

**LM84 / 6 CFU**

**Archeologia delle Province romane**

**AA 2023/2024**

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

passò gradualmente a significare **il territorio** sul quale questi di rango pretorio, o proconsole, 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 227 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.

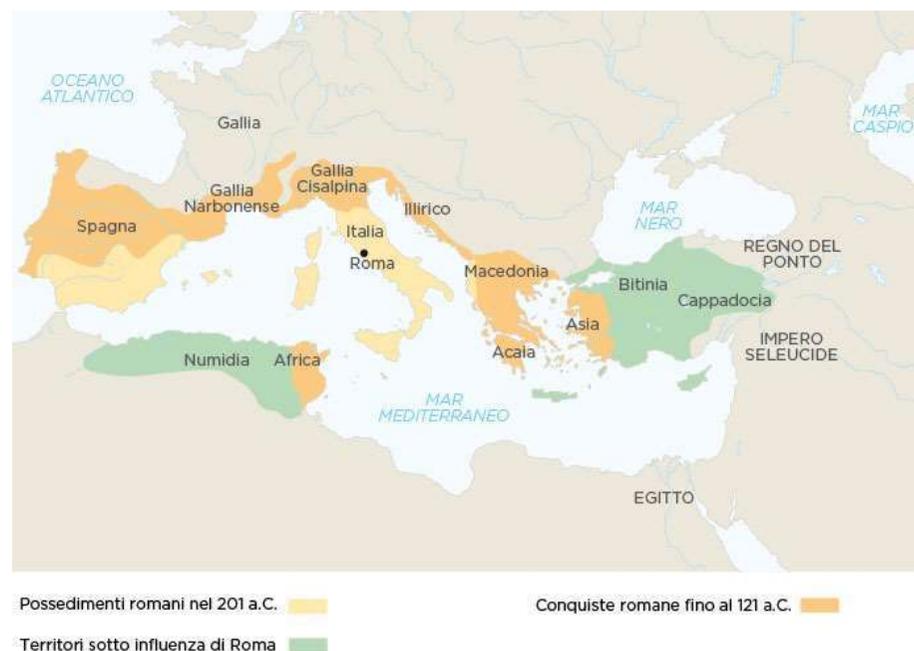
Dopo la conquista di Corinto nel 146 a.C., anche parte della Grecia venne probabilmente annessa alla nuova provincia di Macedonia

•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 Illirico 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 Decebalò (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 correctores delle finanze

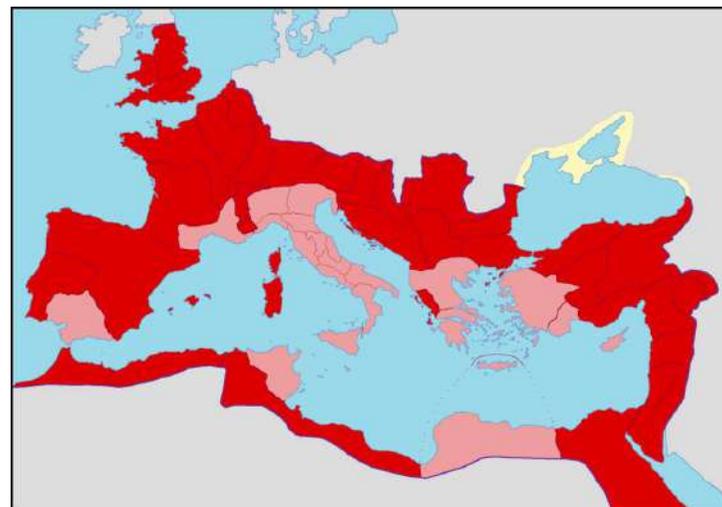
### Marco Aurelio:

- 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)

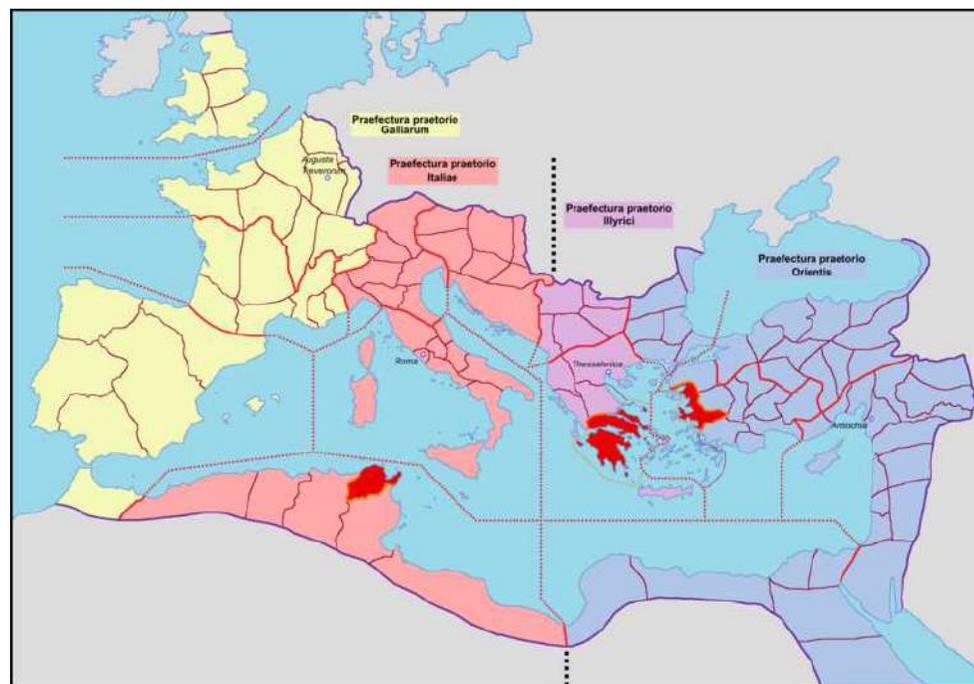
**Province governate da un praeses o corrector**

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



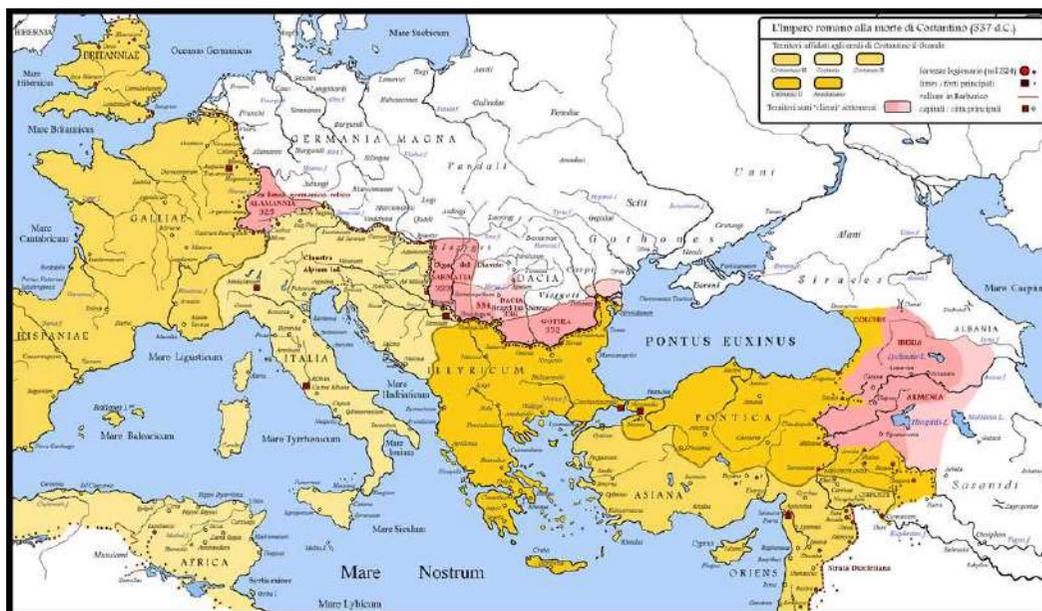
## Costantino

Abolito il titolo di Cesare

Le quattro suddivisioni **amministrative** vennero restaurate nel 318 dall'Imperatore Costantino I, nella forma di prefetture del pretorio,

Costantino **creò anche una seconda capitale, Nova Roma** (Costantinopoli), che divenne la Capitale della parte orientale dell'Impero.

In Italia **Roma** cessò di essere residenza imperiale, che venne spostata prima a Mediolanum (Milano) e poi a Ravenna.



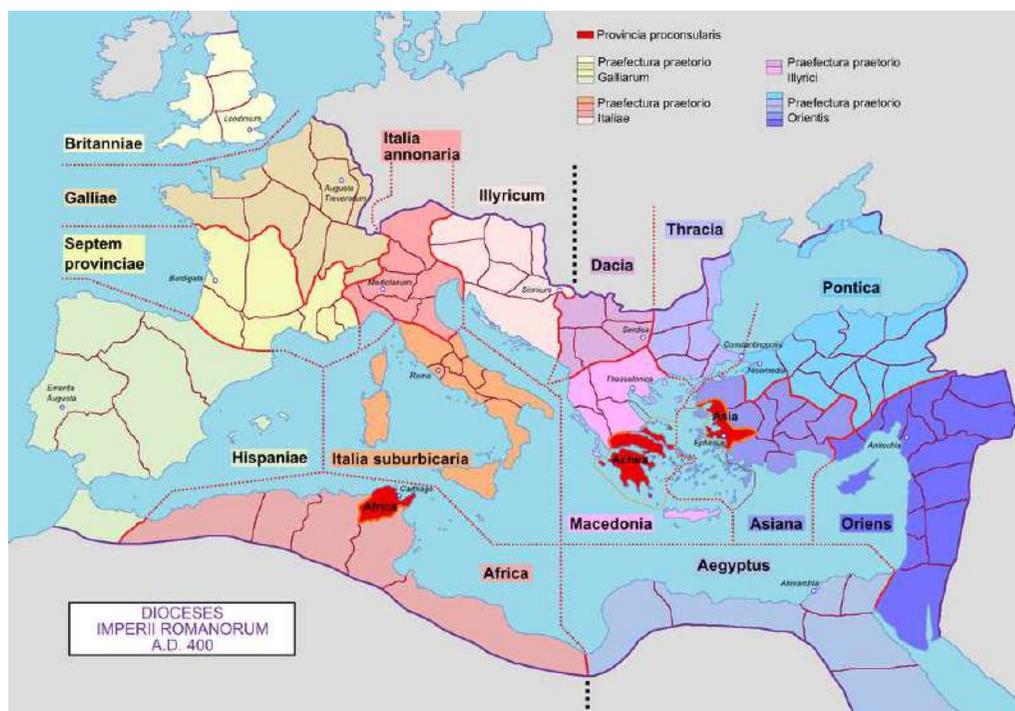
Nel IV sec. d.C., la struttura amministrativa dell'Impero venne modificata più volte. Le Province e le diocesi vennero divise per formarne di nuove, la prefettura del pretorio dell'Ilirico venne abolita e riformata.

## 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.



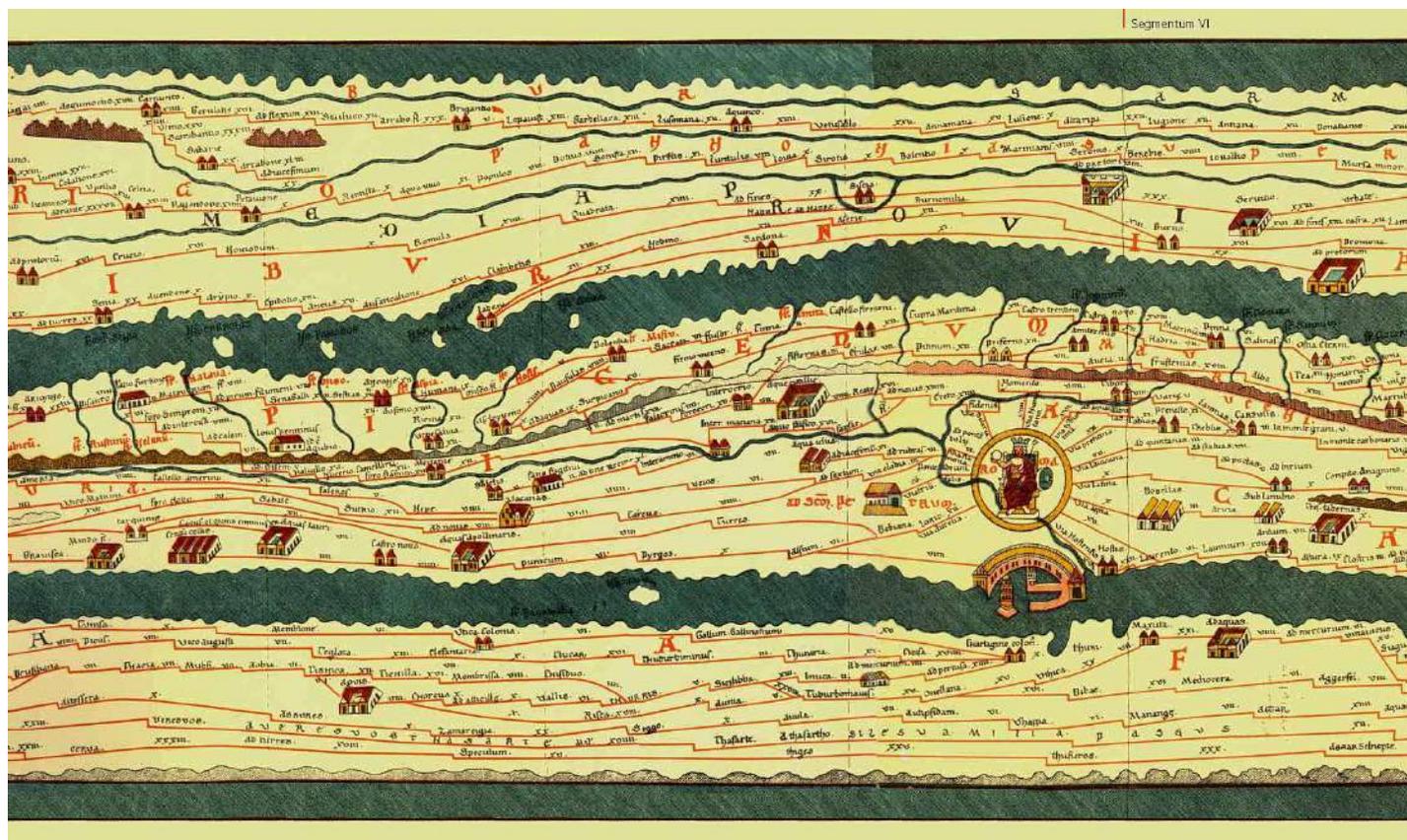
Istituzione degli **Esarcati** nel 580 d.C. in Italia e in Africa

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

## Viabilità



# Viabilità



## Viabilità

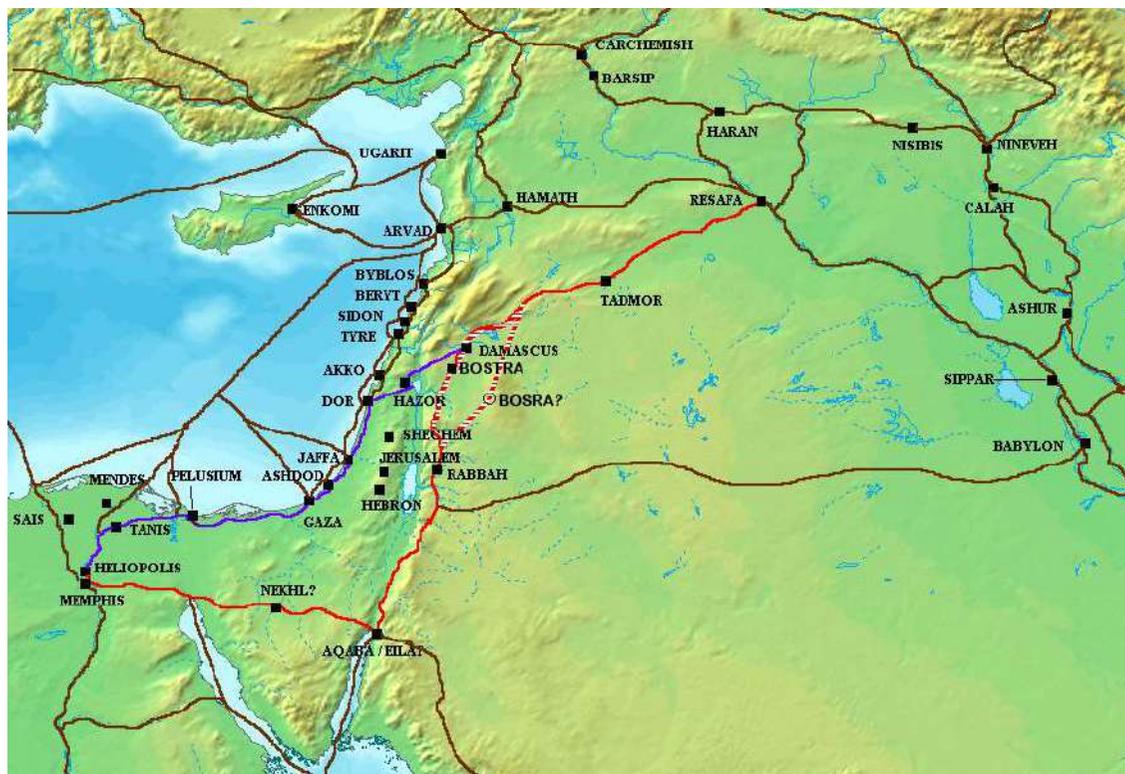
- la **via**, dove si poteva transitare con i carri, quindi che permetteva il transito di due carri contemporanei in senso opposto (da qui il termine carreggiata).
- l'**actus**, dove si poteva transitare solo a piedi o a cavallo, largo circa la metà della via,
- l'**iter**, dove si poteva andare a piedi 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*

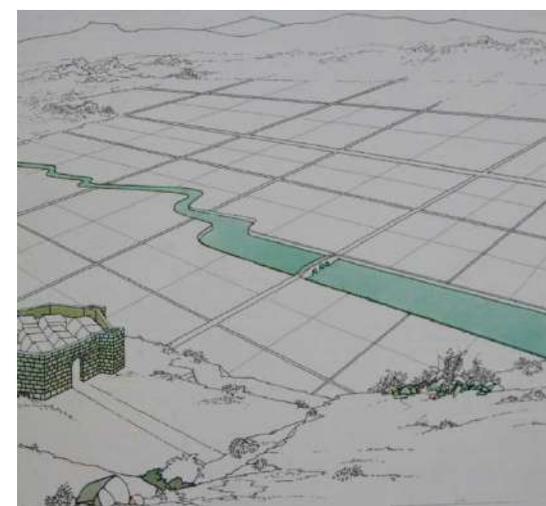
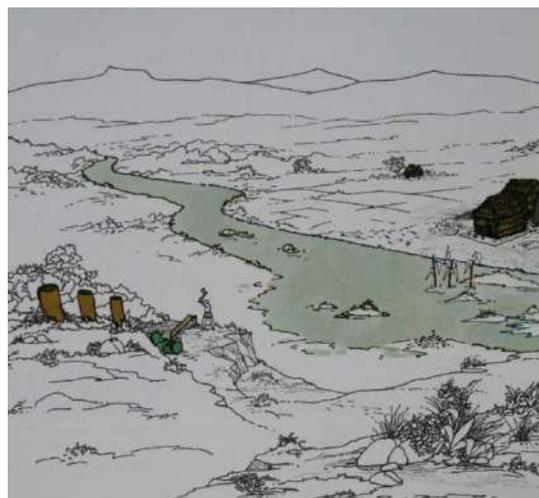
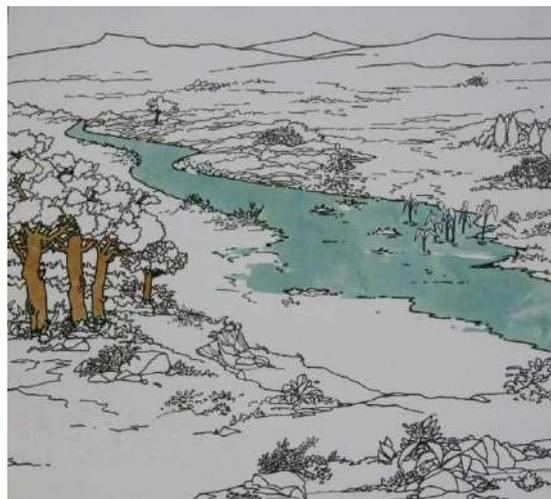


## Viabilità



*Strata Diocletiana*

## Catasto e centuriazione romana



## Catasto e centuriazione romana

*Digitus* = m 0.0185 1/16 p

*Uncia/pollex* = m 0.0246 1/12 p

*Palmus* = m 0.074 1/4 p

***Pes* = m 0.296**

*Cubitus* = m 0.444 1 e 1/2 p

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*Gradus* = m 0.74 2 e 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

***lugerum* = mq 2523.34 1 x 2 *actus***

120 x 240 p

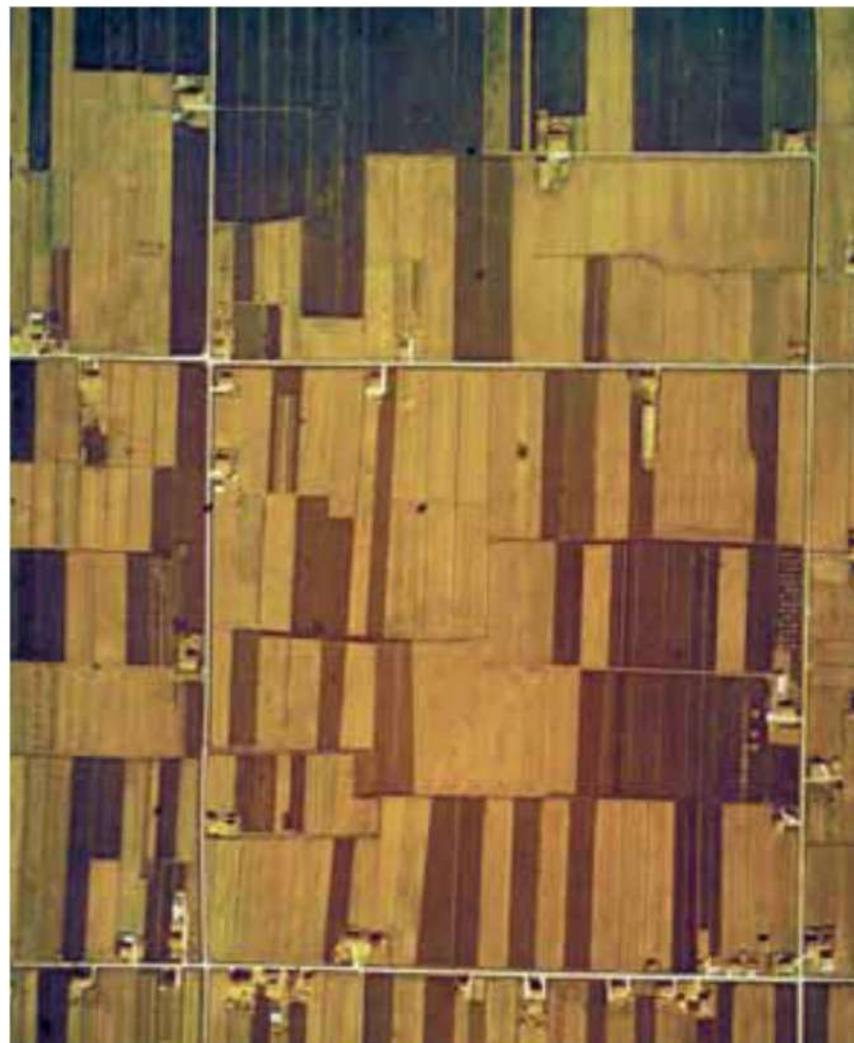
28.800 pq

***Heredium* = mq 5046.68 2 *iugera***

2 x 2 *actus*

240 x 240 p

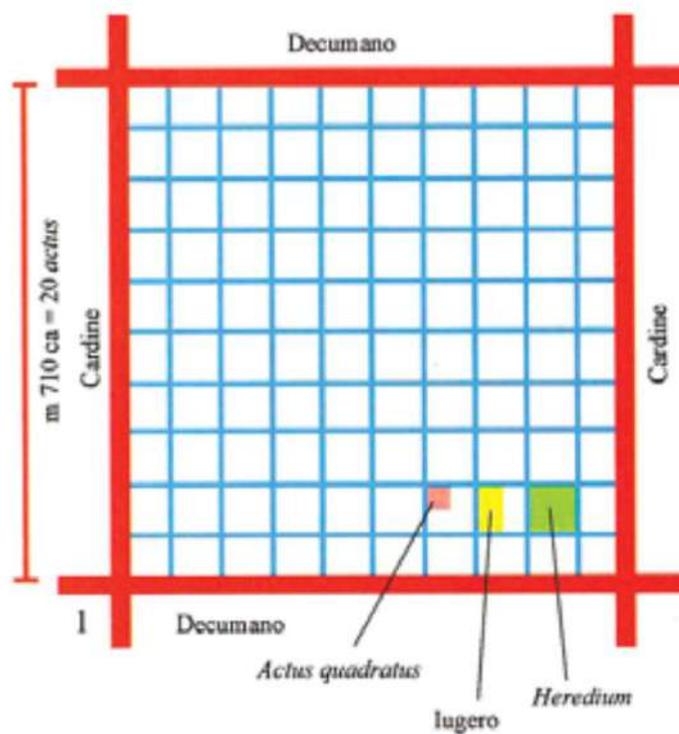
57.600 pq



## 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 = ½ centuria  
 50 iugeri = ¼ di centuria



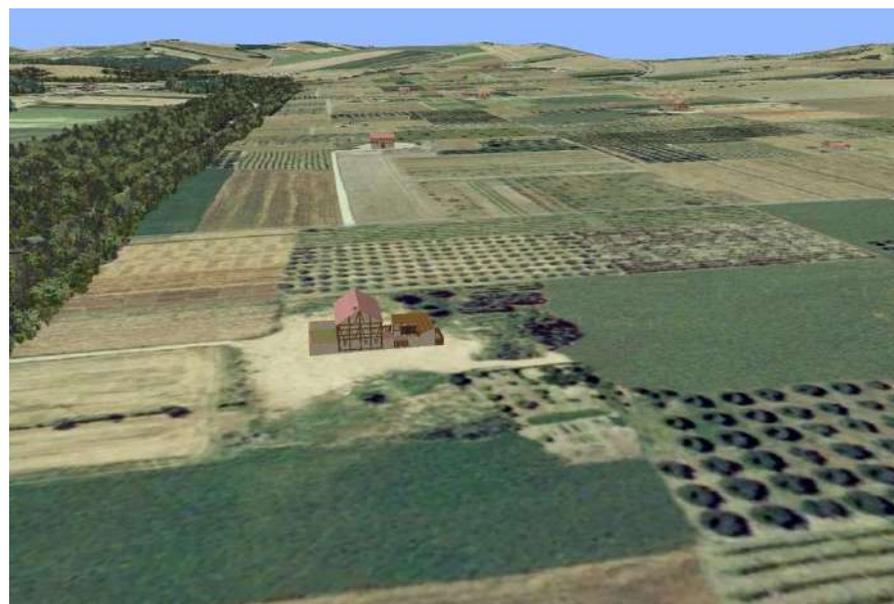
## Catasto e centuriazione romana



## Catasto e centuriazione romana



**Piccola proprietà**



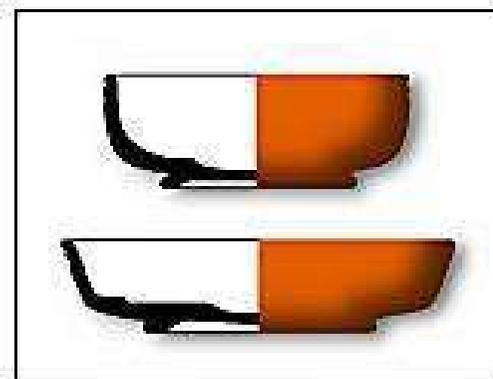
## **Archeologia delle Province romane**

### **Sicilia**

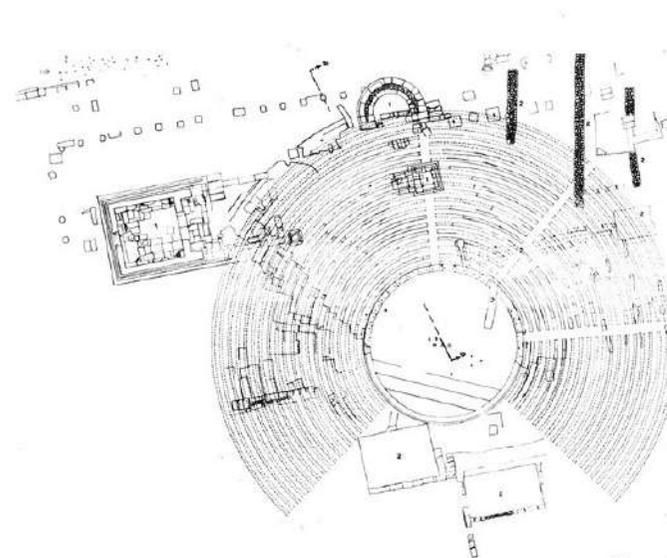
## Sicilia



**Campana C**



## Sicilia -Agrigento



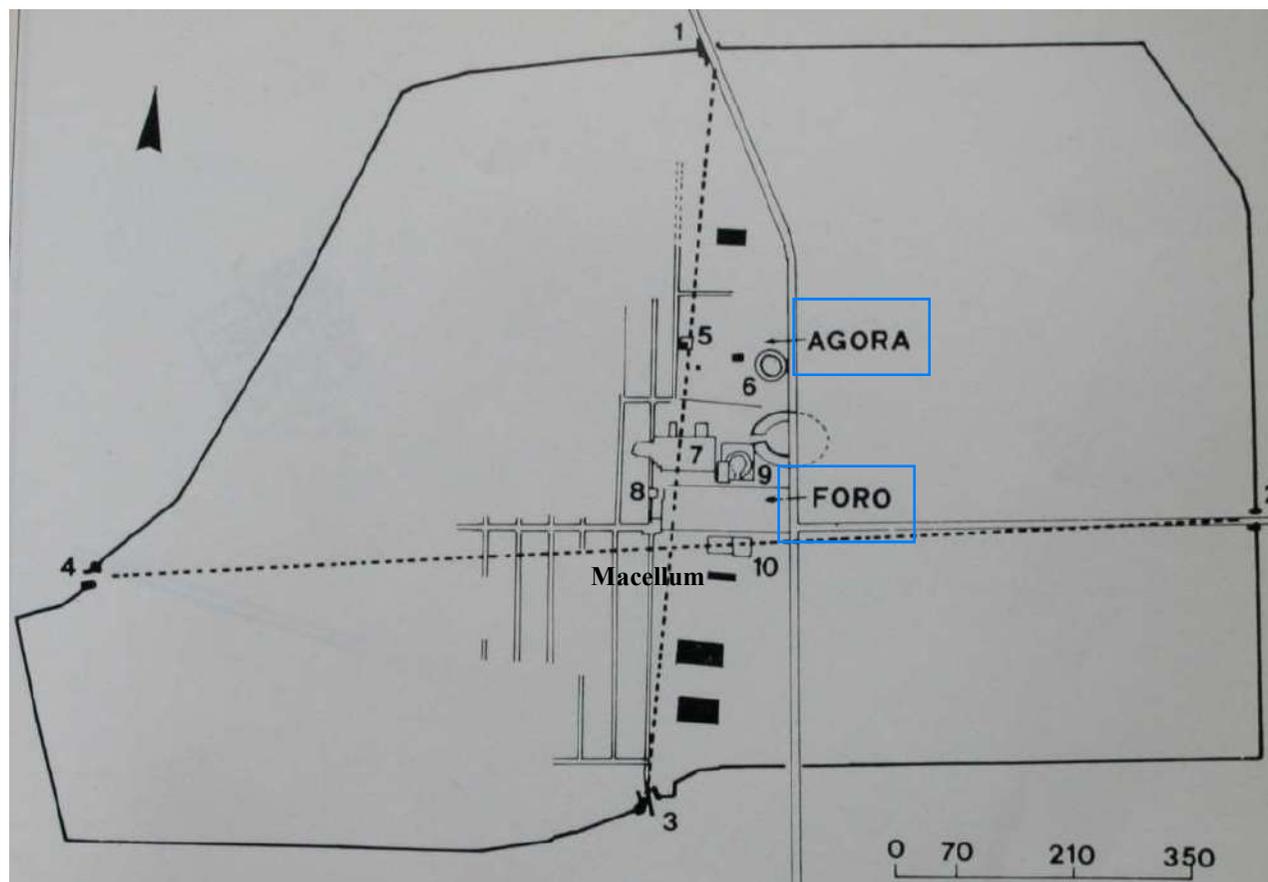
Agrigento: *ekklesisterion*

## Paestum

6. Ekklesiasterion

9. Comizio

10. Curia



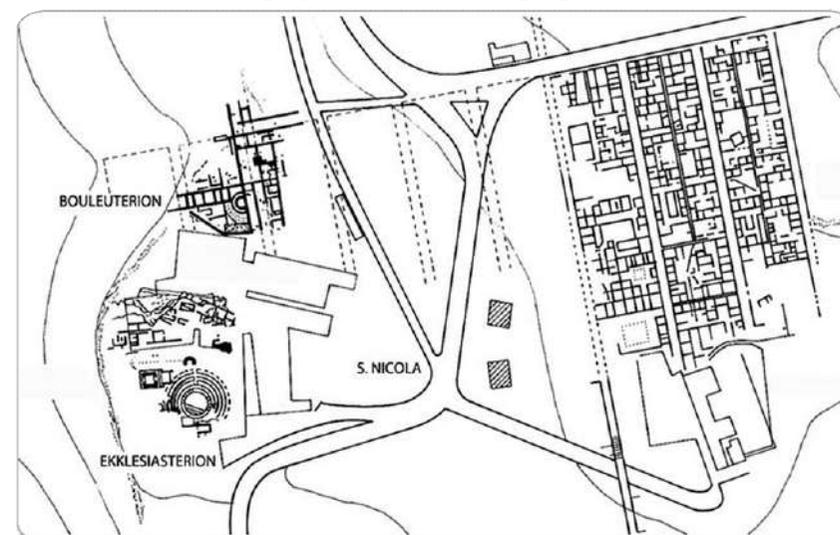
## Sicilia -Agrigento



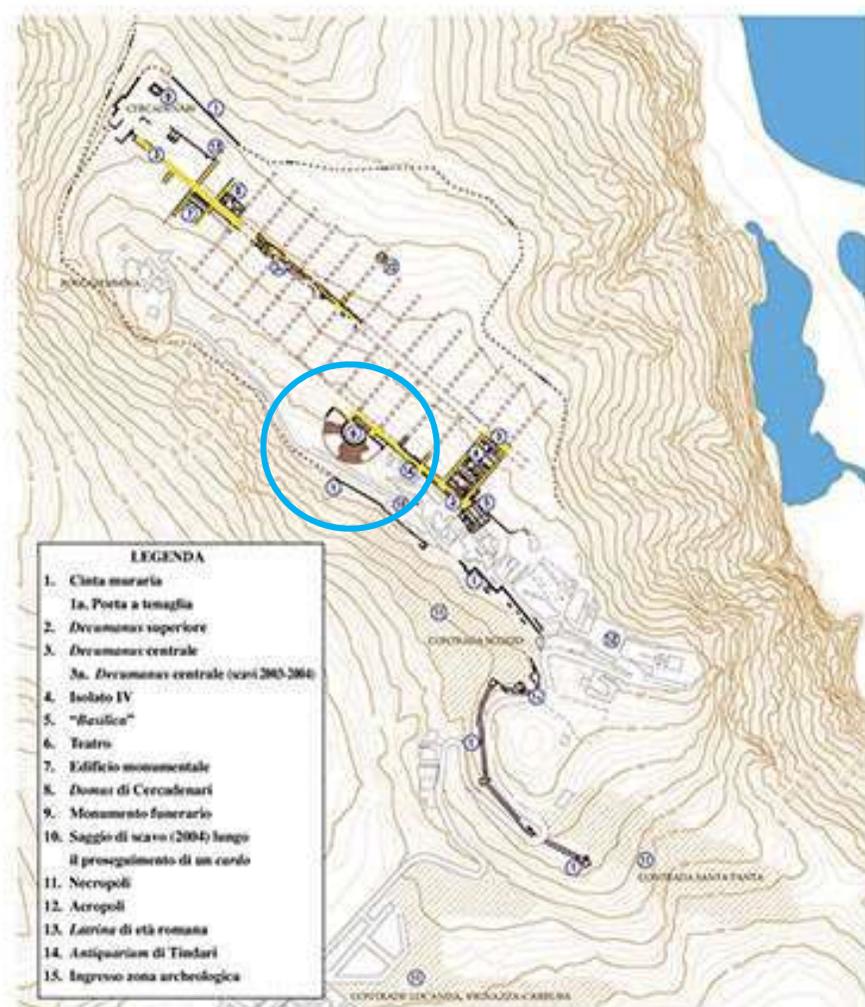
Agrigento quartiere ellenistico romano



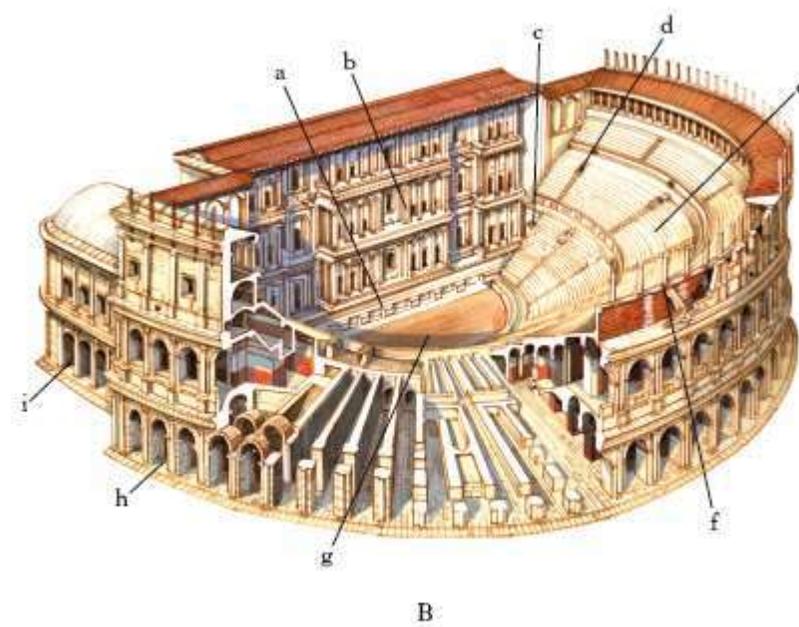
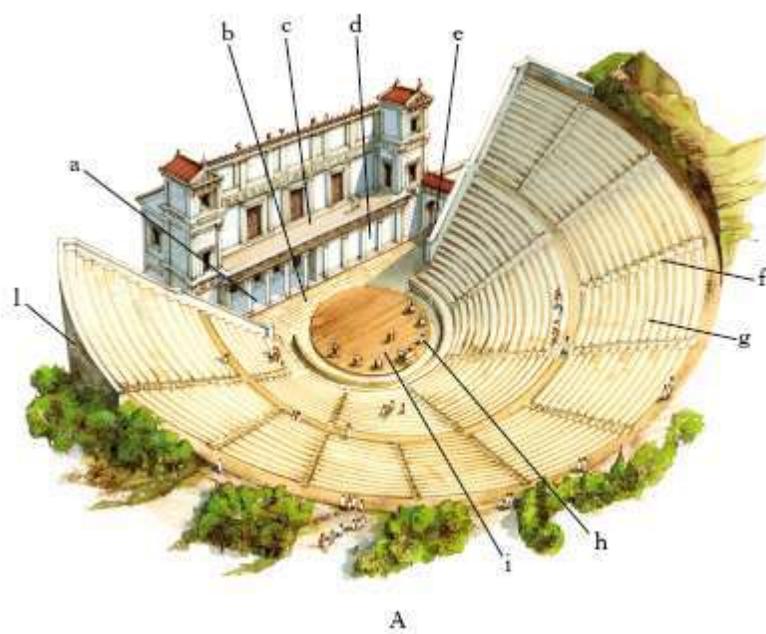
Agrigento casa del criptoportico



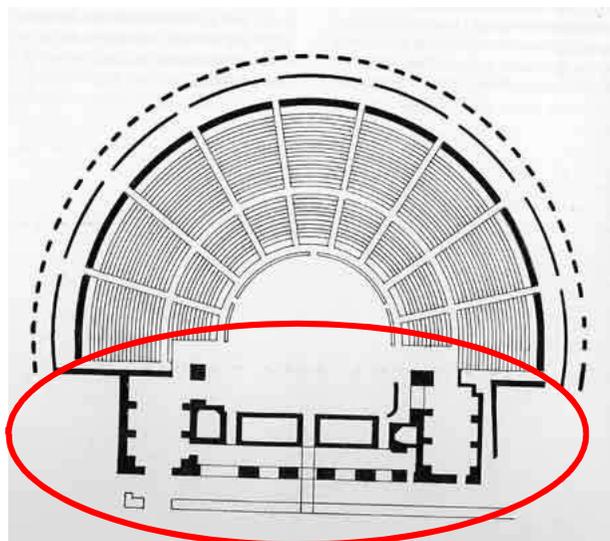
## Sicilia - Tindari



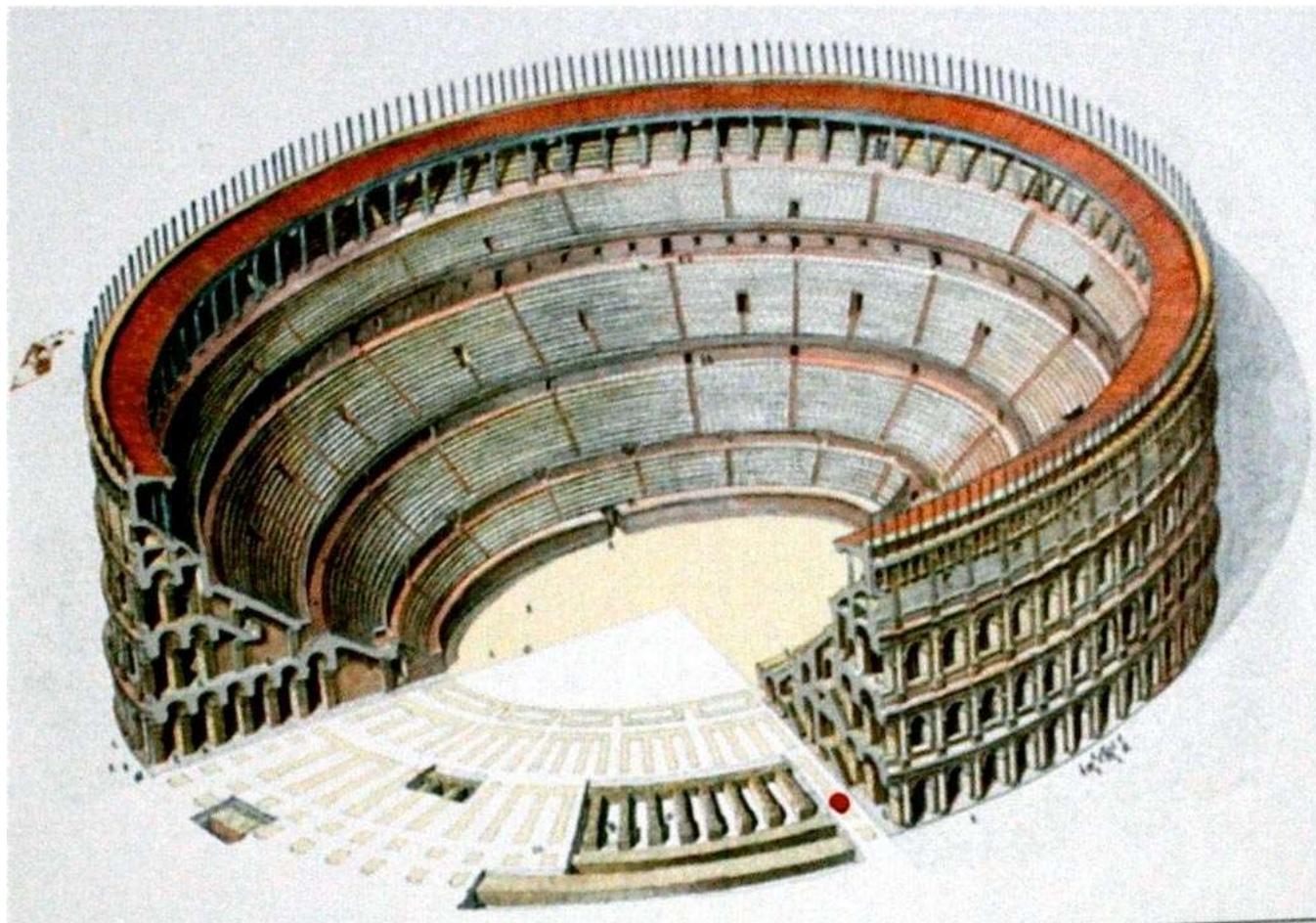
## Teatro greco e romano



## Sicilia - Taormina



## Anfiteatro



## Sicilia – Termini Imerese, Catania



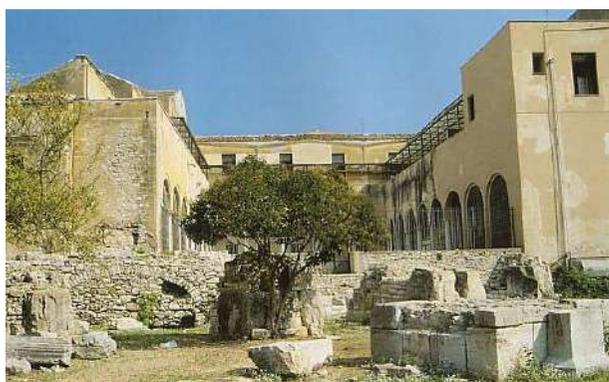
Termini Imerese Anfiteatro



Termini Imerese: acquedotto



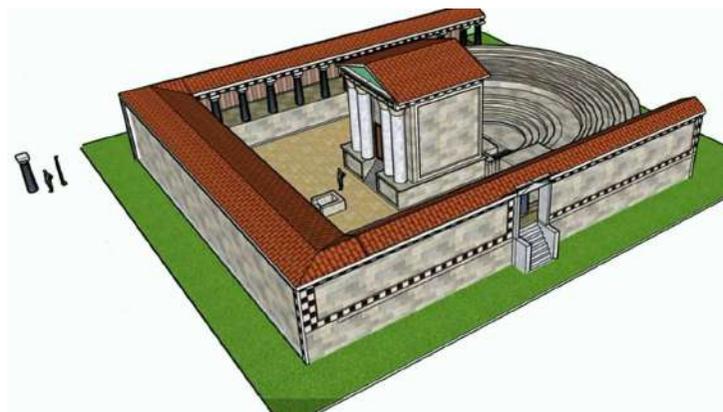
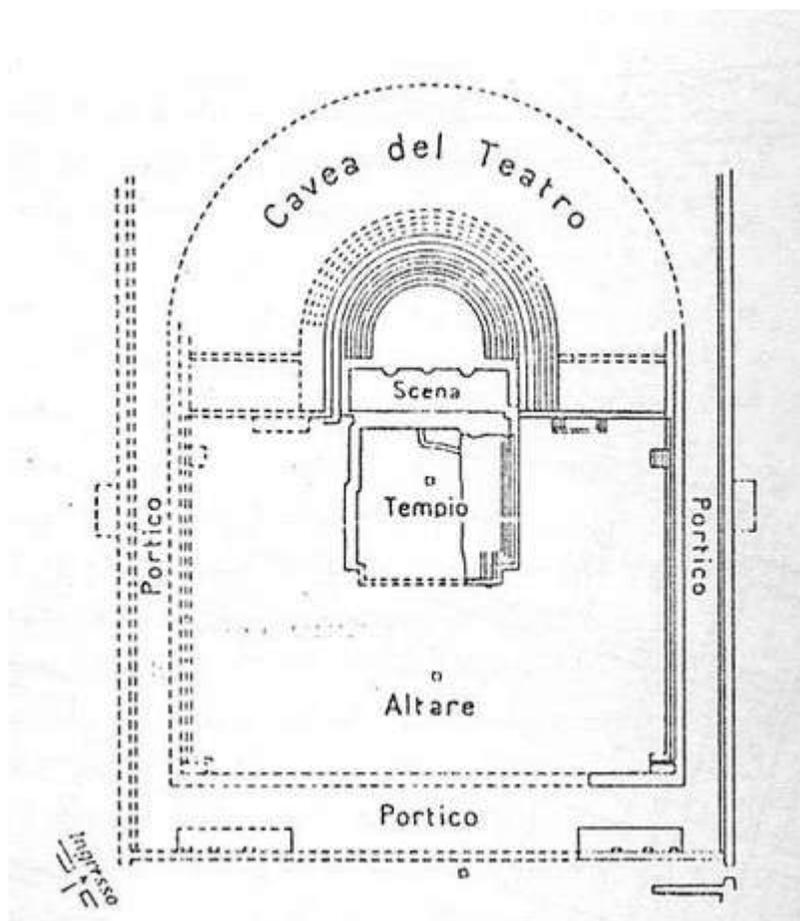
Catania: Anfiteatro



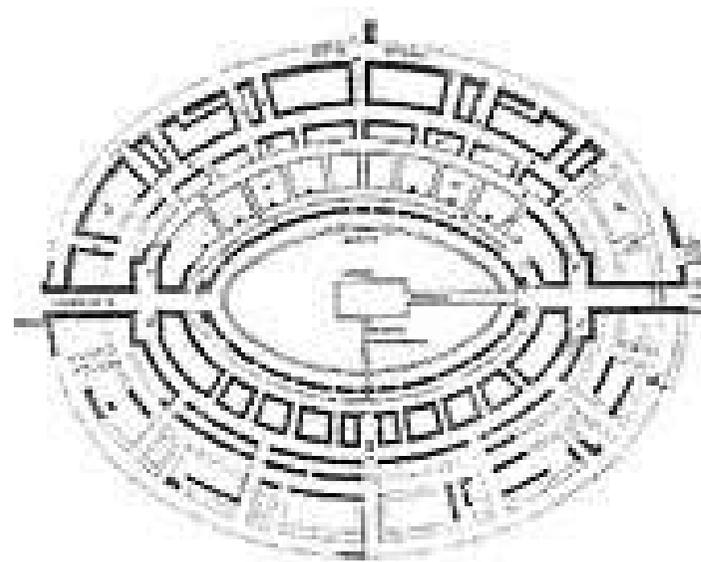
Termini Imerese: Curia



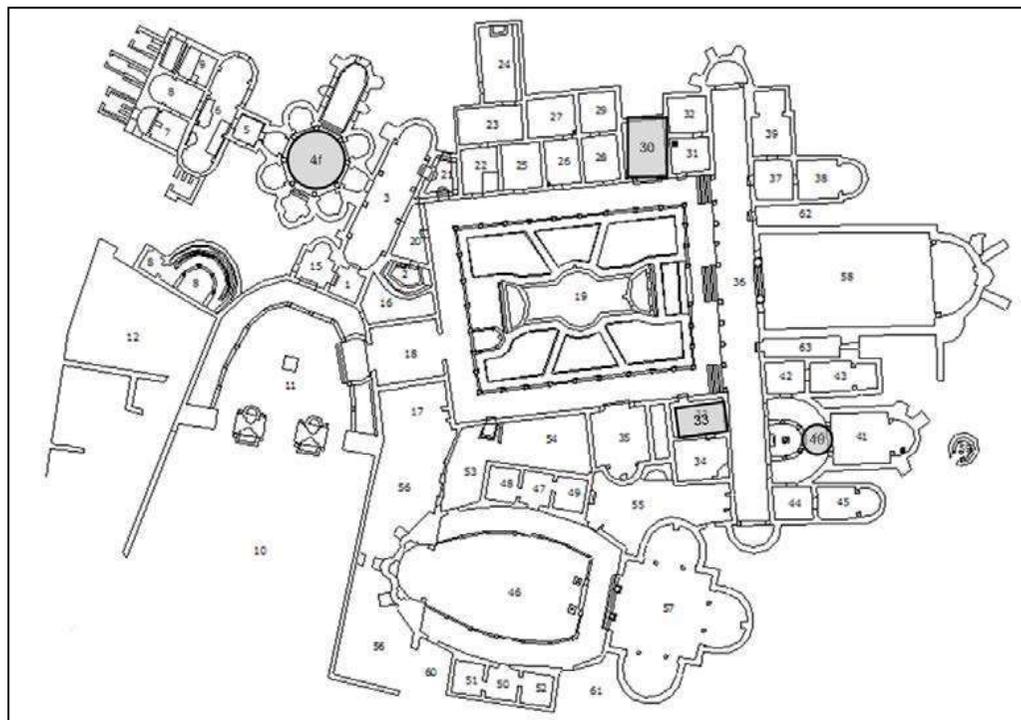
## Sicilia – Siracusa



## Sicilia – Siracusa



## Sicilia – Piazza Armerina



Piccola caccia

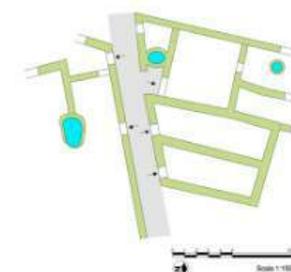


Fatiche di Eracle

## **Archeologia delle Province romane**

### **Sardinia**

## Sardinia – Nora

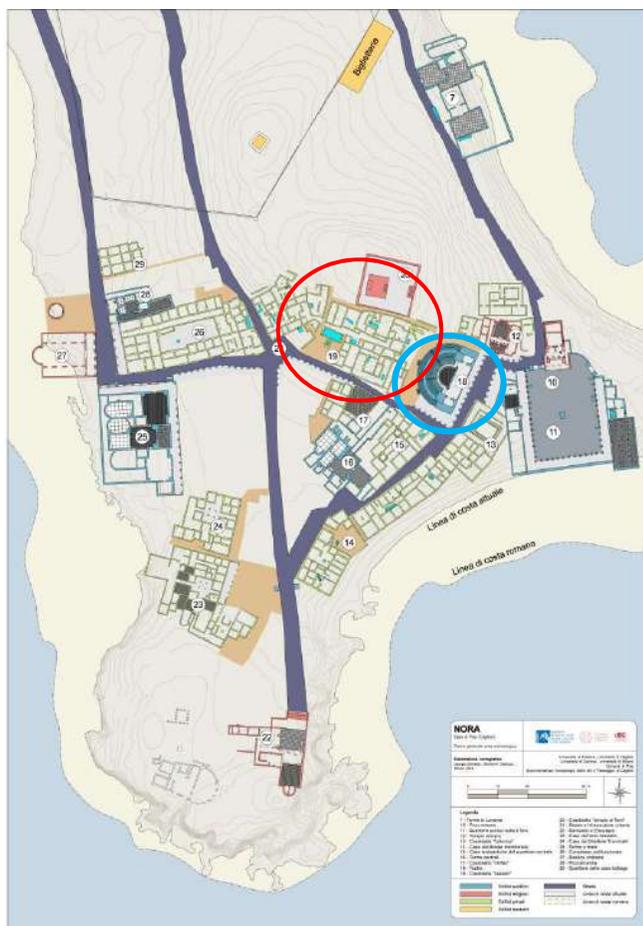


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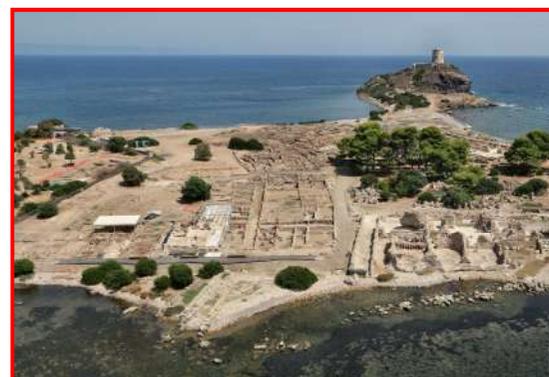


Nora: quartiere punico sotto il foro

## Sardinia – Nora



Nora: teatro



Nora: abitazioni romane

## Sardinia – Nora



Nora: foro

## Sardinia – Nora

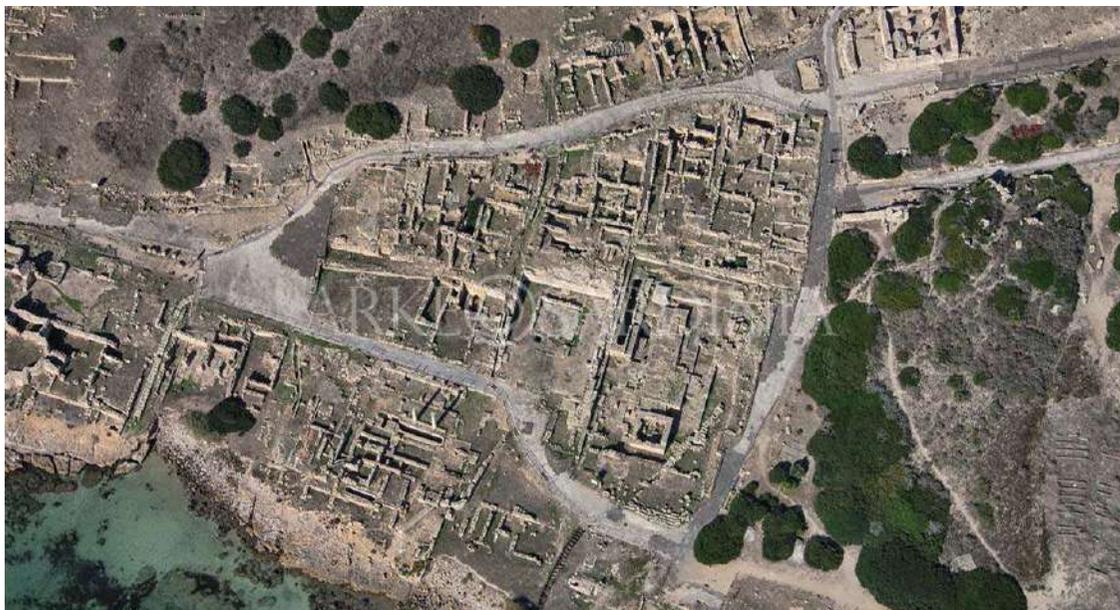


Nora: tempio romano

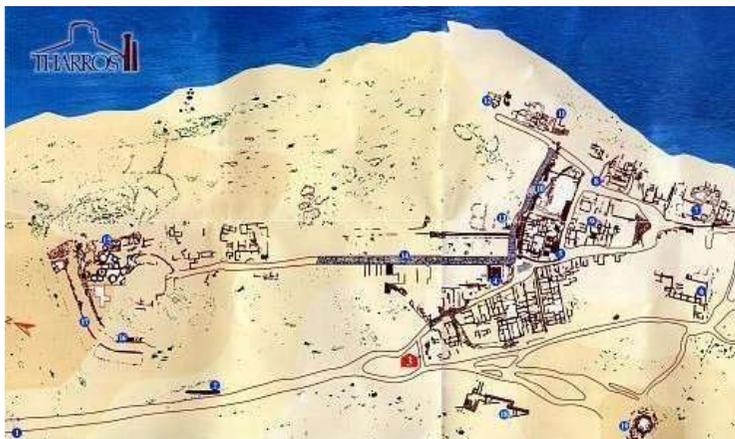
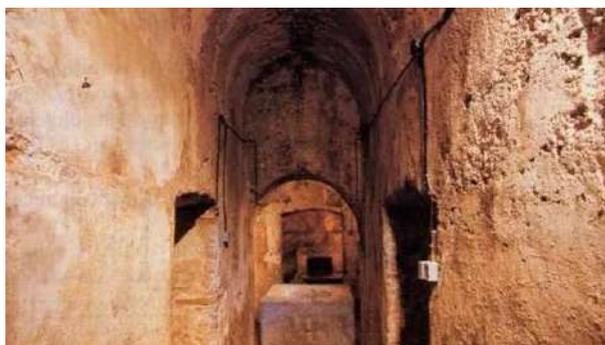
## Sardinia: Cabras-Tharros



Cabras: templi



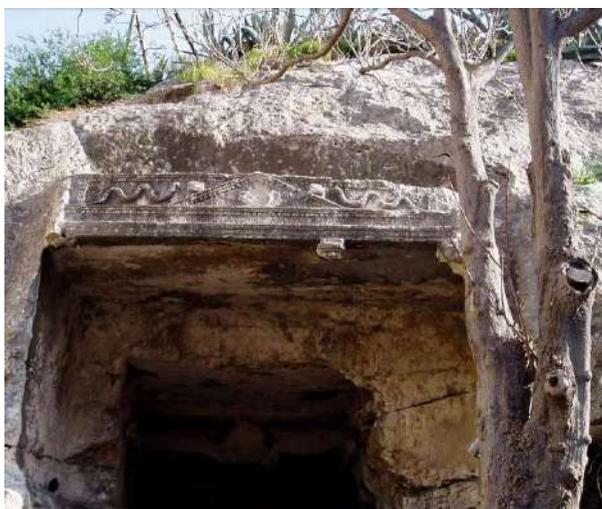
Cabras: ipogeo di San Salvatore



## Sardinia – Calaris

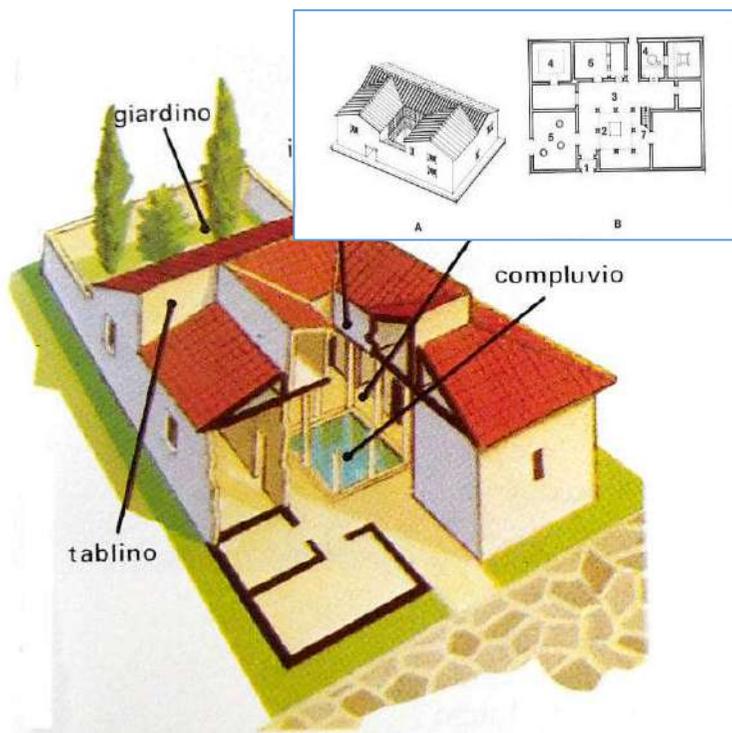


Calaris: anfiteatro

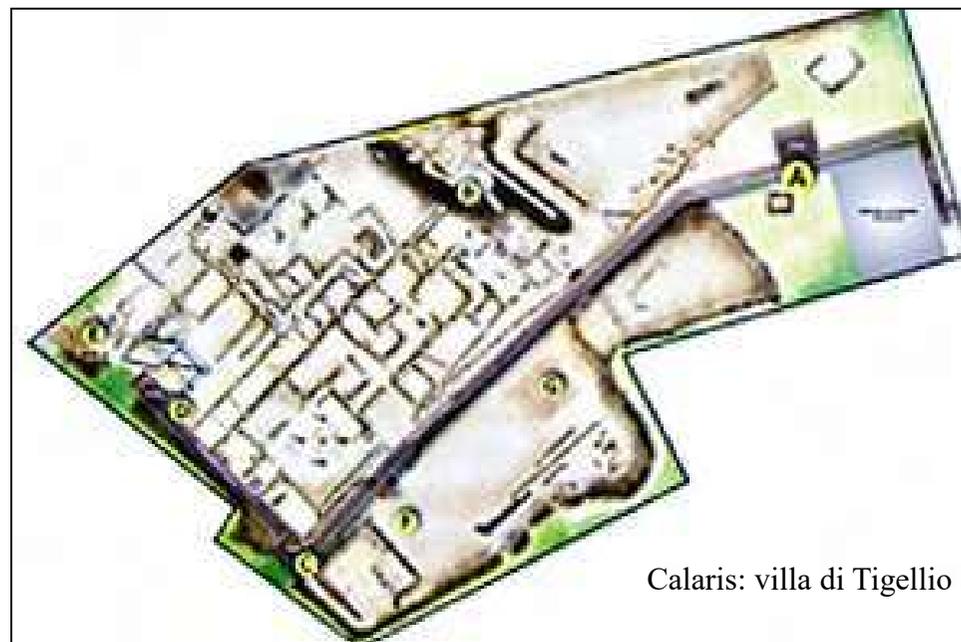


Calaris: anfiteatro

## Sardinia – Calaris



Casa ad Atrio



Calaris: villa di Tigellio

## Sardinia – Calaris



Calaris: terme

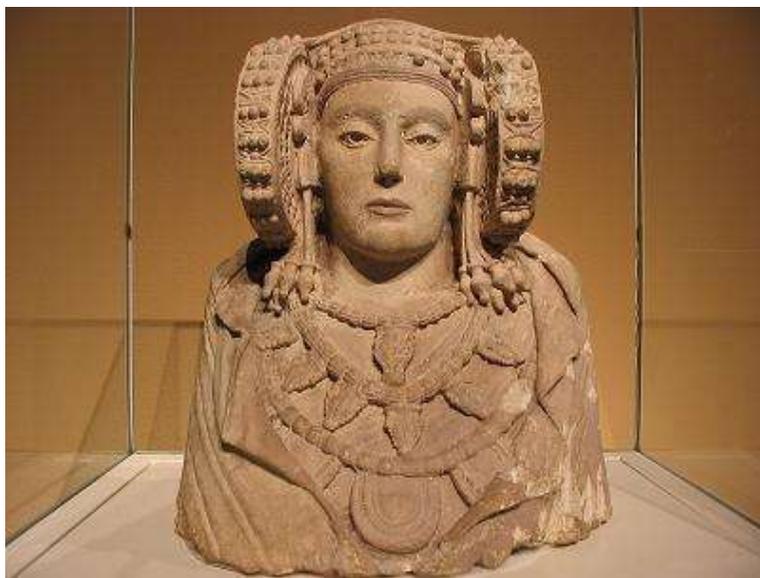


## **Archeologia delle Province romane**

### **Penisola iberica**



## Province iberiche



Dama di Elche



Mostro di Balazote



## Province iberiche



Dama di Elcerro



Sfinge di Albacete

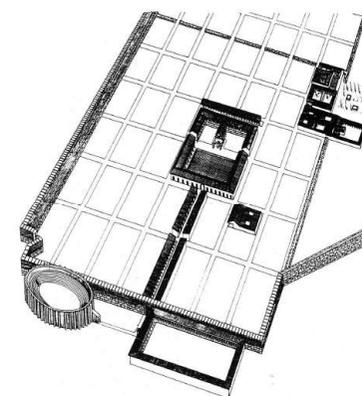
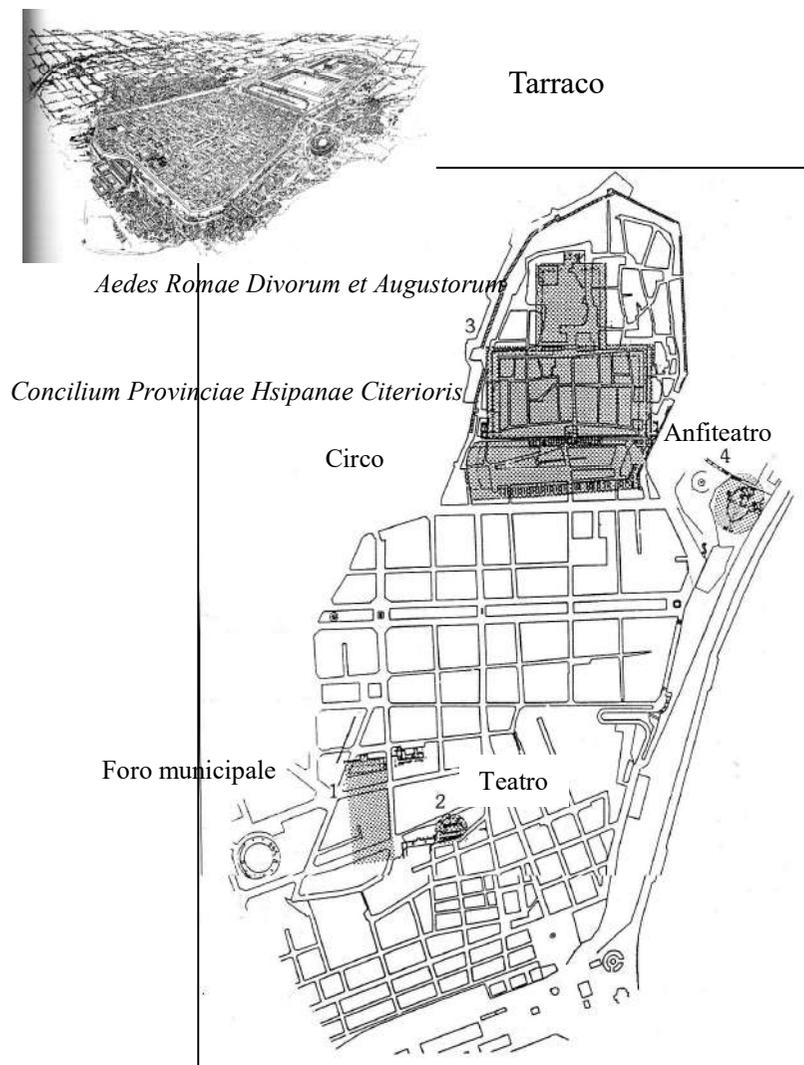
## Province iberiche



## Province iberiche



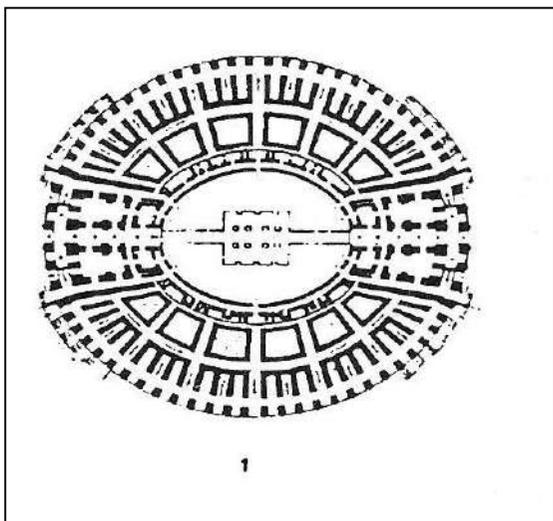
## Province iberiche – Emporion e Tarraco



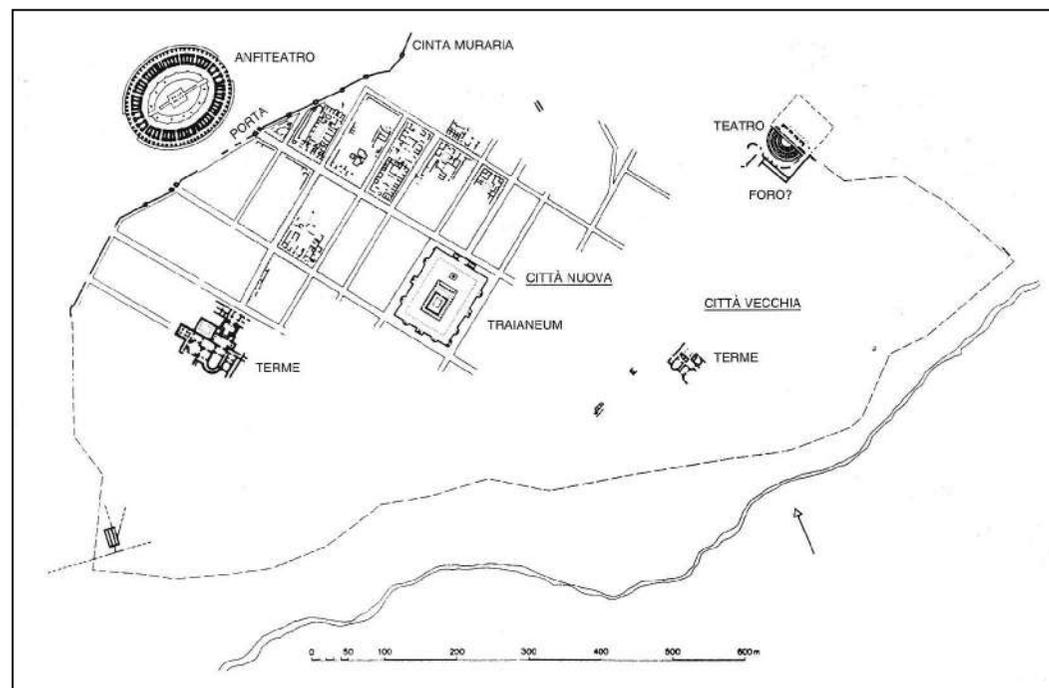
Emporion



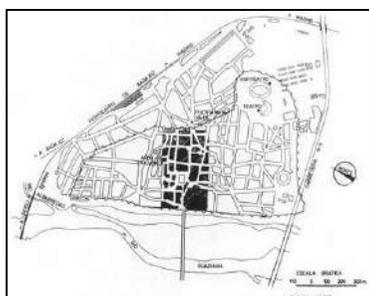
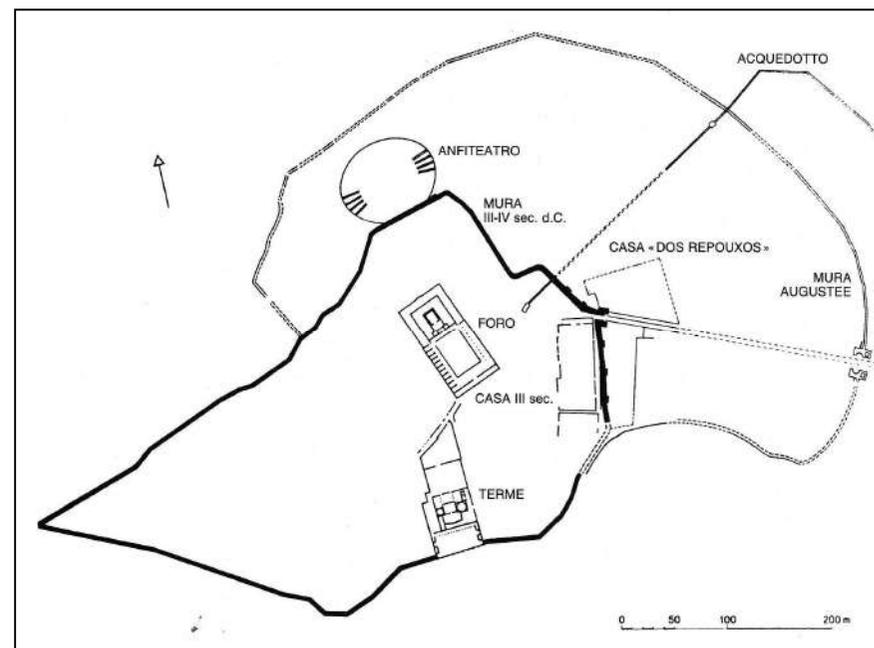
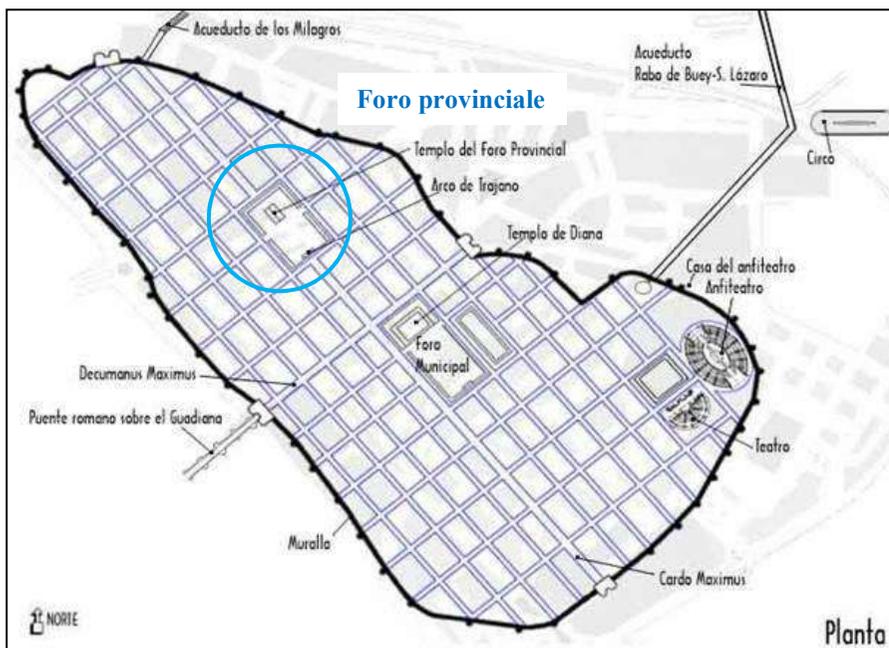
## Province iberiche - Italica



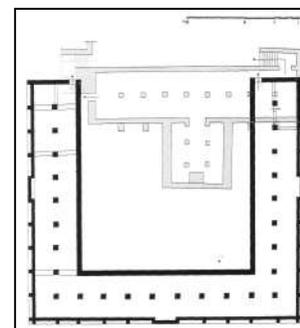
Italica



## Province iberiche – Emerita e Conimbriga

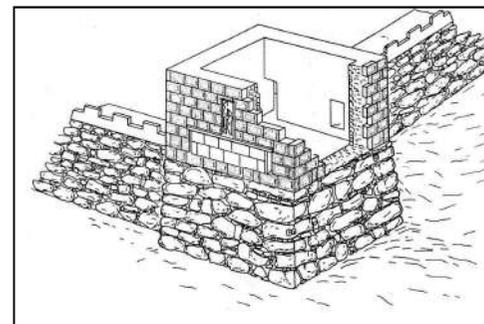
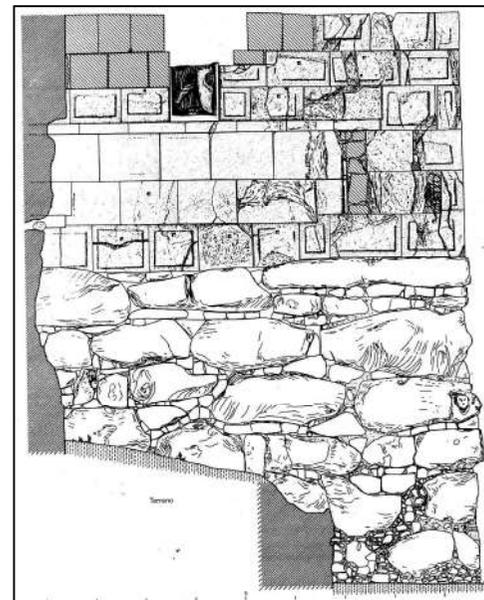
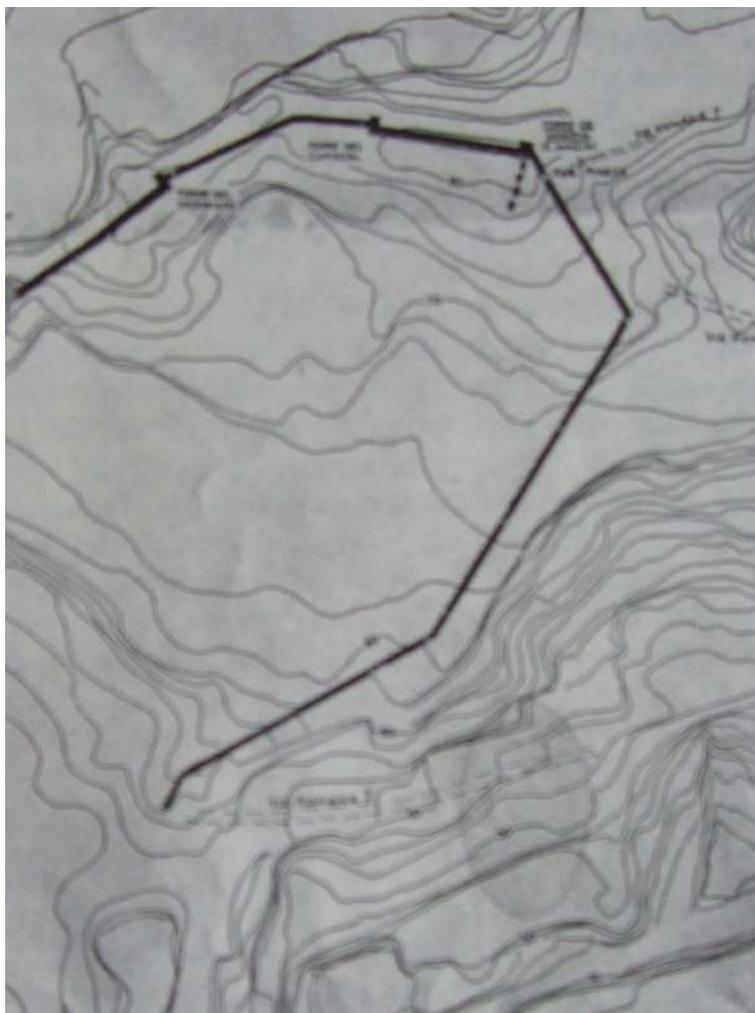


Emerita

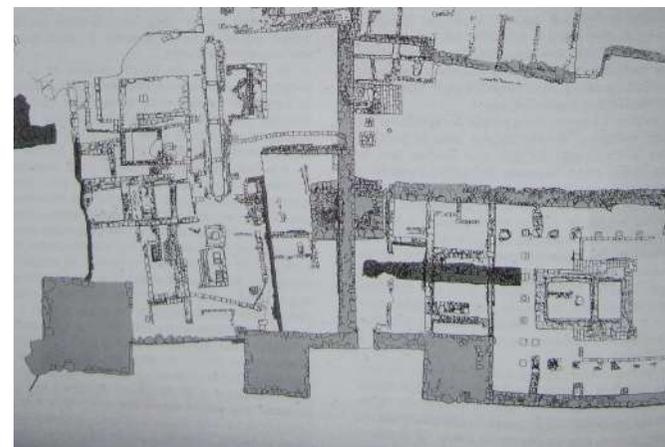
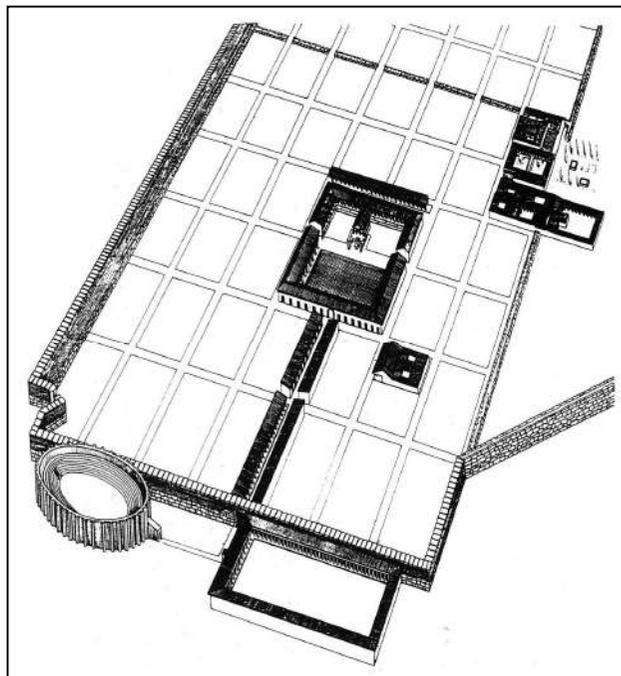


Conimbriga

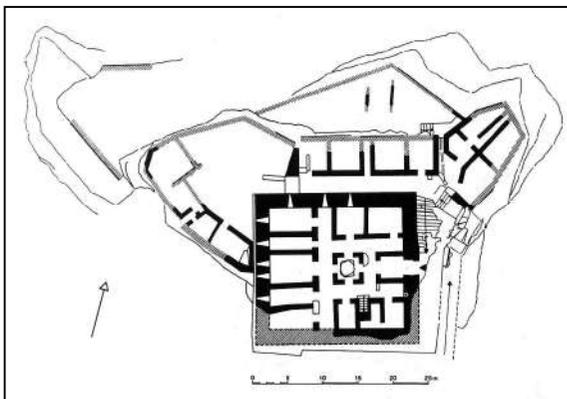
## Province iberiche – mura, Tarraco



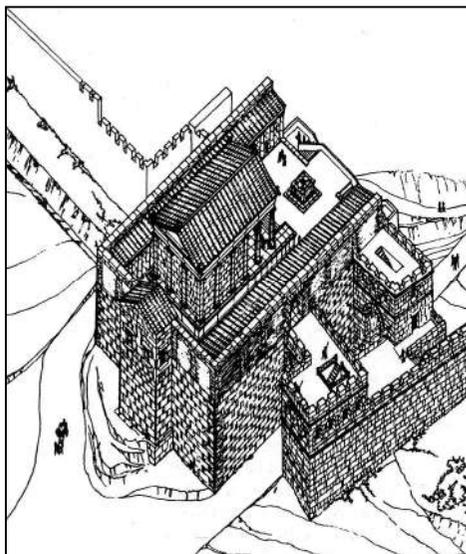
## Province iberiche – mura, Ampurias



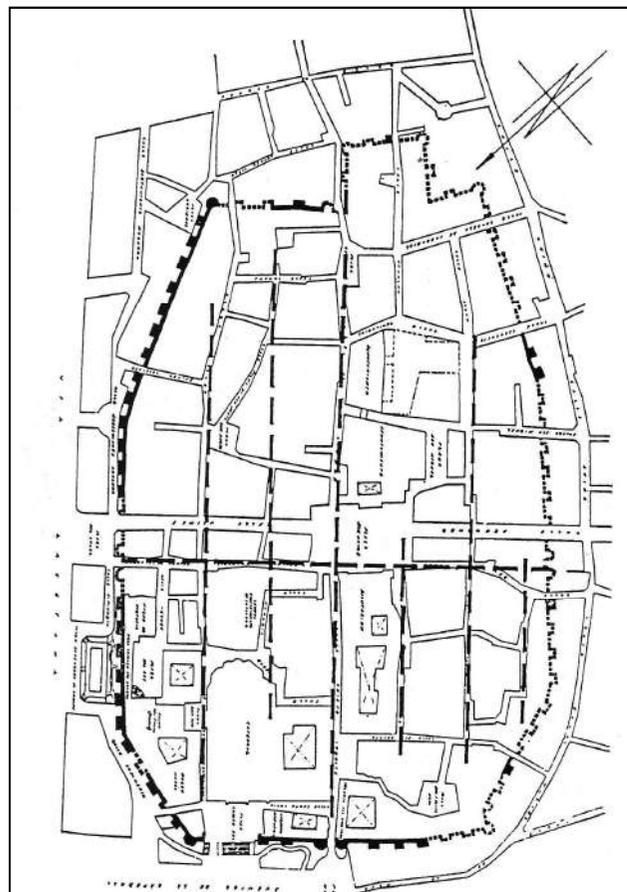
## Province iberiche – mura



Castelo del Lousa

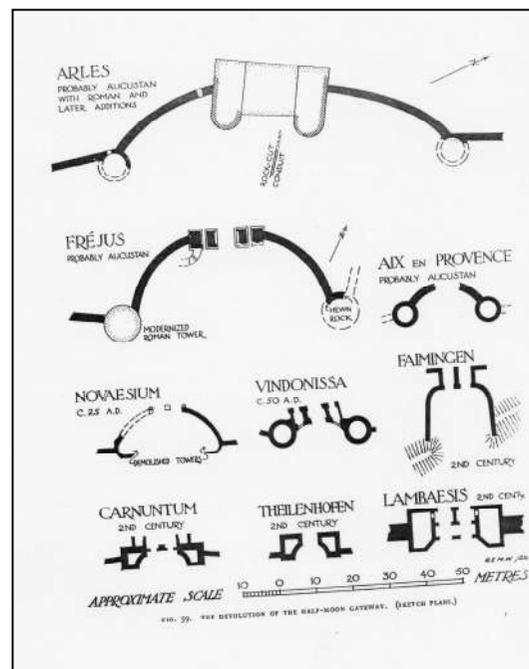
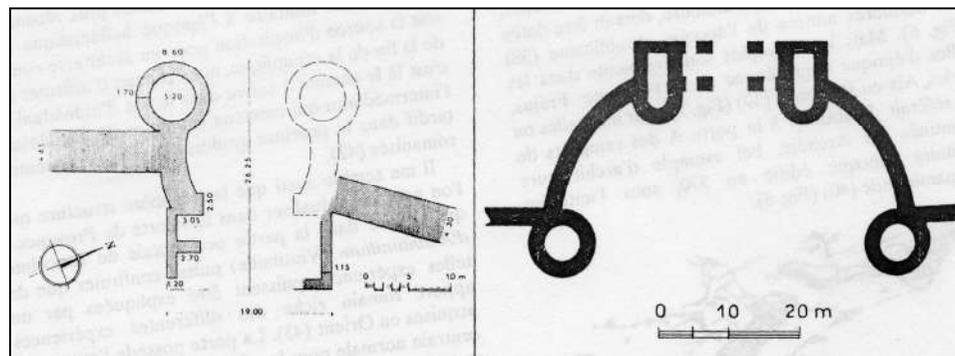
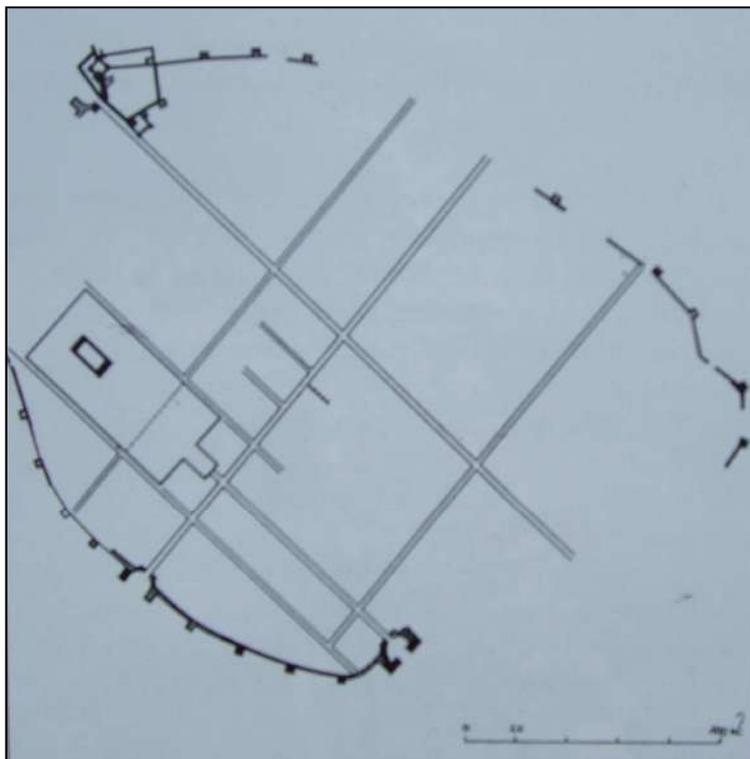


Carmona



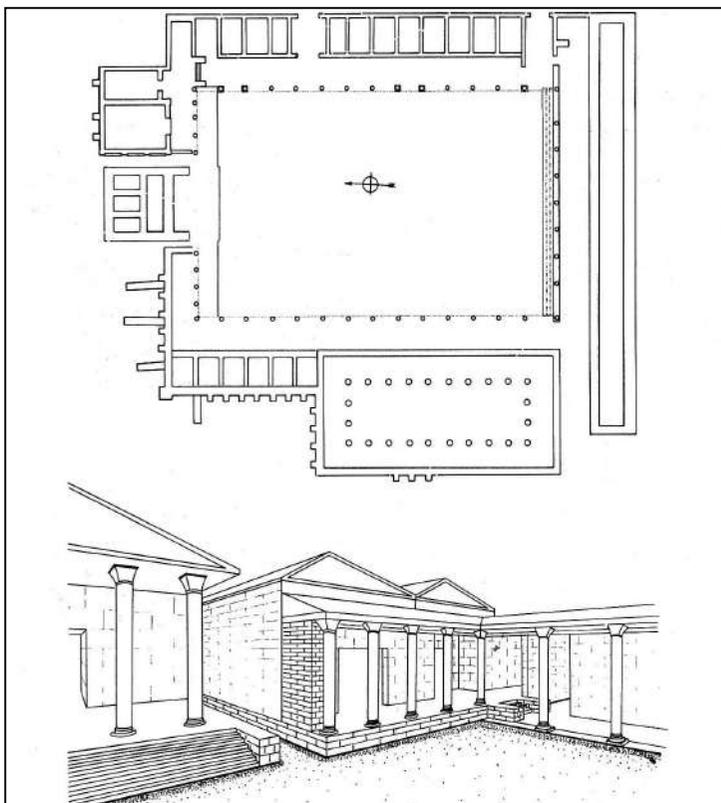
Barcino

## Province iberiche – mura, Beja

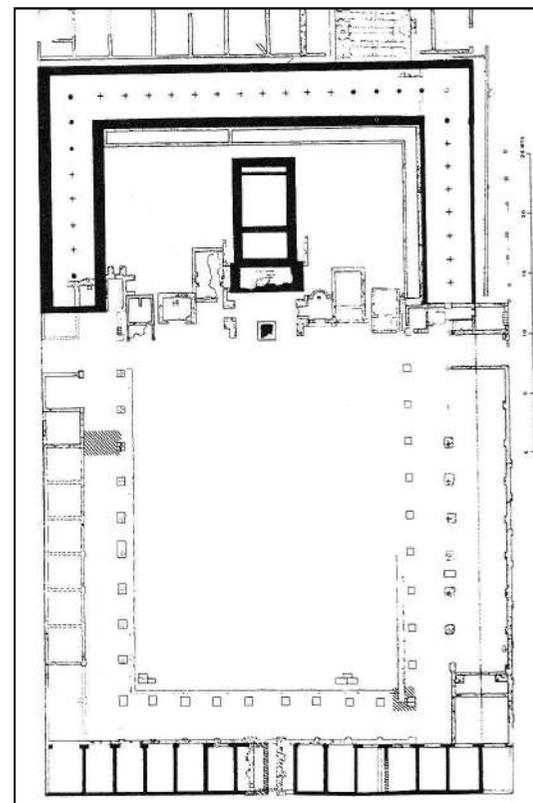


Porte con mesopirgo concavo

## Province iberiche – Fori

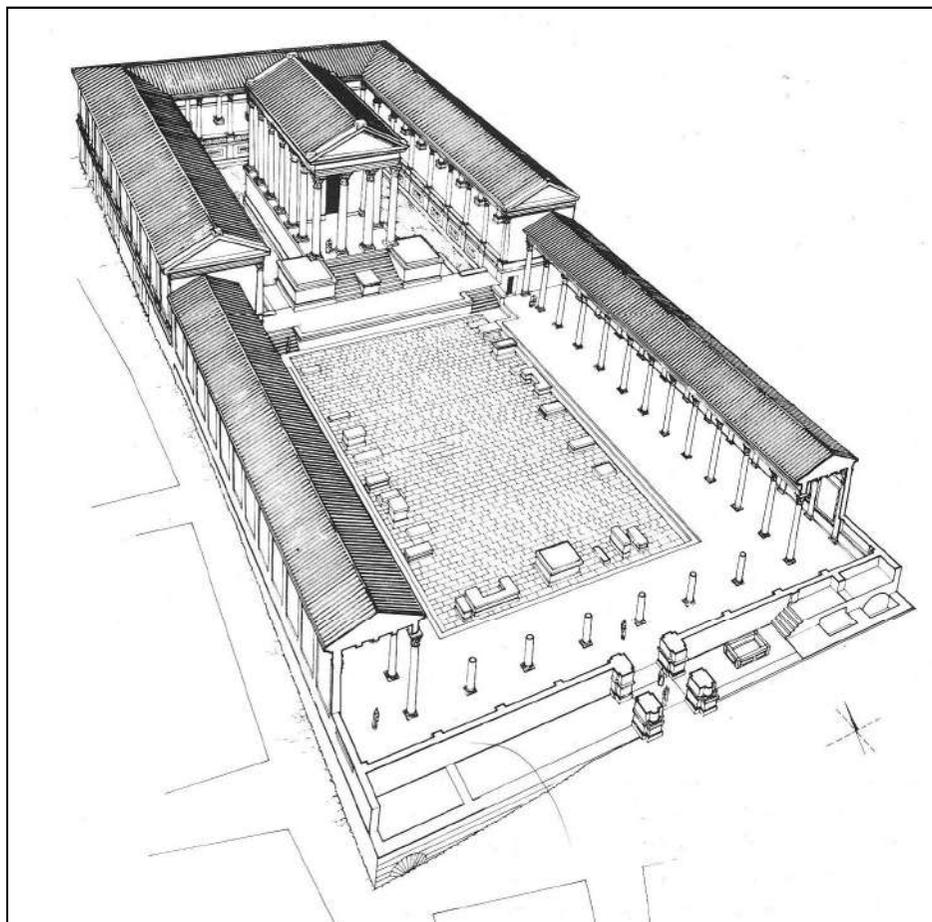


Sagunto

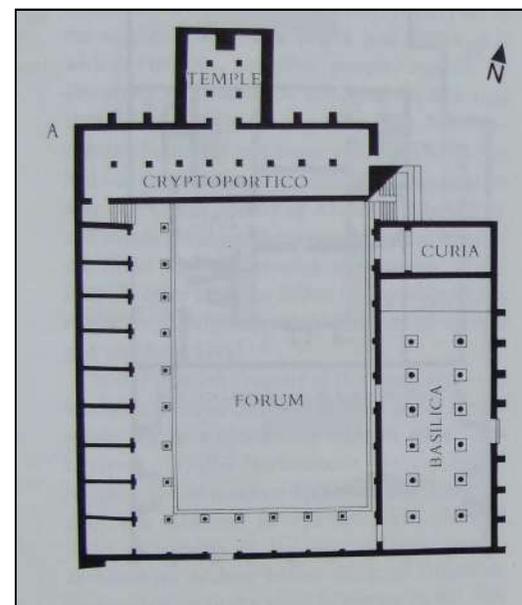


Ampurias

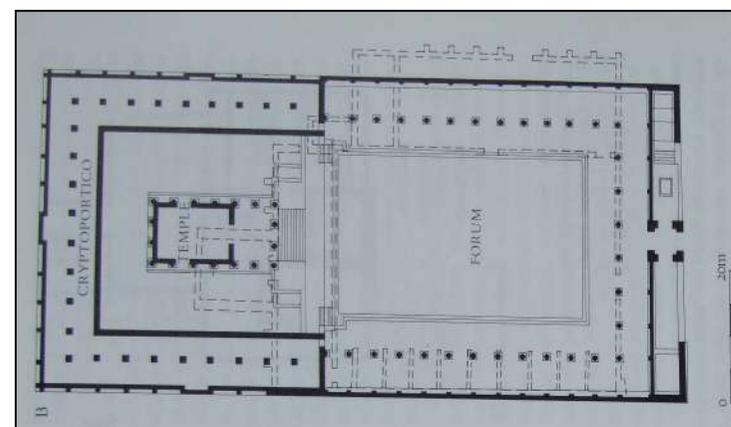
## Province iberiche – fori, Conimbriga



II fase



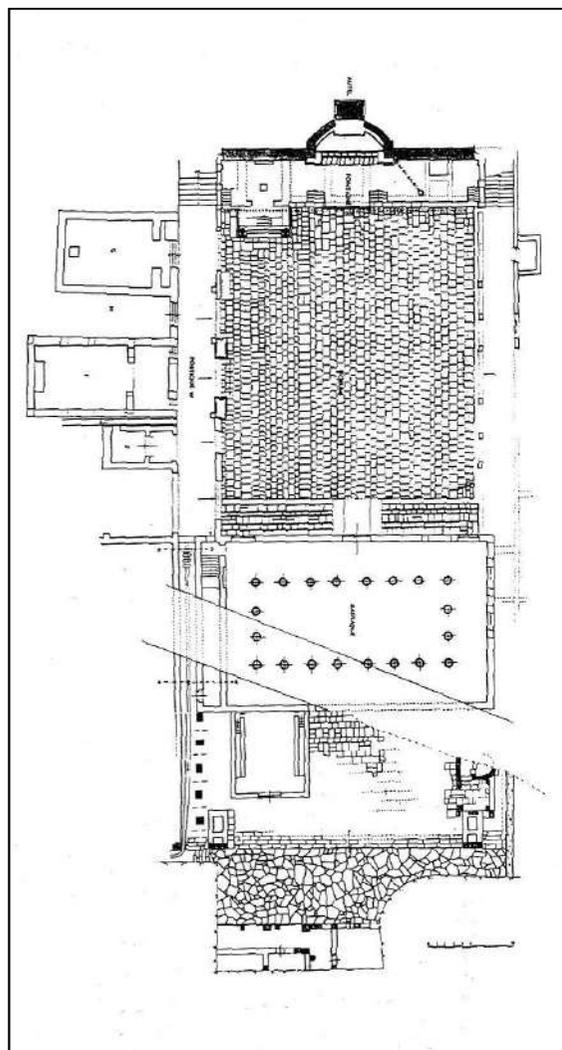
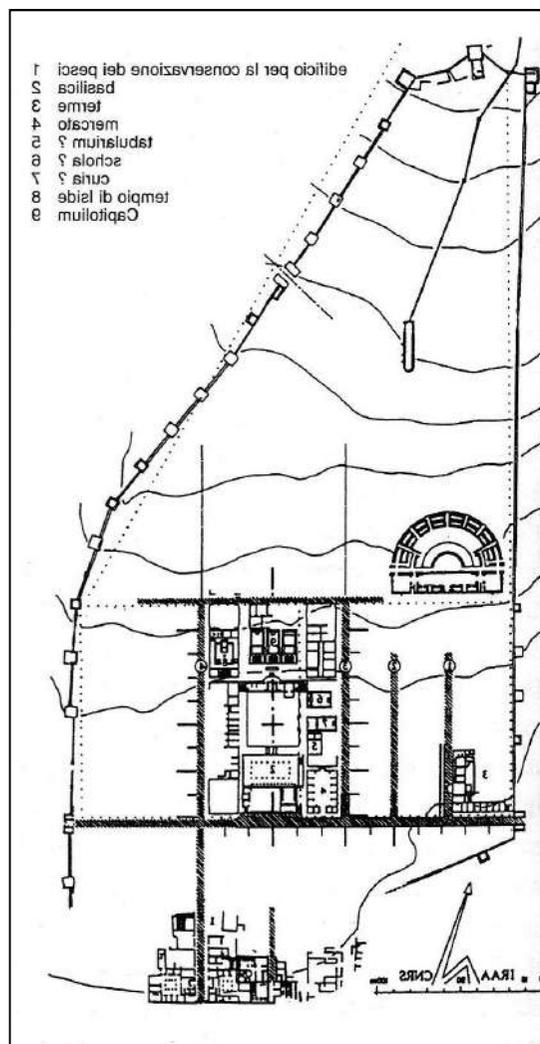
I fase



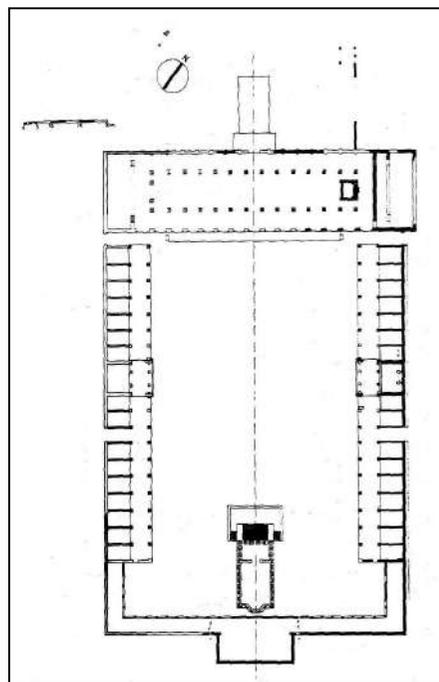
## Province iberiche – fori, Conimbriga



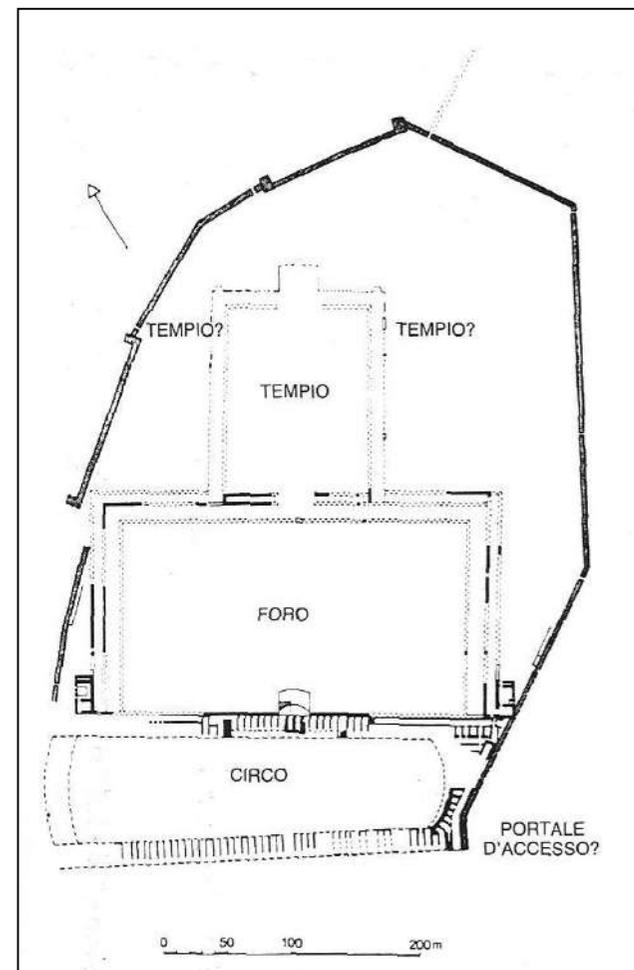
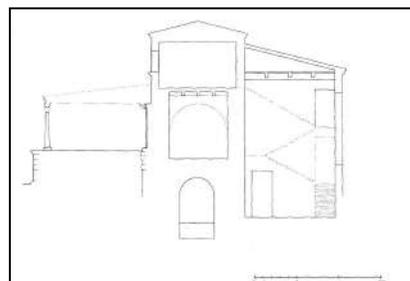
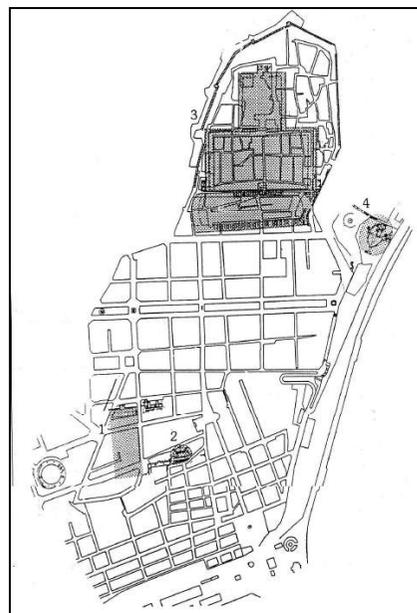
## Province iberiche, fori – Baelo



## Province iberiche, fori

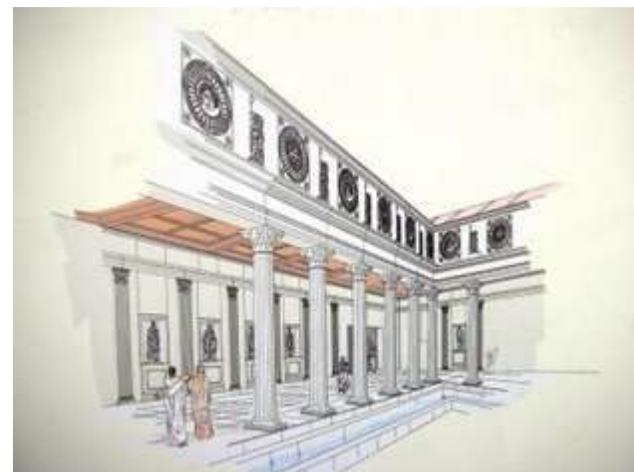
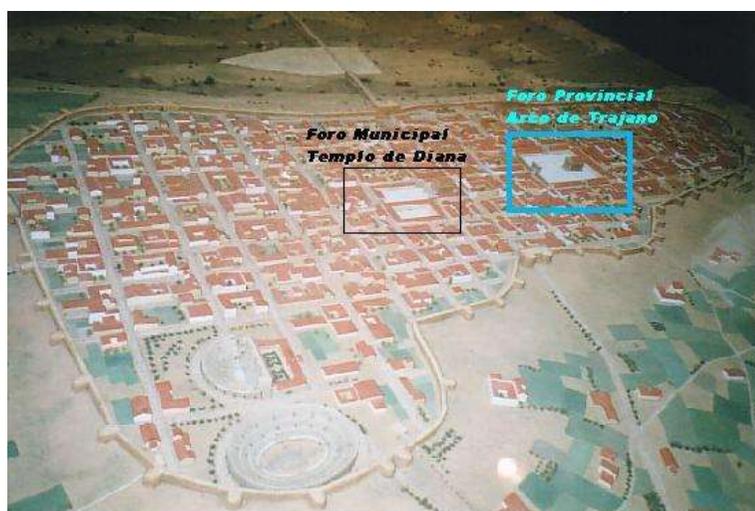
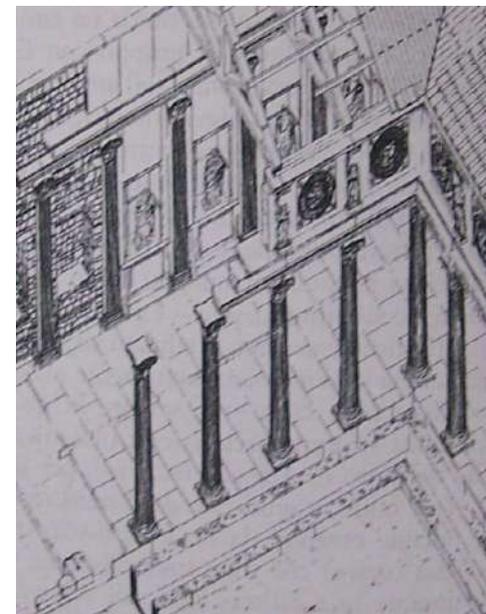
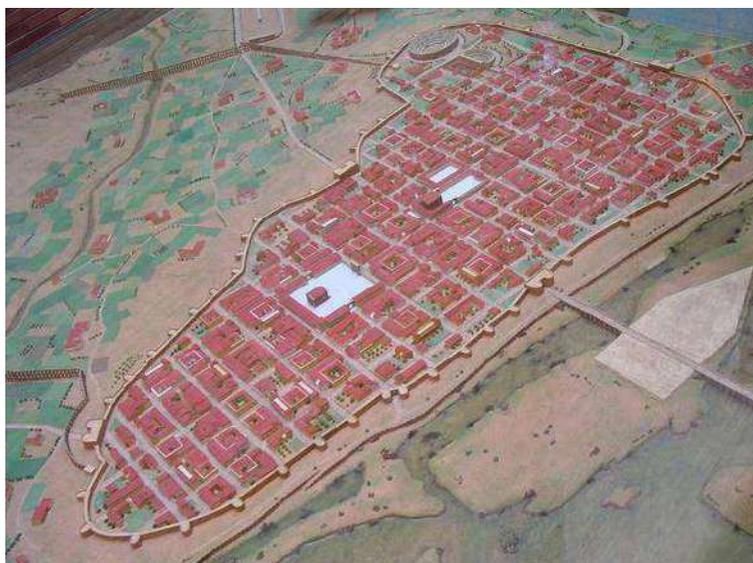


Clunia

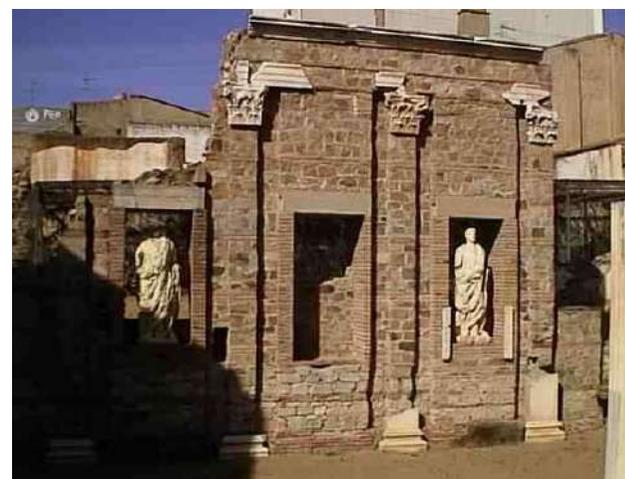
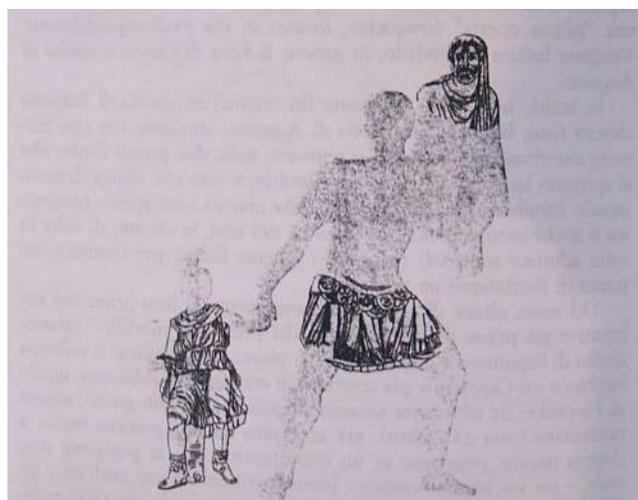


Tarraco

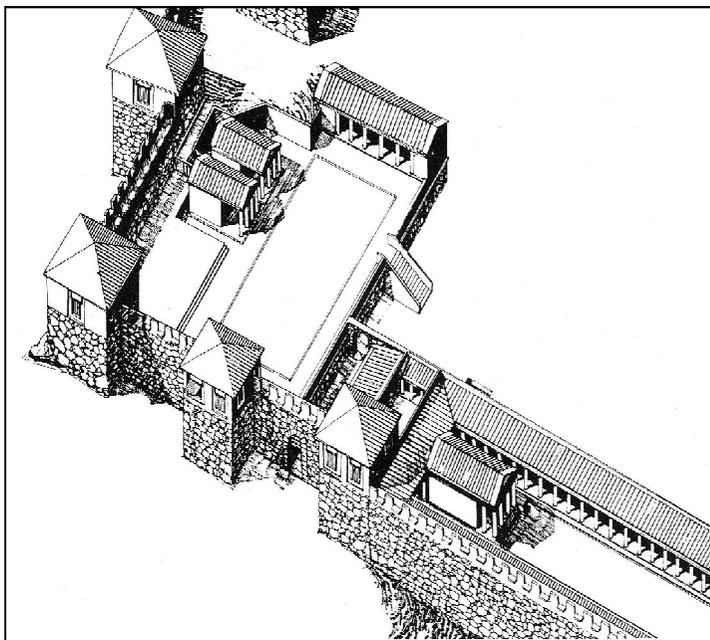
## Province iberiche – fori, Merida



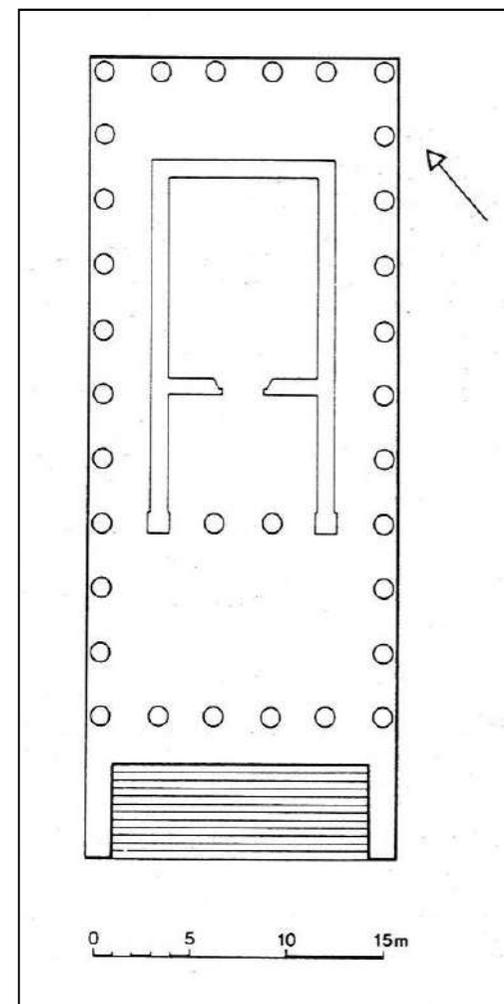
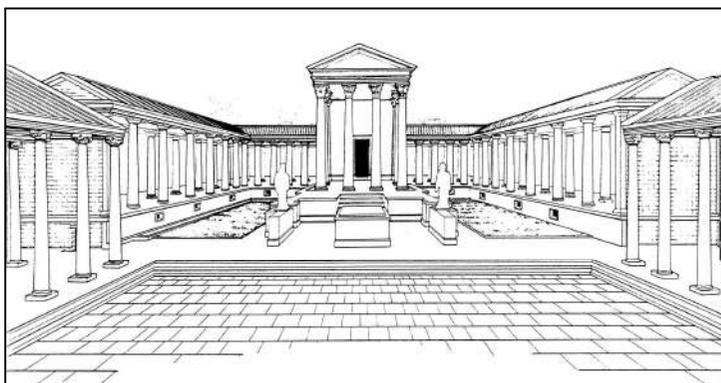
## Province iberiche – fori, Merida



## Province iberiche – templi



Ampurias

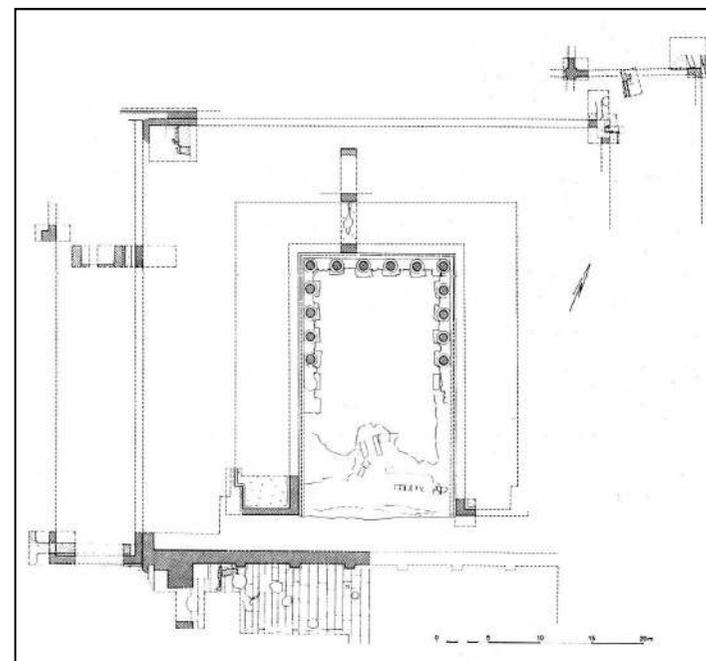


Barcino

## Province iberiche – templi



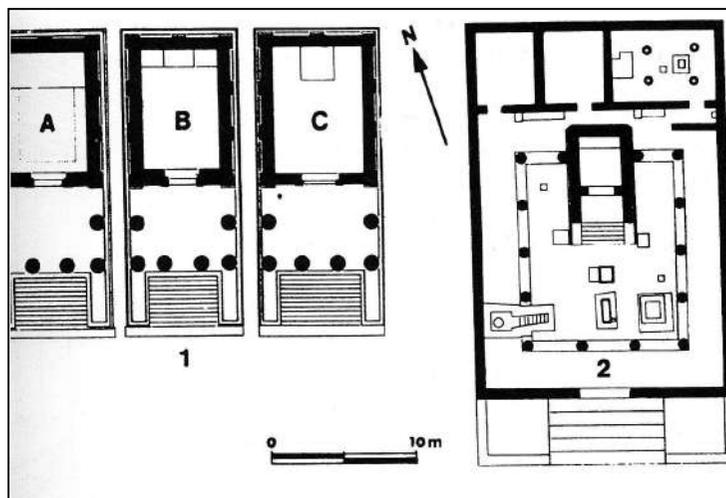
Merida



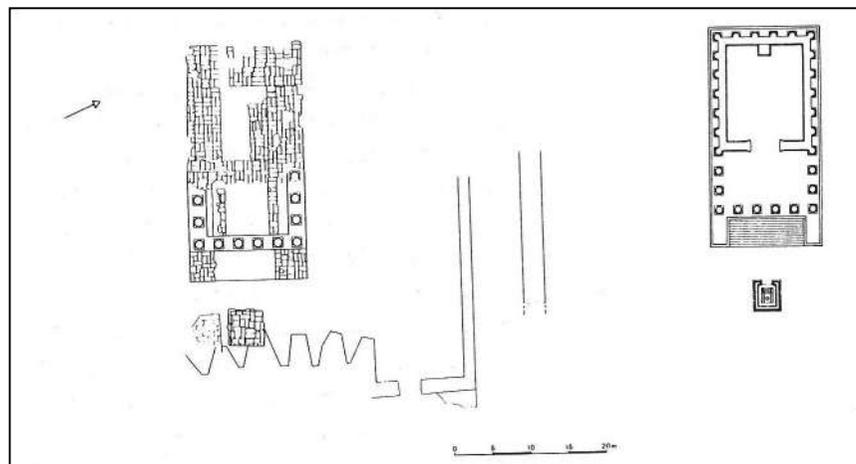
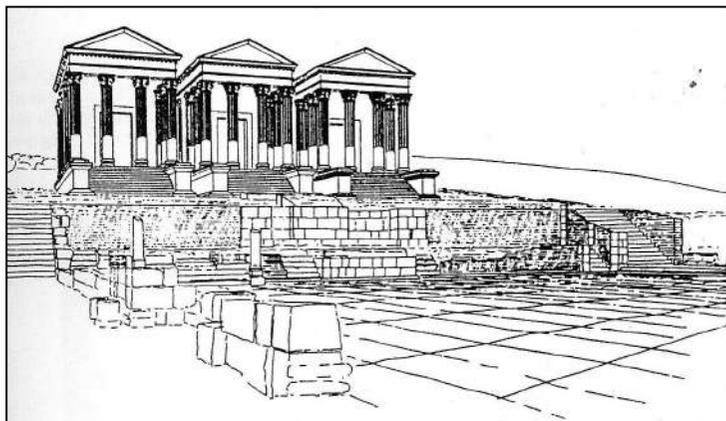
Evora



## Province iberiche – templi

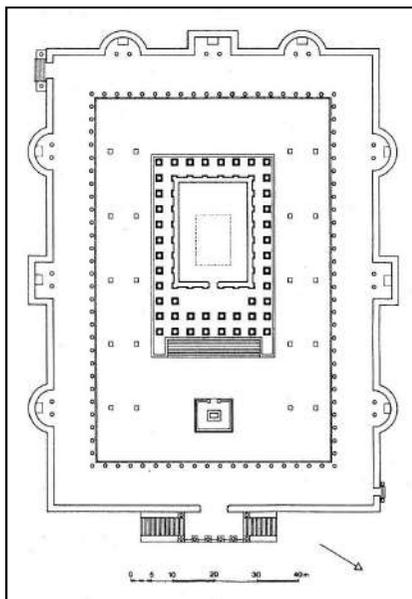


Baelo

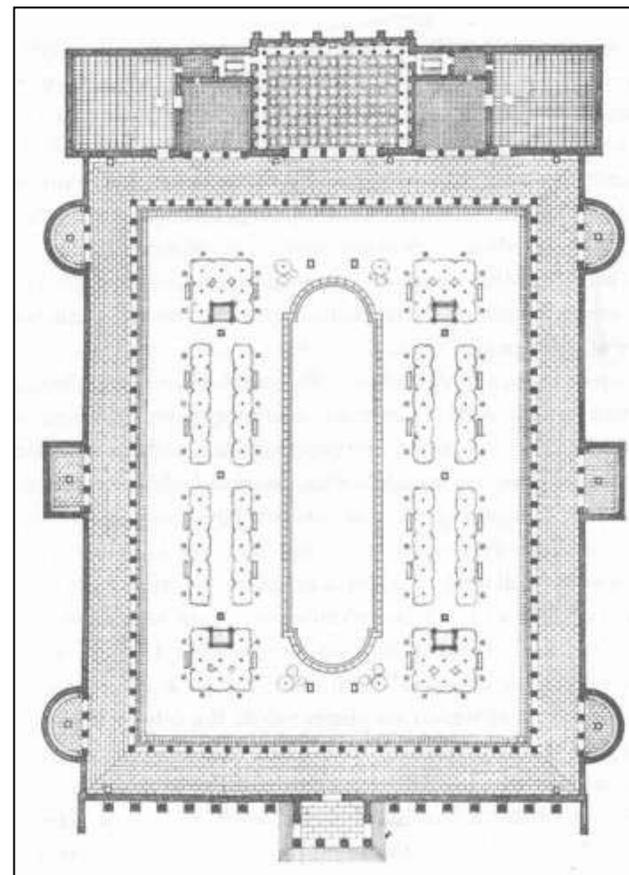
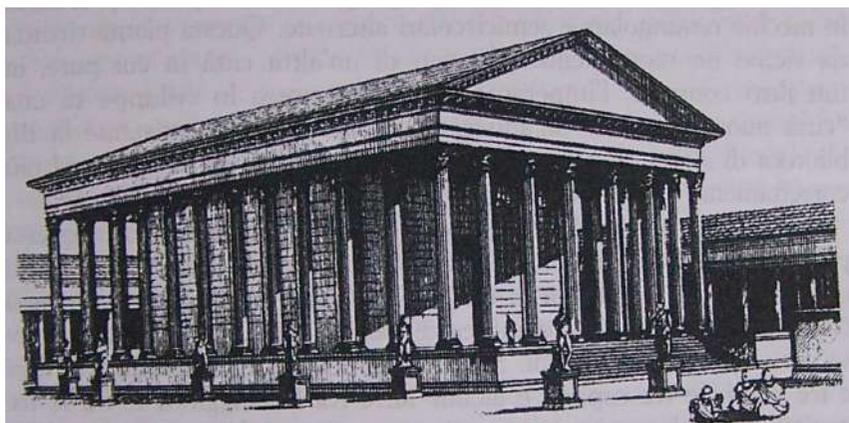


Cordova

## Province iberiche – templi, Italica

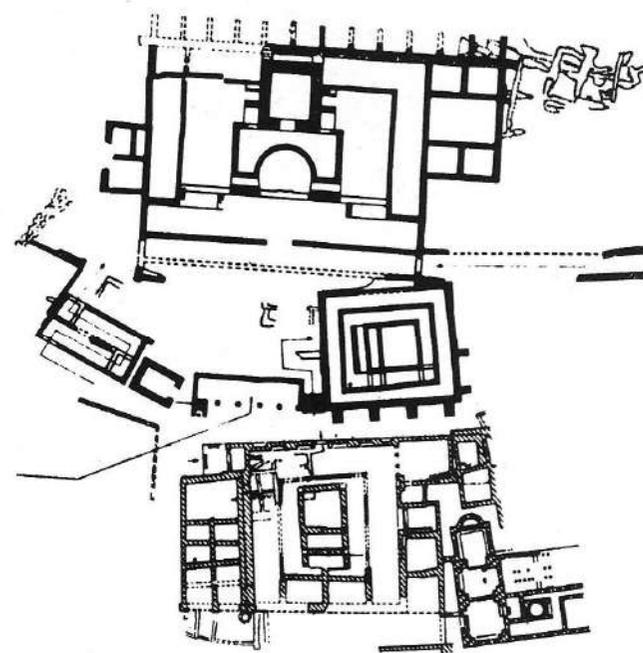
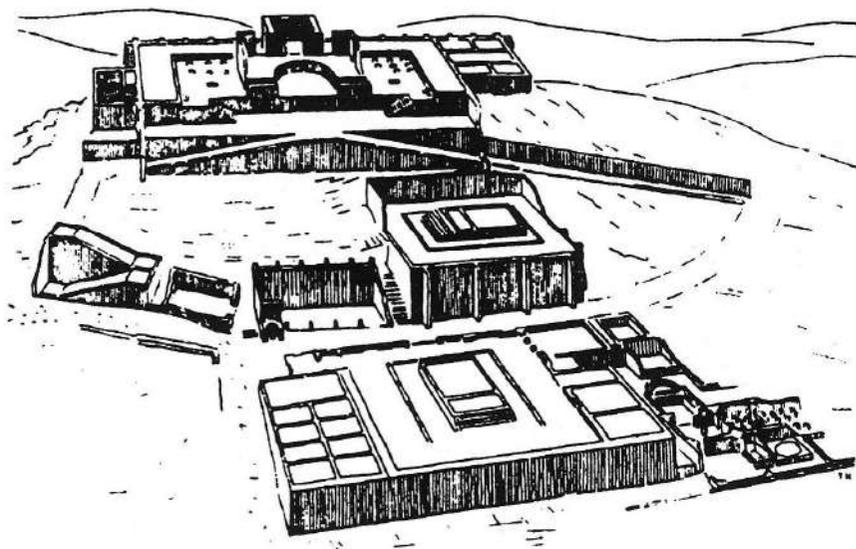


Traianeum

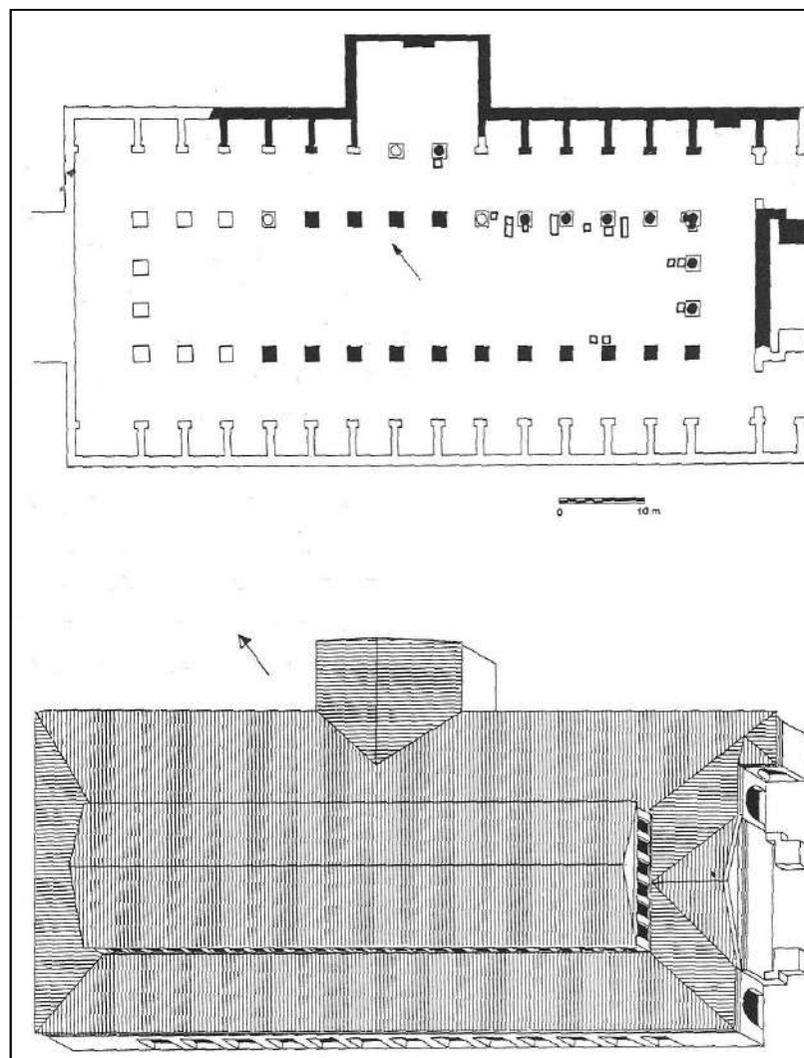


Atene, Biblioteca di Adriano

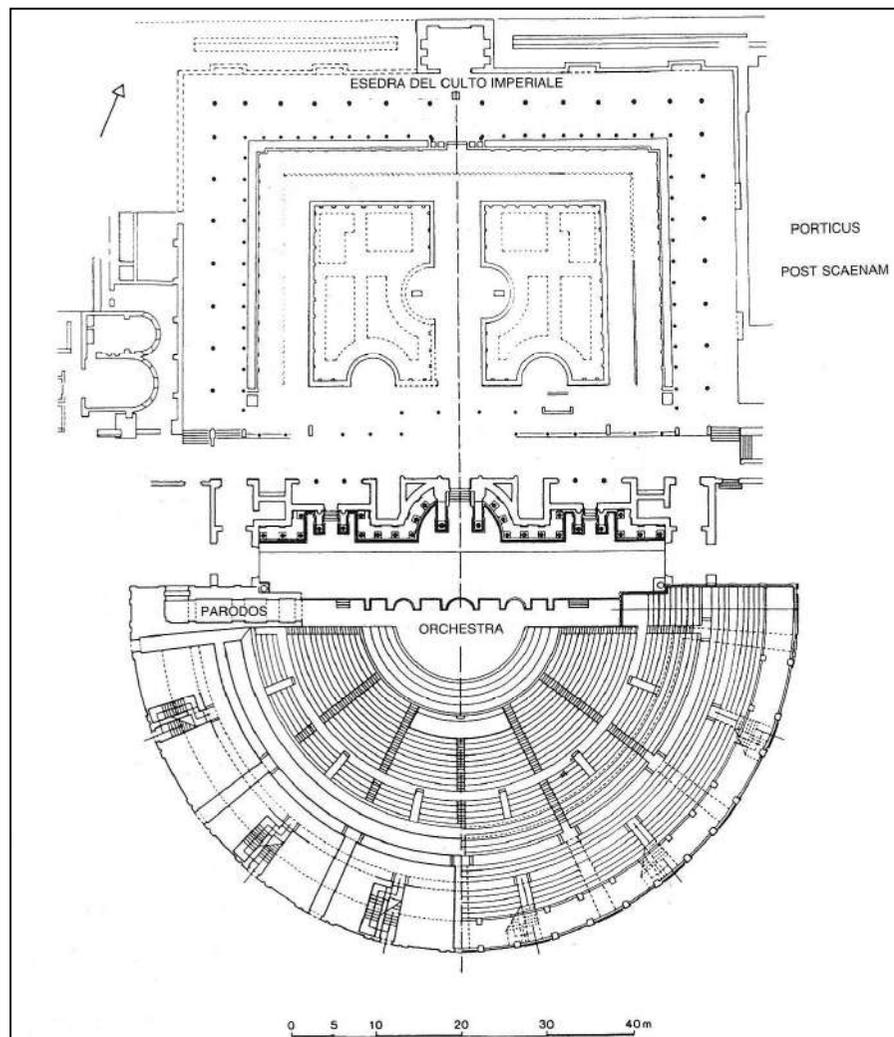
## Province iberiche – Santuari, Munigua



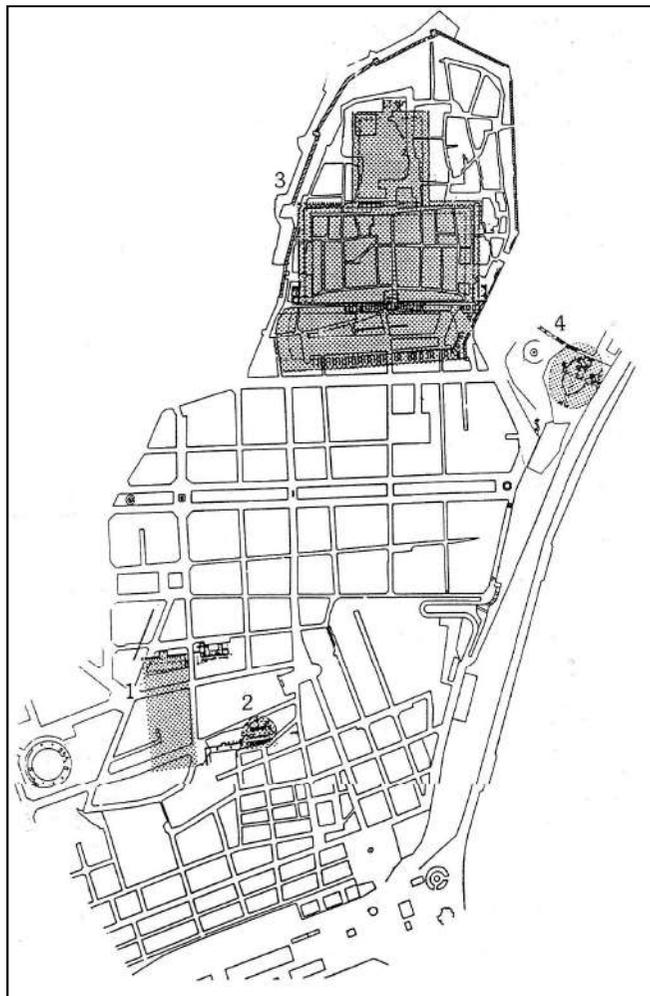
## Province iberiche – basiliche, Tarraco



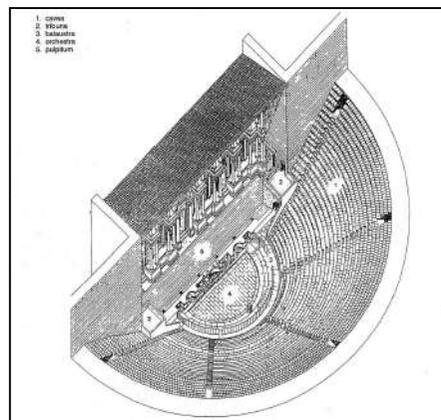
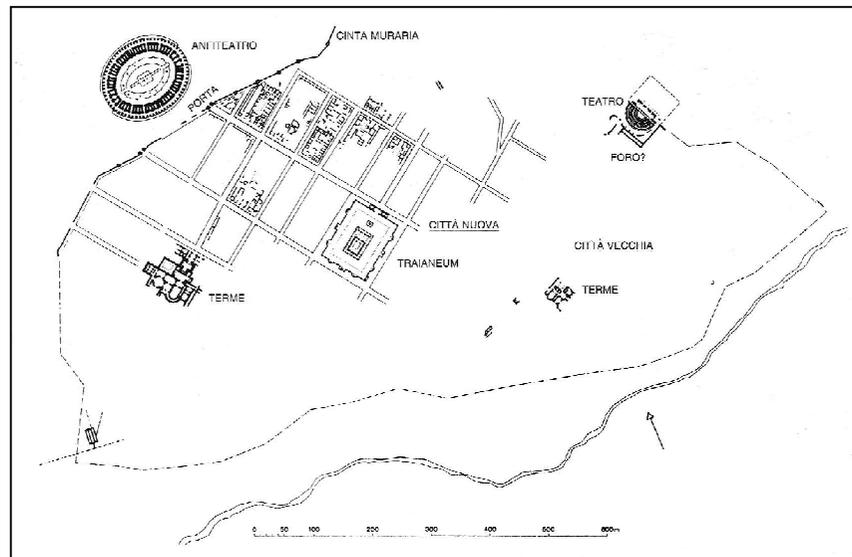
## Province iberiche – teatri, Merida



## Province iberiche – teatri

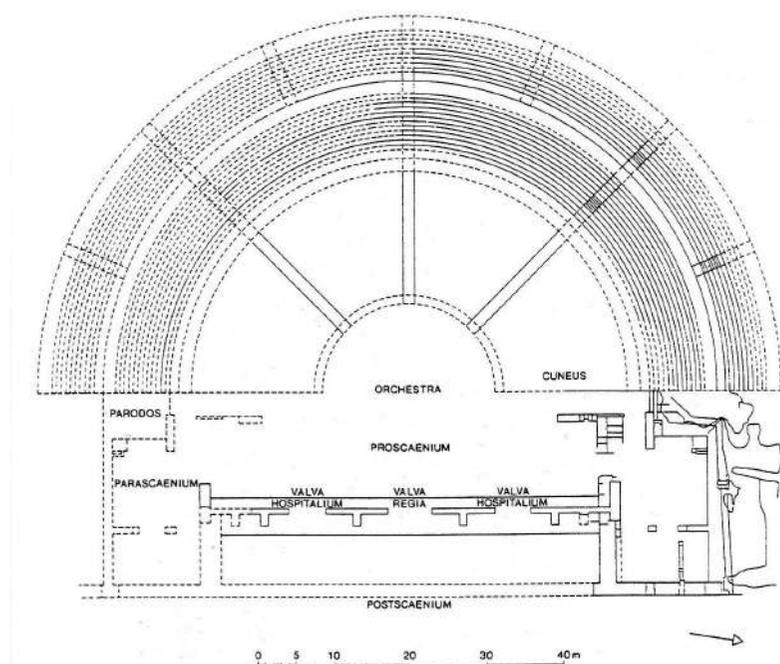


Tarraco

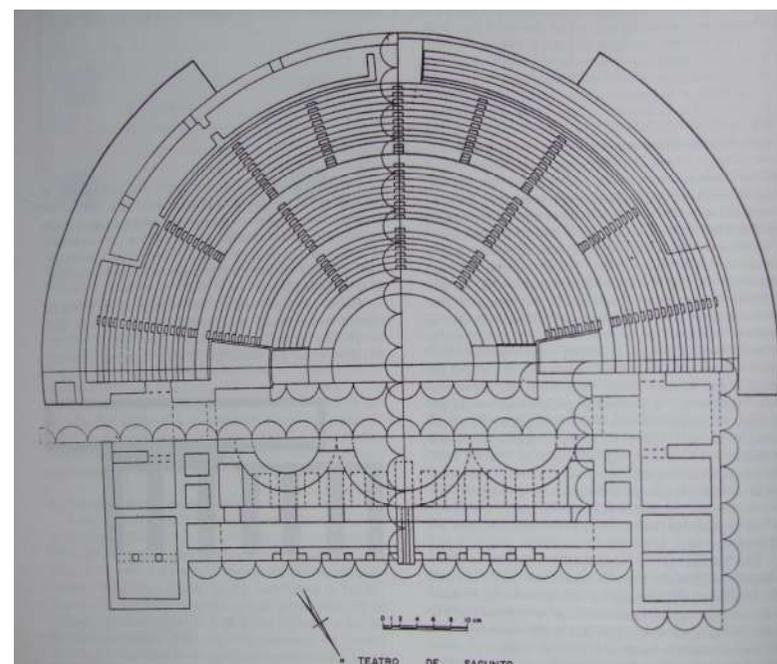


Italica

## Province iberiche – teatri

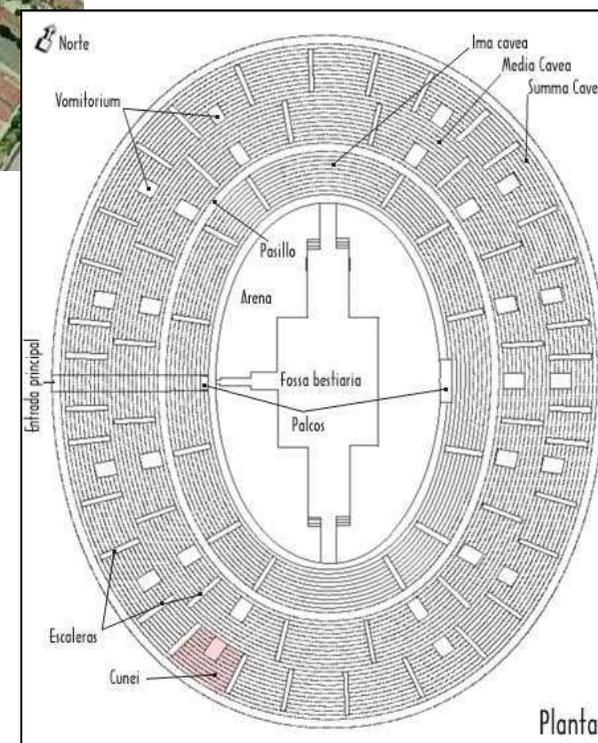
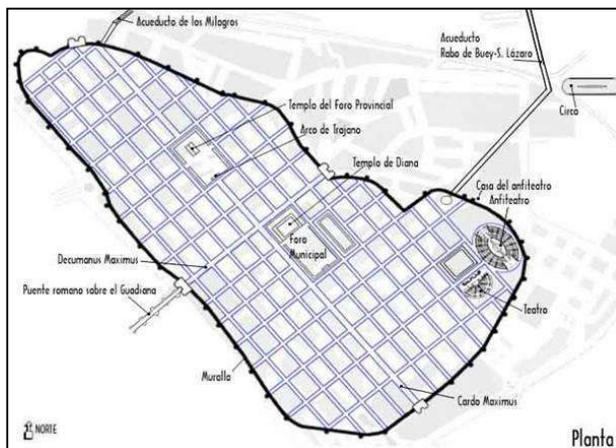


Clunia

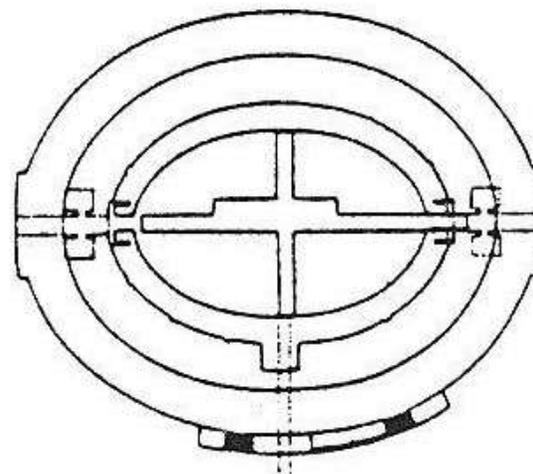
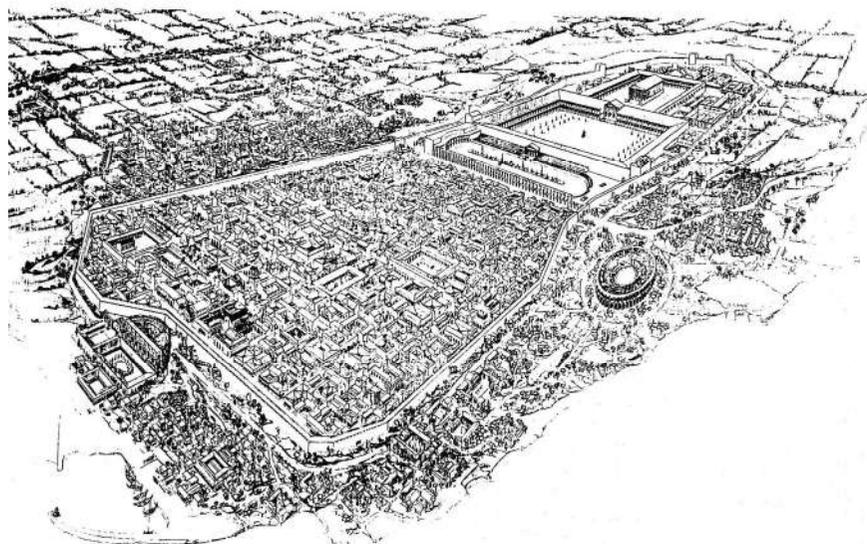


Sagunto

## Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Merida

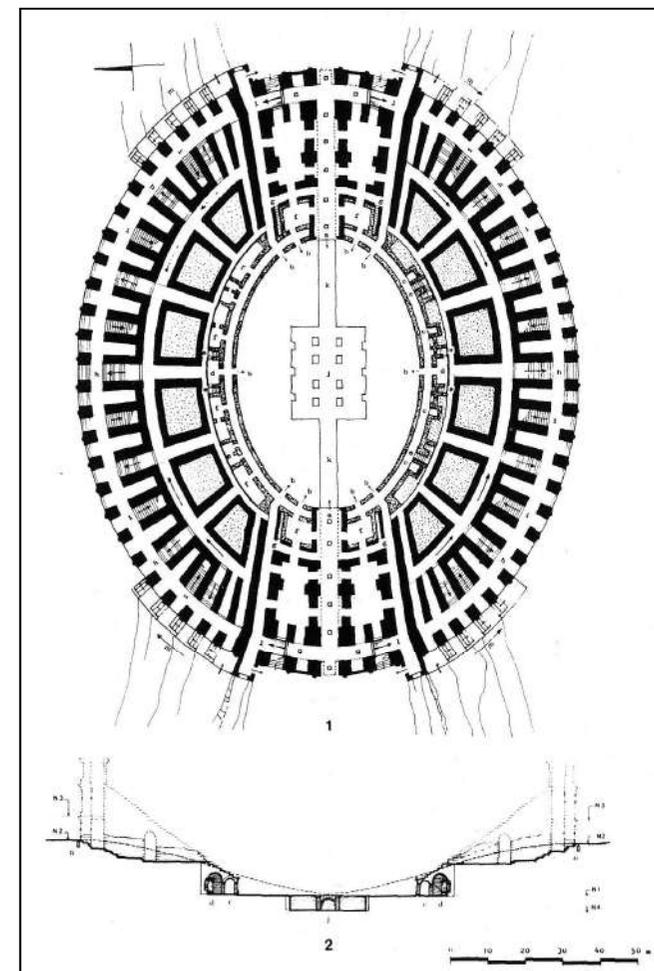
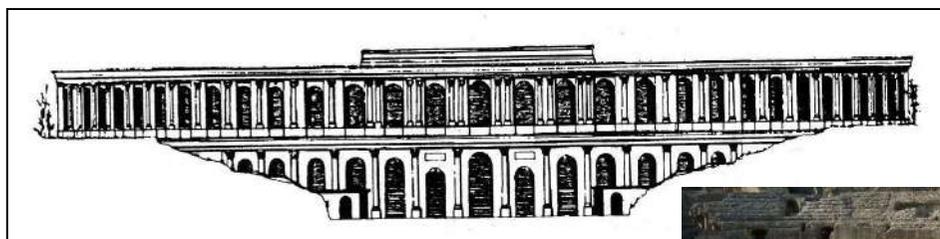
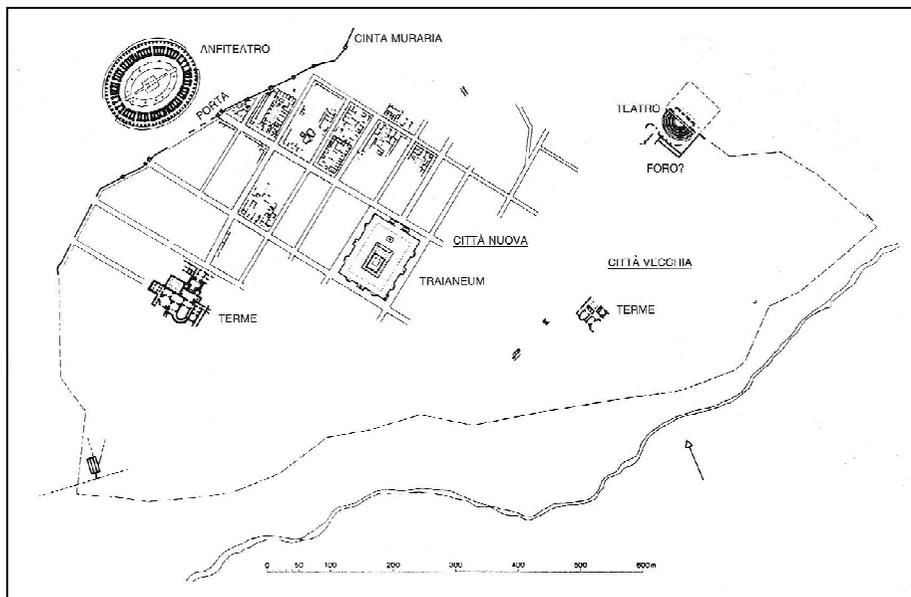


## Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Tarraco



7

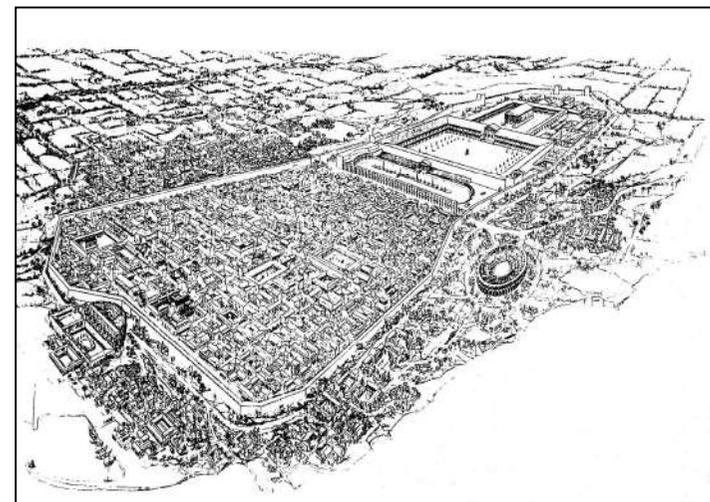
## Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Italica



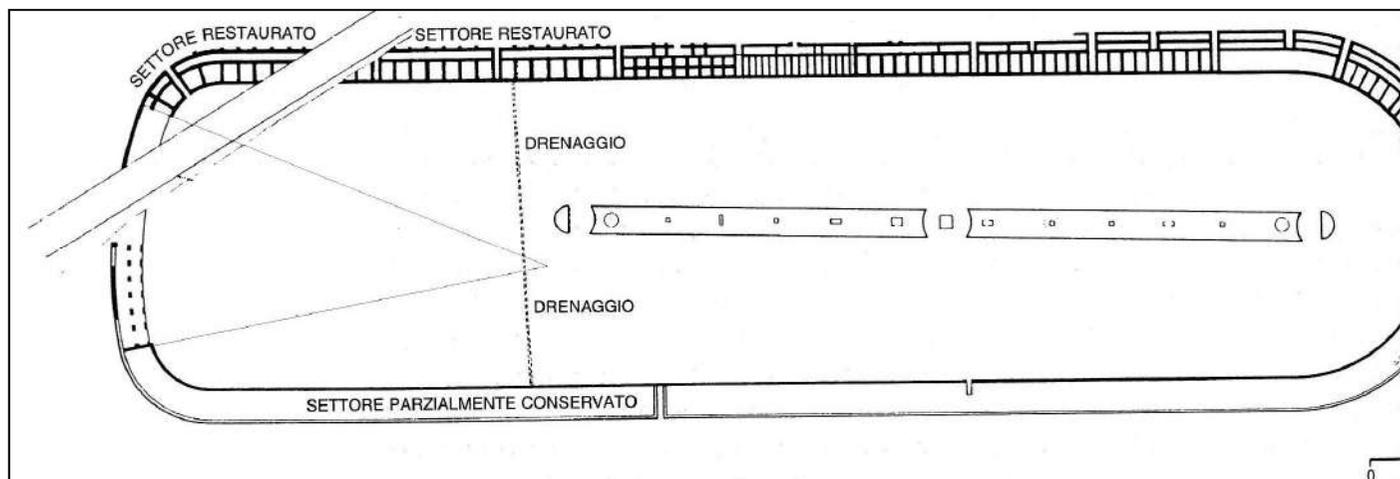
## Province iberiche – circhi



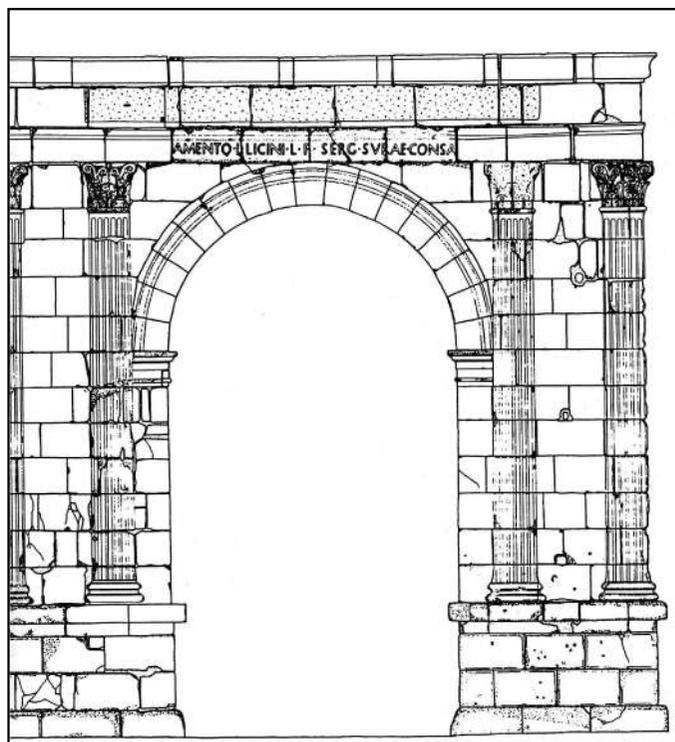
Merida



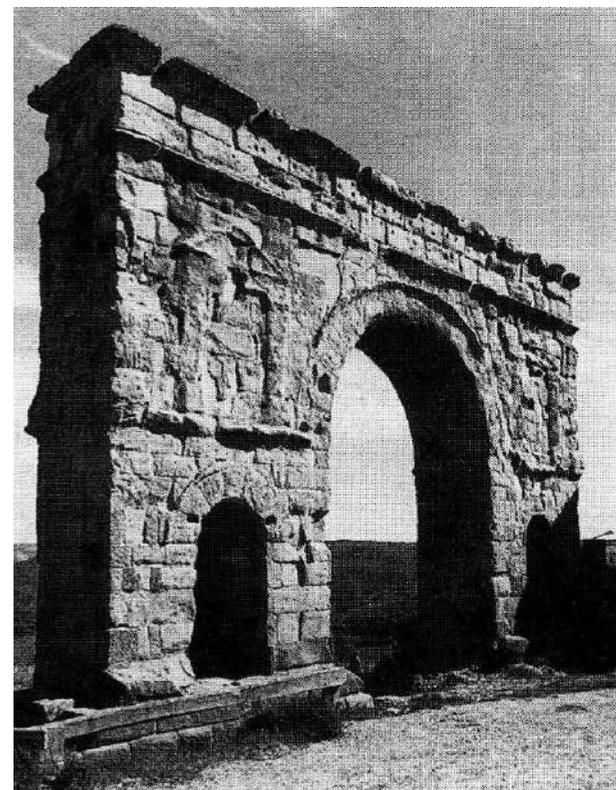
Tarraco



## Province iberiche – archi



Barà



Medinaceli

## Province iberiche – acquedotti

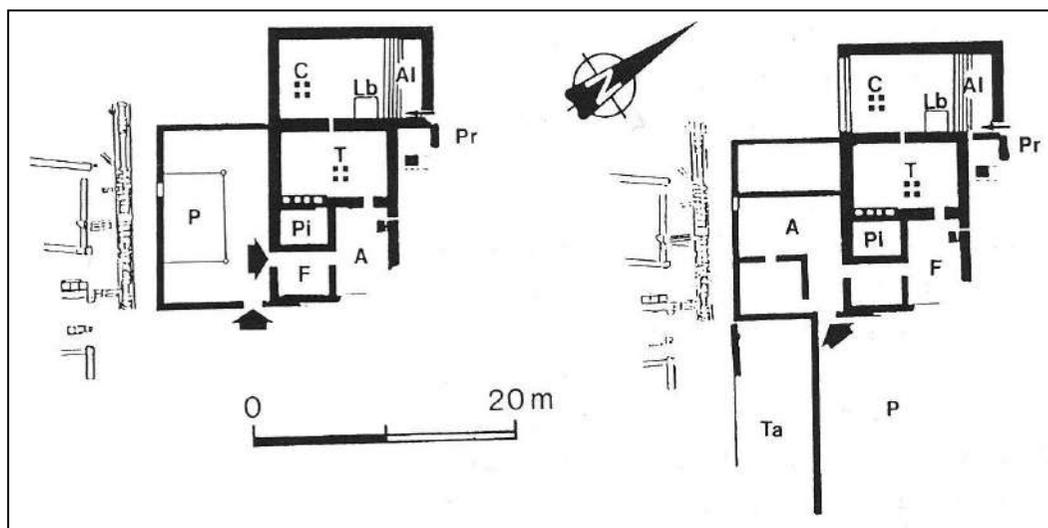


Segovia

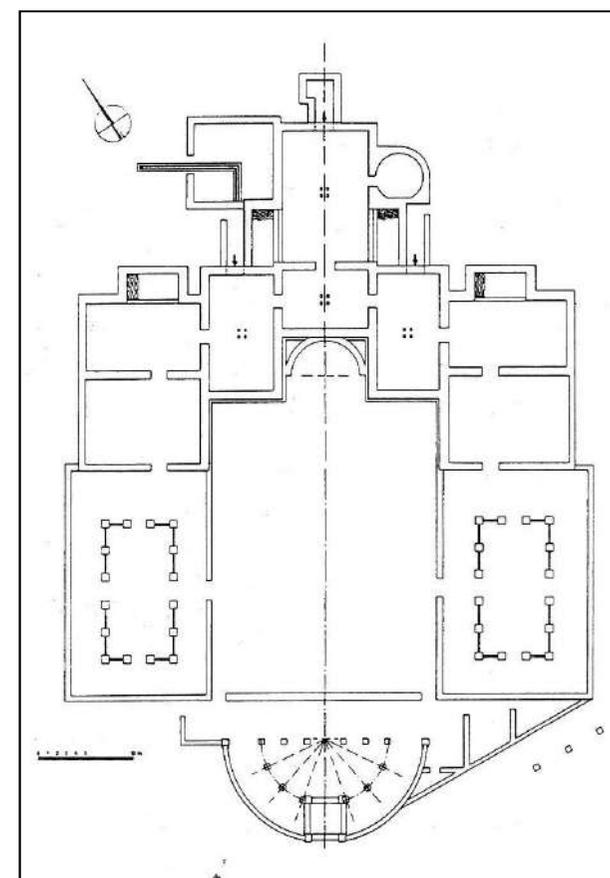


Merida

## Province iberiche – terme

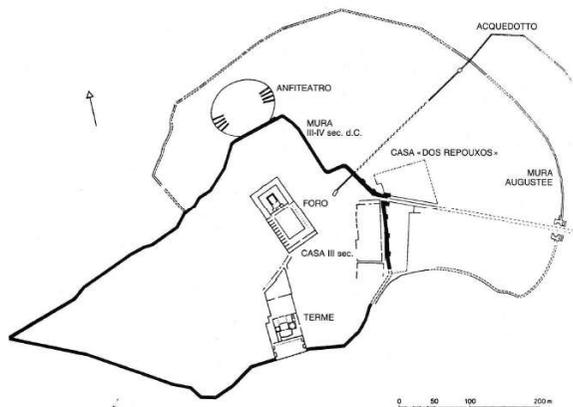


Baetulo

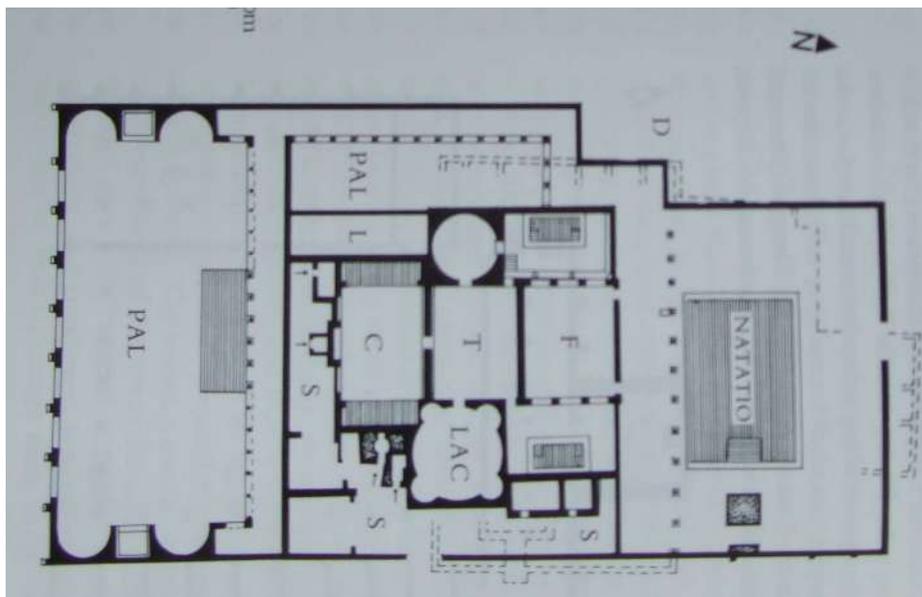
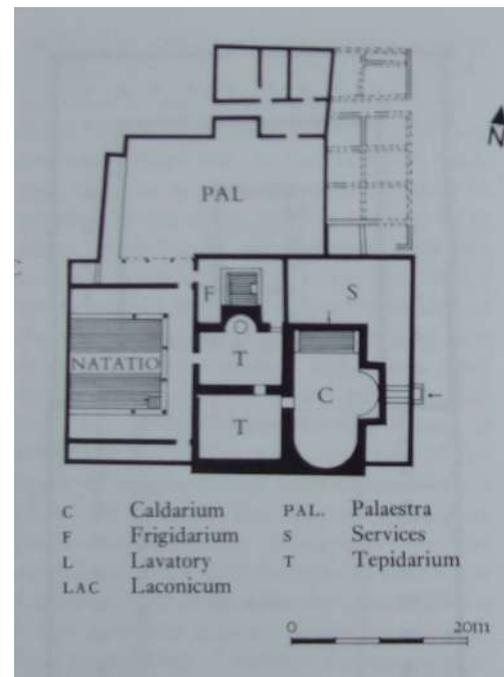


Clunia

## Province iberiche – terme, Conimbriga

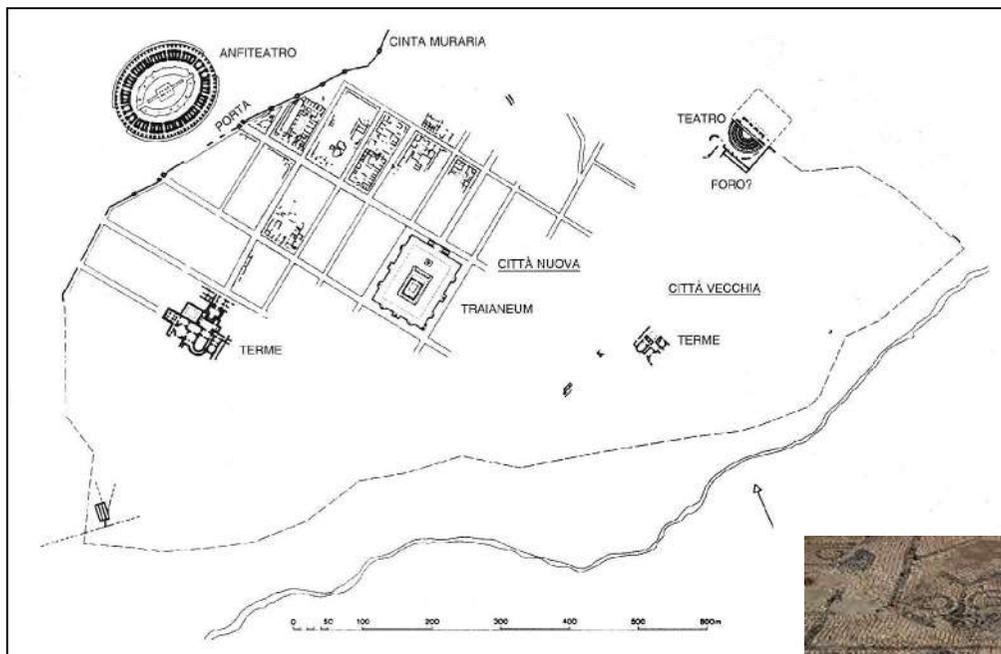


I fase

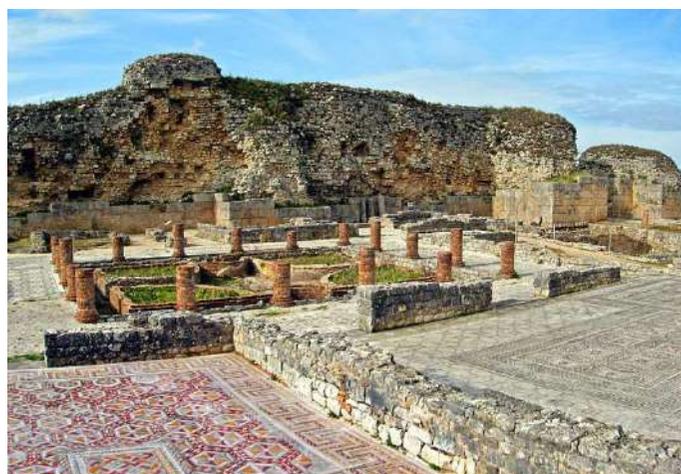
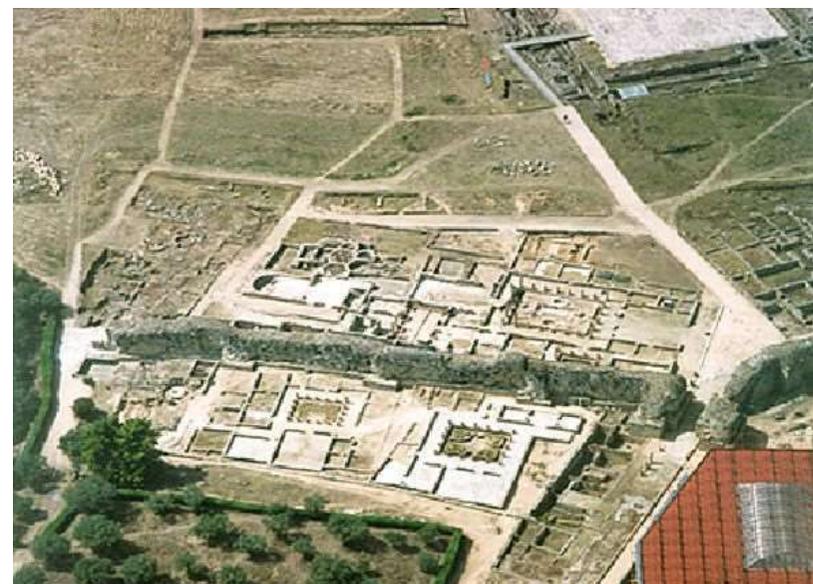
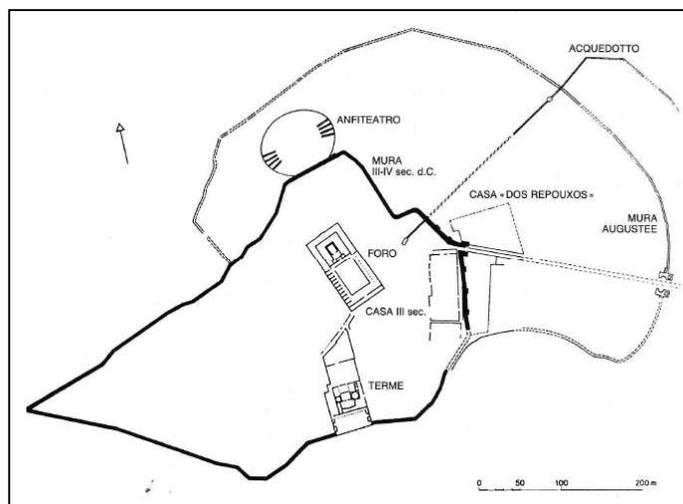


II fase

## Province iberiche – domus, Italica



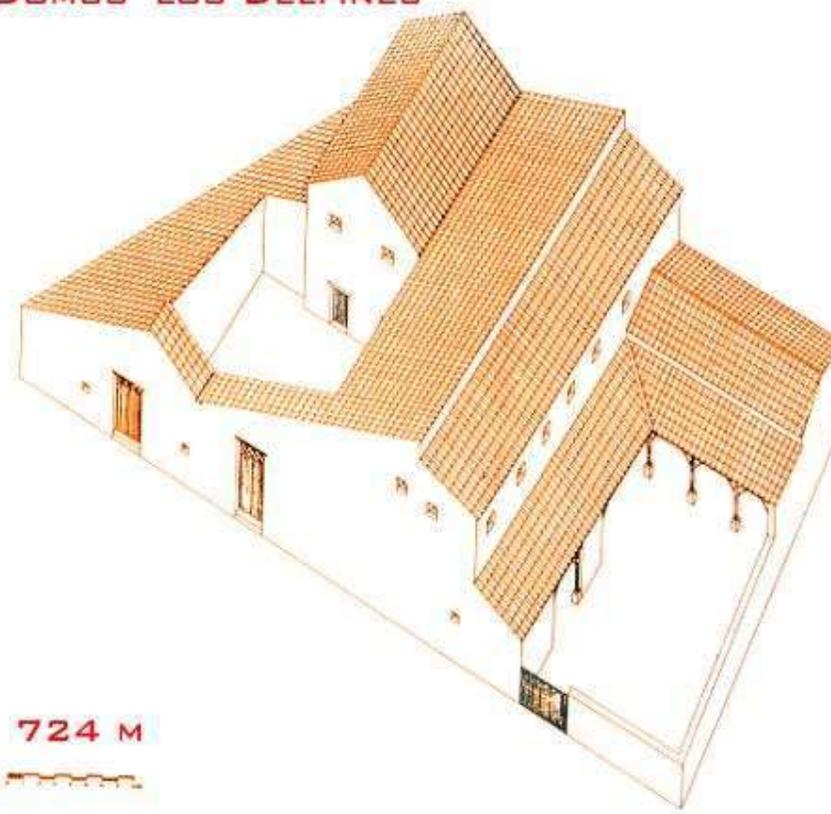
## Province iberiche – domus, Conimbriga



## Province iberiche – domus, Lepida Celsa



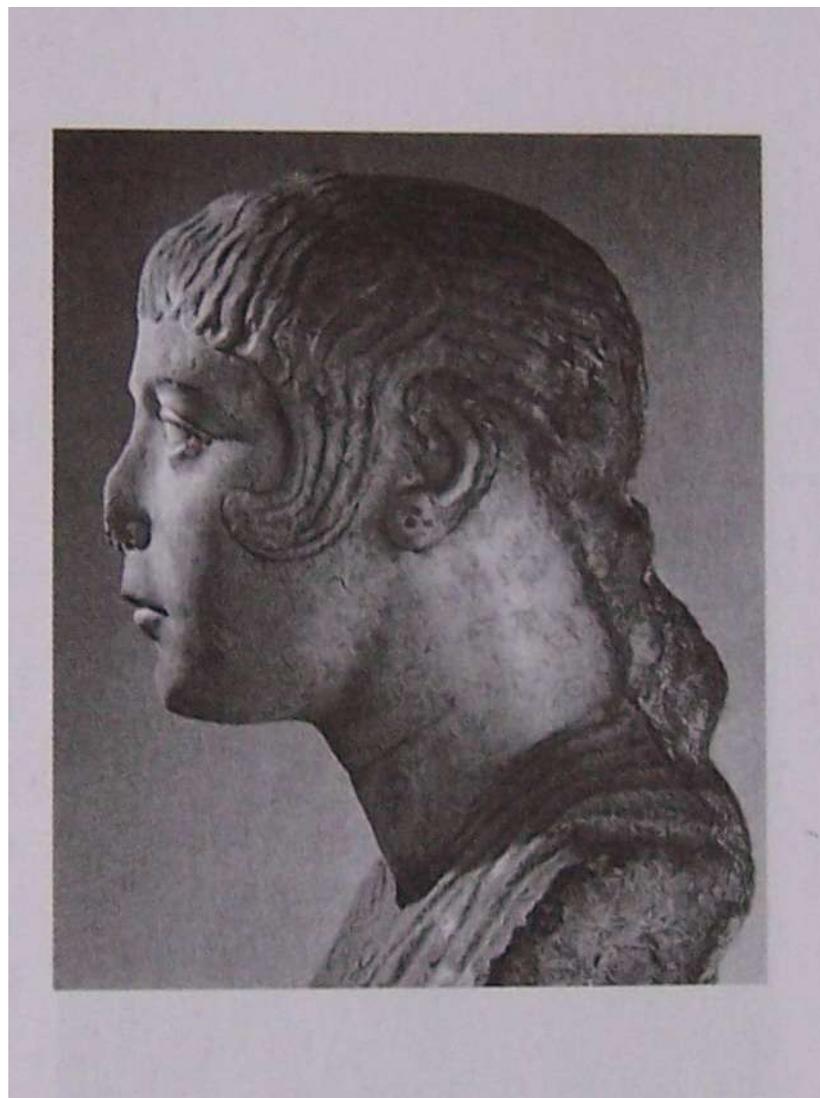
**DOMUS "LOS DELFINES"**



## Province iberiche



## Province iberiche



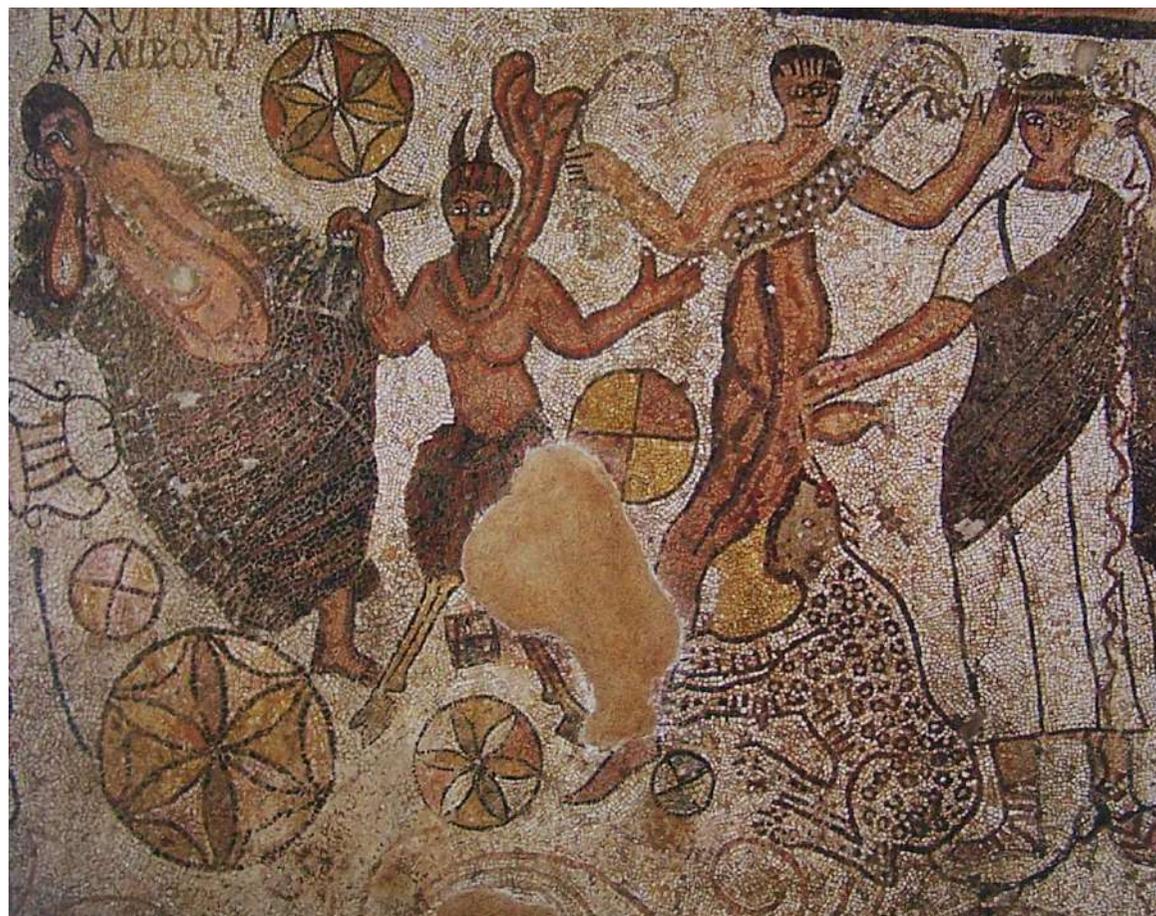
**Province iberiche**



## Province iberiche



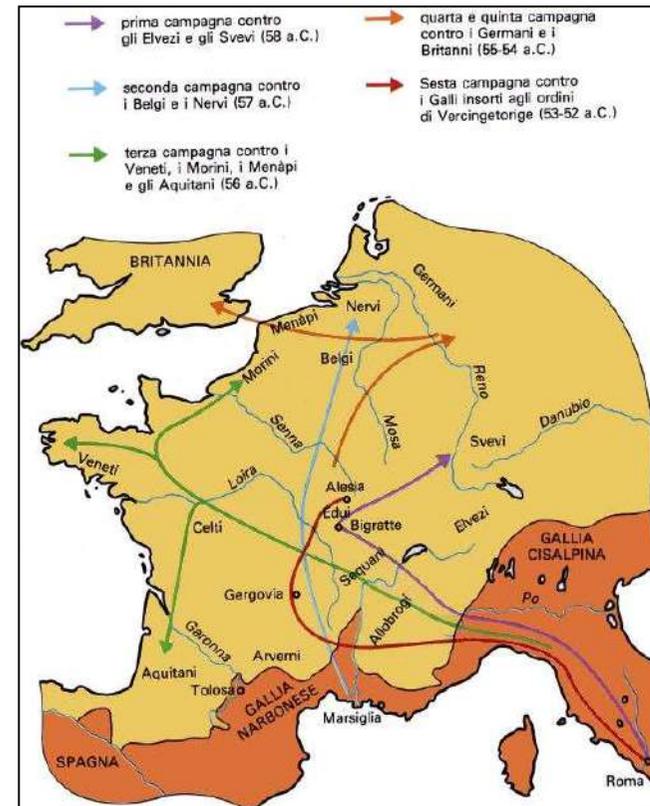
## Province iberiche



## **Archeologia delle Province romane**

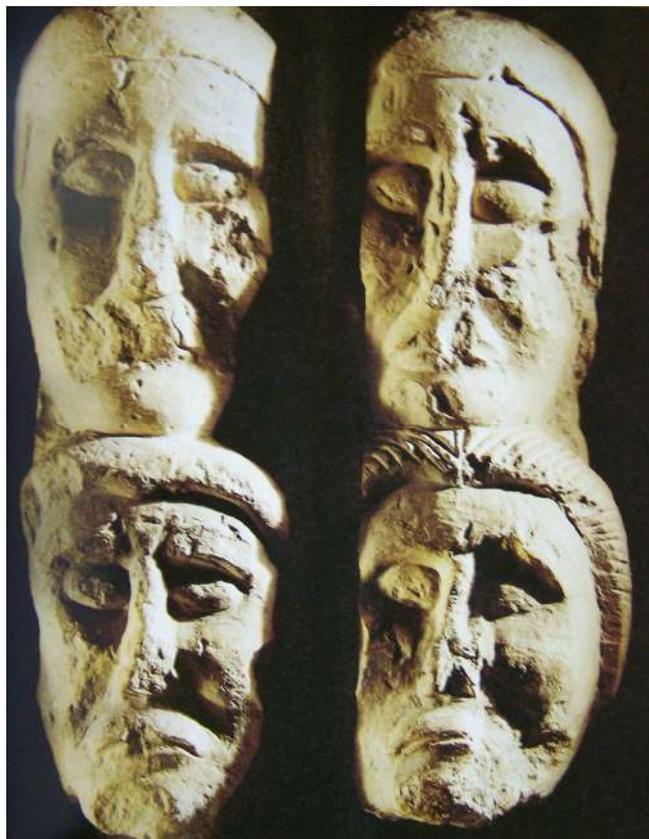
### **Gallie**

# Gallie





## Gallia Narbonene

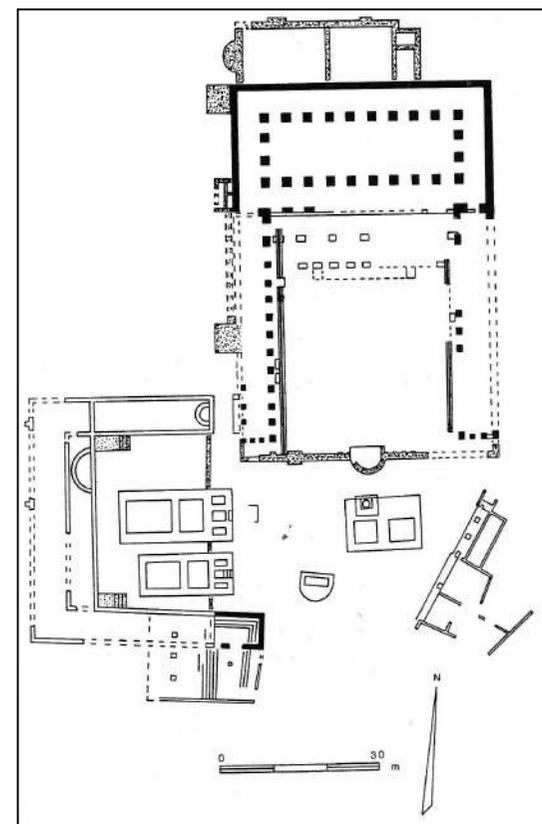
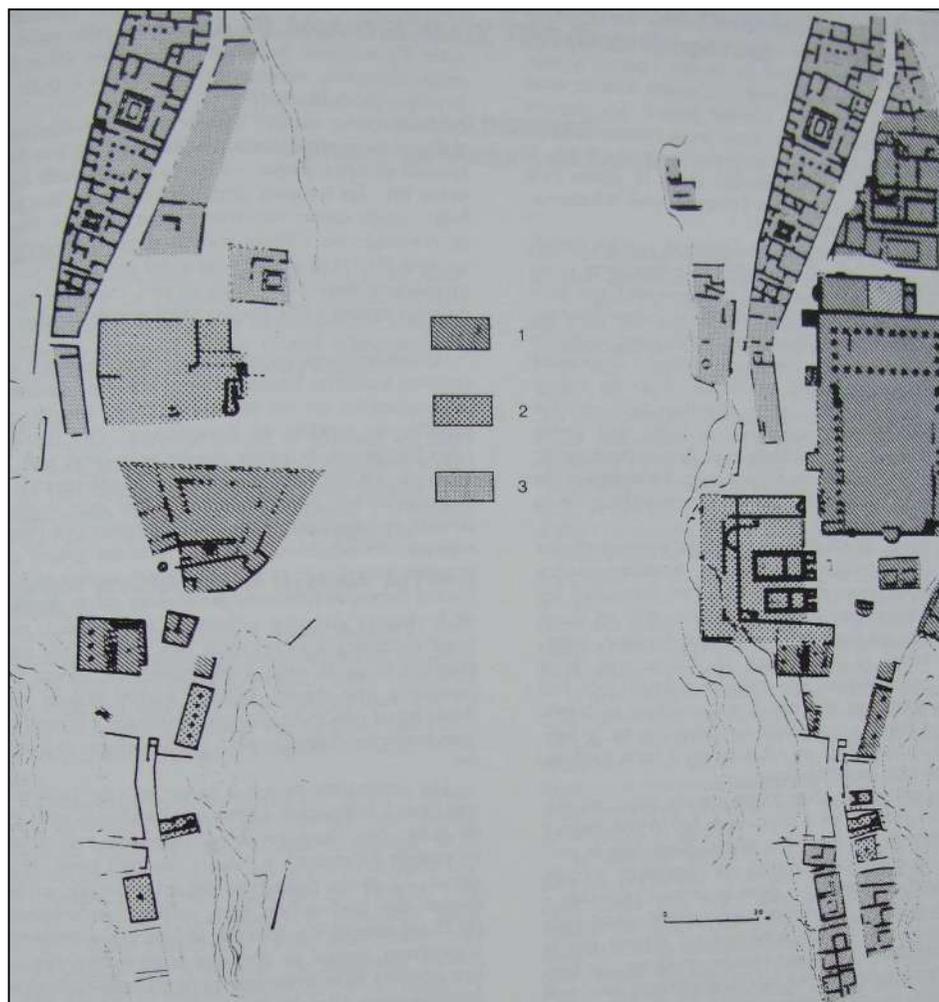


Entremont



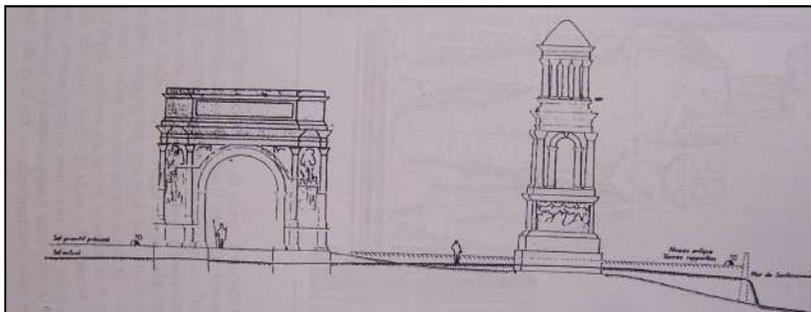
Glanum

## Gallia Narbonense - Glanum



Foro

## Gallia Narbonense - Glanum



Arco

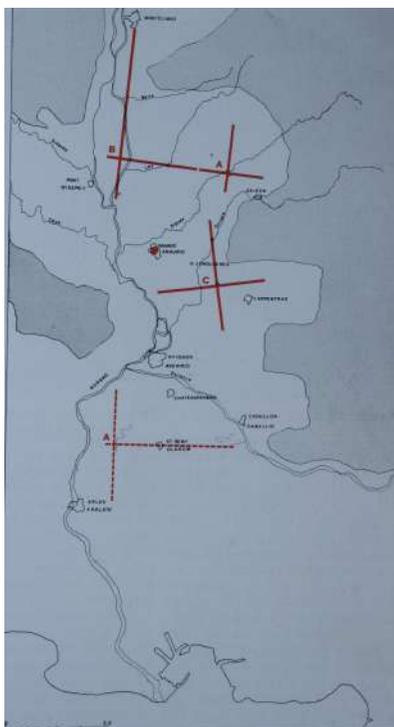
Saint Remy, Mausoleo dei Giuli



## Gallia Narbonense

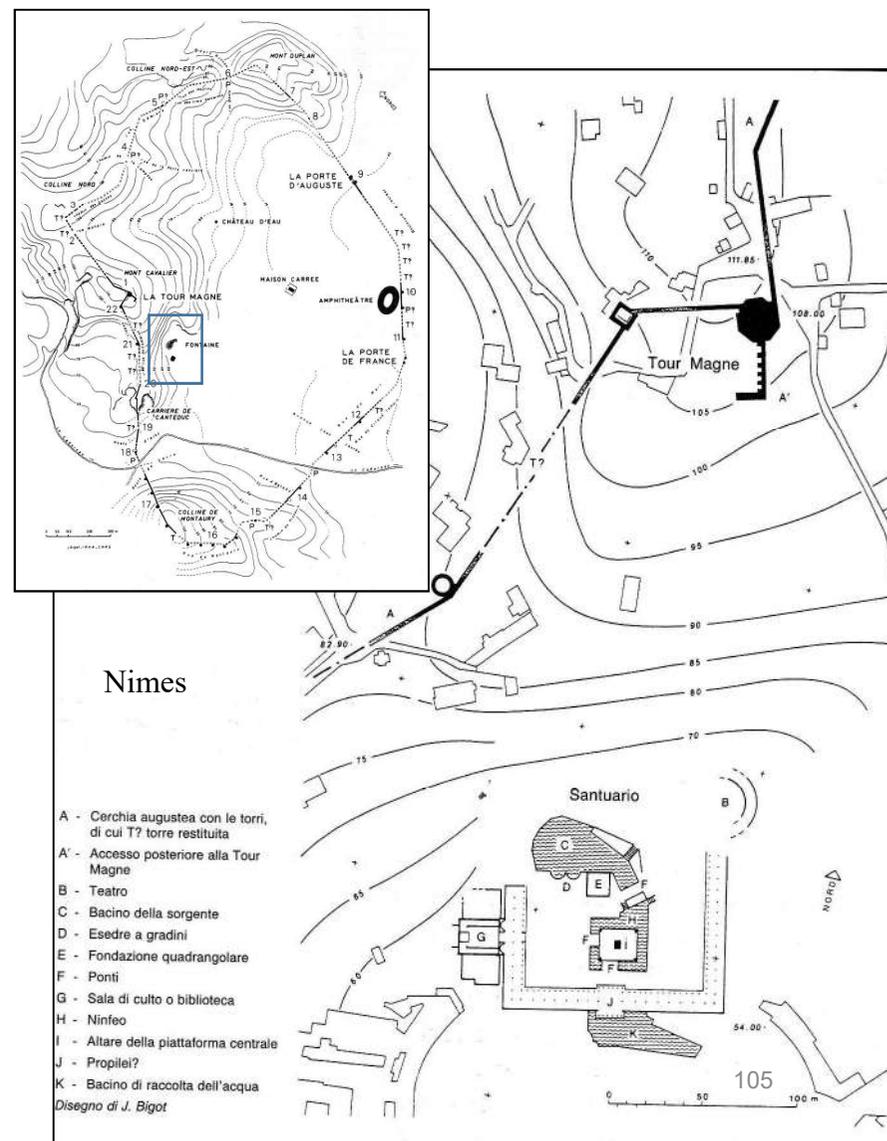


## Gallia Narbonense



Catsto di Orange

 <p>Kardo</p>	<p>[sd] XIV v[k] I [extr(ibus)] CLXXV, co. [loniae] XX] V, praestanti] uera] IIX, [denar.] X] IIS, solviti] Ca ria pro IV [denar.] III]-T, Bassus pro [I] V [denar.] II-T, item est] pro III] [denar.] II, reliqua] Valerius] Bassus] XII] S [denar.] VI]=Z</p>	<p>A sinistra del decumano XIV, al di là del cardine I esente da tasse 175 iugeri in possesso della colonia 25 iugeri, tasse 8 assi per iugero, nolo totale 12 1/2 denari, affitti da pagare Careia, per 4 1/4 iugeri, 2 denari 2 assi Bassus, per 4 1/4 iugeri, 2 denari 2 assi Bassus, per 4 iugeri, 2 denari Il rimanente a Valerius Bassus 12 1/2 iugeri, 6 denari 4 assi</p>
<p>[Kardo Maximus]</p>	<p>[sdX] IV ck [I] [extr(ibus)] CLXX, c [coloniae] X] XX, praestanti] [aera VIII]] [denar.] XV [solviti]. . .</p>	<p>Cardine Massimo A sinistra del decumano XIV, al di qua del cardine I esente da tasse 170 iugeri in possesso della colonia 30 iugeri tariffa 8 assi per iugero, affitto totale 15 denari affitti da pagare...</p>

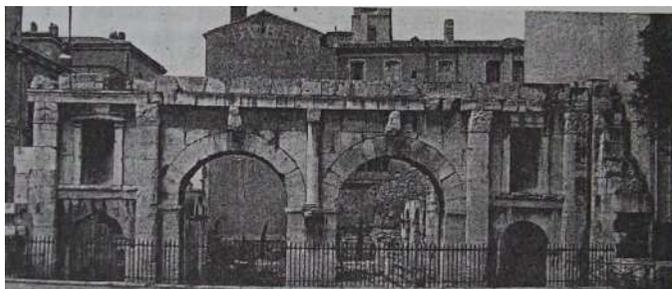
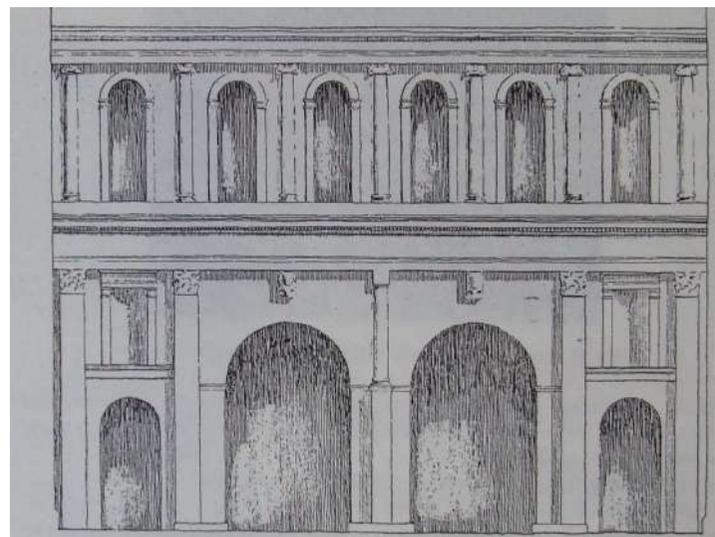
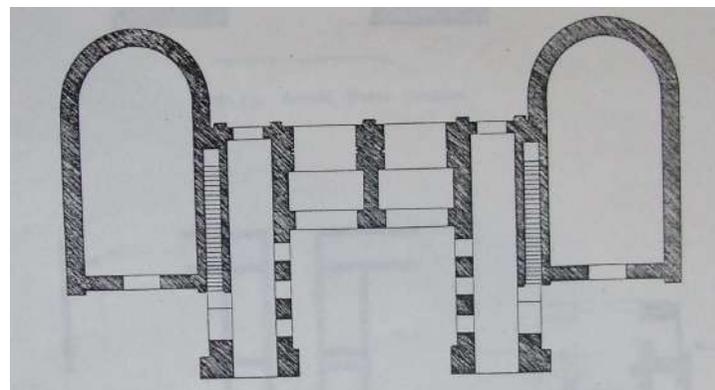
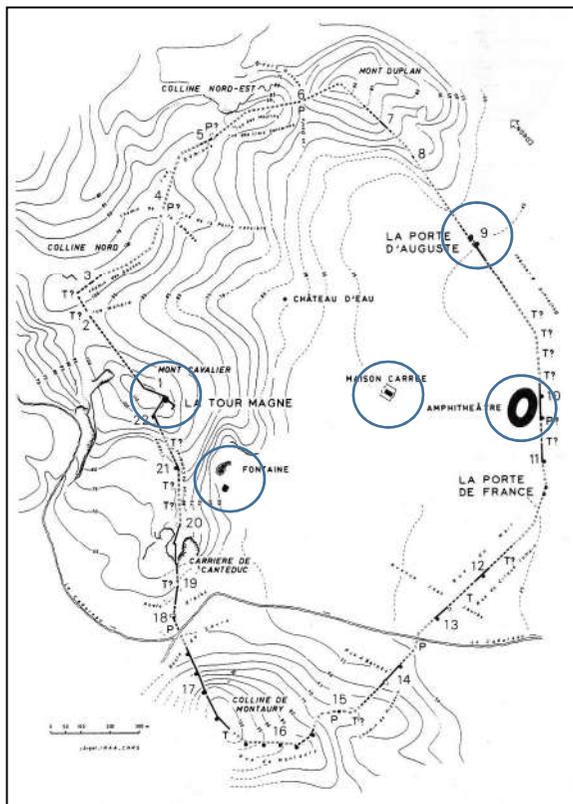


**Nîmes**

- A - Cerchia augustea con le torri, di cui T? torre restituita
- A' - Accesso posteriore alla Tour Magne
- B - Teatro
- C - Bacino della sorgente
- D - Esedre a gradini
- E - Fondazione quadrangolare
- F - Ponti
- G - Sala di culto o biblioteca
- H - Ninfeo
- I - Altare della piattaforma centrale
- J - Propilei?
- K - Bacino di raccolta dell'acqua

Disegno di J. Bigot

## Gallia Narbonense – mura, Nîmes



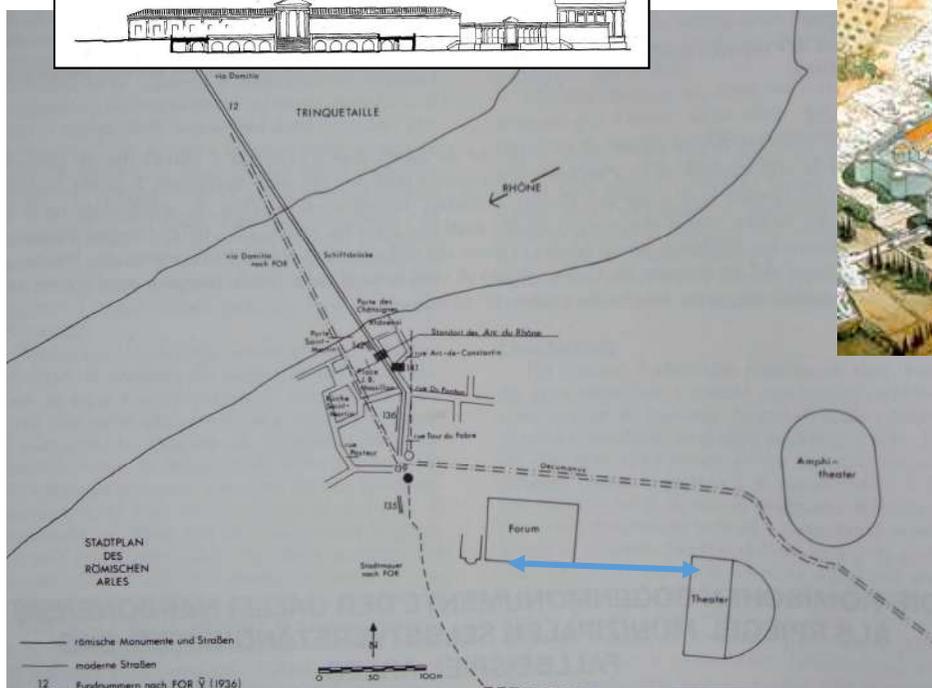
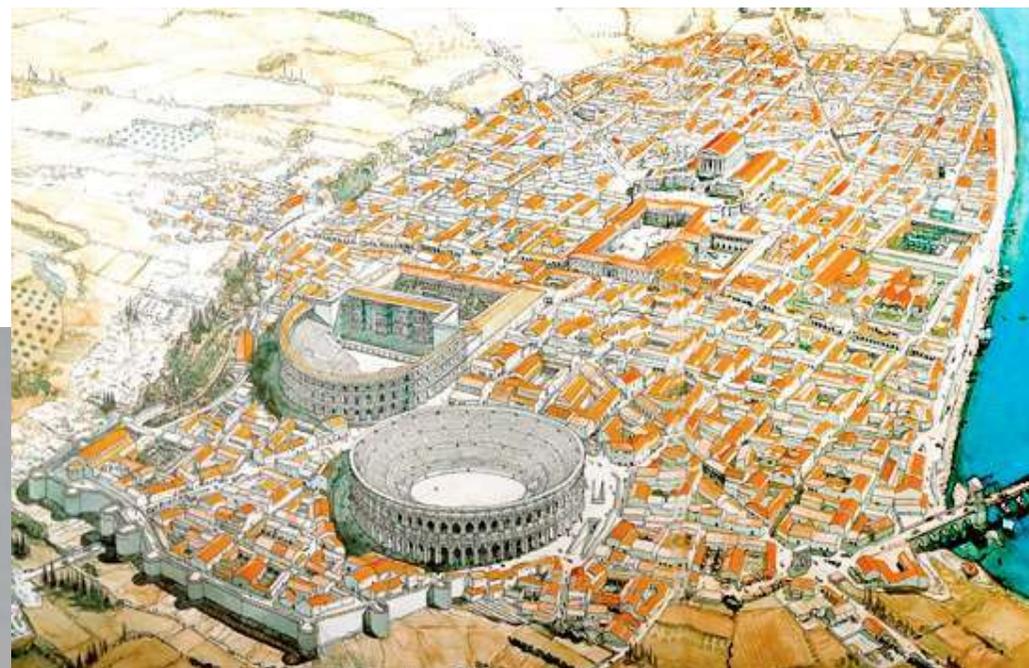
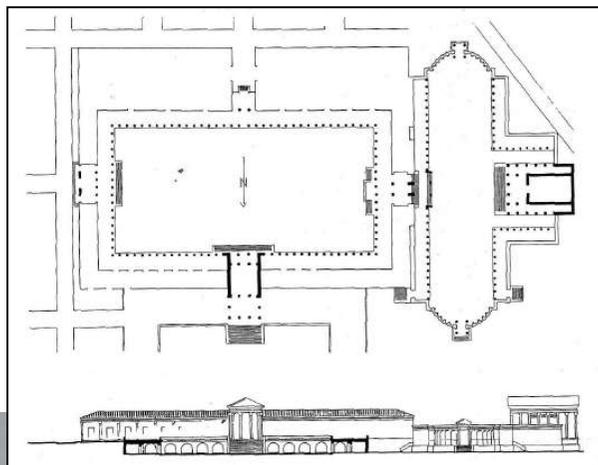
Porte d'Auguste

## Gallia Narbonense – Nîmes

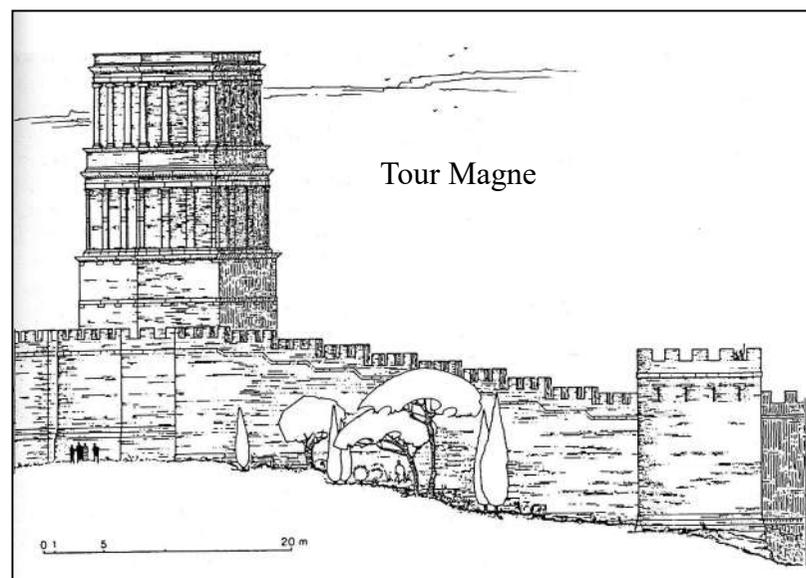
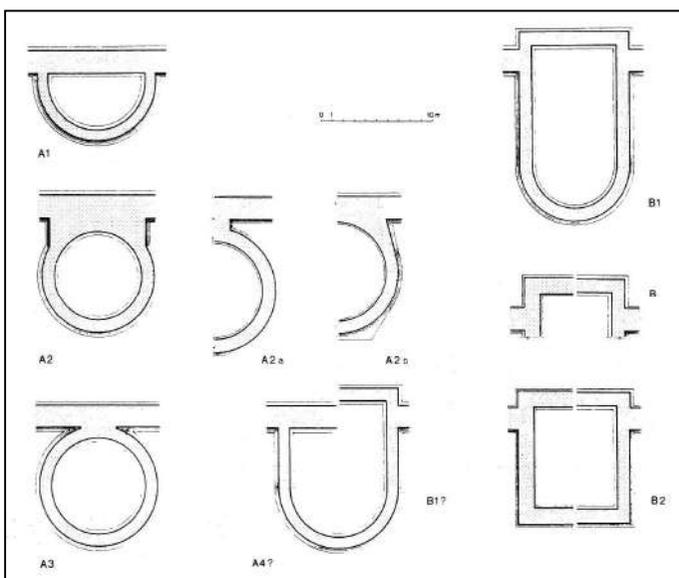
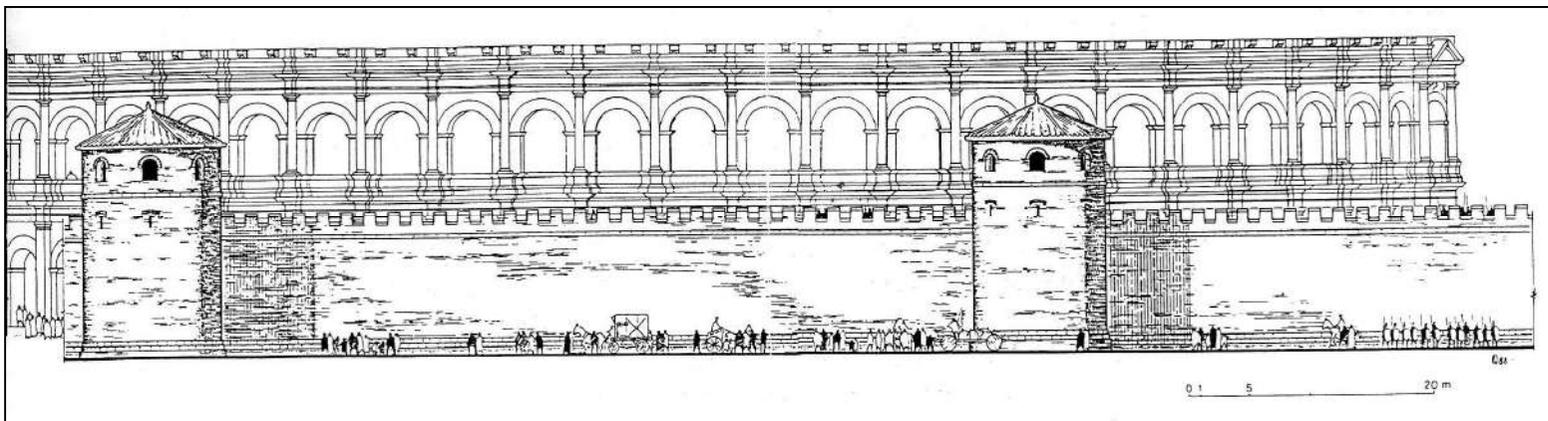


# Gallia Narbonense

Arles



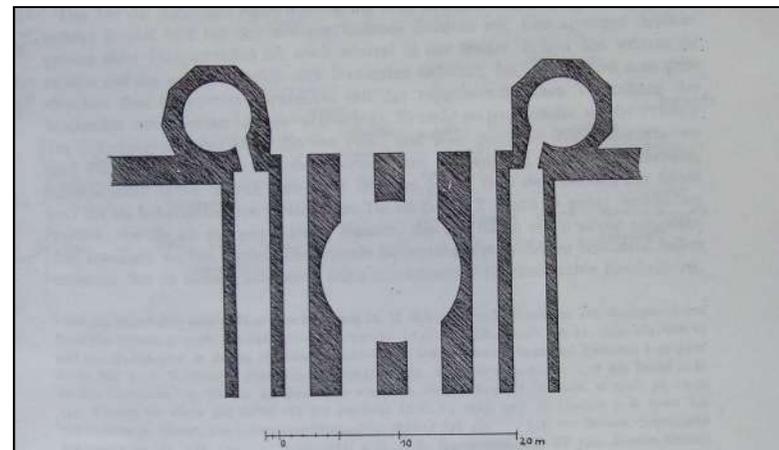
## Gallia Narbonense – mura, Nîmes



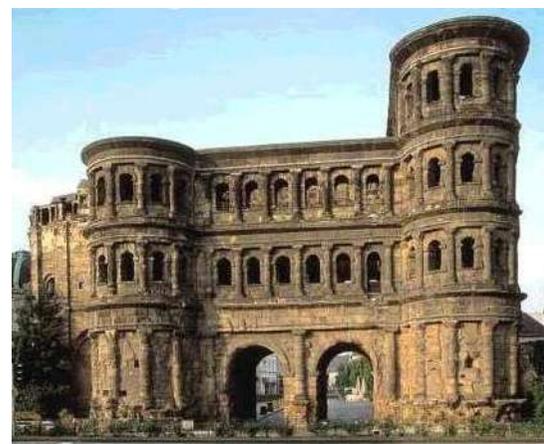
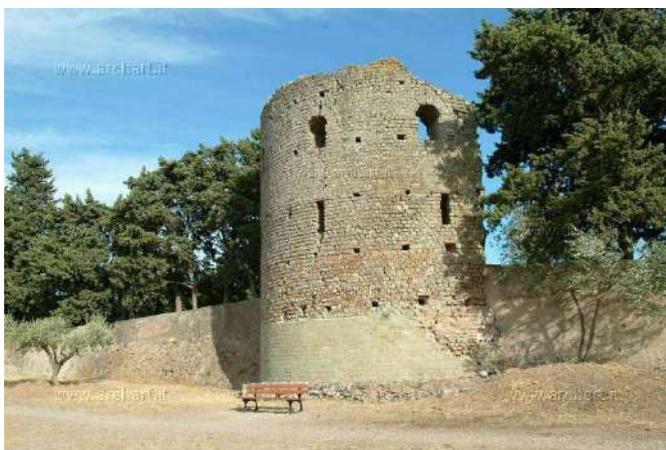
## Gallia Narbonense e Comata - mura



Frejus

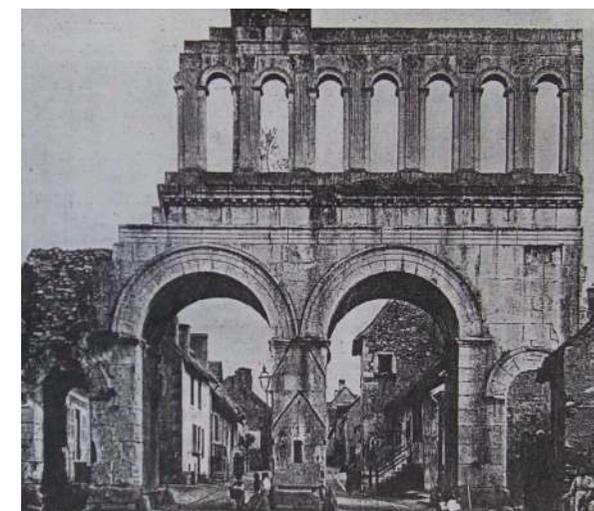
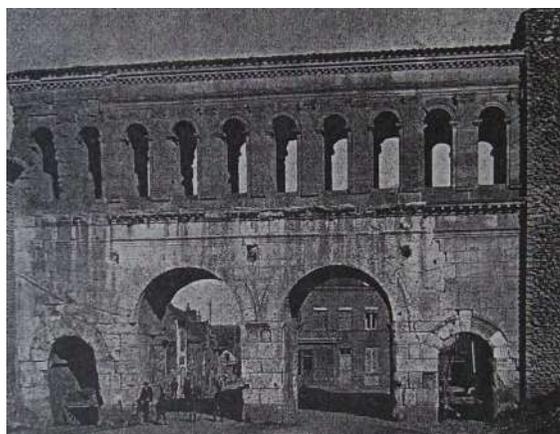
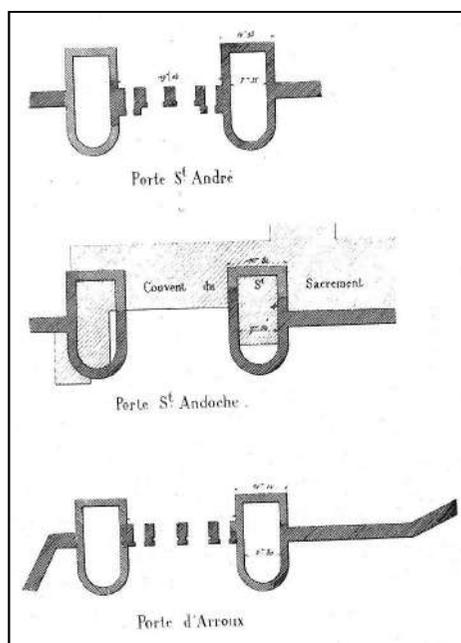
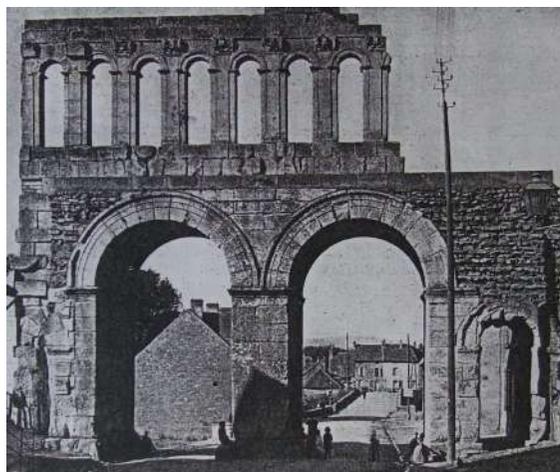


Avenches

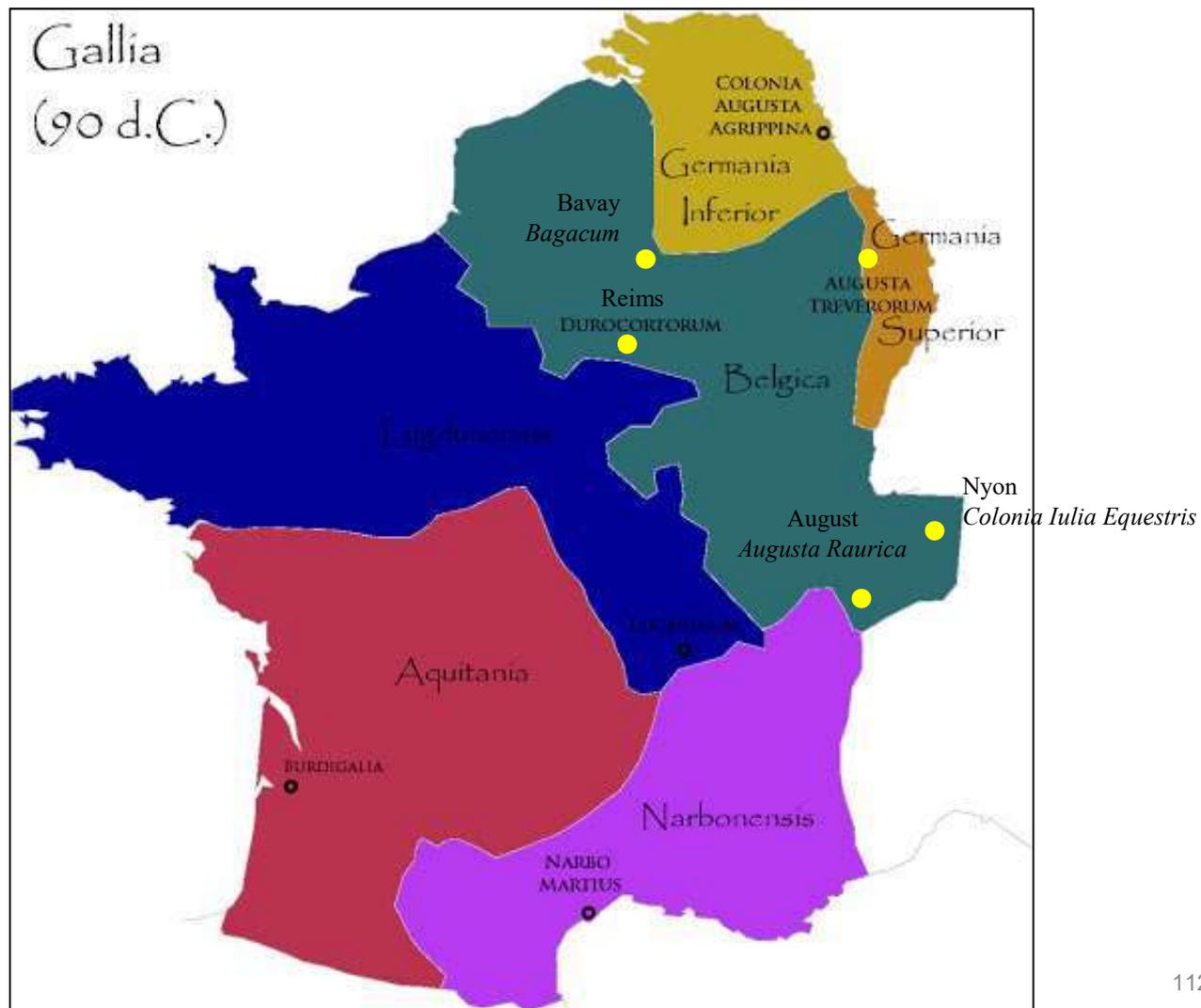


Treviri

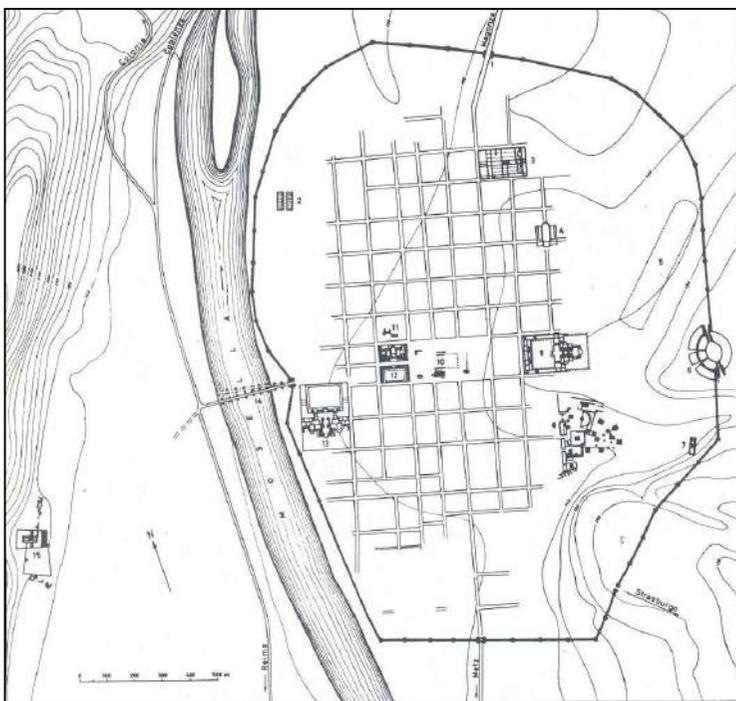
## Gallia Comata – mura, Autun



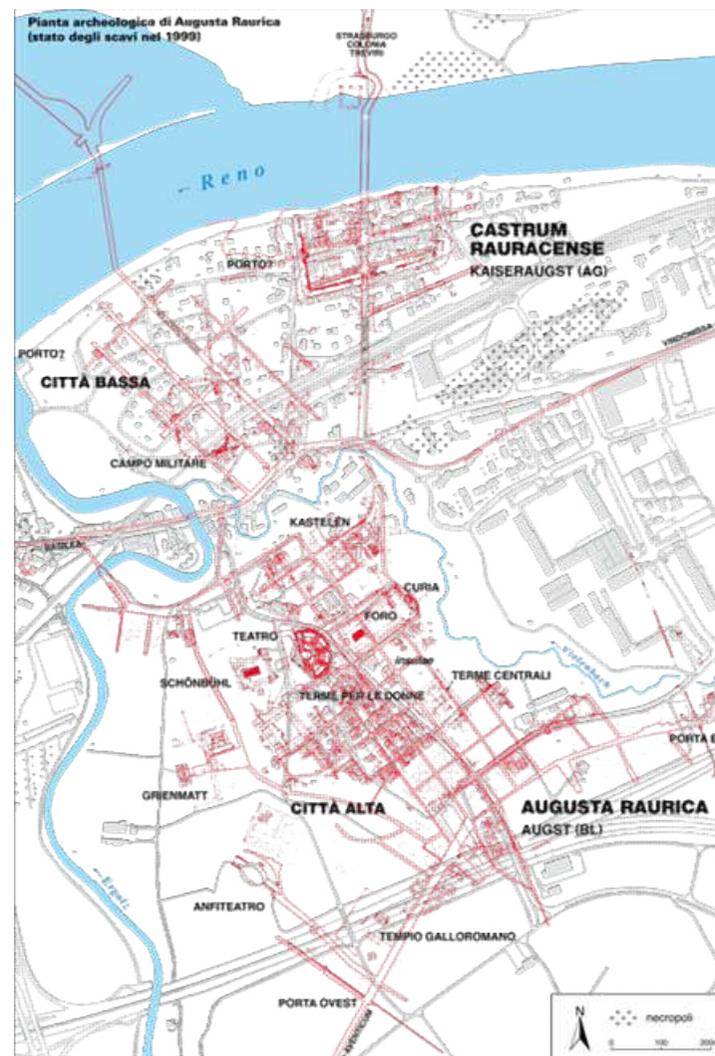
## Gallia Comata - Belgica



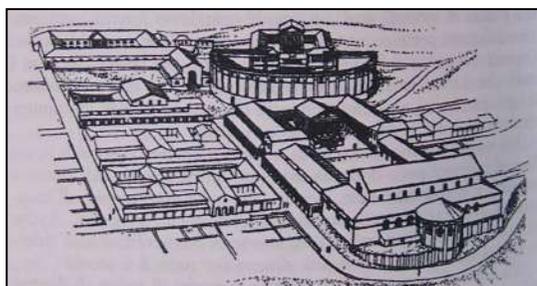
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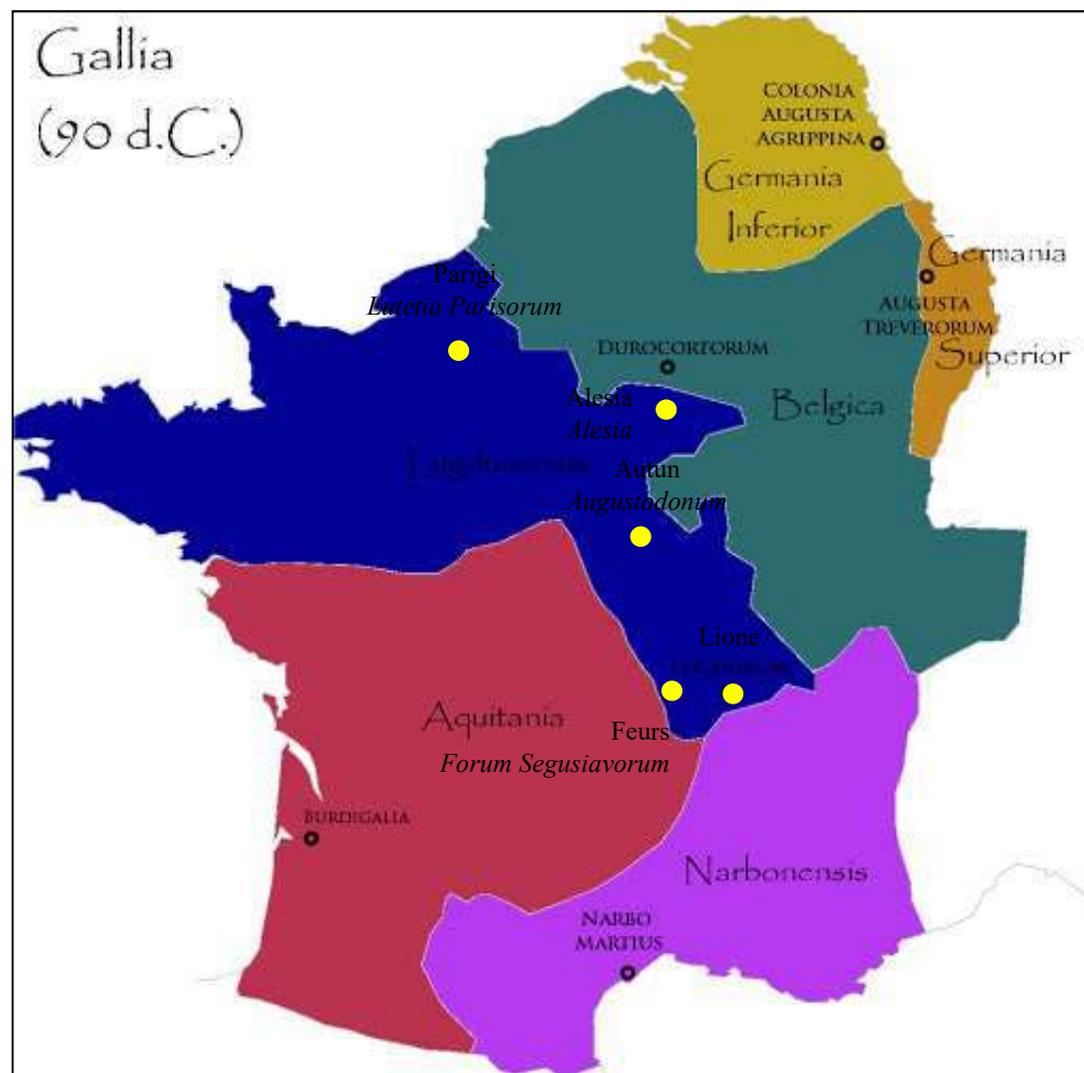
Treviri



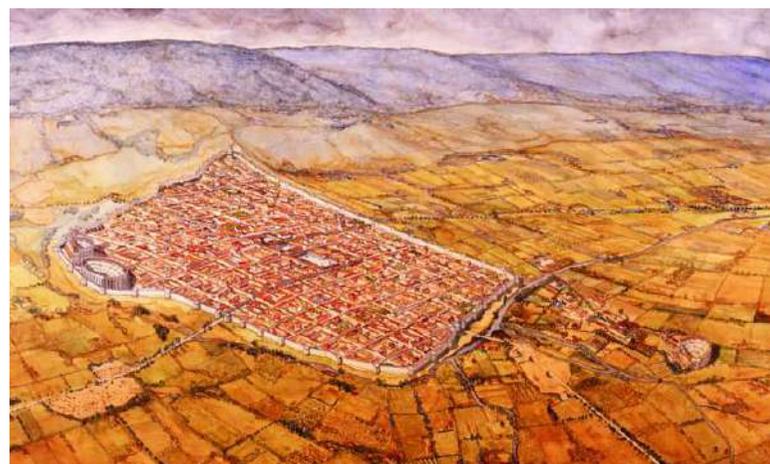
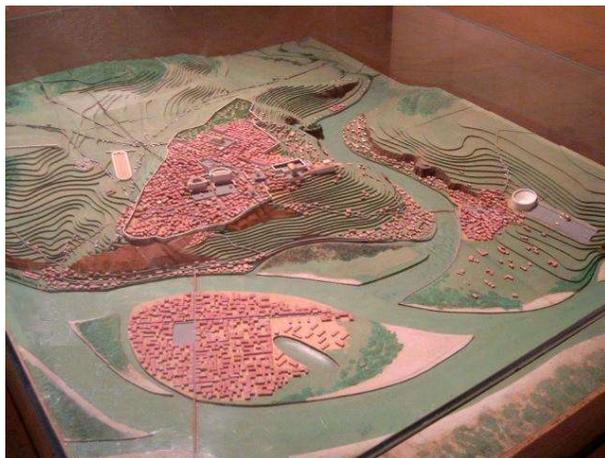
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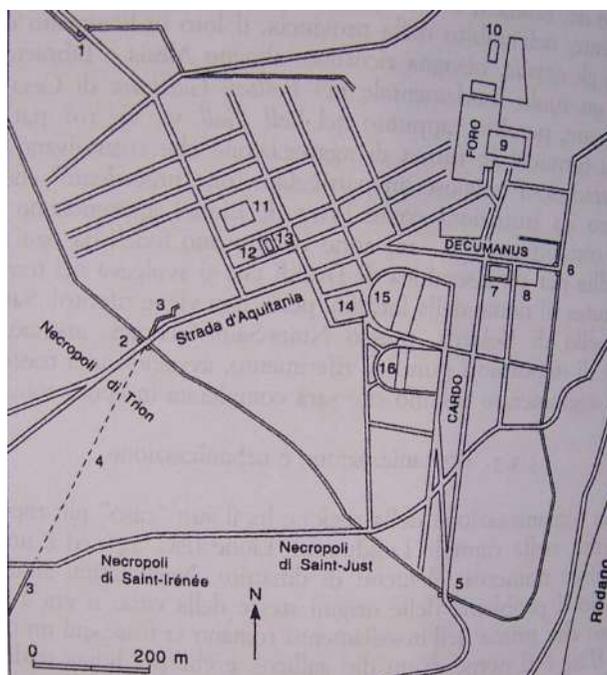
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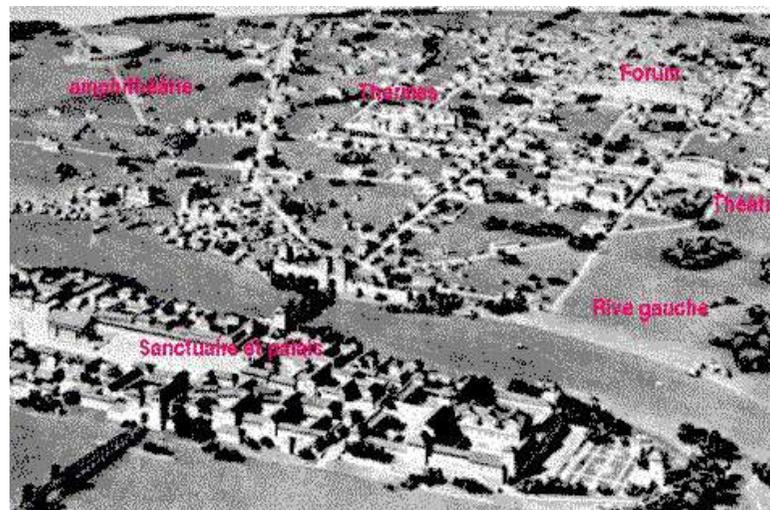
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*Augustodunum - Autun*

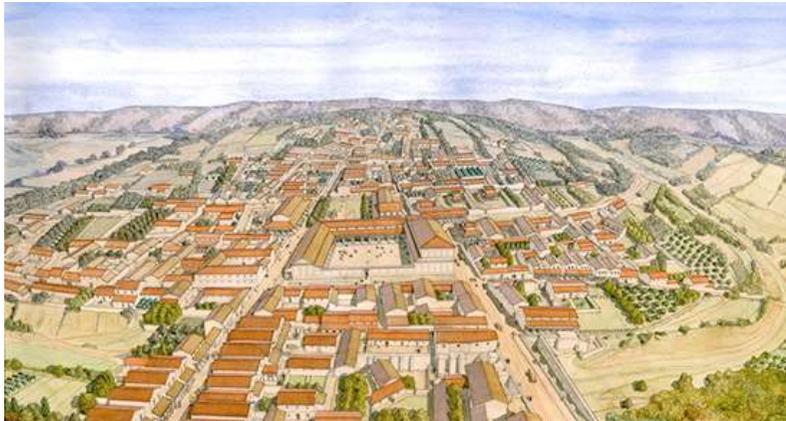


Lione

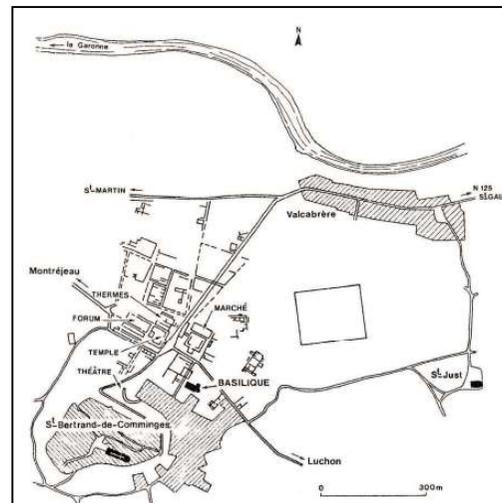
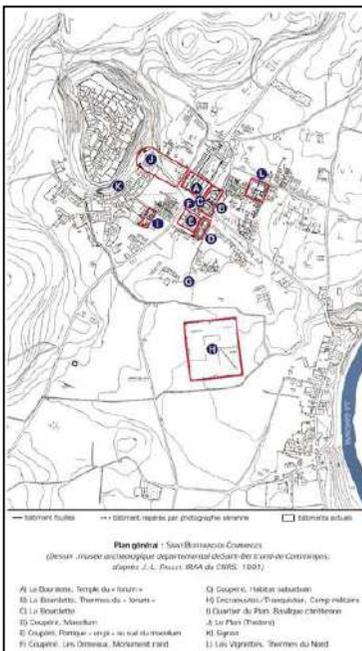


*Lutetia Parisorum*

## Gallia Comata - Aquitania



*Argetomagus*



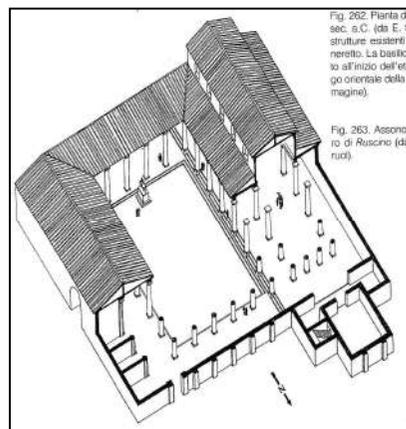
*Lugdunum Convenarum*



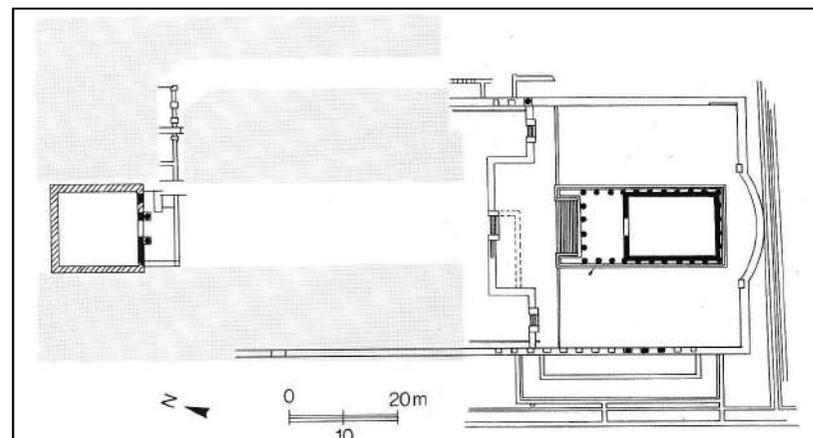
## Gallia Narbonense



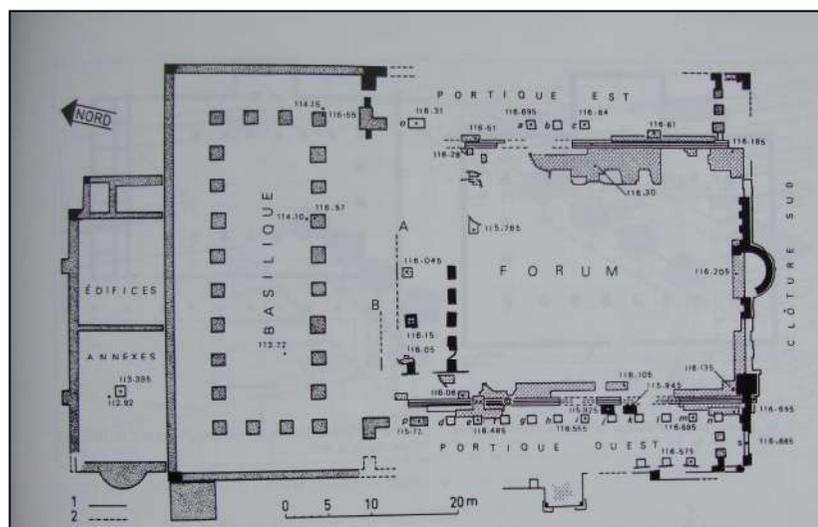
## Gallia Narbonense – fori



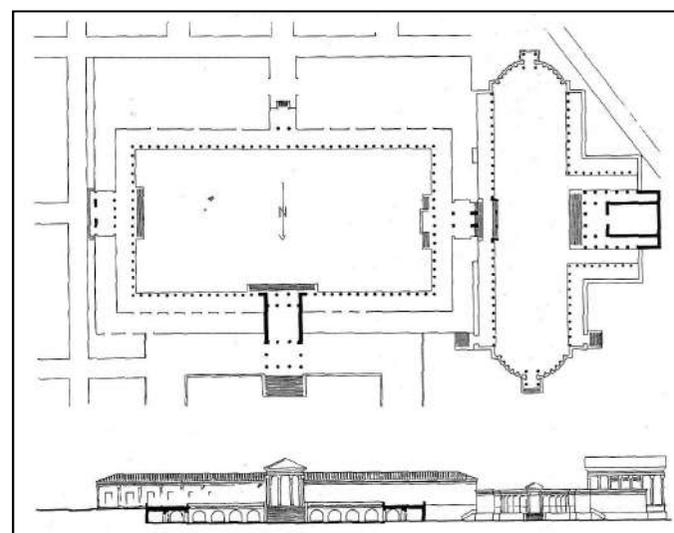
Ruscino



Nimes

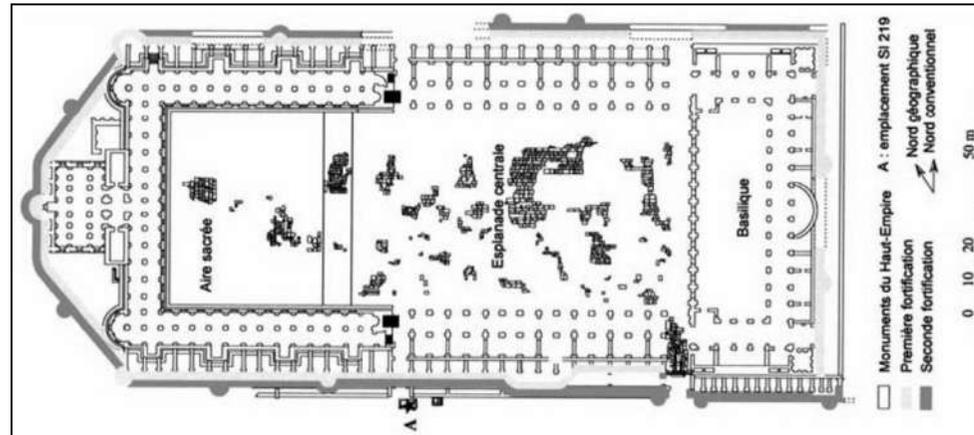


Glanum

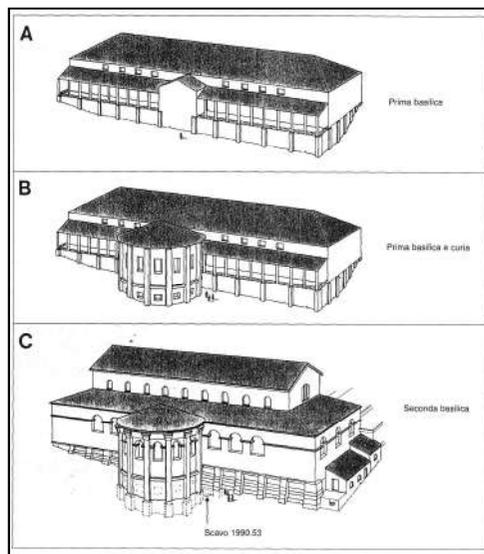


Arles

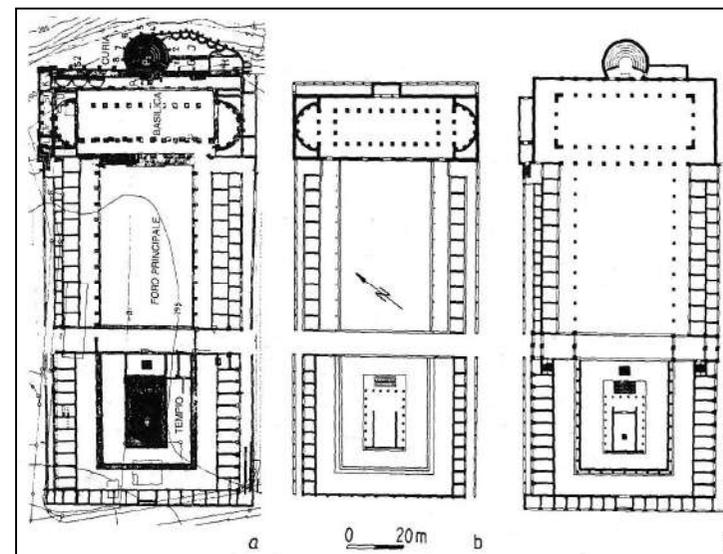
## Gallie (Belgica) - fori



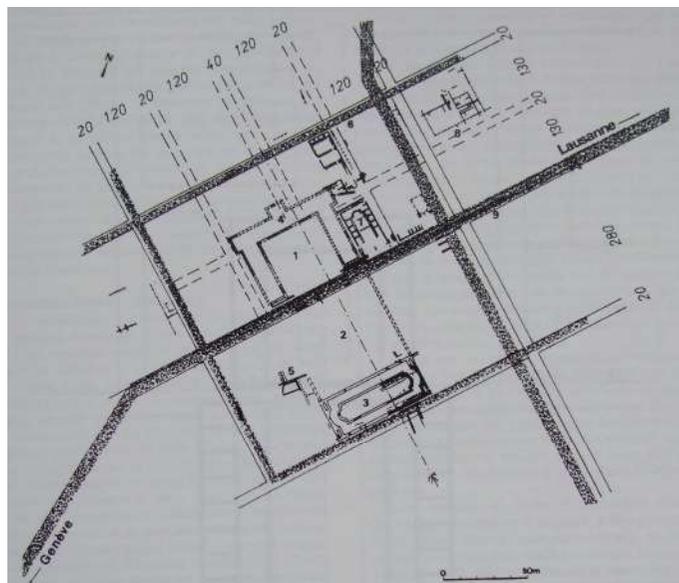
Bavay



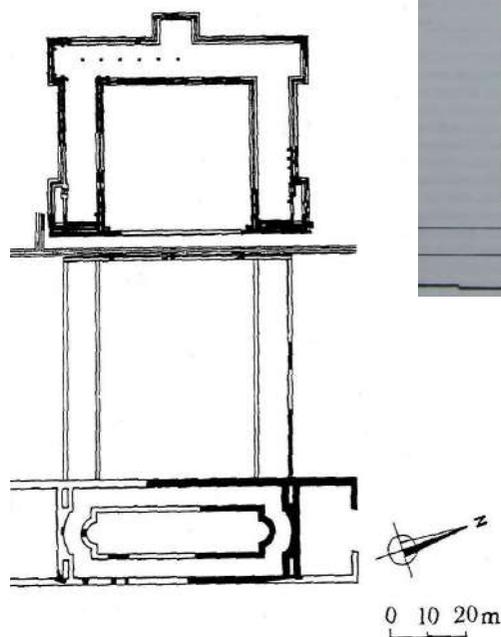
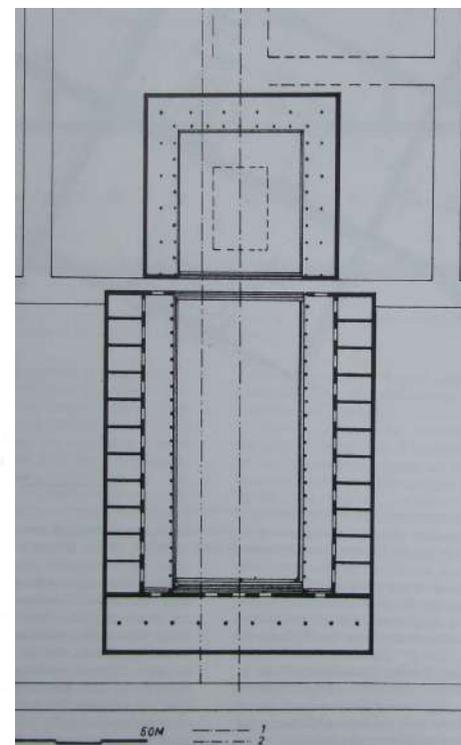
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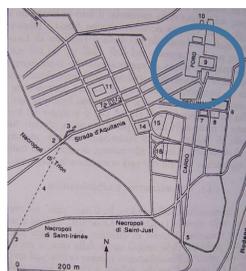
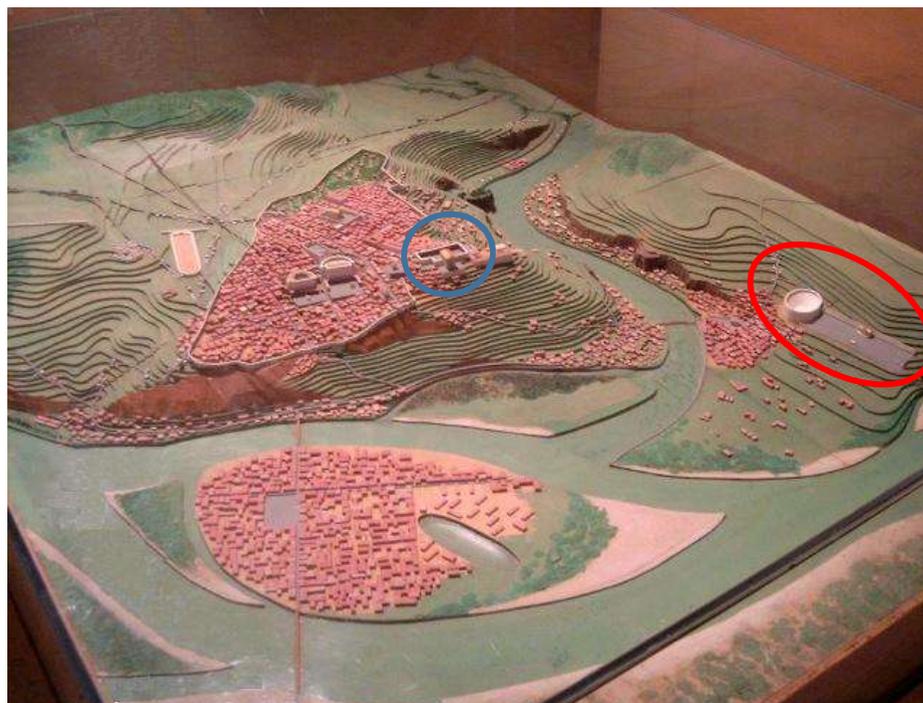
## Gallia Comata (Belgica) – fori



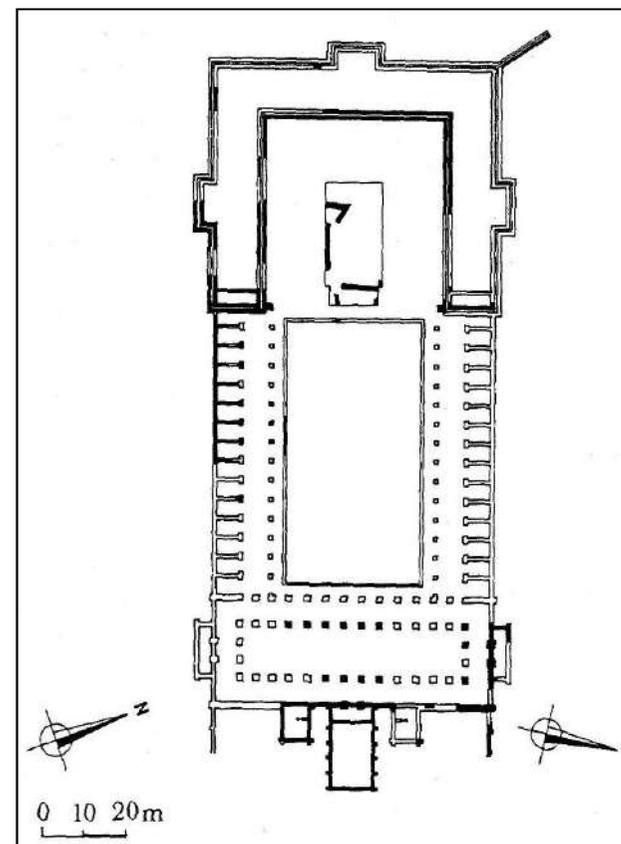
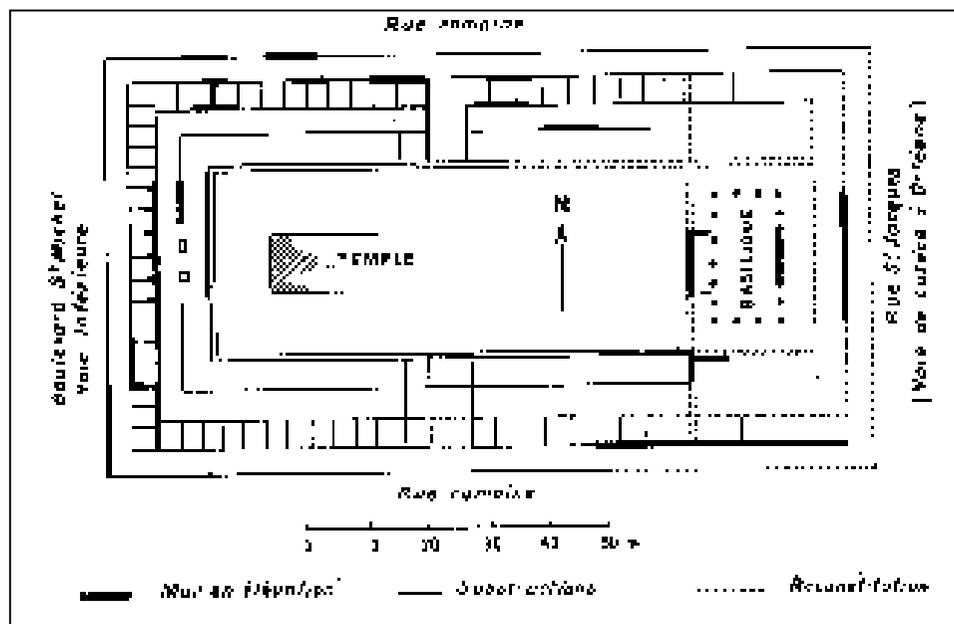
Nyon



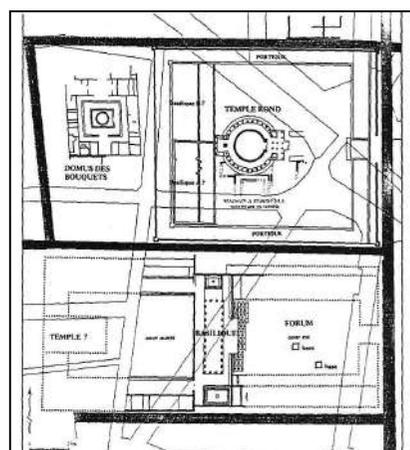
## Lione santuario federale



## Gallia Comata (Lugdunense) - fori



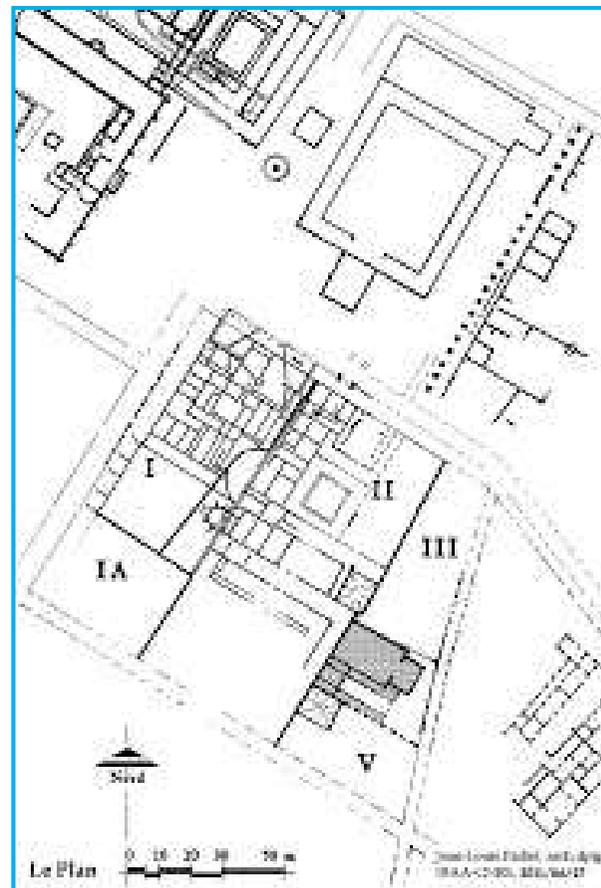
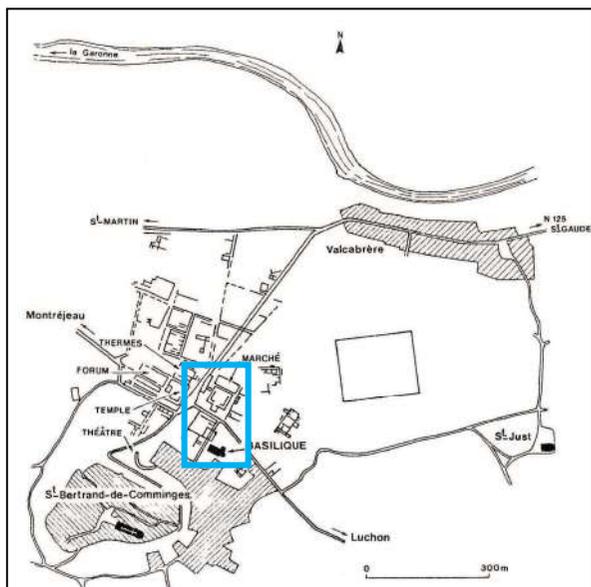
Lutetia



Perigeux

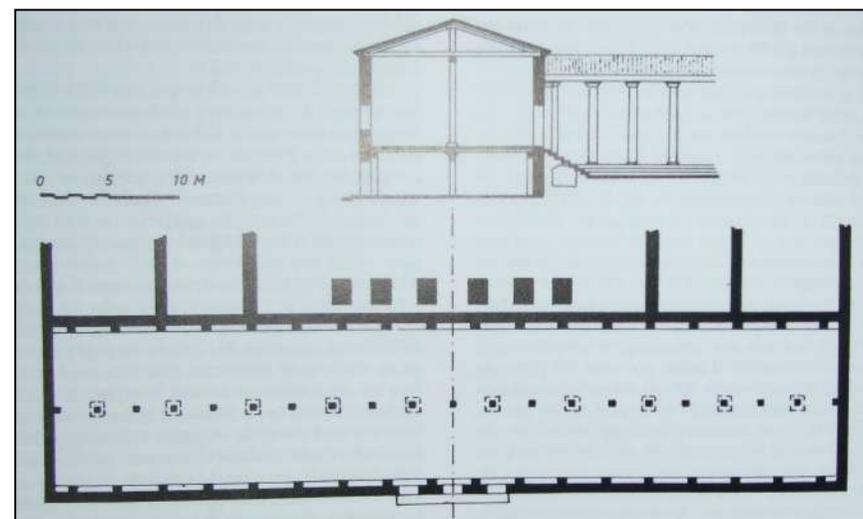
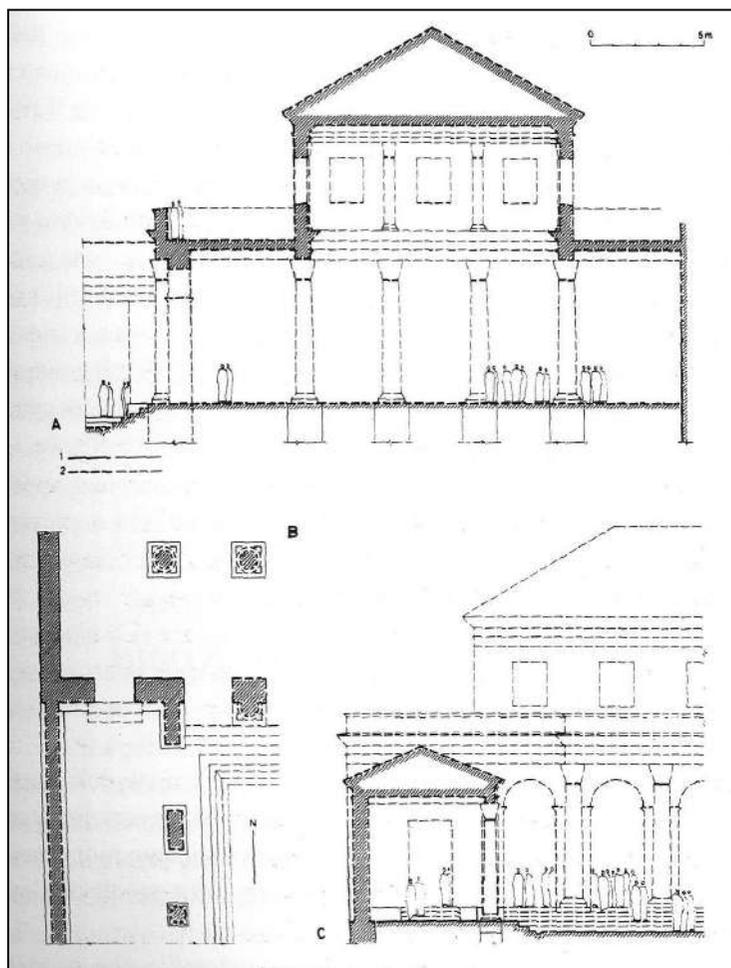
Feurs

## Gallia Comata (Aquitania) – fori



*Lugdunum Convenarum*

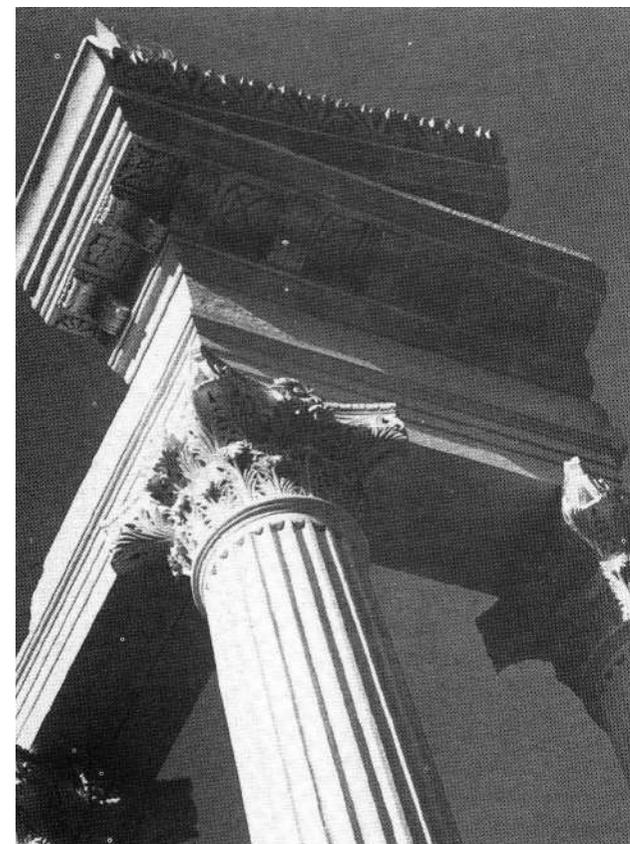
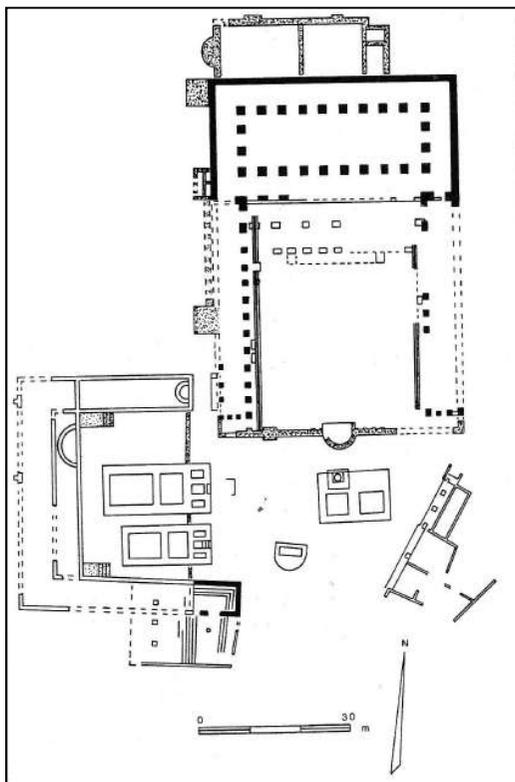
## Gallie- basiliche



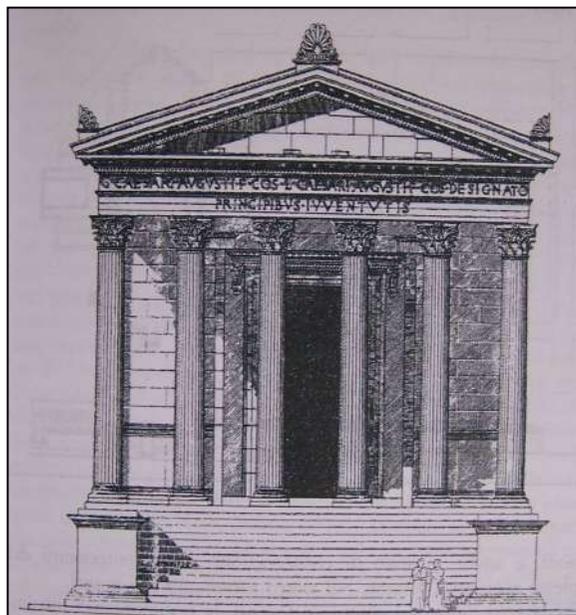
Nyon

Glanum

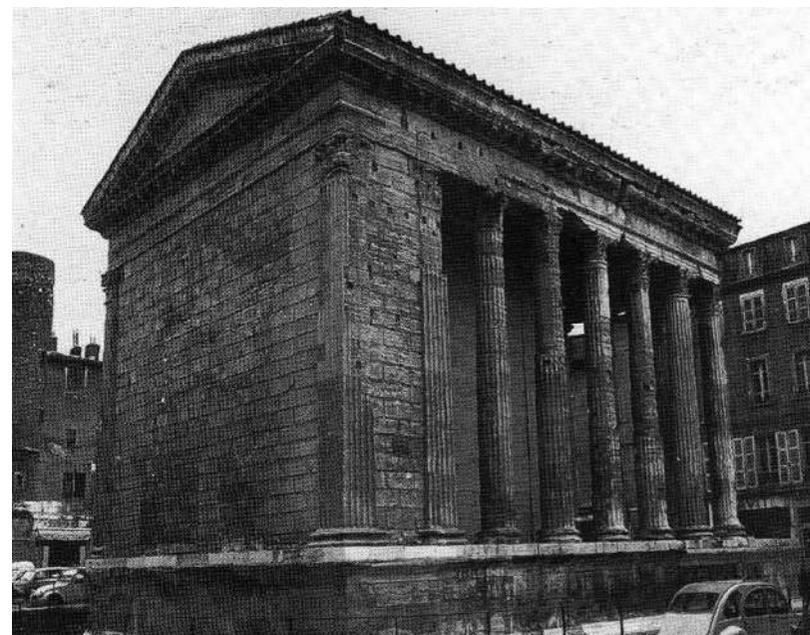
## Gallia Narbonense – templi, Glanum



## Gallia Narbonense - templi



Nîmes

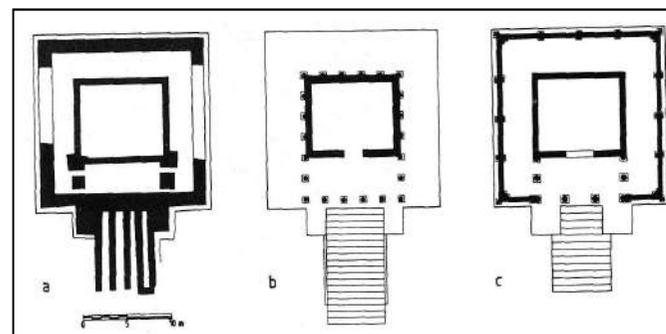
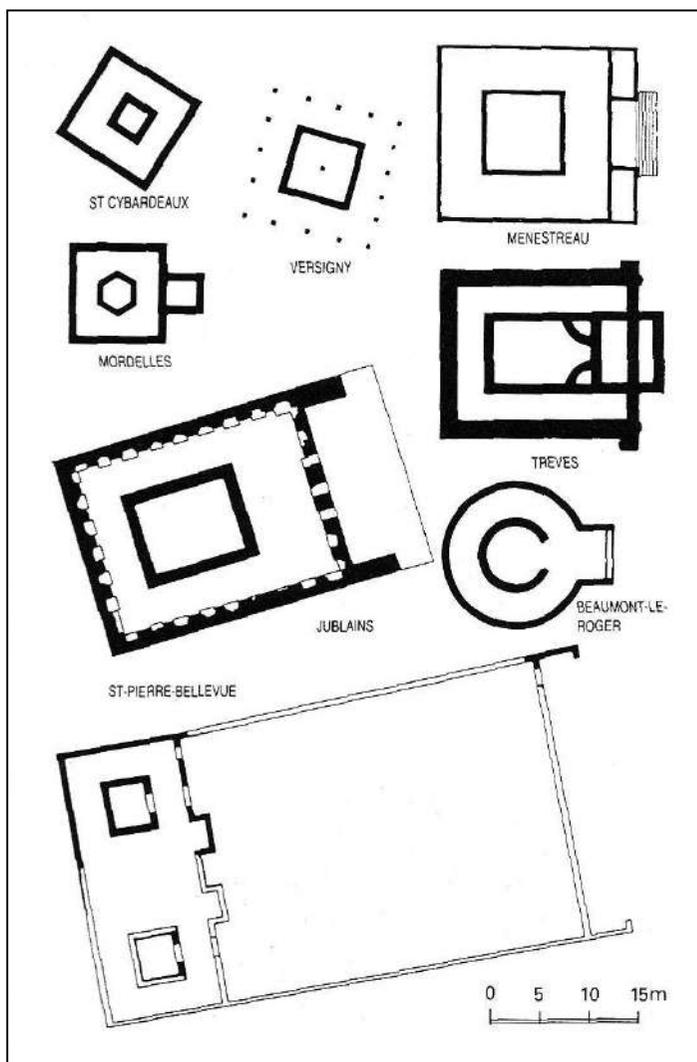


Vienne

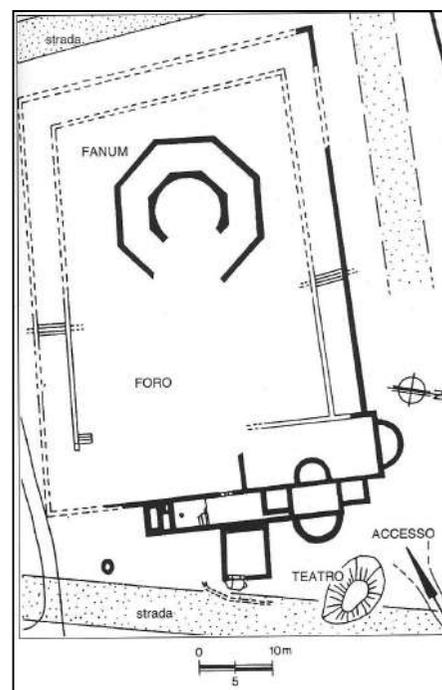


Nîmes, Porta di Augusto

## Gallie— templi di tradizione celtica

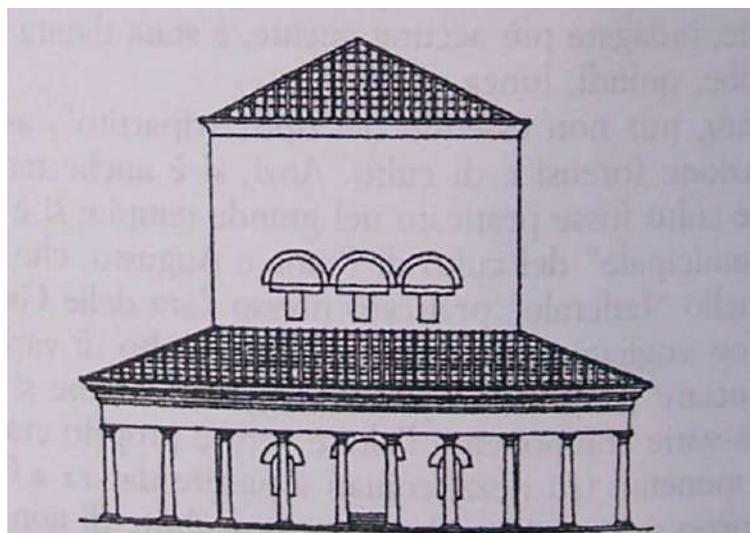


Avenches

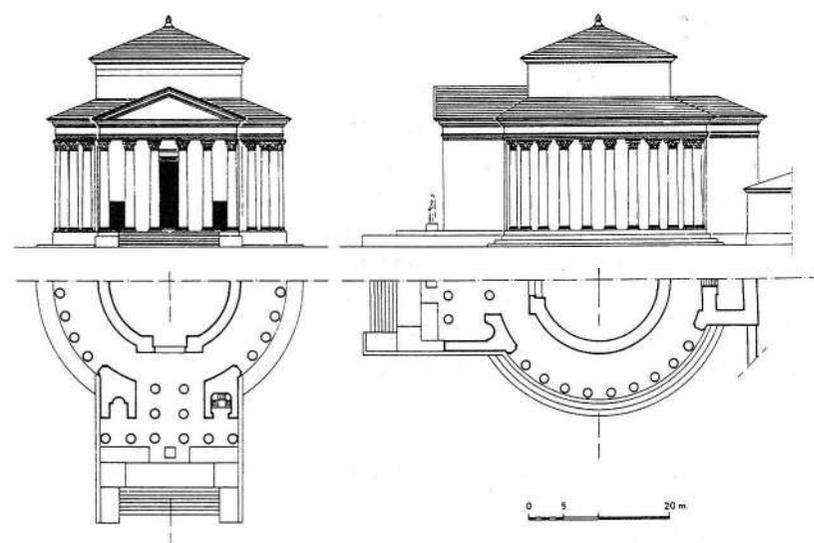


Champallam  
ent de la  
Nièvre

## Gallie

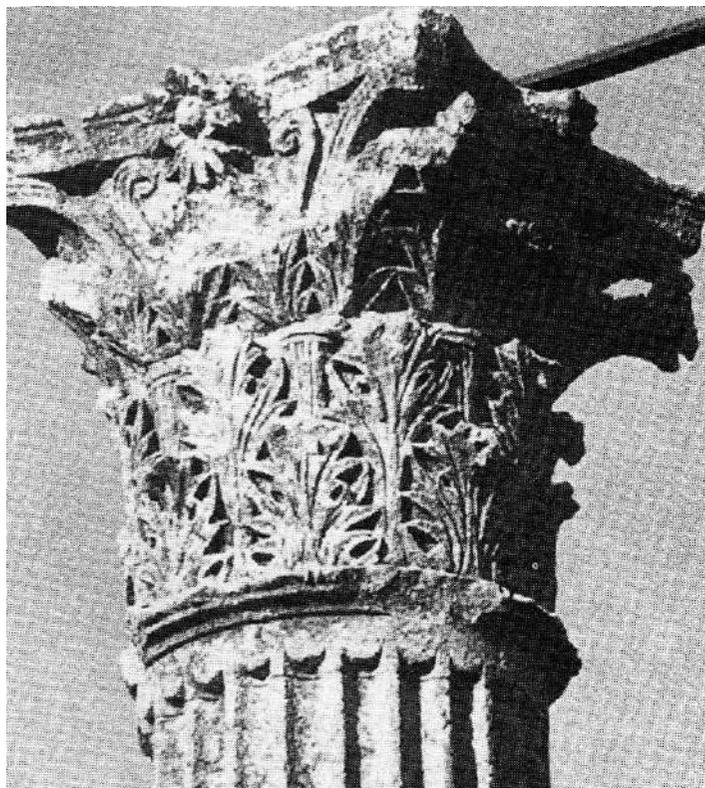


Autun



Perigeux

## Gallia Narbonense - teatri



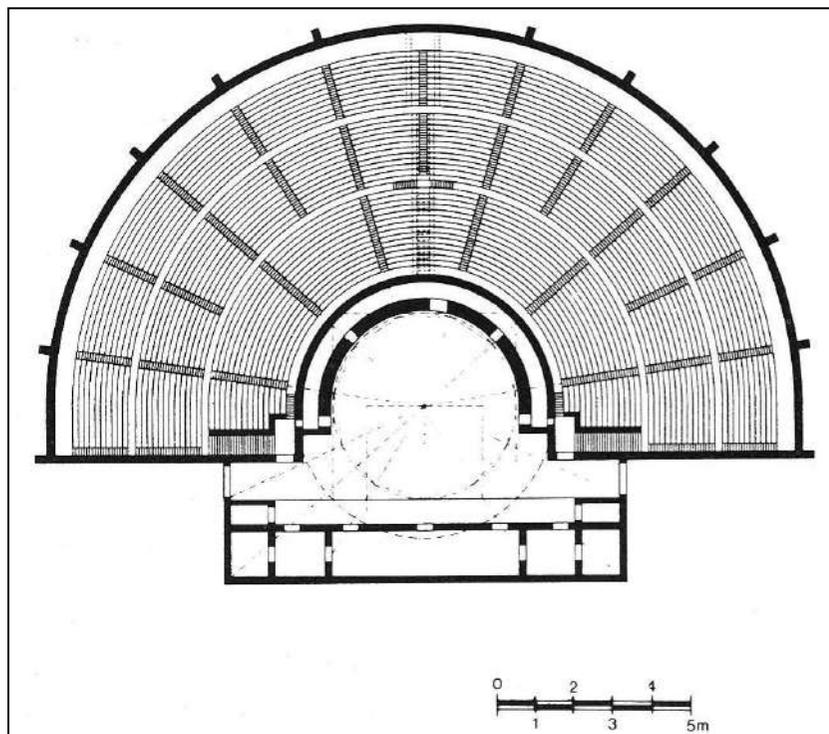
Arles



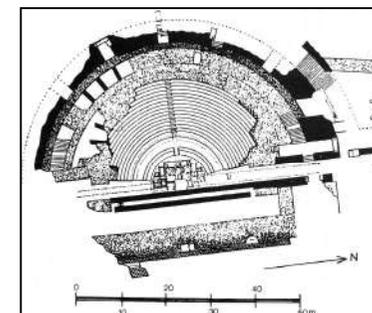
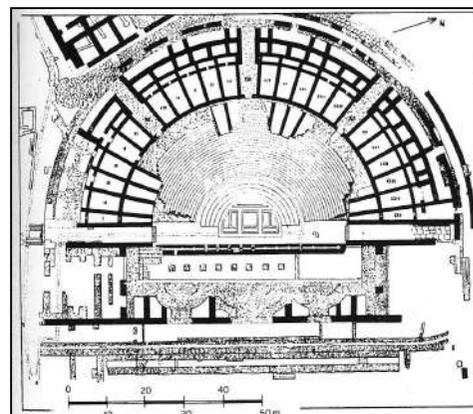
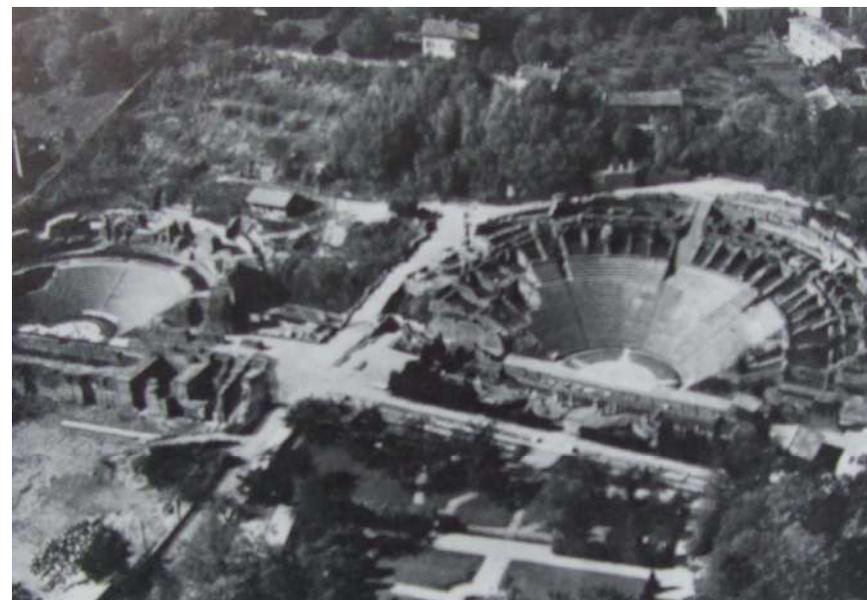
Orange



## Gallia Narbonense - teatri

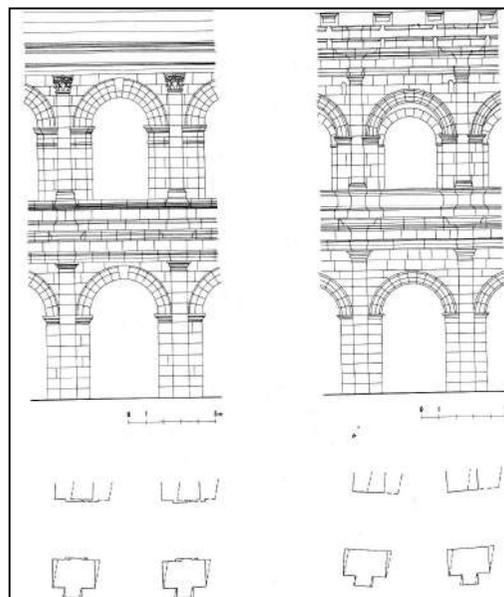
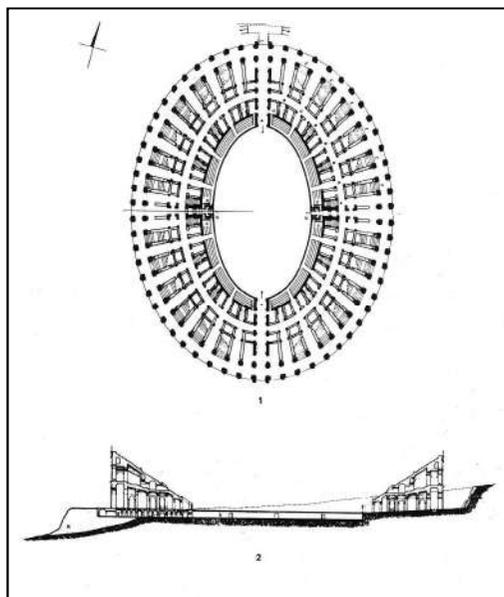


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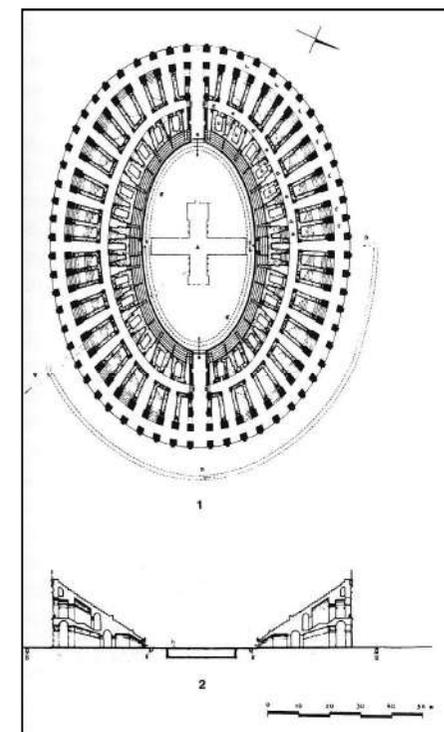


Lione

## Gallia Narbonense - anfiteatri

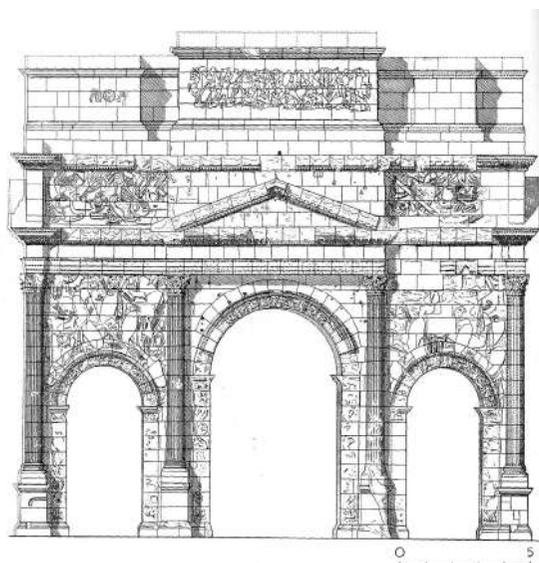


Nîmes



Arles

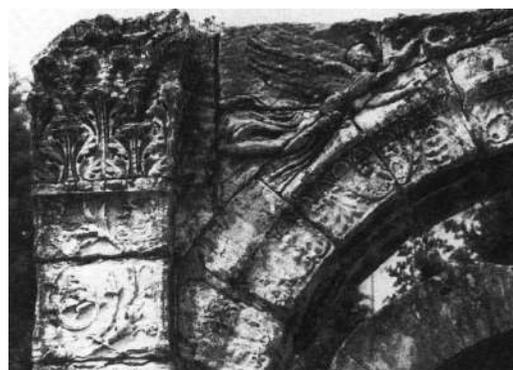
## Gallia Narbonense – archi onorari



Orange

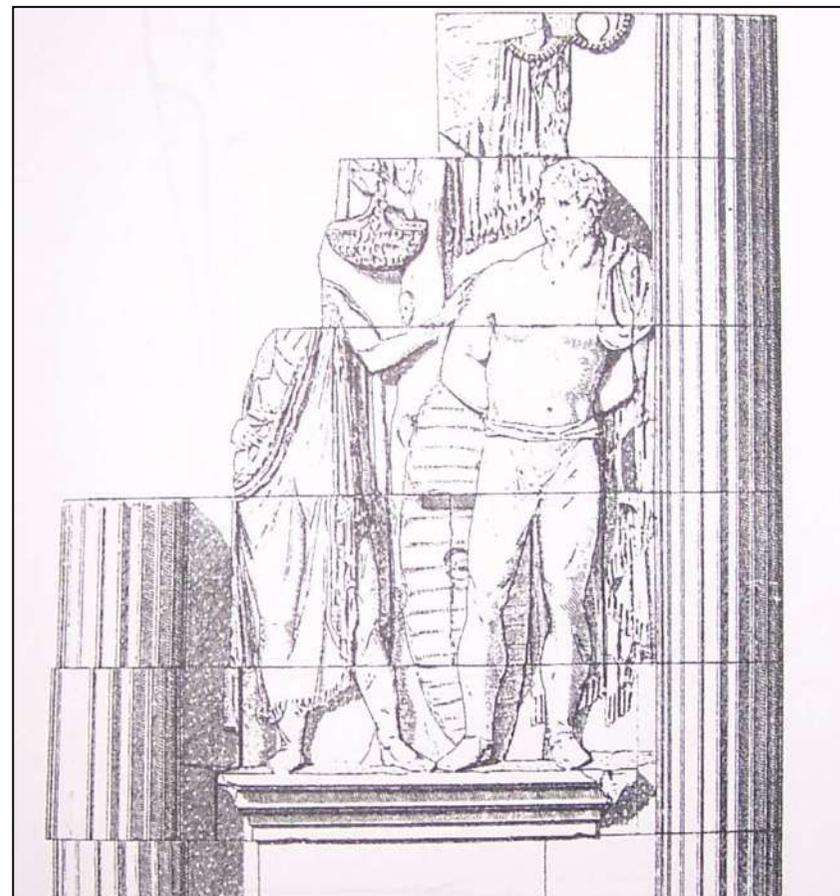


Carpentras

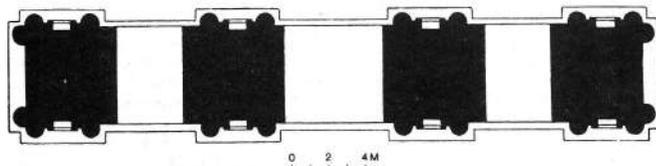


Cavaillon

## Gallia Narbonense – archi onorari, Glanum

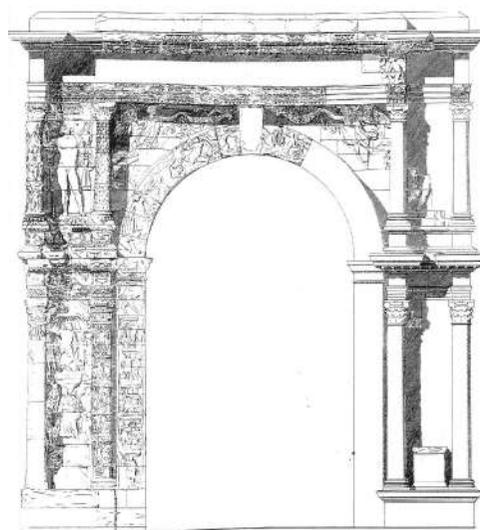
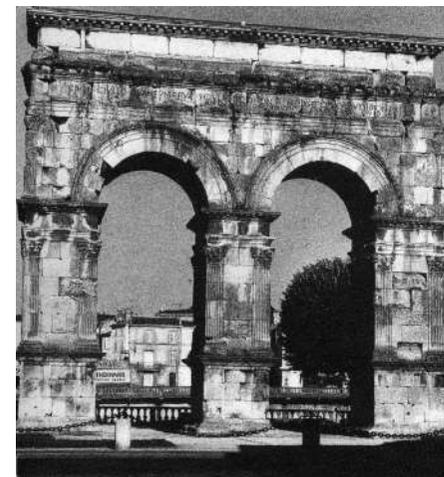


## Gallie – archi onorari



Reims

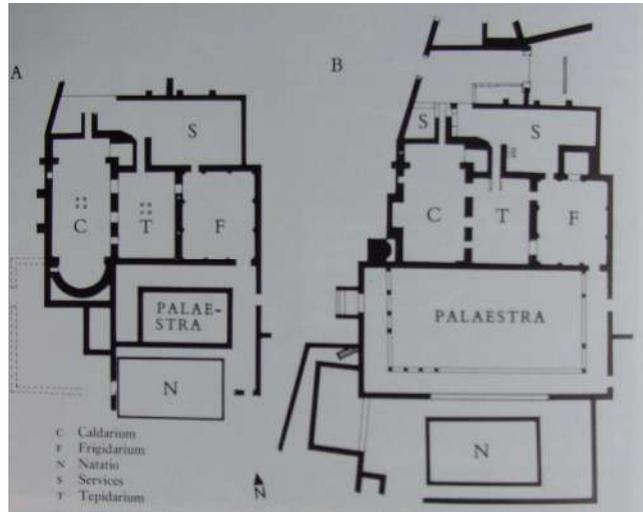
Besancon



Saintes

## Gallie- terme

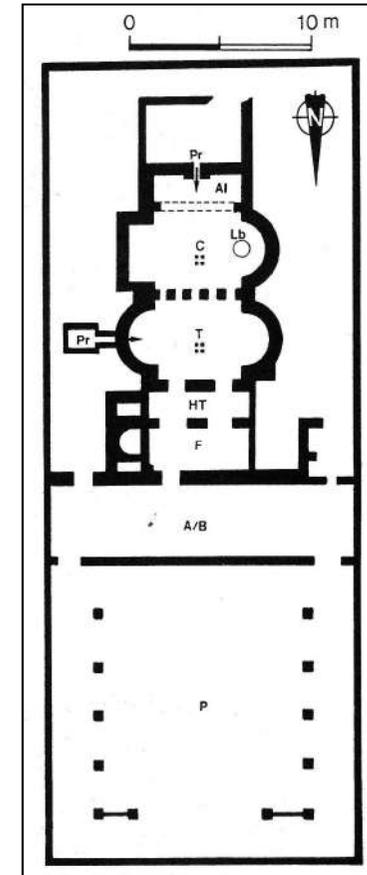
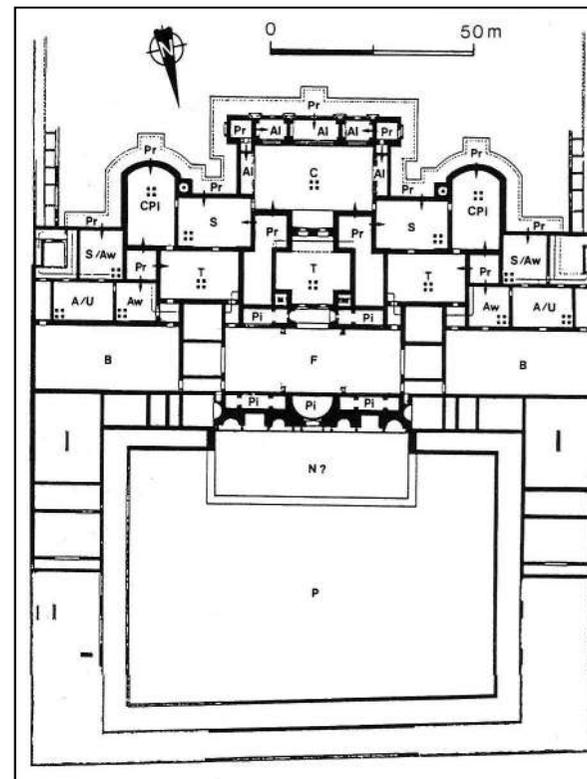
Champlieu



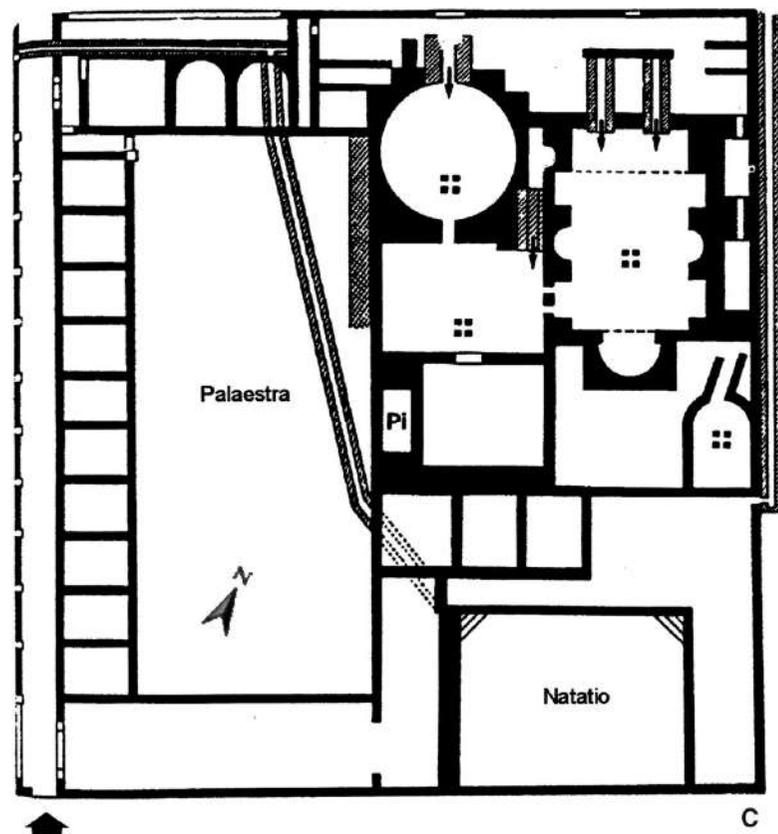
Glanum



Treviri



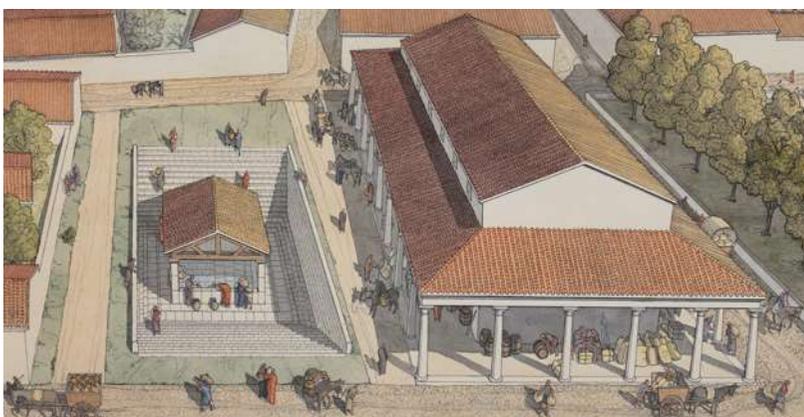
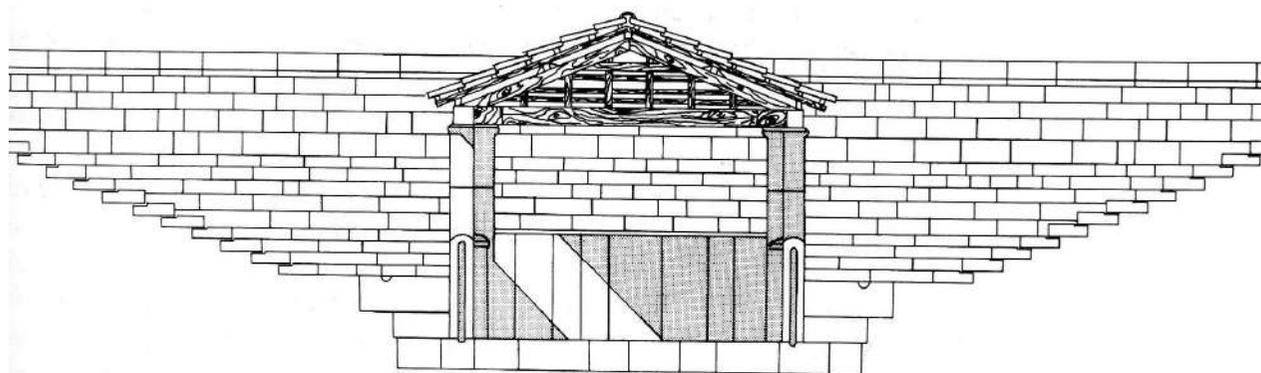
## Gallia Comata – terme, Lugdunum Convenarum



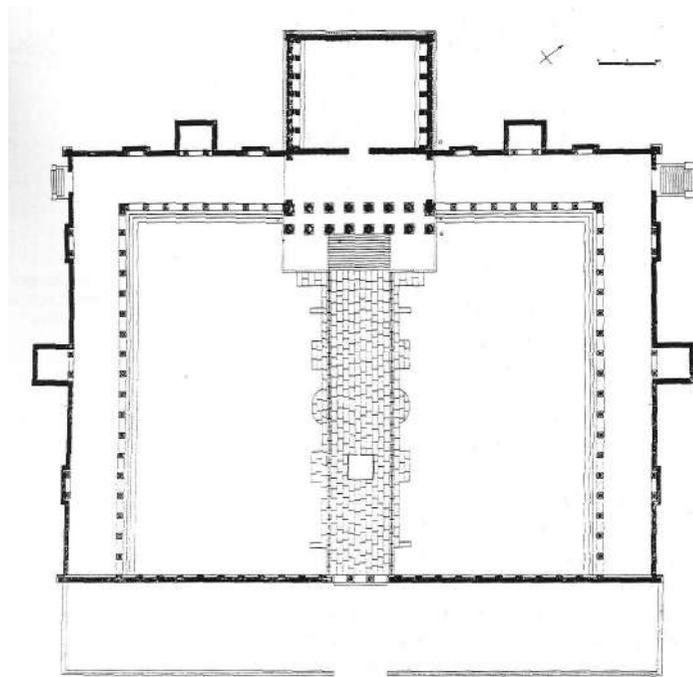
## Gallia Comata – terme, Saint Bertrand de Commage



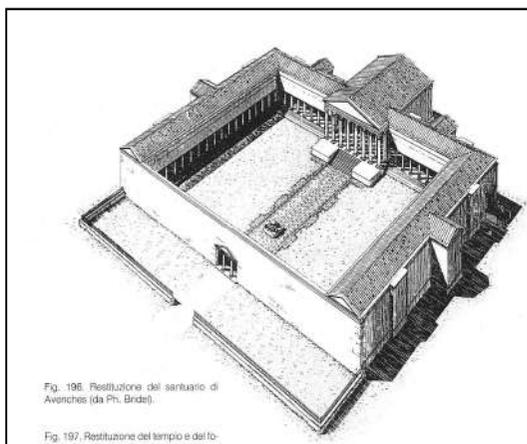
## Gallie – ninfei, Argentomagus



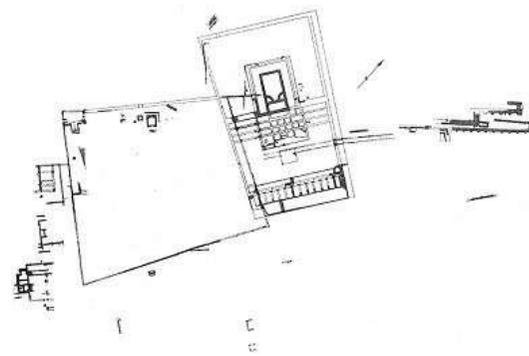
## Gallie - santuari



Avenches

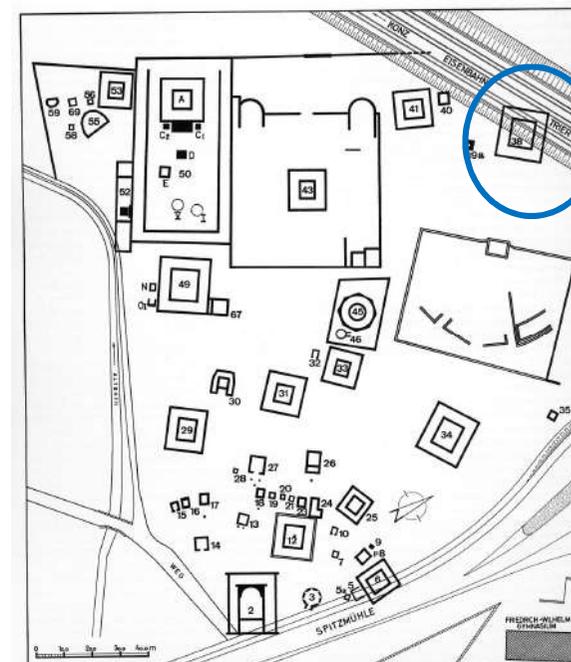


Treviri: Atbachtal

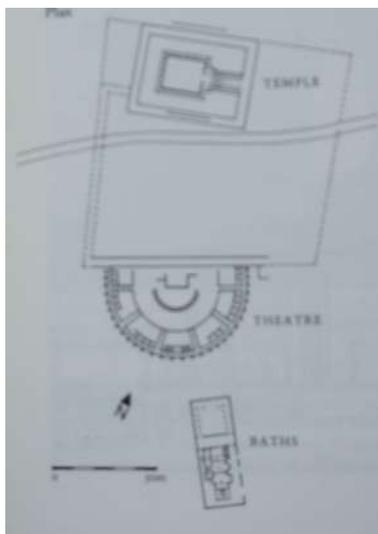


T.2. The Lenus-Mars temple complex

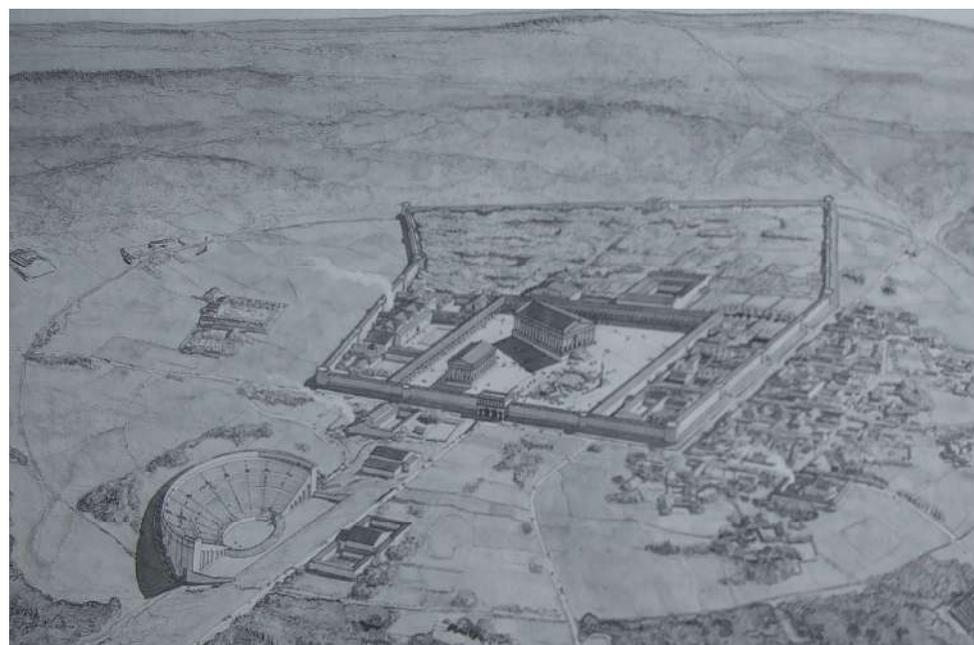
Tempio 38



## Gallie- santuari

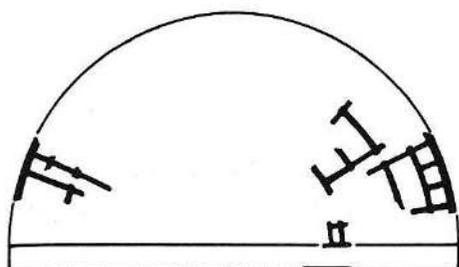


Champlieu

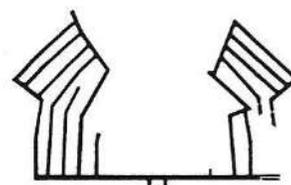


Vosges

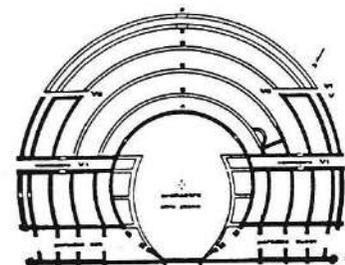
## Gallie – teatri gallo-romani



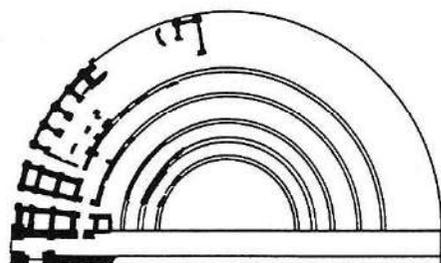
Vendevre-du-Poitou



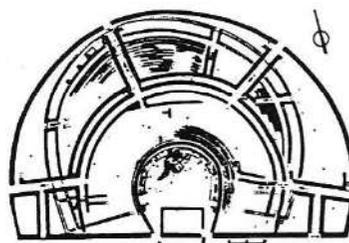
Antigny



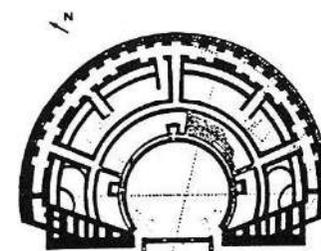
Sanxay



Naintré



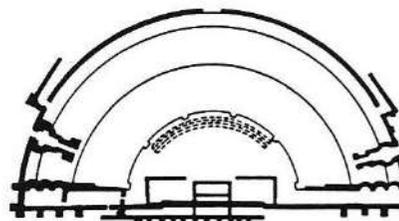
Saint-Marcel



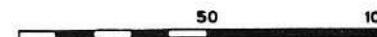
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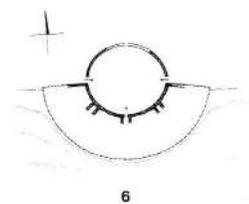
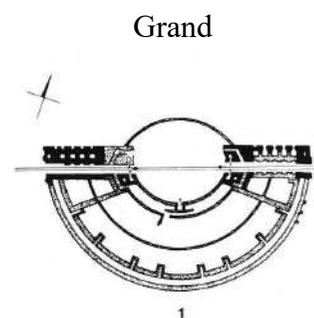
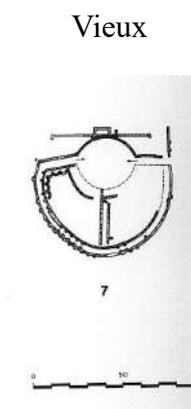
Saint-Germain-d'Esteuil



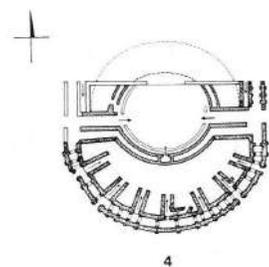
Saint-Cybardeaux



## Gallie – edifici con arena



Gennes

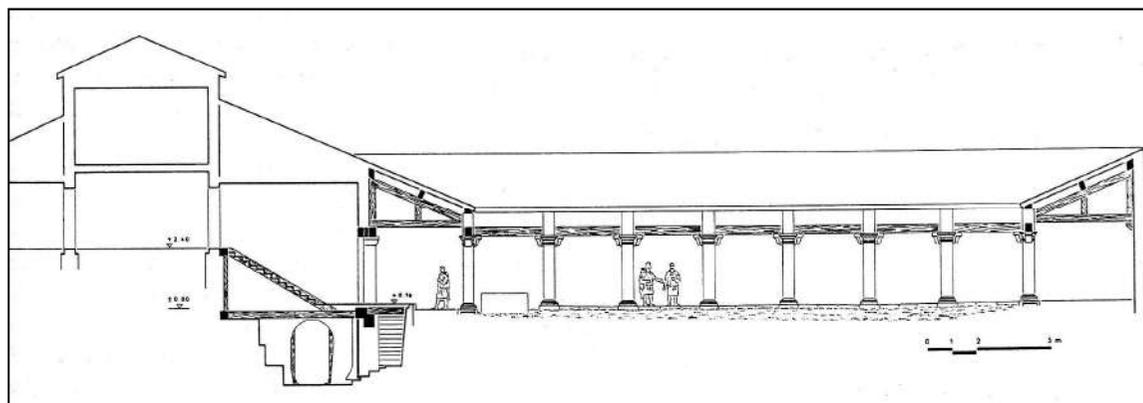
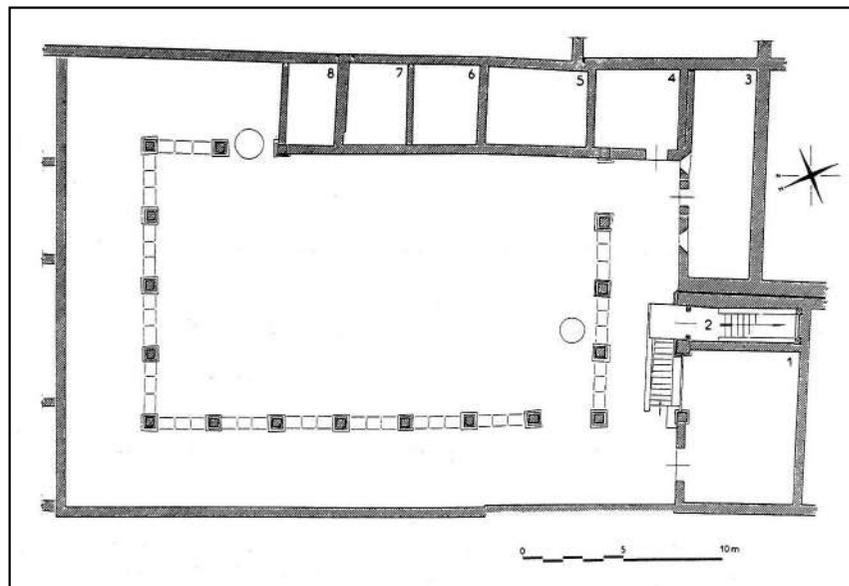


Lillebonne

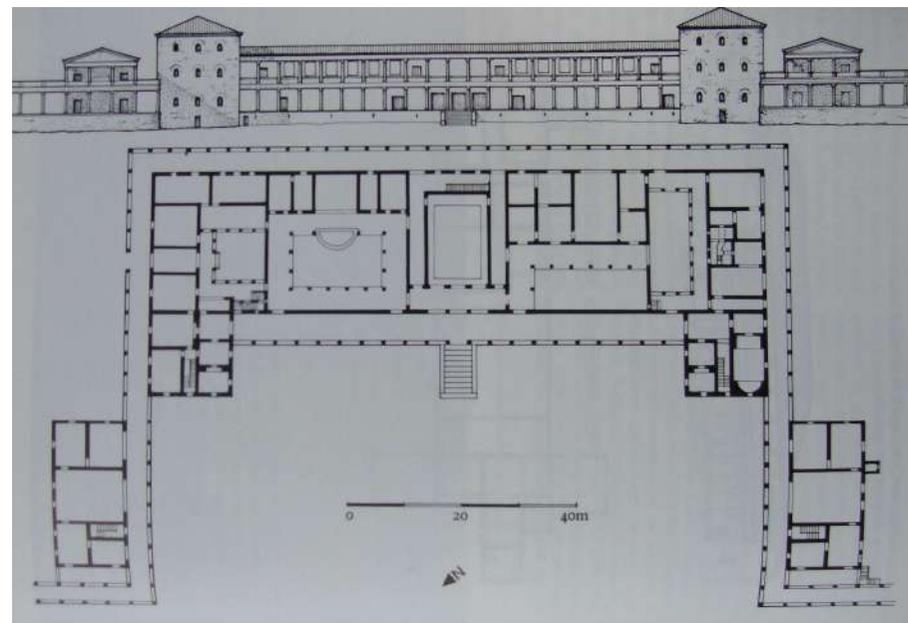
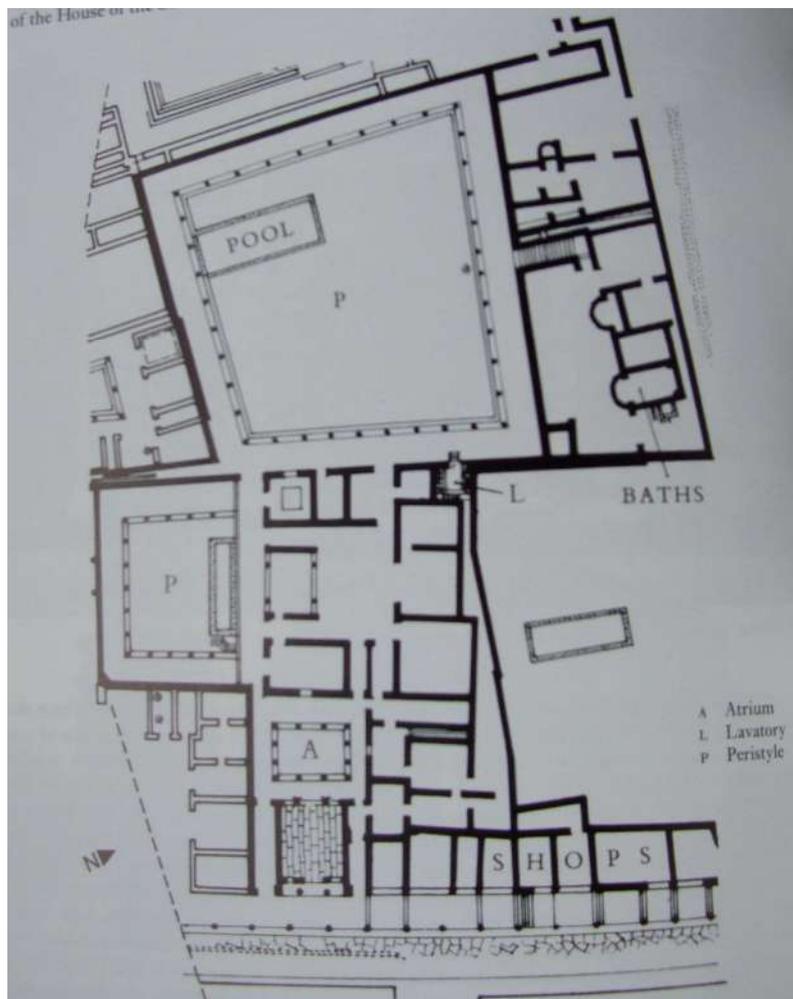


Lutetia

## Gallie – *scholae*, Alesia



## Gallie – domus



Nennig

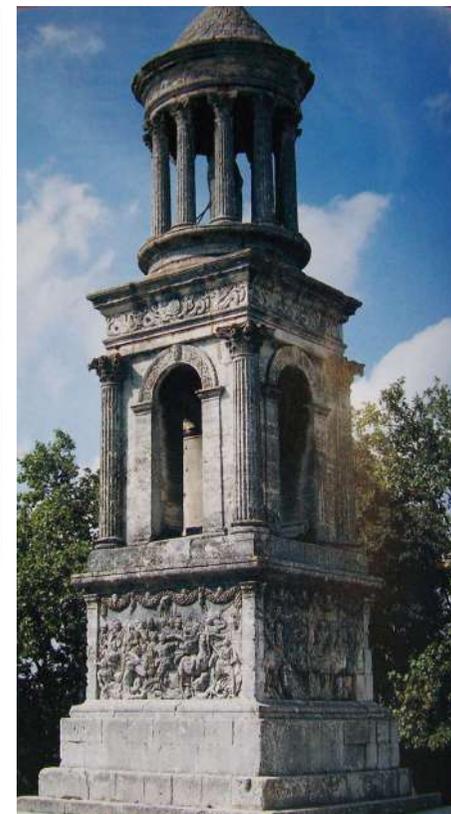
Vaison

## Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa

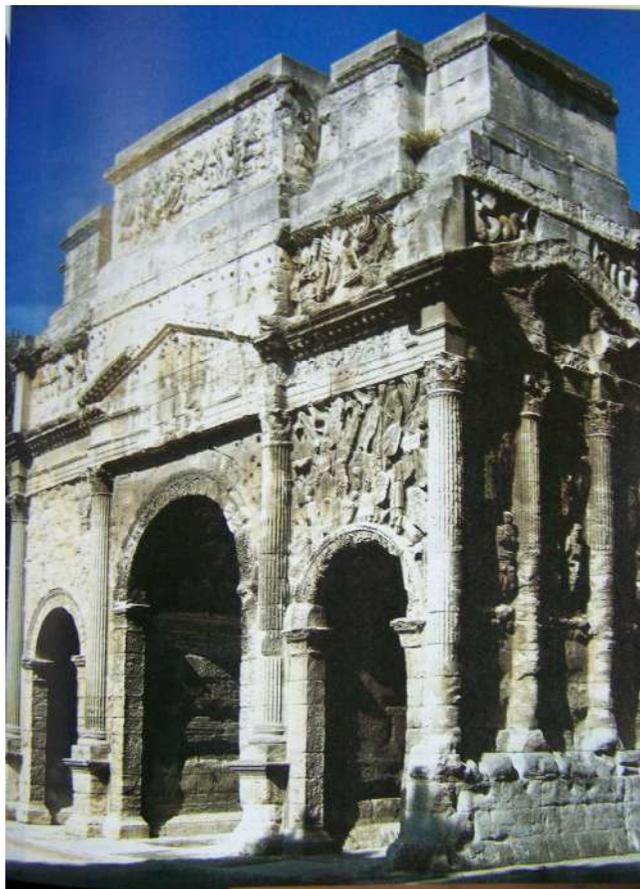
Glanum, Mausoleo



Saint Remy\_Mausoleo dei Giuli



## Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa



Arco di Orange



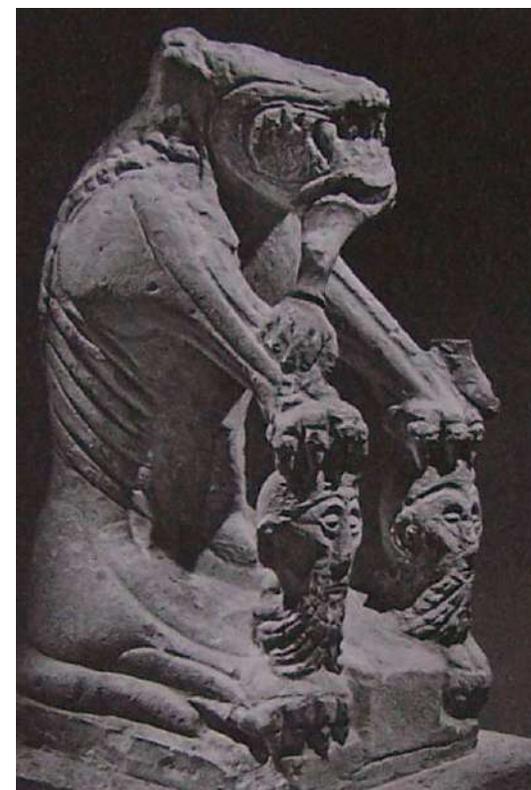
## Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa



Medea di Arles



Porcuna, Orso con  
erma



Gladiatore da  
Chalon sur Saone

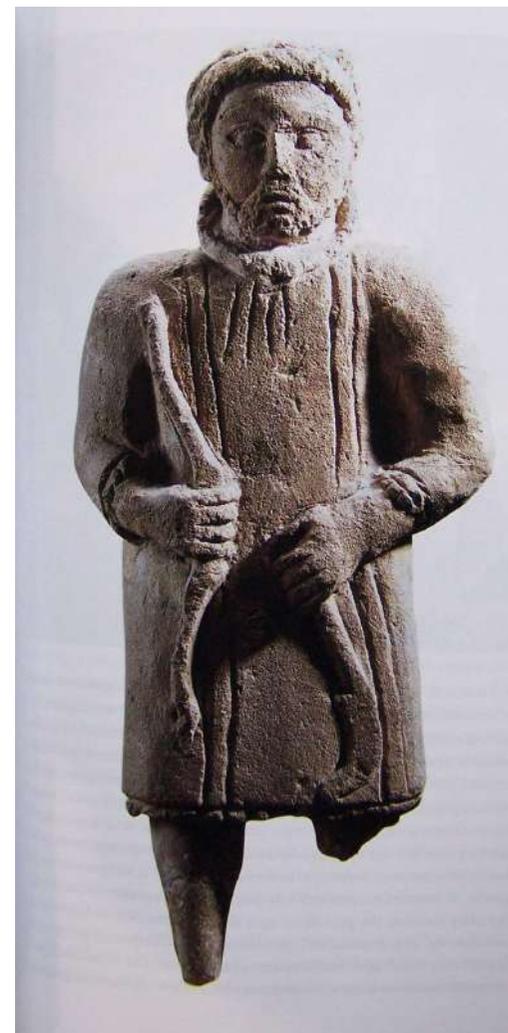


## Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Cernunnus di *Atuatuca Tongrorum*

dio boschereccio e  
cacciatore da La Celle  
Mont Saint Gen



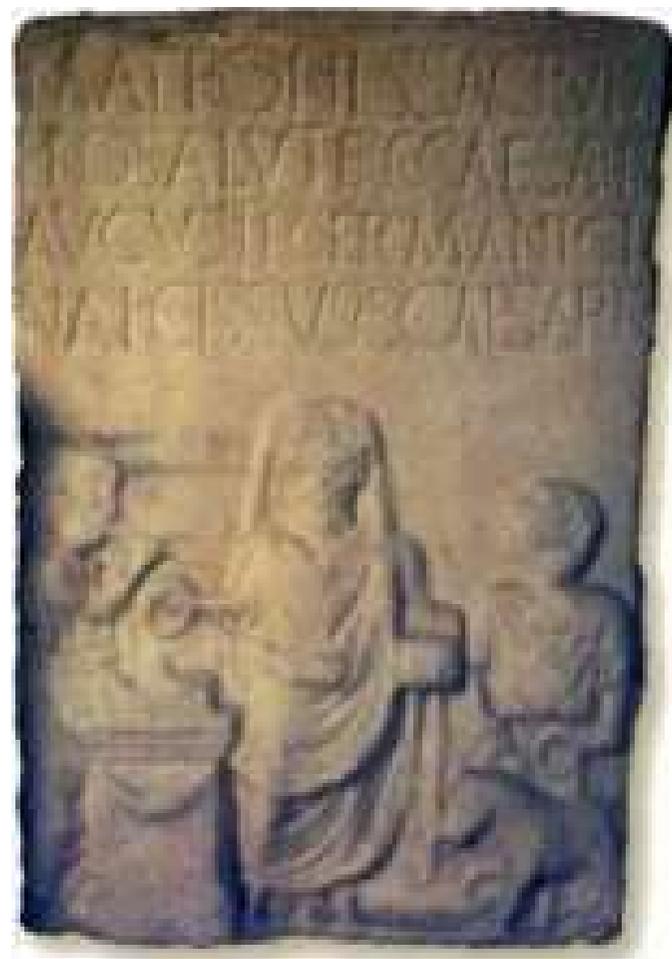
Leone che abbatte il  
Gladiatore da Chalon sur  
Saone



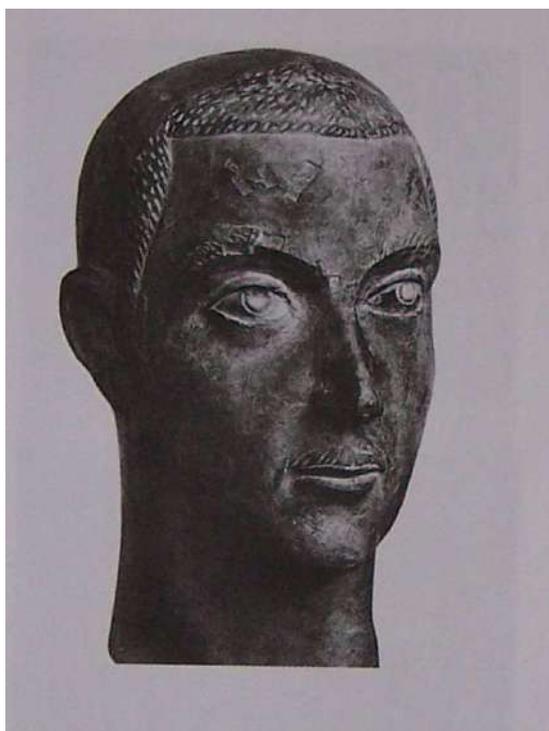
## Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



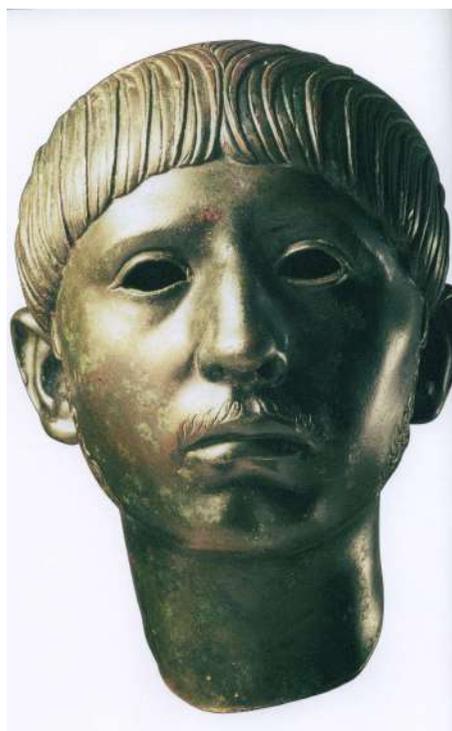
*Matronae Aufaniae*



## Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Pupieno



Capo celtico da Berna



Figura femminile da Avenches

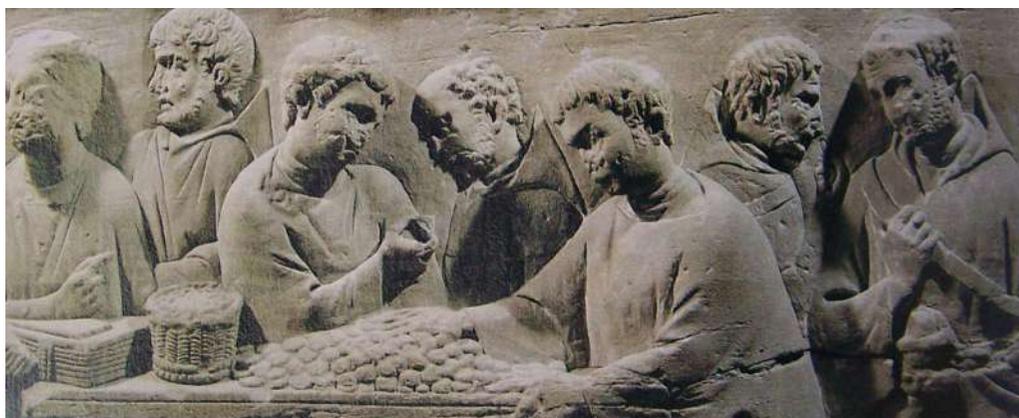
## Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



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

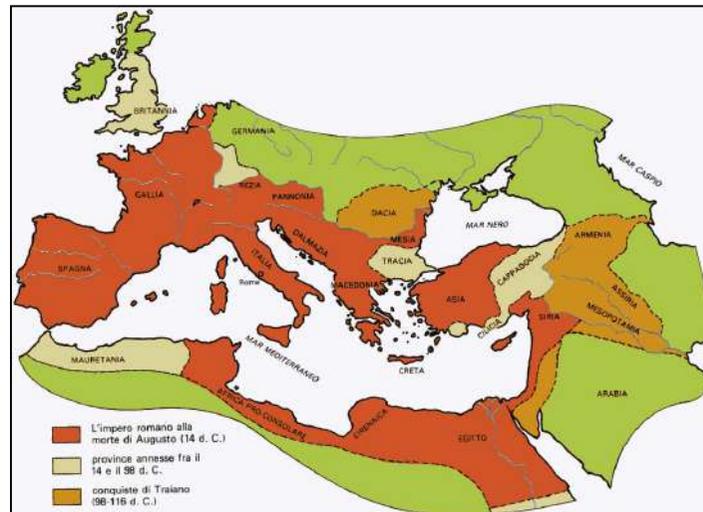
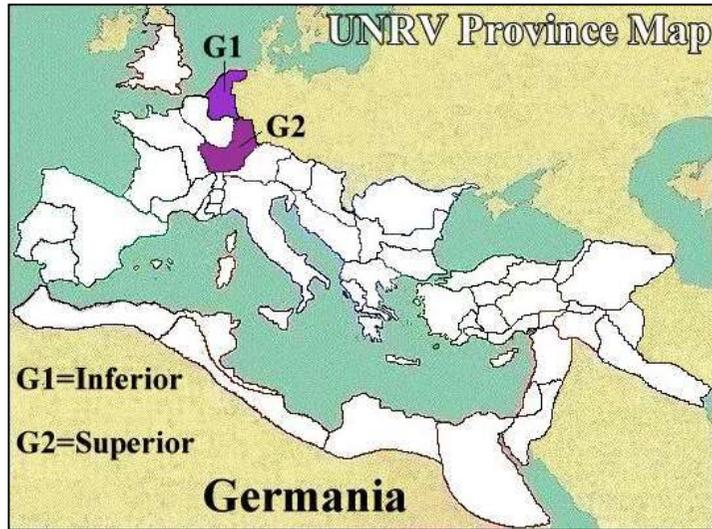


Stele a pilastro di *Mansuetus*

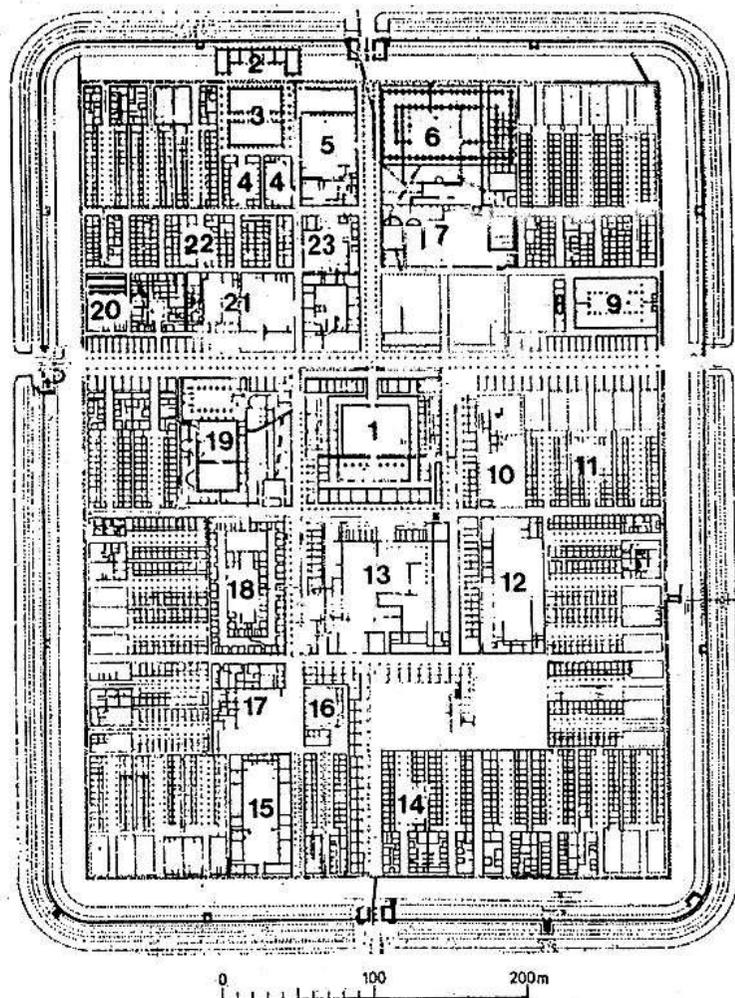
## **Archeologia delle Province romane**

### **Province germaniche**

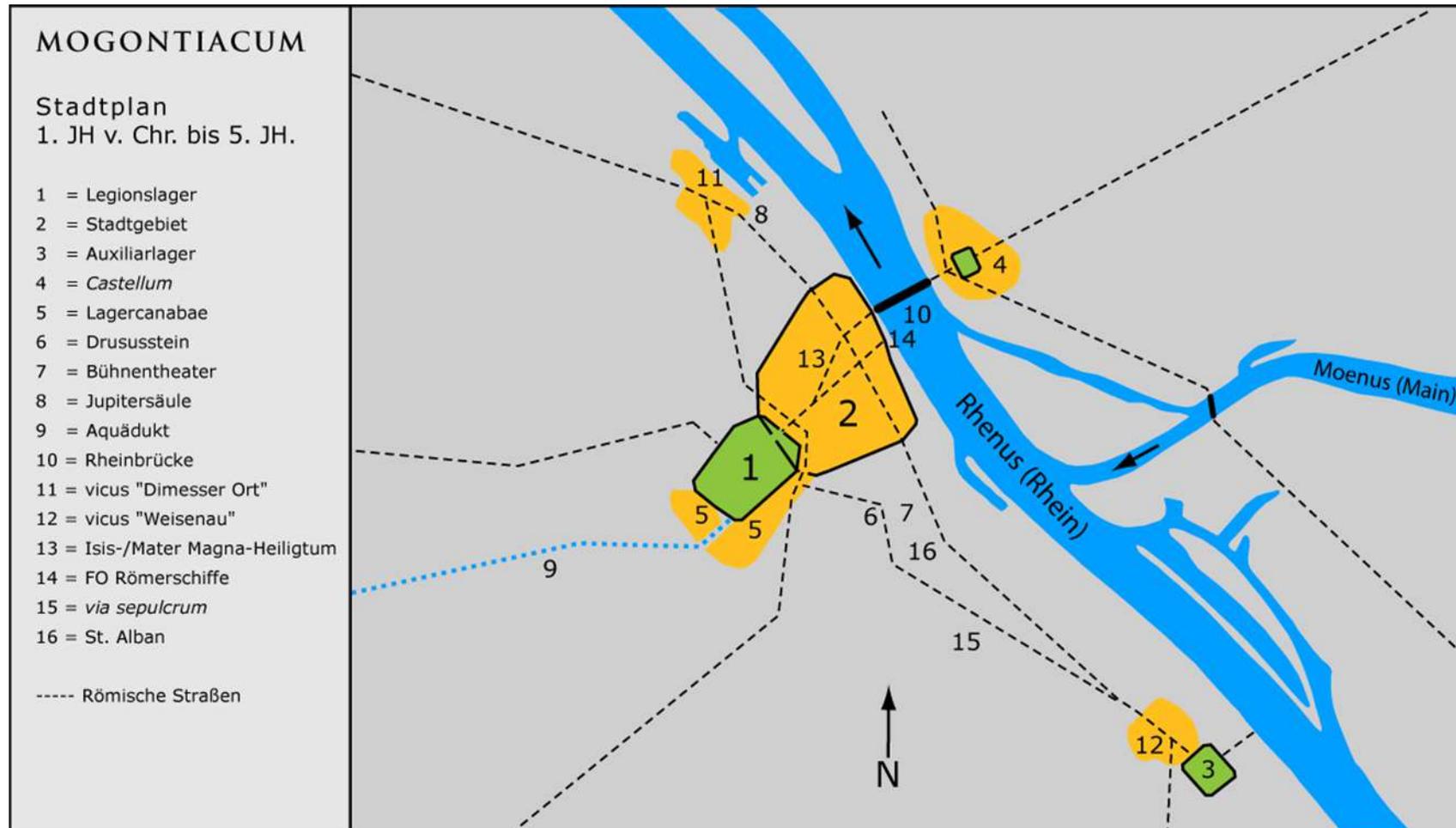
## Province germaniche



## Province germaniche - castra



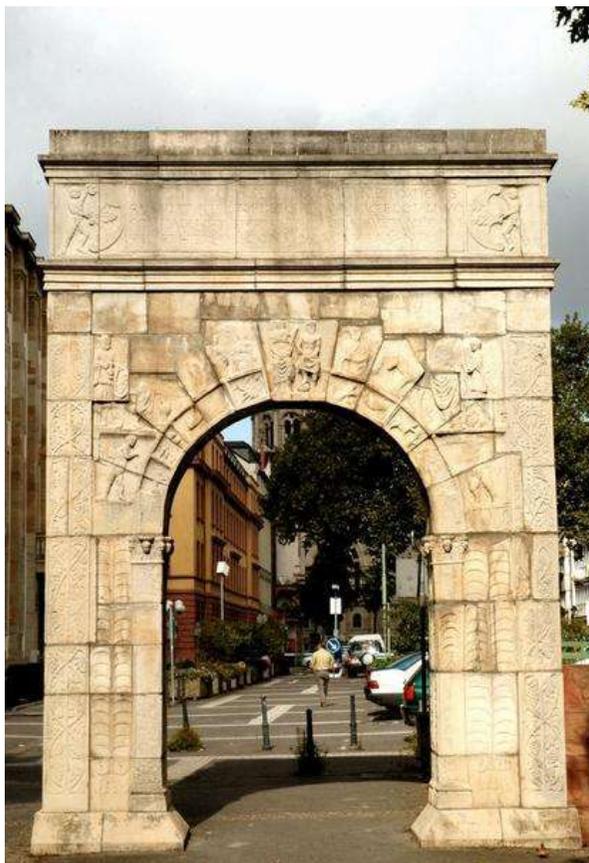
## Province germaniche - Magonza



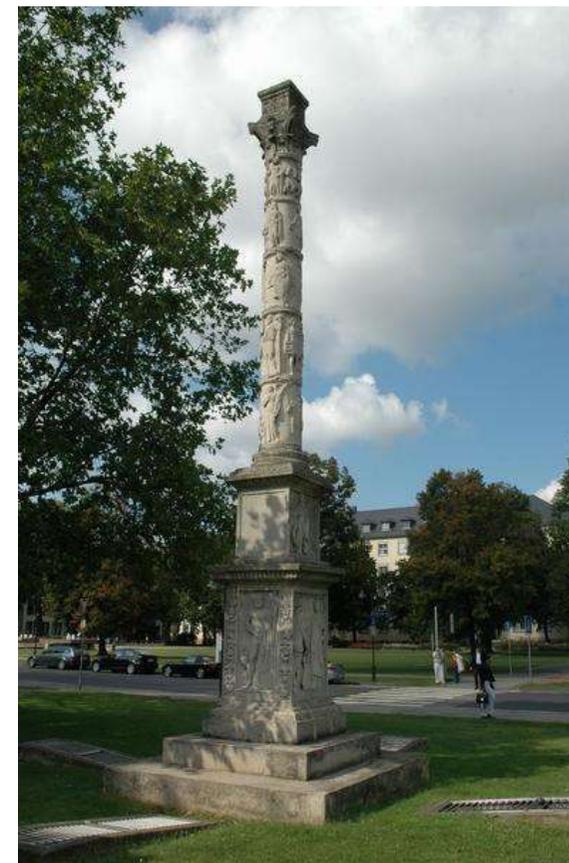
## Province germaniche - Magonza



Cenotafio di Druso

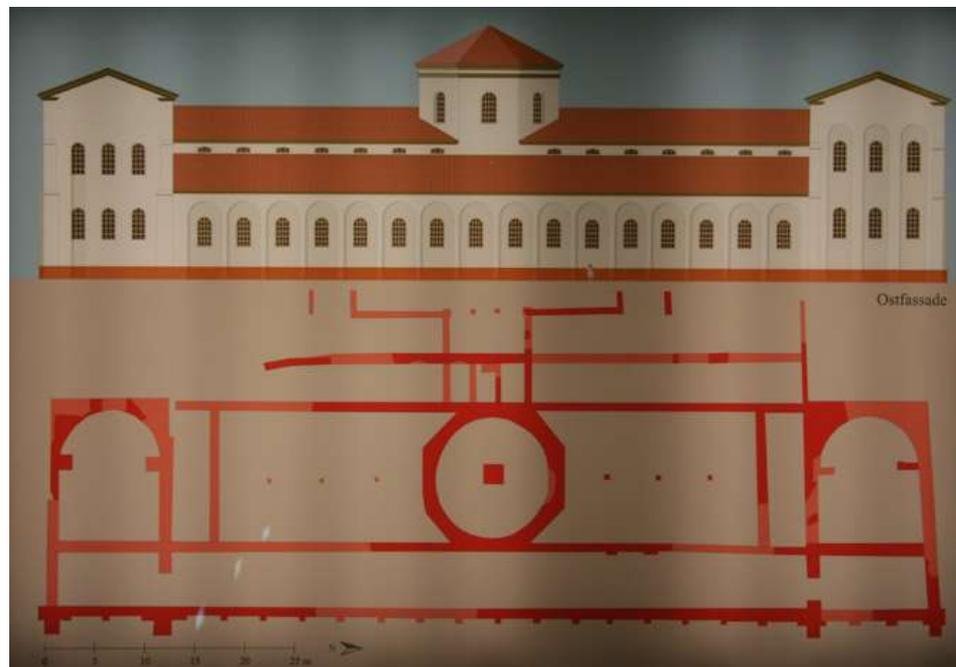


Arco di *Dativus Victor*



Colonna di Giove

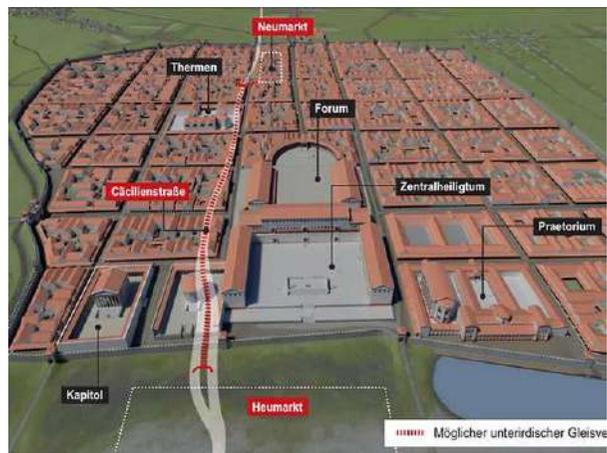
## Province germaniche - Magonza



Pretorio



## Province germaniche - Colonia

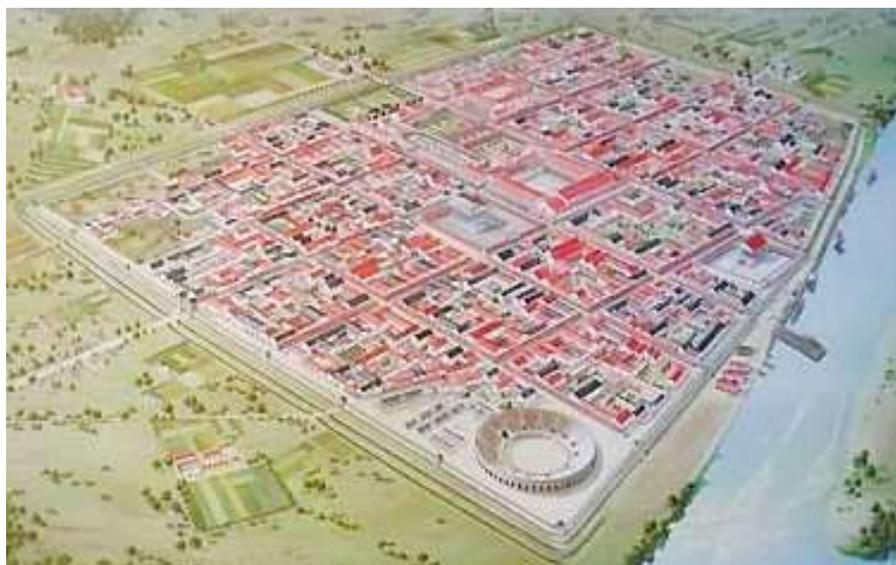
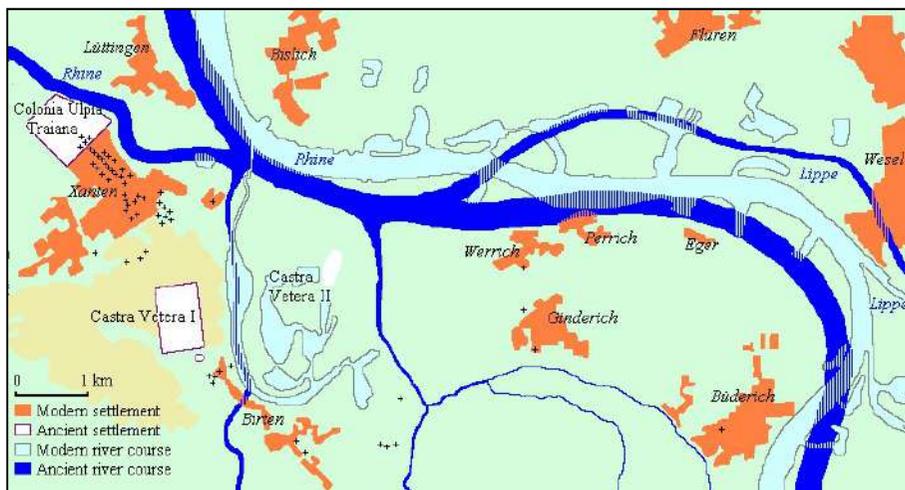


Praetorio



Foro

## Province germaniche - Xanten



## Province germaniche - Xanten



Mura

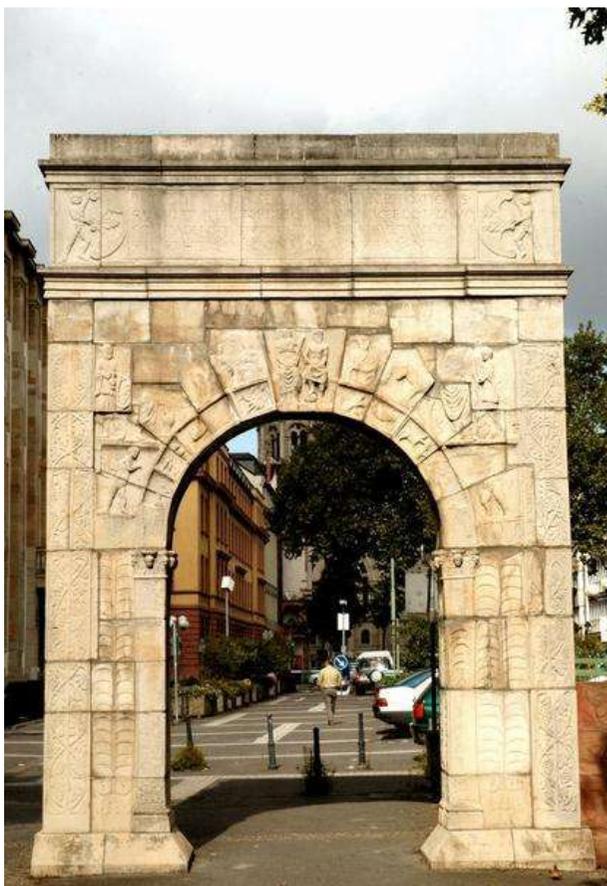


Tempio

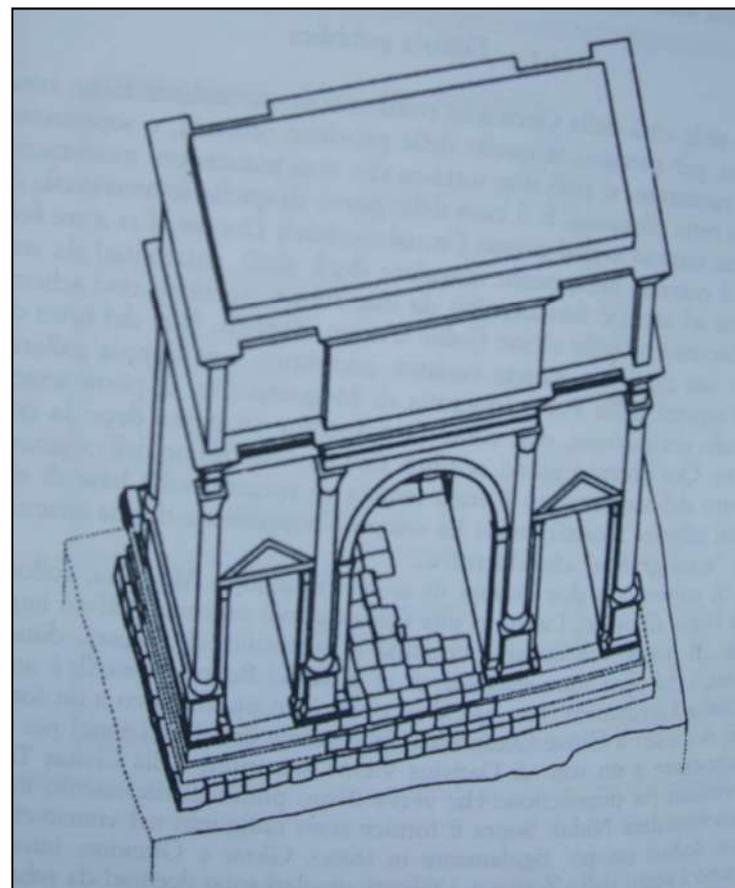
## Province germaniche – mura, Colonia



## Province germaniche – archi onorari



Magonza, Arco di *Dativus Victor*

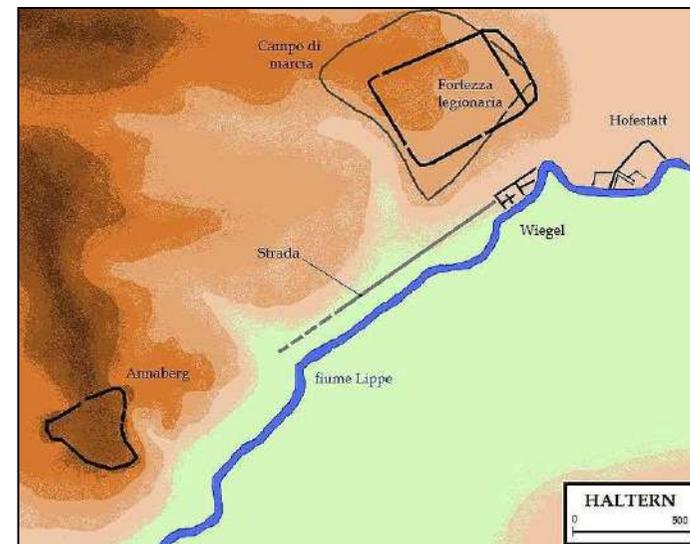
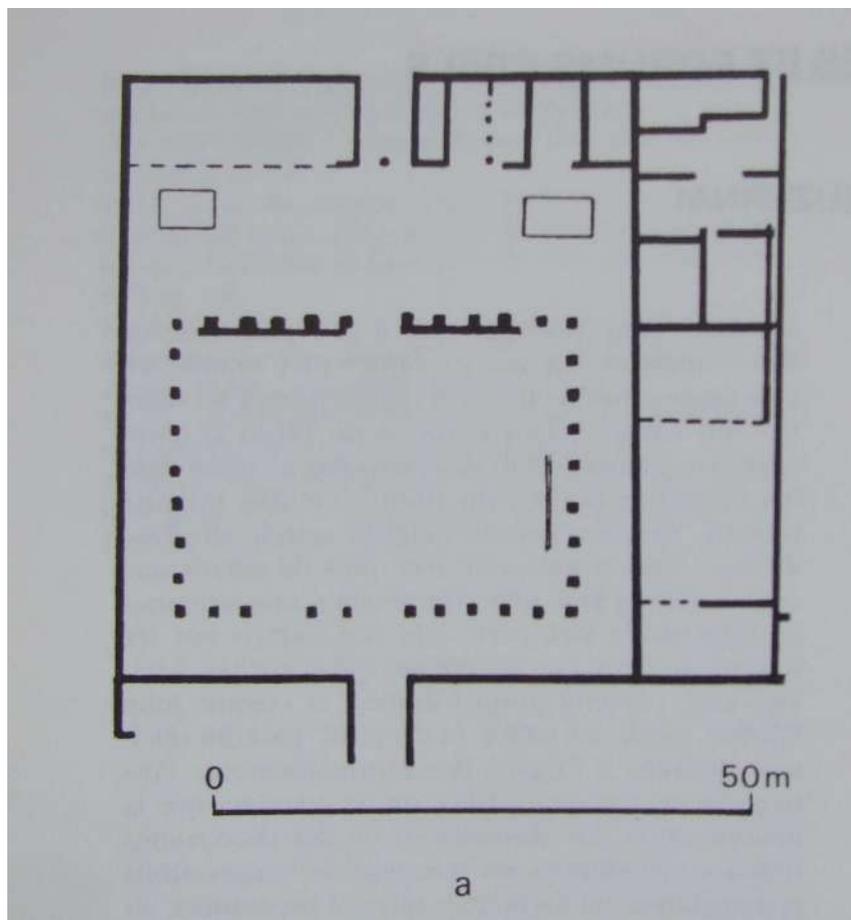


Magonza, Arco di Germanico

**Province germaniche – *principia*, Magonza**



## Province germaniche – *principia*

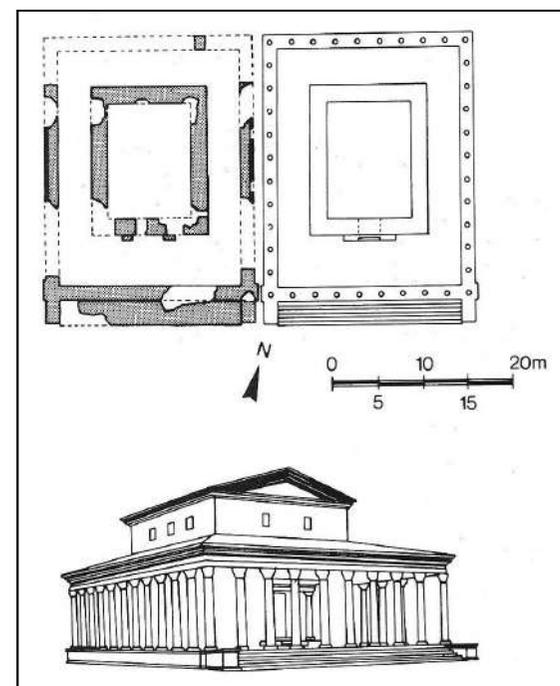


*Haltern, Vetera - principia*

## Province germaniche – templi



Xanten, *Capitolium*



Elst, tempio

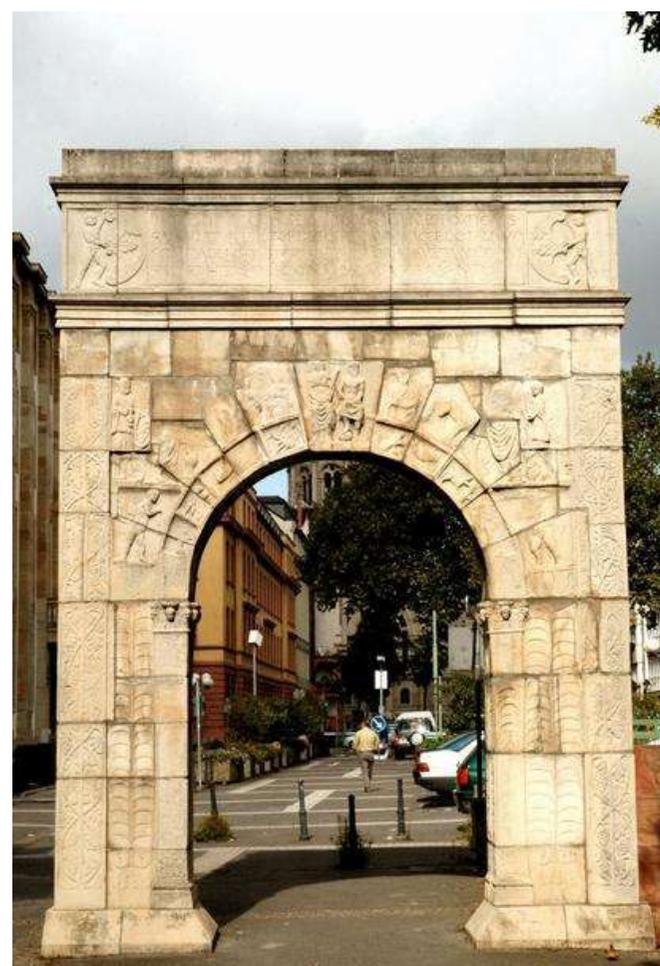
## Province germaniche – monumenti votivi, Magonza



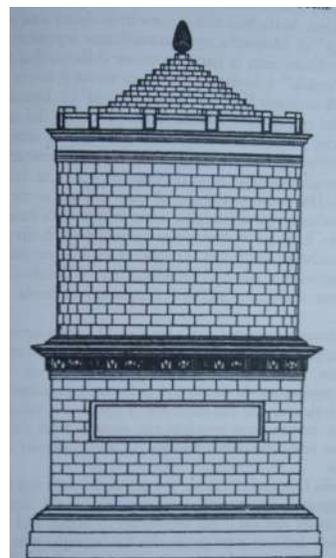
Magonza, Colonna di Giove



Arco di *Dativus Victor*

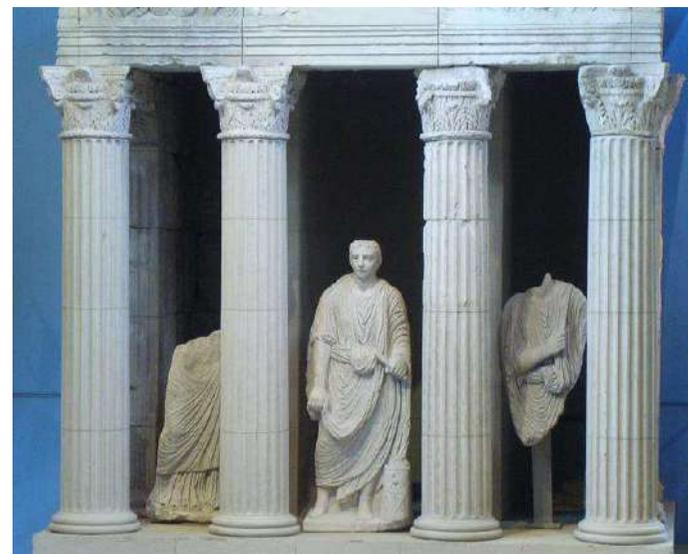


## Province germaniche – monumenti funerari

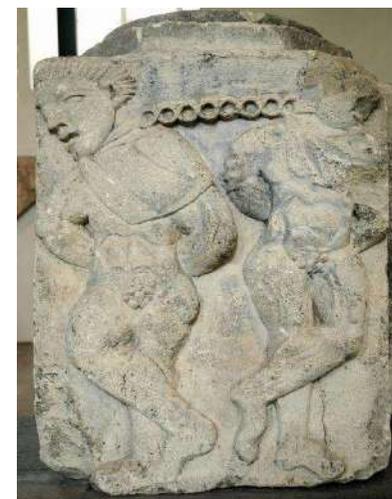


Magonza,  
Cenotafio di Druso

Colonia, monumento di *Quintus Poblicius*



Province germaniche – *principia*, Magonza



## Province germaniche



Magonza, Colonna di Giove



Bonn, Matres

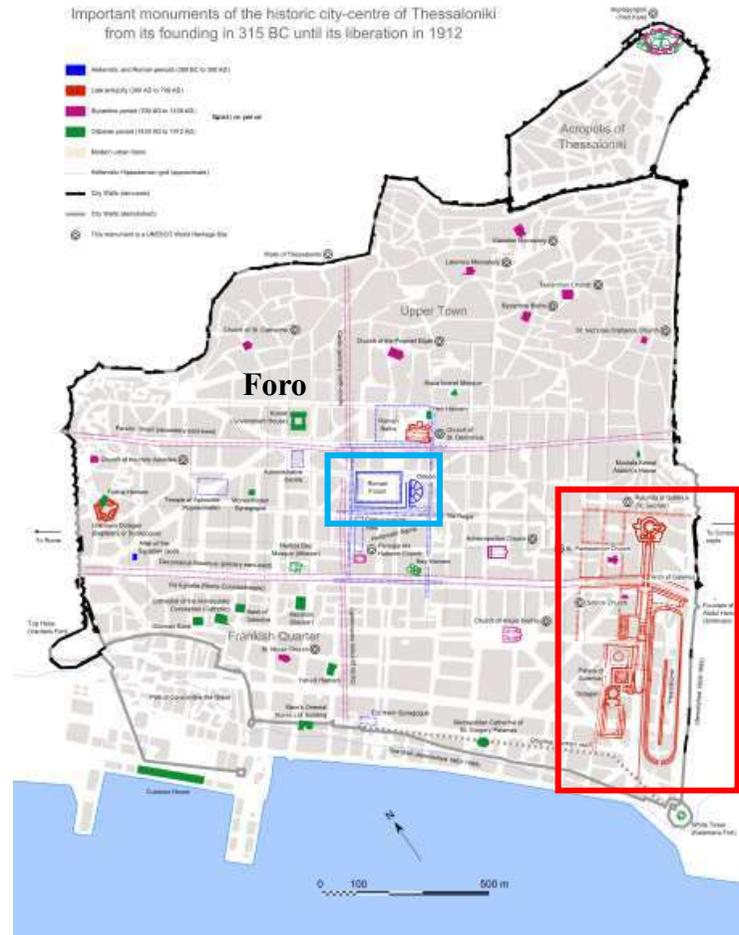
## **Archeologia delle Province romane**

### **Province greche, Macedonia**

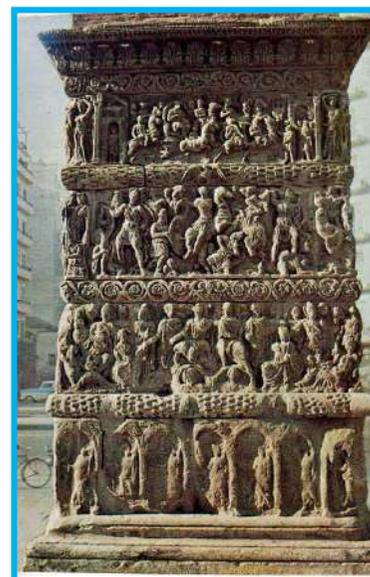
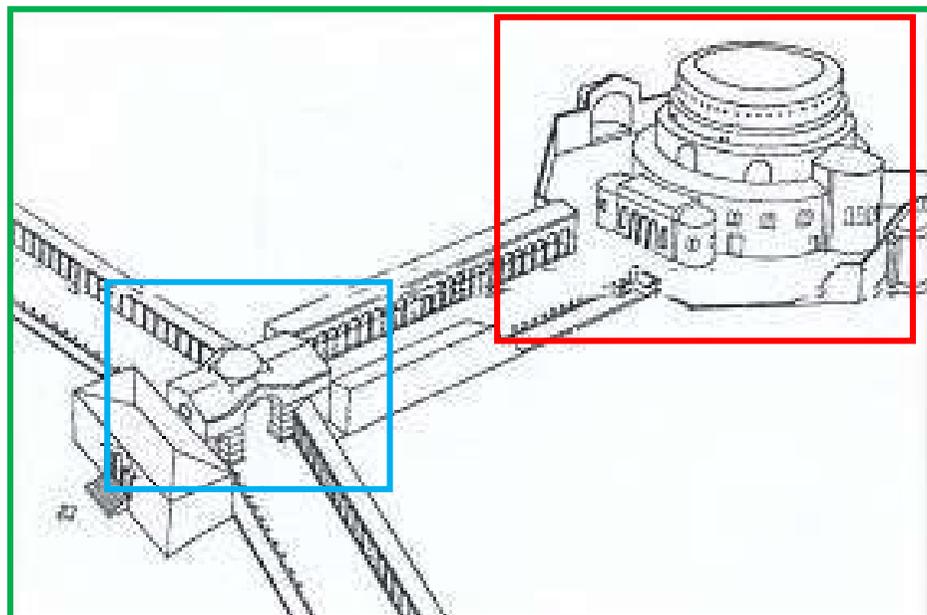
## Province greche, Macedonia



# Province greche, Macedonia

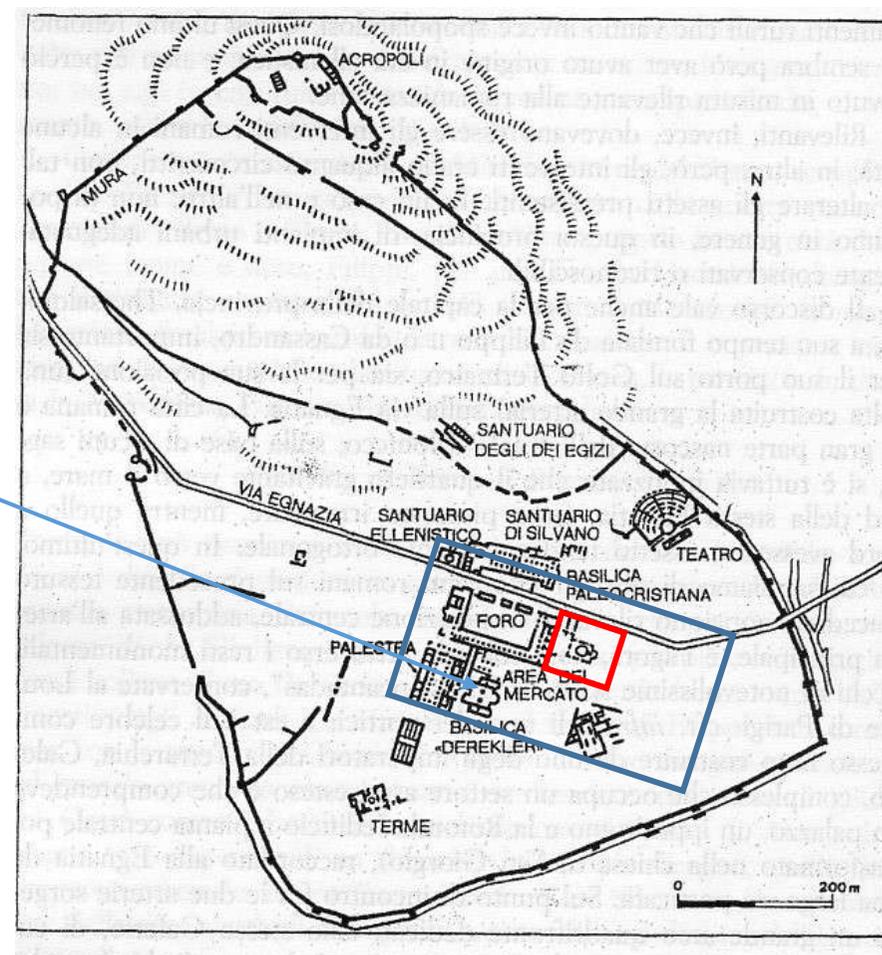


## Province greche, Macedonia

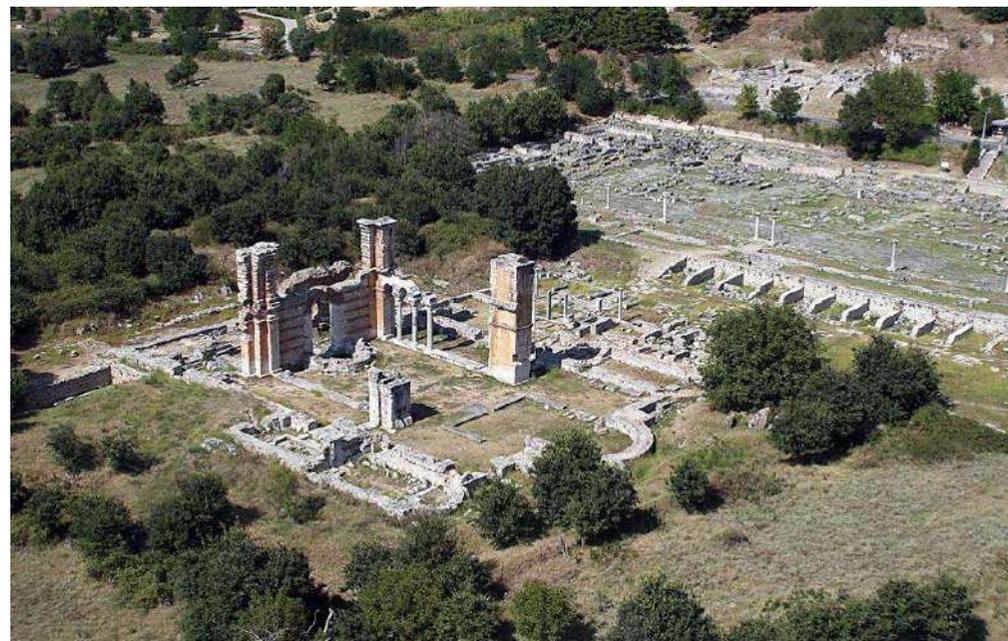


Salonico: complesso  
di Galerio

## Province greche, Macedonia



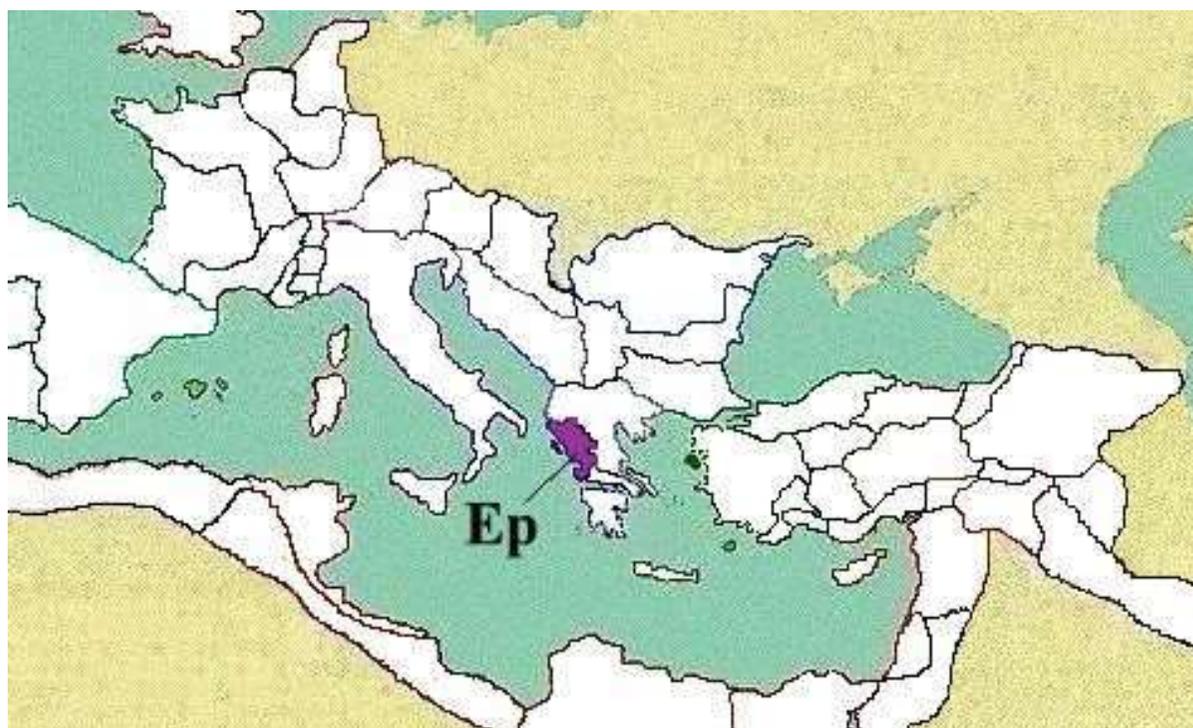
## Province greche, Macedonia



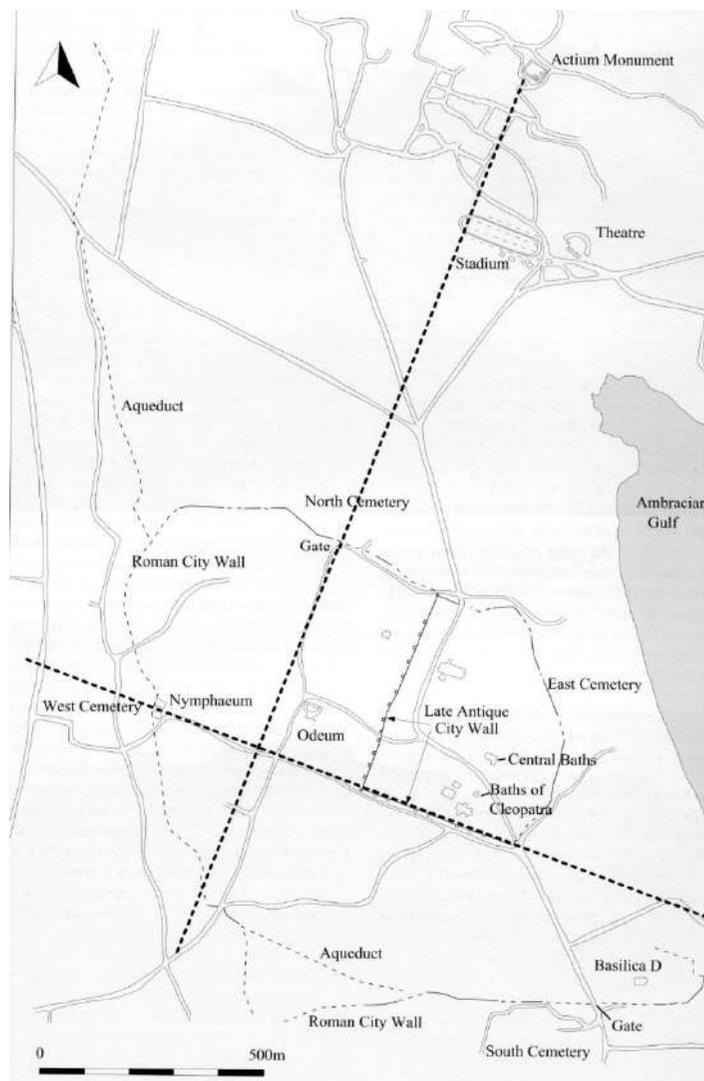
*Philippi: foro*

## Province greche

### Epiro



## Province greche, Epiro



Nikopolis

## Province greche, Epiro

Teatro



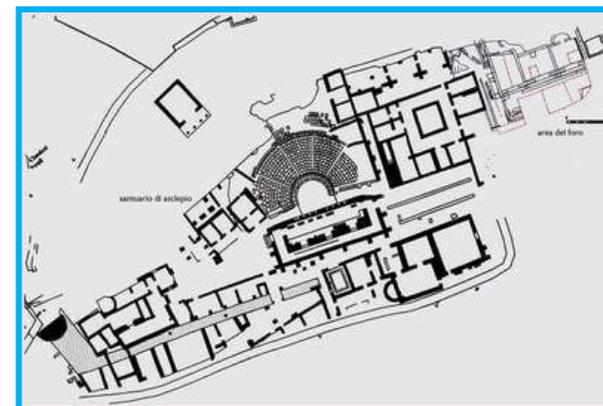
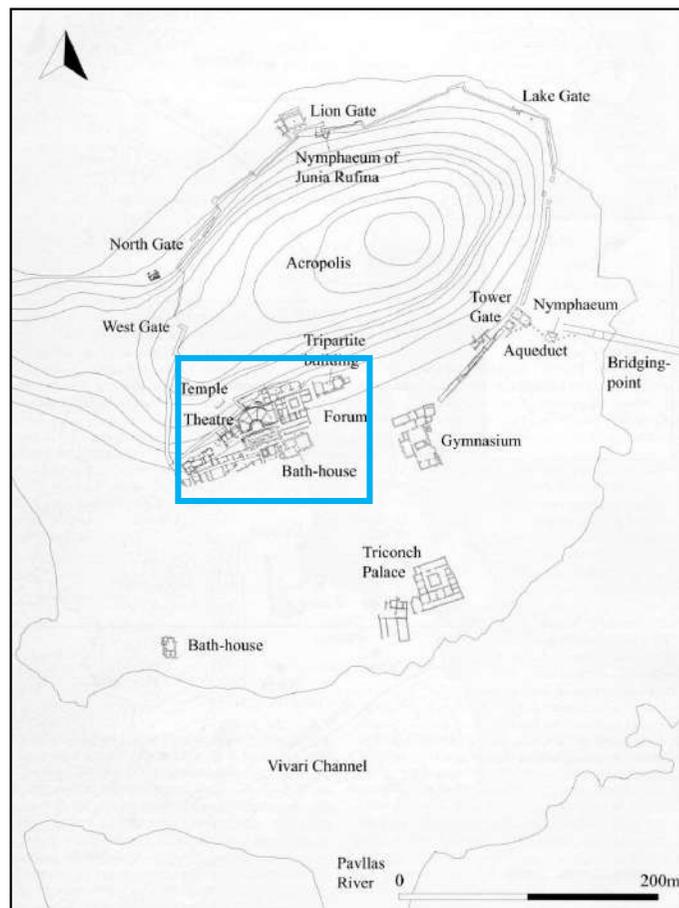
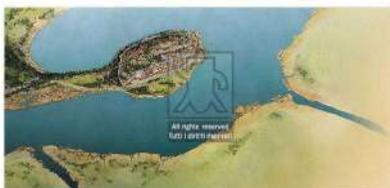
Ninfeo

Odeion

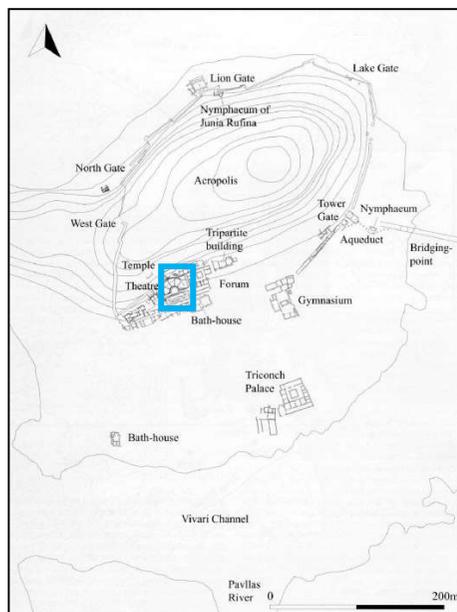


Nikopolis

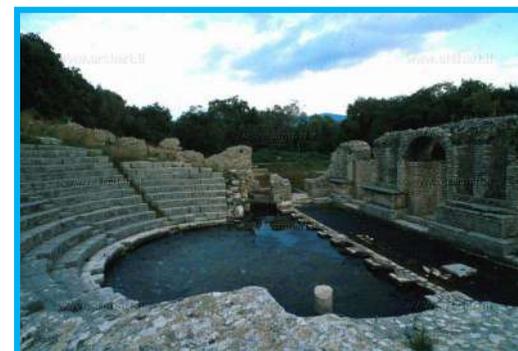
## Province greche, Epiro



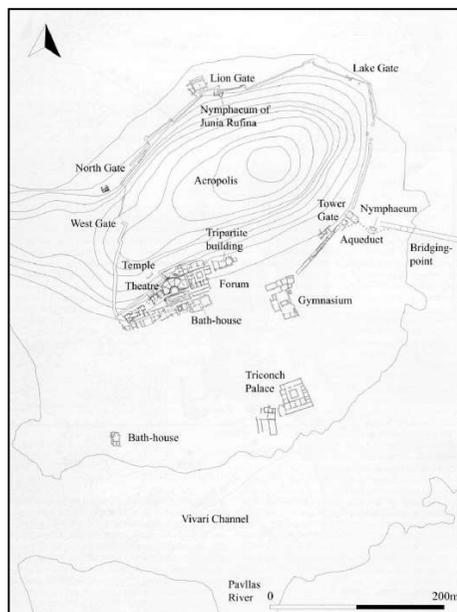
## Province greche, Epiro



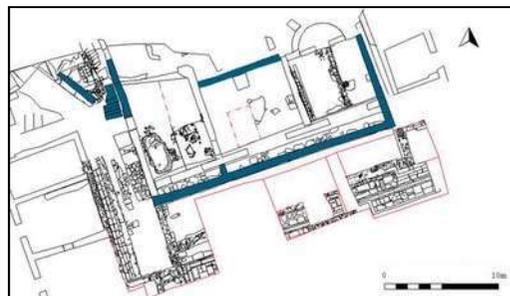
Teatro



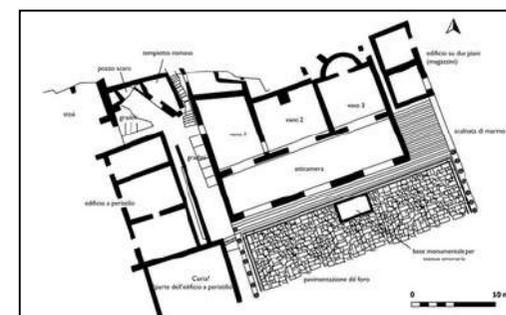
## Province greche, Epiro



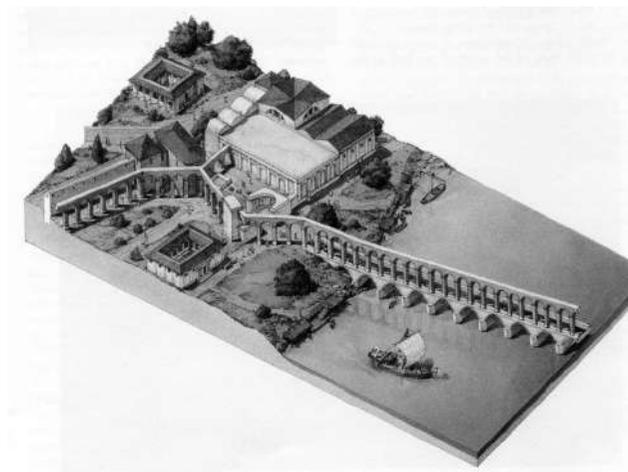
Foro I fase



Foro II fase



## Province greche, Epiro



Tower Gate



Terme



Butrinto

## Province greche, Epiro



Anfiteatro



Durazzo

## Province greche, Epiro



Monumento  
Agonoteti

Odeon



Apollonia

## Province greche, Epiro

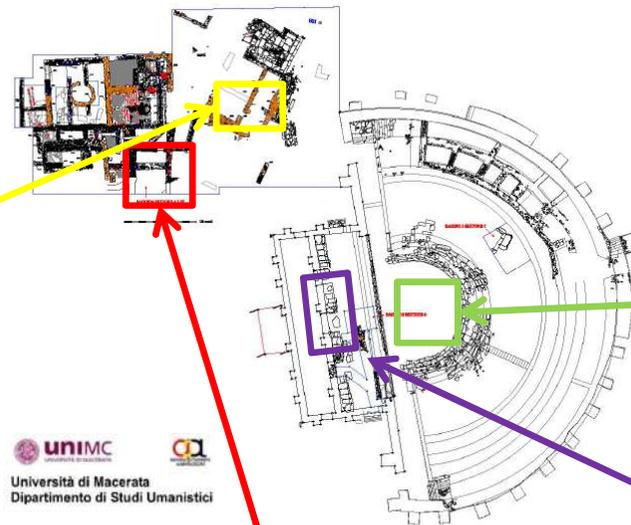


Teatro



Casa dei due peristili

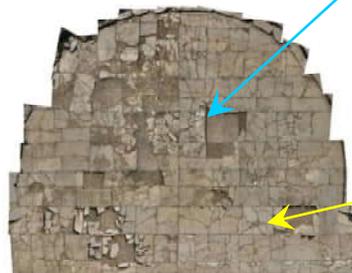
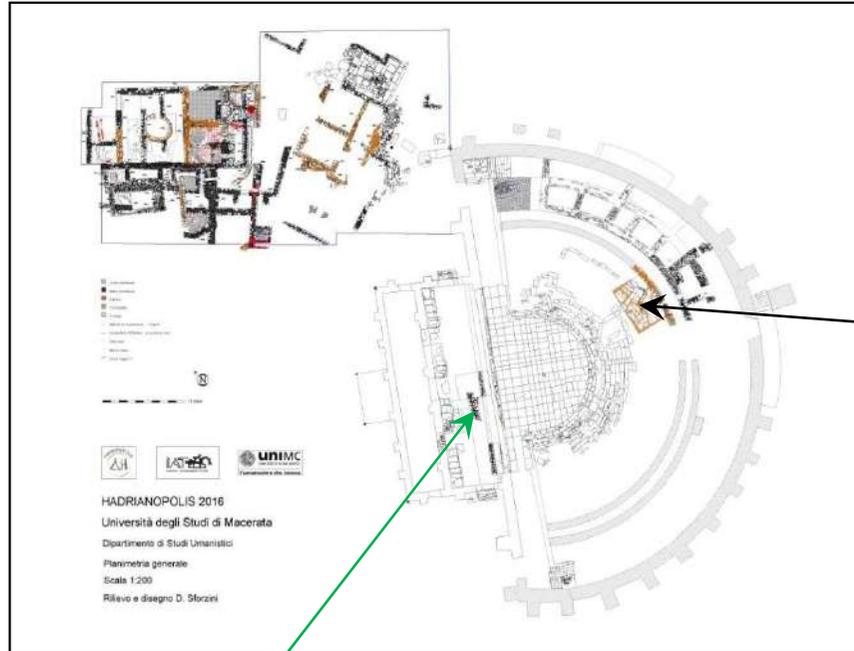
## SOFRATIKĒ : la monumentalizzazione di un vicus



Frammento di fondo di Terra Sigillata Italica

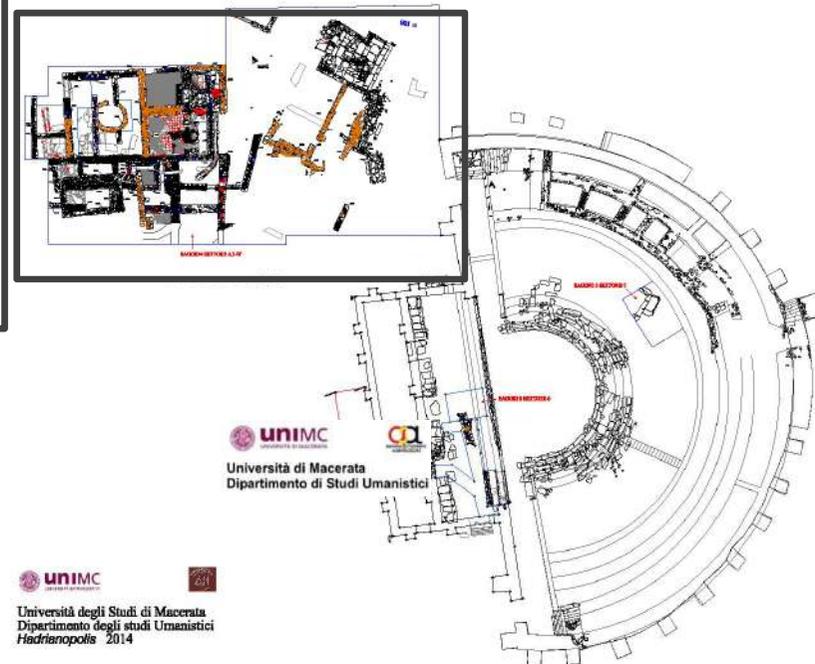
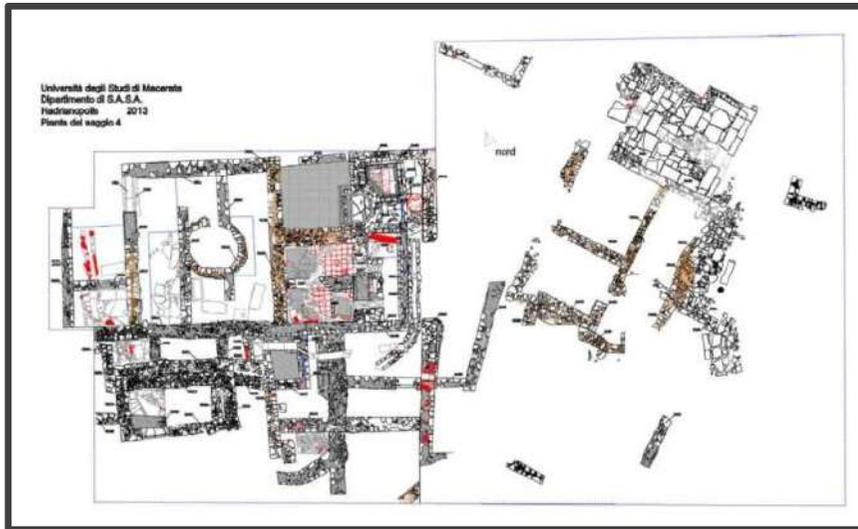


## SOFRATIKĒ : la monumentalizzazione di un vicus



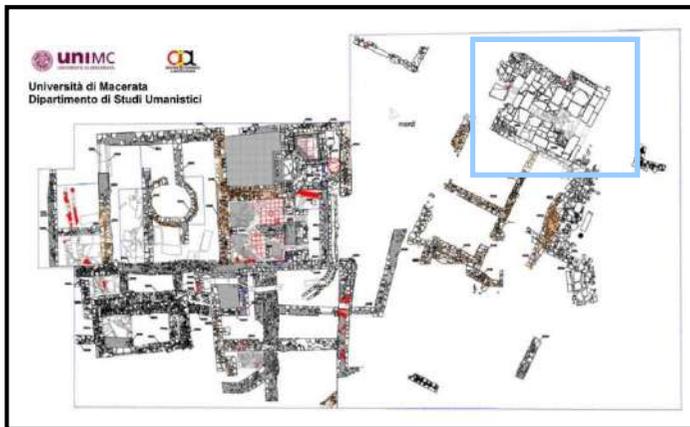
Il teatro

## Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un vicus



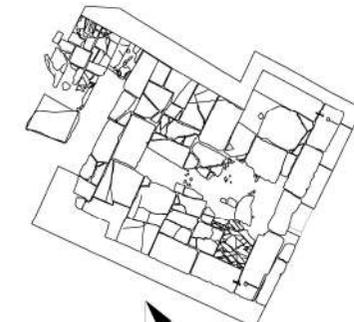
Area del Saggio 4

## Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un vicus



Università degli Studi di Macerata  
Dipartimento di Scienze umane  
*Hadrianopolis* 2010  
Pianta dell'edificio in opera quadrata

Disegno e stampa: Simona S., Simona D.



nord

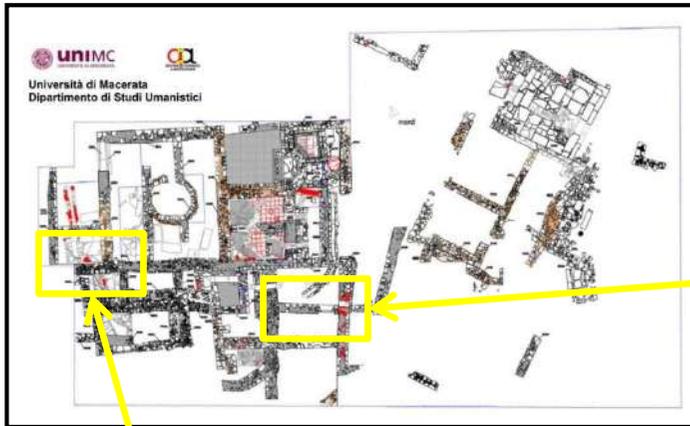
10 metri



Saggio S: il tempietto



## Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un *vicus*



Saggio A-W: le terme fase flavio traiana?

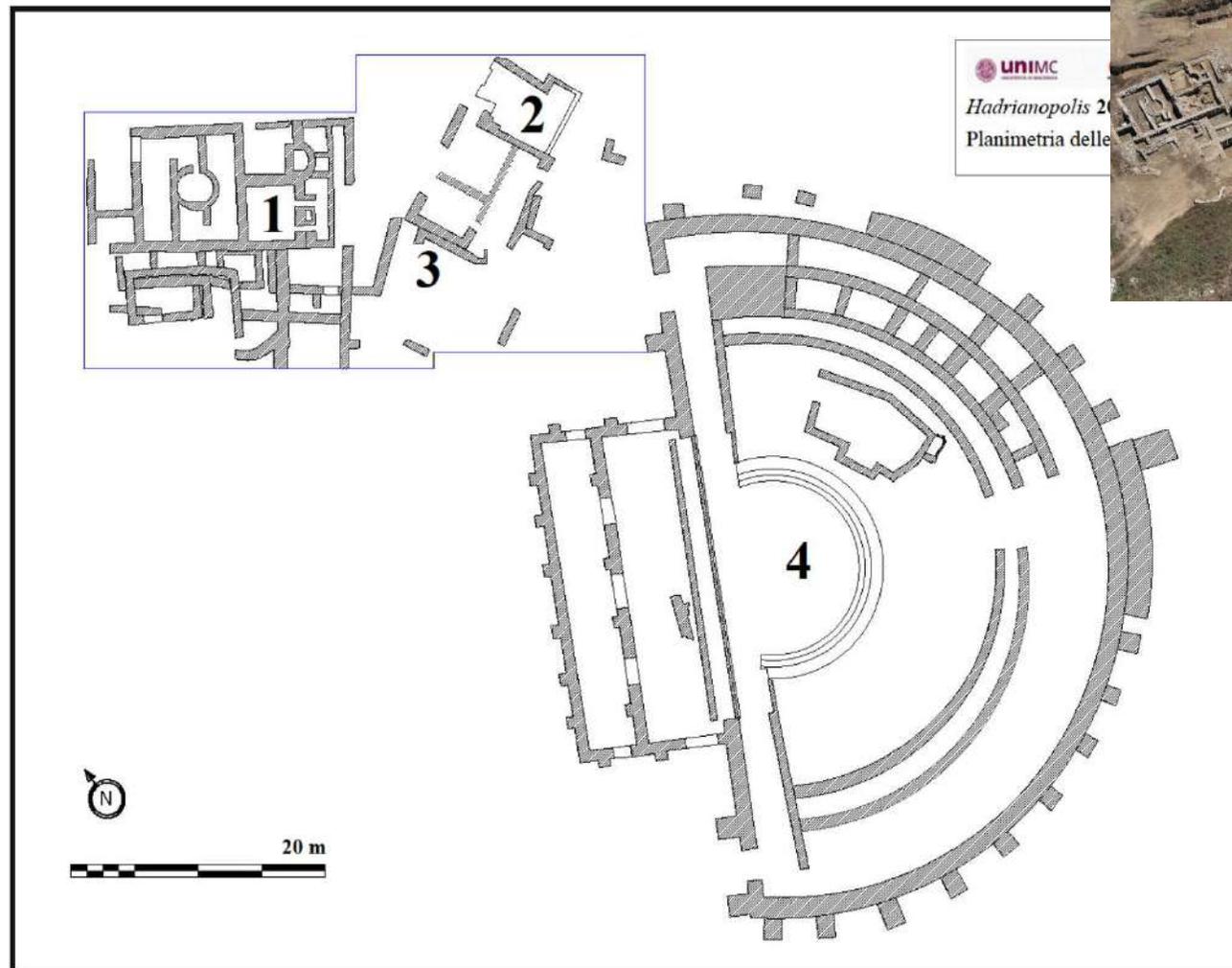


US 2618: TSOB forme H80 e H70

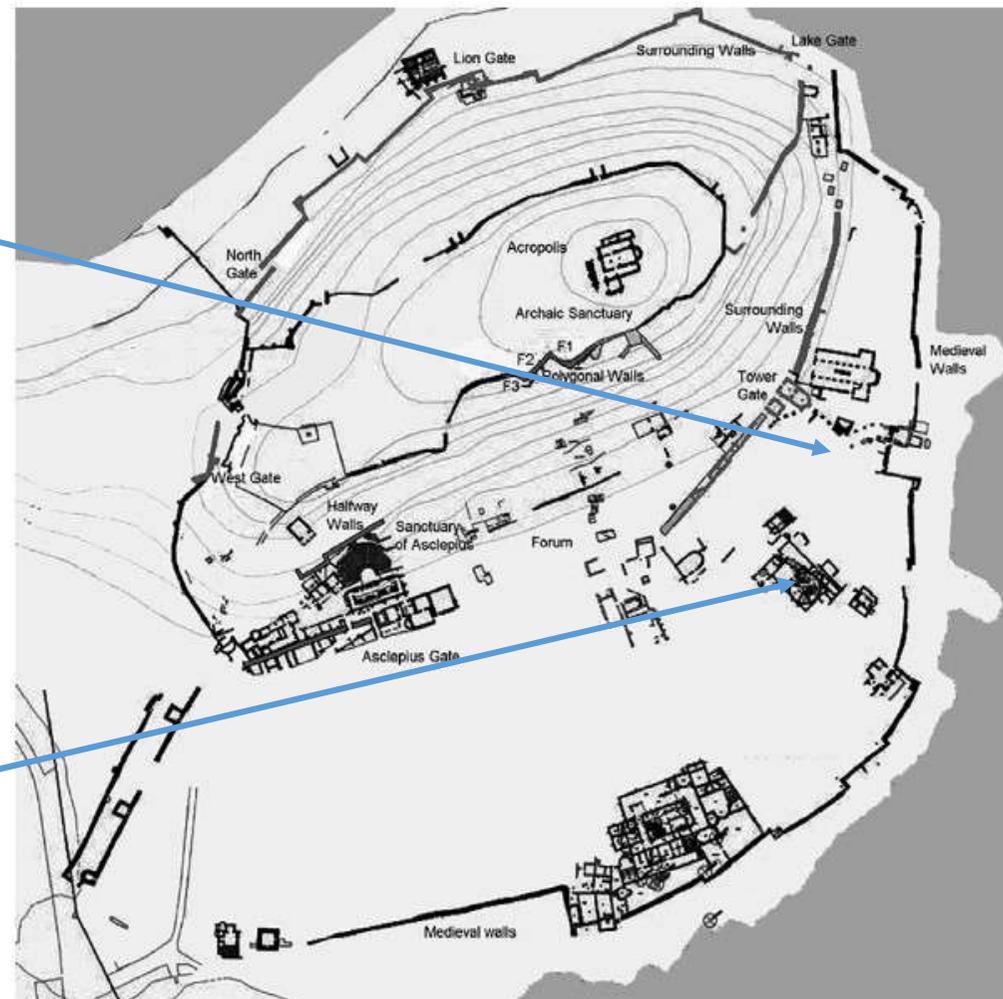
## RIORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE PROVINCE – TRAIANO?



## Hadrianopolis



*Butrinto: VI sec. d.C.*



*Butrinto: VI sec. d.C.*

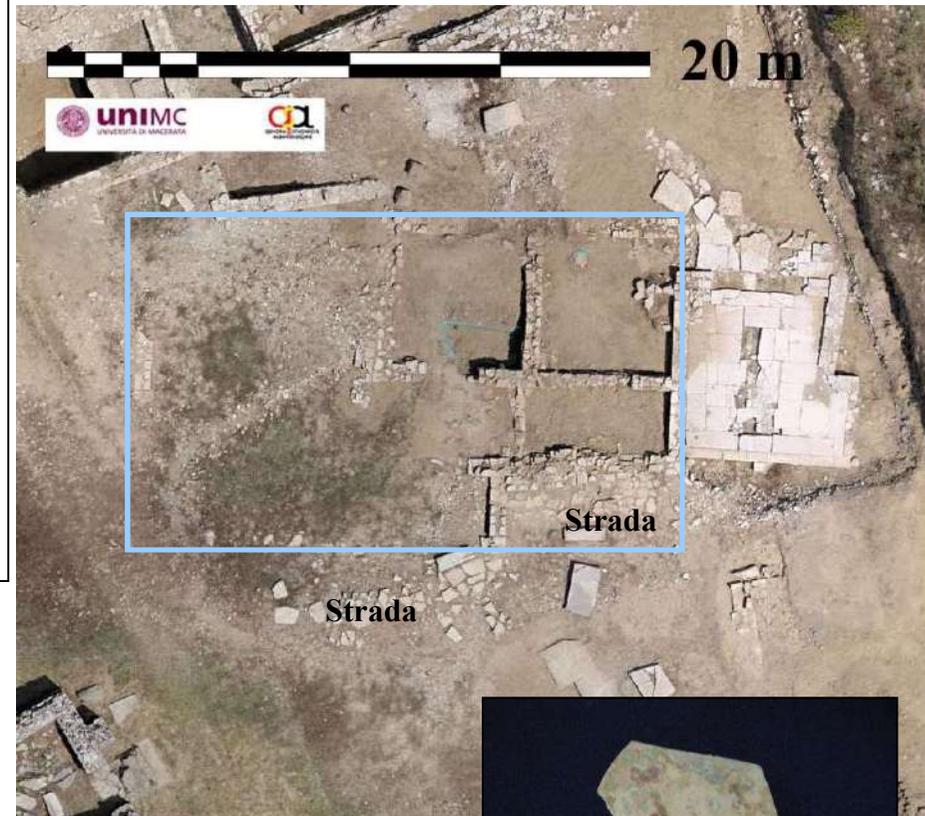
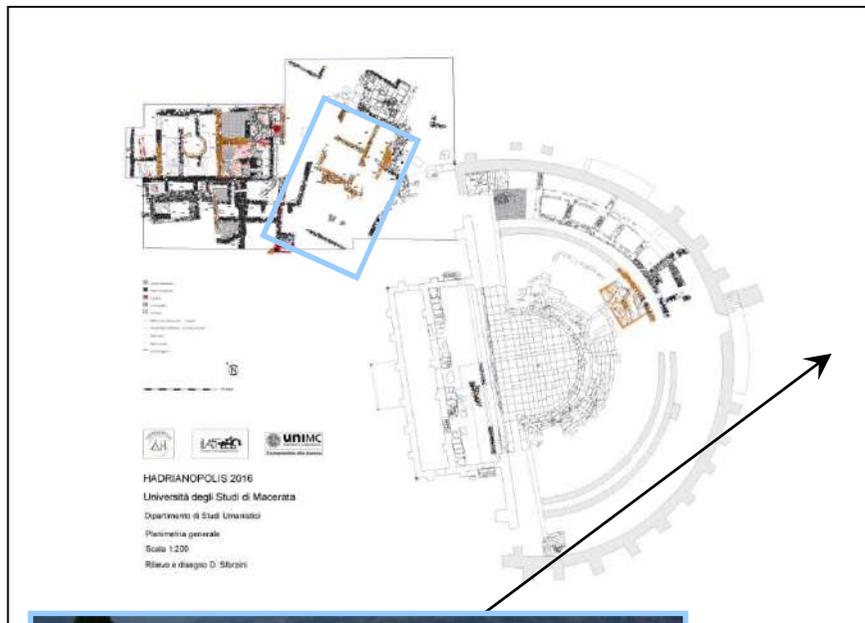


*Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.*



Nuovo ingresso monumentale

*Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.*



Ceramica sovradipinta,  
(IV-VI sec. d.C.)



*Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.*

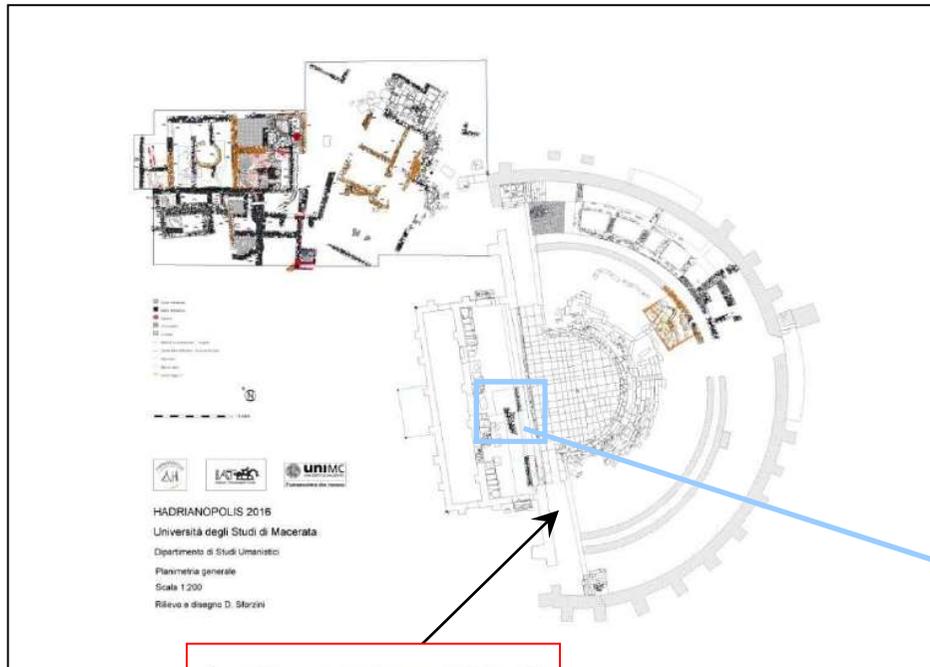


Fig. 253. - Fascia A del conico di imposta, da Est.



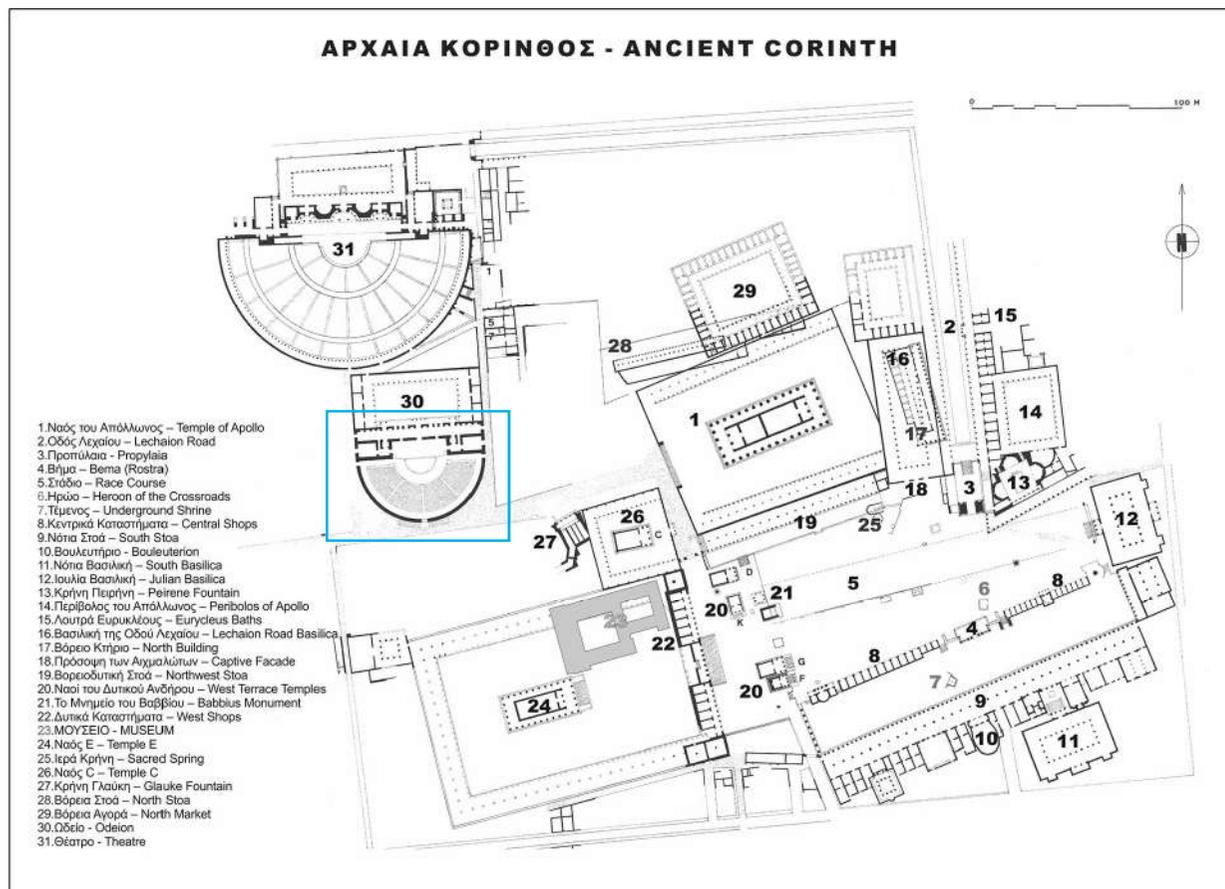
Fig. 254. - Fascia B del conico di imposta, da Sud.



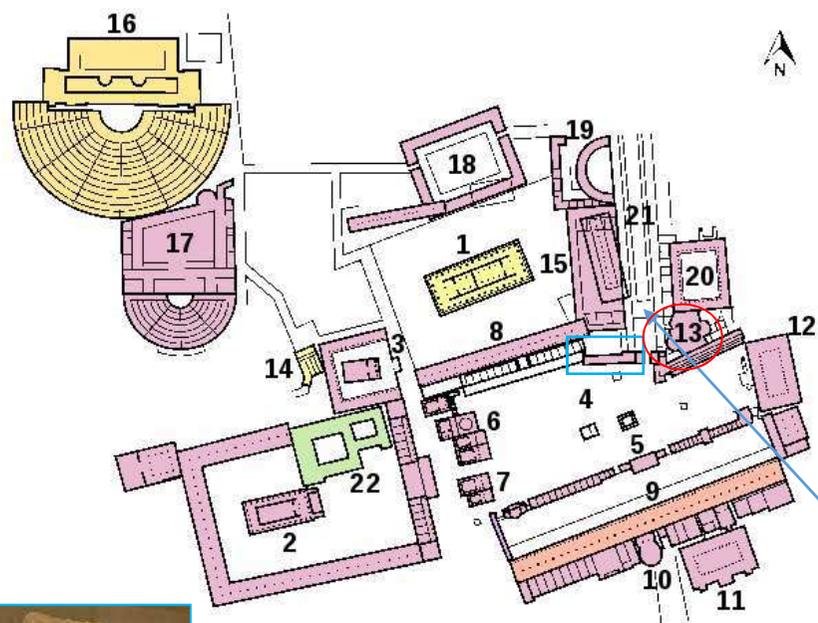
Fig. 255. - Fascia C del conico di imposta, da Ovest.

## Province greche, Acaia

### Odeon



## Province greche, Acaia



Peirene

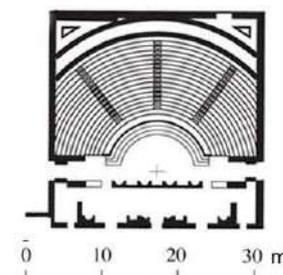
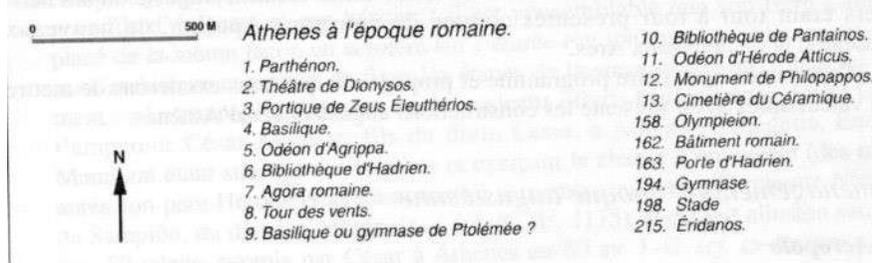
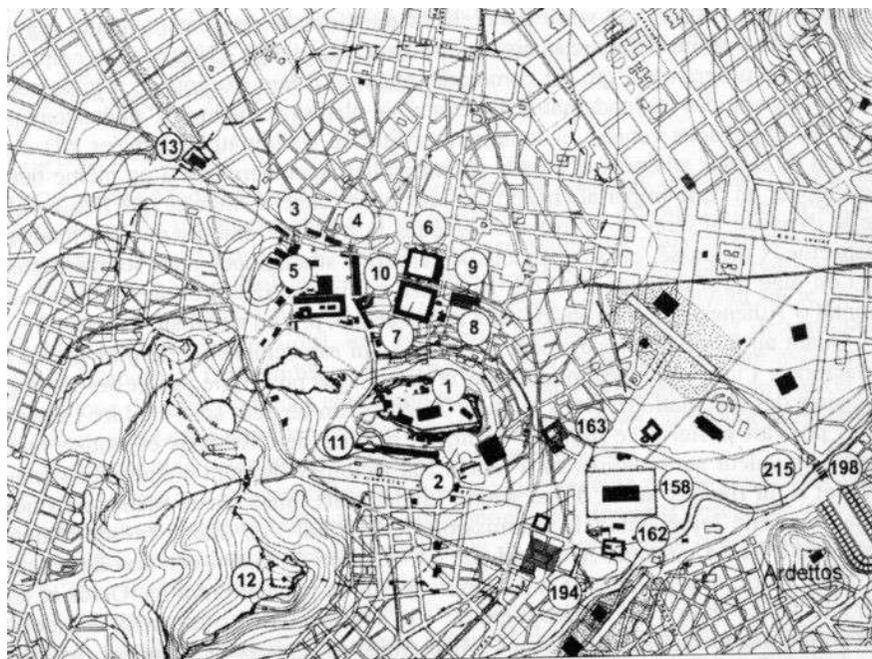


Lechaion

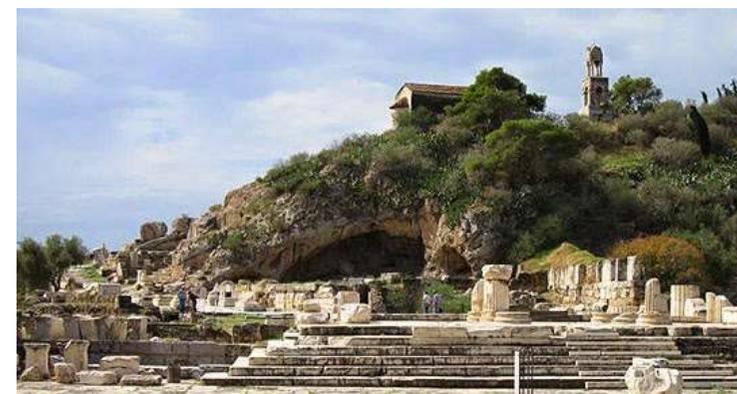


Corinto

## Province greche, Acaia

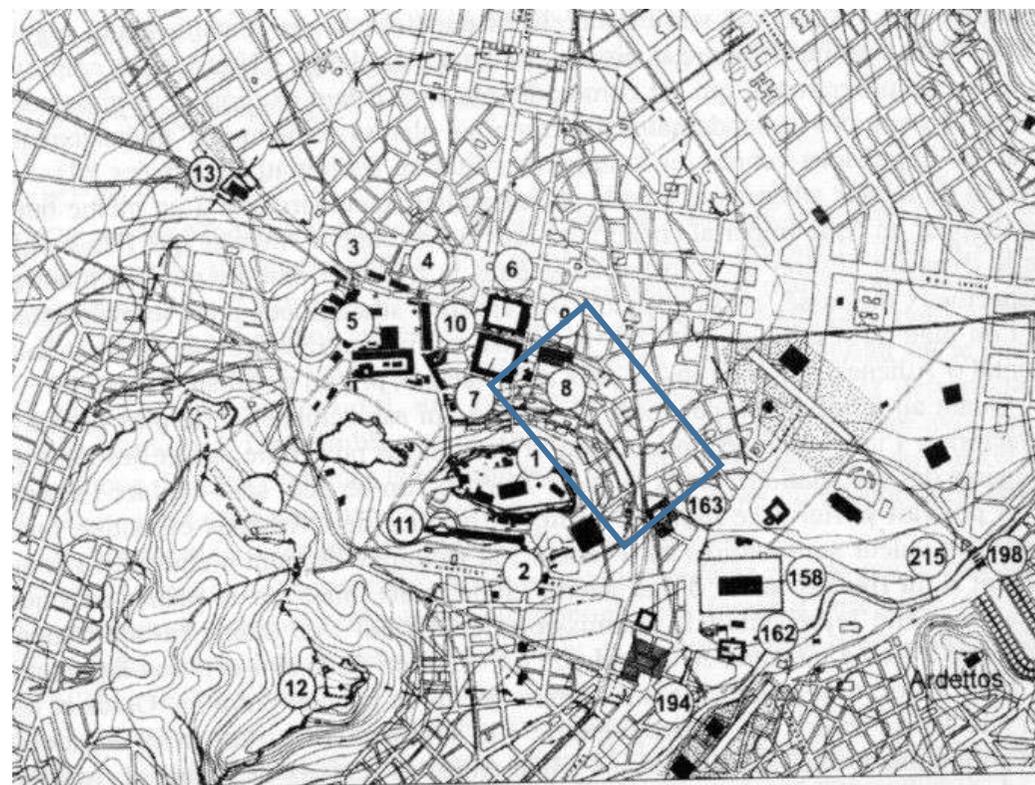


Odeion di Pericle



Propilei di Eleusi

## Province greche, Acaia



0 500 M

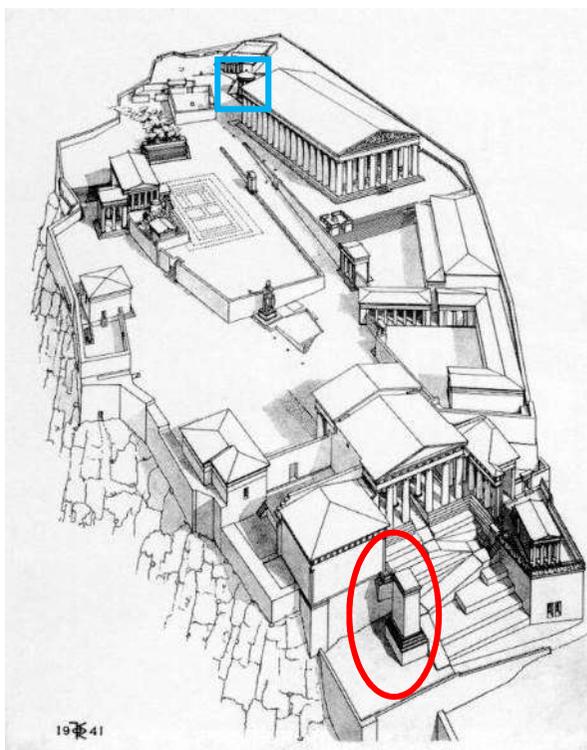
Athènes à l'époque romaine.

1. Parthénon.
2. Théâtre de Dionysos.
3. Portique de Zeus Éieuthérios.
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.

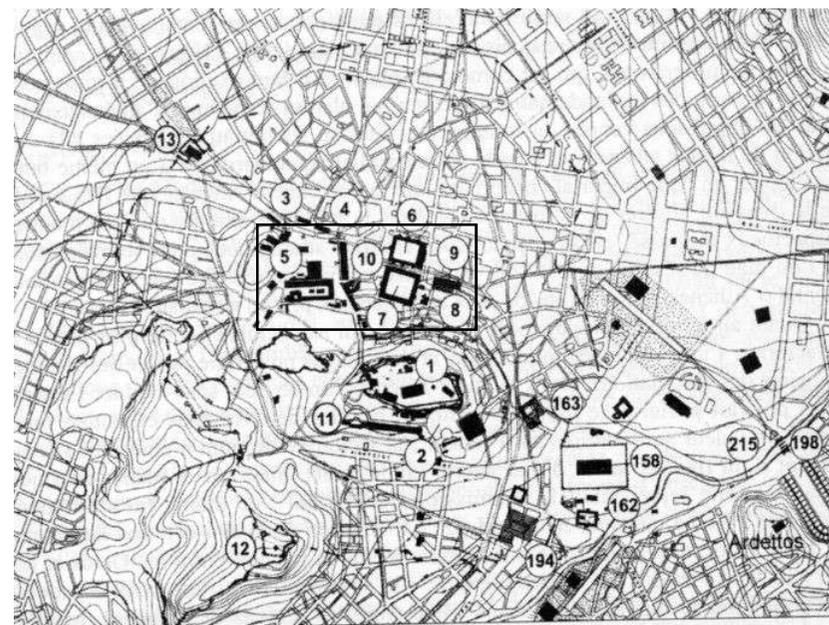
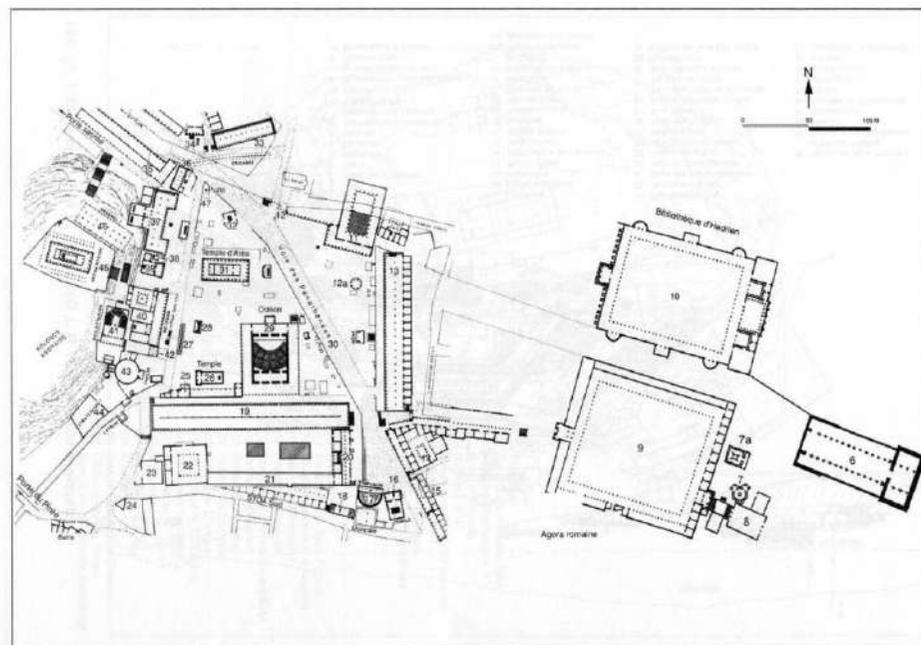


## Province greche, Acaia



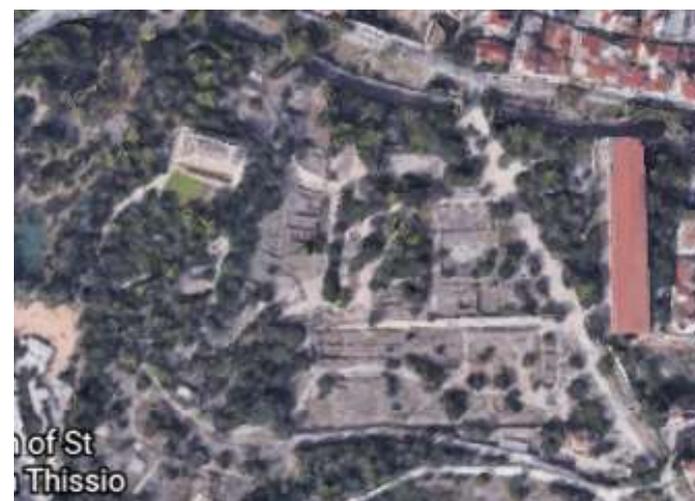
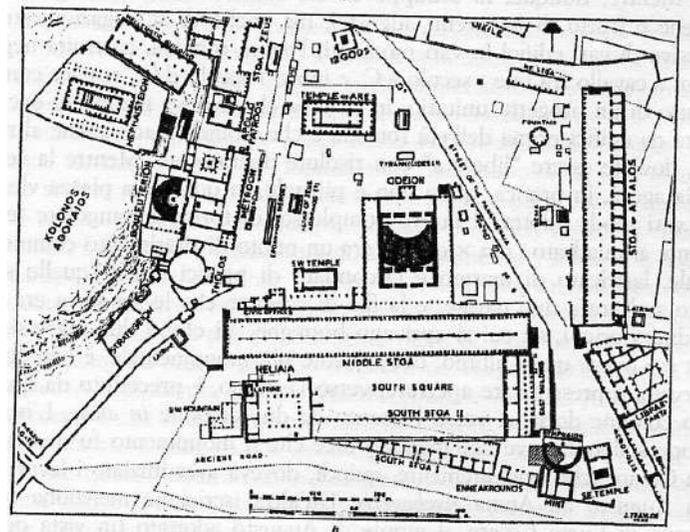
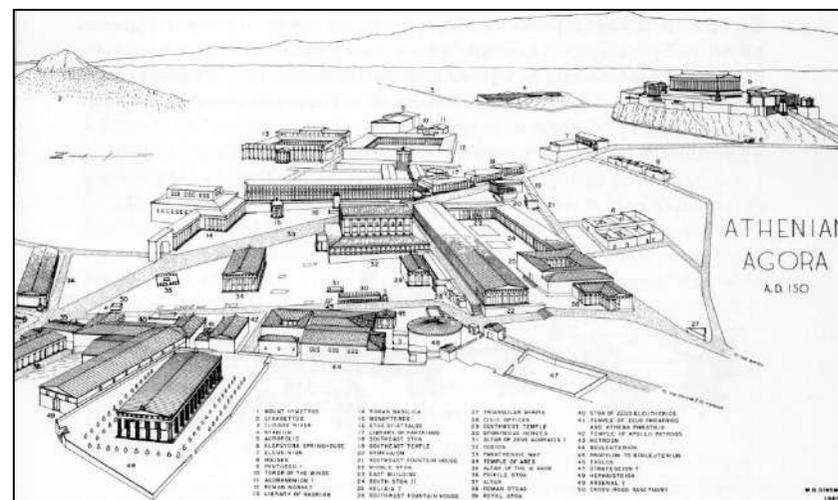
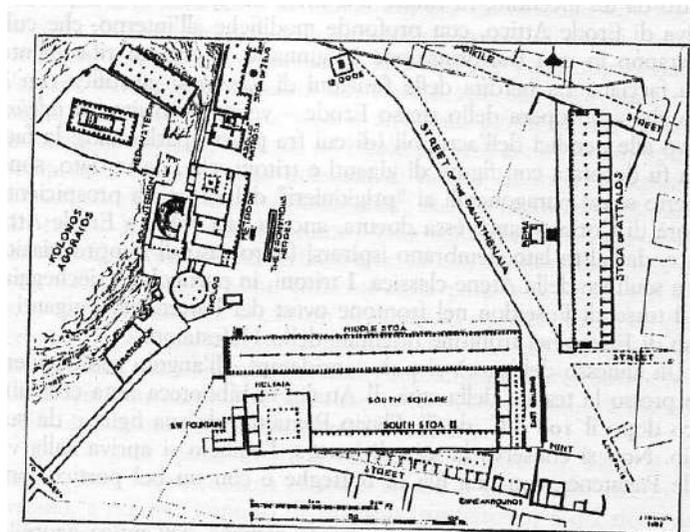
Tempio di Roma e Augusto

## Province greche, Acaia

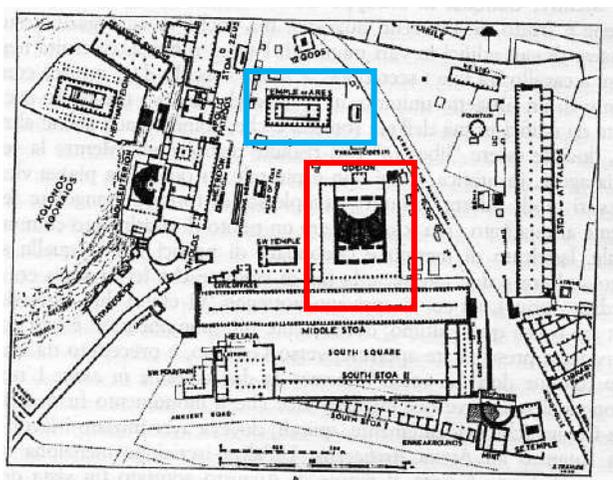
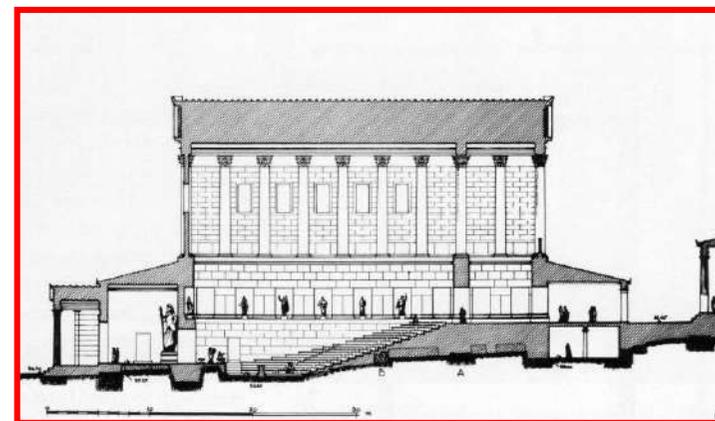
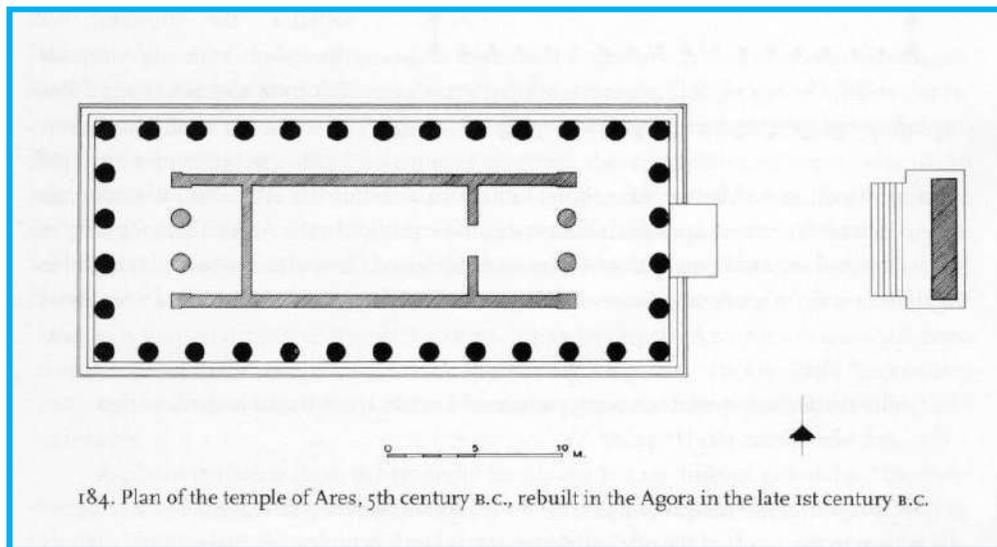


- Athènes à l'époque romaine.
- |                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Parthénon.                         | 10. Bibliothèque de Pantainos. |
| 2. Théâtre de Dionysos.               | 11. Odéon d'Hérode Atticus.    |
| 3. Portique de Zeus Eleuthérios.      | 12. Monument de Philopappos.   |
| 4. Basilique.                         | 13. Cimetière du Céramique.    |
| 5. Odéon d'Agrippa.                   | 158. Olympieion.               |
| 6. Bibliothéque d'Hadrien.            | 162. Bâtiment romain.          |
| 7. Agora romaine.                     | 163. Porte d'Hadrien.          |
| 8. Tour des vents.                    | 194. Gymnase.                  |
| 9. Basilique ou gymnase de Ptolémée ? | 198. Stade.                    |
|                                       | 215. Eridanos.                 |

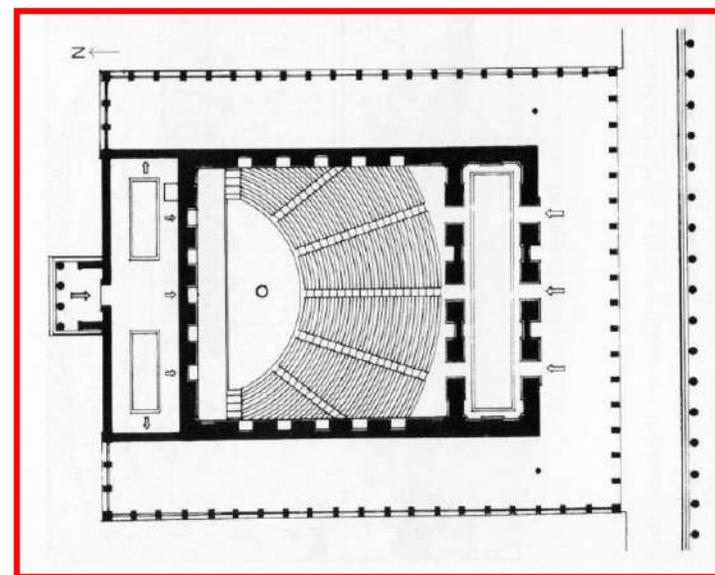
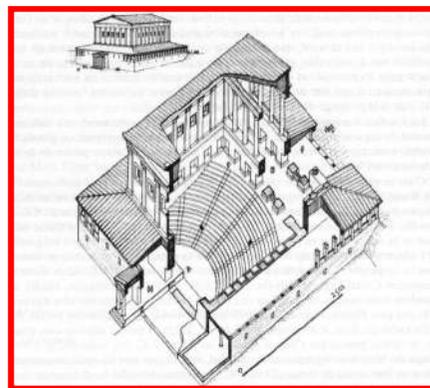
## Province greche, Acaia



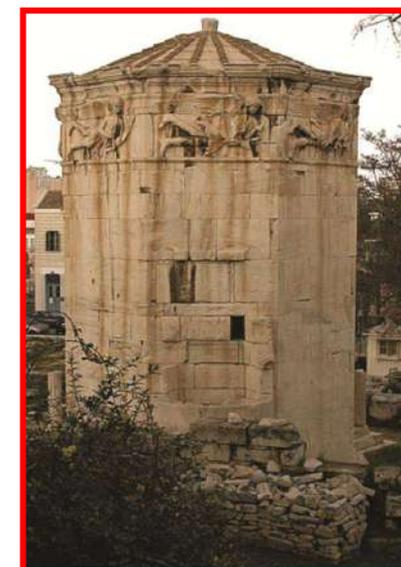
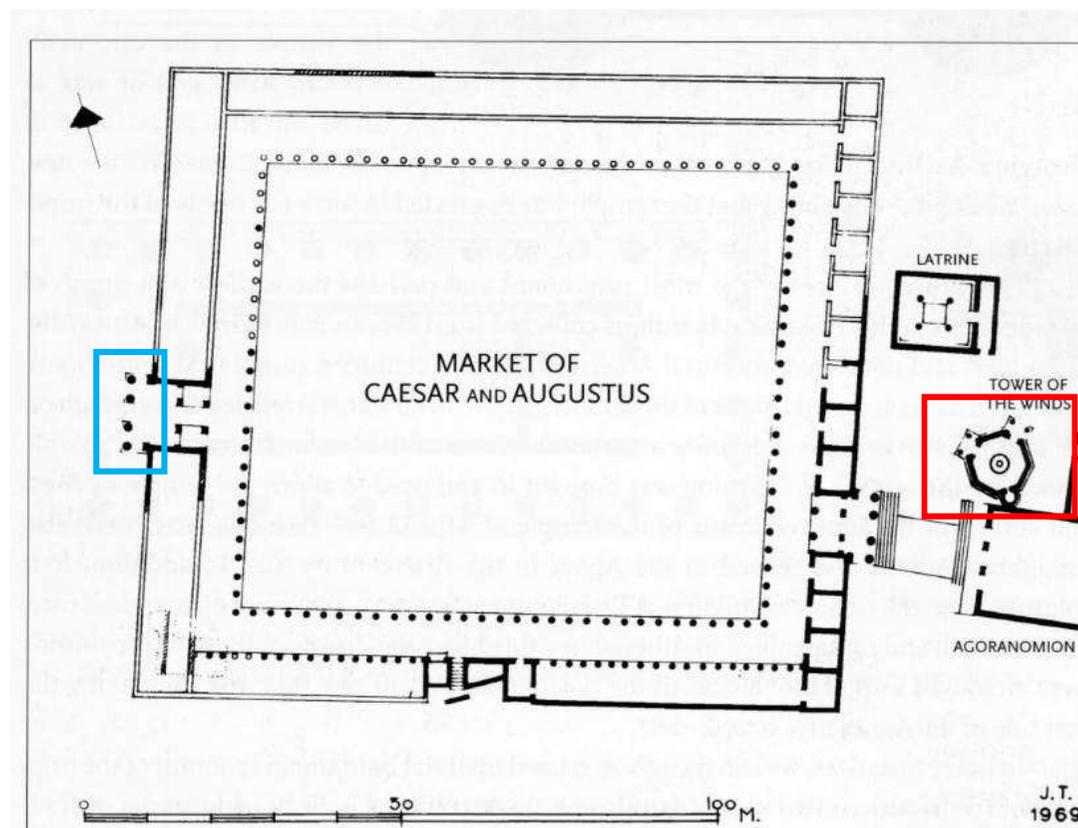
## Province greche, Acaia



## Odeon di Agrippa



## Province greche, Acaia

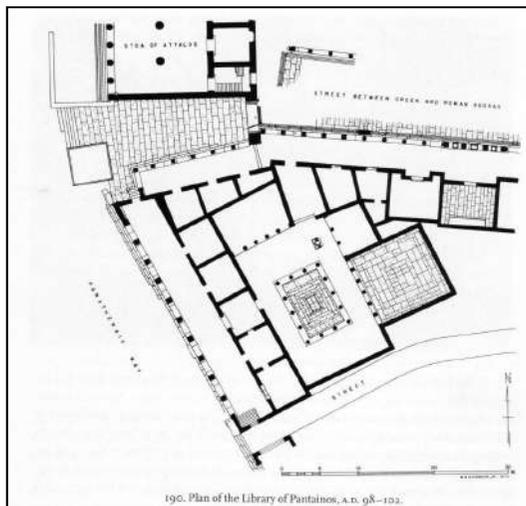


Torre dei venti



Ingresso

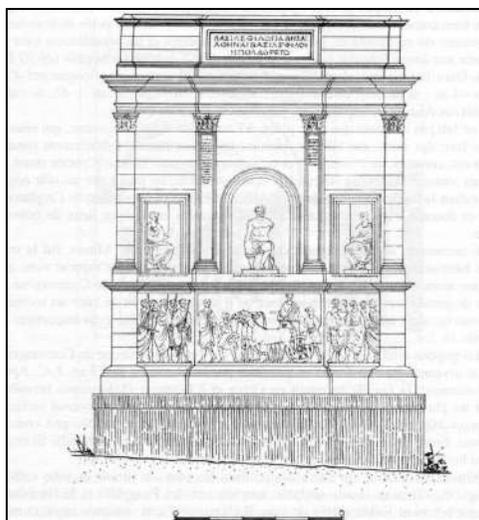
## Province greche, Acaia



Biblioteca di Pantaios



Monumentalizzazione  
percorso Panatenaiche

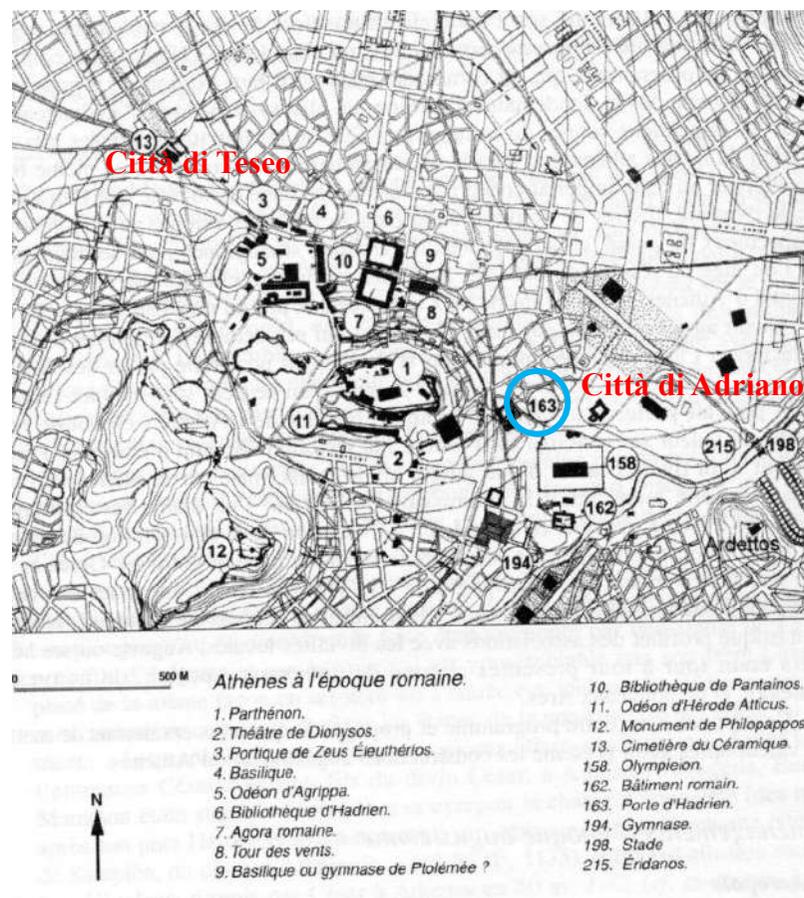


Monumento di  
Philopappo

Atene

## Province greche, Acaia

 Arco di Adriano

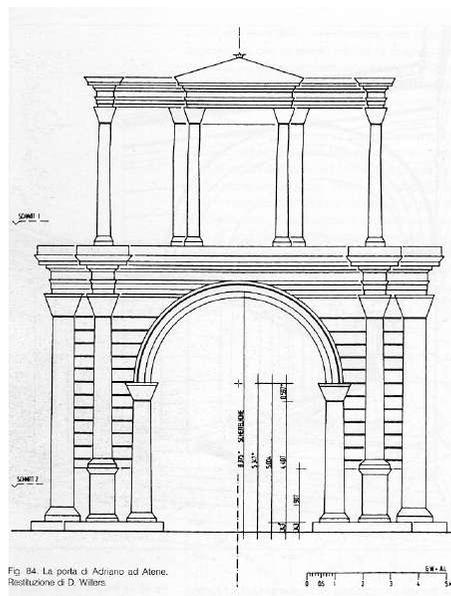


## Province greche, Acaia

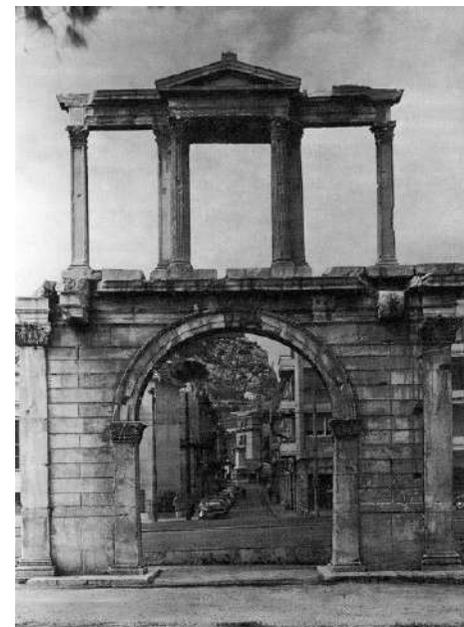


Adriano

Arco di Adriano

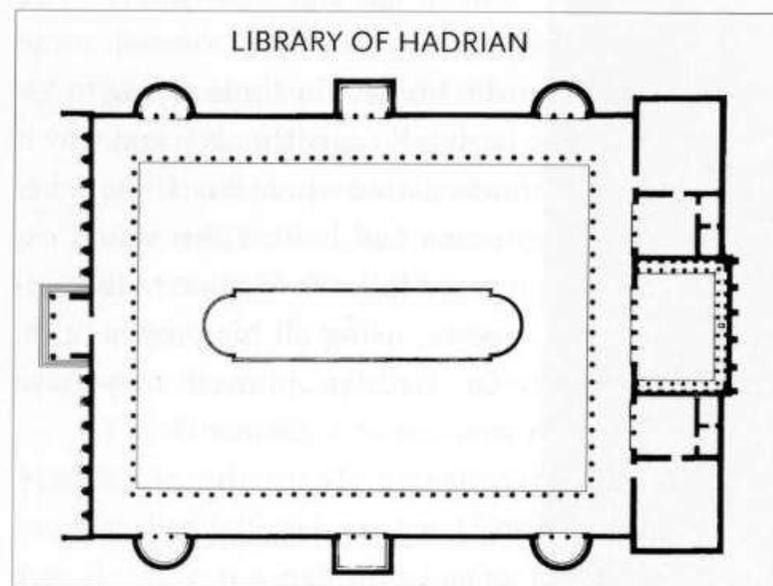


Atene

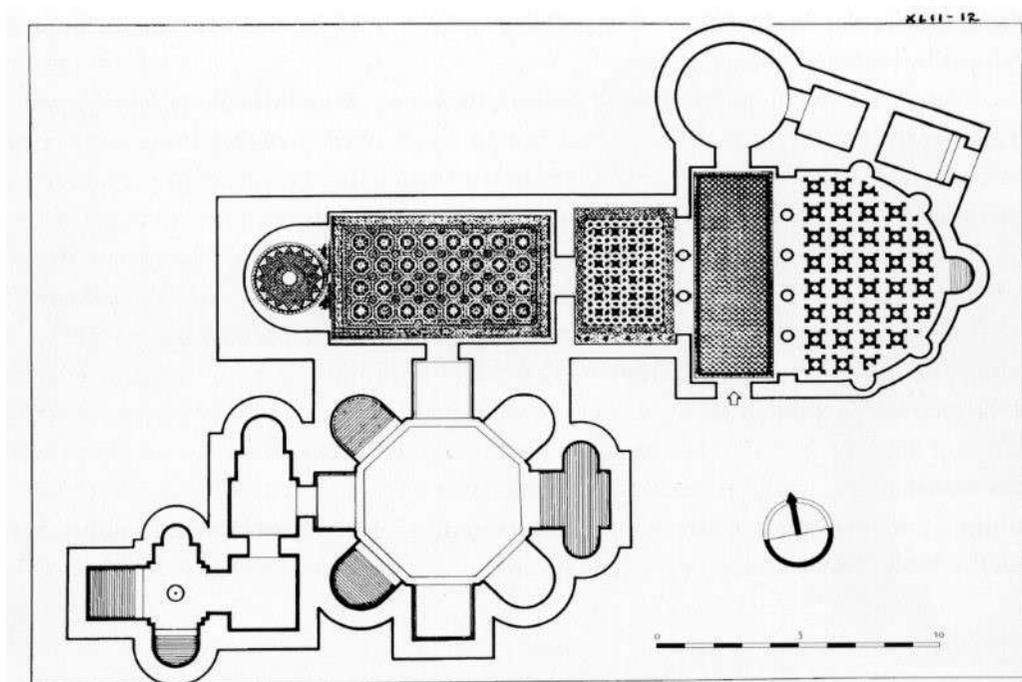


## Province greche, Acaia

Teatro di Dioniso



## Province greche, Acaia

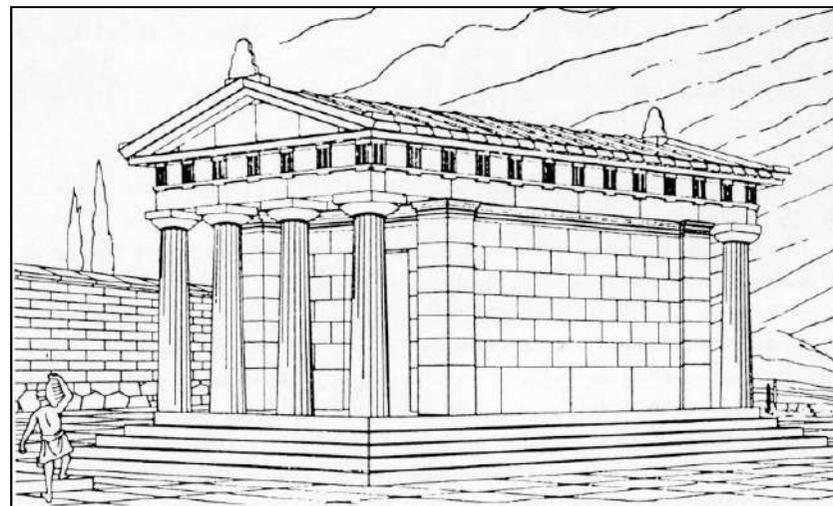


200. Plan of the Hadrianic bath north of the Olympieion, 2nd century A.D.

## Province greche, Acaia



Ponte sul Kephisos



Artemis Propylaia



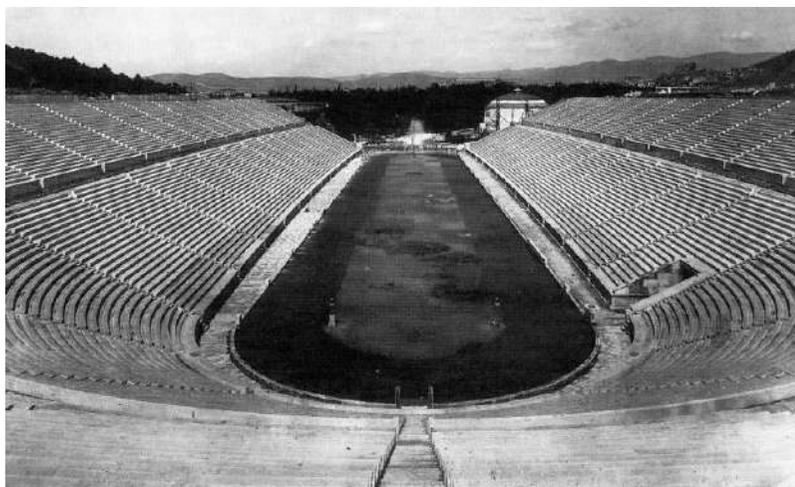
Fonte Kallichoron

Eleusi

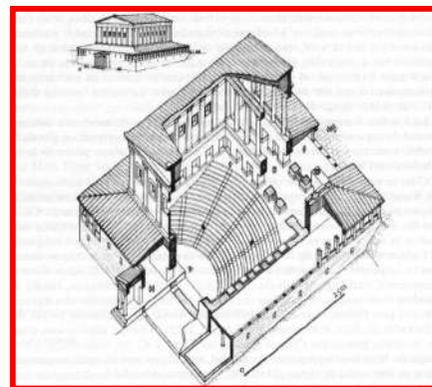
Immagine clipeata di  
Adriano



## Province greche, Acaia



Stadio



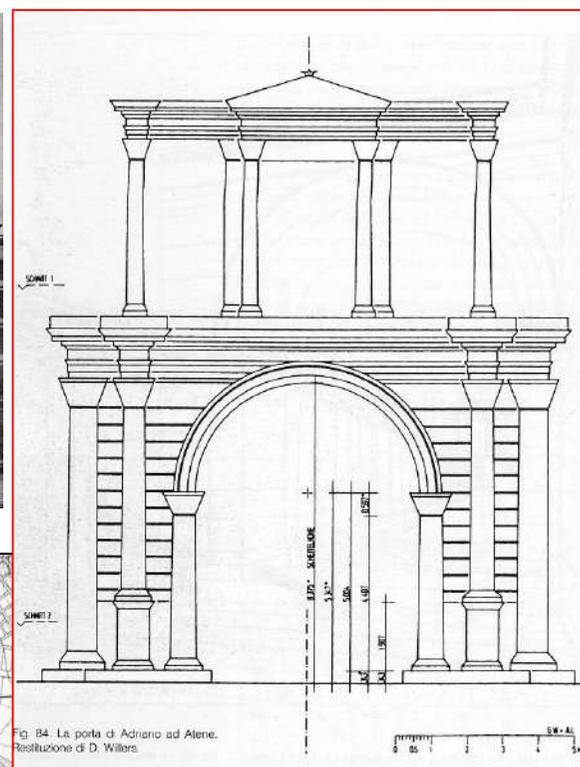
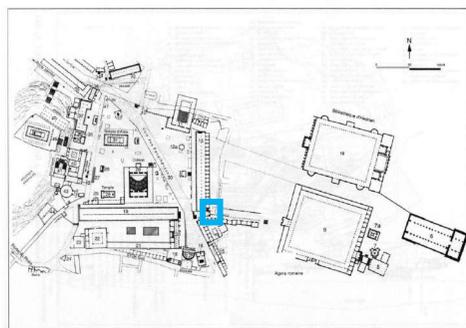
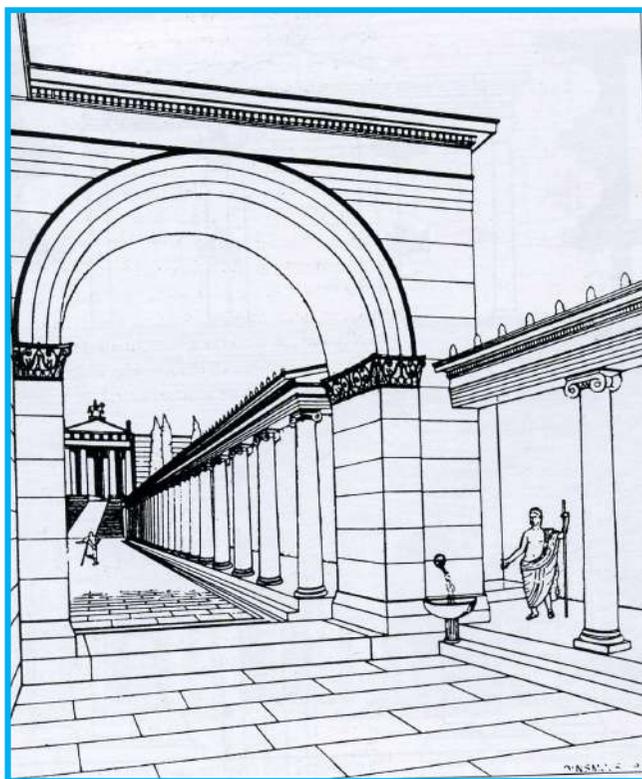
Odeon di Agrippa



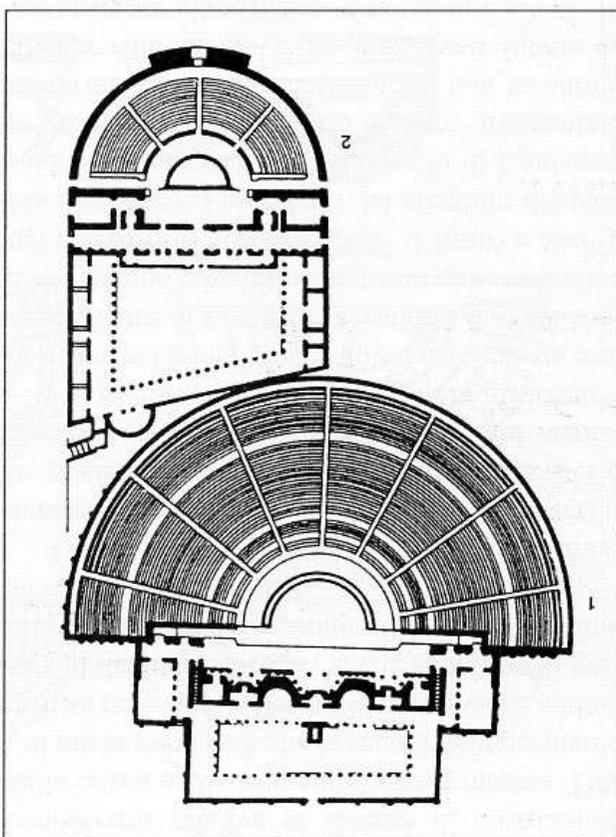
Odeon di Erode Attico

Atene

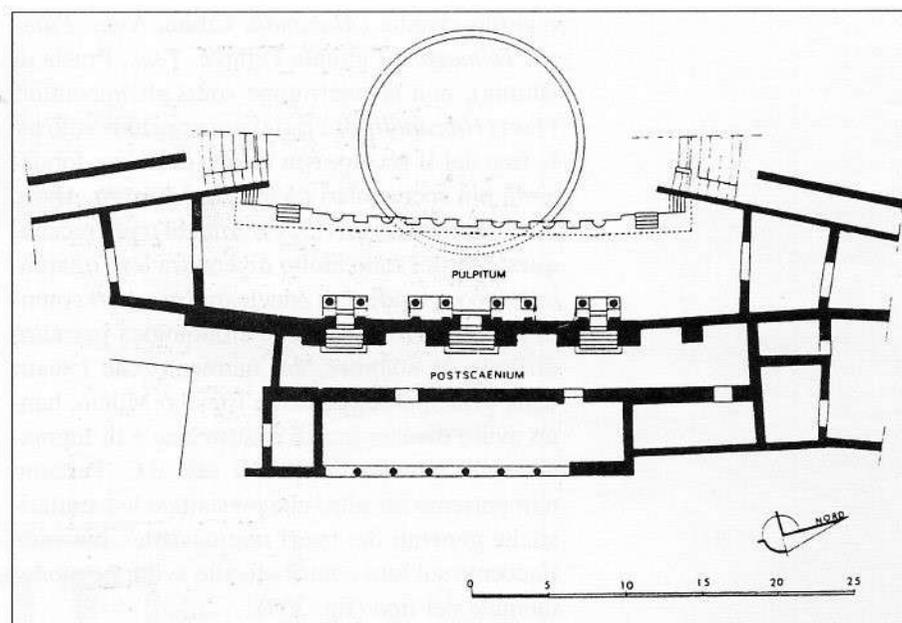
## Province greche, Acaia



## 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

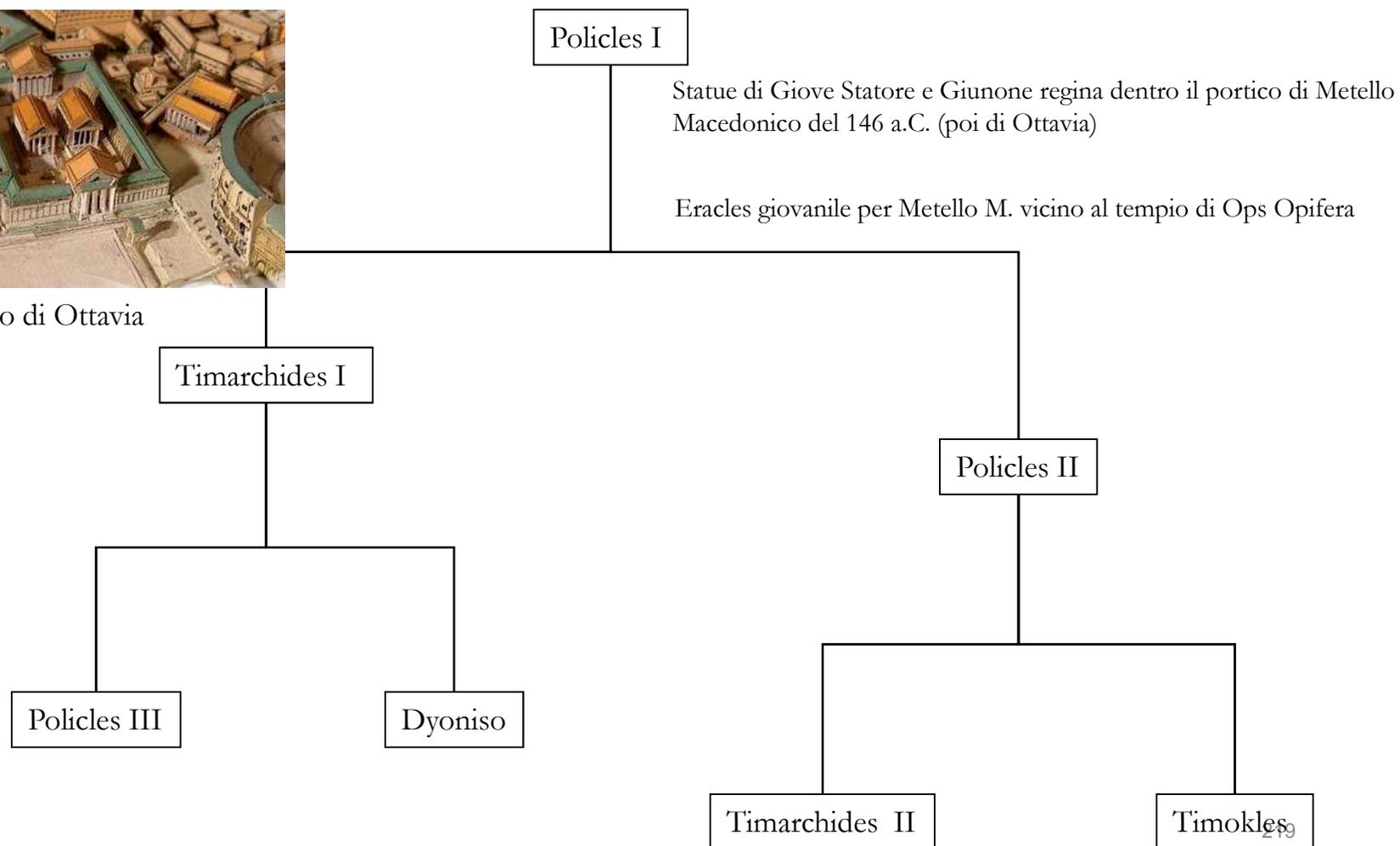


## Province greche, Acaia

### Rinascita del classico



Portico di Ottavia



## Province greche, Acaia

### Rinascita del classico



Statua ritratto del negoziatore Ofello Fero attivo a Delos nel 120

