

Anno accademico 2022-2023

Archeologia classica

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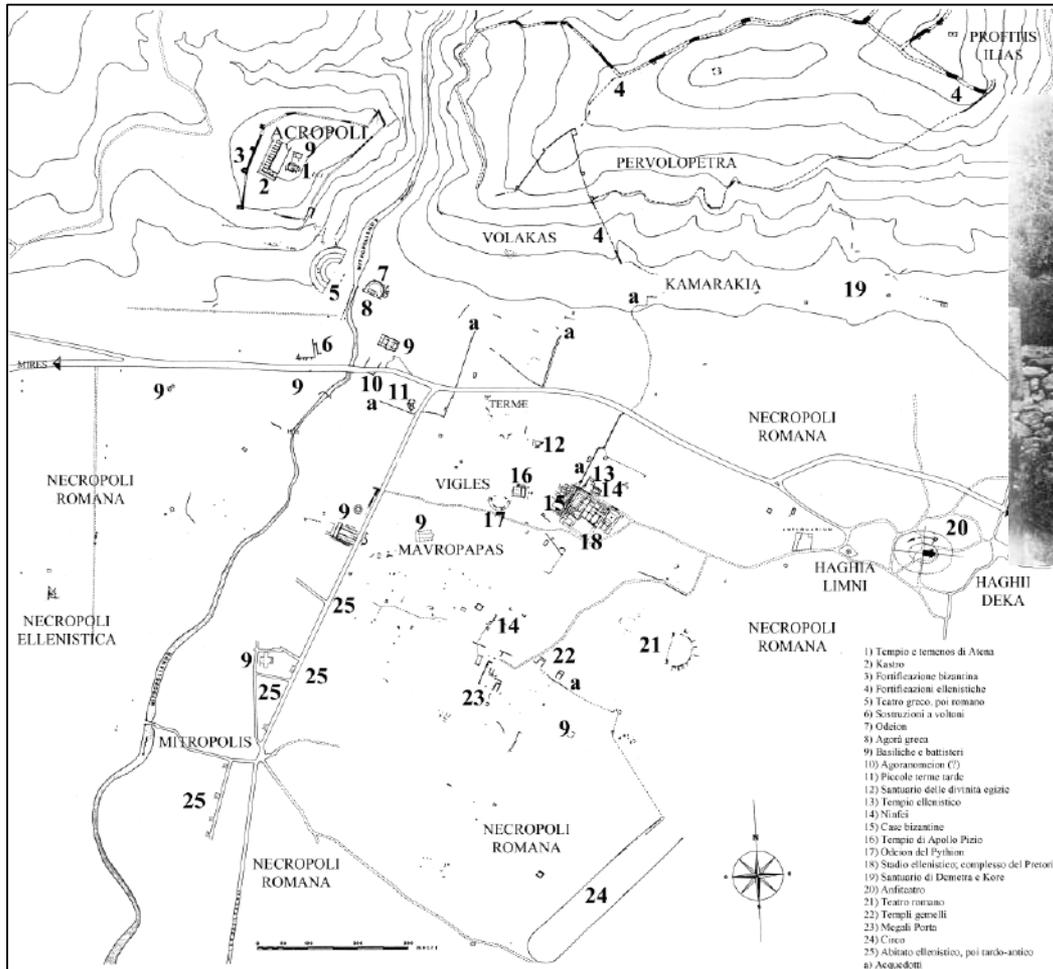
[**https://www.instagram.com/hadrianopolis_unimc/**](https://www.instagram.com/hadrianopolis_unimc/)

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Prof. Roberto Perna







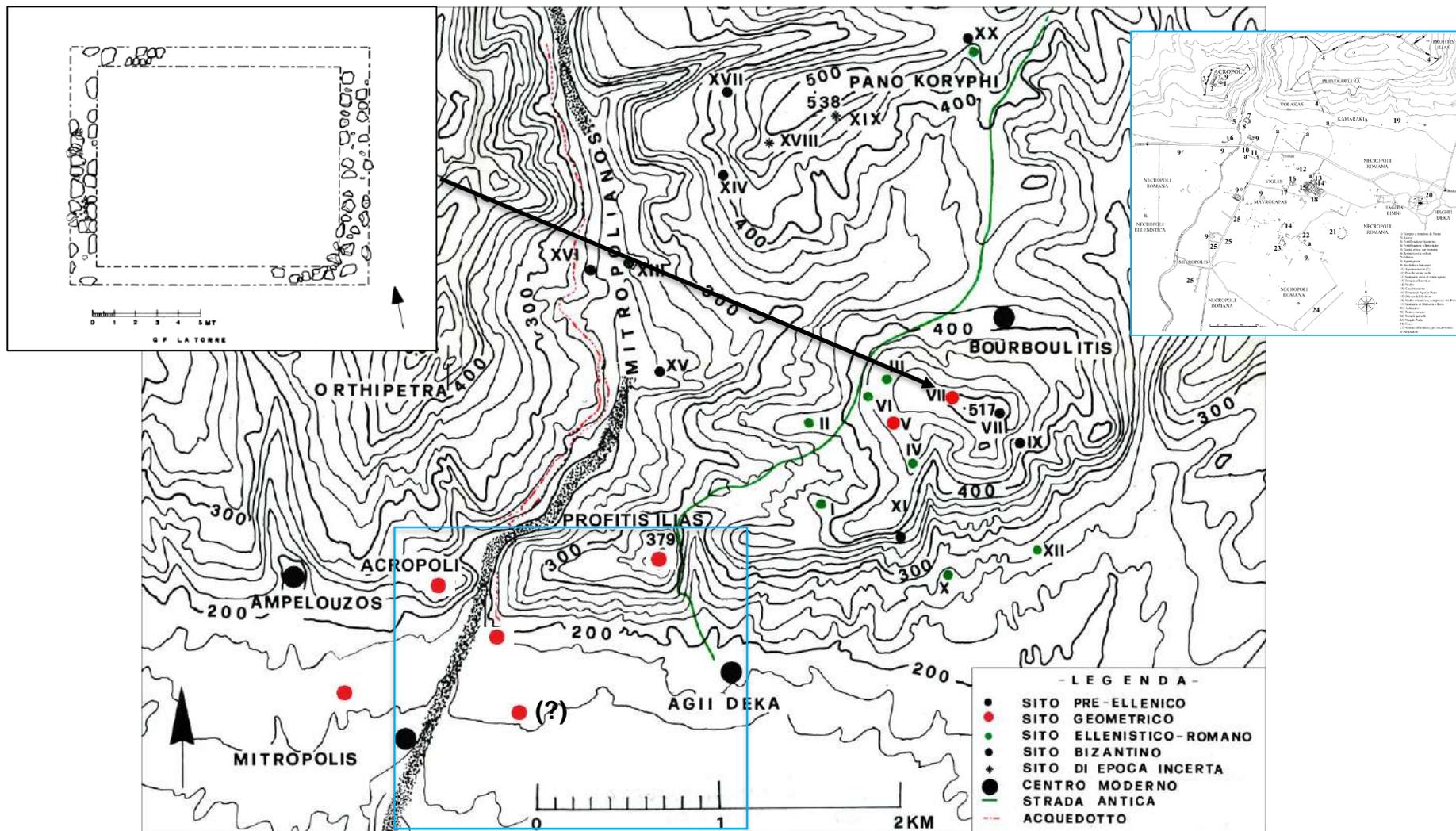
Strabone seguendo Eforo (X,4,17)

Platone (*Leg.* 708a)

Pausania (VIII, 53,4)

Conone (*F.Gr.Hist.* 261 F 36)

Stefano Bizantino (s.v. Γόρτυν)



TMIIC - geometrico

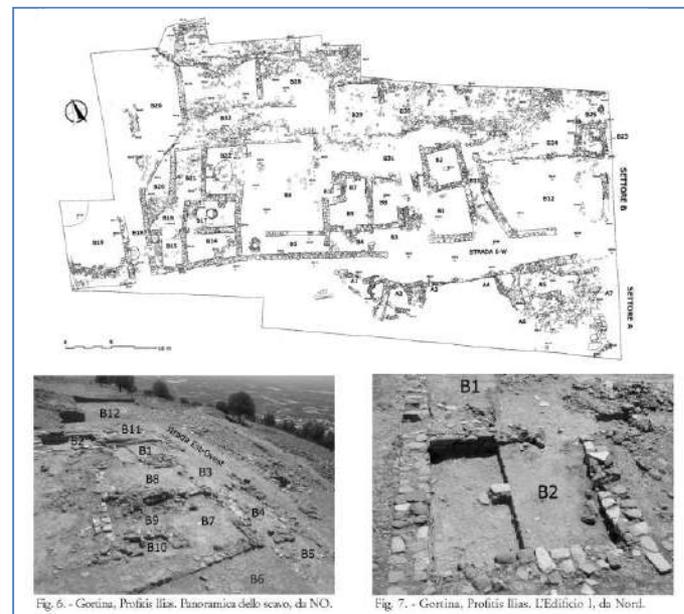
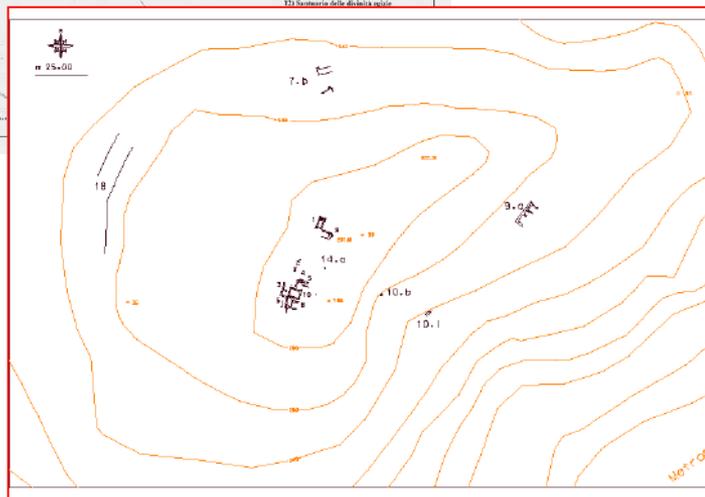
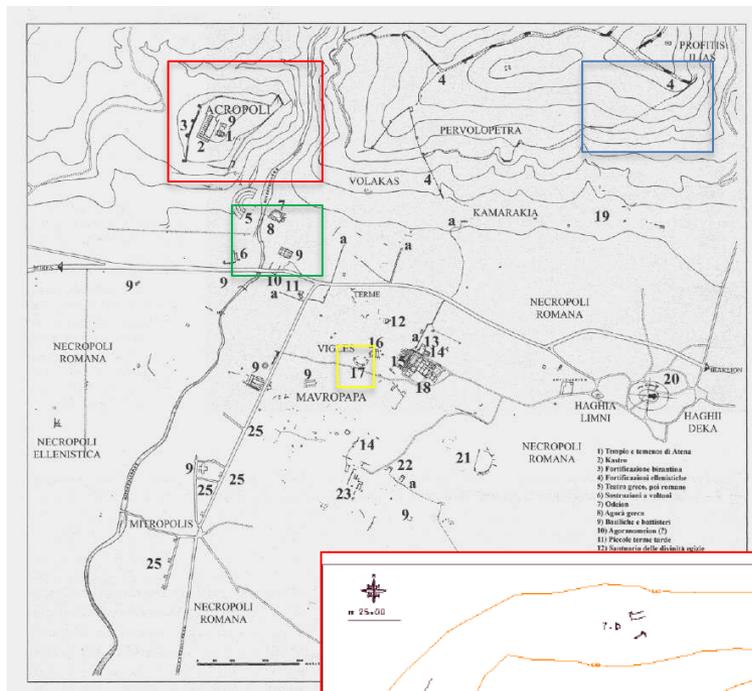
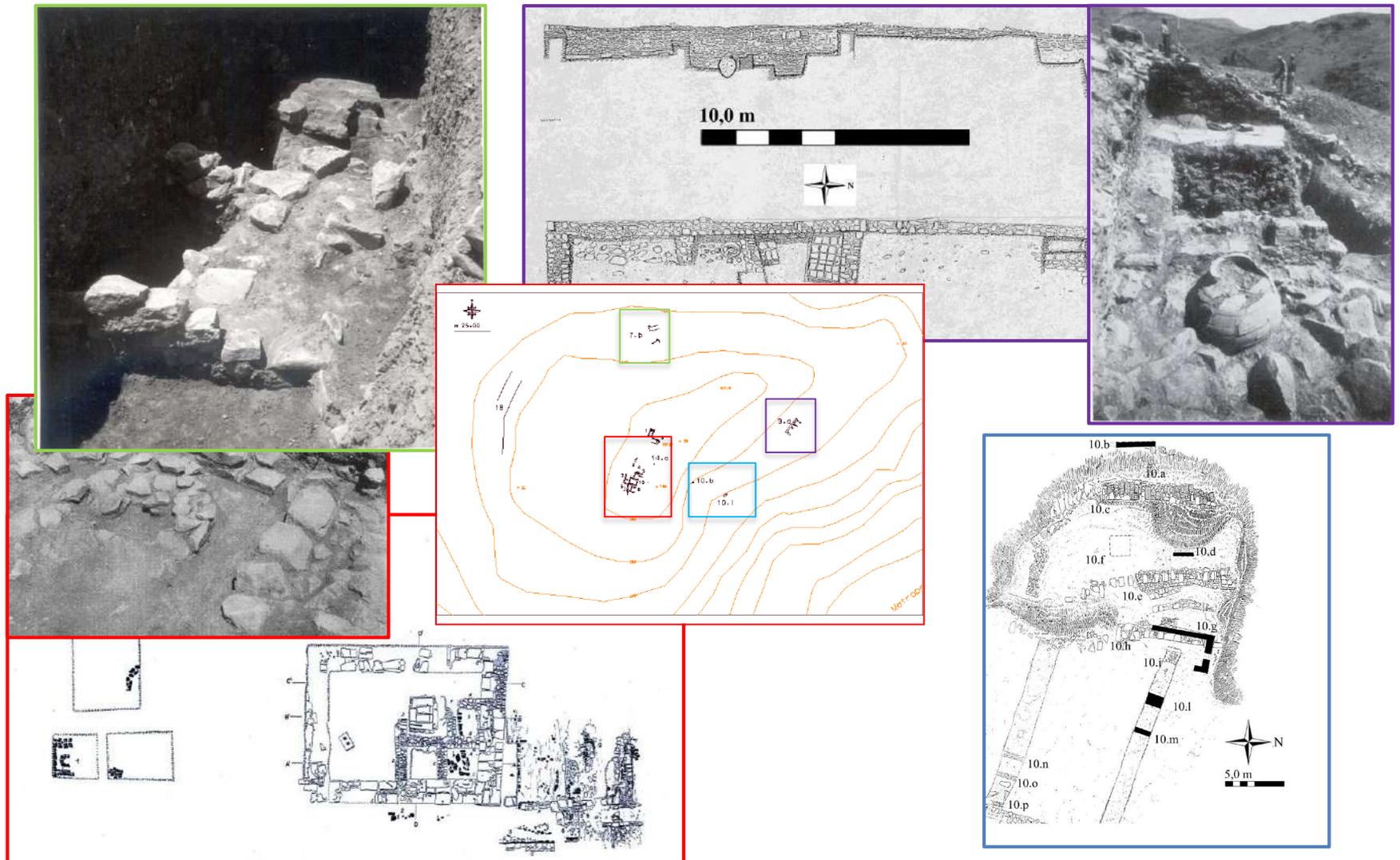


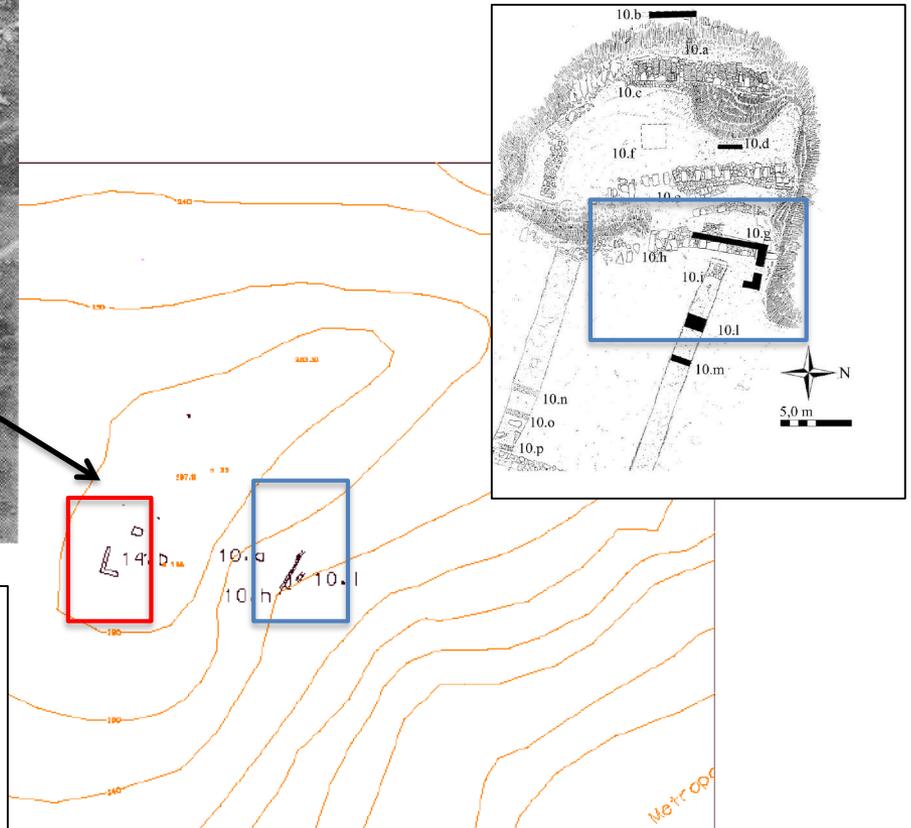
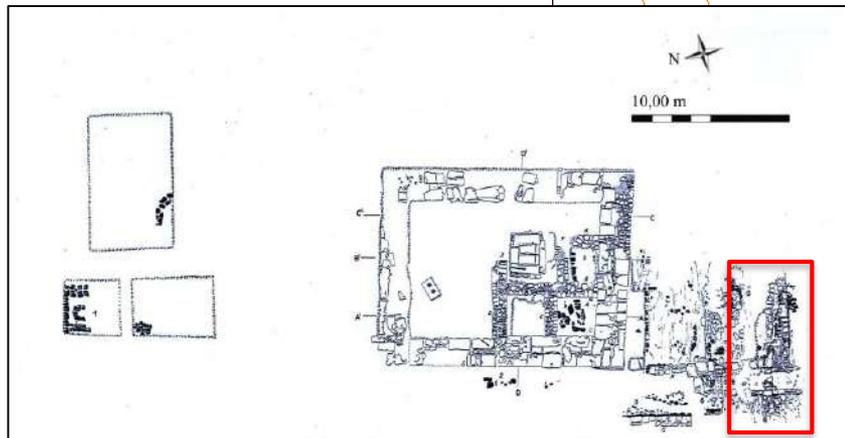
Fig. 6. - Gortina, Profilo Ilias. Panoramica dello scavo, da NO.

Fig. 7. - Gortina, Profilo Ilias. L'Edificio 1, da Nord.

TMIIC - geometrico

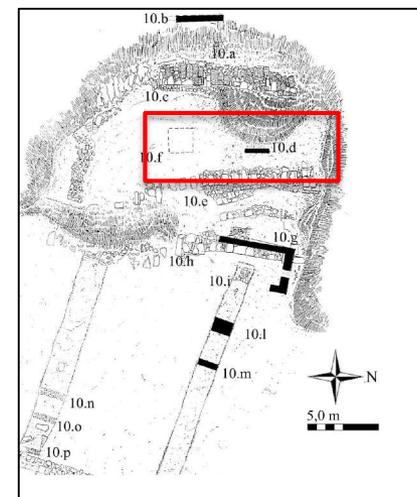


Geometrico - orientalizzante



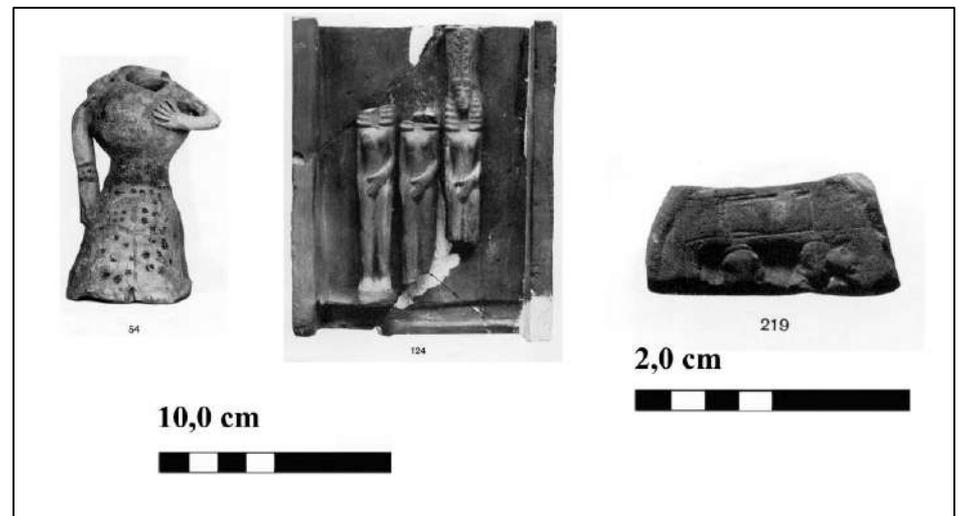
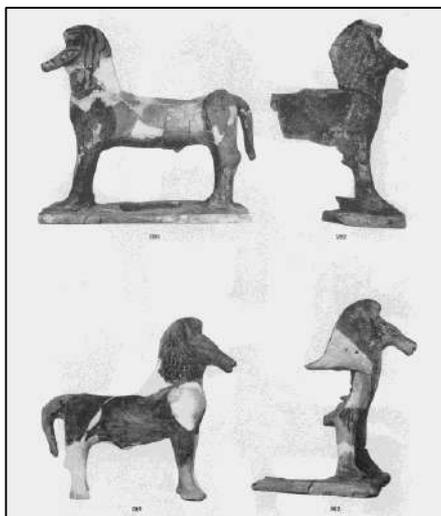
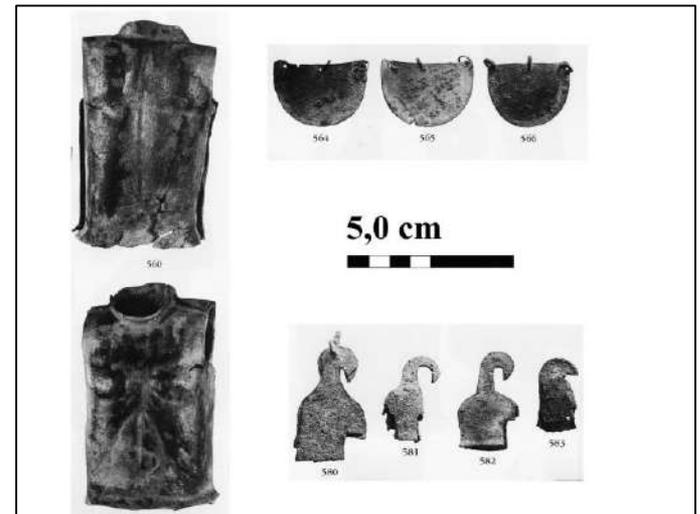
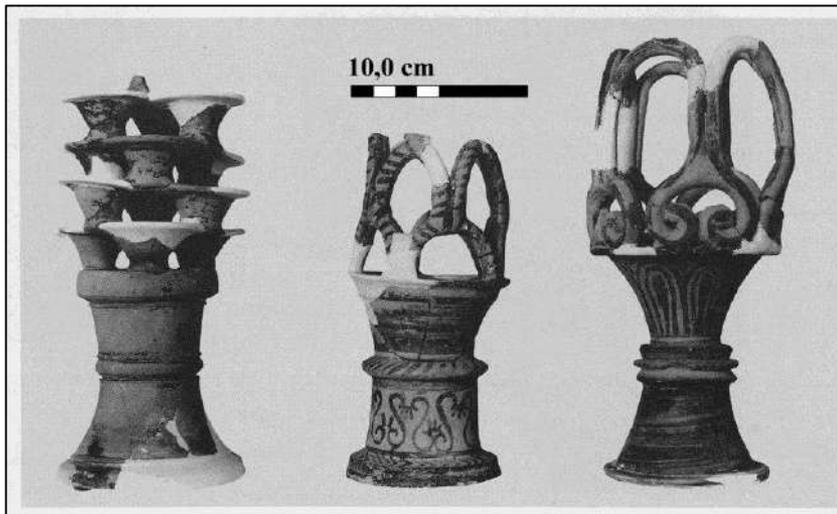
Geometrico - orientalizzante

Localizzazione della stipe

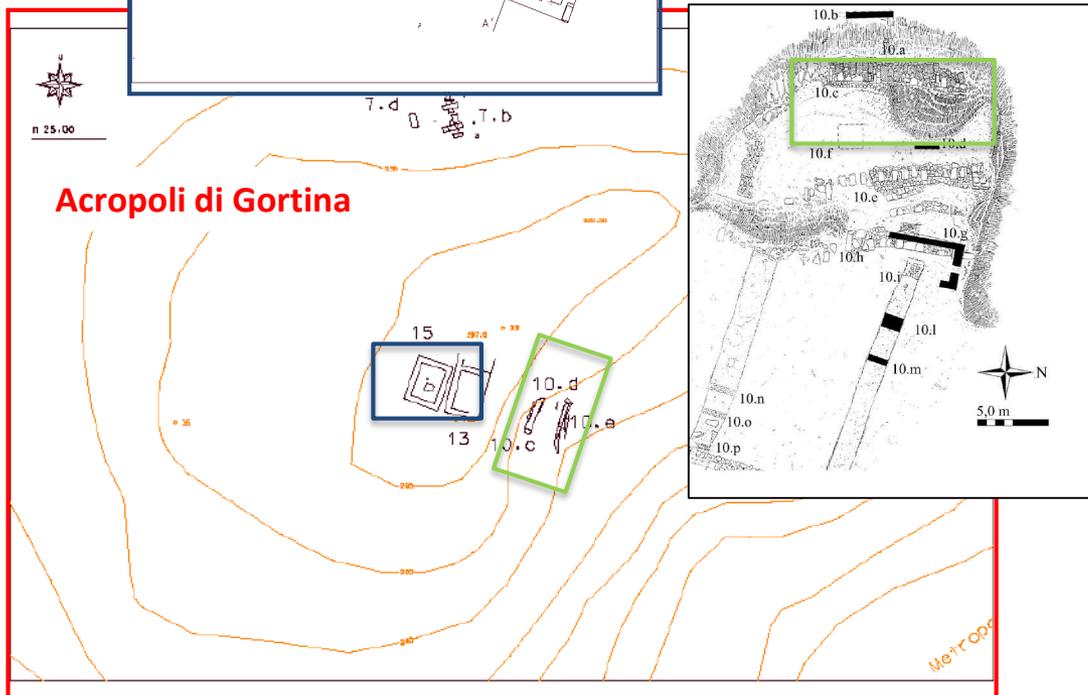
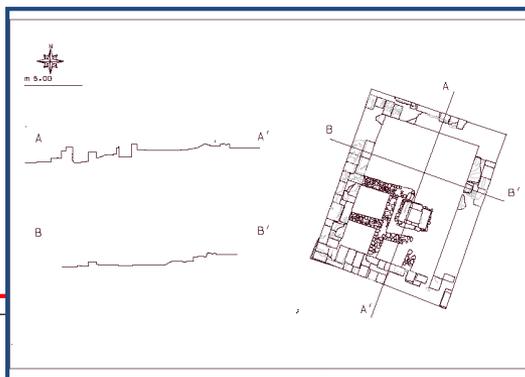
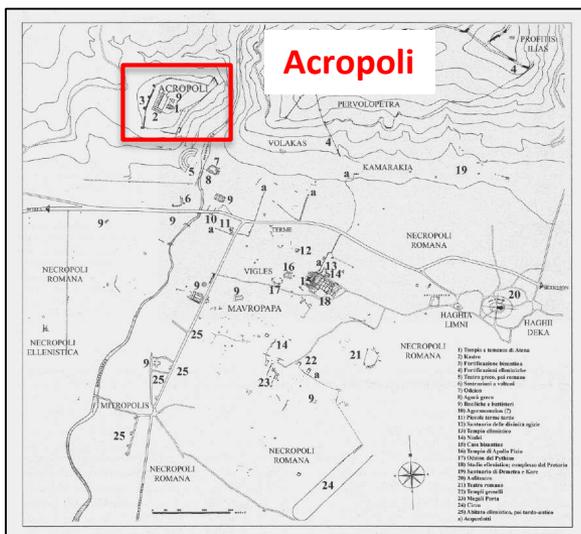


La formazione

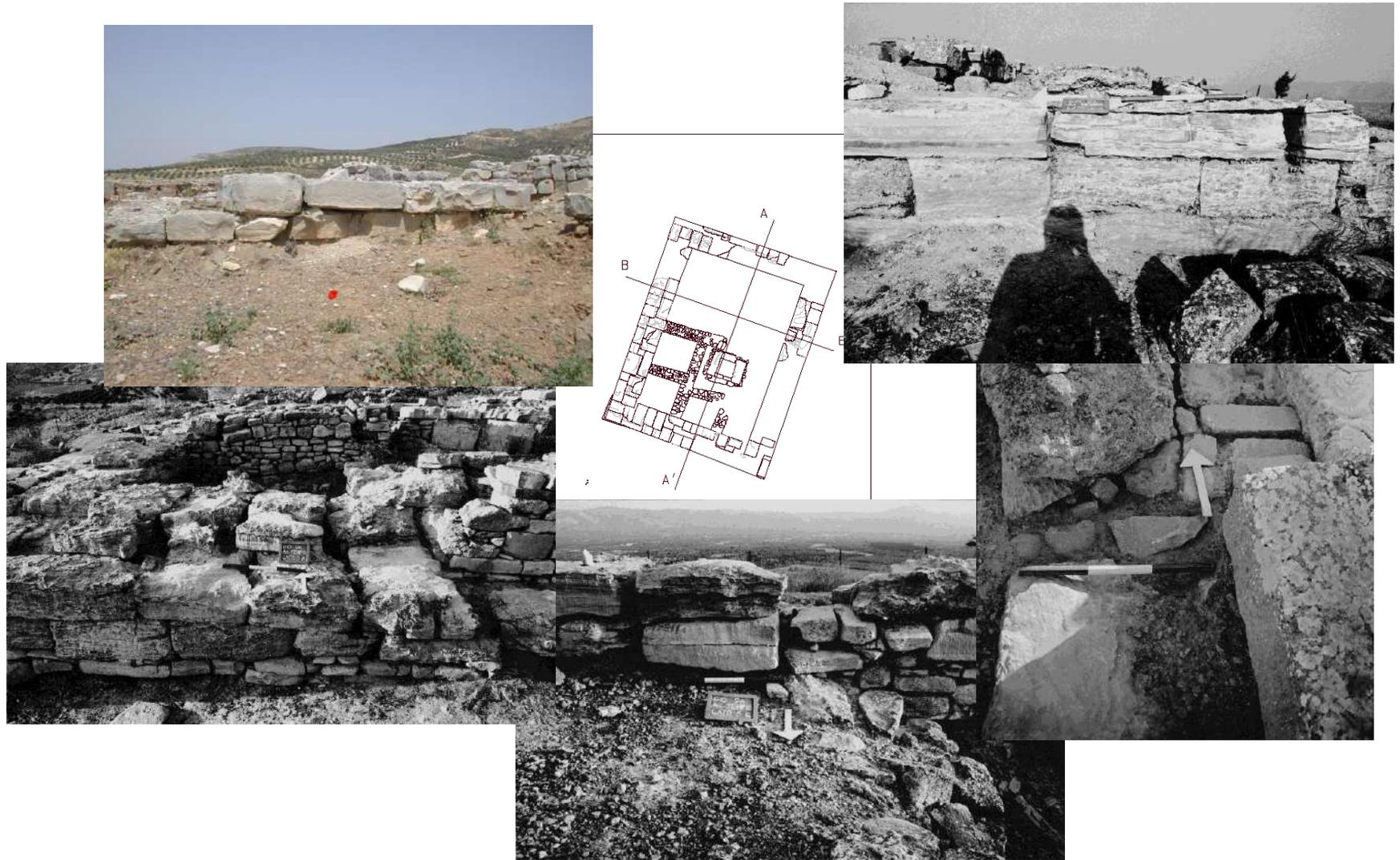
Geometrico - orientalizzante



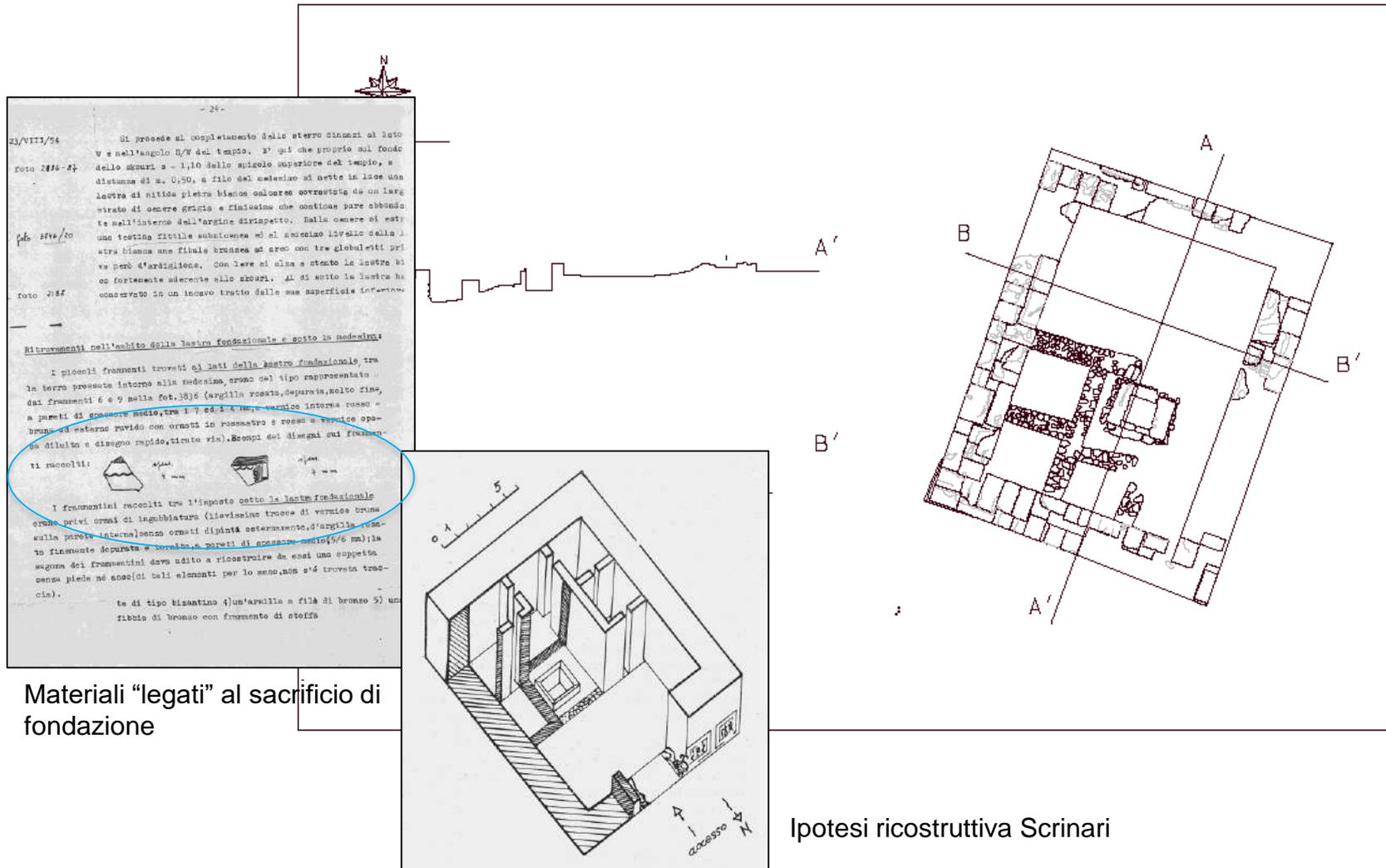
Il santuario orientalizzante e la nascita della polis



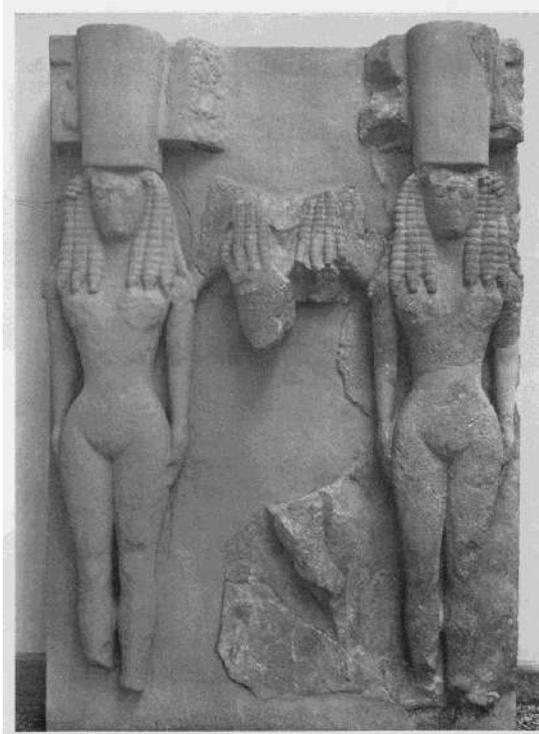
Il santuario orientalizzante e la nascita della *polis*



Il santuario orientalizzante e la nascita della polis



Il santuario orientalizzante e la nascita della *polis*



Frammenti di una triade divina



Frammenti di una triade divina



Sfinge

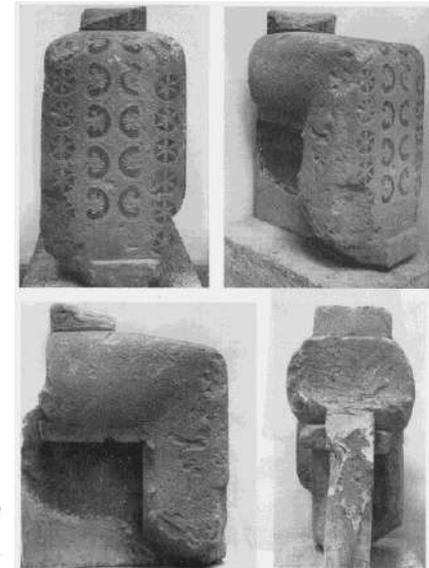
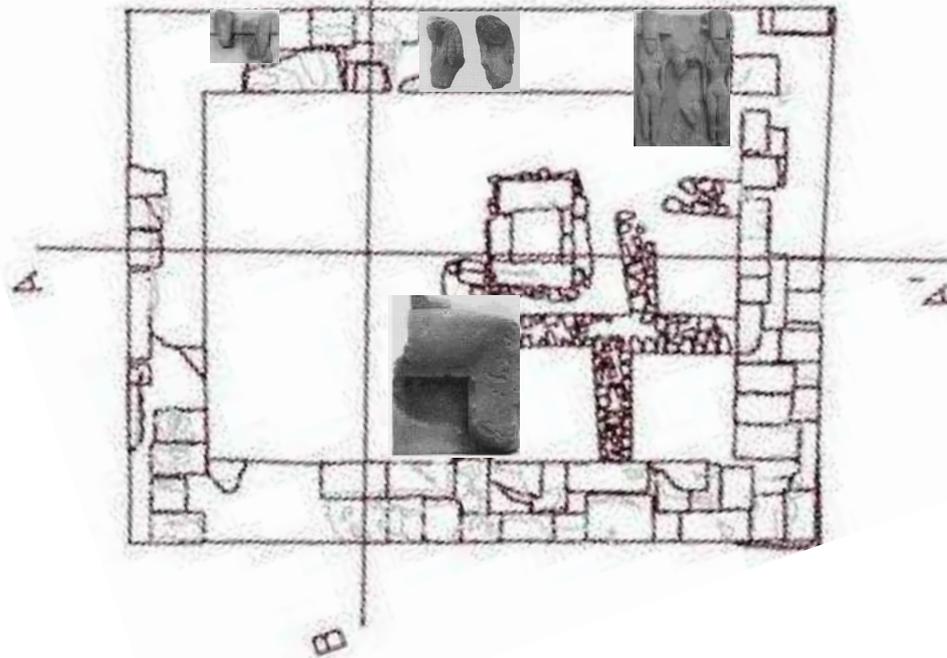
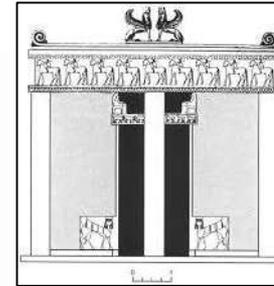
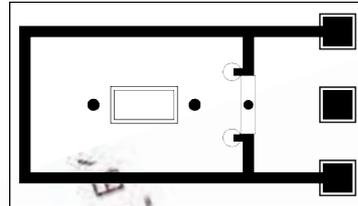
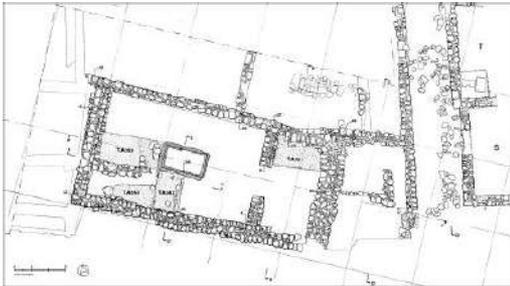
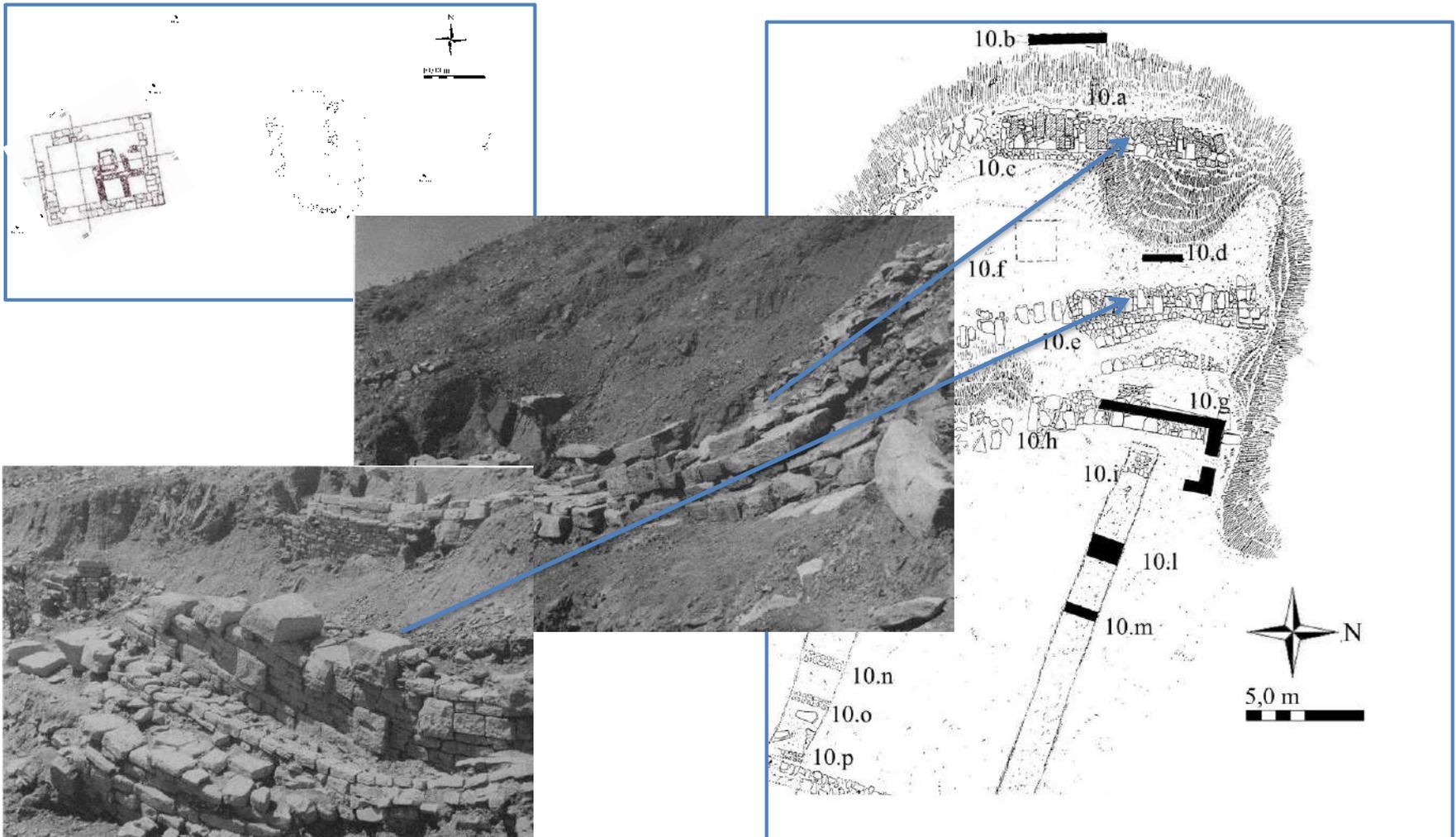


Figura femminile
seduta

Il santuario orientalizzante e la nascita della *polis*

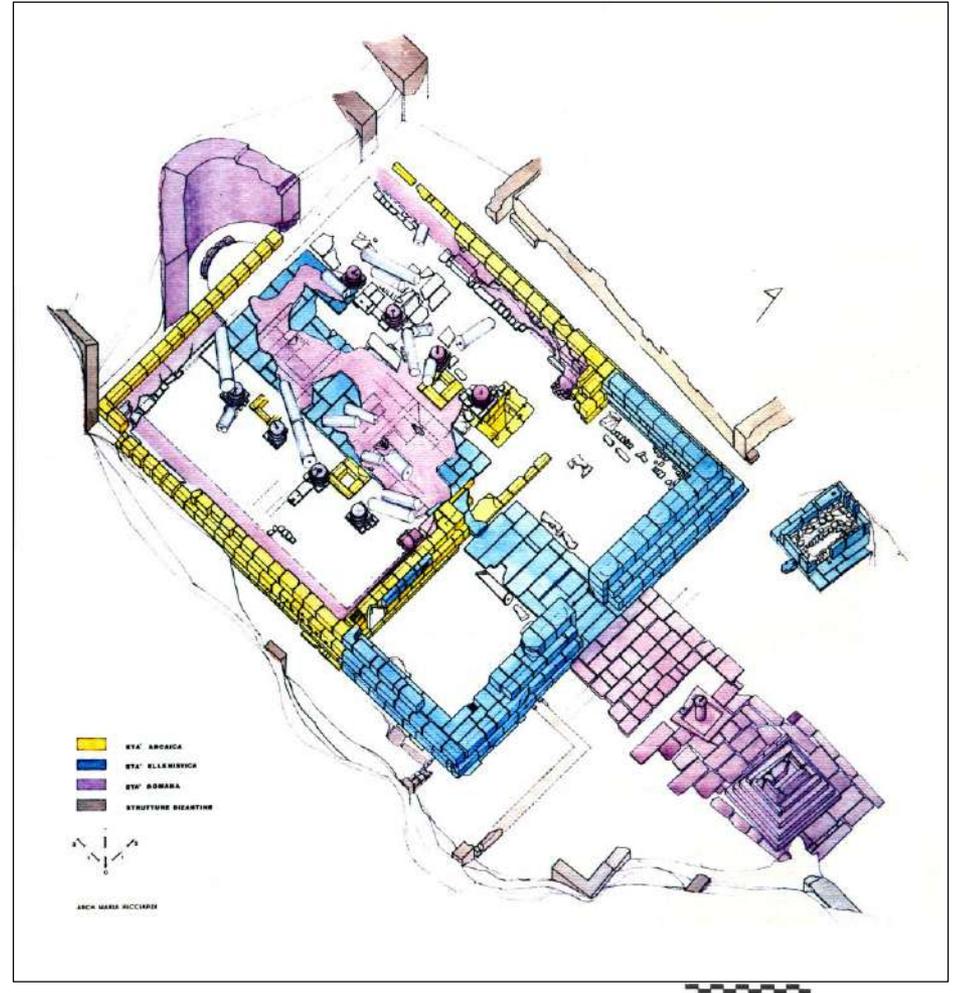
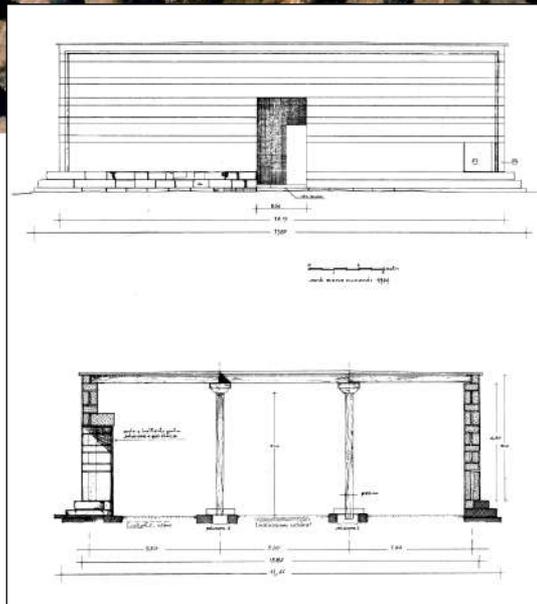
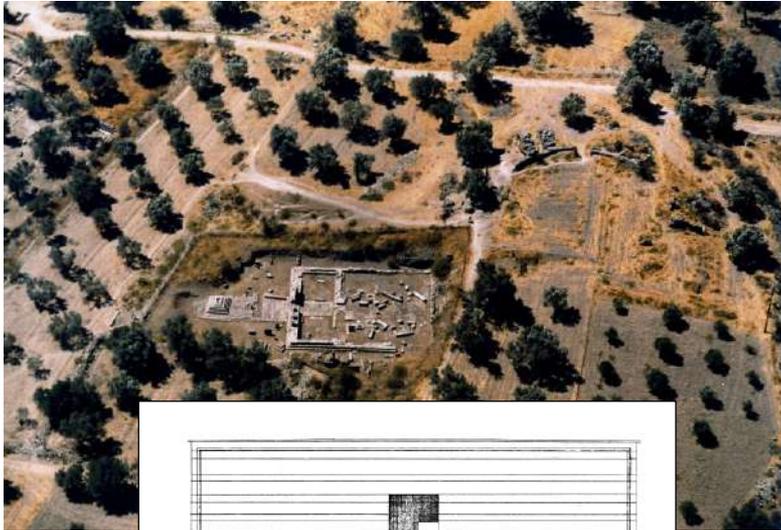


Il santuario orientalizzante e la nascita della *polis*

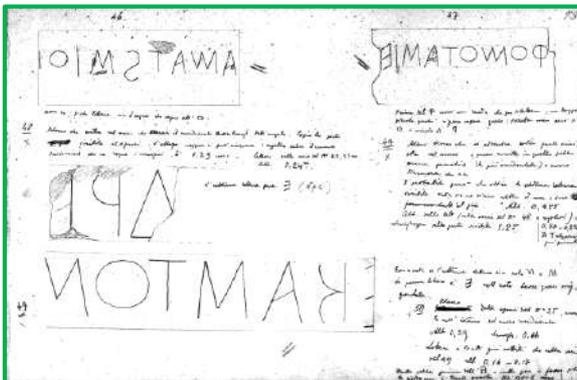
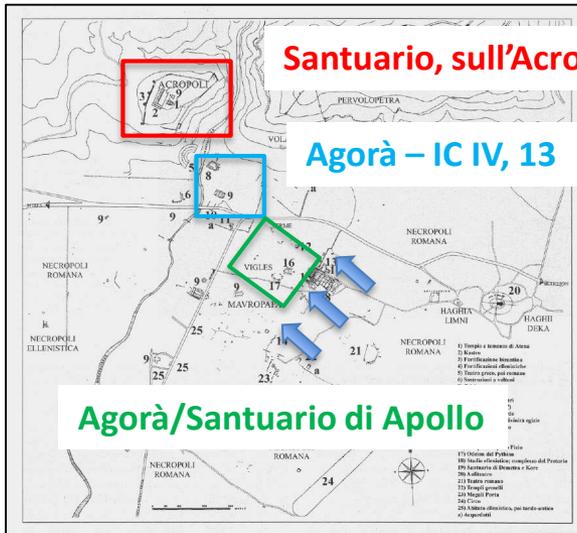


La formazione

Il tempio di Apollo



Il santuario orientalizzante e la nascita della polis



Polis

Categorie interpretative:

1. Emergere del sacro
2. Organizzazione dell'insediamento e sviluppo delle forme residenziali
3. Capacità di accumulo e di fruizione dei beni
4. Forme di sfruttamento del territorio
5. Emergere di un'aristocrazia

Polis

Un microstato altamente istituzionalizzato e altamente centralizzato costituito da una città (spesso murata) con il suo immediato entroterra e organizzata con una popolazione stratificata, formata da cittadini, alcuni stranieri e, a volte, schiavi.

Il suo territorio è per lo più così piccolo che il centro urbano può essere raggiunto in una giornata di cammino o meno, e la parte politicamente privilegiata della sua popolazione è così piccola cioè costituisce infatti una società “faccia a faccia”.

L'identità politica è focalizzata sulla stessa città-stato e basata sulla differenziazione da altre città-stato.

Una parte molto consistente della popolazione è insediata nel paese, mentre le altre sono insediate nell'entroterra, o disperse in fattorie o villaggi.

L'economia urbana implica la specializzazione della funzione e la divisione del lavoro in misura tale che la popolazione deve soddisfare una parte significativa del proprio fabbisogno quotidiano acquistando in città mercato.

La città-stato è un'unità politica autonoma ma non necessariamente indipendente

Polis

Complessivamente nascita della città è un processo lento che dura 4 secoli con aspetti diversi nelle diverse regioni anche cronologicamente seppur, nelle fonti antiche è descritto generalmente come avvenimento puntuale: *ktisis* o *synoikismos*

acropoli
asty,
chora,

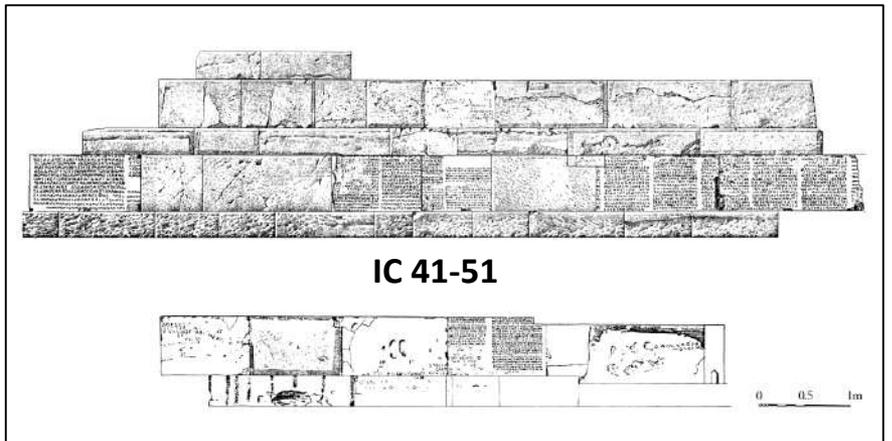
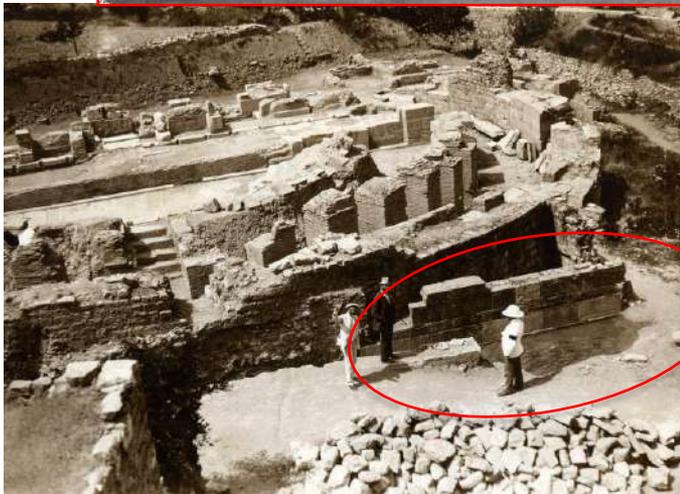
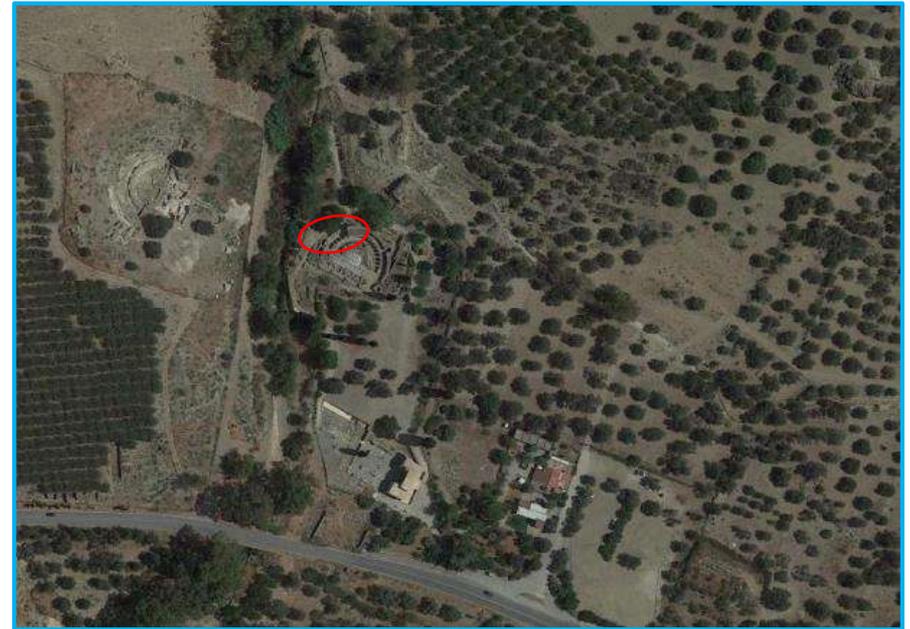
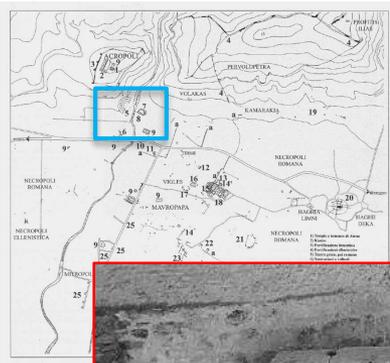
Processo che si conclude tra VIII ed il VI sec. a.C. e che viene denominato età arcaica, in cui la forma di governo principale è quella aristocratica

Un ristretto gruppo di famiglie gestisce la cosa pubblica le attività religiose.

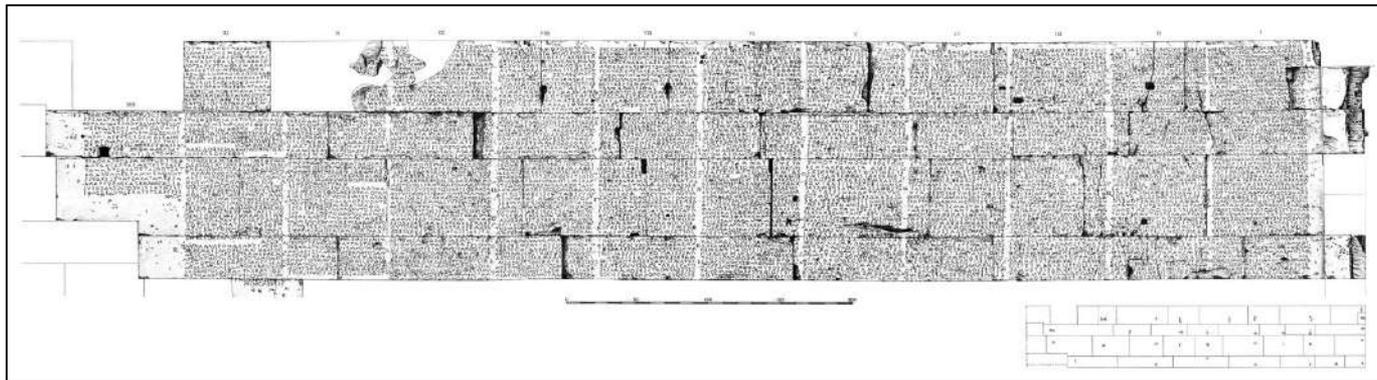
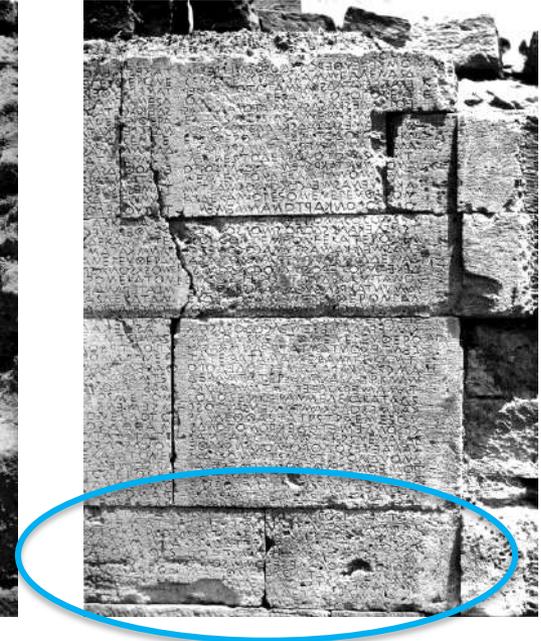
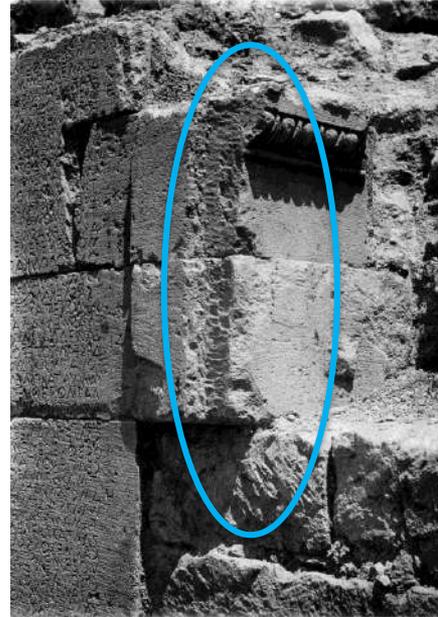
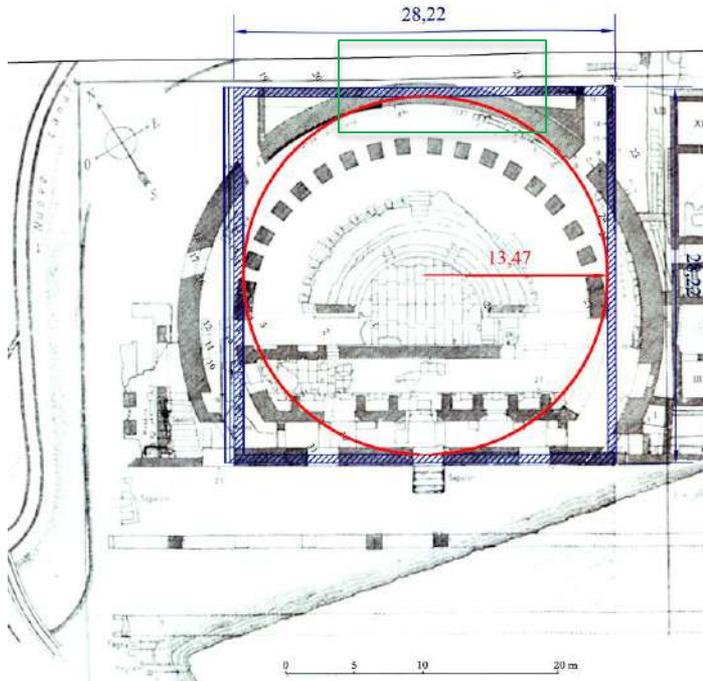
La supremazia degli aristocratici è fondata sui nobili natali, sull'*aretè*

La comunità degli uguali, quelli cioè che possedevano la terra, forma la base della *polis*.

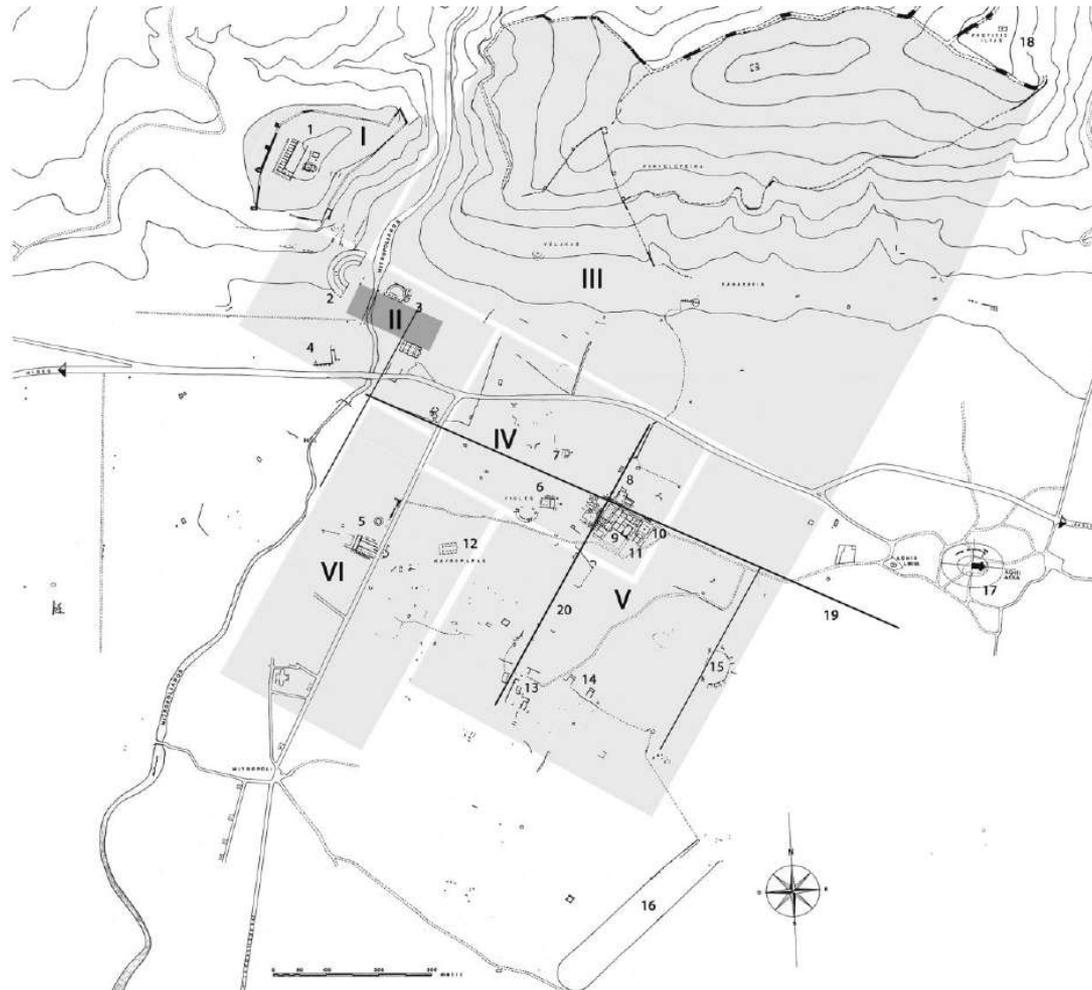
Valori e necessità di questa classe egemone sono alla base delle principali produzioni artigianali ed artistiche



«Muro settentrionale» – Edificio pubblico VI-V sec. a.C.



La grande iscrizione



Gortina fino all'età ellenistica

V sec. a.C. – relazioni a carattere regionale

Proiezione verso i porti a sud e ovest

- 216-206 a.C. - trattati di alleanza con Hierapytna del
- 205 a.C. - trattato con Hierapytna e Priansos
- 200 -189 a.C. - alleanze con Sybrita, Lappa, Elyros
- Inizi II se. a.C. - trattato con la comunità degli Amyklei
- Inizi II sec. a.C. - trattato con Kaudos

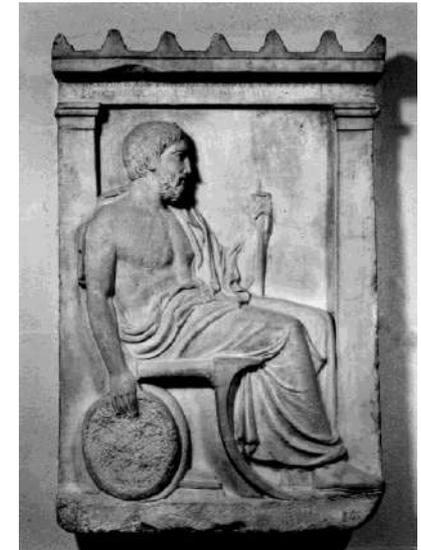
Proiezione verso i porti a nord

- Prima metà II sec. a.C. - trattati tra Gortina e Cnosso (*IC IV, 181b-182*)

266-265 a.C.- *Koinon tōn Kretaion*

242-220 a.C. *sympoliteia* con Festo (*IC IV.165*)

Louvre Ma 769
- IG II, 8464



Alleanze con regni ellenistici

237-236 a.C. - alleanza con Demetrio II

221-204 a.C. - alleanza Tolomeo IV

Filopatore (.)

III - II alleanza con Filopemene duce degli Achei

197 a.C. cinquecento mercenari gortinii si uniscono a Tito Quinzio Flaminio ed ad Attalo

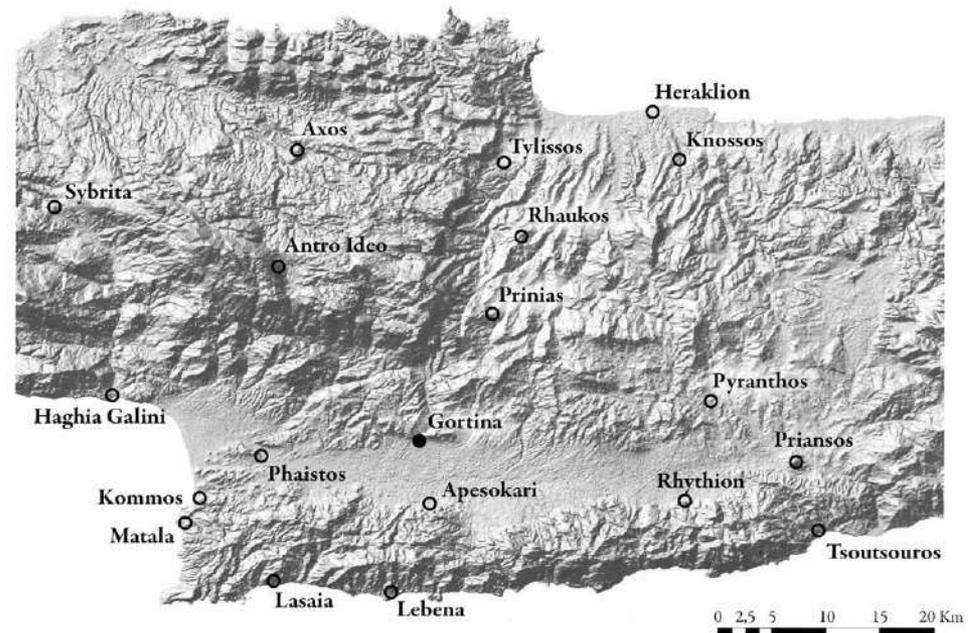
221 -219 a.C. - guerra contro Litto

Rinnovamento urbanistico

Rifondazione koinon

189 a.C. guerra Gortina e Cnosso contro Kydonia

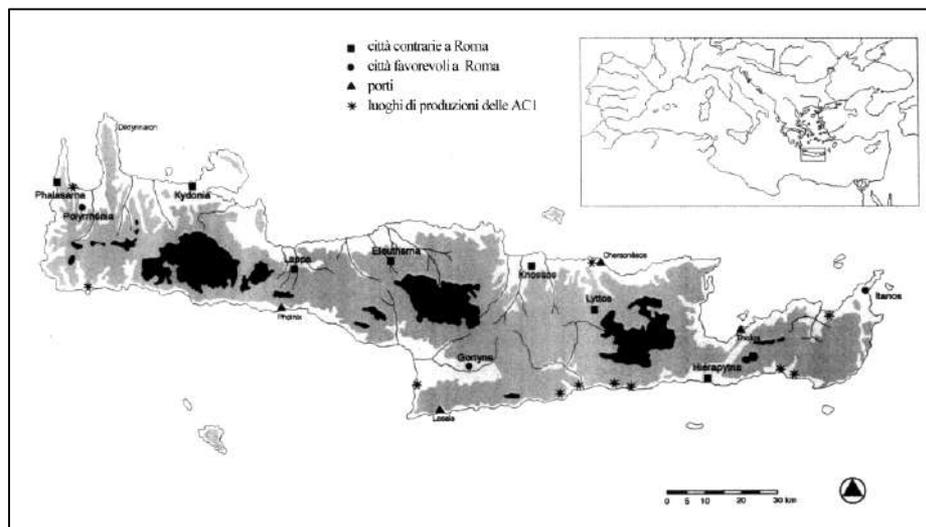
150 a.C. – distruzione di Festo



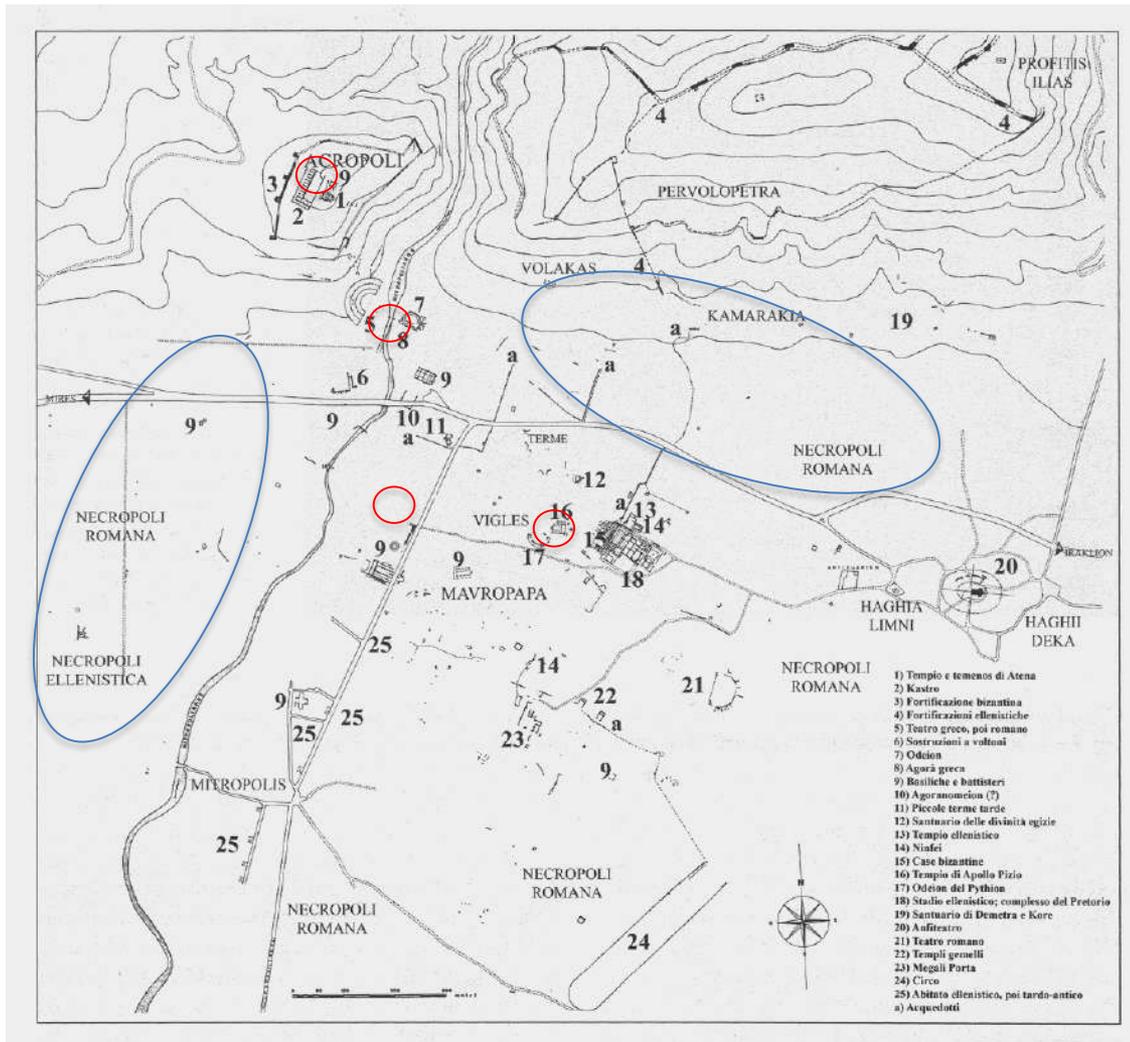
150 a.C. – predominio di Cnosso

120 a.C. – maggiore presenza di Roma

69 e il 67 – conquista romana



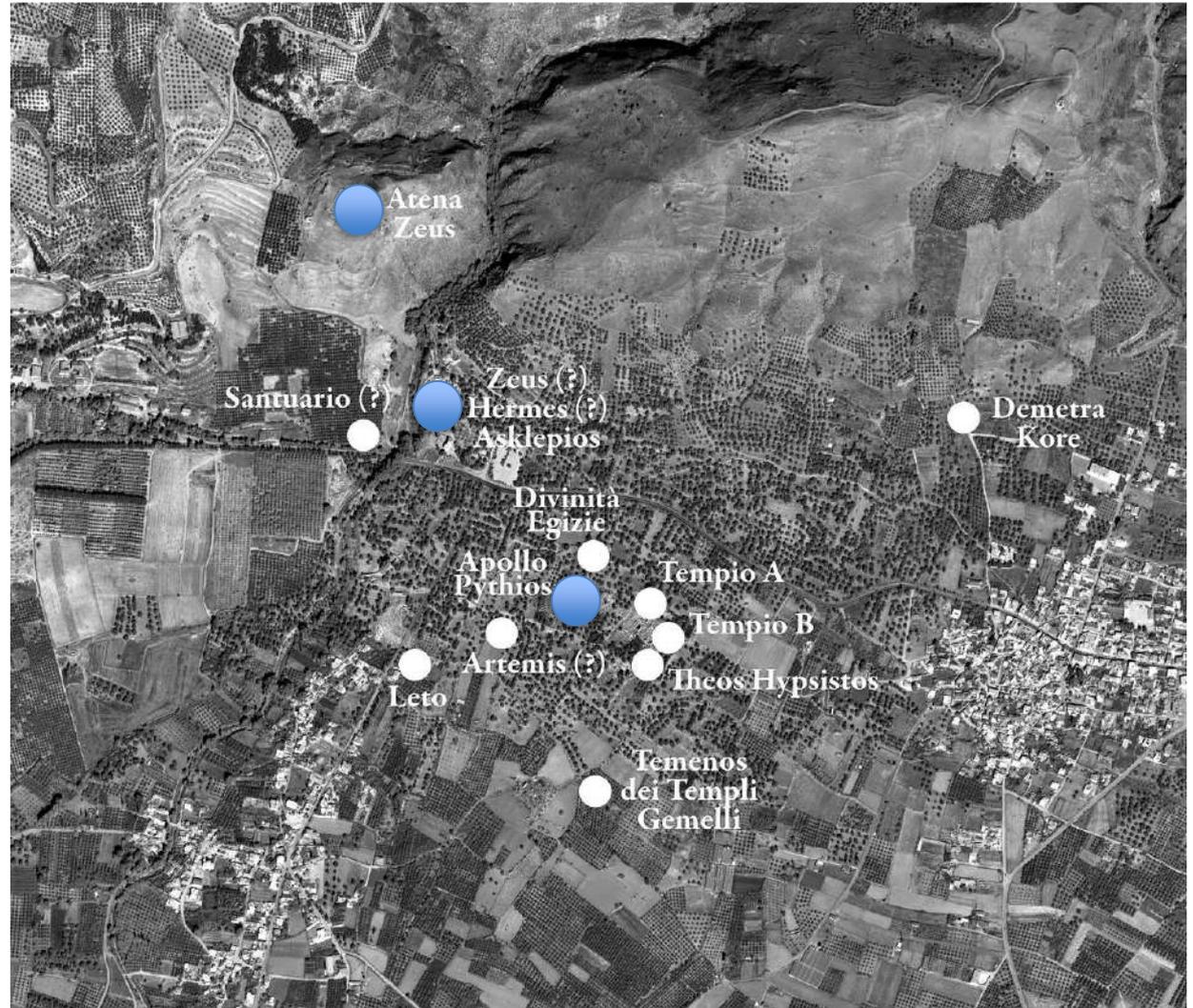
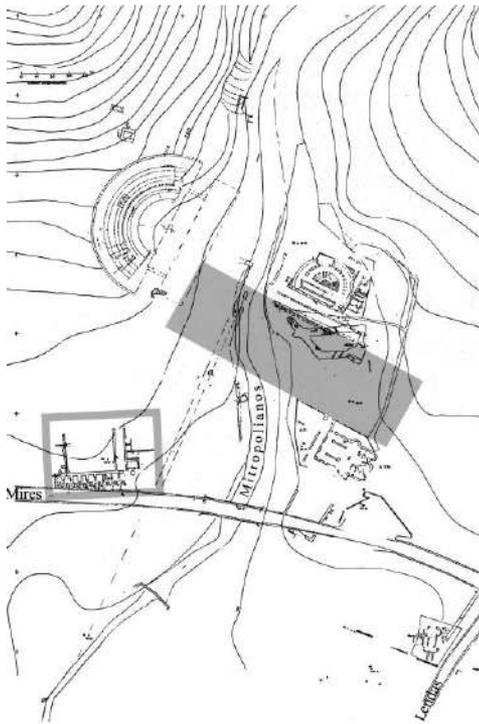
Gortina fino alla conquista romana



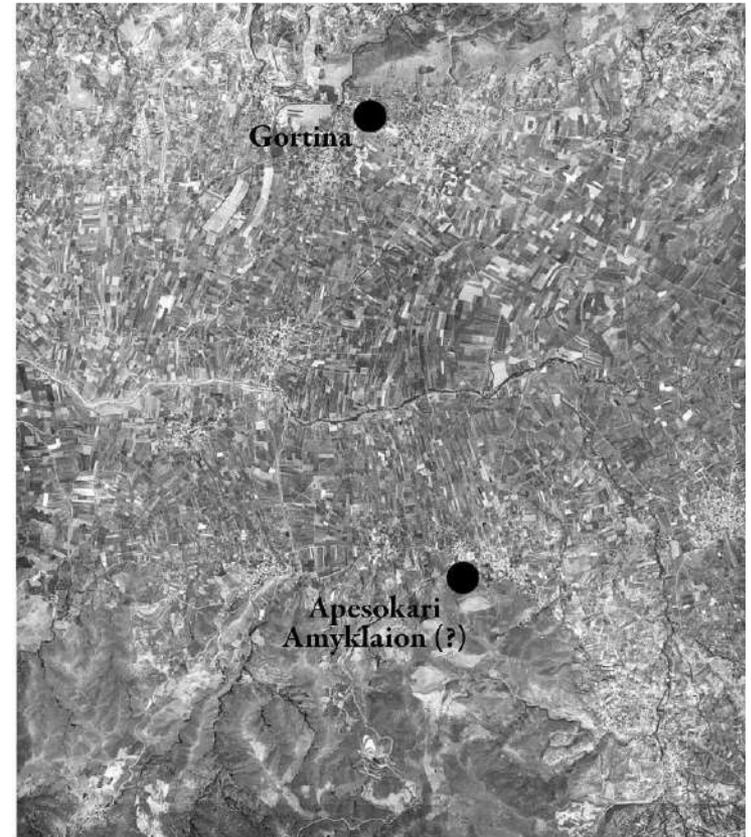
Stele funeraria attica da Gortina, fi ne V sec. a.C.

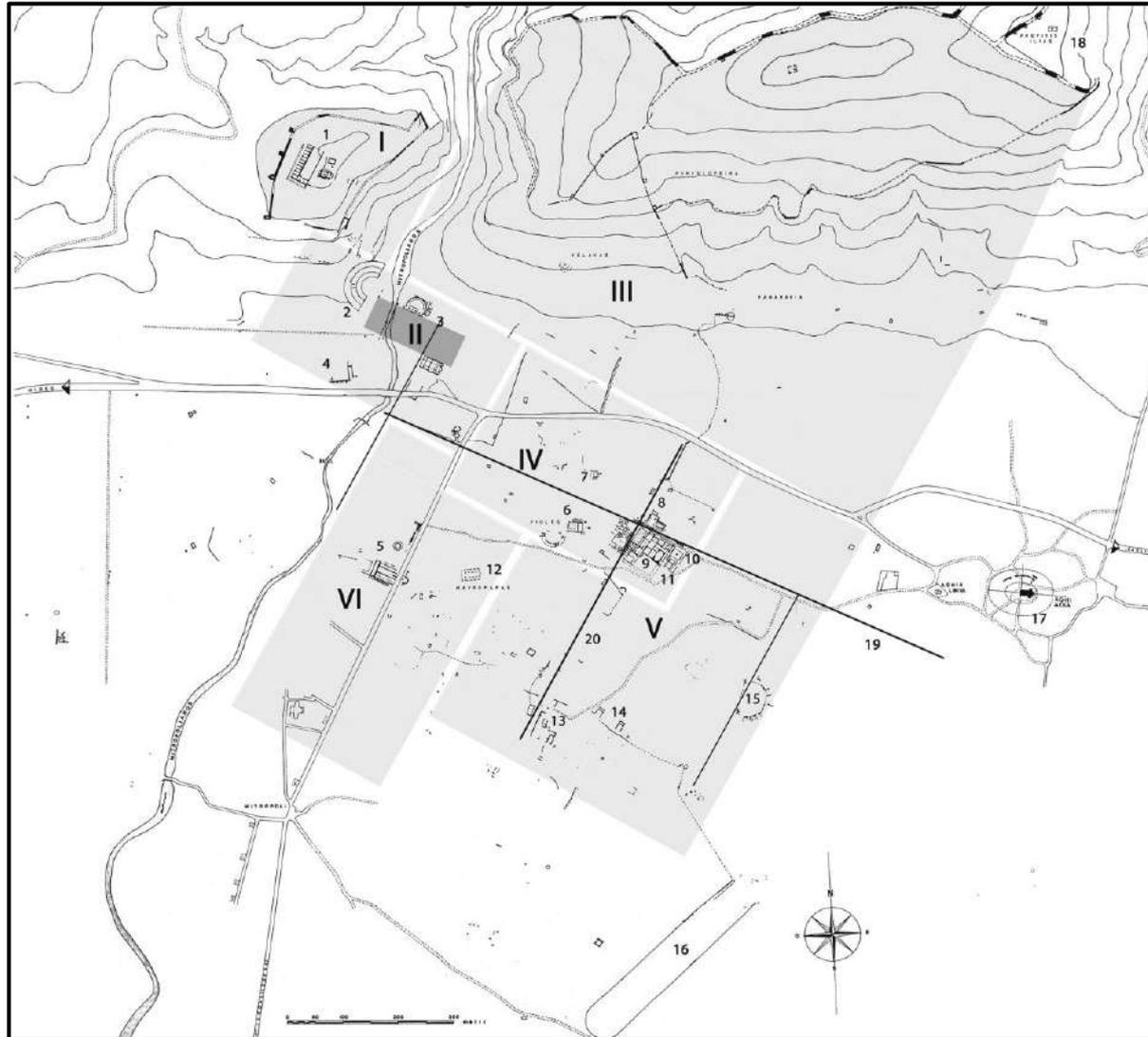


Rilievo votivo attico da Gortina, tardo V sec. a.C.

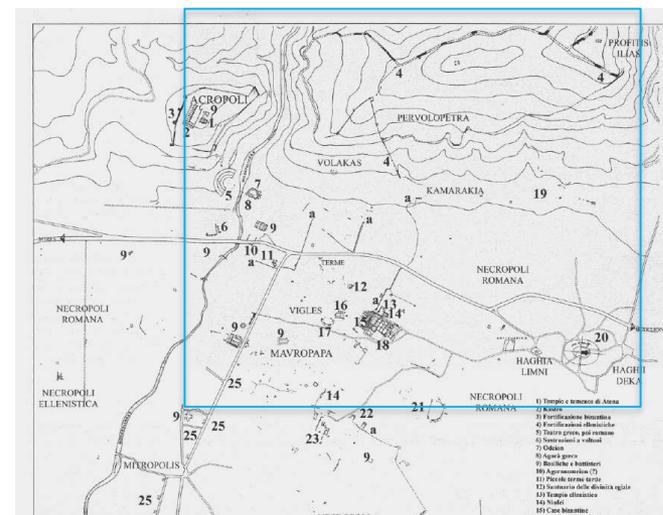
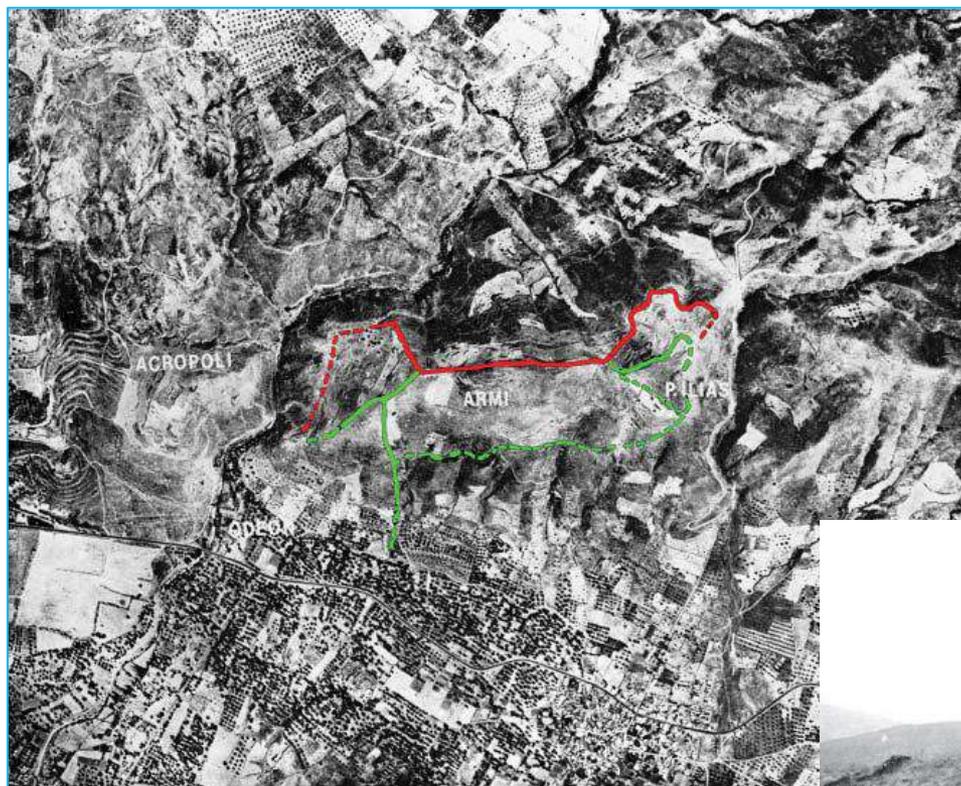


Gortina, la topografia sacra

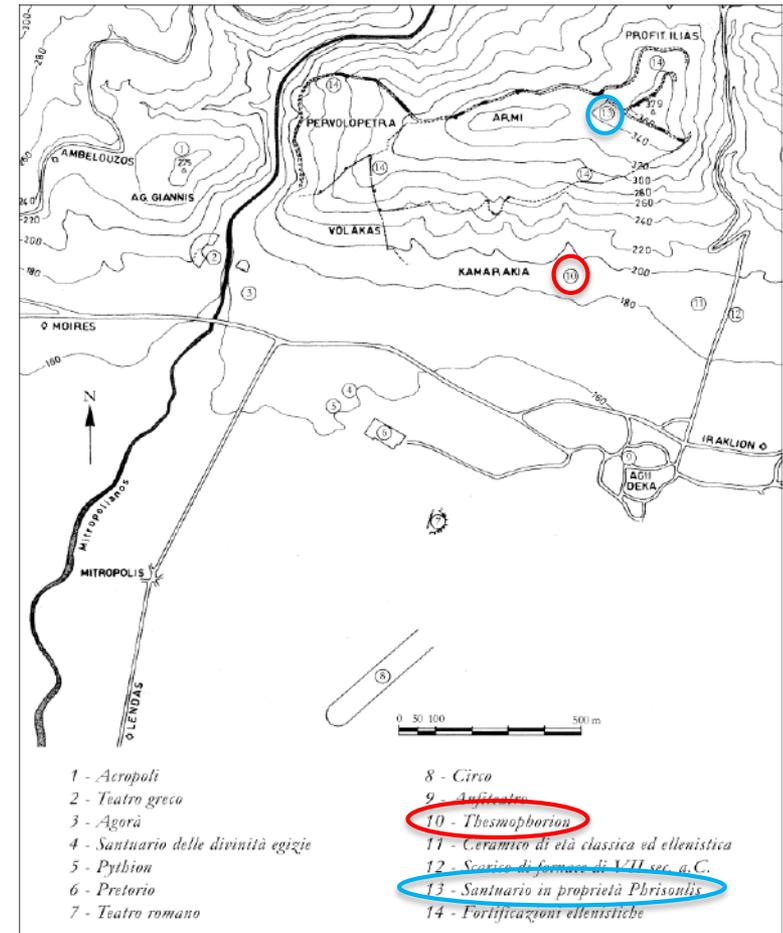
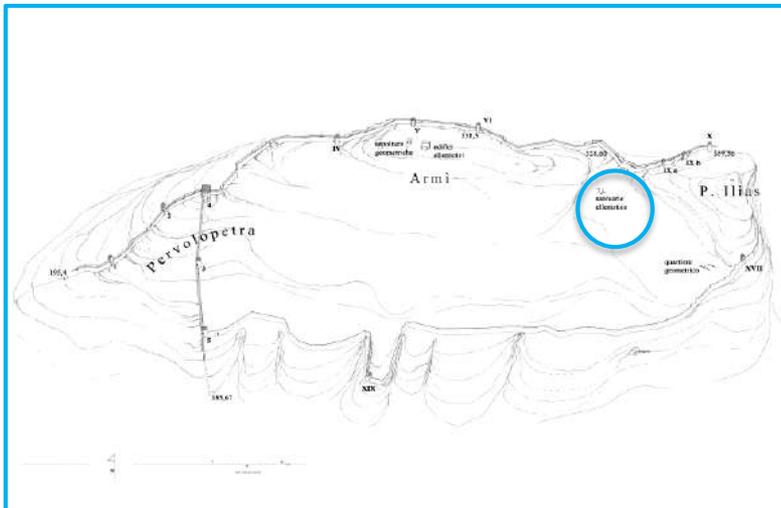




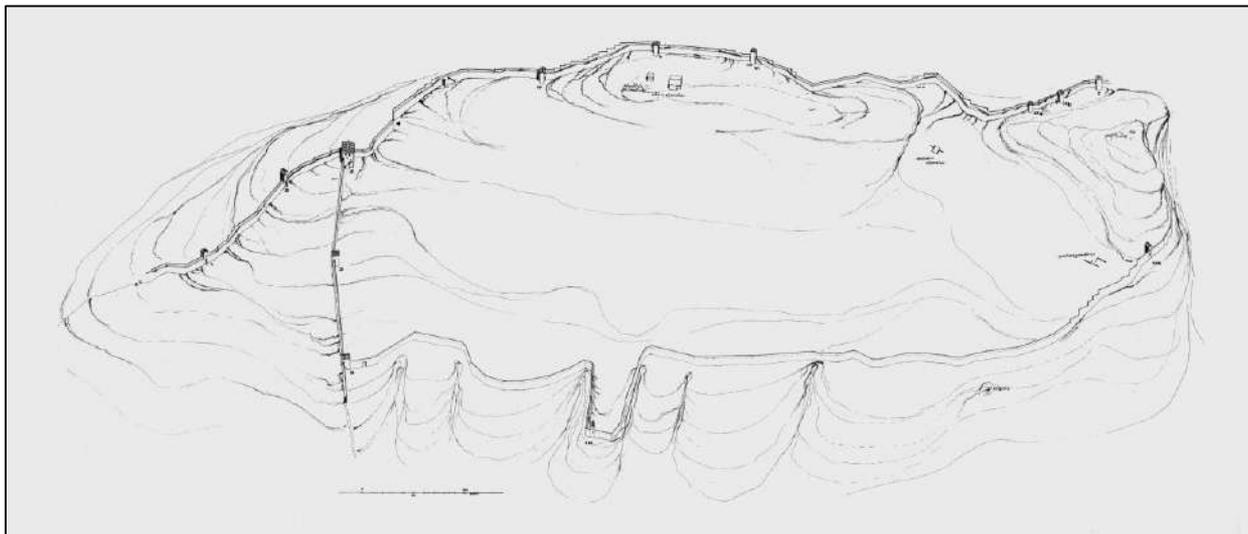
Gortina l'età ellenistica



Fortificazioni. Veduta aerea con tracciato delle fortificazioni sulle colline a Nord della città, fra il Mitropolianos e il "faranghi" di Profitis Ilias. In rosso la cinta più antica e i tratti in comune, in verde la più recente.

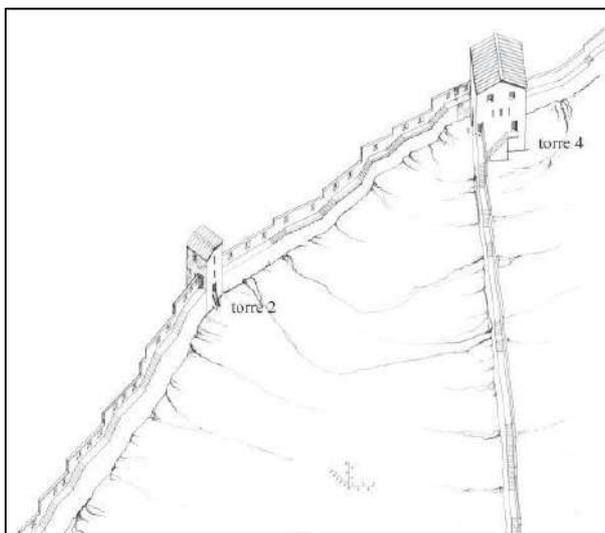


Gortina in età ellenistica: III-II sec. a.C.

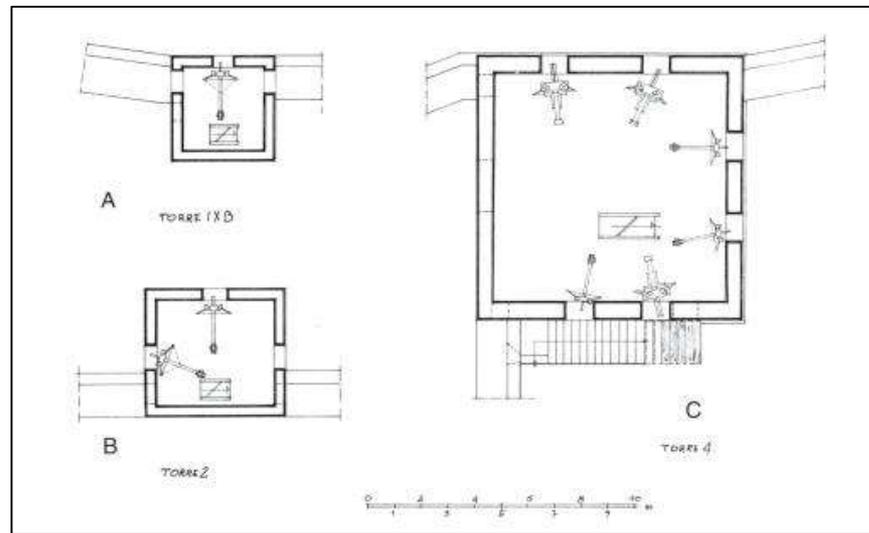


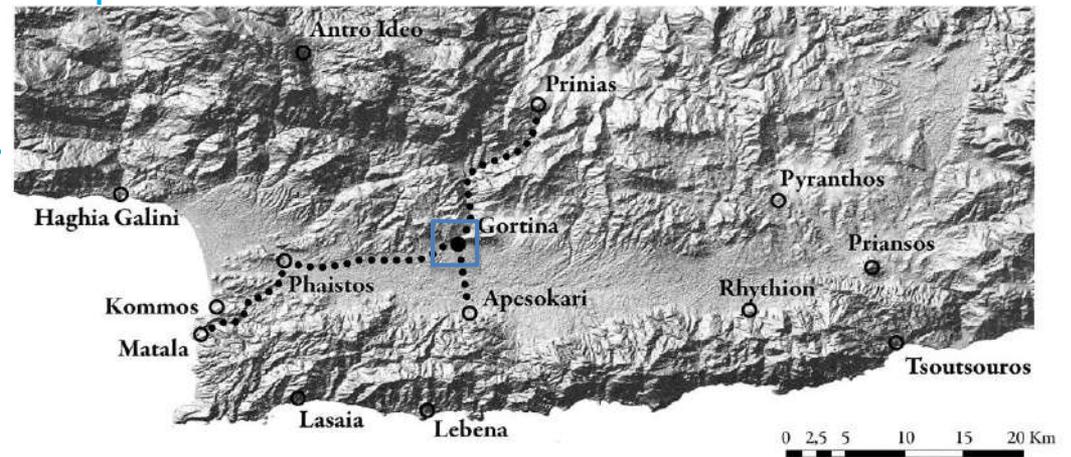
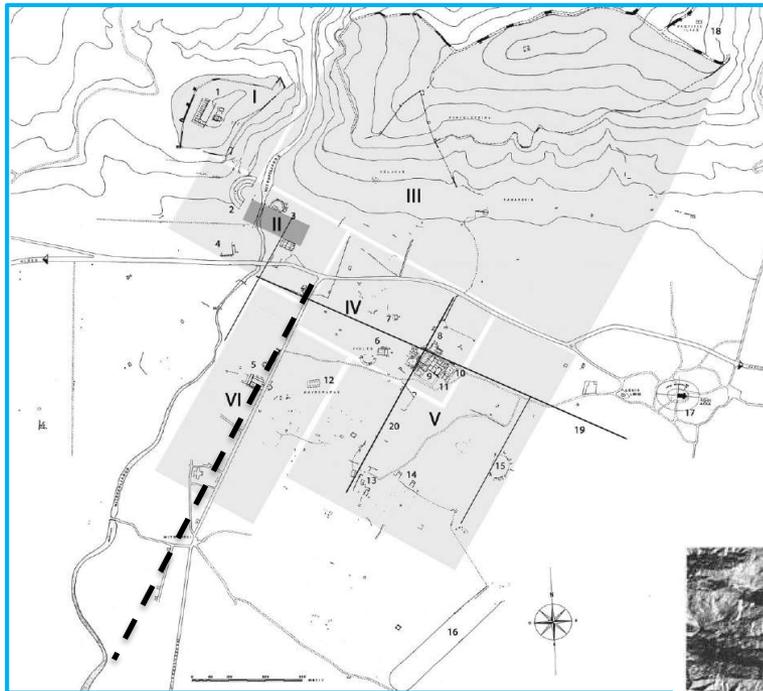
Fortificazioni. Restituzione assonometrica del circuito della cinta piu tarda, I sec. a.C.

Fortificazioni. Ricostruzione del possibile armamento delle torri IX B (interna), 2 (esterna) e 4 (angolare).

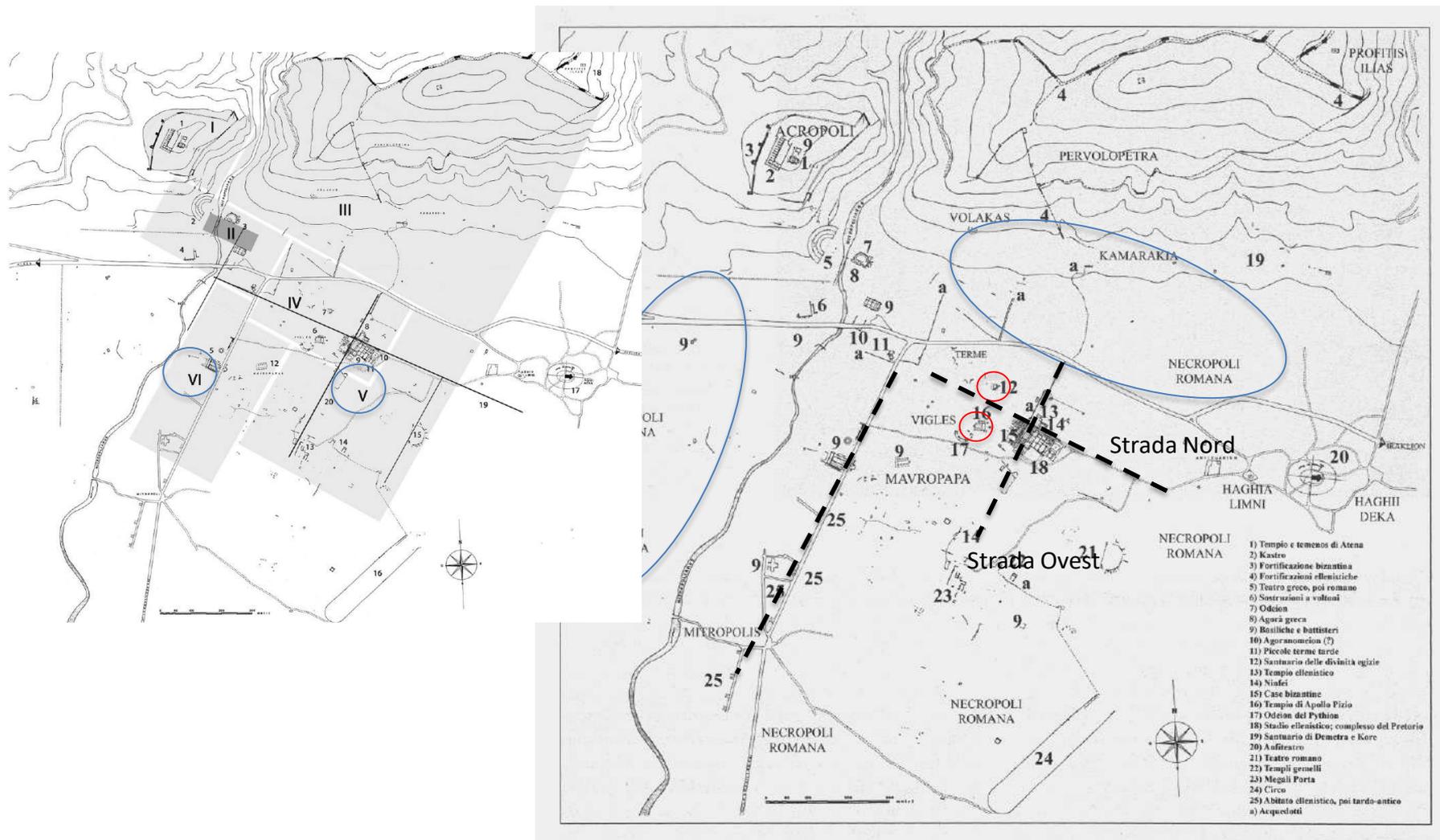


Fortificazioni. Restituzione assonometrica vista da Sud della cinta di I secolo: le torri interne, sono, da Ovest, la IX A, la IX B e la X

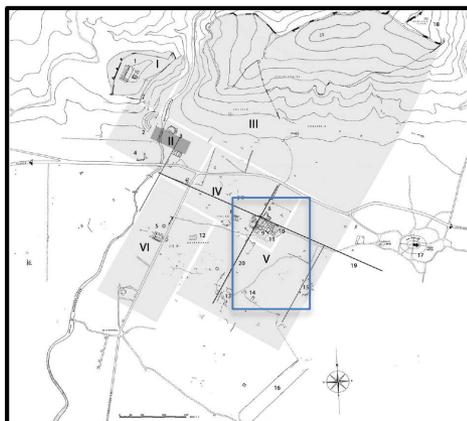




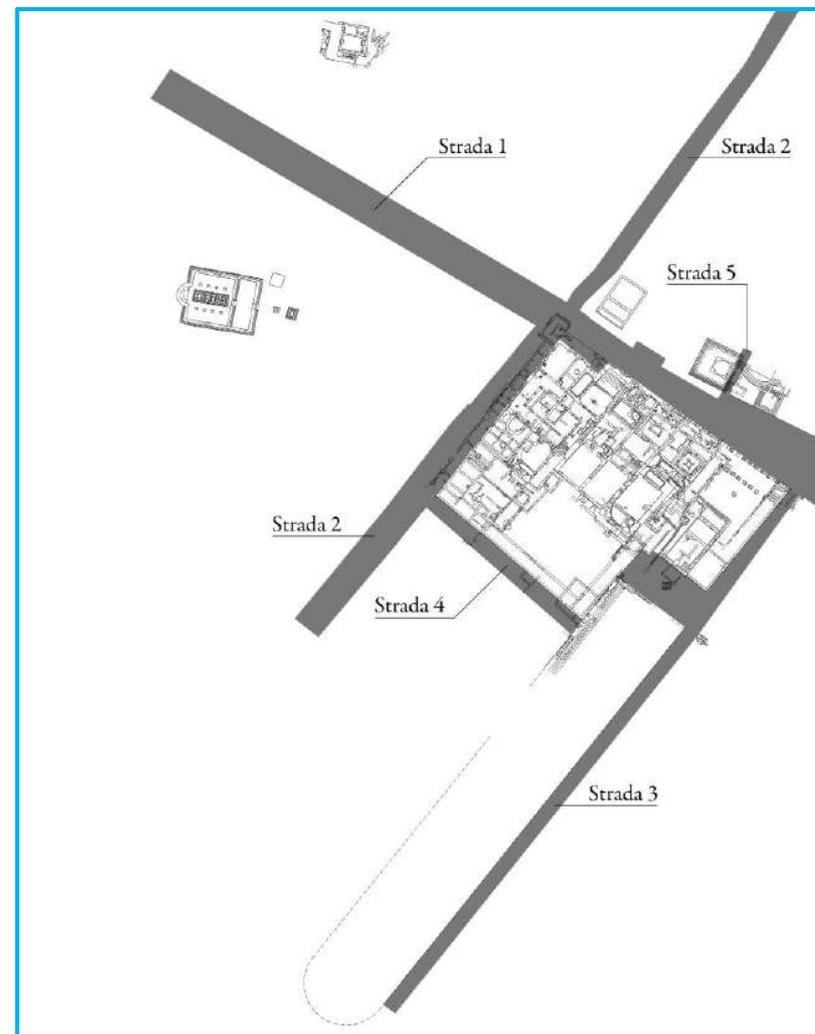
Gortina l'età ellenistica

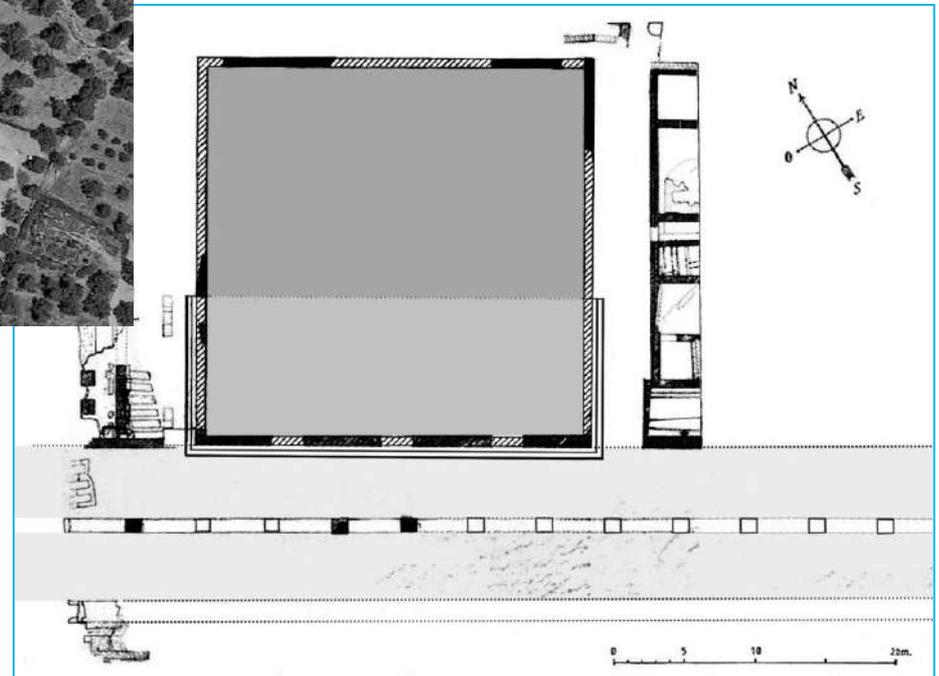


Gortina in età ellenistica

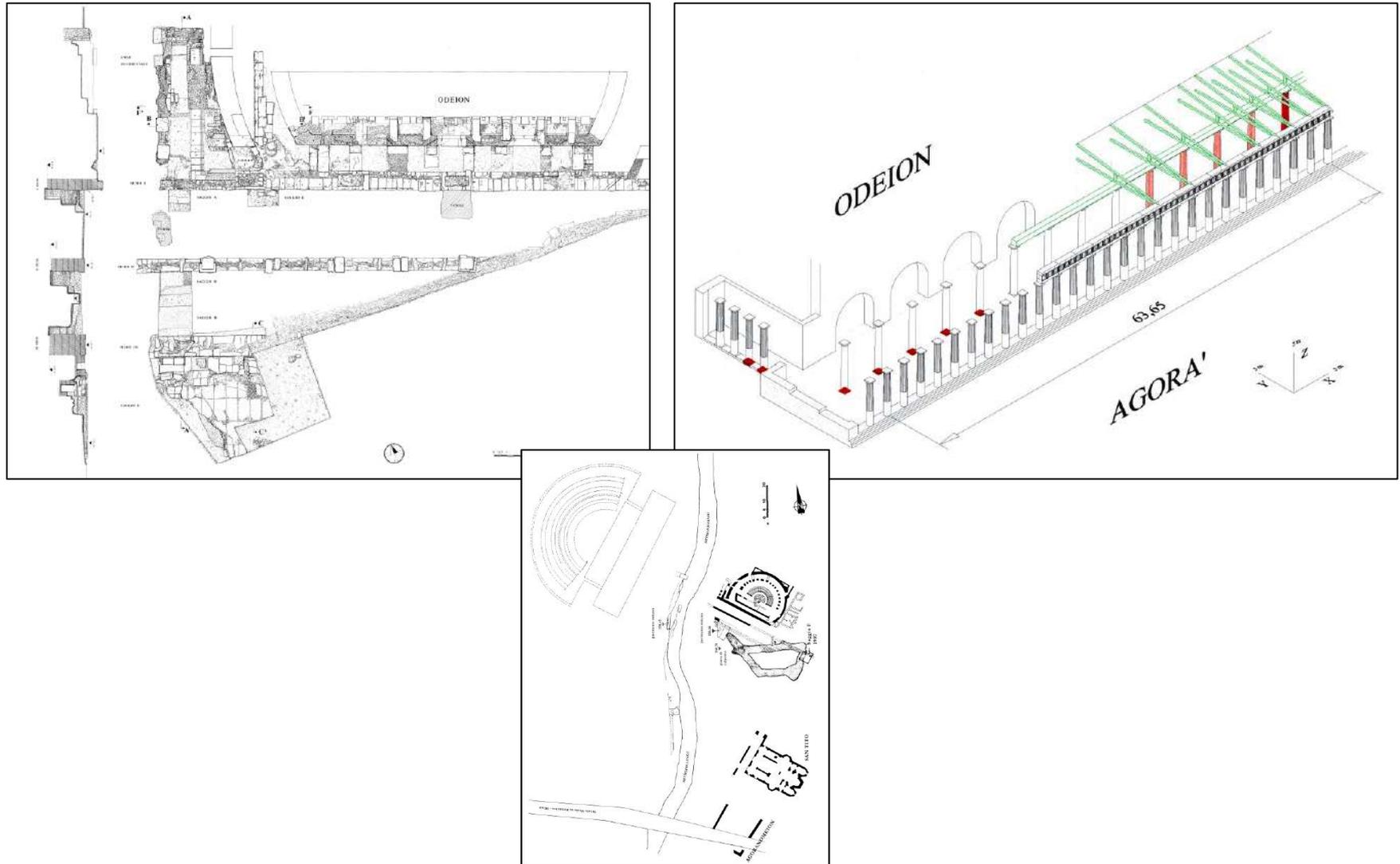


Iscrizione con la menzione del rifacimento del *Compitum* con il denaro sacro della dea *Diktyнна* da parte degli imperatori Marco Aurelio e Lucio Vero





Gortina in età ellenistica: III-lisec.a.C., Agorà



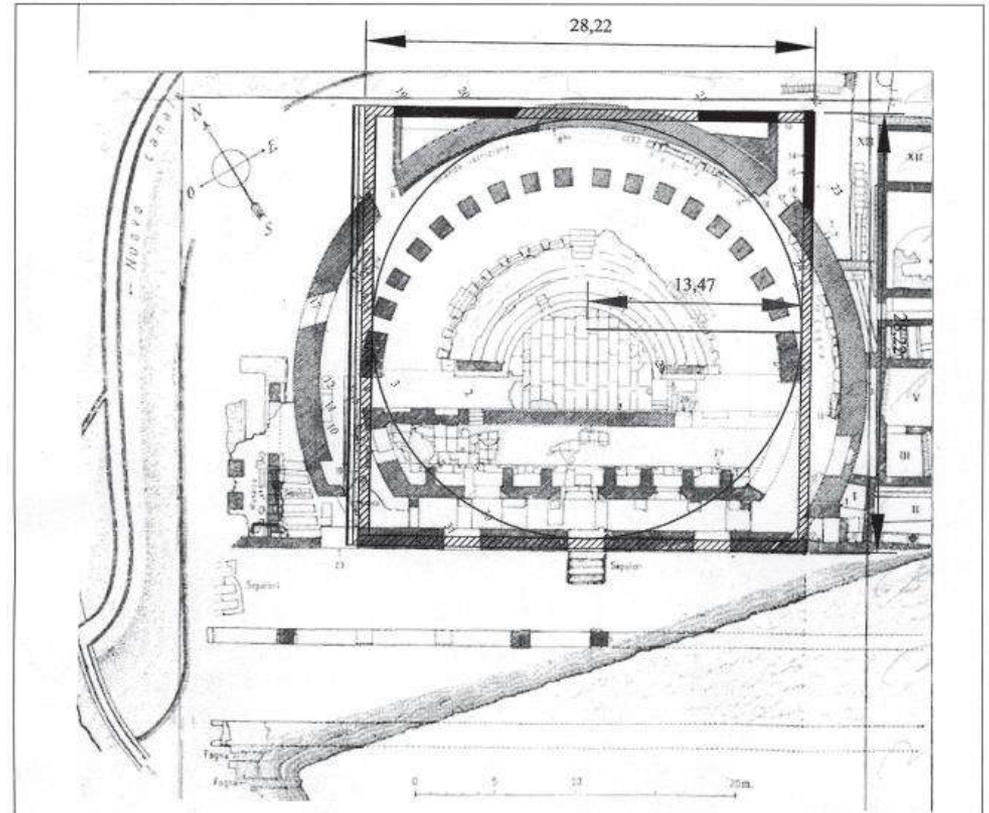
Gortina in età ellenistica: III-II sec.a.C., Agora

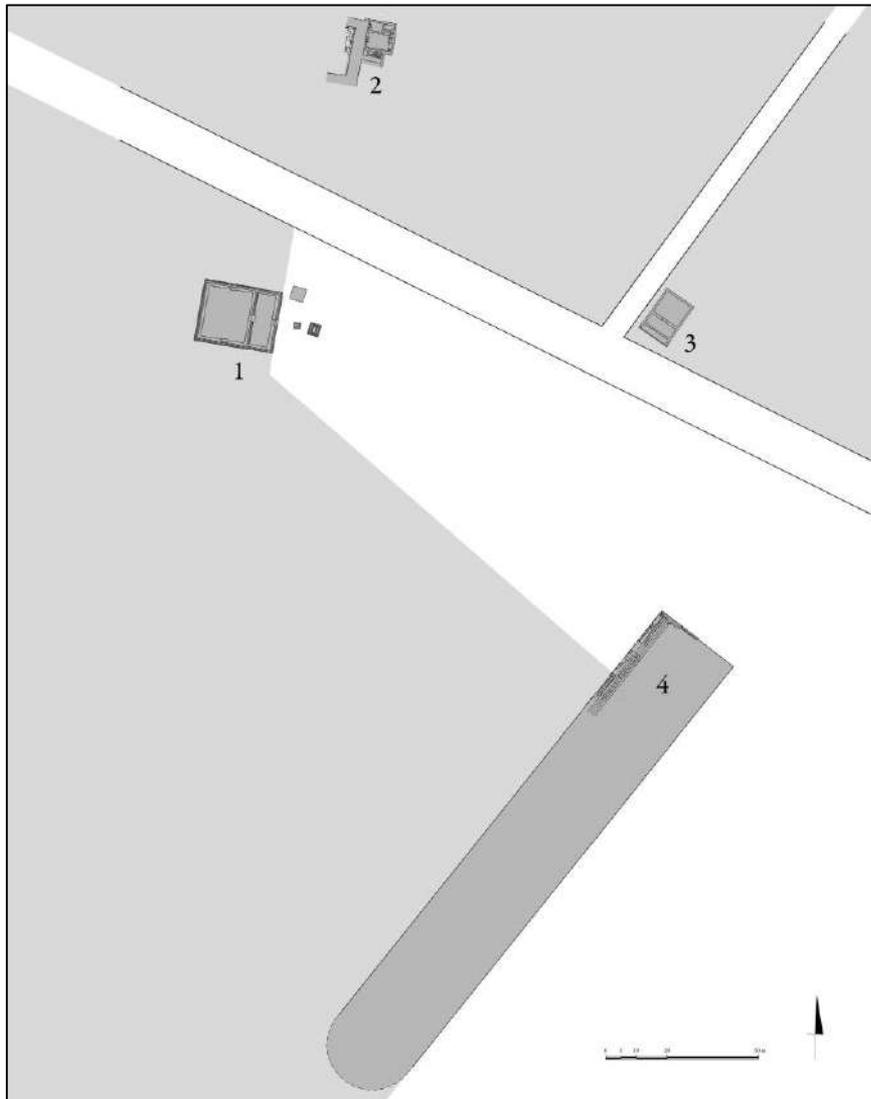


Bouleuterion. *La fronte nord, settore orientale*



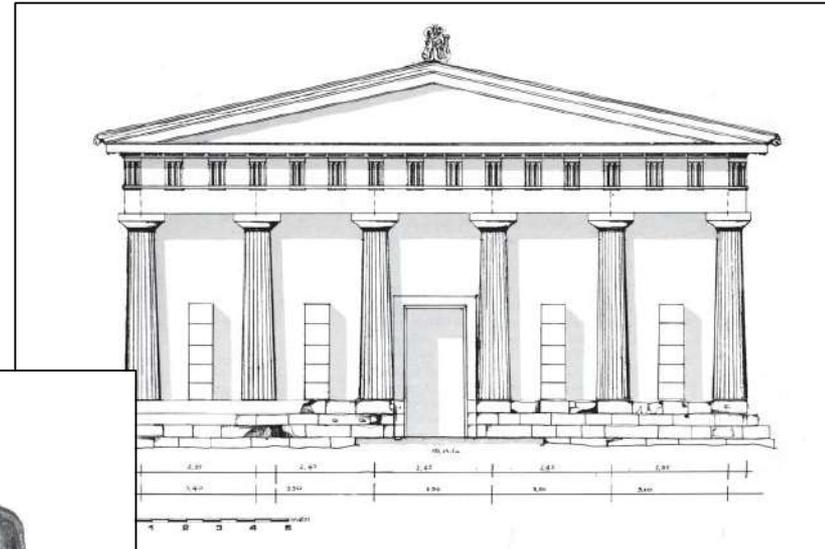
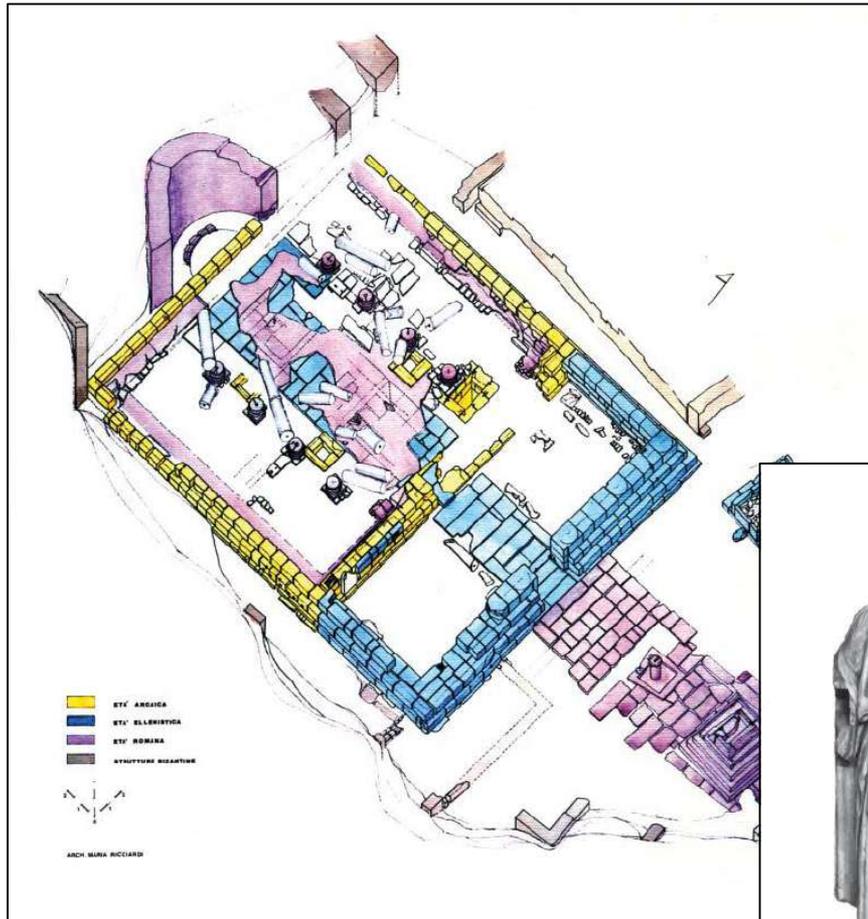
Bouleuterion. Euthynteria e gradini della fronte ovest nell'ambulacro occidentale



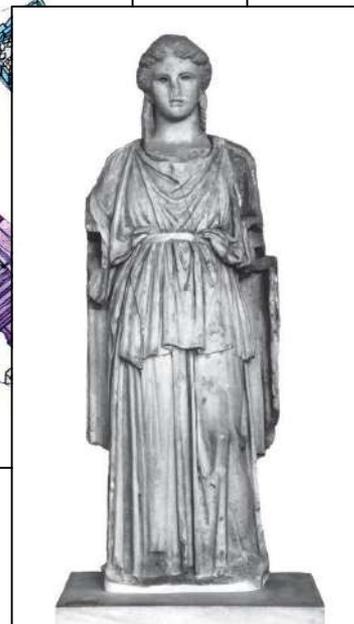


Gortina, zona del *Pythion*, edifici pubblici di età ellenistica.

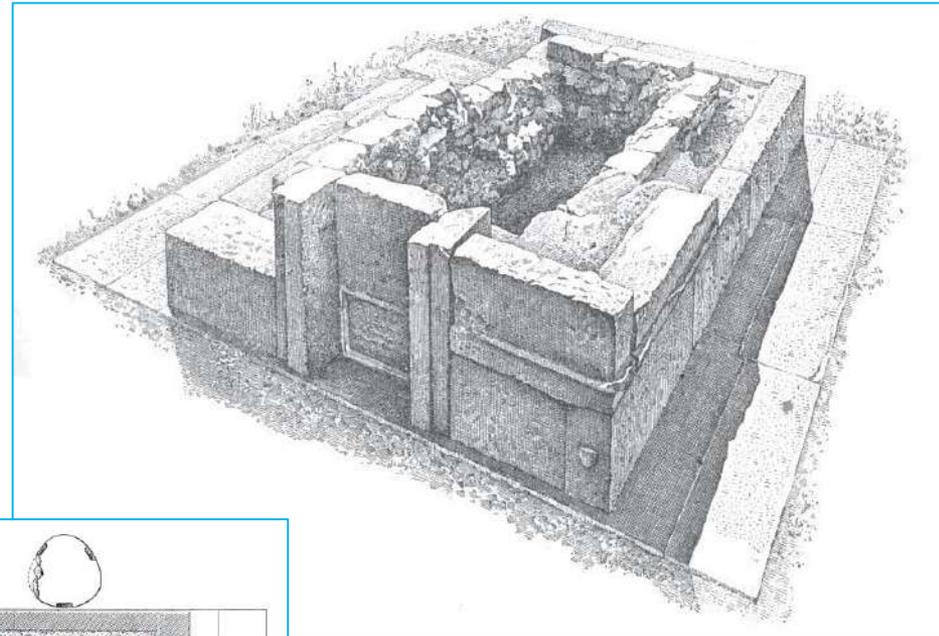
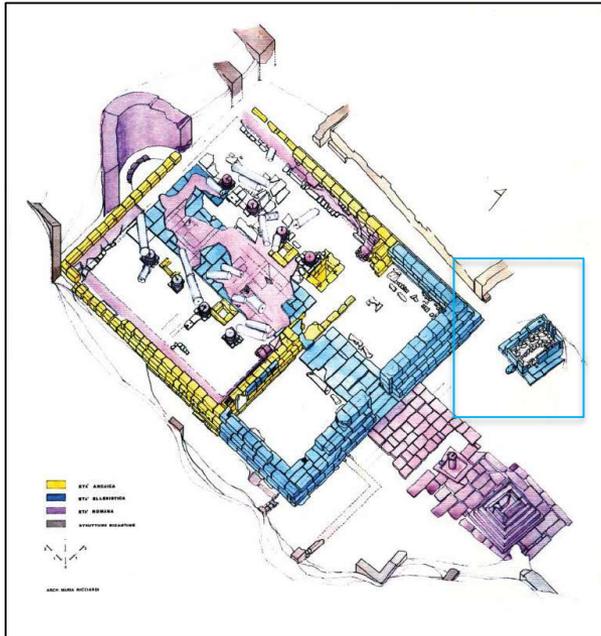
1. Tempio di Apollo *Pythios*;
2. Santuario delle Divinità Egizie;
3. Tempio A;
4. Stadio.



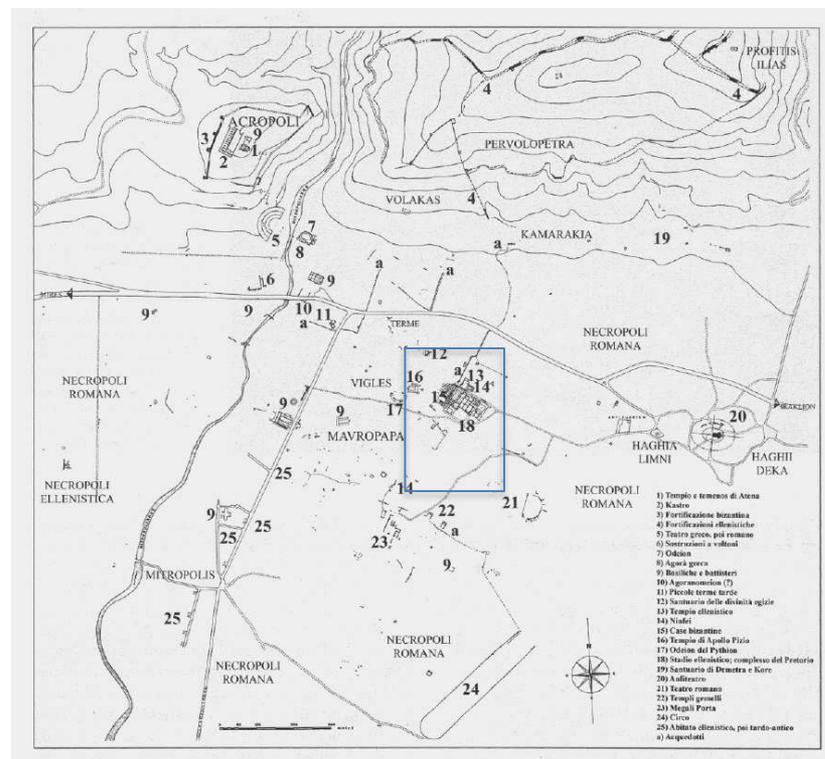
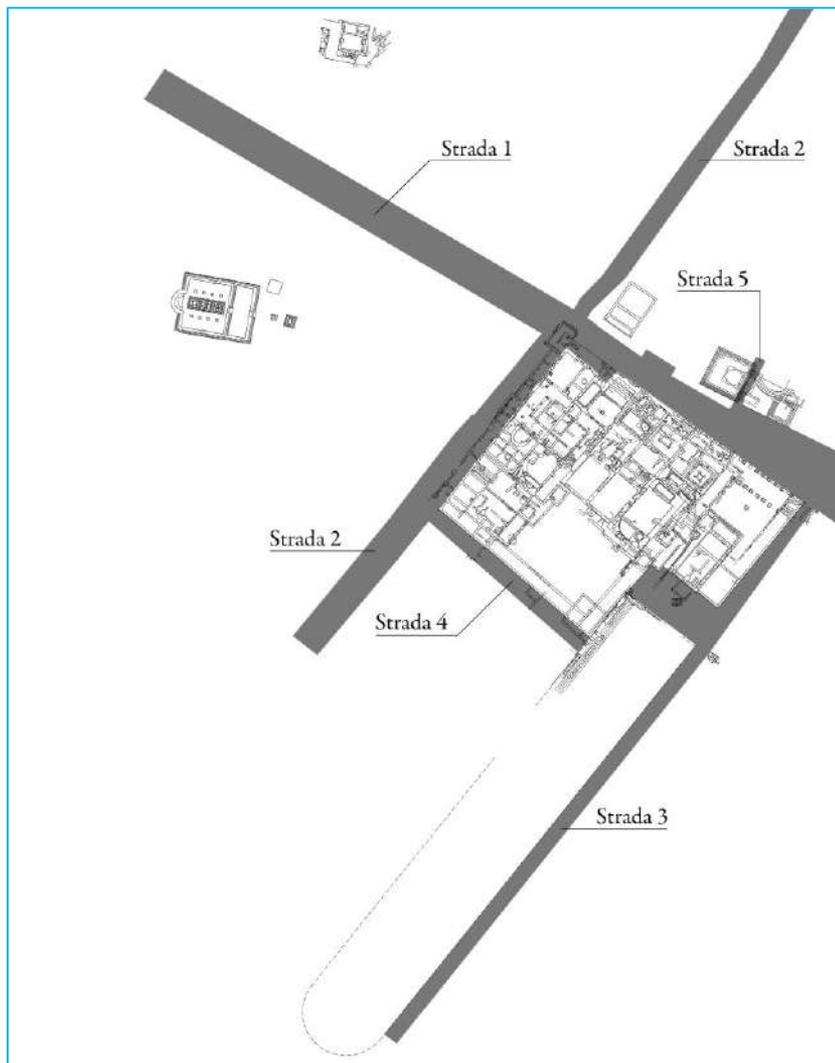
La fronte ellenistica; fra una colonna e l'altra le stele iscritte con trattati interstatalic



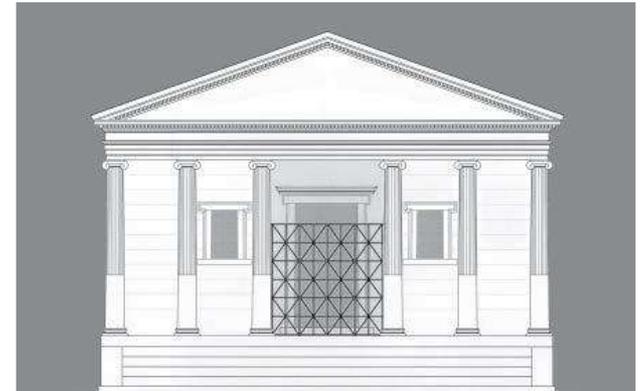
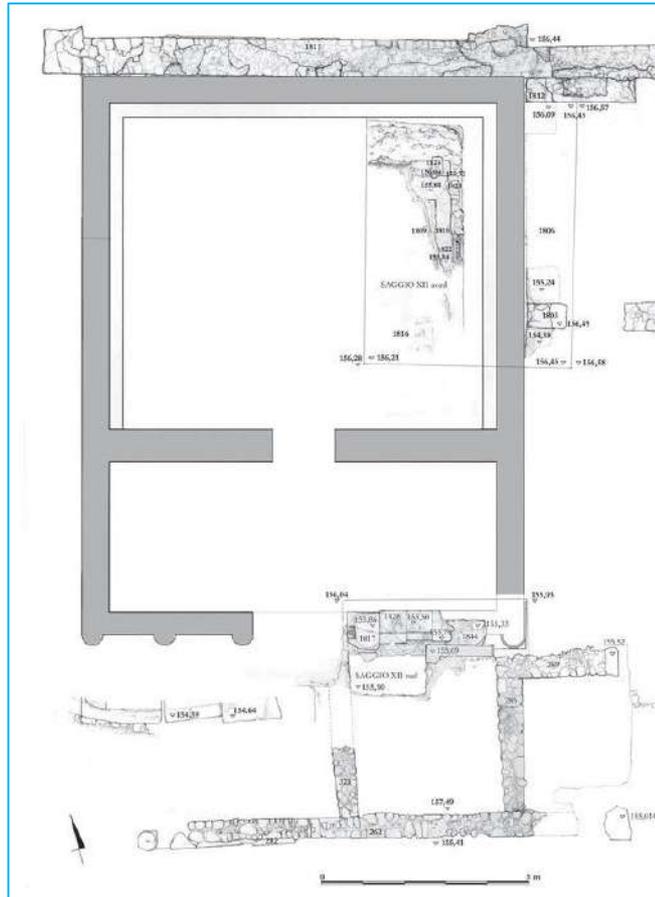
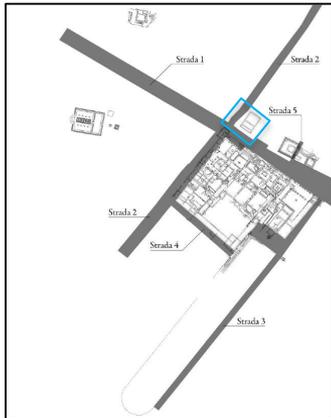
Statua di Apollo citaredo costruita con una testa appartenuta ad una precedente statua di culto di eta ellenistica, e con un corpo protoadrianeo.



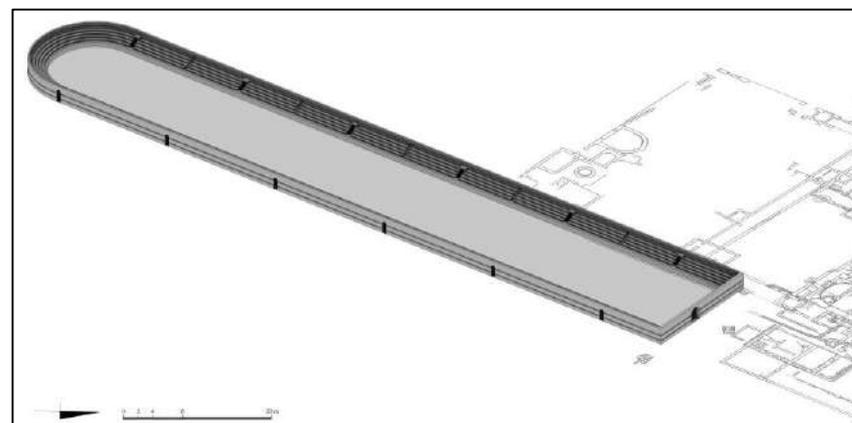
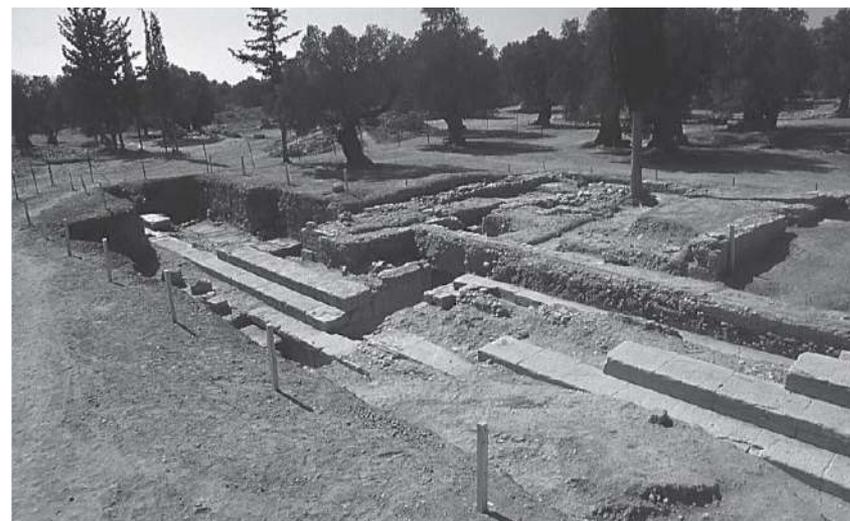
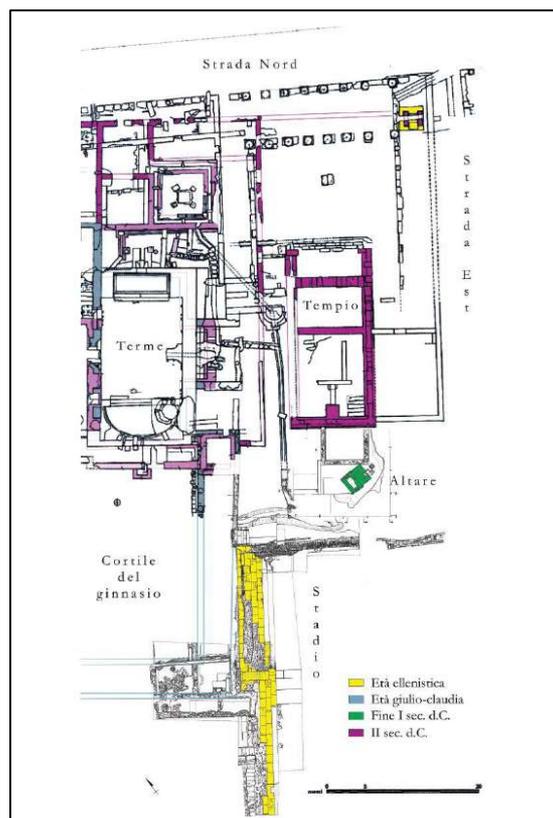
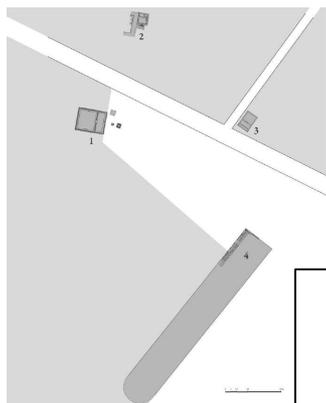
Gortina in età ellenistica: l'area del Pythion



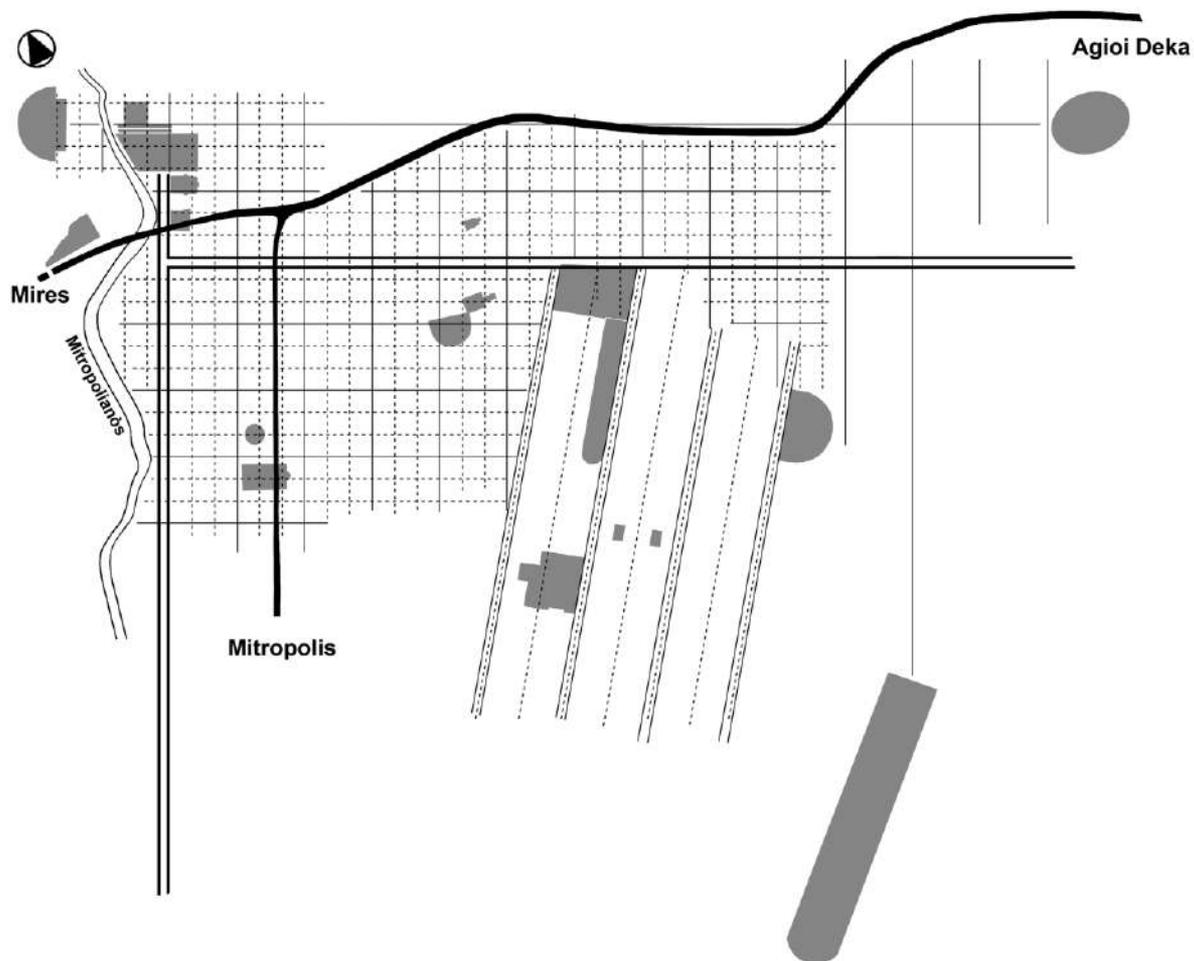
Gortina in età ellenistica: III-II sec. a.C.



Gortina in età ellenistica: III-II sec. a.C.



Gortina in età ellenistica: l'area a Est della Strada Ovest



Gortina, area interessata dalla nuova pianificazione urbana di età ellenistica

Gortina in età ellenistica

43 a. C. - provincia pretoria, Creta assegnata a Bruto

67 e il 31 a.C. Cnosso la sede del potere

27 a.C. capitale della provincia senatoria di Creta e Cirene

Sviluppo economico a partire dall'età augustea

Nella polis si vengono a concentrare quattro livelli amministrativi

Vissero *boule* si mantiene, almeno per un certo periodo, il sistema istituzionale preromano; la città è governata da un collegio di magistrati più alti in grado, i *kosmoi*, espressione della *boule*, l'organo consiliare al quale fanno riferimento anche altre magistrature con competenze più specifiche.

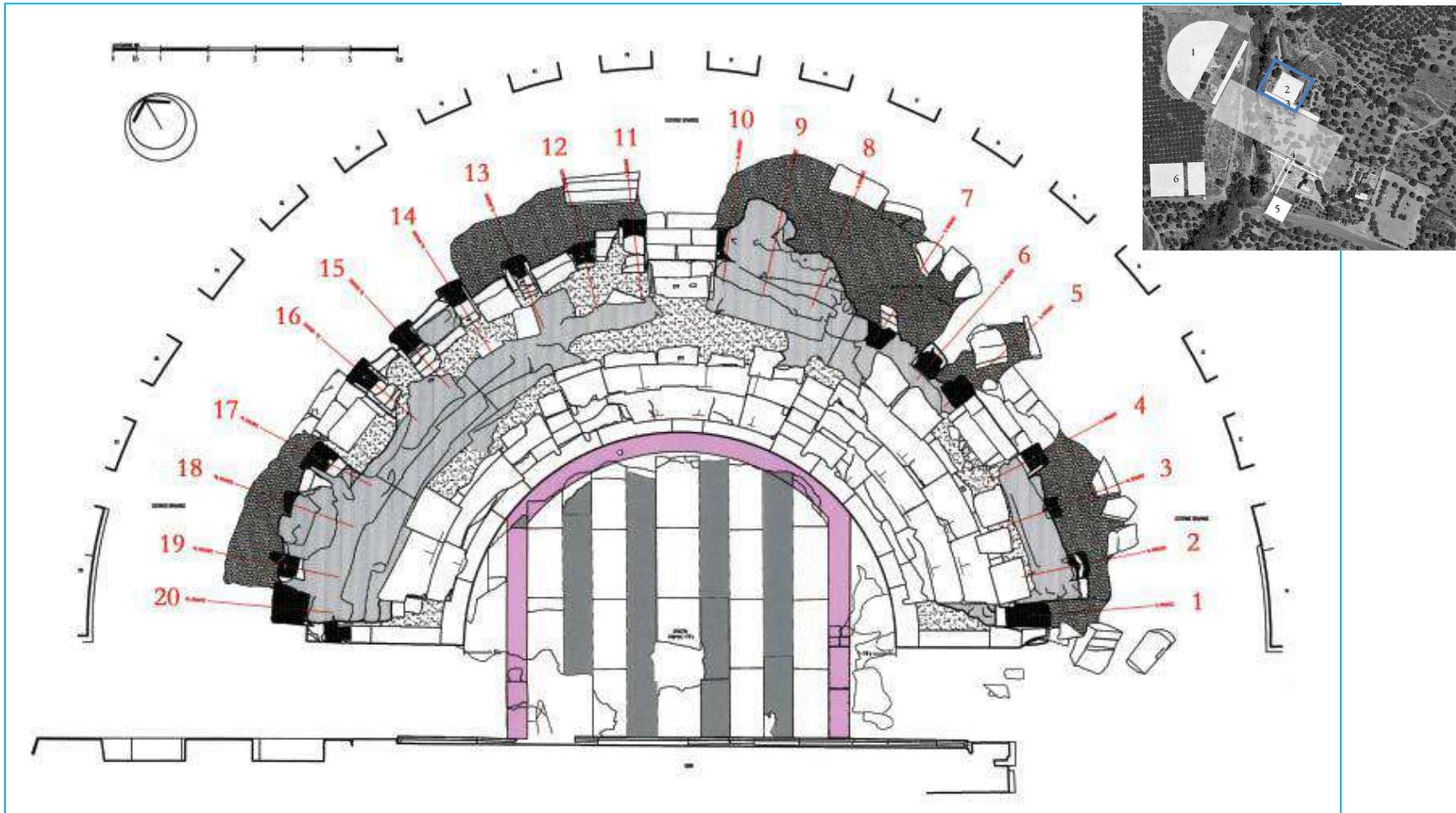
Riorganizzazione del Koinon guidato da un *archiereus*, titolo religioso legato al culto imperiale.

Provincia guidata da proconsoli, di rango pretorio, assistiti da un *legatus* Affari finanziari affidati ad *quaestor* e *procuratores* imperiali.

Cittadini romani residenti nella città e nell'isola.

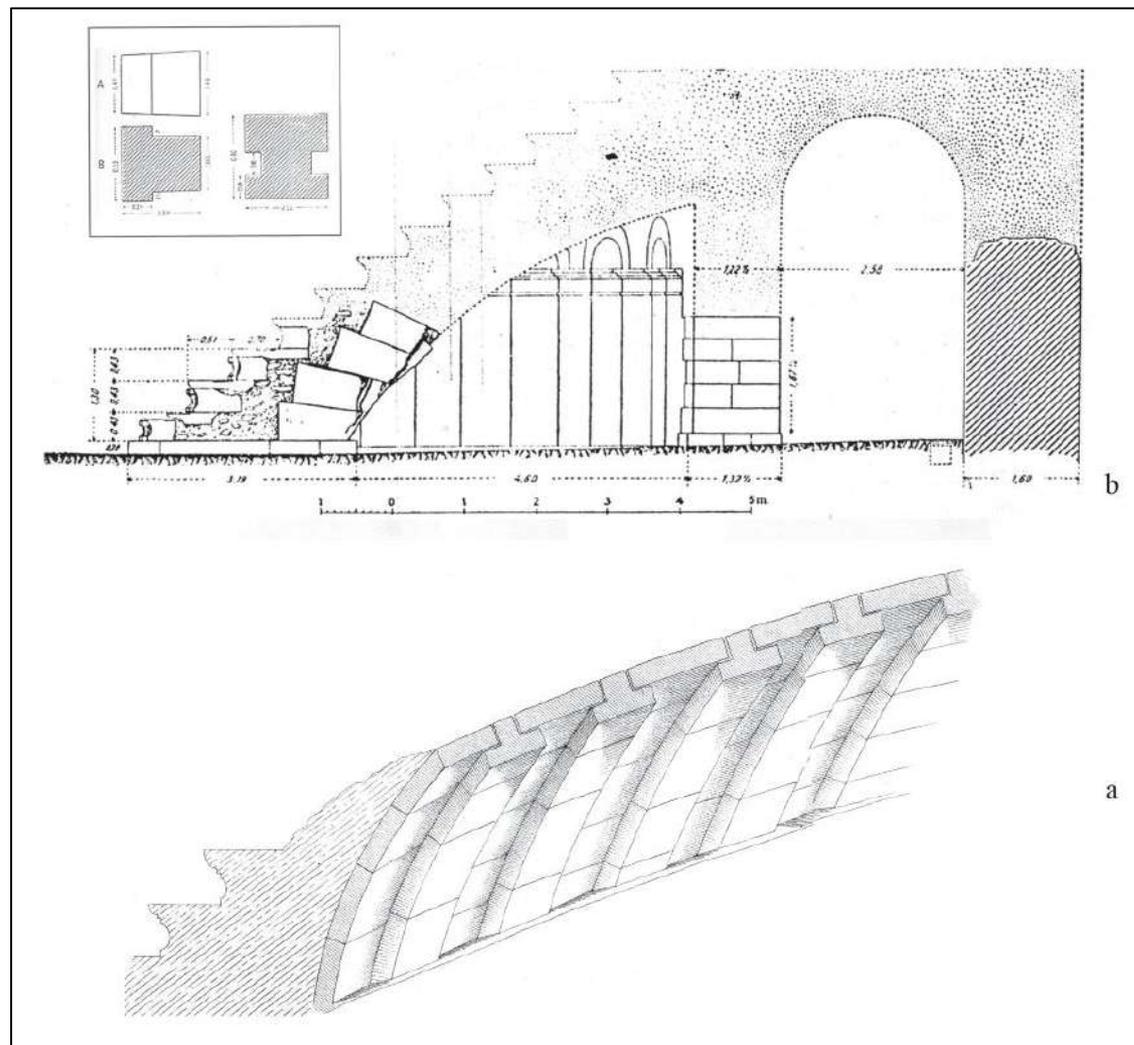
**Statua dell'imperatore
Caligola da un sacello dedicato al culto imperiale nell'agorà**





Odeion. Planimetria con la posizione delle 20 nervature lapidee della fase augustea rispetto ai retrostanti pilastri in laterizio: si noti come non poche delle nervature (4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17) cadrebbero al margine o fuori dei pilastri. In viola l'andamento della supposta colymbethra

Odeion. La volta dell'ambulacro minore in opera litica che nella fase augustea sopportava i gradini dell'ima cavea

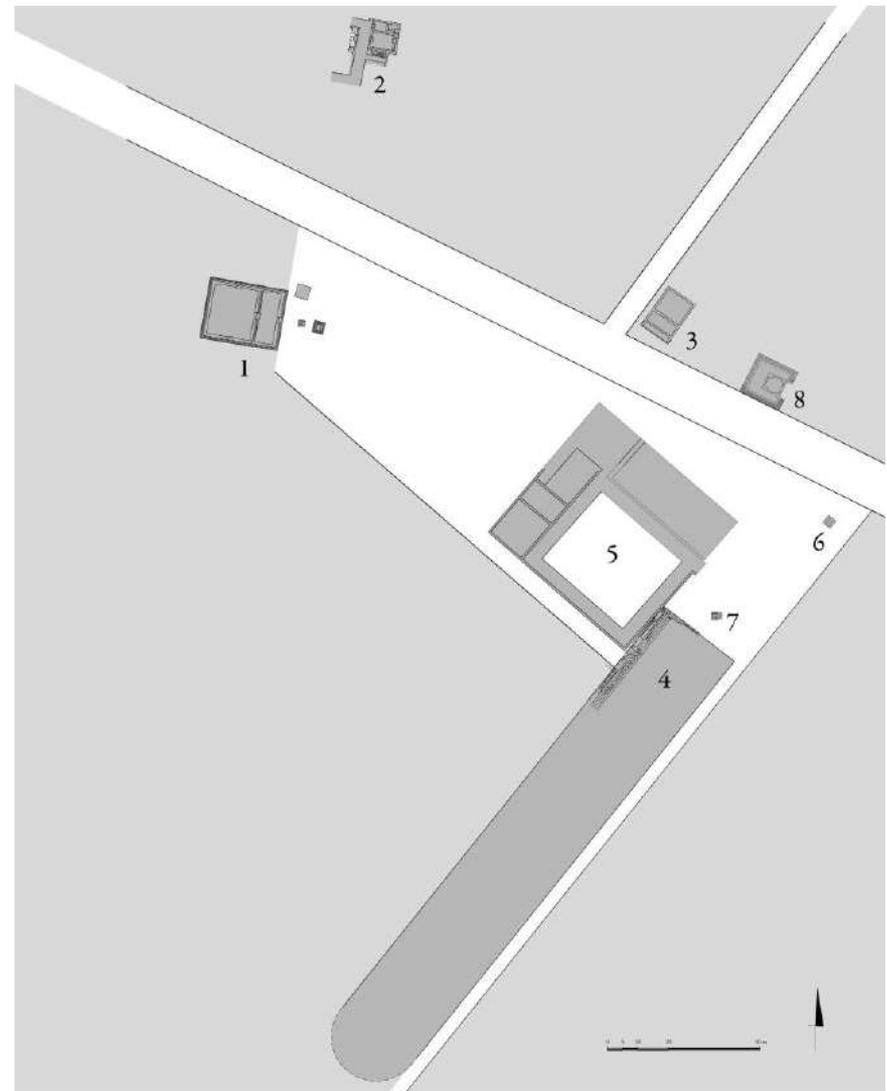


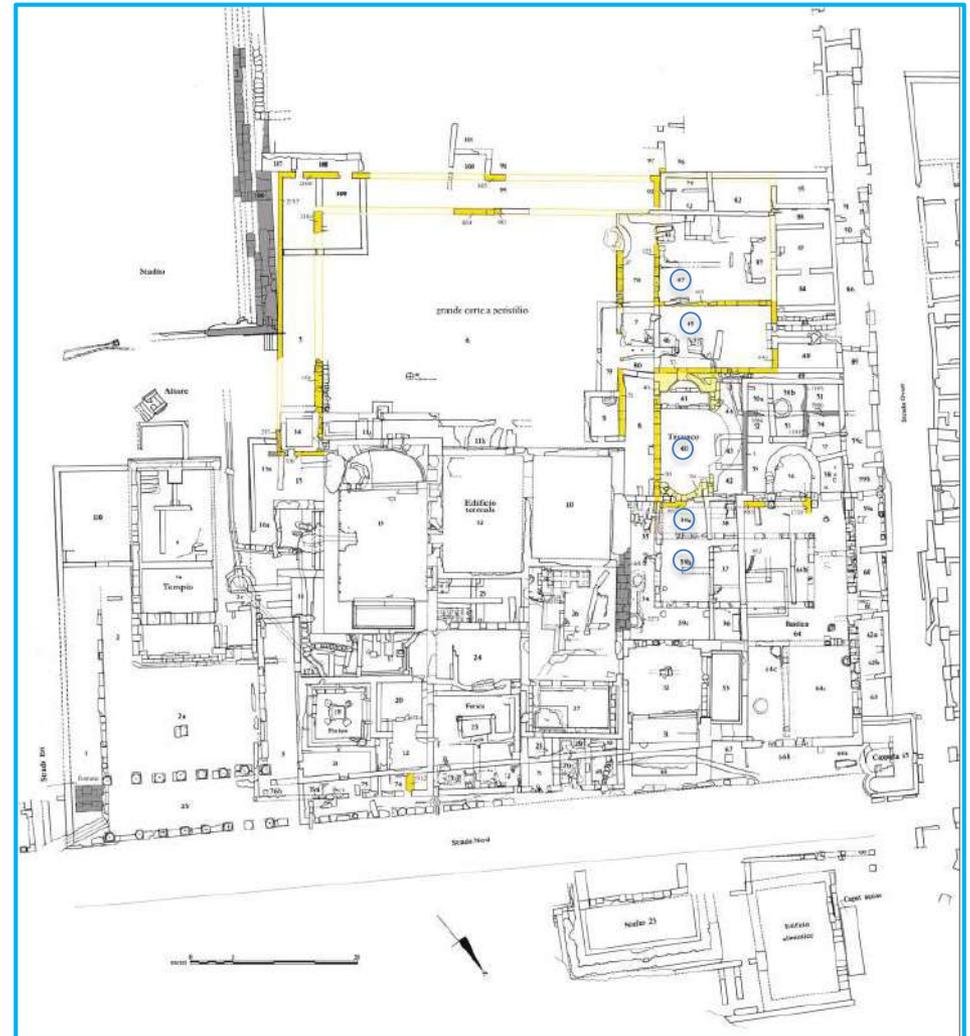
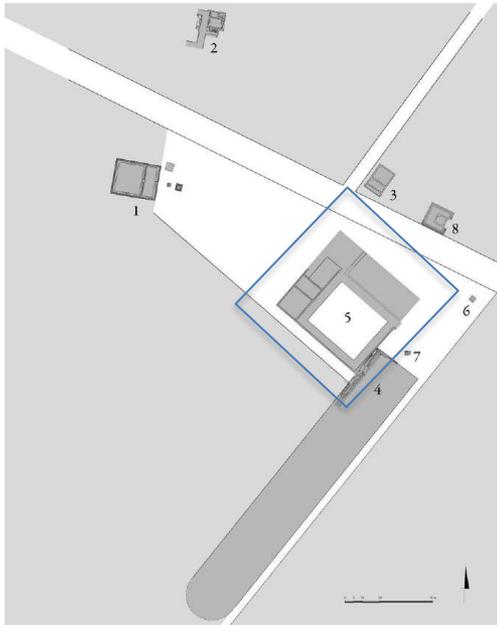


Replica dell'Afr odite "nei giardini" di Alcamene,

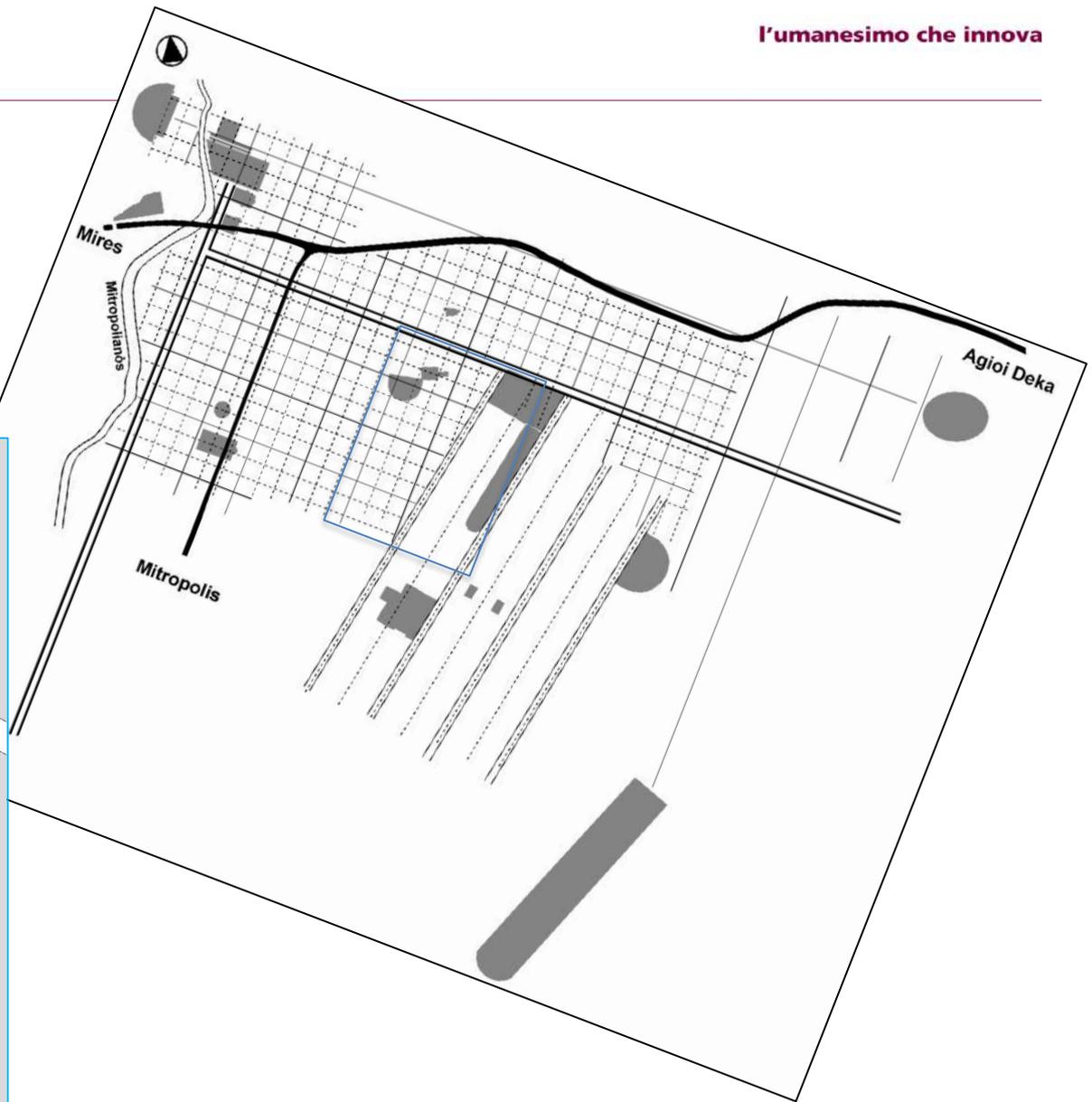
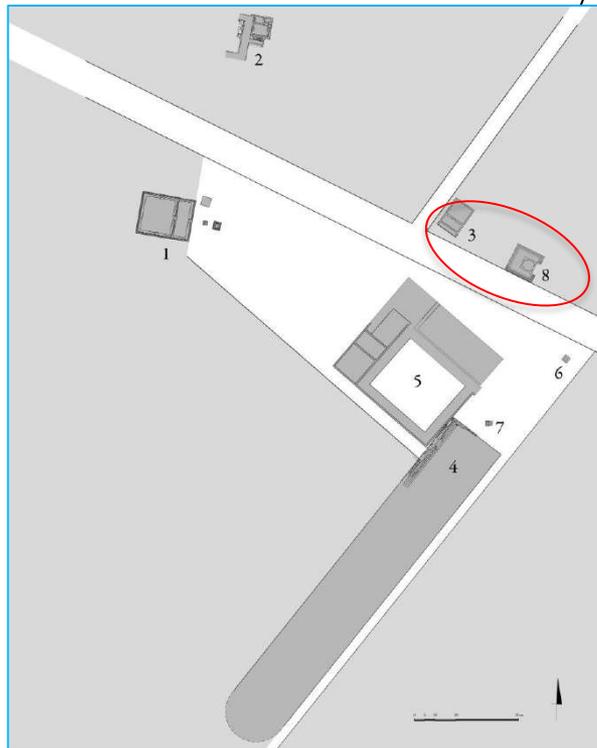
Gortina, edifici pubblici della prima età giulio-claudia.

1. Tempio di Apollo *Pythios*;
2. Santuario delle
Divinità Egizie;
3. Tempio A;
4. Stadio;
5. Ginnasio;
6. Fontana;
7. Altare del *Theos Hypsistos*;
8. Mausoleo

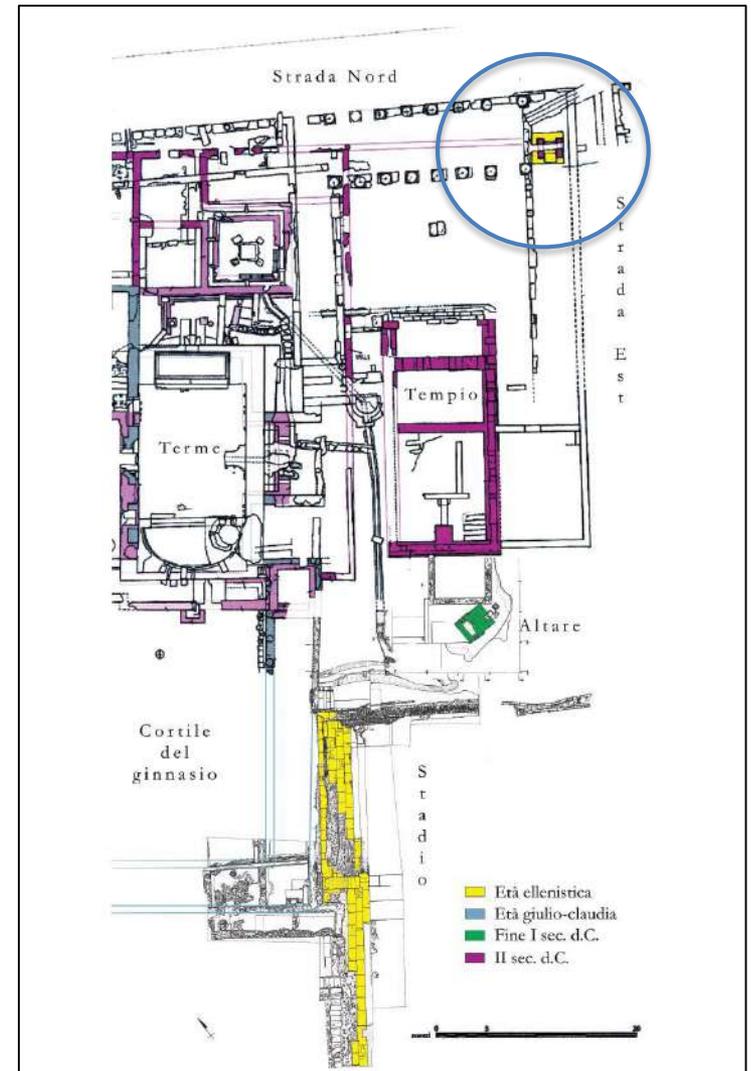
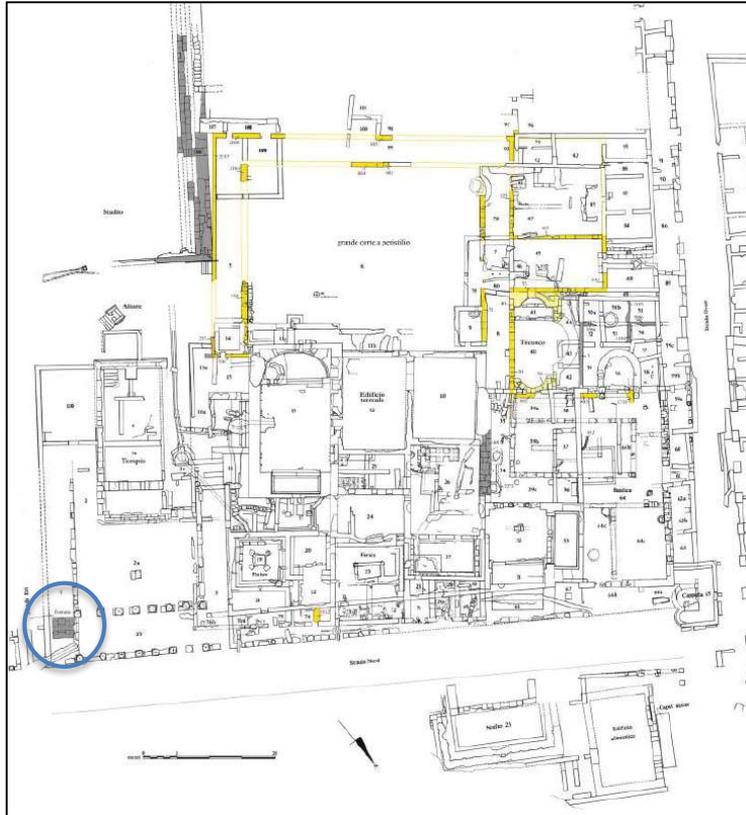


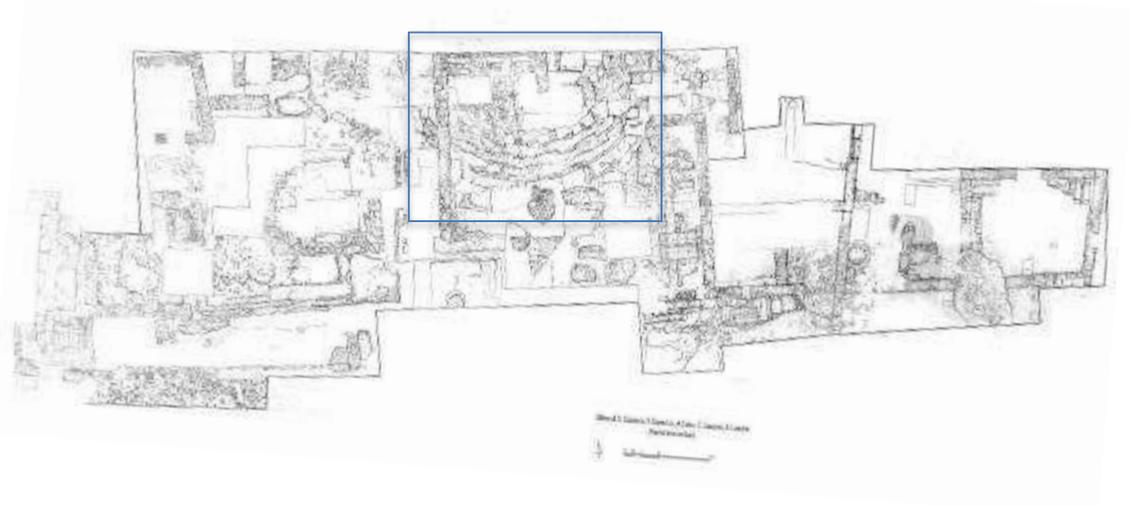
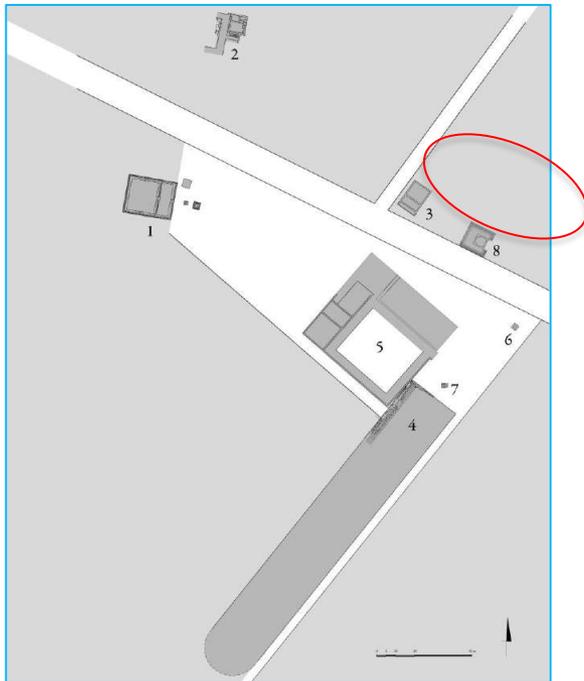


Gortina età augustea, il ginnasio



Gortina età augustea



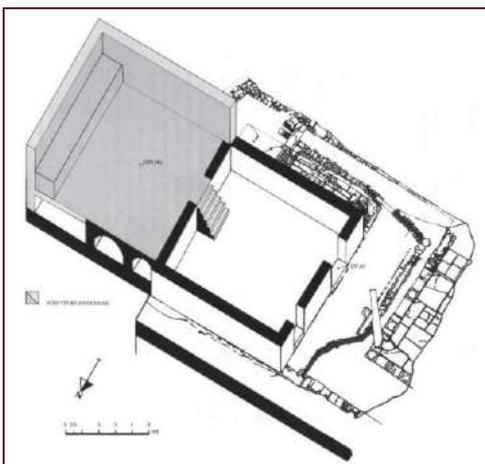
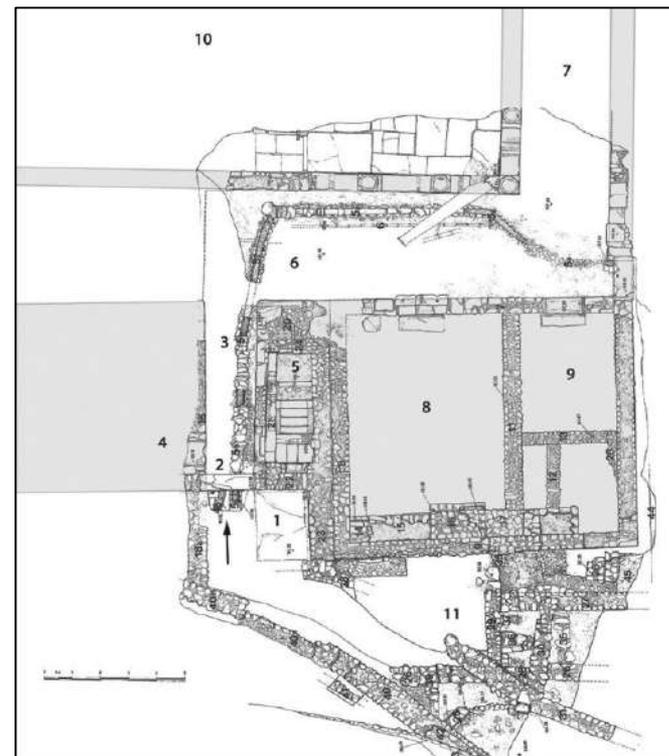


Gortina età augustea

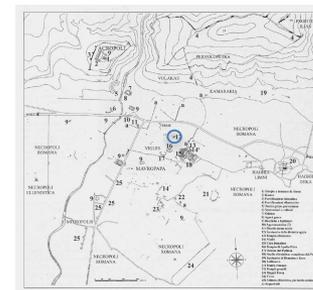


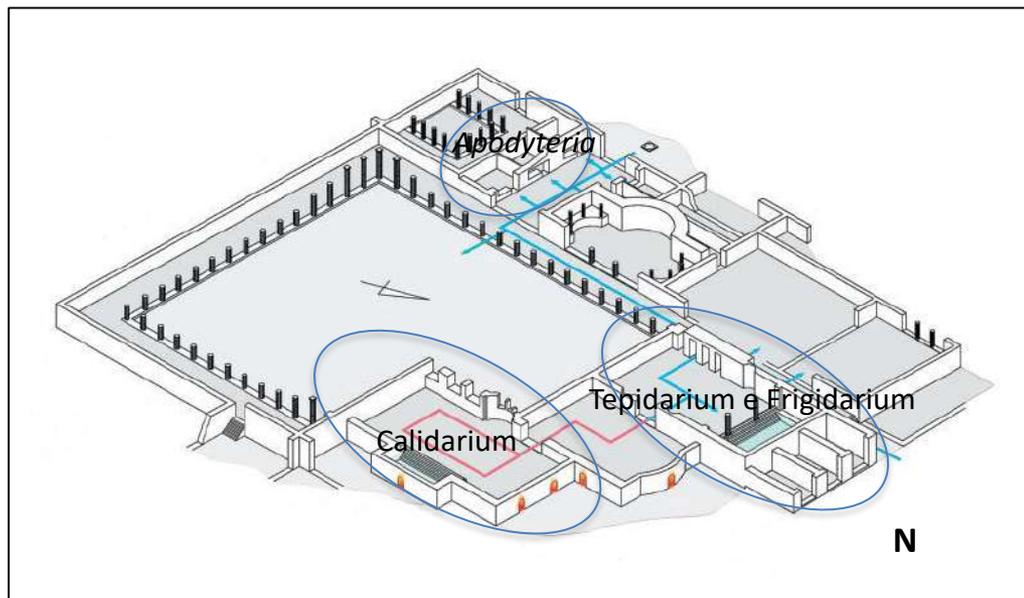
Gortina, Santuario delle Divinità Egizie: ipotesi Lippolis.

1. Vasca esterna;
2. Ingresso;
3. Corridoio di accesso;
4. Vano;
5. *Purgatorium*;
6. Portico orientale;
7. Portico settentrionale;
- 8-9. Vani unificati nell'*oikos* di *Flavia Philyra*;
10. Cortile interno (sede del probabile tempio);
11. Strutture esterne e posteriori.



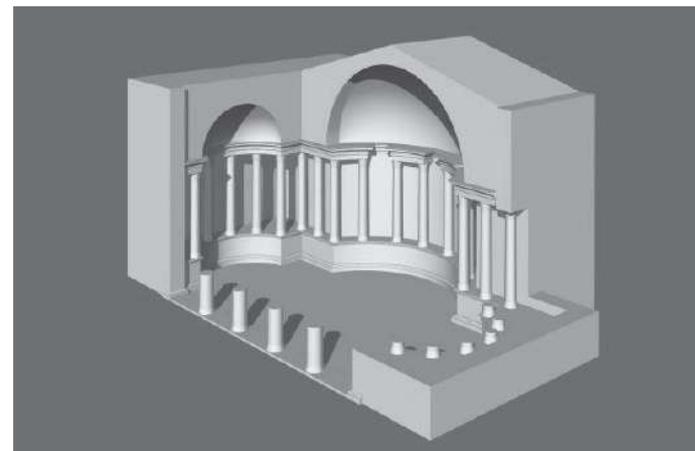
Gortina, Santuario delle Divinità Egizie: ipotesi Di Vita



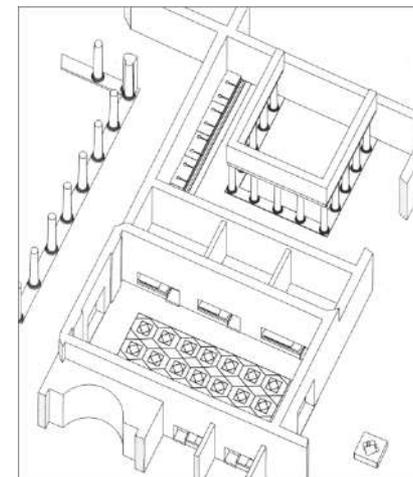


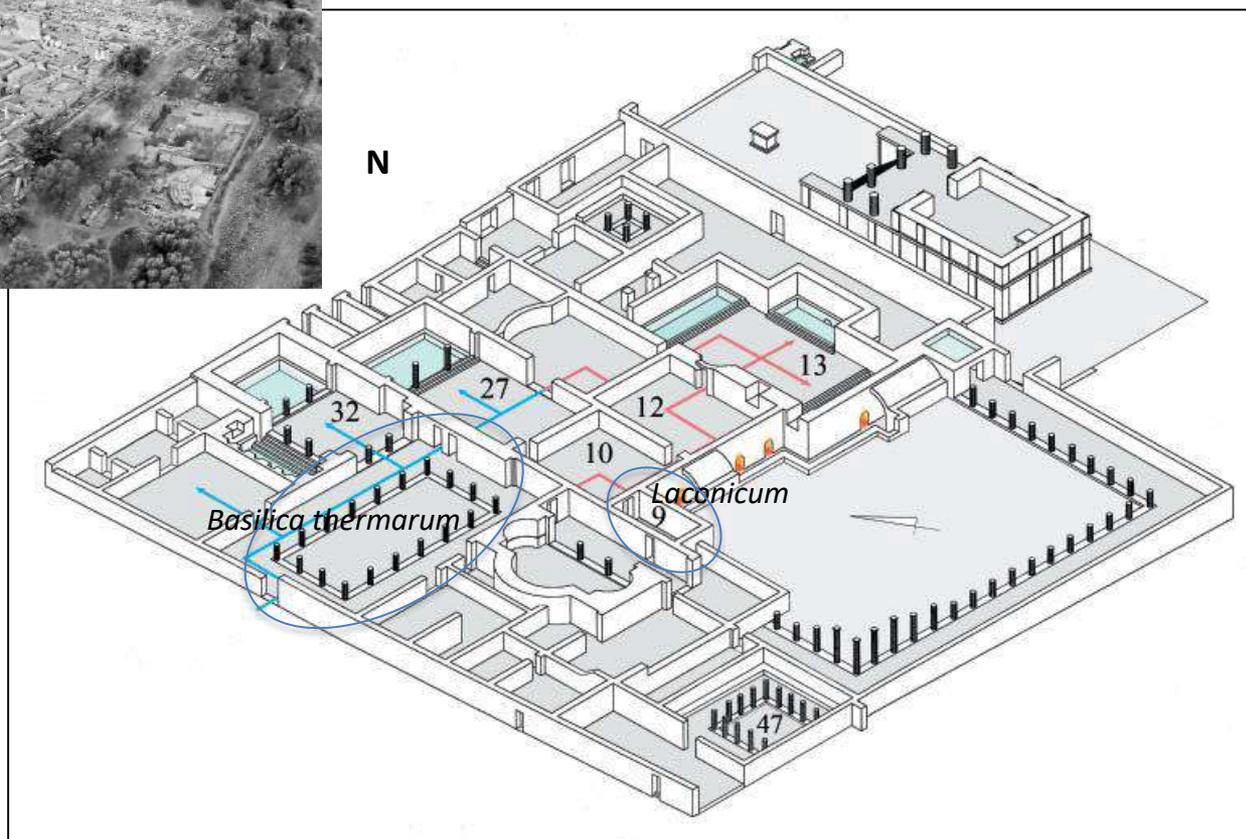
Pretorio. La prima fase delle terme che in età di Traiano trasformarono in parte il precedente ginnasio. Delle botteghe vengono aperte sulla Strada Nord

L'angolo sud-ovest delle terme: il salone d'ingresso con pavimento con mosaico bianco e nero su cui aprono gli apodytheria e dietro, la grande forica (vano 42). Davanti all'ingresso, fontanina (ricostruzione

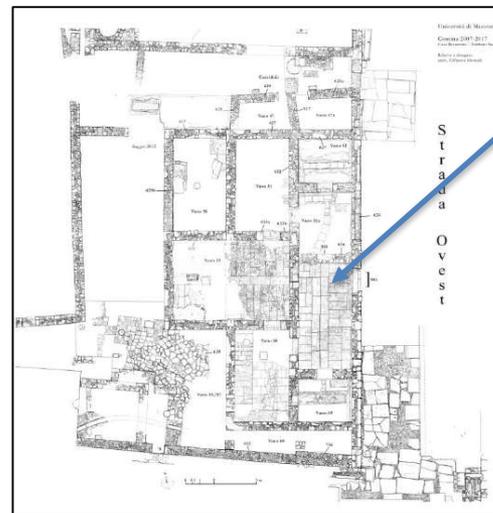
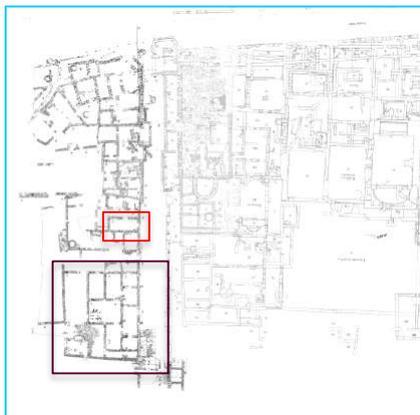
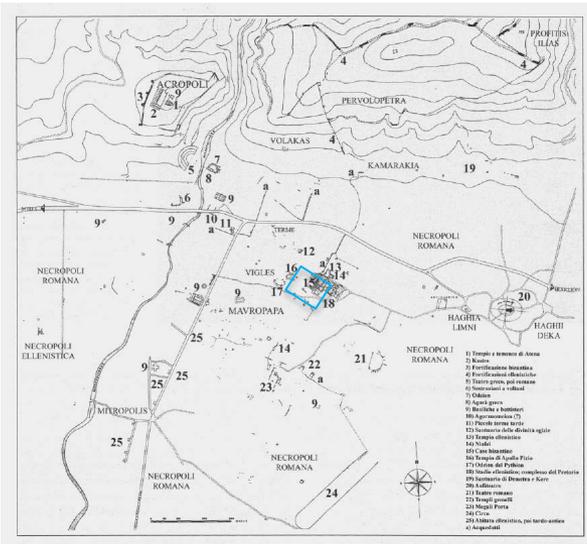


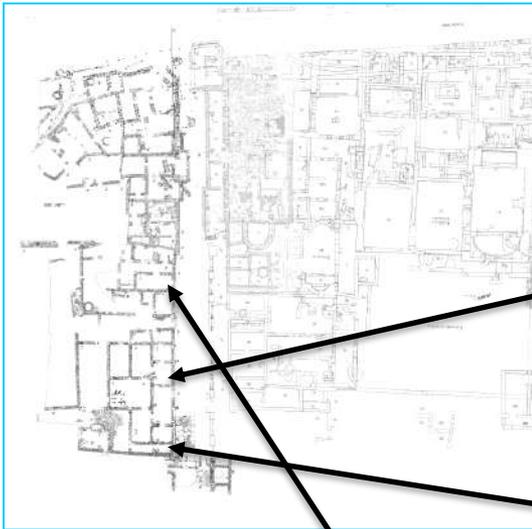
Ipotesi di restituzione dell'aula triconca del ginnasio al Pretorio, pertinente probabilmente alla prima trasformazione termale di età traianea

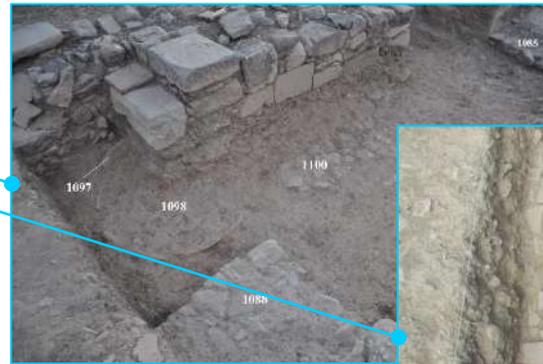
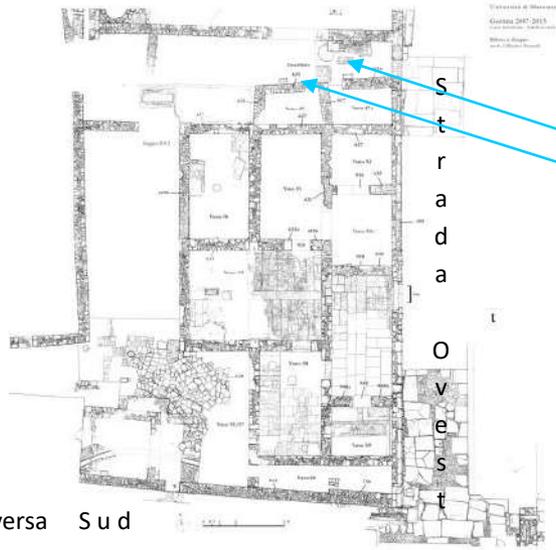




Pretorio. Terme, IV fase. Fra la IV e l'VIII fase costruttiva (fi ne II-IV sec. d.C.) le terme raggiungono il massimo sviluppo: oltre al nuovo ingresso a forma di basilica thermarum vengono realizzati un secondo calidario (12) un altro tepidario (10) e un laconicum (9) di fronte all'aula triconca. Il grande cortile del ginnasio accoglie lo scarico dei praefurnia sud dei vani caldi, mentre il fronte sulla Strada Nord diviene continuo con l'aggiunta a quello esistente (27) di un secondo frigidario (32).







Area for the storage of foodstuffs

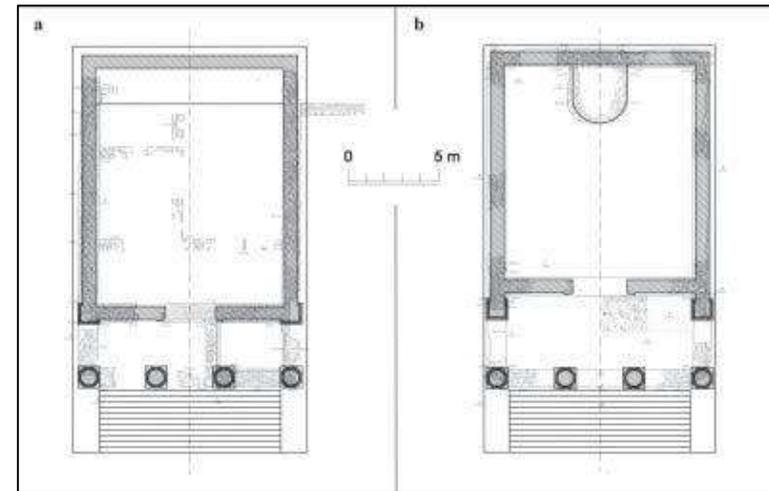
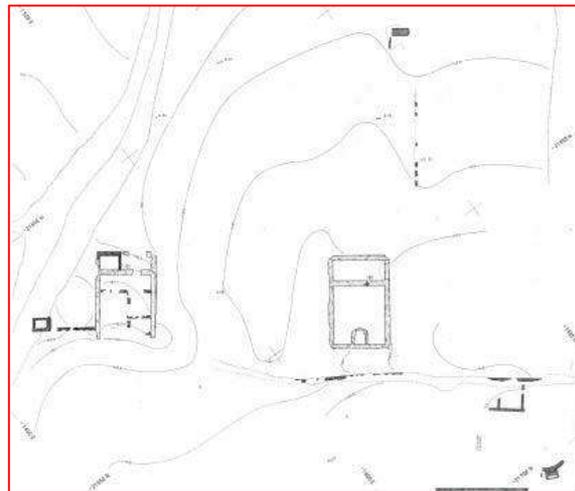
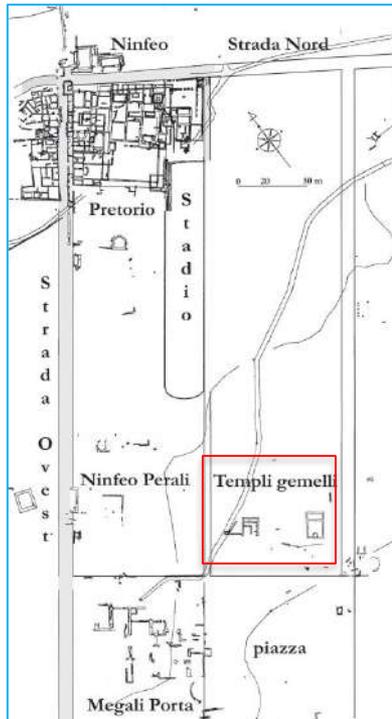


Fine coated pottery

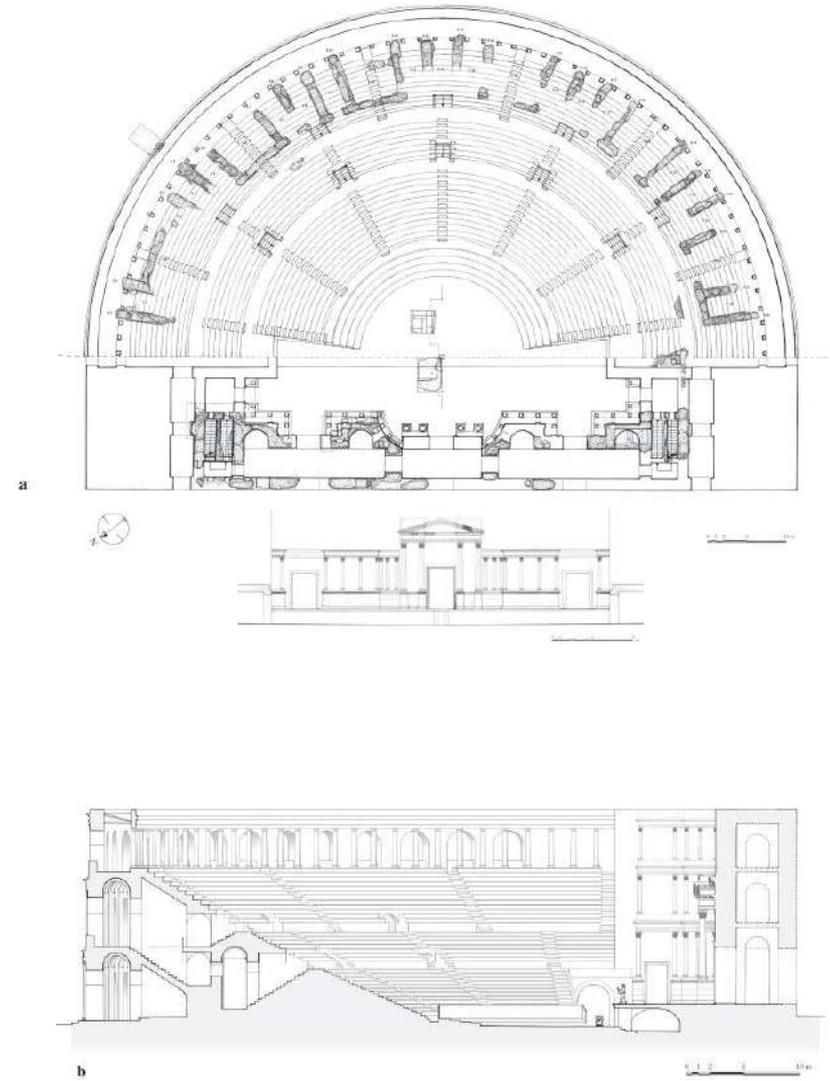
**Terra sigillata egiziana
A production**



"A foglia d'edera" Lamp



Gortina, i templi gemelli



Gortina, teatro

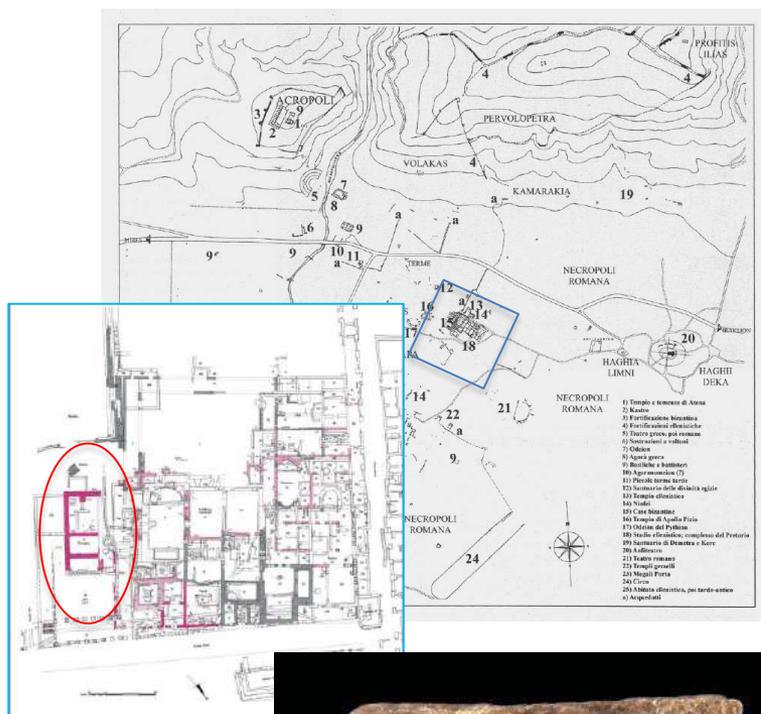
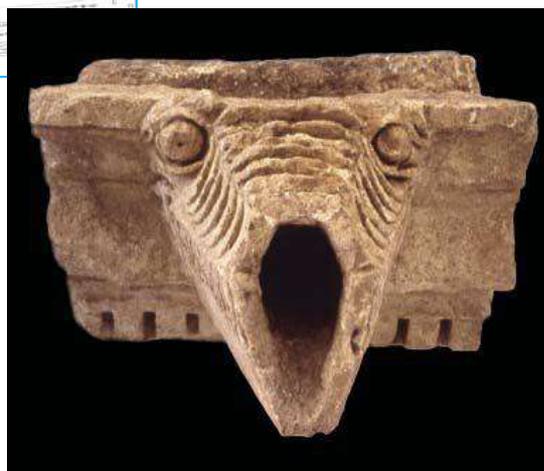
Tempio, frammento della statua di culto: una divinita femminile del tipo Hera Borghese

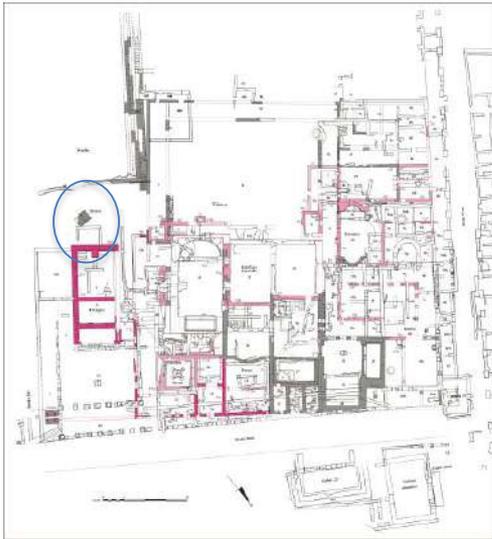


Elementi della trabeazione del prospetto meridionale, fra cui un blocco del fronsone

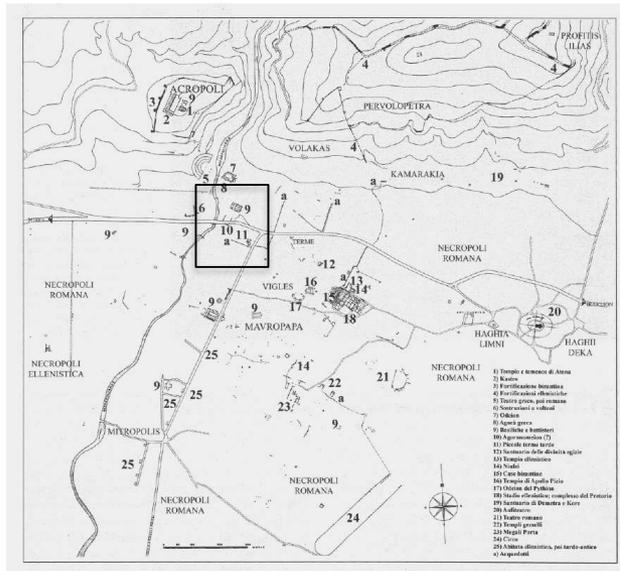
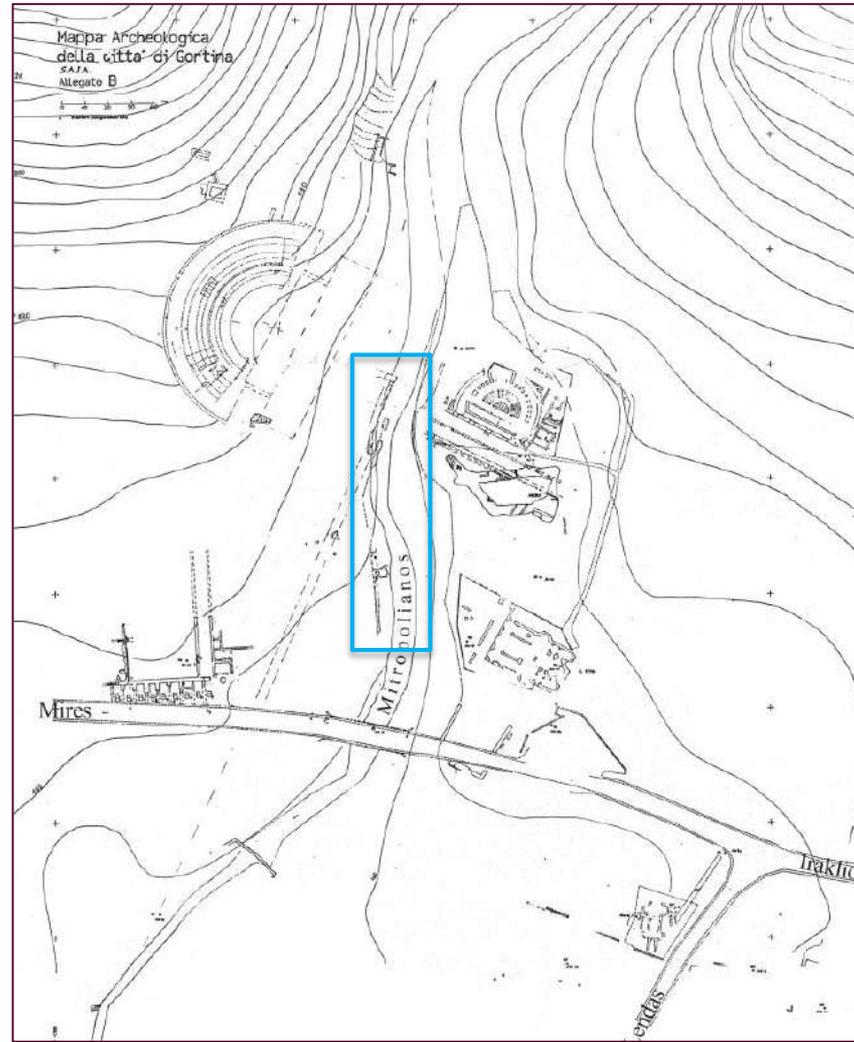


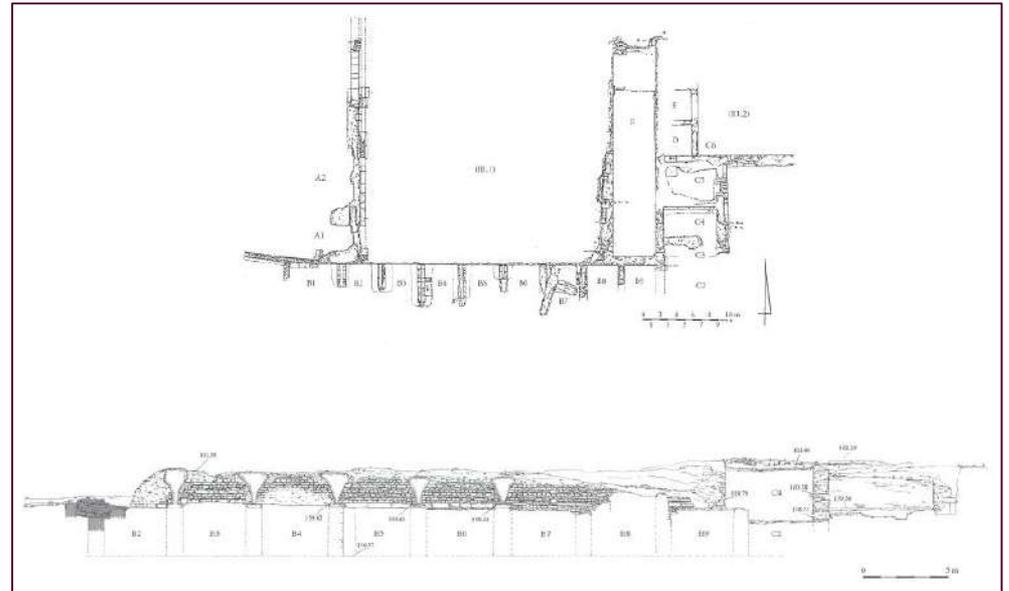
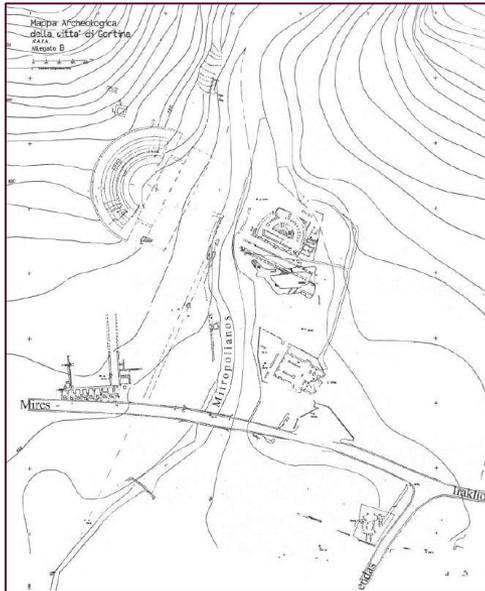
Blocco con doccione a testa di coccodrillo

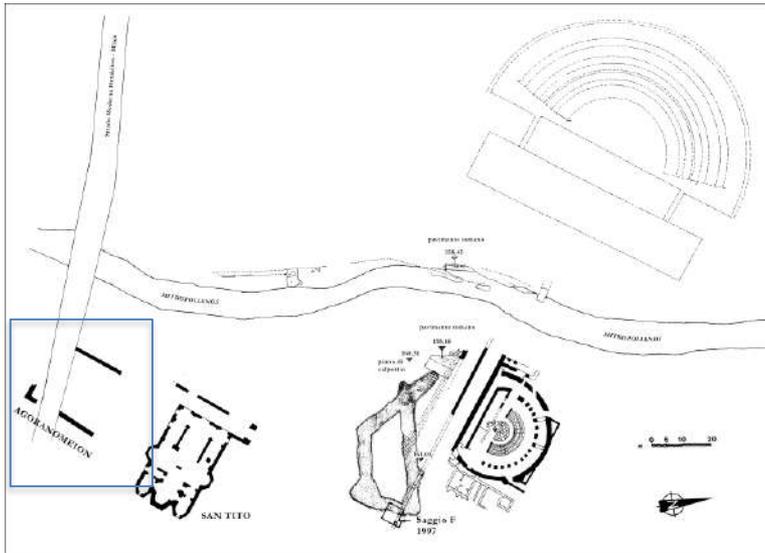


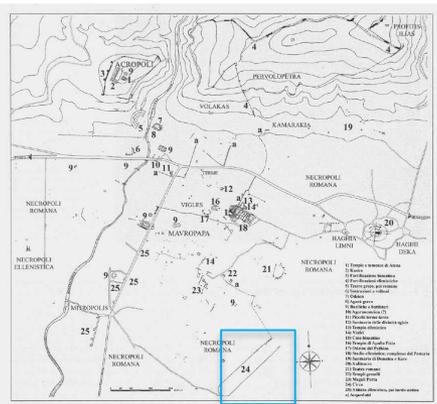


Gortina, altare al Dio Altissimo





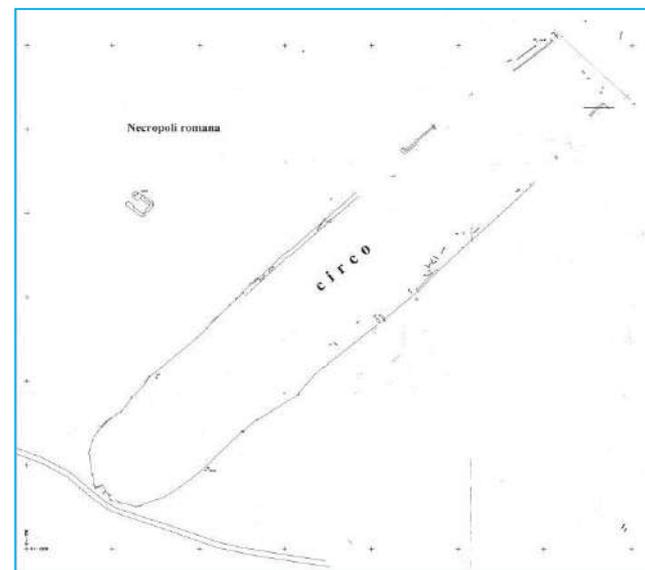
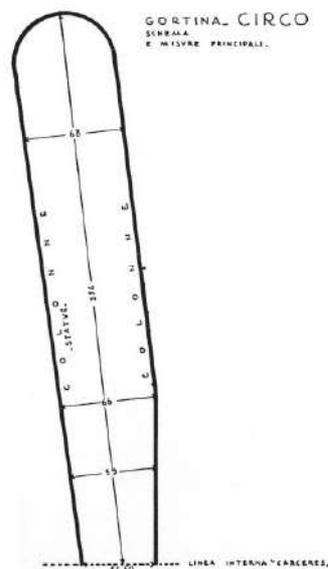
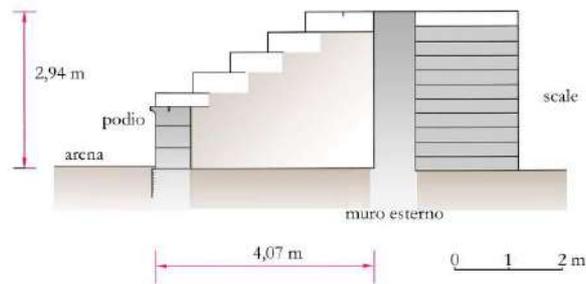


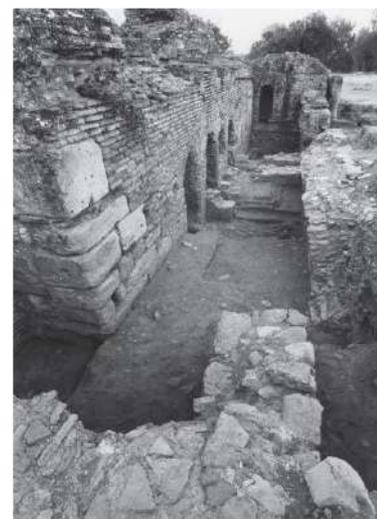
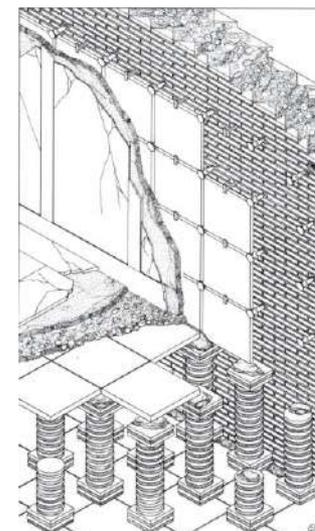
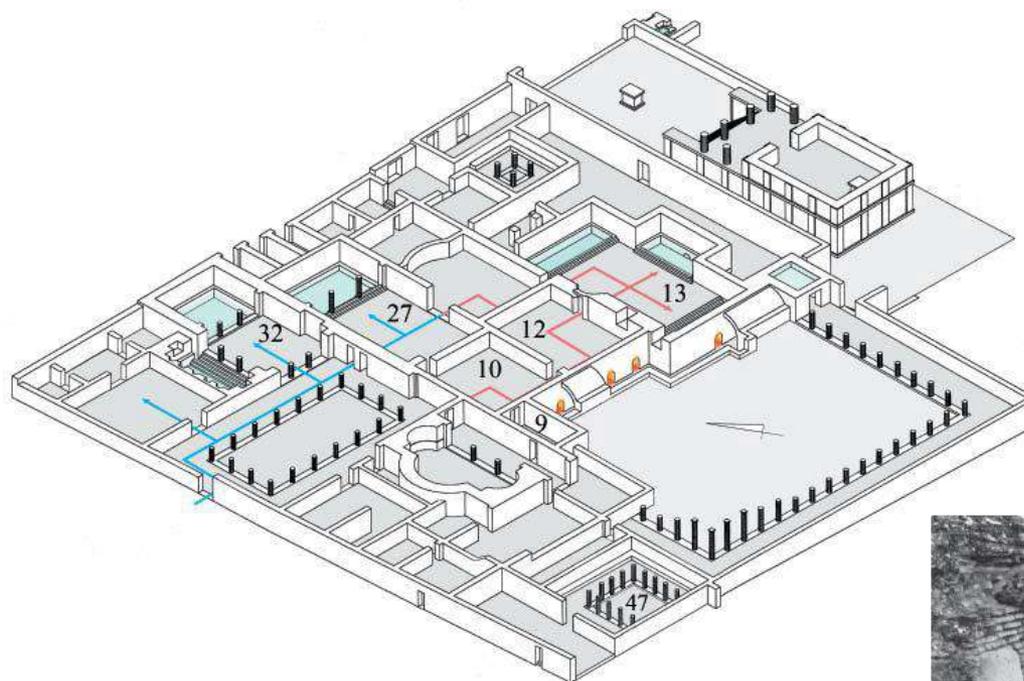


Gortina, circo. Lato occidentale, ingresso 2: evidente, dietro il fi lare piu basso del balteo, una delle casseformi che sostenevano le gradinate; da Est

Gortina, circo. L'ingresso 1, da Nord

Gortina, circo. Sezione ricostruita della cavea ovest all'altezza della scala esterna. Sul muro esterno era probabilmente un colonnato





Terme, vano 11, da Ovest: praefurnia di varie fasi nella parete meridionale del alidario 13; in fondo le due colonne del portico orientale della palestra del ginnasio rimaste sempre in situ.

Sotto Diocleziano, fra il 295 ed il 297, seprata dalla Cirenaica, divenne una provincia della nuova diocesi di Mesia - governata da praesides di rango equestre

Sotto Costantino, provincia senatoria con governatore di rango consolare (consularis – υπαθικός) fece parte della diocesi di Macedonia, parte dell'Illyricum, dipendente dalla prefettura del pretorio d'Italia.

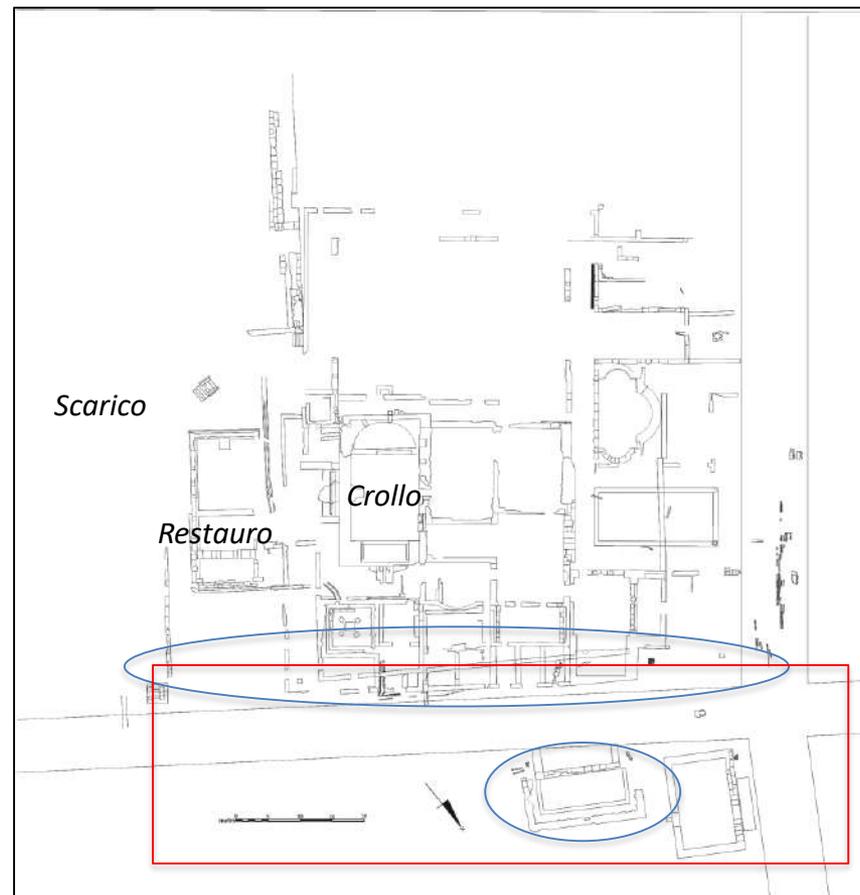
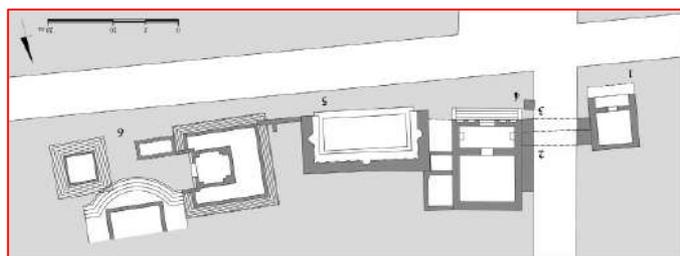
Dopo la morte di Teodosio I nel 395 l'Illyricum fu diviso in due e le diocesi di Macedonia e Dacia costituirono l'Illyrico orientale con propria prefettura del pretorio (per Illyricum) con sede a Tessalonica

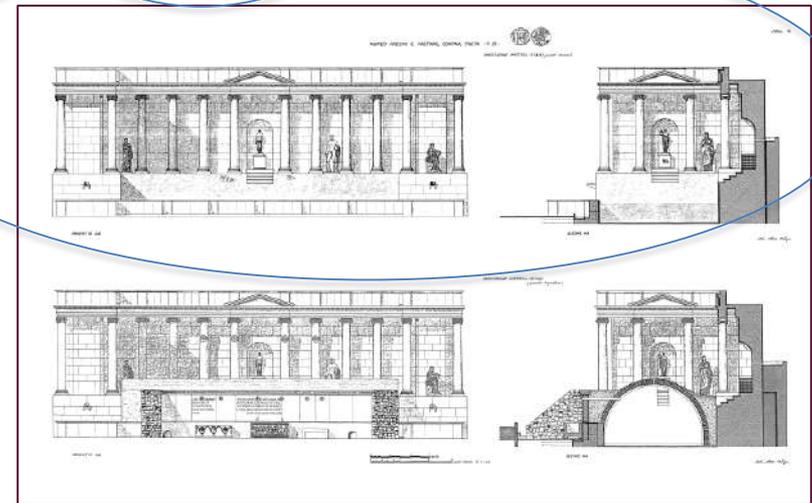
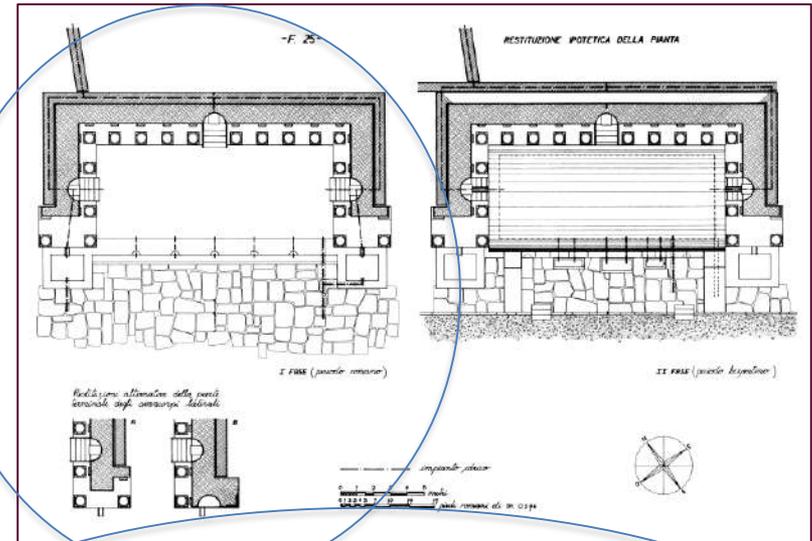
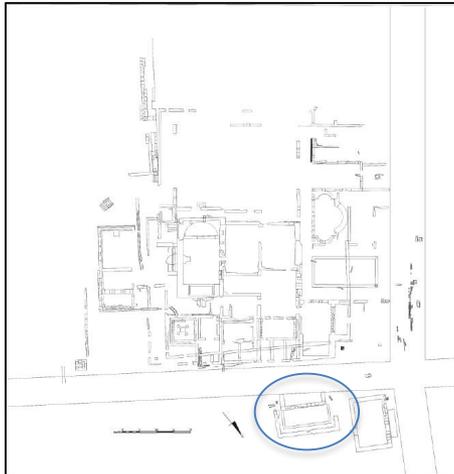
A partire dal 437 con Valentiniano III fecero capo in maniera definitiva all'impero d'Oriente e quindi a Costantinopoli.

La prefettura dell'Illyrico sembra essere sopravvissuta sino alla fine dell'VIII secolo.

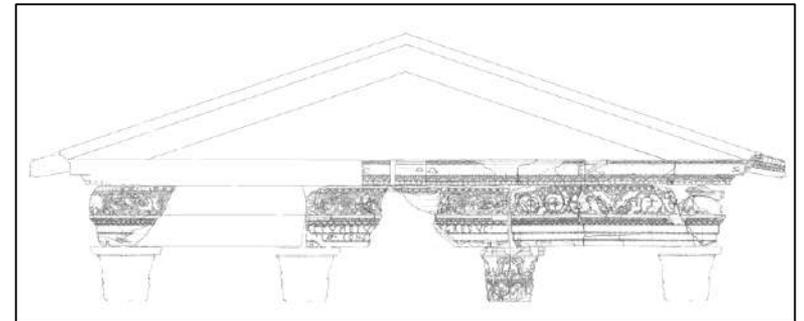
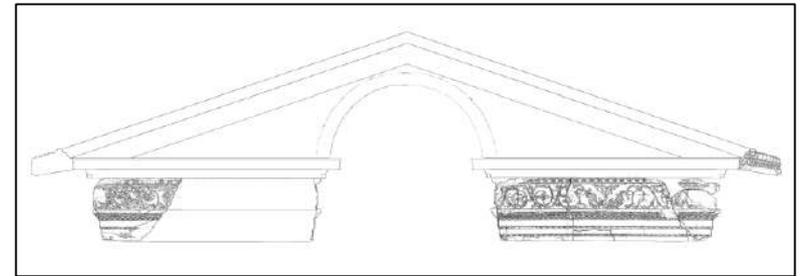
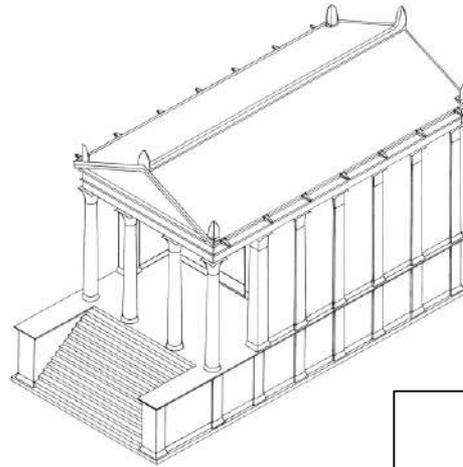
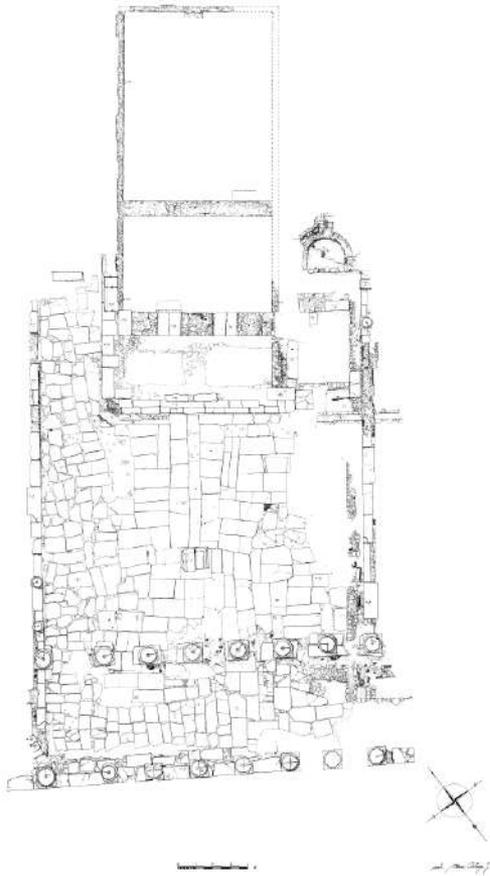
La Chiesa dell'Illyrico orientale rimase legata a Roma







Gortina, IV sec.

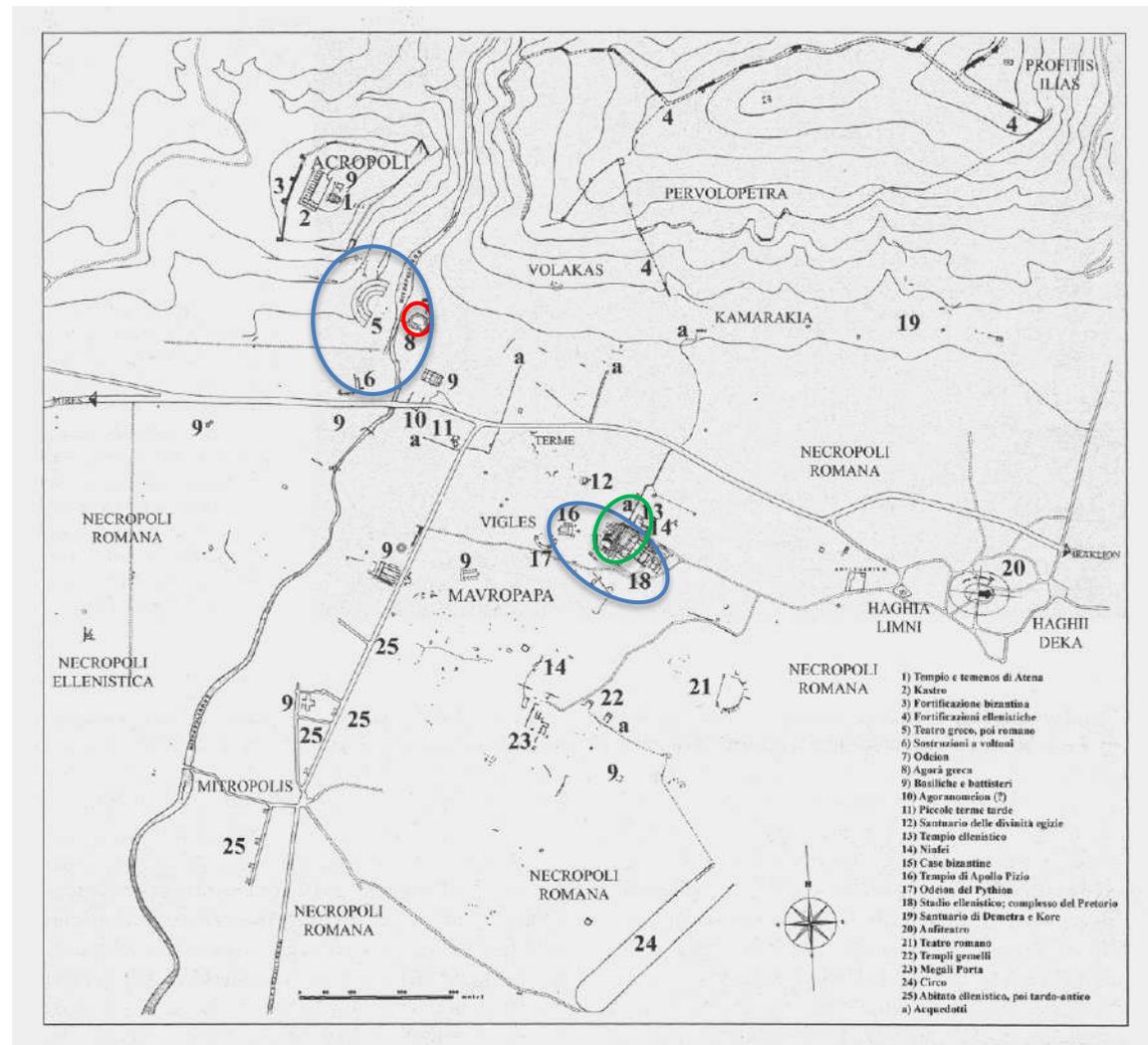
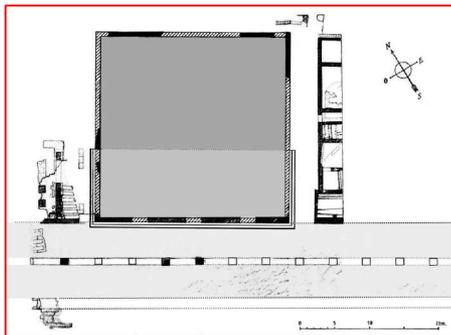


Gortina, il Tempio degli Dei Augusti

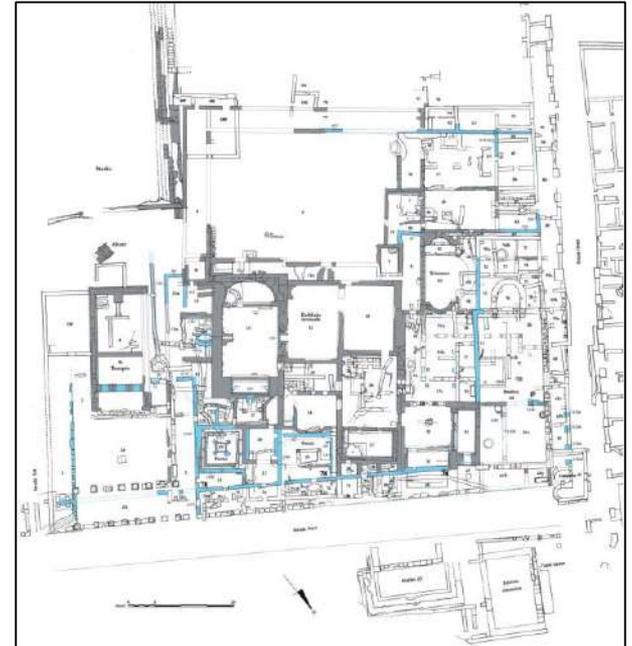
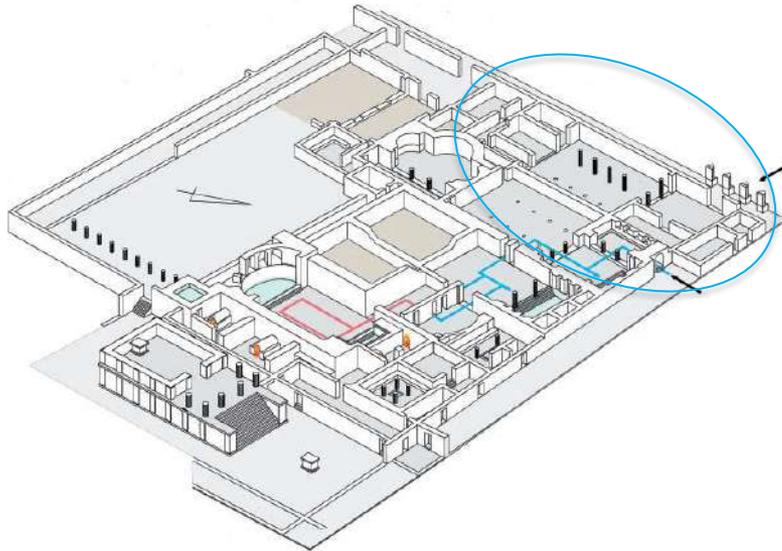
Boule

Koinon

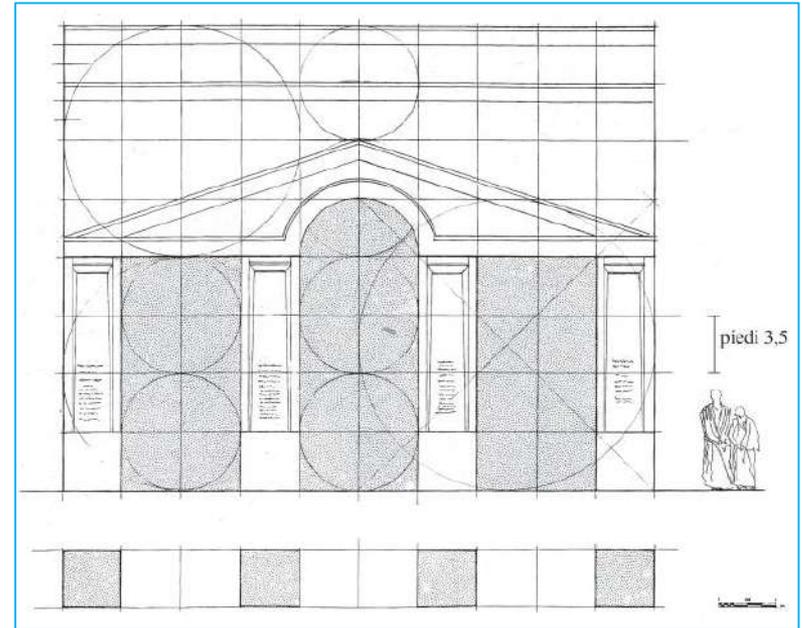
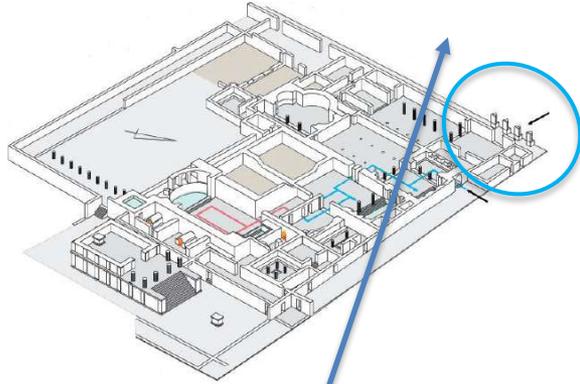
Amministrazione provinciale



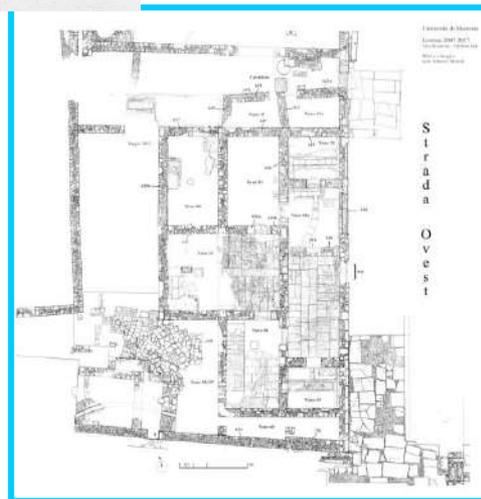
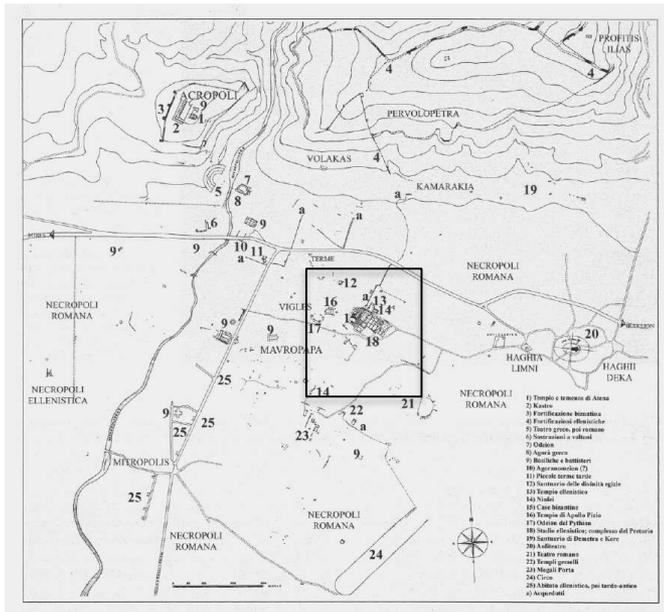
Gortina, le sedi del potere

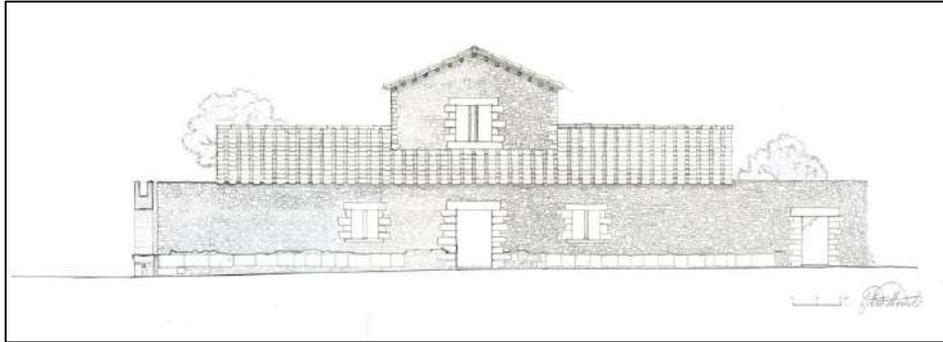


Gortina, IV sec.



Gortina, IV sec.





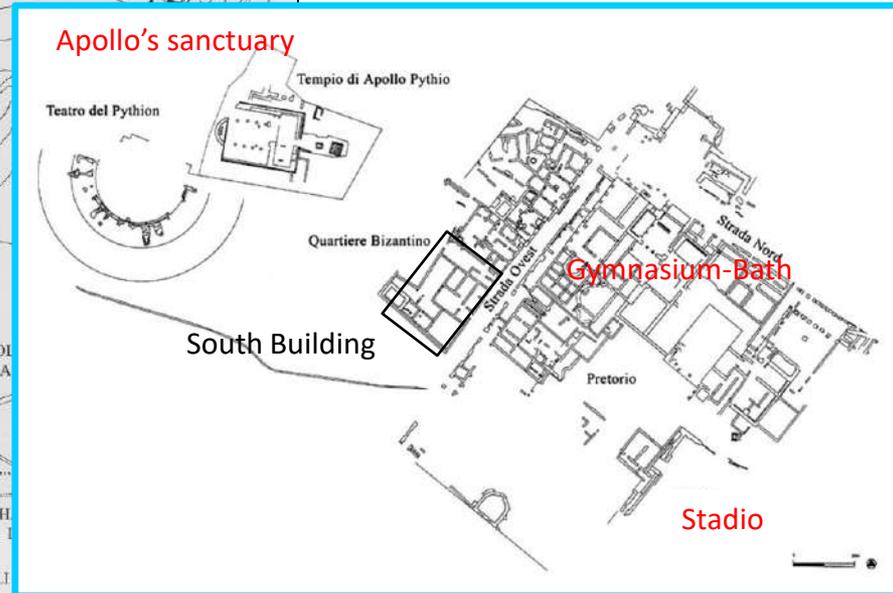
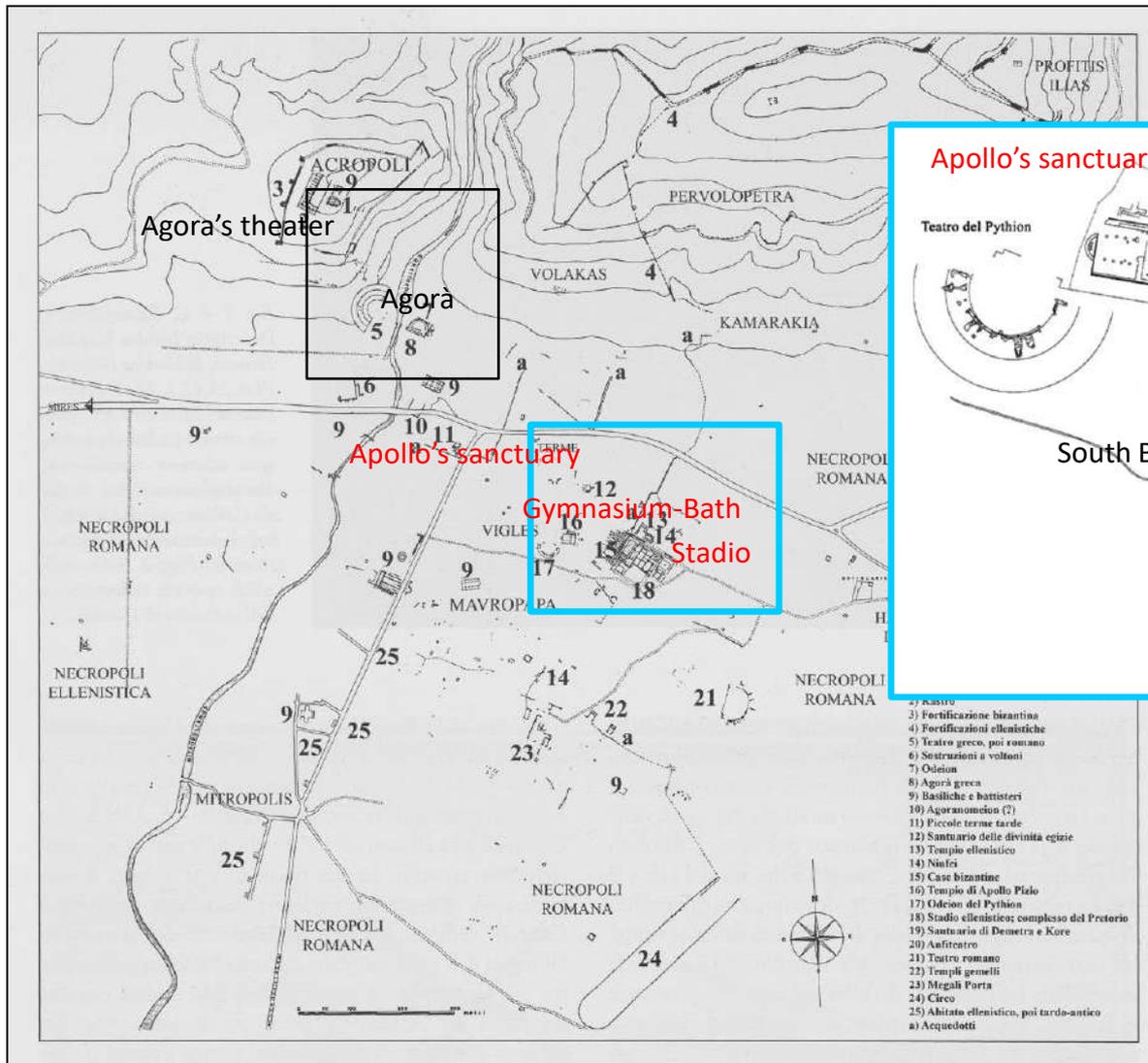


**Bowl Lamboglia 51 – african terra sigillata
D1**



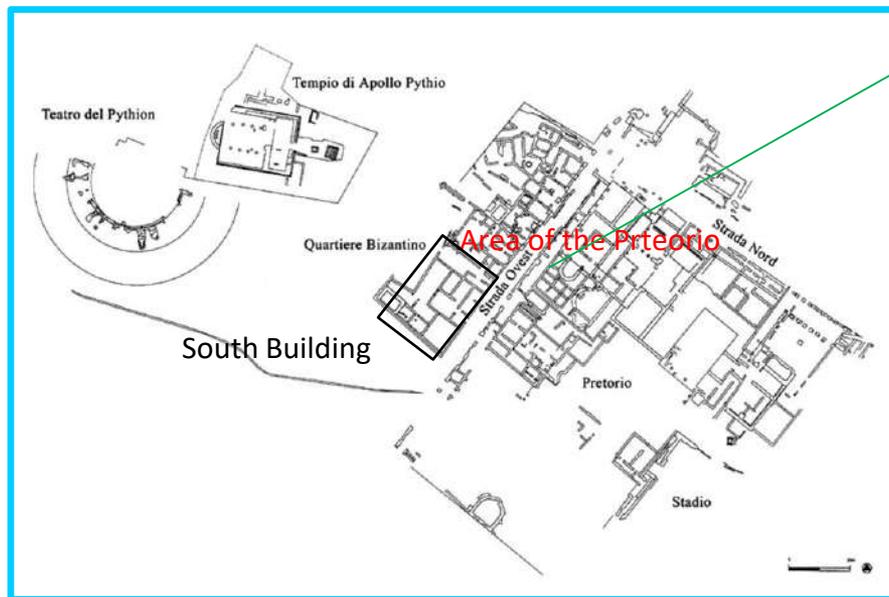
Bowl Hayes 57, - african terra sigillata C3





Areas of the city linked to the koinon' activities

CTh 12, 12, 12 and 13 – 392 d.C.

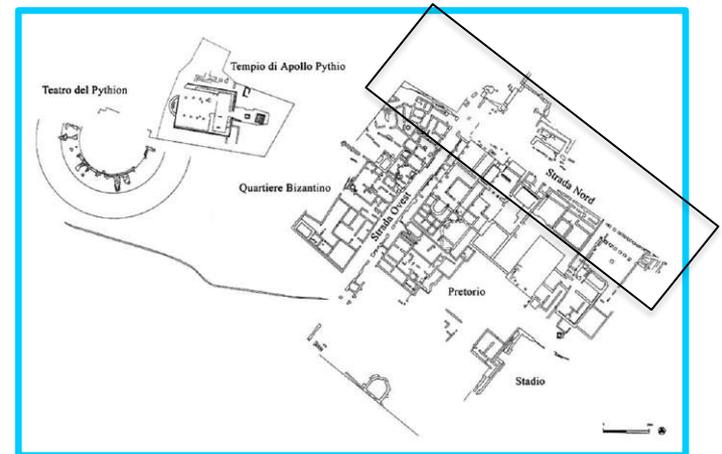
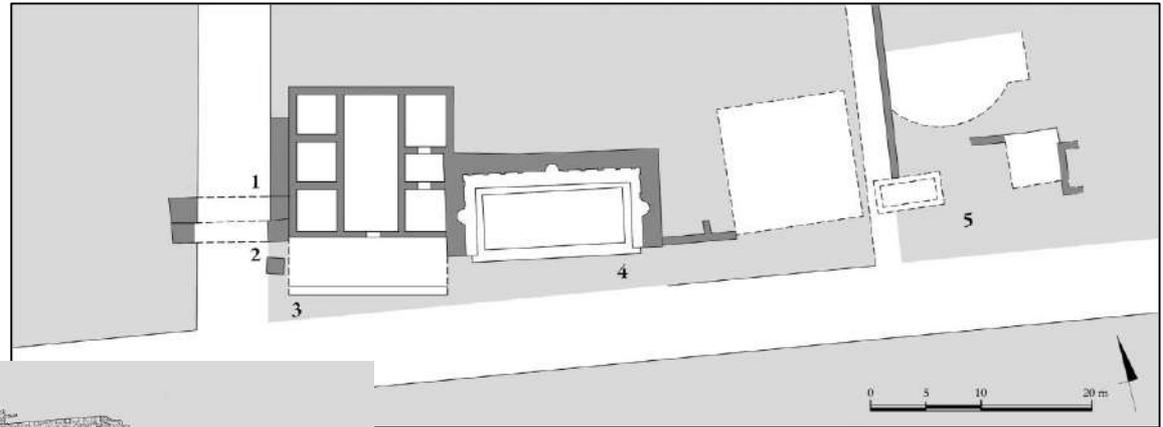


IC IV 312-315, 317, 319, 320, 325

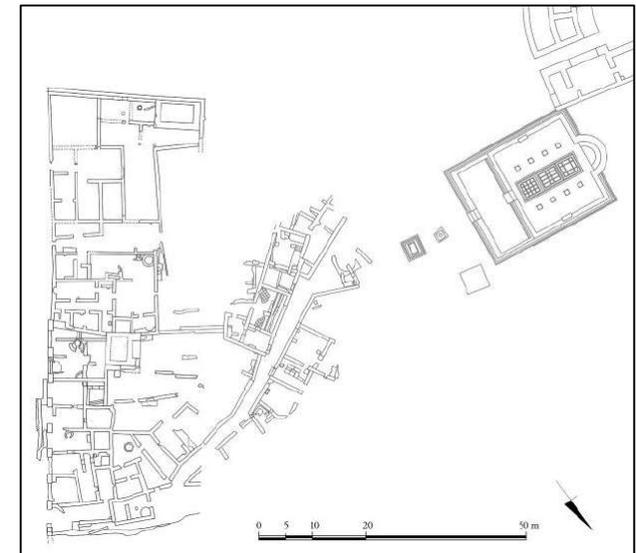
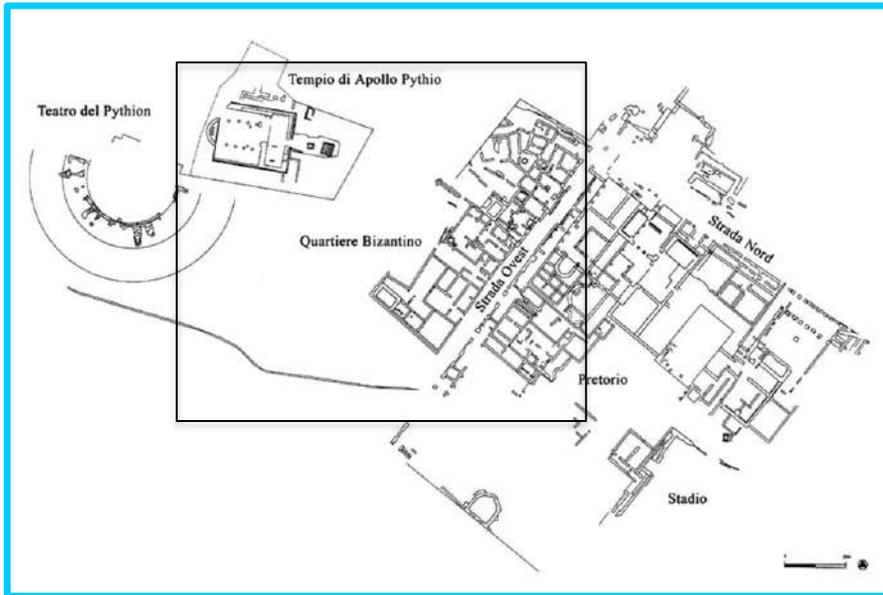


Area of origin of the inscriptions related to koinon after 365 A.D.

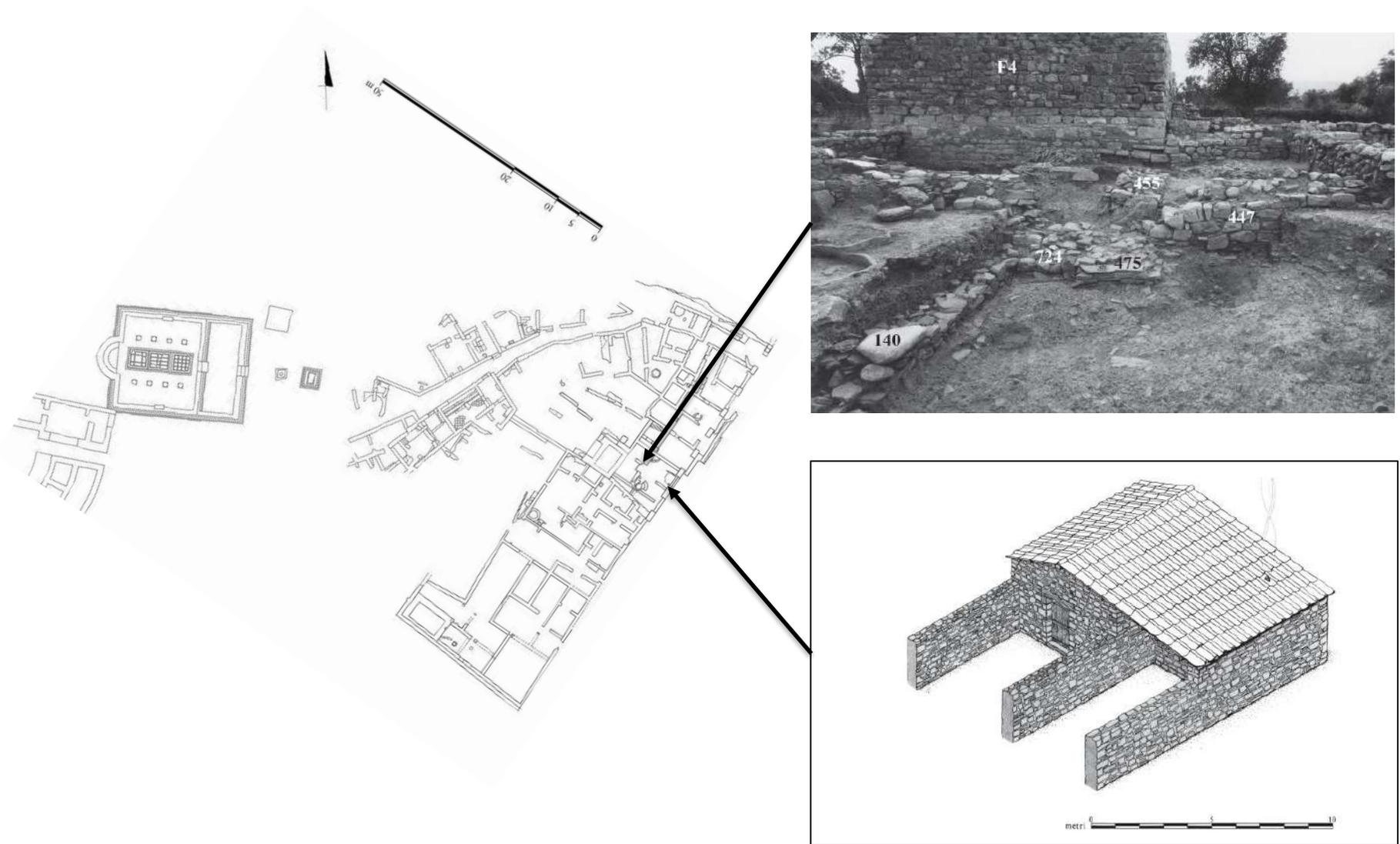
IC IV 325: 413 d.C.



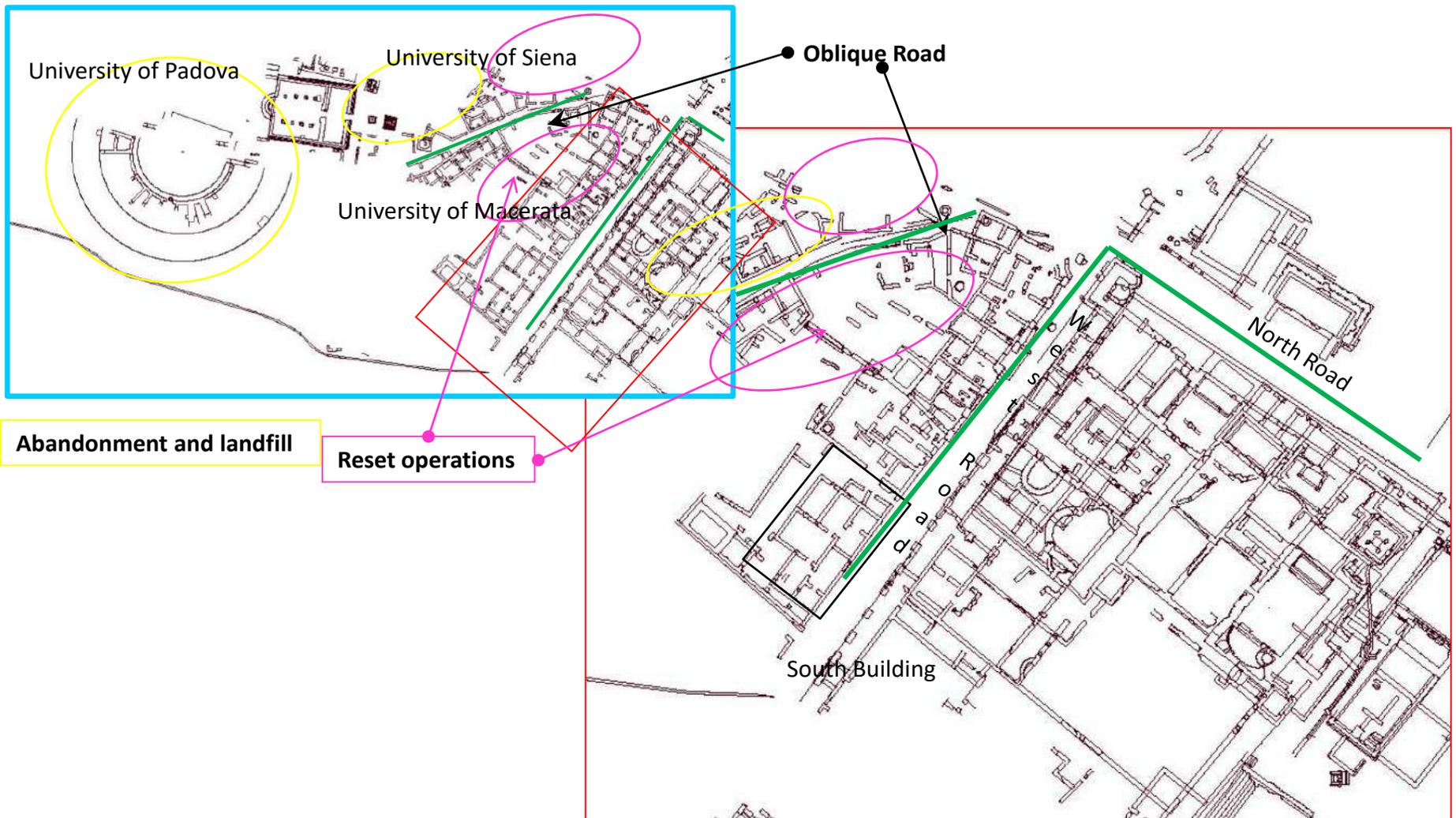
Gortina, Skrinion

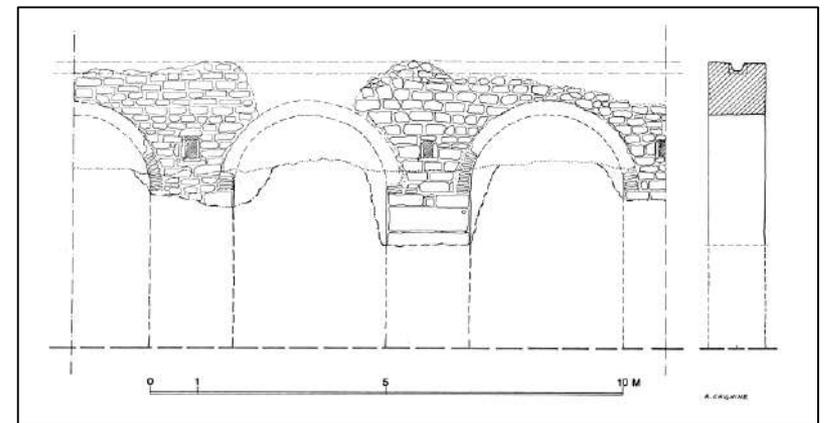
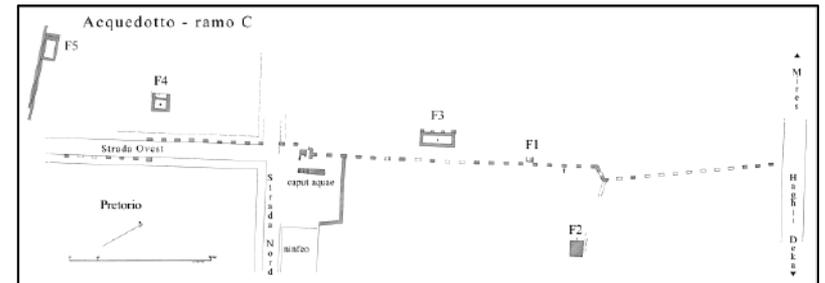
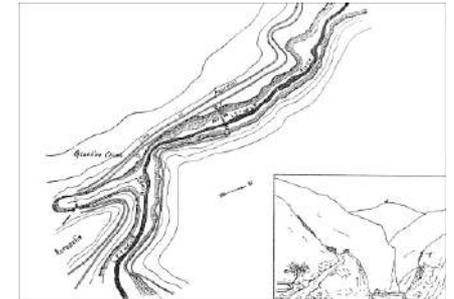
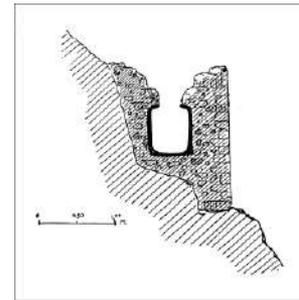
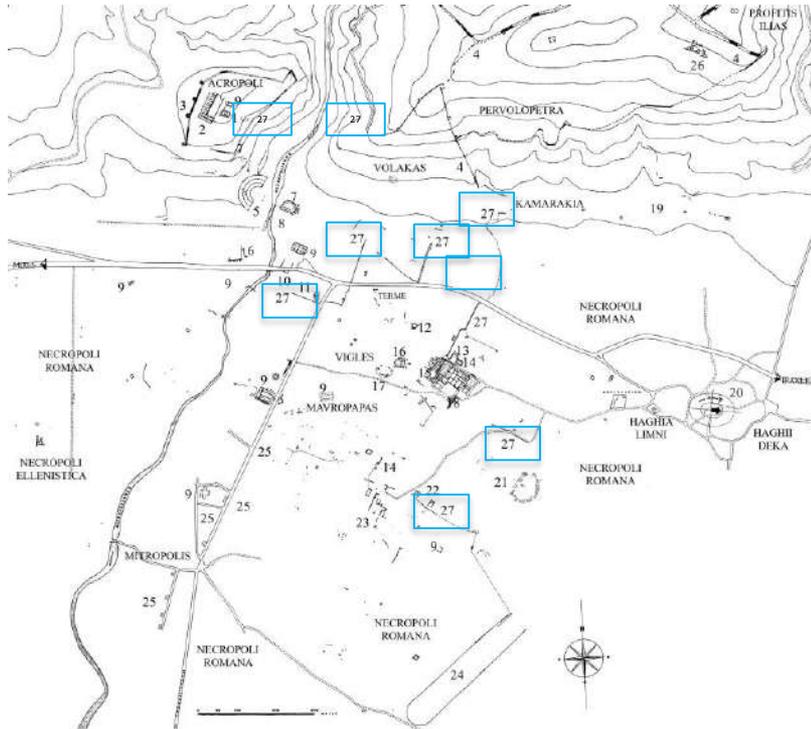


Il Quartiere delle Case bizantine

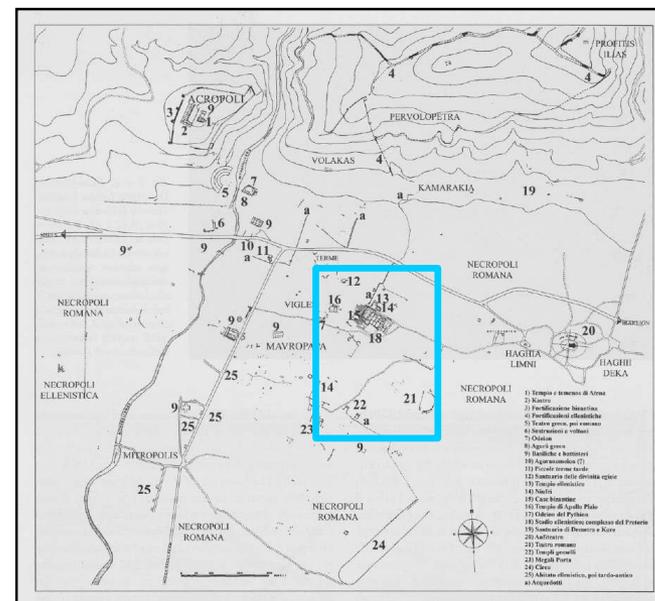
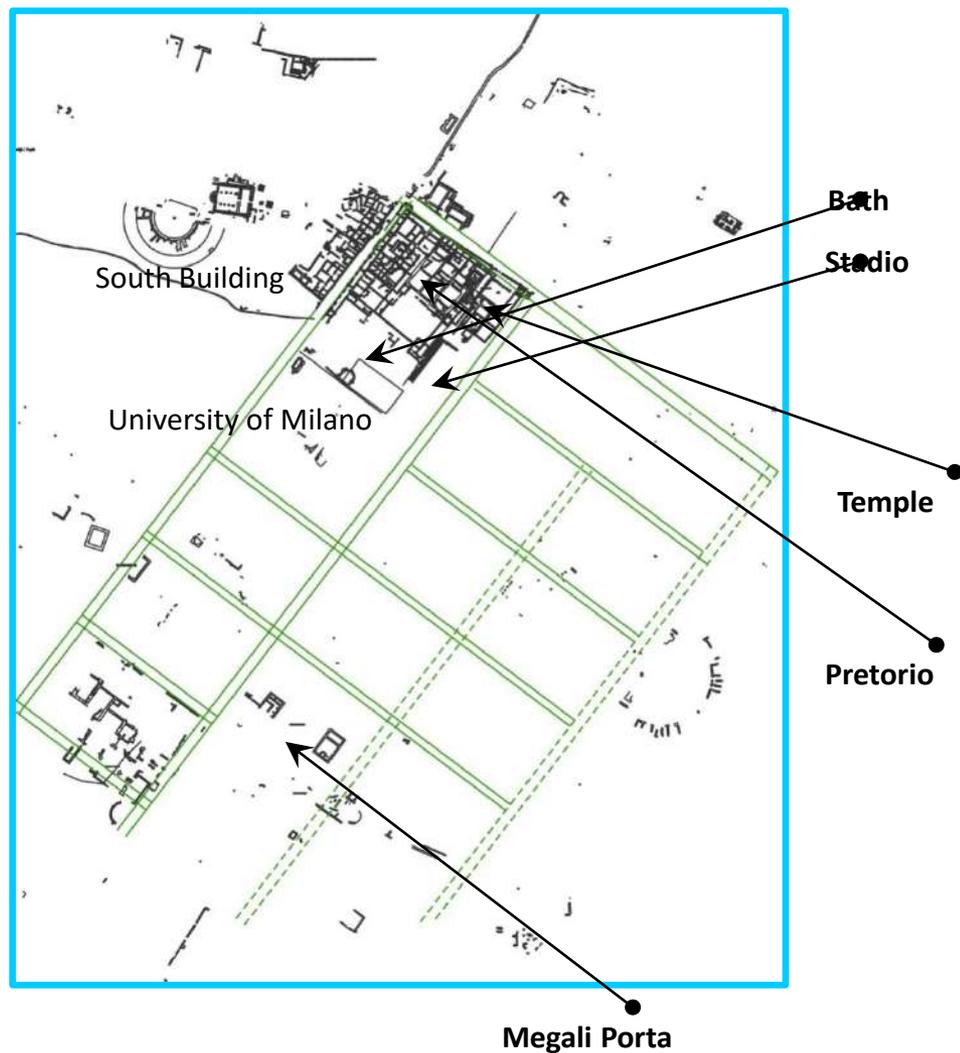


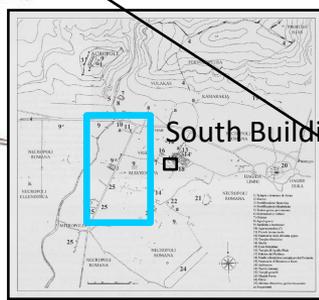
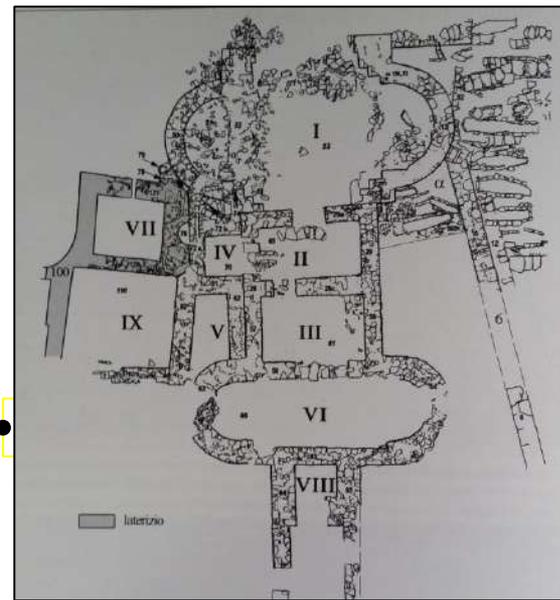
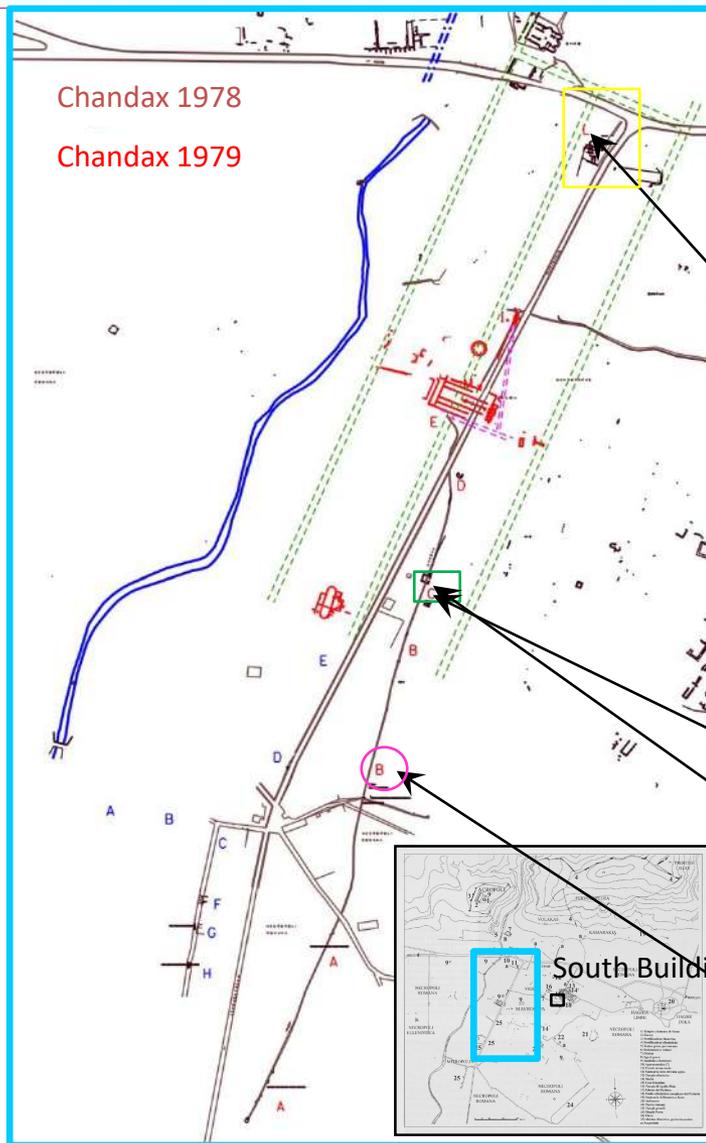
Il Quartiere delle Case bizantine





Gortina. Distribuzione dell'acqua





● Monumental tombs

● Wall 23

● Thinning of the settlement

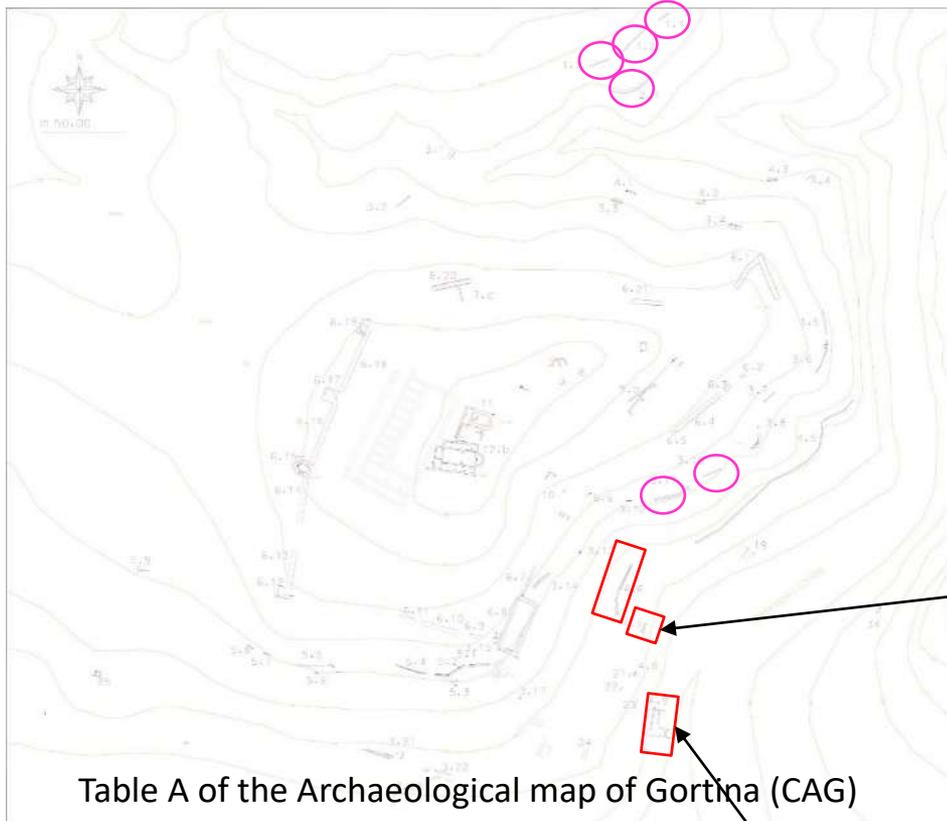
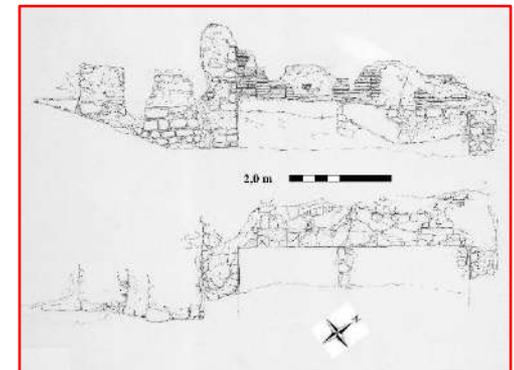
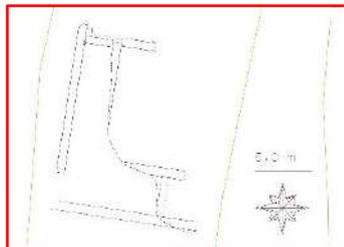


Table A of the Archaeological map of Gortina (CAG)

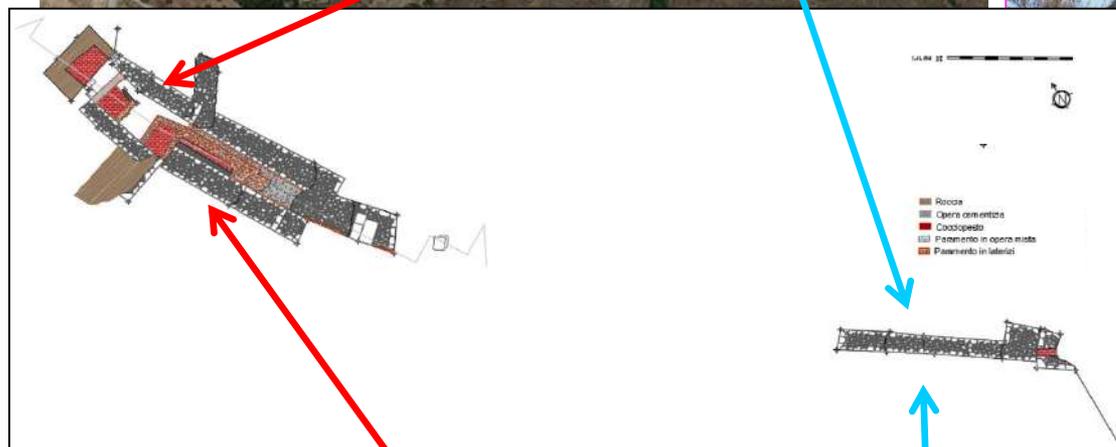


● Fountain 4.7



● Fountain 4.9

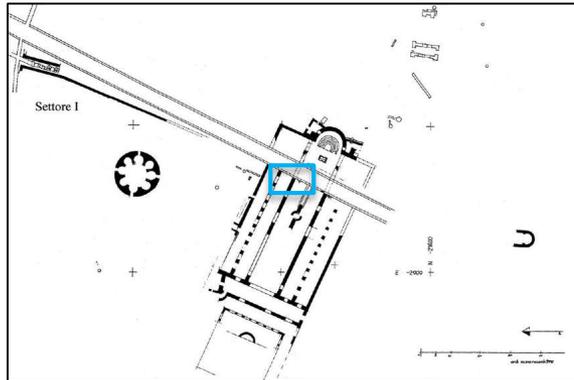




Survey of the East and West piers of the bridge over the Metropolitanòs

Infrastructure reorganization;
construction of monumental structures linked to specific administrative requirements;
urban model, organized on the basis of regularity criteria:
centrality of some settlement pole;
predominance of architecture of a public character,
restoration of some monumental buildings with significant symbolic value.

Partial restitution of monumental buildings;
abandonment of public areas for rubbish disposal;
reduction of urban space;
togetherness of funerary areas and settlements;
misalignment of private structures and growth of the role of a monumental private building,
emergence of new settlement pole.



Mitropolis, basilica. Scavo 1980, quadrato B2 presso lo stilobate poi muro che separa la navata centrale da quella nord di cui visibili a ds. due lastre della pavimentazione (a). Nel saggio, a sin., avanzi del mosaico giustiniano (b), sotto preparazione per un pavimento (c) e, più in basso, il mosaico b/n (d). Da Est

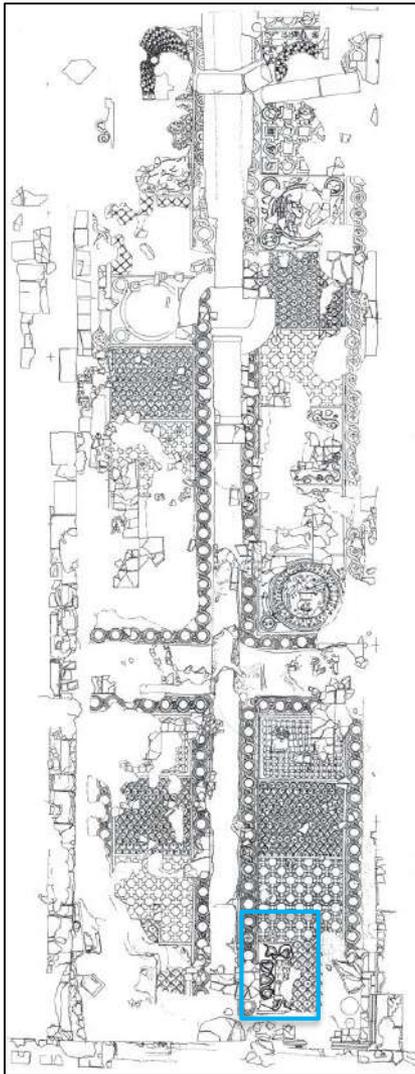


Mitropolis, basilica. Saggio B1 del 1980 a ridosso del muro nord della navata centrale: a) sotto il muro della basilica di Eraclio appare lo stilobate di quella giustiniana; b) al di sotto dello stilobate giustiniano il muro di una chiesa più antica e le sue fondazioni.

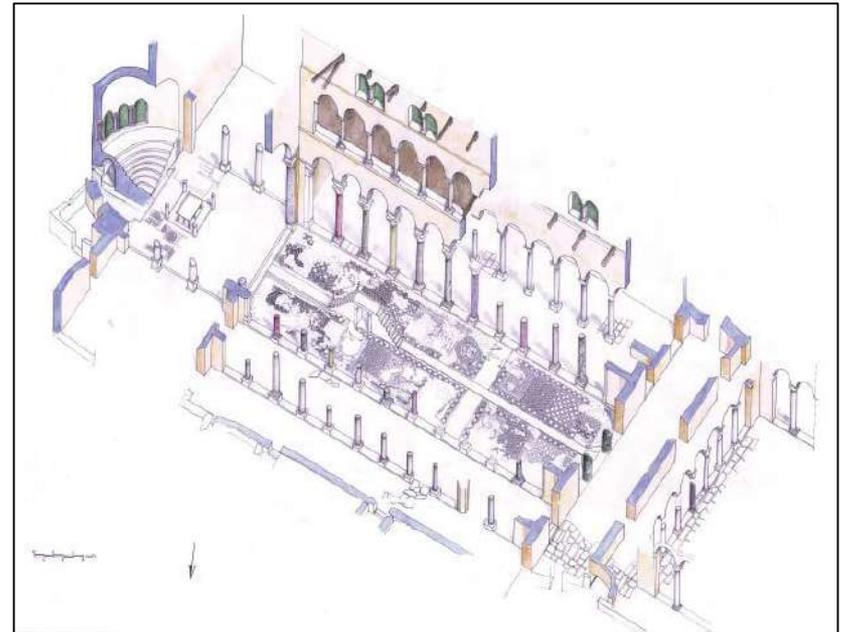
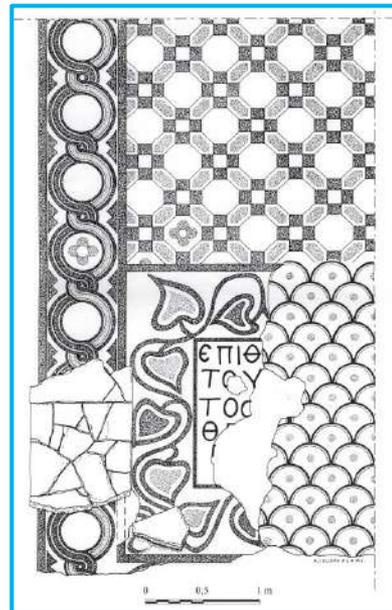


Mitropolis, basilica. Un lacerto del pavimento marmoreo della basilica più tarda, restaurato e ricollocato sul mosaico della basilica giustiniana; nella lacuna del riquadro musivo più lontano è evidente l'ottagono di mattoni di una fase ancora precedente. Da Est



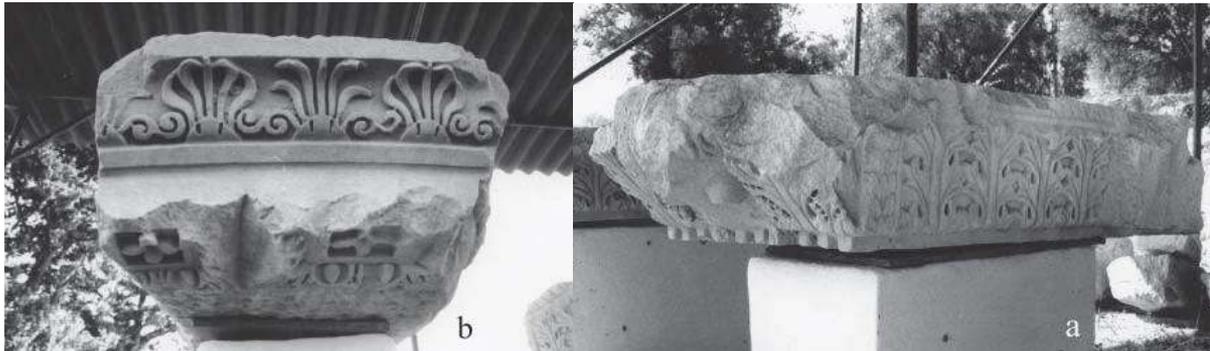
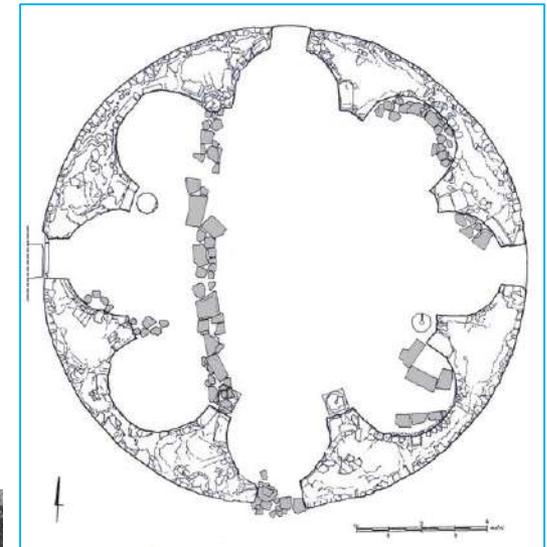
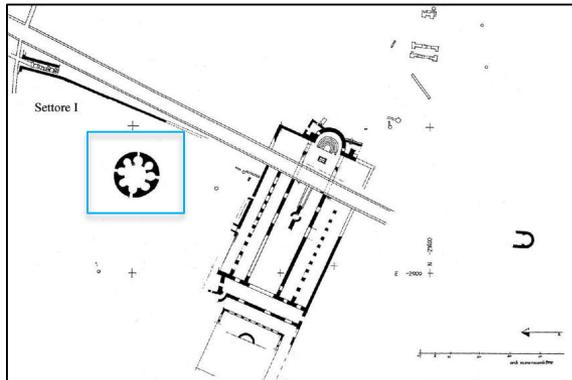


Mitropolis, basilica giustiniana. Il mosaico della navata centrale: nel primo riquadro in basso a ds. Avanzi dell'iscrizione del metropolita costruttore; piu in alto, in tondo, il ricordo dell'arcivescovo restauratore della pavimentazione musiva

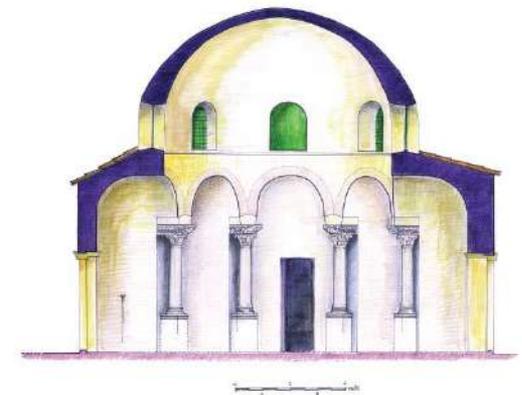


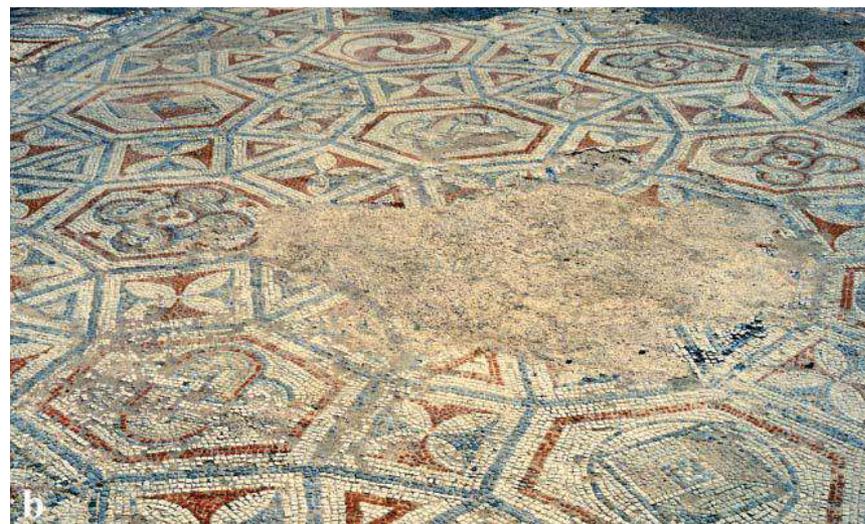
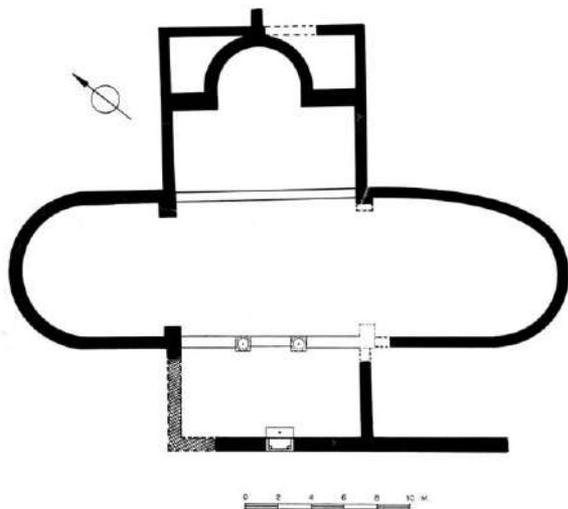
Mitropolis, basilica giustiniana



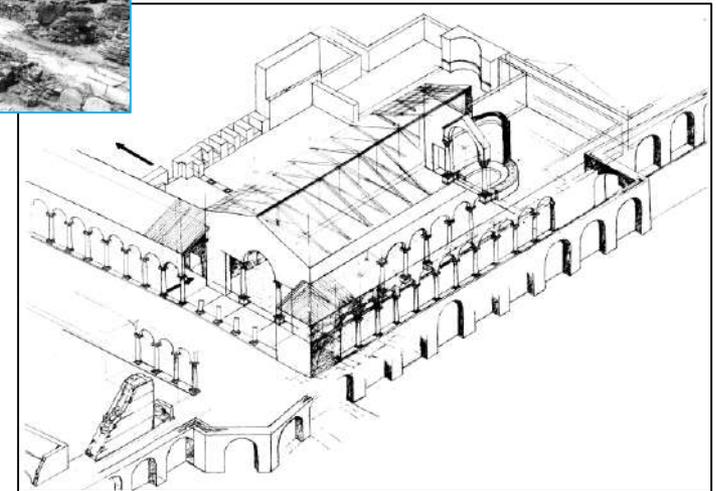
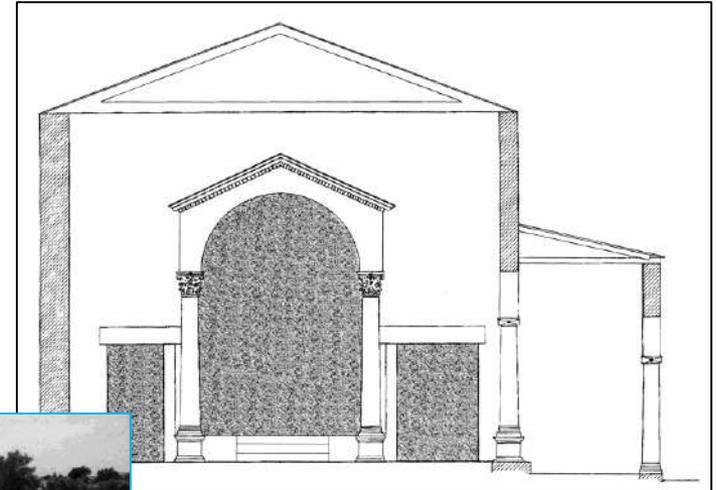
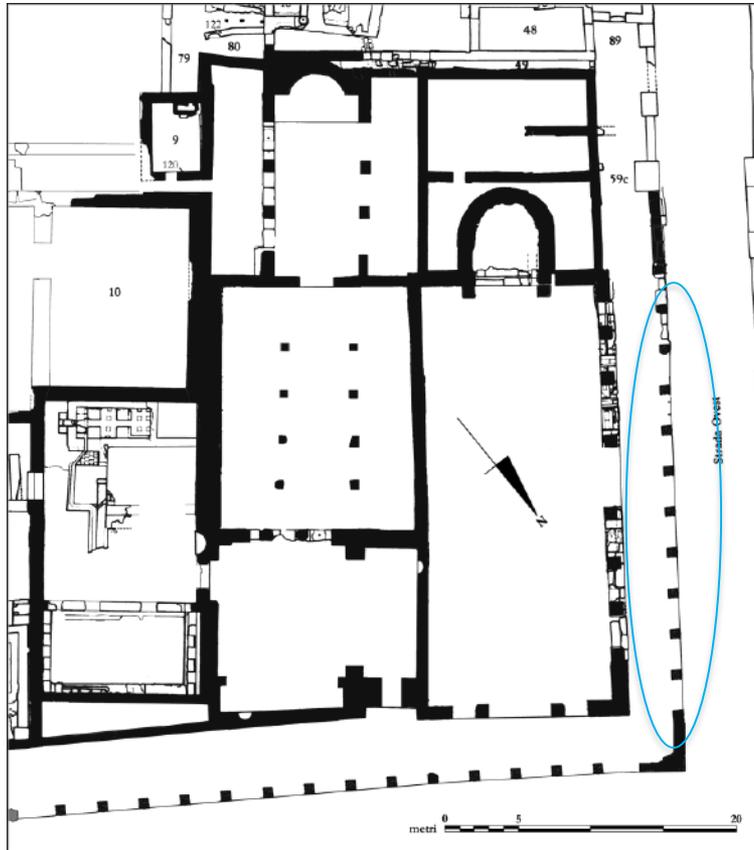


Mitropolis, Rotonda. Epistili marmorei desinenti a testa di leone o di toro tra palmette (VI secolo) rilavorati su blocchi da un edifi cio del II sec. d.C.

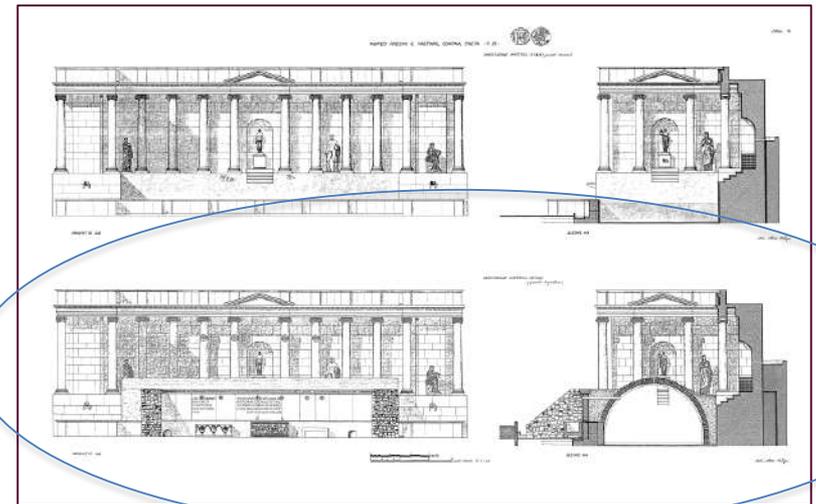
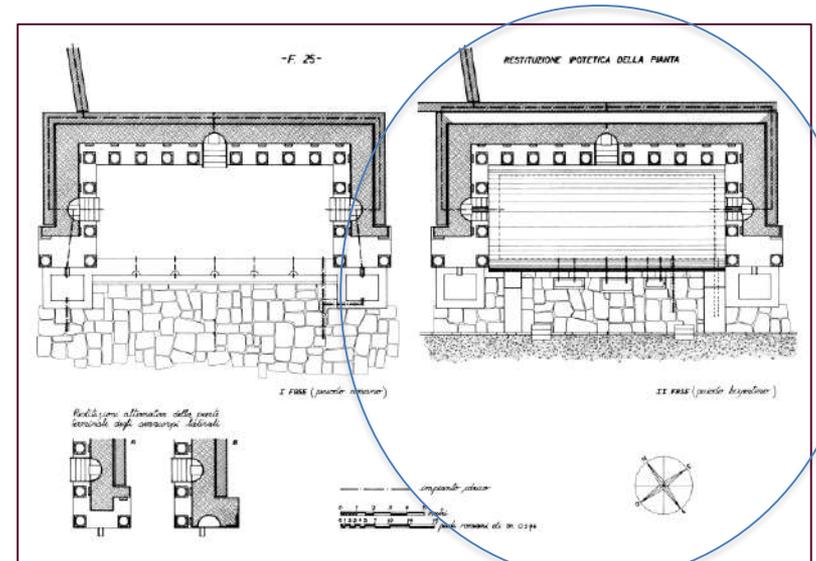
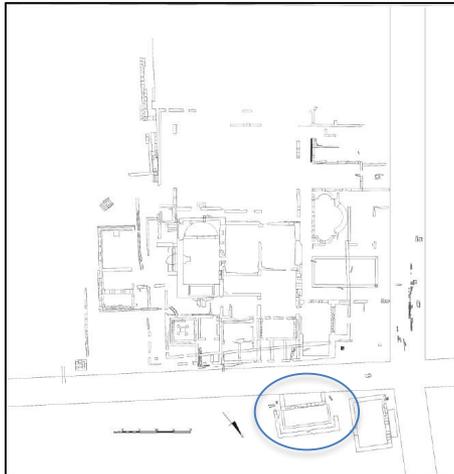




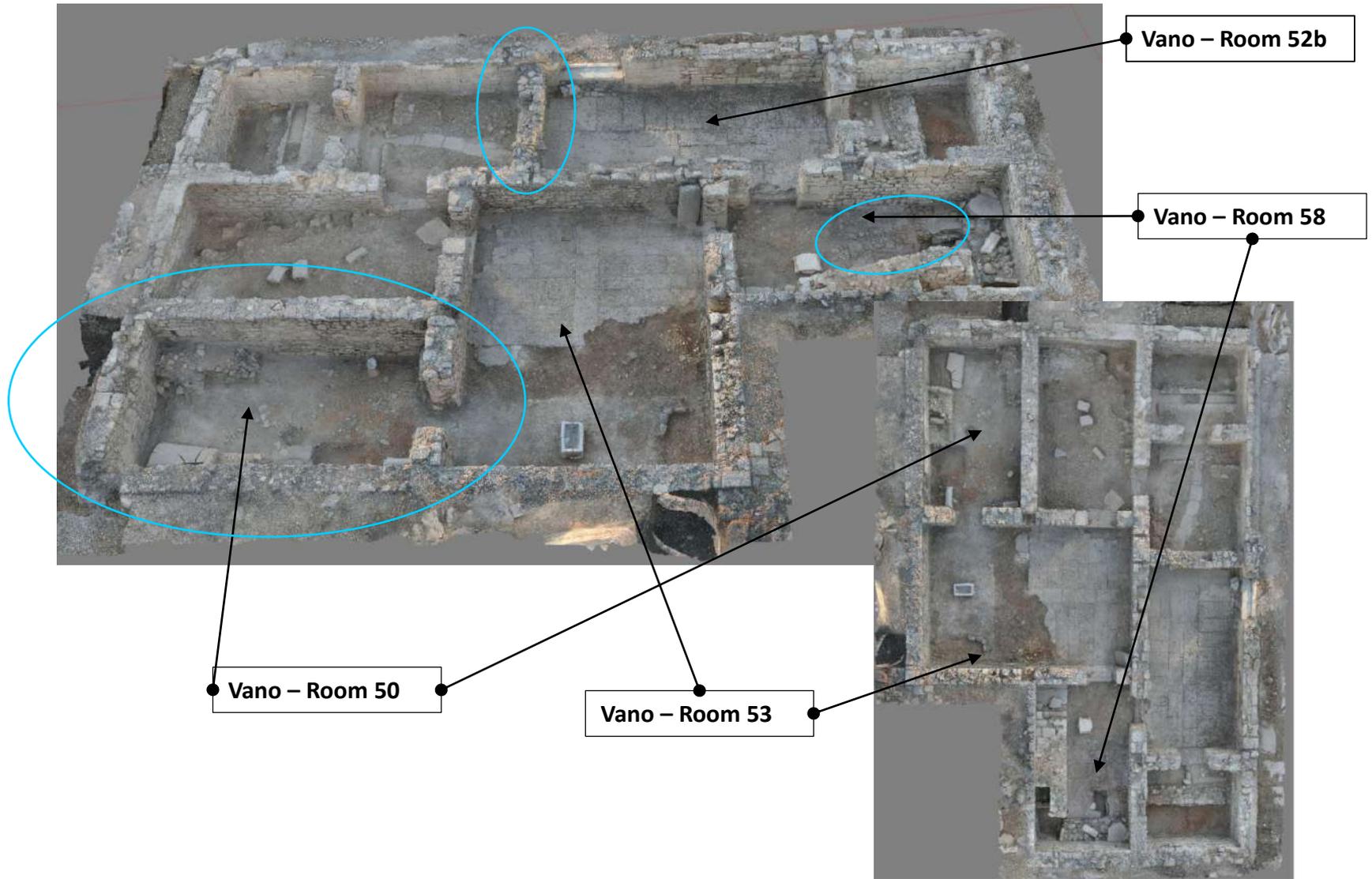
Mitropolis, triconco. Aula meridionale: a) mosaici appartenenti alla fase più antica (III-IV sec. d.C.); b) mosaici appartenenti alla fase più tarda (VI sec. d.C.).



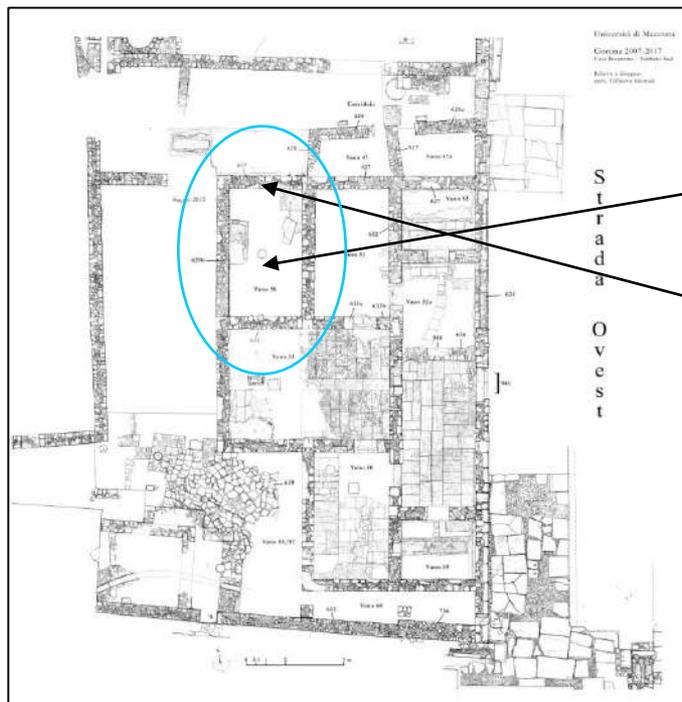
Gortina, Pretorio di Eraclio



Gortina, IV sec.



Edificio Sud – inizi VII sec. d.C.

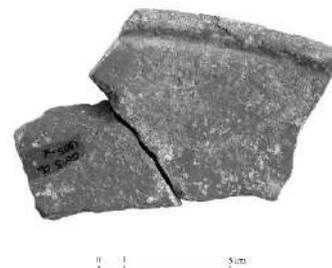
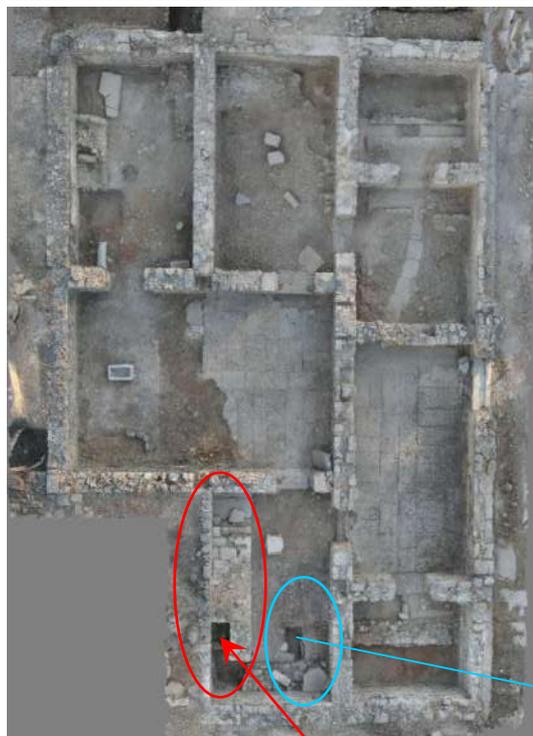


● Vano – Room 50



African terra sigillata, D2 production
- Hayes 99



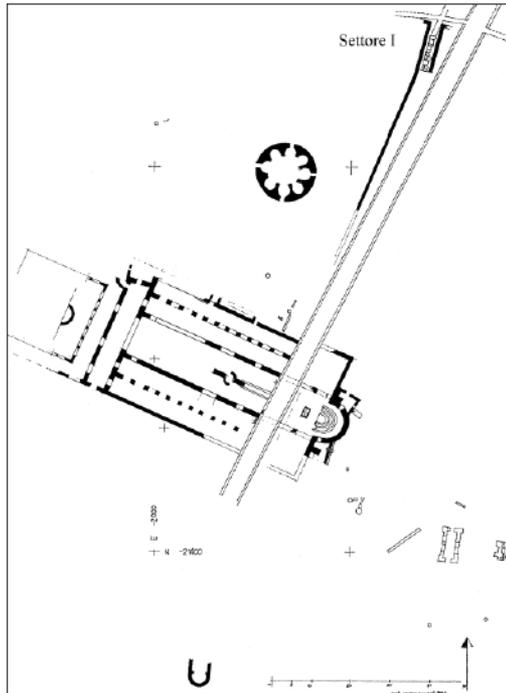


Late africana terra
sigillata, D
production
-
Hayes 104C

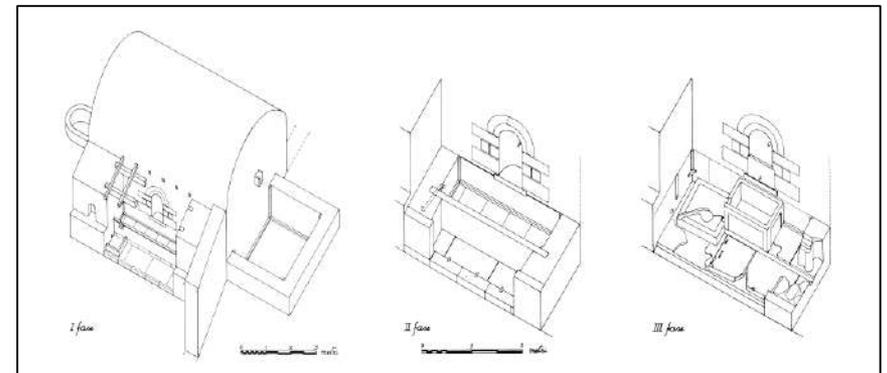
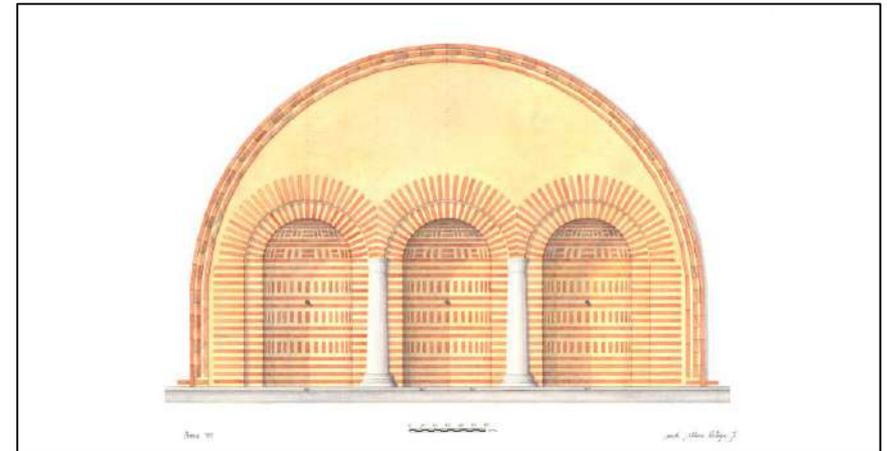
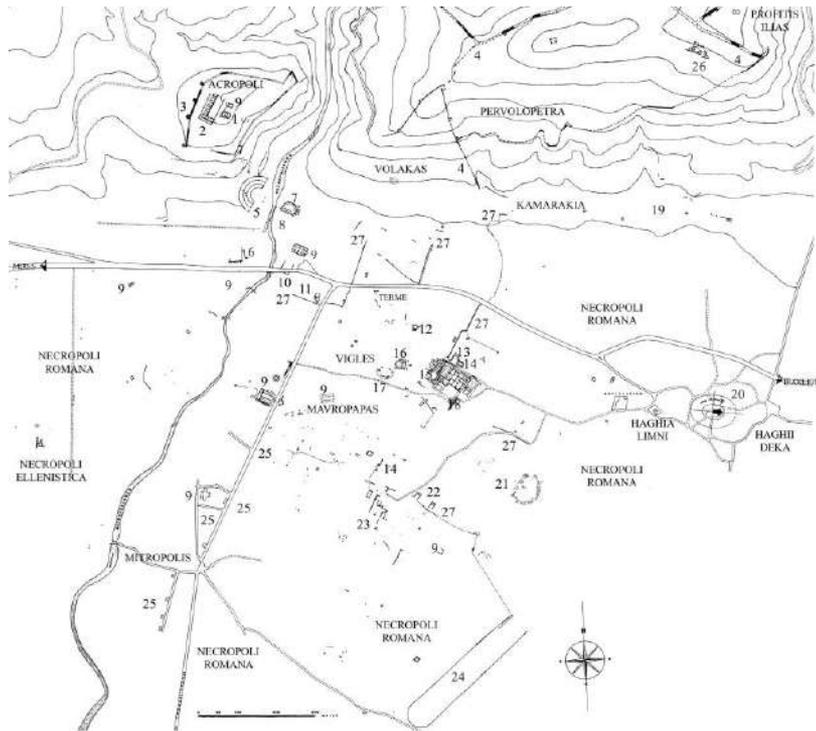


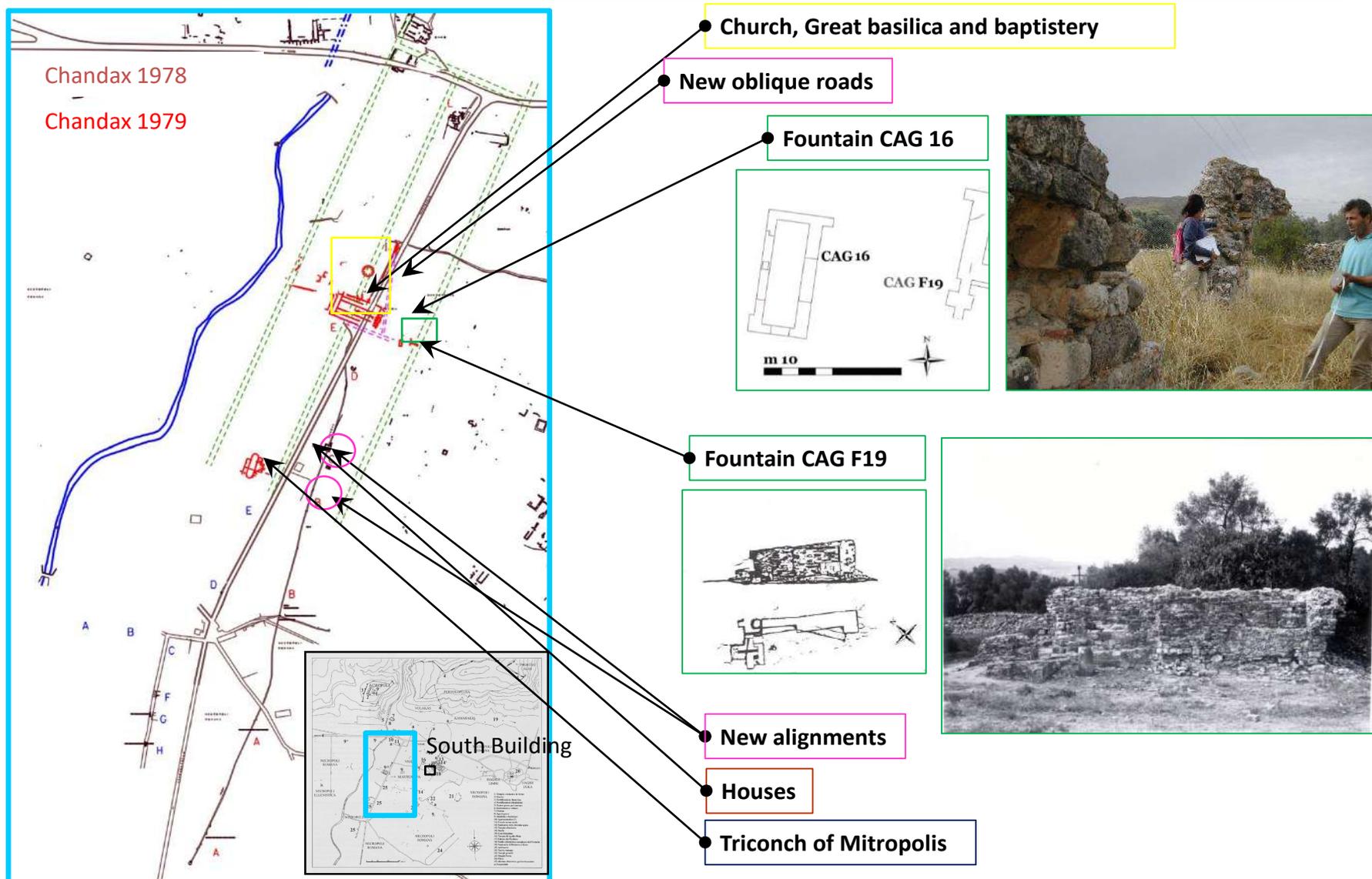
Vano – Room 58

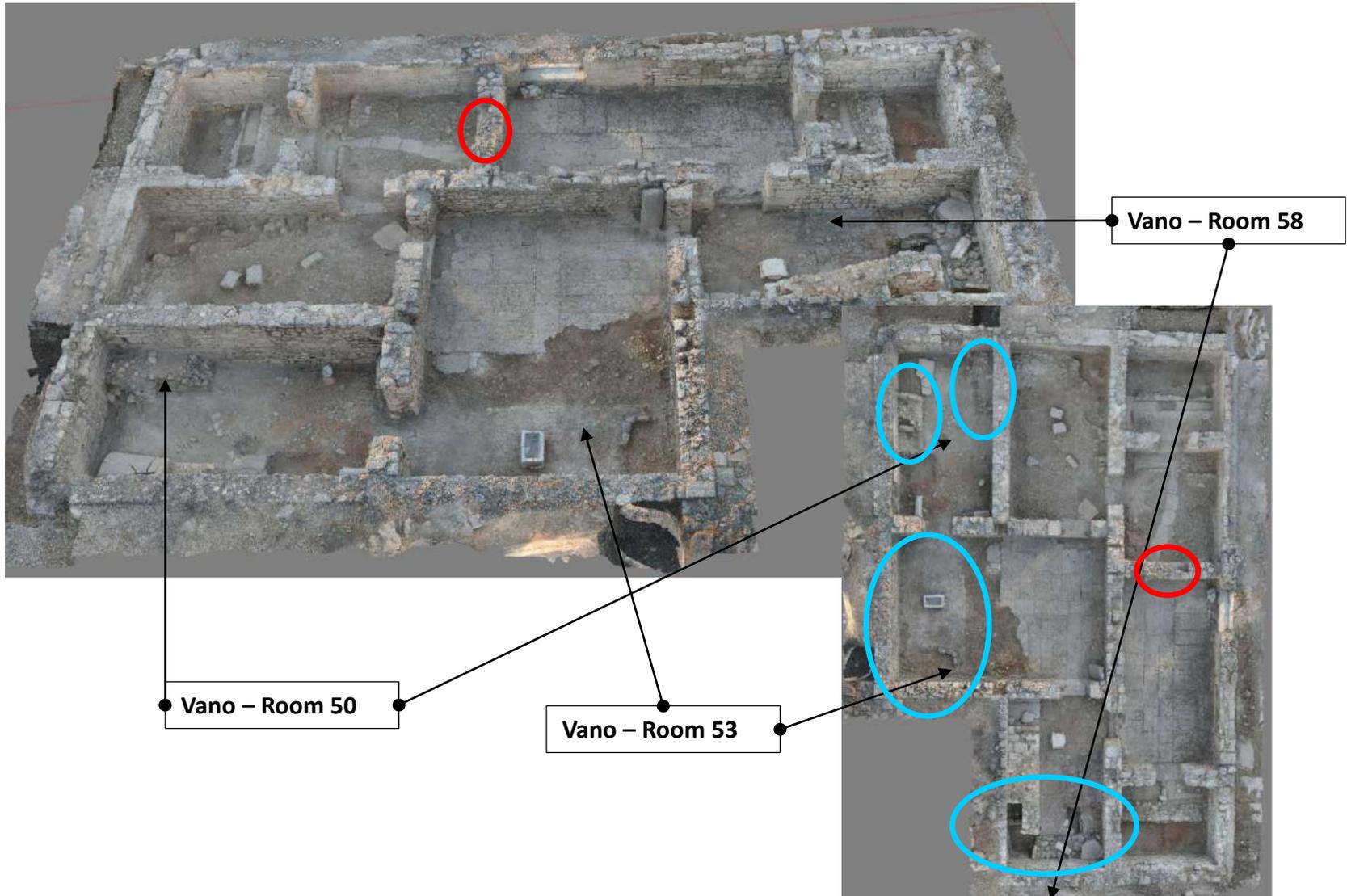




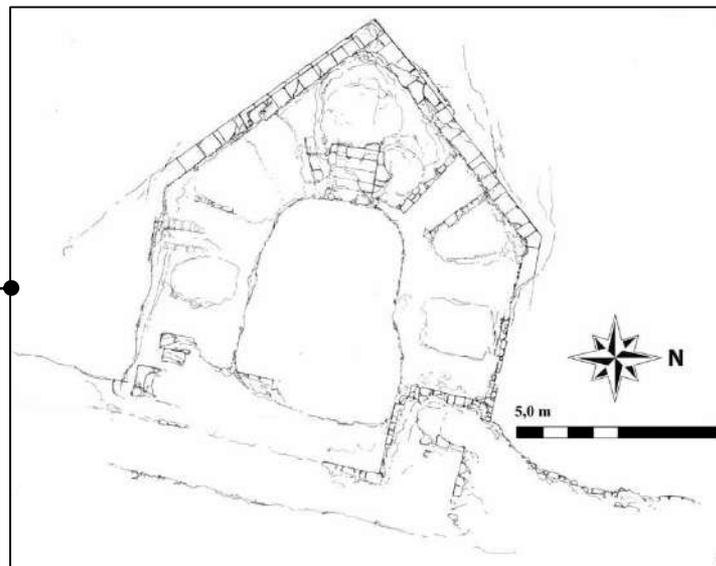
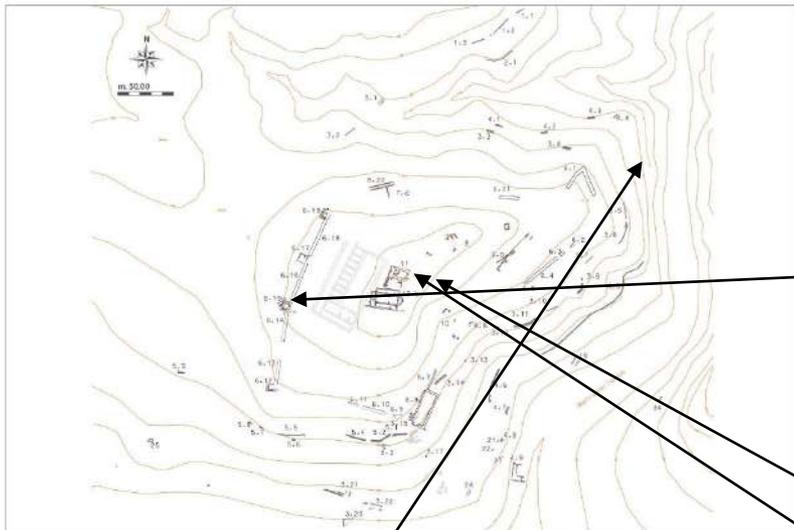
Gortina, La cattedrale all'inizio del VII sec. d.C.



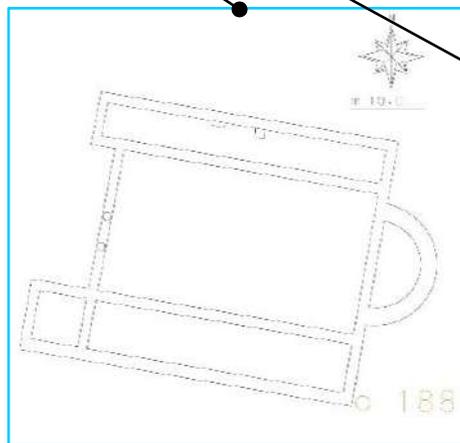
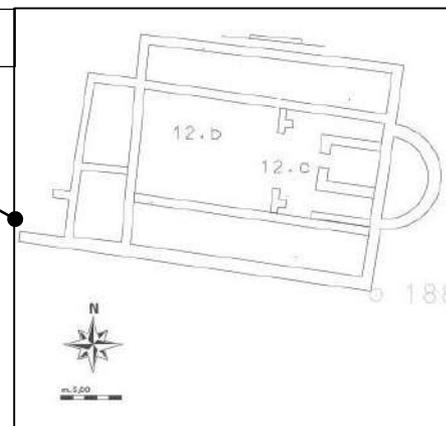




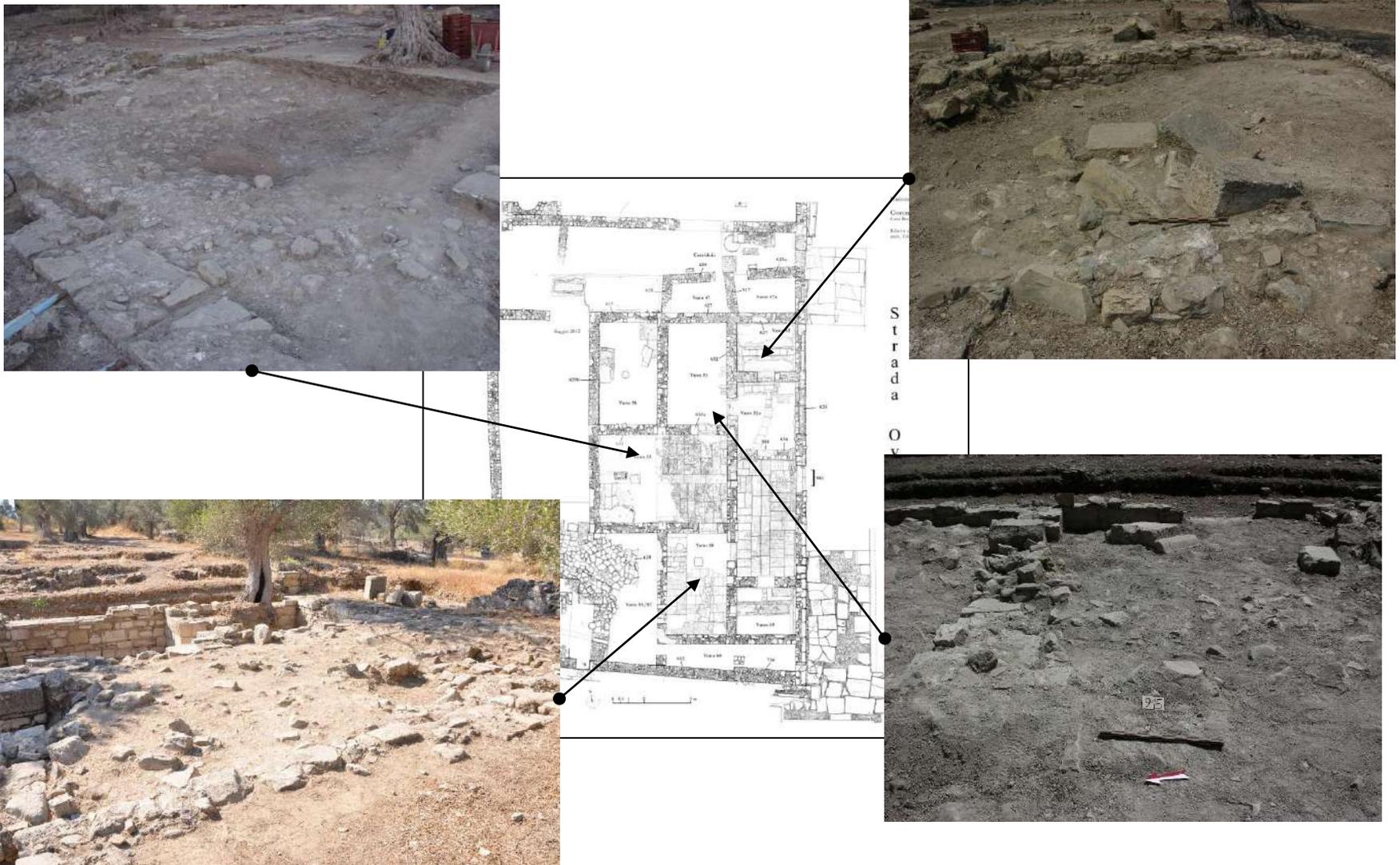
L'Edificio Sud alla fine del VII sec. d.C.



8th centuries A.D.



6th centuries A.D.



L'Edificio Sud nell'VIII sec. d.C.



1004.17: terra sigillata africana D
–
Hayes109/Bonifay 60B



1201.13: glazed ware nozzle



1202.2: terra sigillata «crema»



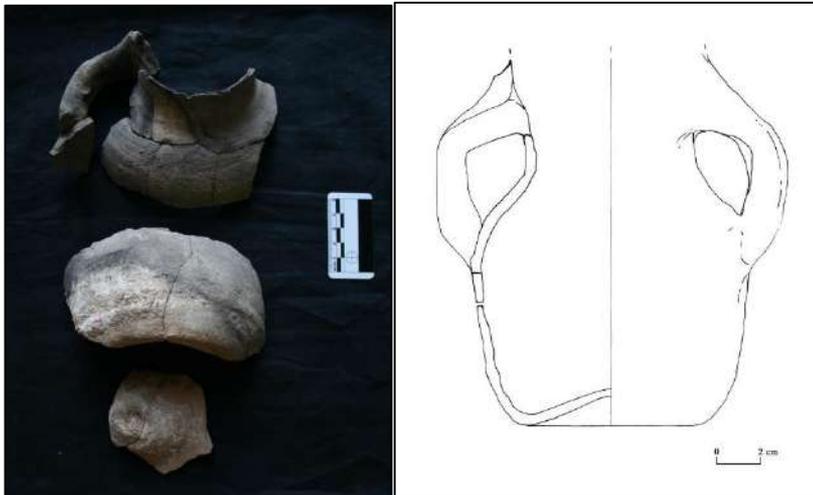
1004.28: late terra sigillata. African production ?



Boccale monoansato di tipo C



Tazza monoansata



Ceramica d'impasto



Lucerna bizantina

