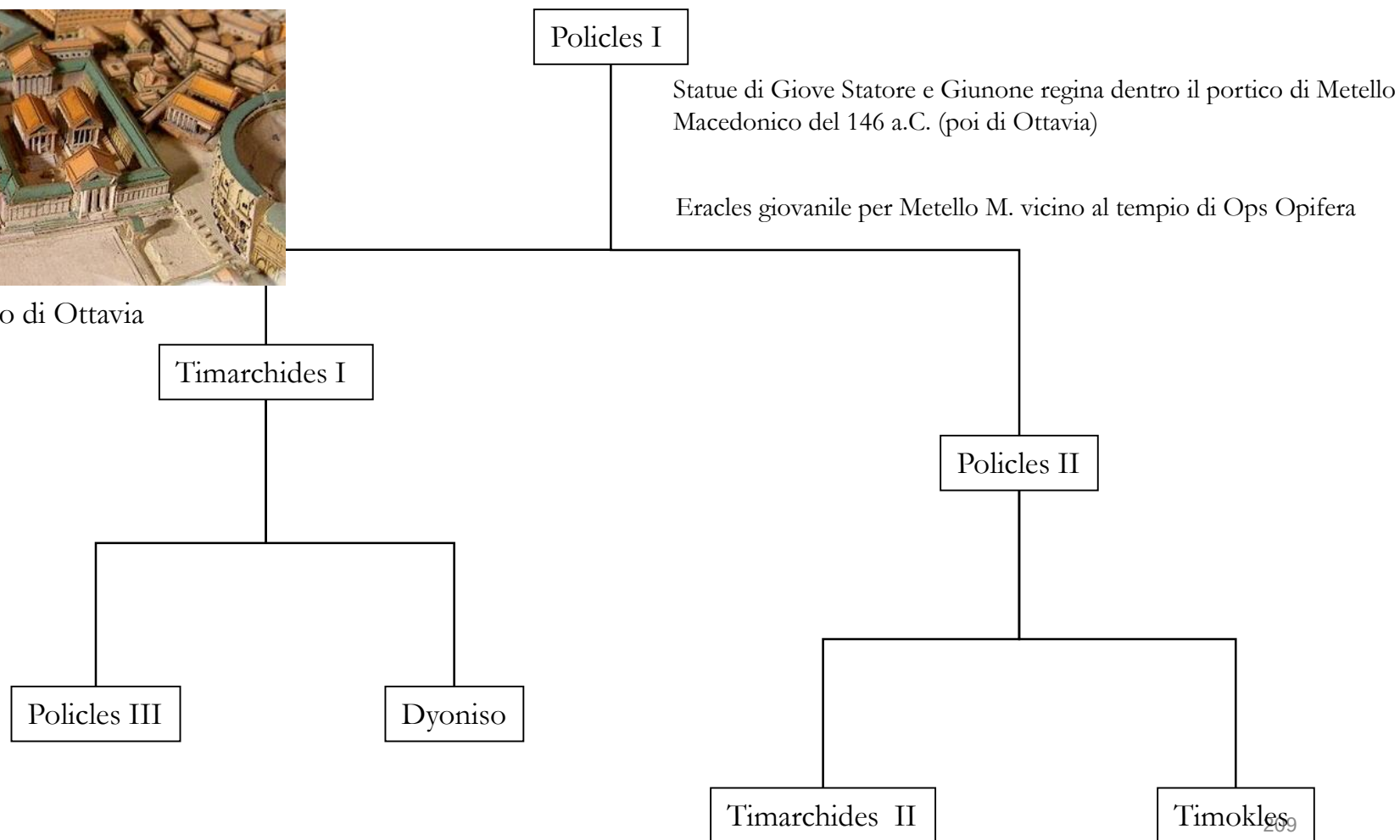


Province greche, Acaia

Rinascita del classico

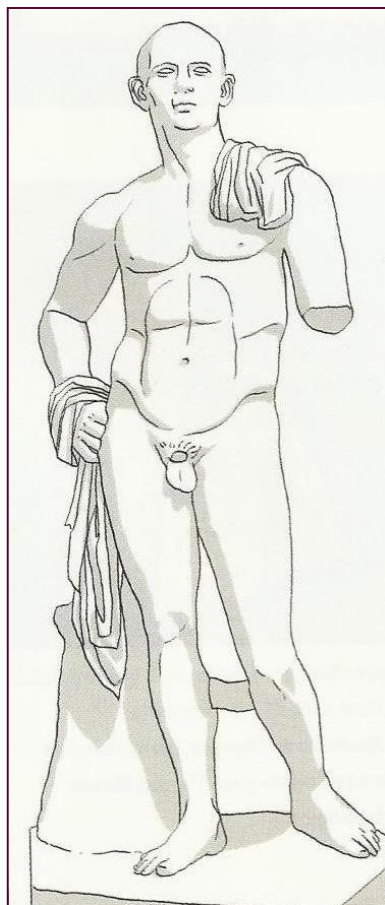


Portico di Ottavia

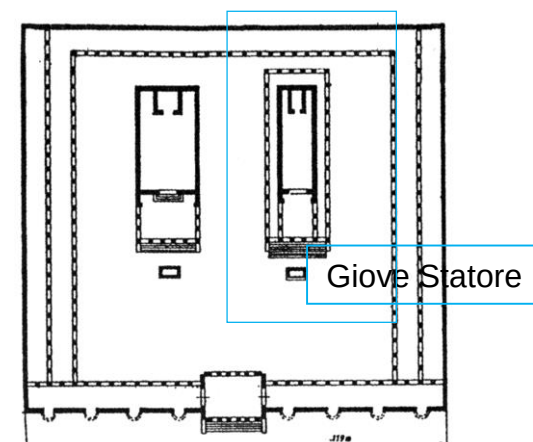
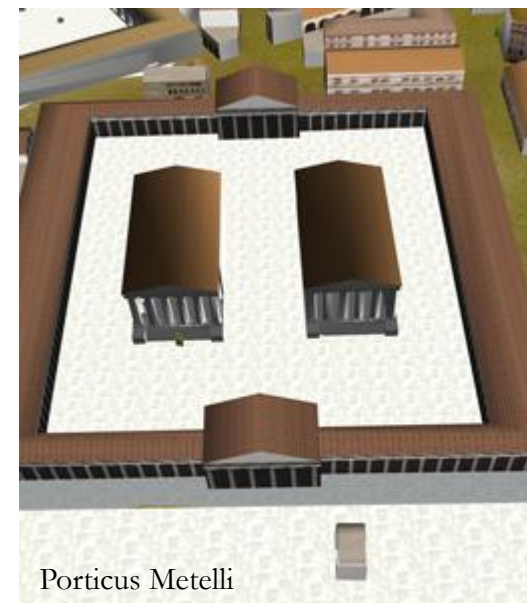


Province greche, Acaia

Rinascita del classico



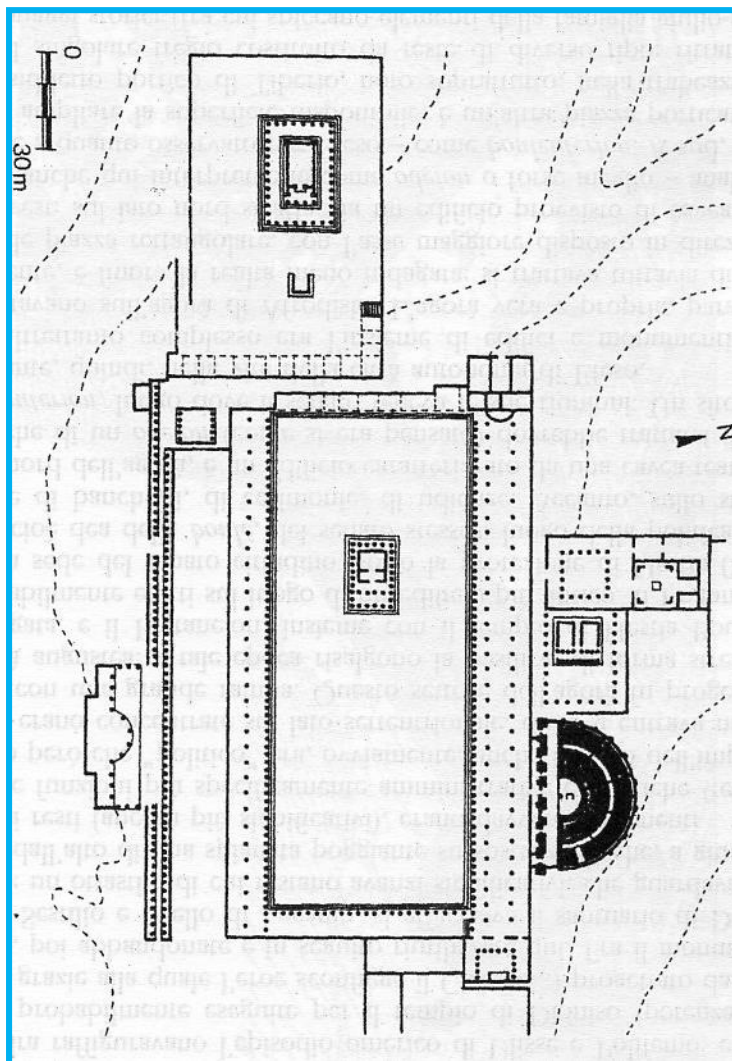
Statua ritratto del negotiatores Ofello Fero attivo a Delos nel 120



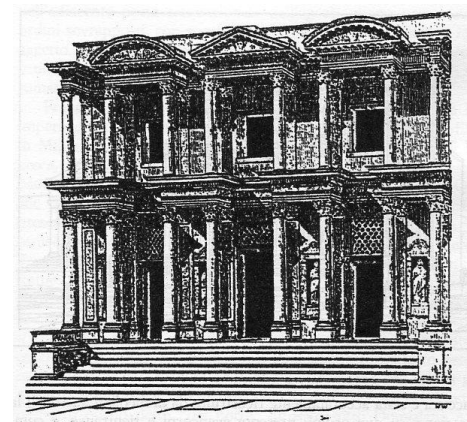
Archeologia delle Province romane

Prof. Roberto PERNA

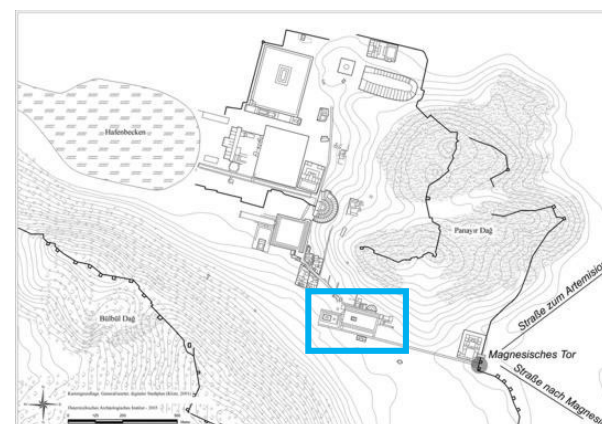
Province d'Asia Minore



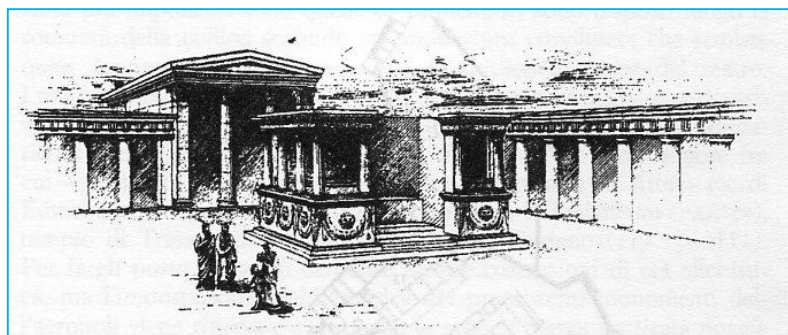
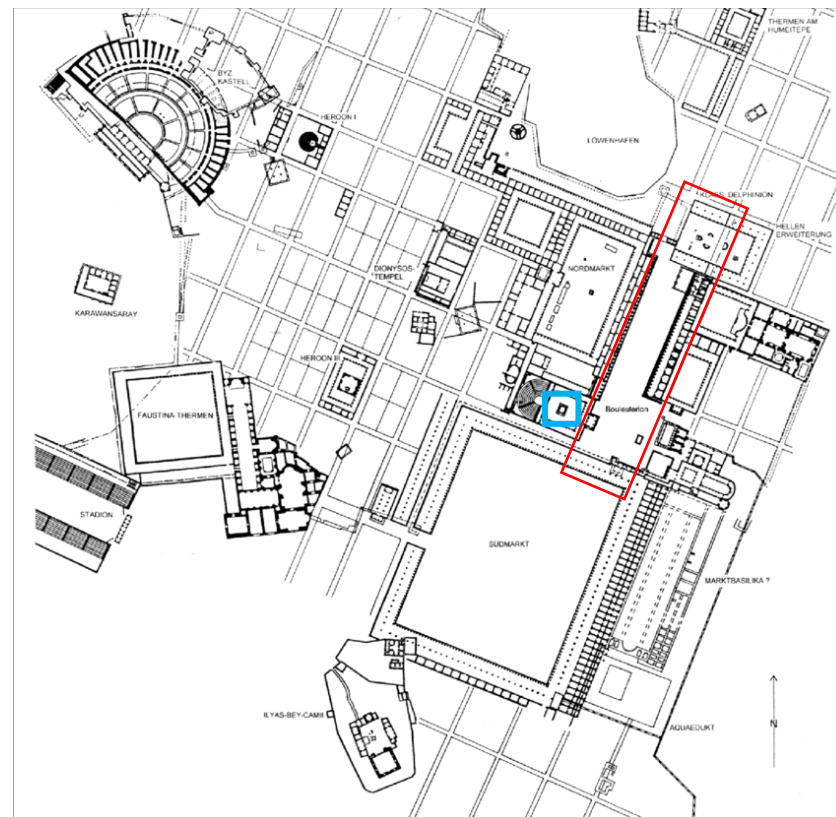
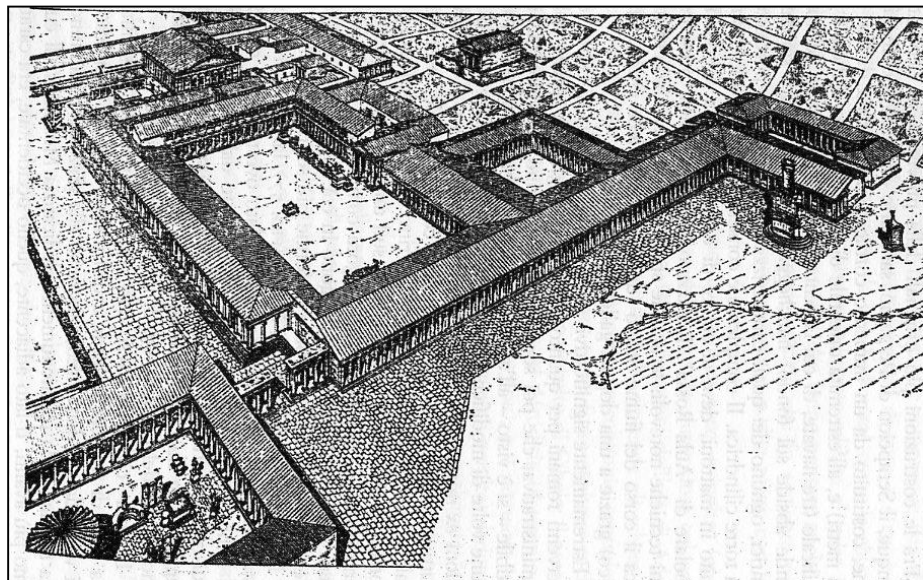
Efeso



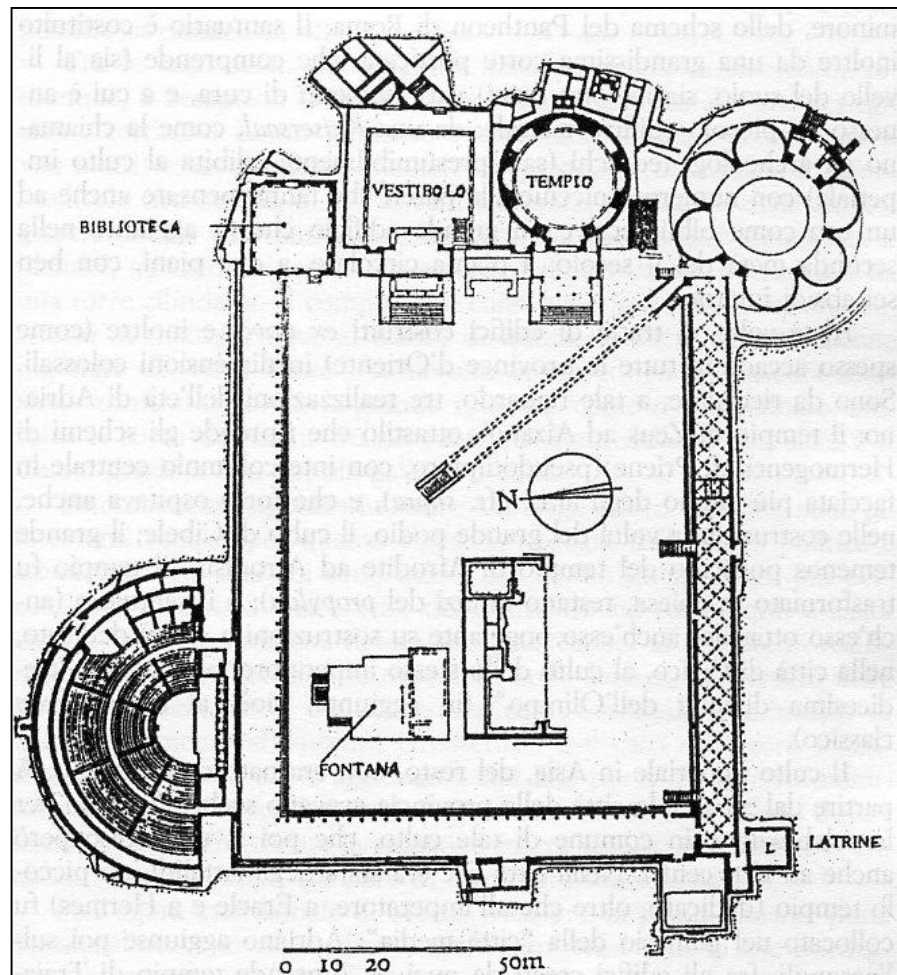
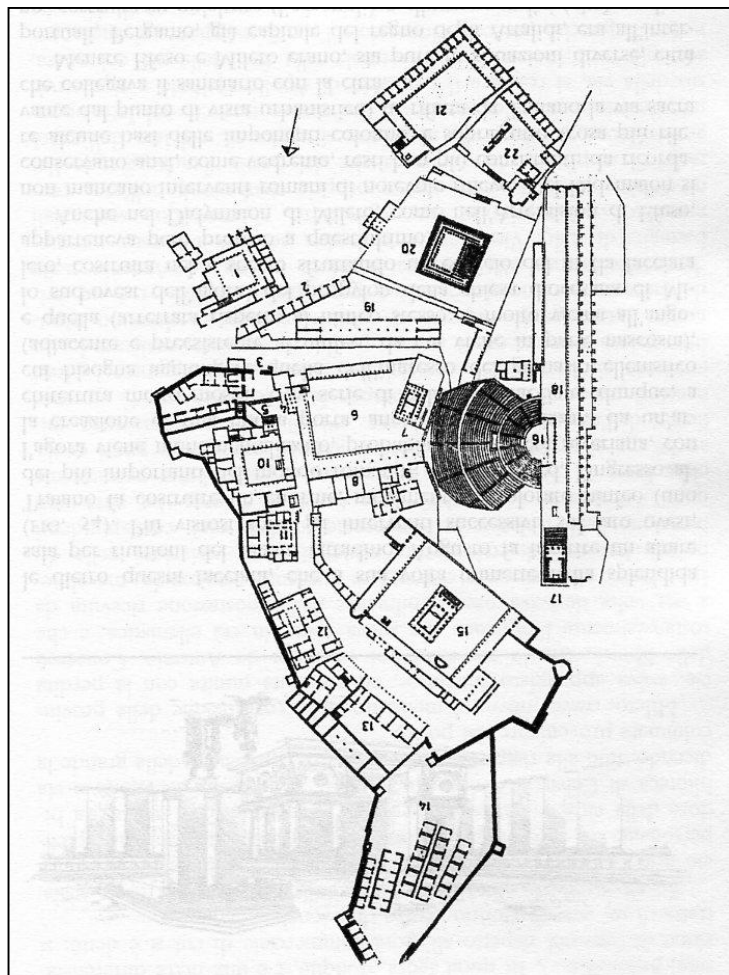
Biblioteca di Celso



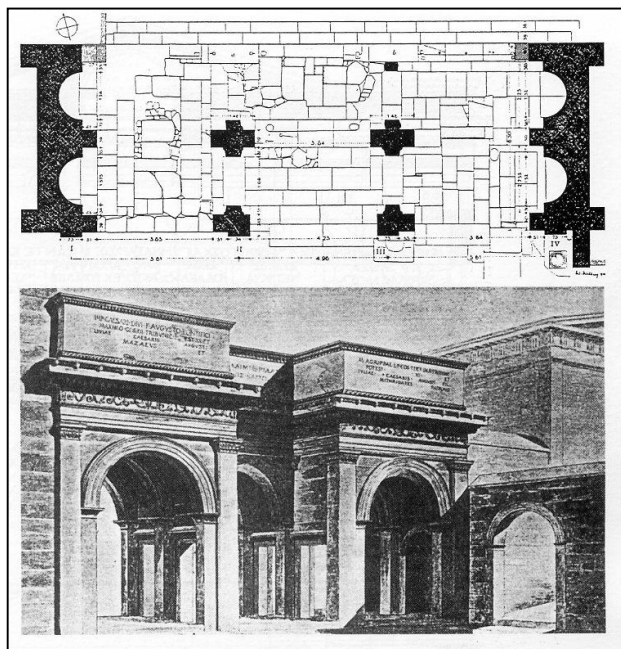
Province d'Asia Minore



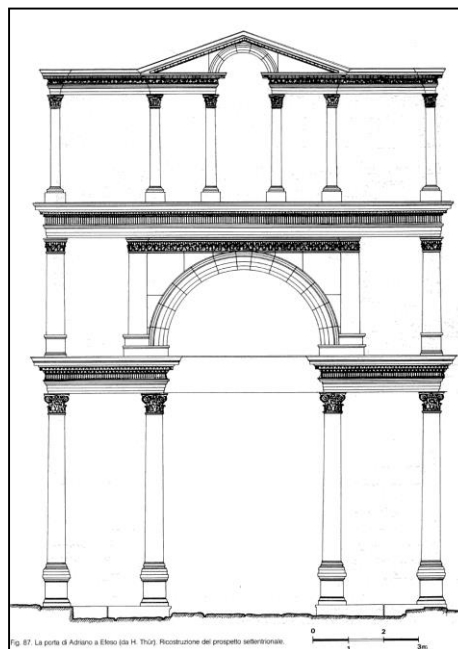
Province d'Asia Minore



Province d'Asia Minore



Efeso: Porta di Mazeus

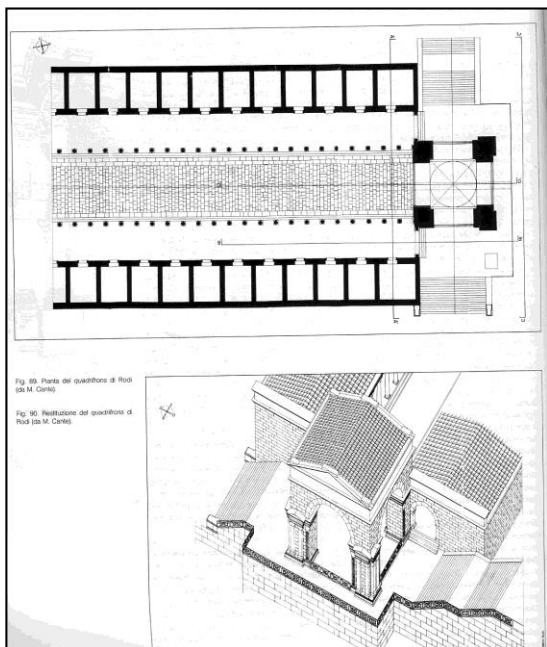


Efeso: Porta di
Adriano

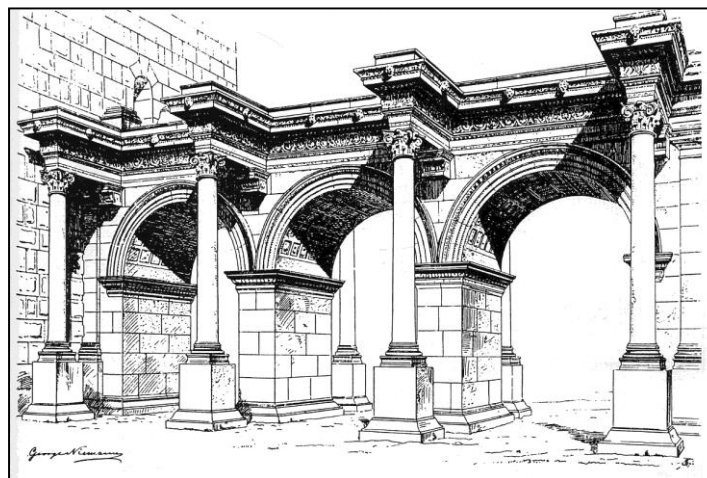


Mileto: Propileo

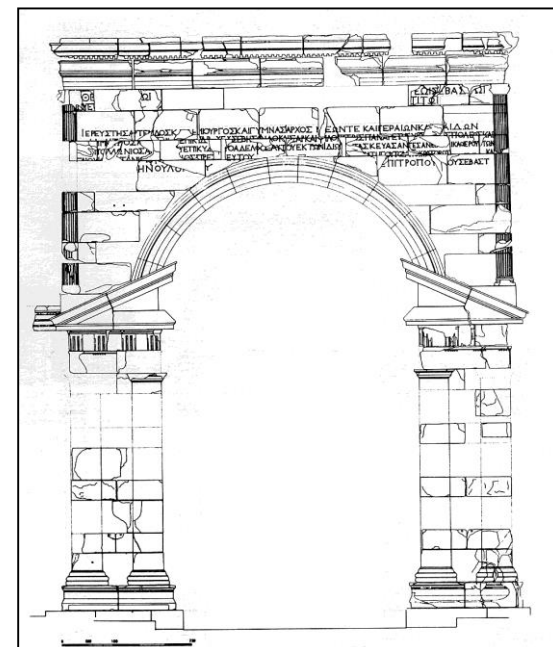
Province d'Asia Minore



Rodi_Arco
quadrifronte

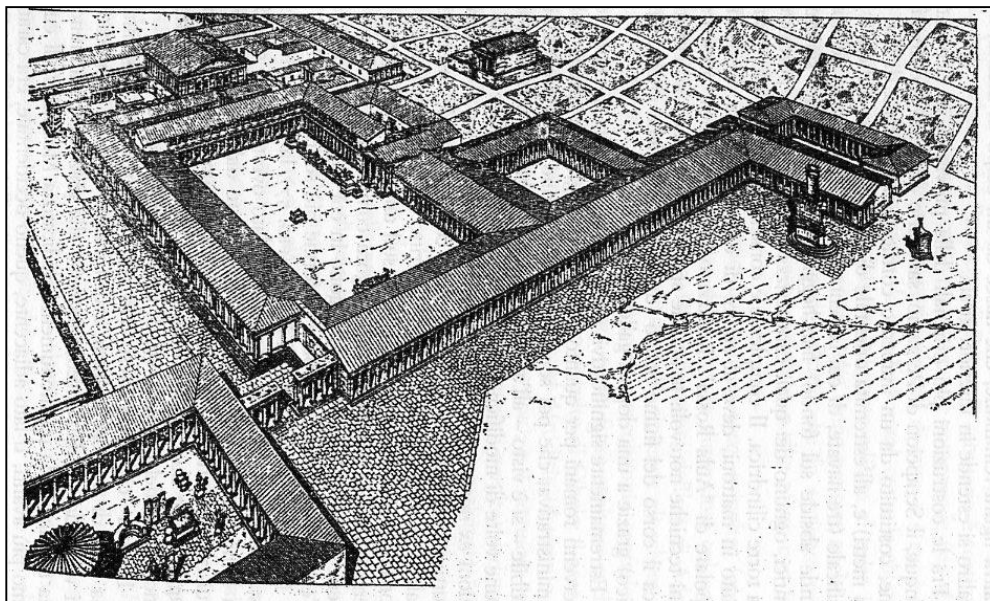


Antalya: Porta di Adriano



Perge: Arco di
Demetrio e Apollonio

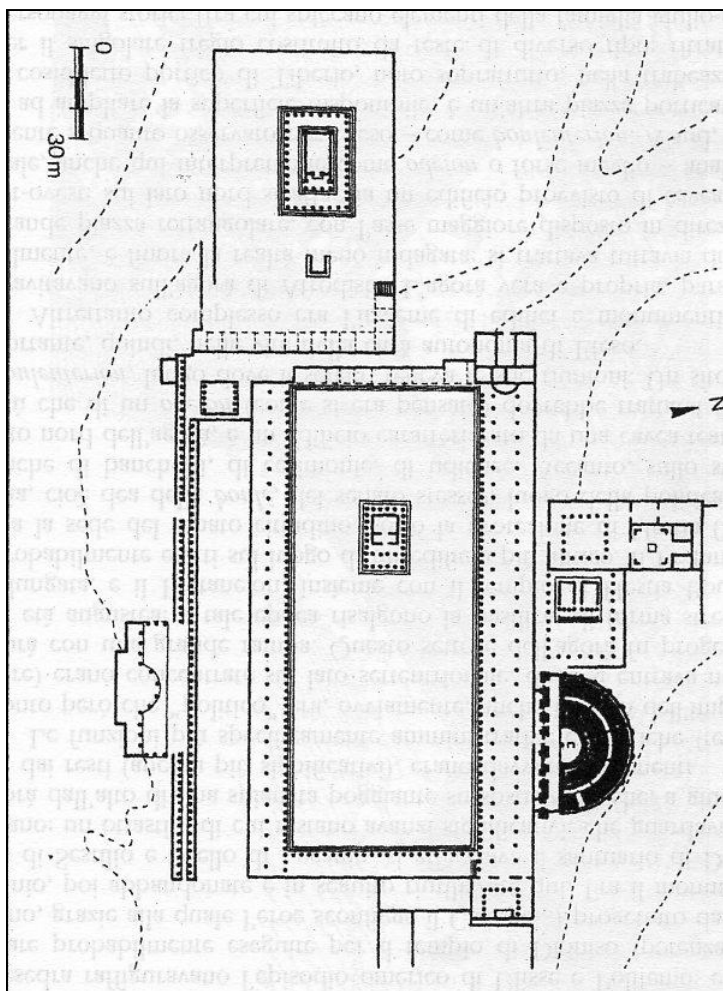
Province d'Asia Minore



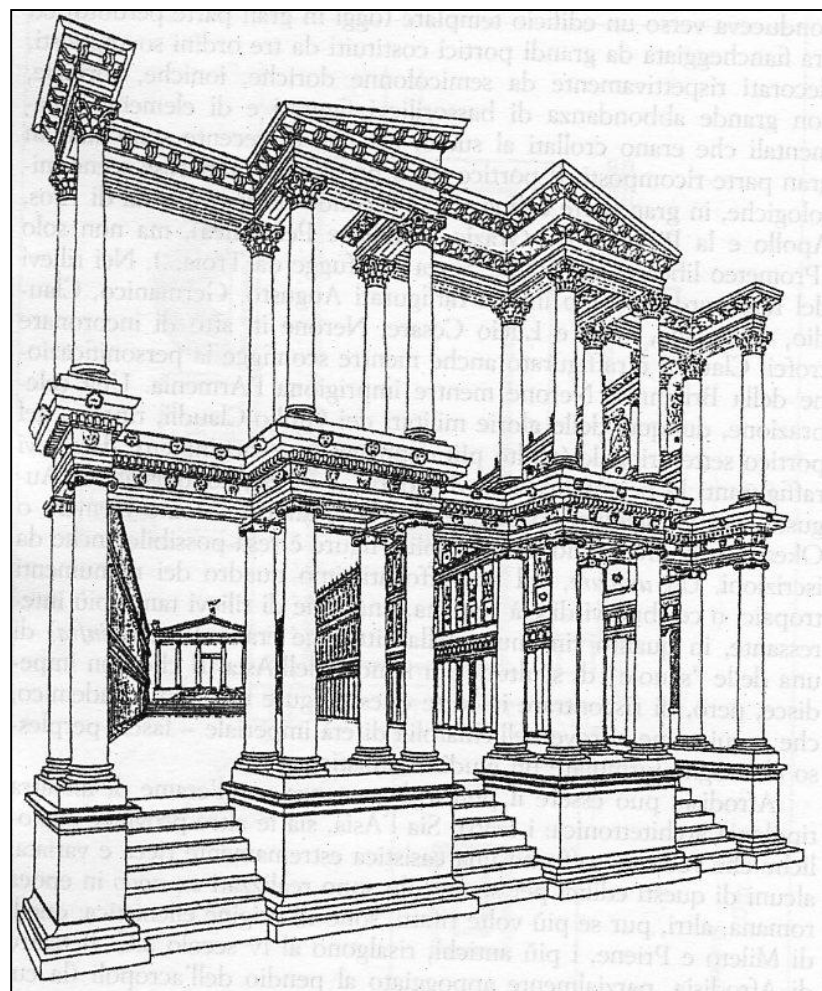
Mileto: Agora
Sud



Province d'Asia Minore

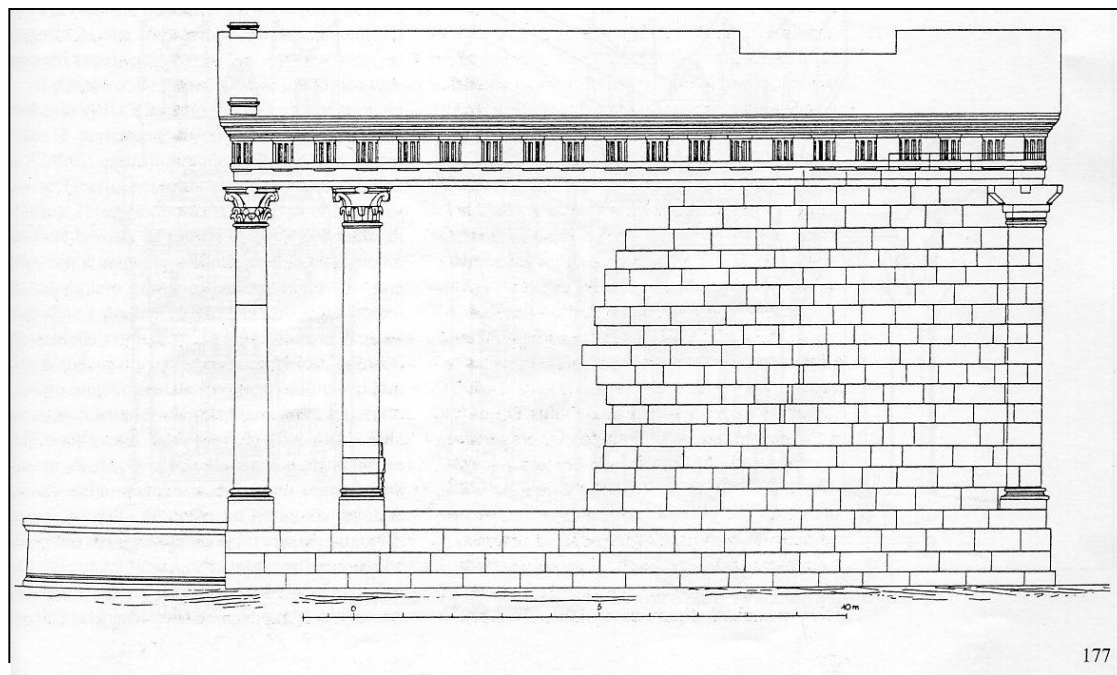


Efeso: Agora civile

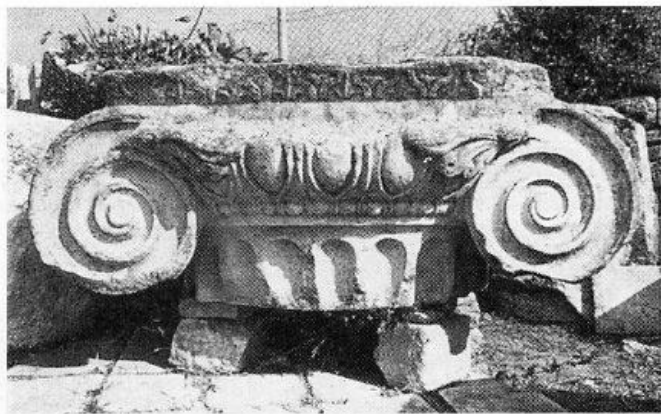


Afrodisia: Sebasteion

Province d'Asia Minore

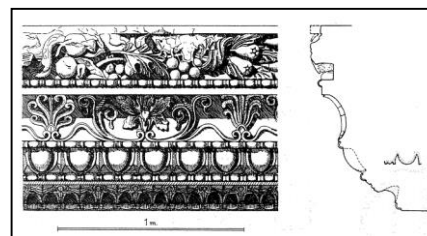
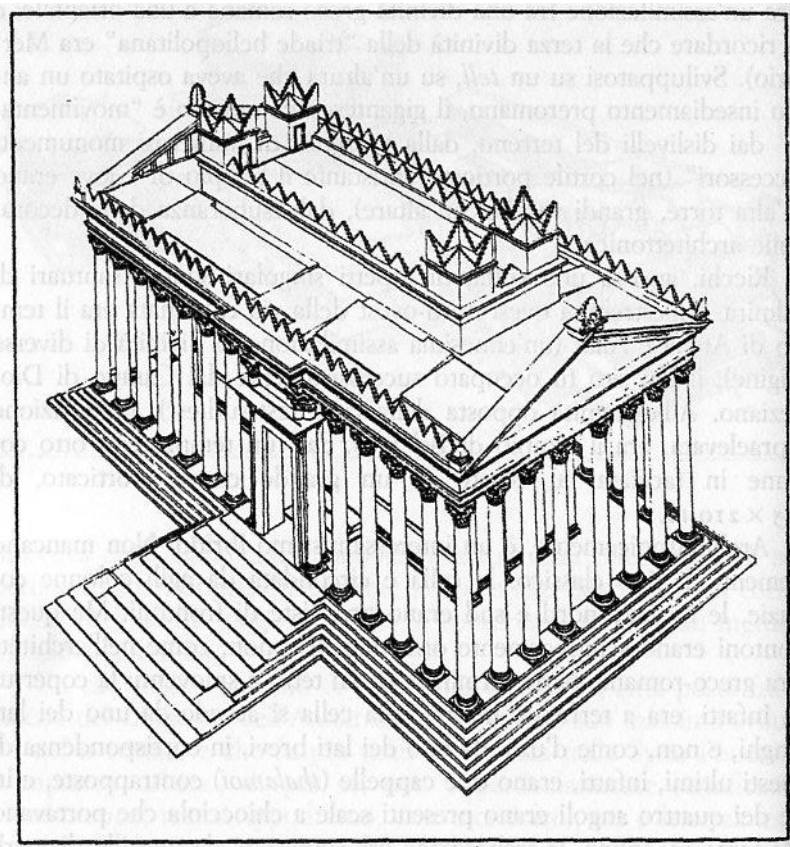
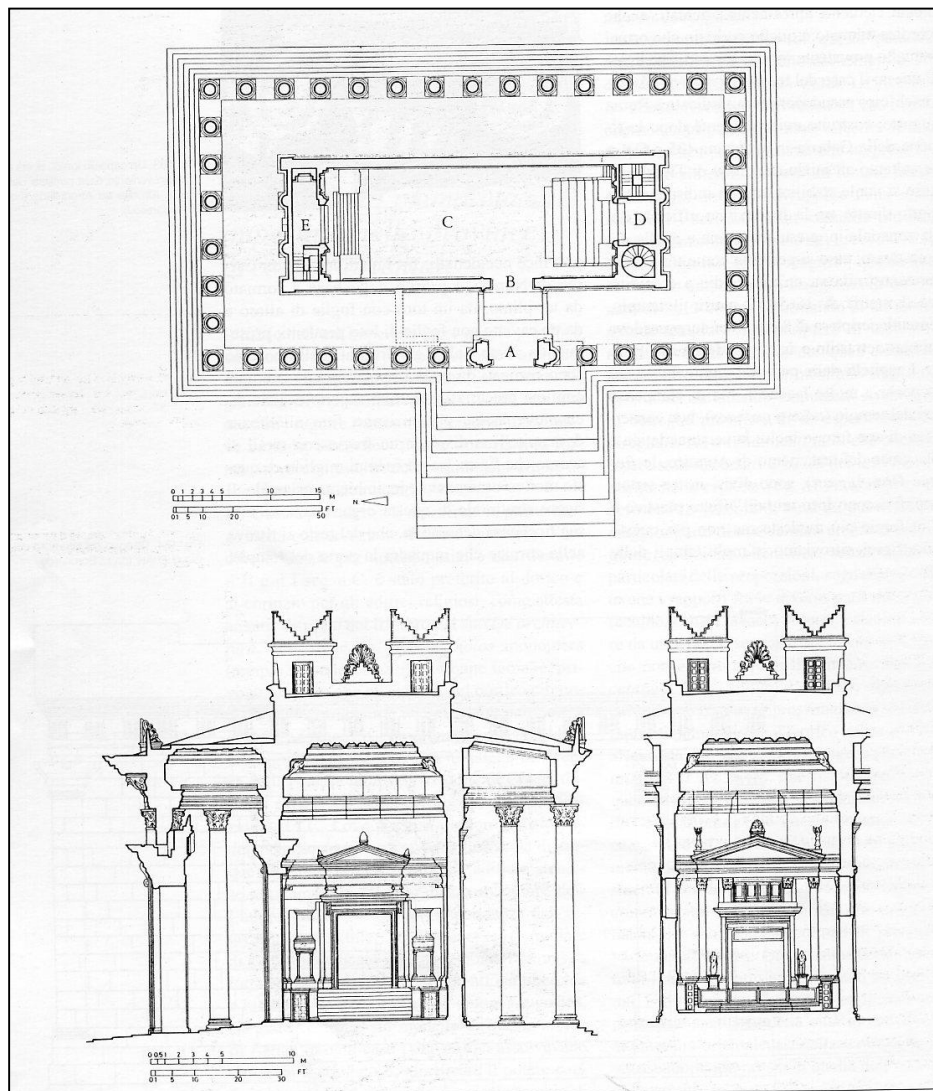


Afrodisia: Tempio di Afrodite



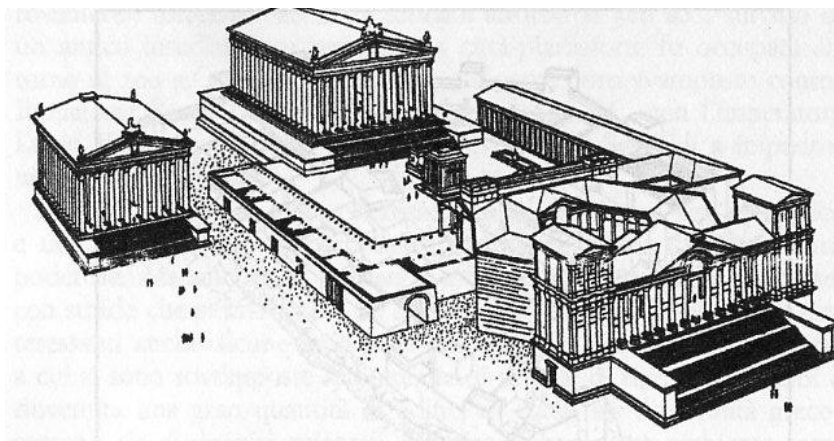
Phiale: Tempio

Province d'Asia Minore

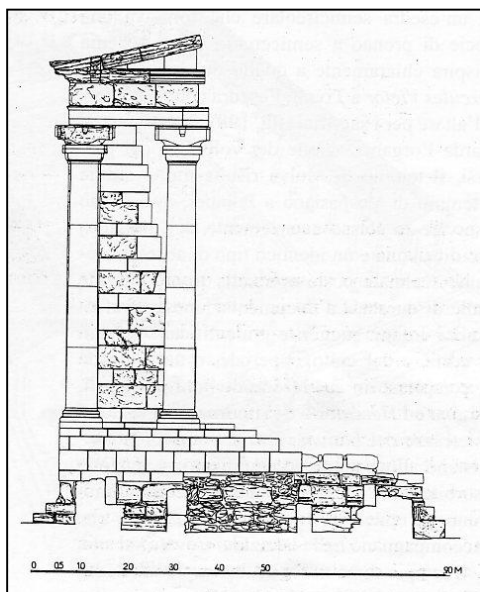


Palmira:Tempo
di Bel

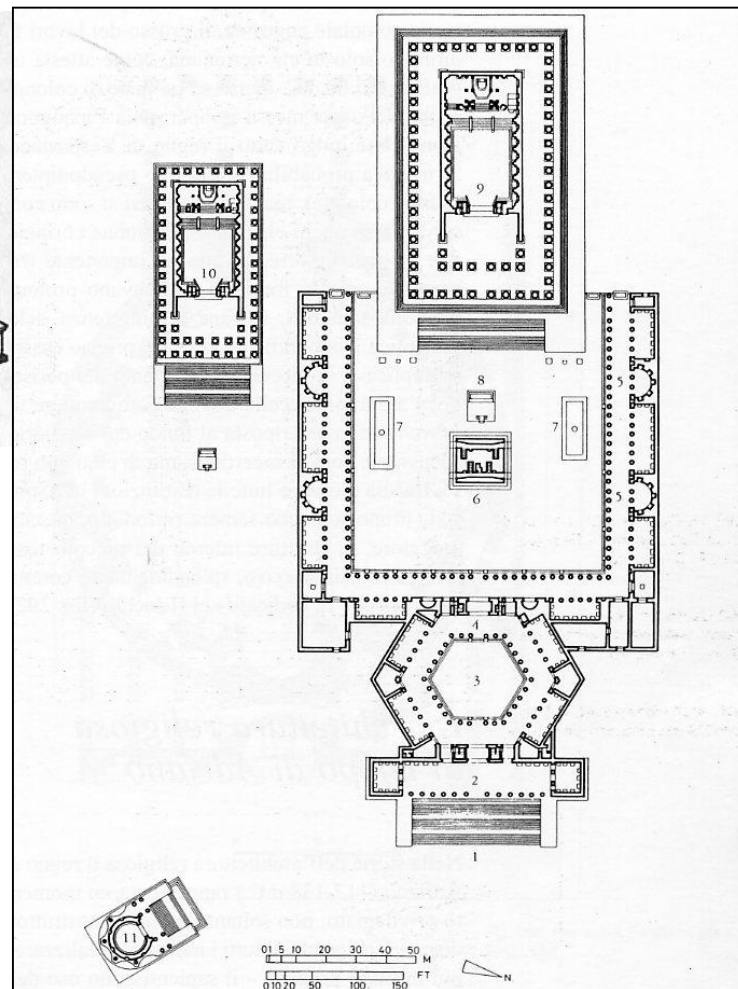
Province d'Asia Minore



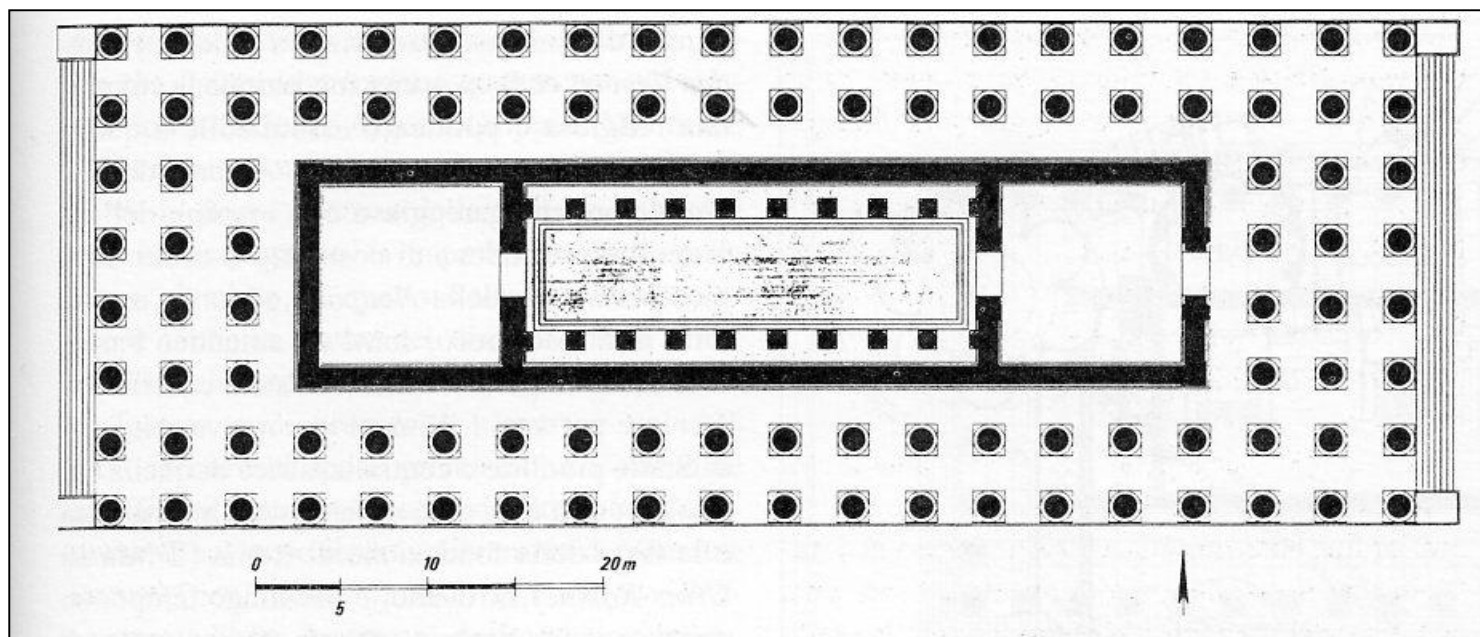
Baalbek



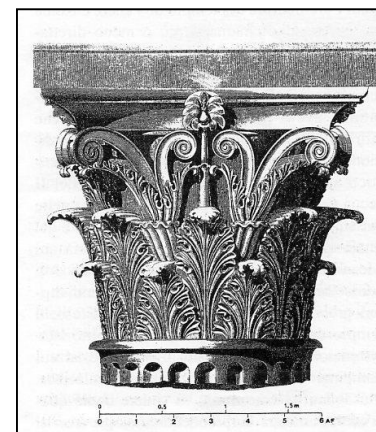
Kourion_Apollo
Hylates



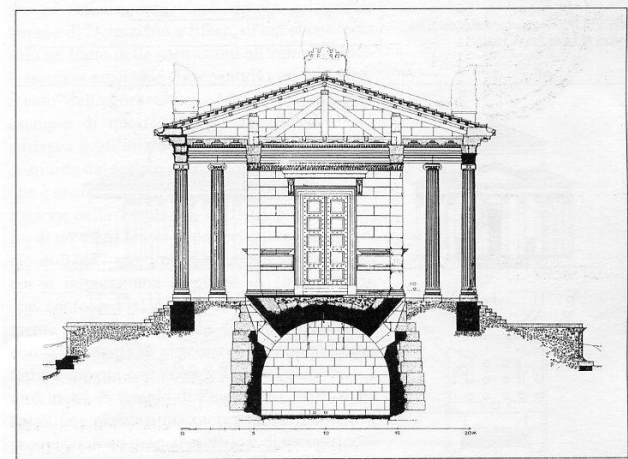
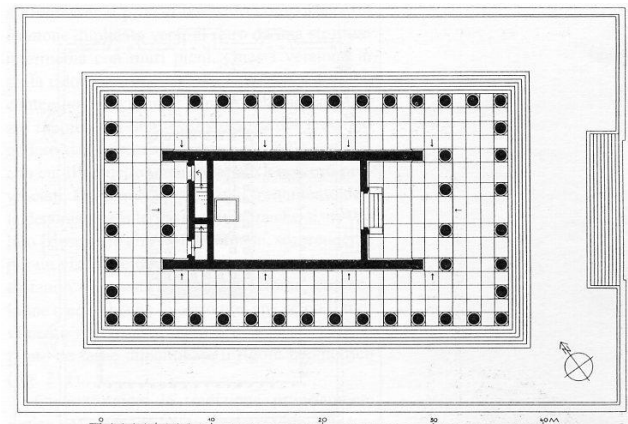
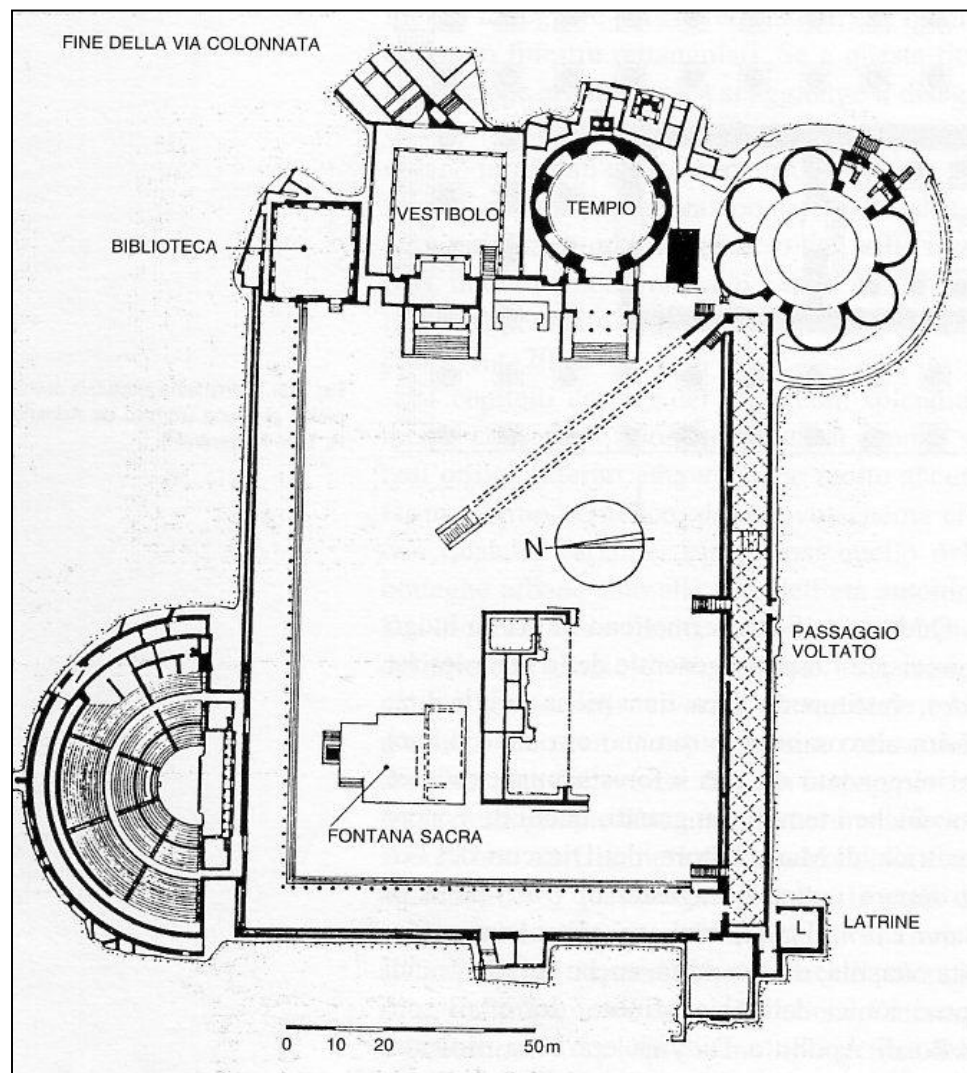
Province d'Asia Minore



Atene: Olympieion



Province d'Asia Minore



Aizanoi: Zeus e
Cibele

Pergamo: Asklepieion

Province d'Asia Minore

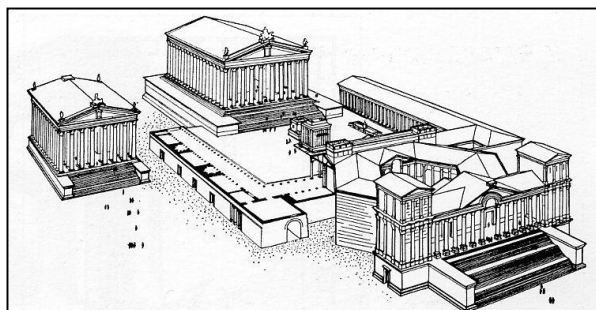
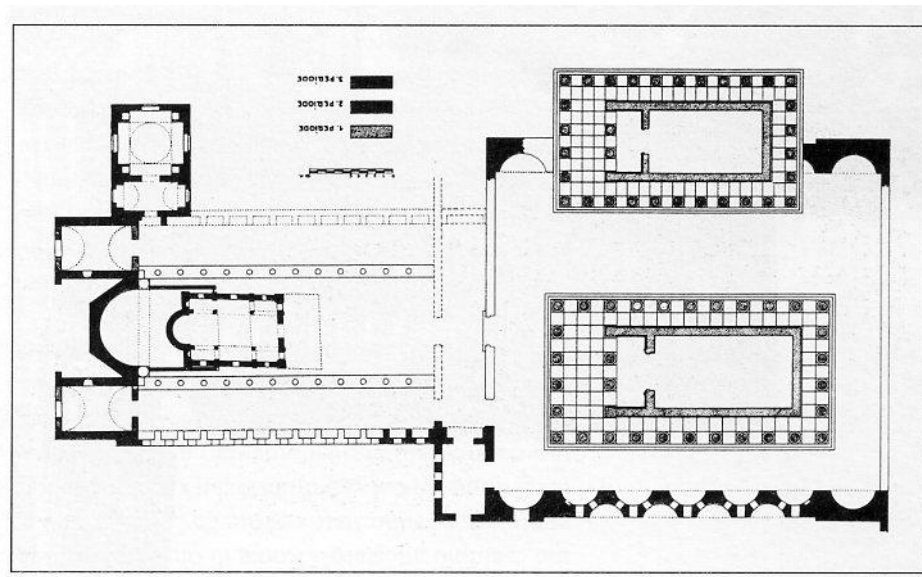
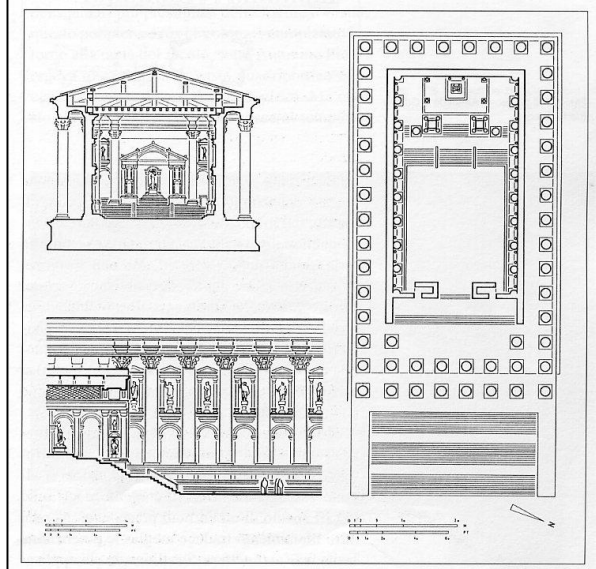


Fig. 221. Restituzione dell'alzato del santuario di Baalbek (da J.B. Ward-Perkins).

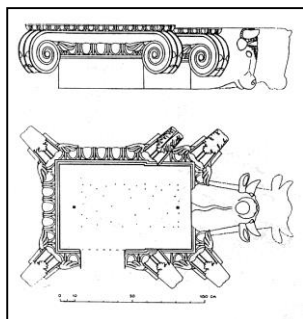
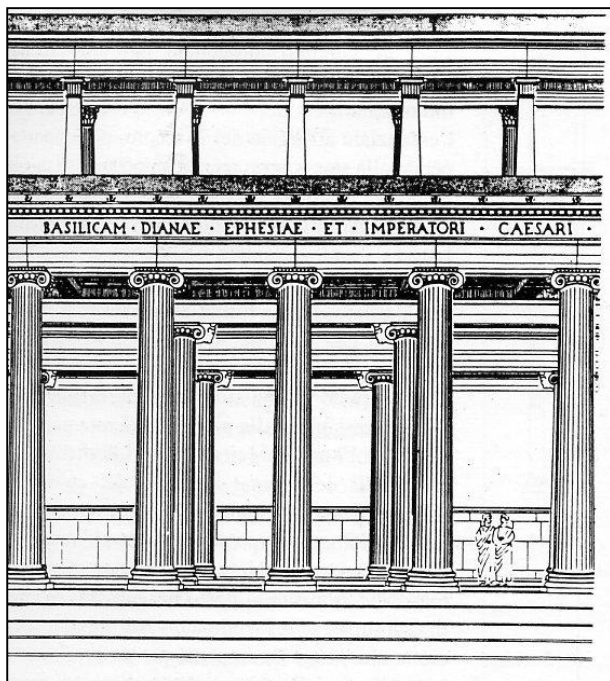
Fig. 222. Pianta, sezione trasversale e veduta dell'interno della cella e dell'adyton del cosiddetto «tempio di Bacco» a Baalbek (da G.Ch. Picard).



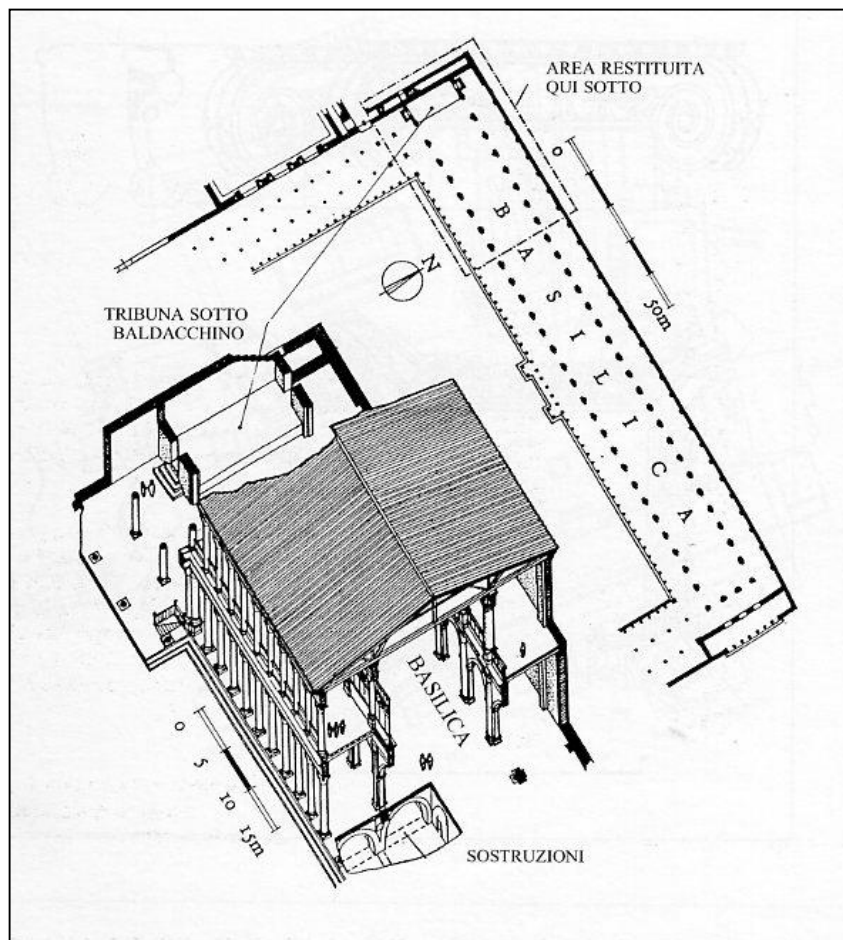
Side: templi peripteri

Baalbek: Ssantuario e tempio di Bacco

Province d'Asia Minore

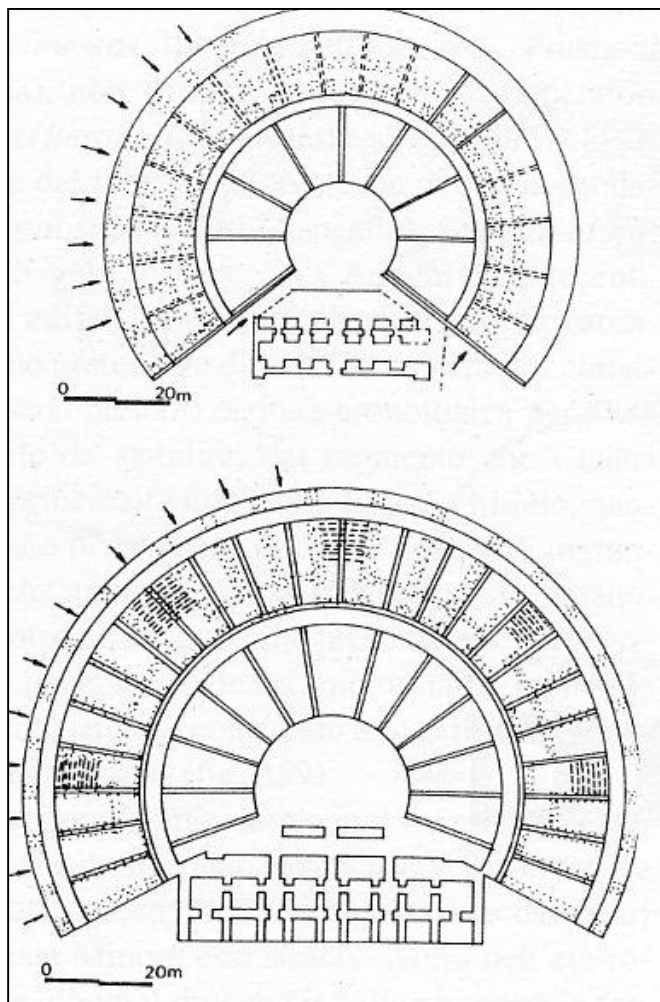


Efeso_Basilica
dell'Agora

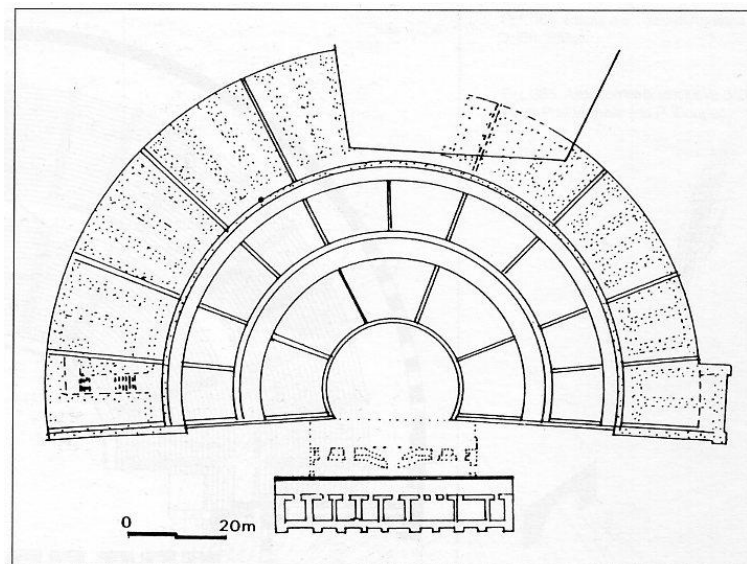


Smirne: Basilica

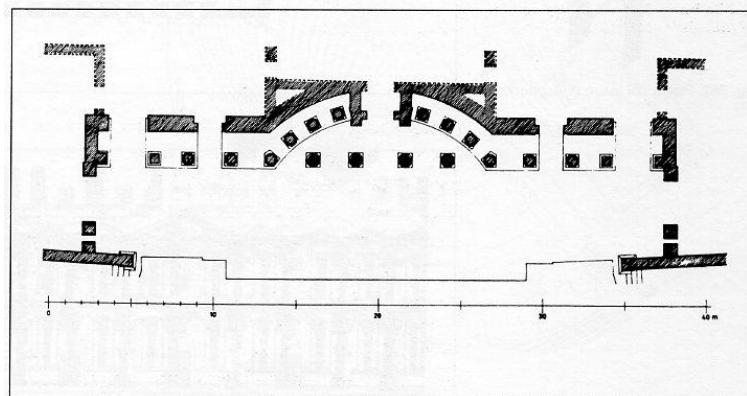
Province d'Asia Minore



Salagassos

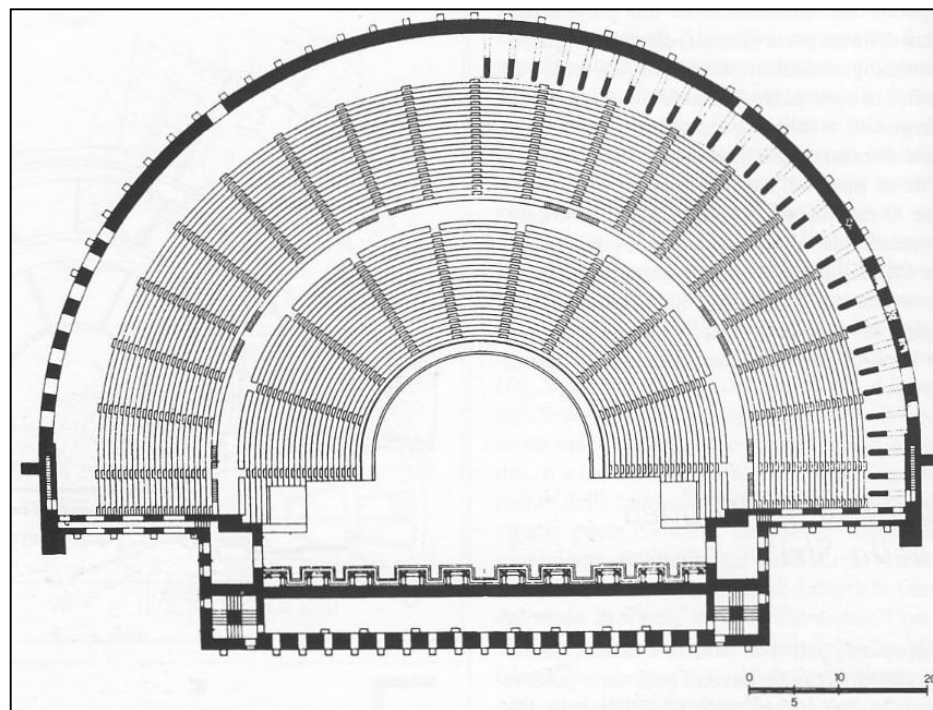
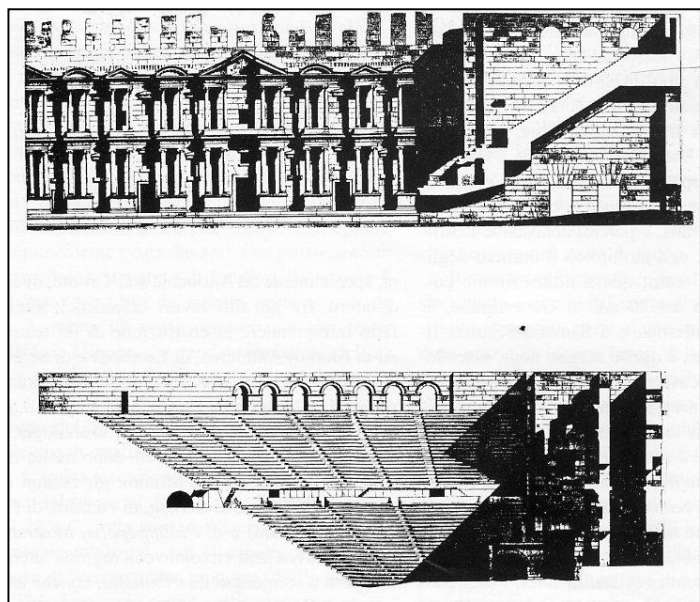


Mileto



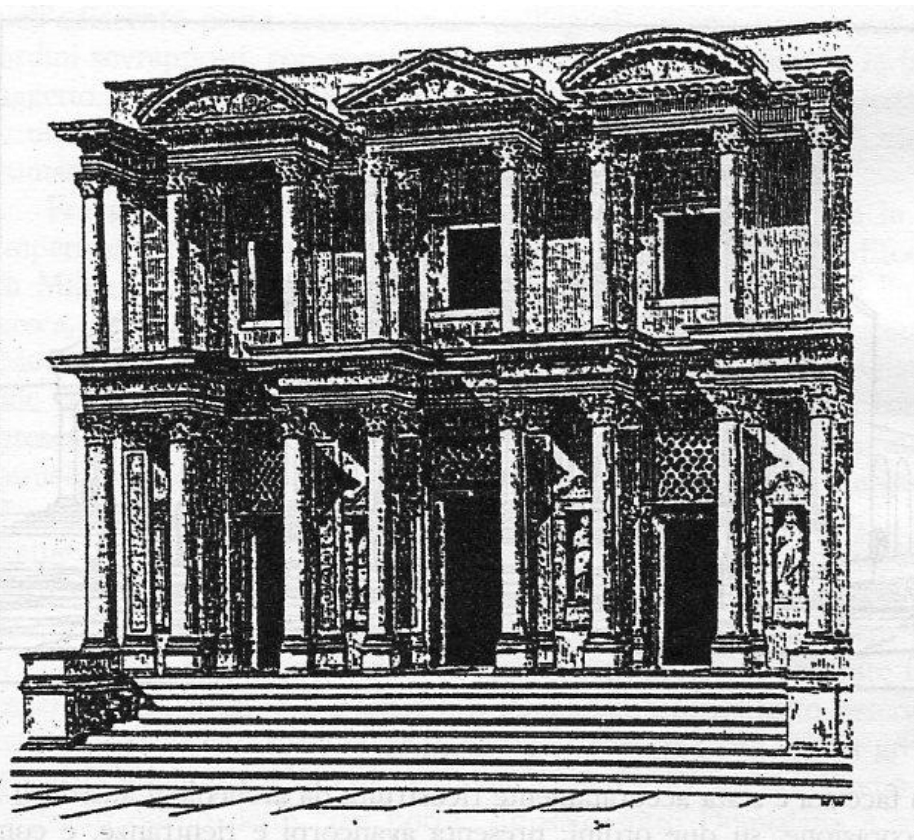
Perge

Province d'Asia Minore

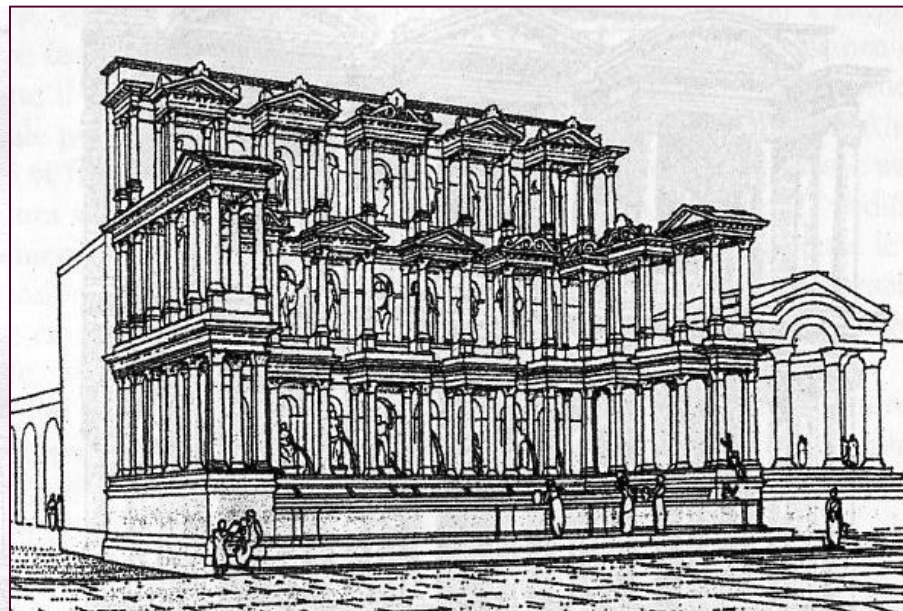


Aspendos

Province d'Asia Minore

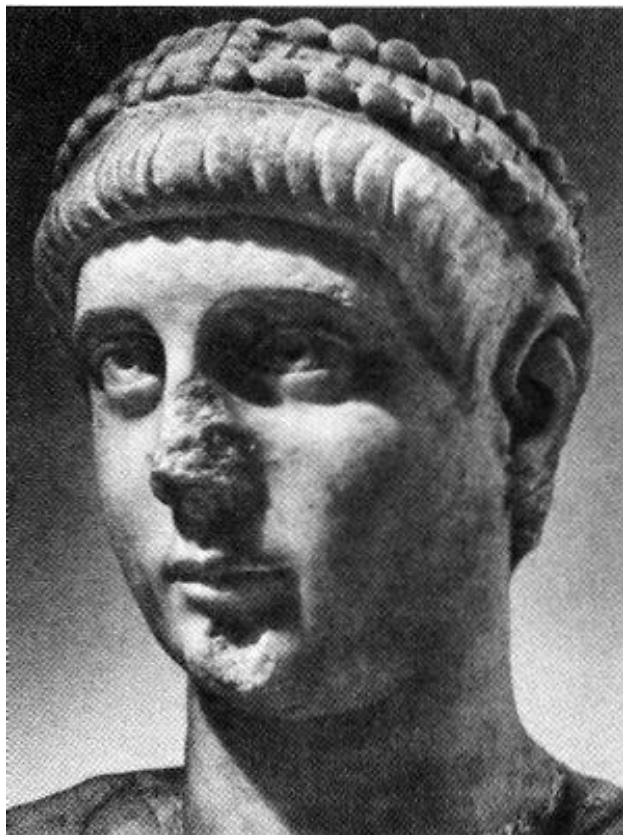


Efeso: Biblioteca di Celso

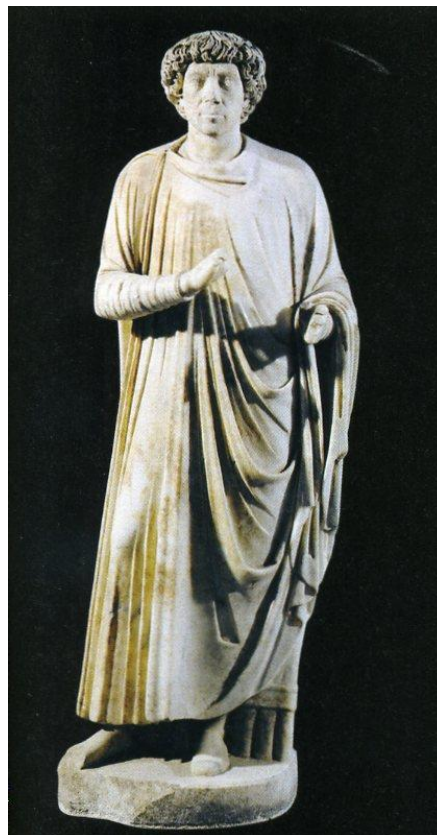


Mileto: Ninfeo

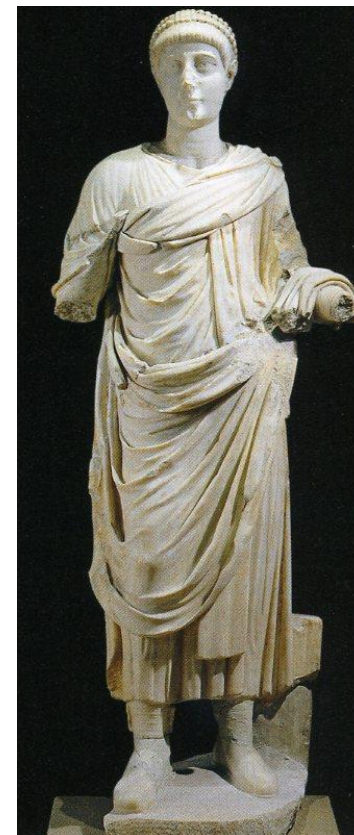
Province d'Asia Minore



Afrodisia: Valentiniano II



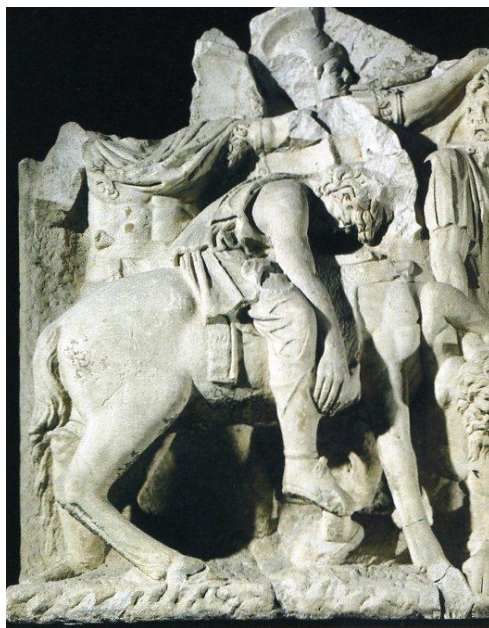
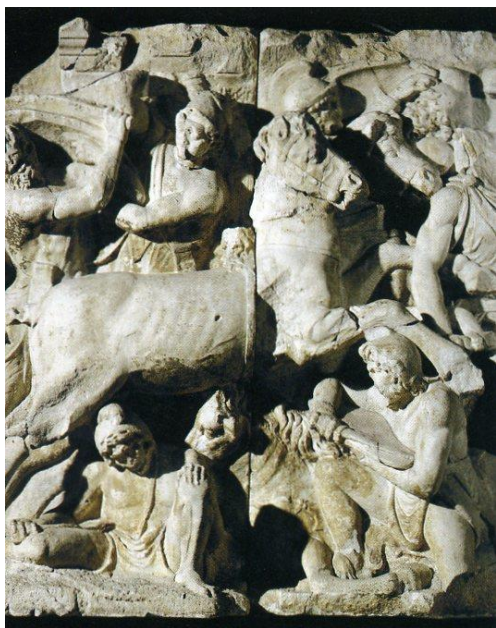
Afrodisia: magistrato



Afrodisia:
magistrato

Province d'Asia Minore

Efeso: Monumento Anonini



Efeso: sarcofago a ghirlande