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**LE FONTI E LA STORIA:
LETTURE E RILETTURE**

**Cartagine e la Magna Grecia
da Agatocle a Pirro***

GIOVANNA DE SENSI SESTITO

Abstract

This paper resumes and completes the understudied topic of the relations among Carthaginians, Italiotes and Italics between the fourth and the third century B.C.

The used sources show that the existing relations of *philia*, *emporía* and *xenologia* with the cities and the peoples of *Megale Hellas*, which has already begun at the time of Dionysius I and Dionysius II of Syracuse, were further strengthened in the second half of the fourth century; they influenced the military strategy of the *basileus* Agathocles against Brettians in an anti-Punic way. Some source also show that the relationship with Carthage still existed at the time of Pyrrhus military expedition in Italy and Sicily; this intervention had not only resulted in a closer link between the Romans and the Carthaginians, but it led, in an unforeseeable way, to an inevitable military encounter.

Iscrizioni funerarie da Petelia

ANTONIO ZUMBO

Abstract

Four funerary inscriptions in Latin from Petelia with new names for the Ionic Center.

I Bronzi di Riace*

L'arte classica è ancora attuale?

MAURIZIO PAOLETTI

Abstract

The successful exhibition *Zurück zur Klassik* at the Liebieghaus Skulpturensammlung in Frankfurt(2013) confirmed the great attraction of the classical art. Since 1973 the two Greek bronze statues from an ancient wreck at Riace (Calabria) provoked great admiration; but today the increase of interest by public opinion and common curiosity triggered a dangerous marketing. On the contrary main debates should be focused on five important open questions: the identity and the iconography of the two statues, the chronology and the workshops, the original location(Greece?)

Der Norden

Un dimenticato e controverso gruppo di pittori
nella Germania del Terzo Reich

VITTORE PIZZONE

Abstract

This paper explores the cultural experience of the expressionist artists' organization Der Norden, active in Germany in the first half of the thirties. Aim of the paper is to show how Joseph Goebbels exploited group's desire for change, expressed through the journal "Kunst der Nation", for his own political purposes. By seemingly supporting artists that partly challenged the cultural policy of the party, Goebbels could get hold of a larger consensus. Such a strategy was certainly made possible by the group's ideological positions. While supporting innovation, "Der Norden" did not go beyond early twenty-century avant-garde. Their goal was to use expressionism as a starting point to build the figurative language of the new Nazi nation. Innovation, thus, I argue, meant nothing else than conservation.

AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO

Guerre et violence en
République Démocratique du Congo

Témoignage d'un enfant ex-soldat*

DONATIEN DIBWE DIA MWEMBU

Abstract

Since its independence in 1960, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been undergoing a dreadful cycle of violence. The participation of youngsters, in general and particularly of children in these various violence (armed conflicts or not, rebellions and wars) started since 1960 under different forms: private militia of some political parties, army children in armed groups and/or in regular army. The testimony of an ex-army child we are talking about in this text traces his trajectory from his enlistment up to his demobilization. He emphasizes the facts that left some marks on him, and he points out what here members about his past traumatized life in the army. In more concrete terms, the ex-army child justifies his enlistment in the army of late President Laurent Désiré Kabila. He talks about the process of his construction as an army child, the scenes of violence of which he was victim or author, his demobilization and another unexpected tragedy, and his difficult rehabilitation in civilian life.

Itinéraires croisés des enfants accusés de sorcellerie en République démocratique du Congo

Le cas de Lubumbashi (Katanga)

EDOARDO QUARETTA

Abstract

In this article I consider the phenomenon of the “child-witches” (*enfants-sorciers*) in Lubumbashi (Katanga, DRC) as a result of the intertwinement of two socio-cultural dynamics: the structural violence of the families’ daily life within which the accusations of children occur, and the symbolic violence exerted upon the street children who are identified as witchlike individuals. In this vein witchcraft accusations are, on the one hand, the consequence of an increasing structural violence characterizing the children living conditions within the sphere of their family; on the other hand, the transgression of the social norms by the street children provokes in the mind of the Lubumbashi’s dwellers the identification of these children with witchcraft.

In this vein, I propose an ethnographic approach which takes into account the multiform features of the “child-witches” phenomenon highlighting the importance of everyday practices, such as the payment of the school fees, and the witchcraft idiom as “pragmatics of uncertainty” that allow Congolese families to deal with uncertainties of life, such as sickness, suffering, marital problems, failure, and death.

NOTE E DISCUSSIONI

“Revindiche”

Violenza sociale e mobilitazione politica
in Calabria nel 1848

ANTONIO BUTTIGLIONE

Abstract

This paper deals with peasants' occupations of lands, forests and mines in Calabria during the Revolution of 1848. These mass actions of social violence were referred

to as “revindiche” and were intended to achieve the occupation, both physical and symbolic, of “goods” perceived as “usurped”. Analyzing rituality, political–religious symbolism and organization of these actions, this research shows that the popular movement of “revindica” was not an isolated phenomenon of *jacquerie* but part of the political developments of the revolution in the periphery. On the one hand, I claim, it was rooted in long–lasting controversies around the civic uses of communal lands that led to the formation of a collective and municipal based consciousness of public goods and the Common Good. On the other hand, the political mobilization of the rural peoples was, at that historical moment, organized and directed by “popular” and democratic circles led by radical political leaders that can be called with the term coined for Provence by the historian Maurice Agulhon: the “red bourgeoisie”. An analysis of such revolutionary alliance between rural populations and the “red bourgeoisie” can help to explain the radicalization of the peripheries of the European Mediterranean, such as Calabria and the Var, ready in 1848 and in 1851 to offer their support to republican and anti–monarchist insurrections against Ferdinand II Bourbon and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

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**LE FONTI E LA STORIA
LETTURE E RILETTURE**

Il dono del tiranno
Gelone e il “corno di Amaltea” a Ipponio*

DANIELA BONANNO

Abstract

This paper examines Douris of Samos' quite problematic testimony, quoted in Athenaeus' work. It narrates that Gelon tyrant of Syracuse at the beginning of the 5. Century B.C., created a place called the "Horn of Amalthea" in a grove in the neighborhood of Hipponion. Departing from the analysis of the contest of the quotation in the *Deipnosophistai* and from the comparison with the sources related to Amalthea, and the places, which took their name from her in Antiquity, the contribution tries to suggest a reading key for this episode, which marks the beginnings of the Deinomenids Tyrrenian politics.

Terre dell'immaginario nell'Impero romano

Il mito della "felicità"
nel romanzo di Senofonte Efesio

MARGHERITA CASSIA

Abstract

The work intends to study the presence of “happiness” in the Xenophon of Ephesus’ novel *Anthia and Abrocomes*. Analyzing the passages of the work in which we find the root εὐδαιμον –, we’ll show how the “happiness” is connected with four semantic fields: the fulfillment of ψυχή, the possession of material goods, the “peace of mind” reached in the netherworld, and some geographic locations of the Roman Empire considered favourite because hometown of the main characters (Ephesus, Perinthus) or *provinciae* economically rich (Sicily) or even regions inhabited by people “happy” (Pontus) to speak their mother tongue (Cappadocia).

Enti e politiche assistenziali
nel ducato bizantino di Napoli

LUCA BOZZARELLO

Abstract

During the Middle Ages all Mediterranean cities were populated in great part by the poor class. Failed the public welfare system of Roman Empire, poverty support policies in Italy were mainly managed by Roman Church and the different local dioceses, to which the State delegated the task from the Late Antiquity. The present study tries to explain how social welfare was organised in Byzantine Naples, from the 6th to 12th century, showing the important role played by public administration, diocese and private citizens through subsidies, charity and health care in supporting poor citizens.

AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO

D'un colonialisme subalterne

Migrants bourgeois, mercenaires ou patriotes
au Congo de Giolitti à Mussolini

CARLO CARBONE

Abstract

Social and cultural origins of Italian military and civil emigrants in the *État Indépendant du Congo*. Their attitudes towards the King Léopold's exploitation system, seen as a prominent part of the colonialism. Their generally passive role as international politics pawns.

Examination of some of their reports and analysis in order to characterize their position in the liberal colonialism of Giolitti's Italy and the passage to the fascist colonialist age, also through the outlook of a special witness, the writer Arnaldo Cipolla.

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**LE FONTI E LA STORIA:
LETTURE E RILETTURE**

Medicina mesopotámica e hipocrática

Similitudes en el diagnóstico y el pronóstico

CÉSAR SIERRA MARTÍN

Abstract

The present work draws a parallel between the Mesopotamian and the Hippocratic medicines in the sphere of medical diagnosis and prognosis. Both, the Mesopotamian as well as Hippocratic medicines, focused on the identification and knowledge of the sickness and its pathological processes in order to elaborate a diagnosis of the patient's health. The work concludes that, contrary to the prevalent ideas about the particularity of ancient Greek medicine, common points between the two medicines not only existed but may suggest connections between them.

Gli uomini al fronte, le donne nelle piazze

Il mondo contadino calabrese e la Grande Guerra

OSCAR GRECO

Abstract

Calabria entered the new century in a state of economic hardship and misery of the working classes such as to concern the prefects of the three provinces about the maintenance of social peace and the worsening of the struggles and peasant claims. The investigation conducted by Francesco Saverio Nitti on the «condition of the farmers, on their relationships with the owners and on the nature of the agrarian reform in the Southern provinces and Sicily» showed a rural reality shrouded in need and, more generally, a region that, except for the small and high bourgeoisie, was highlighting all the characteristics of underdevelopment. The echo of the Great War arrived in Calabria in a climate of ignorance, misery and resignation. The Calabrian peasants were attending the debate on the Great War with detachment and endurance. A political awareness was far to be developed, nor even formed, because the coming war, as it had been the Italian unification process, was distant from their lives, from their daily worries. Yet, since 1917 the behavior of the rural classes against the war became even more severe. The peasant resignation opened the door to feelings of such distrust and hostility toward those social classes which had been largely supported by the conflict, that soon started to lead to forms of widespread revolt.

After nine months of war, Calabria was showing the first signs of a countryside protest that soon reached intense levels of conflict and which saw in the participation of women an extremely peculiar trait, if not exclusive.

La meglio gioventù?

I gruppi giovanili neofascisti meridionali
nei primi decenni della Repubblica

KATIA MASSARA

Abstract

This article aims to investigate the youth neo-fascist groups in southern Italy in the early decades of post-war Italy. In southern Italy, where the neo-fascist phenomenon had a specific consistency and relevance, are mainly young or very young people to pick up the regime's legacy with a higher radicality compared to the Italian Social Movement (MSI). The values to which they refer are those of the first fascism: the hierarchical society, the contempt for the rules, the myth of the chief, the search for a «third way» alternative to both capitalism and communism, in a political vision that deliberately places itself outside the system making this diversity as its strength. The emergence and development of political organizations composed of young people, often minors, is the most prominent symptom of the vitality and potential of neo-fascism; their rapid spread, beyond the outcome of those experiences, it is symptomatic of a mentality able to reproduce itself and take roots in political and socio-economic environments particularly disadvantaged, and will represent for many years a dangerous threat to democratic institutions.

AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO

Dal colonialismo liberale al colonialismo fascista

Un repertorio bibliografico sul fascismo e il Congo

CARLO CARBONE

Abstract

In Italy, moving from the liberal colonialism to the fascist one – from the *imperialismo della povera gente* (poor people's imperialism), to the *imperialismo straccione* (imperialism of beggars), to apply to a Lenin's formula – Congo remains peripheral for the Italian colonial policy, nevertheless it constitutes a paradigm too. It is a point of reference whether for the collective imagination or for the actual visiting. Italian colonies apart, Congo is essentially the only African region of interest, both in the travel literature and in memoirs writings and in scientific works. As for the individuals, sometimes it is an express interest, with an exotic patina that outweighs the economic presence, sometimes an unavowed one, regarding the hope of a territorial recognition for the Italian contribution to the "civilization" of the Belgian territory.

Les députés nationaux perçus
par les artistes musiciens de Lubumbashi

MARCEL NGANDU MUTOMBO

Abstract

Built primarily by young people, Lubumbashi is a Congolese town which, since its birth, grants great importance to sports, drama, music and dance. By the end of the colonial period with the appearance of professional musicians, each younger generation has reflected on social facts. However, these musicians have rarely protested against government social policy. Suddenly, after the 2006 and 2011 elections, the young musicians began caricaturing the behavior of parliamentarians and senators, depicting them as horrible liars. Songs such as «Honorable désolé» and «Honorable acha bongo» suggest that the criterion of competence should be taken into consideration to favor social stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

NOTE, DISCUSSIONI, STRUMENTI

La Calabria e l'Archivio di Stato di Napoli

Alcune aggiunte al panorama delle fonti

CIRO ROMANO

Abstract

Through a critical re-examination of archival collections related to Calabria, this article proposes to reconsider the relationship between the “great” history and the Calabria region, viewed as a quintessential place of “local histories.” In the tradition of eminent historians such as Giuseppe Galasso, Augusto Placanica and Rosario Romeo, it examines Calabria not as a provincial appendix but as a full fledged part of the “great” history.

With this intent, the article builds upon the vast scholarly production of that exceptional archival specialist that was prof. Jole Mazzoleni (1908–1991), whose work of collecting, uncovering, ordering and classifying in the Naples State Archives has provided research

bases for generations of historians. This work presents the choice of sources from those Archives that relate to Calabria — in particular, to suppressed monastic orders; Jesuits; Calabrian cities' administrations — with a special attention to the relationship between the center and the periphery.

La Società Antischiavista Italiana (1888–1937)

ALESSANDRO DI MEO

Abstract

This study deals with the history of the Italian Antislavery Society, a Catholic association founded by French Cardinal Charles Lavignerie in 1888. Its main purpose was to eradicate slave trade in Africa, particularly in the Italian colonies. In the first half of the twentieth century, the Italian Antislavery Society supported Italian colonialism up to the point that it entirely conformed to the fascist propaganda. The Society put an end to its activities and publications in 1937.

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Filippo Burgarella

In ricordo di una lunga e fruttuosa collaborazione

GIOVANNA DE SENSI SESTITO

Papa Callisto II in Calabria*

FILIPPO BURGARELLA†

**LE FONTI E LA STORIA:
LETTURE E RILETTURE**

La costituzione aristocratica di Locri Epizefirii
tra *eunomia*, inalterabilità e innovazione

IGNAZIO D'ANGELO

Abstract

This dissertation investigates juridical and historical issues concerning the Constitution of Epizephyrian Locri. After examining the literary sources which testify a particular admiration for the good government in Locri, the focus shifts towards the main magistratures and the councils of the aristocratic Constitution, and finally to the role of tyrant Dyonisius II in the crisis of *eunomia* in Locri and in the evolution of the Constitution from an oligarchical to a democratic one: the tyrant's stay in Locri contributes to the rise to power of the *demos*.

Il Dionisio Periegeta di Jane Lightfoot e l'influsso su Paolo Silenziario

CLAUDIO DE STEFANI

Abstract

The article deals with a recent edition of Dionysius Periegetes, a geographic poet of the II century AD, which provides readers with the first modern commentary to the poem. Both the introduction to the poem and its edition and commentary are discussed at length. The author of the article adds a few supplements to the list of passages from Hellenistic poets which Dionysius might have imitated. In a separate section some verses of Paul the Silentiary are quoted in order to illuminate the passages of Dionysius which this Late Antique poet clearly imitates.

**Motivi retorici e riferimenti storici
nel *Bios* di san Filareto (XI sec.)**

GIOACCHINO STRANO

Abstract

The *Bios* of St Philaretos is a hagiographic work composed at the end of the eleventh century: its protagonist is an Italo–greek saint who lived in the monastery of the *Salinae*, in Southern Calabria. The author, perhaps of oriental origins, has composed a highly rhetorical work, which includes in the first part an eulogy of Sicily according to the rules of the ancient and byzantine *encomia*.

Amiratus Salernus and *Angelus Despotes*
of Romuald of Salerno

STAVROS G. GEORGIU

Abstract

The testimony of Romualdo Guarna (1110/1120–1181/1182), Archbishop of Salerno as Romualdo II (1153–1181/1182), regarding the dispatch of a fleet under Admiral Salerno against the Byzantine Empire (Romania) and the defeat of a Byzantine fleet at Cape Malea under *Angelus Despotes* is the aim of this paper.

Through the examination of the other relevant sources, particularly the testimonies of John Kinnamos and Niketas Choniates, it is confirmed that the above testimony of Romualdo Guarna is associated with the defeat of the *pansebastohypertatos* Constantine Angelos, the husband of an aunt of the Emperor Manuel I Komnenos (1143–1180), at Cape Malea, in Monemvasia in the spring or summer of 1154.

The honorific epithet of *Despotes* used for Constantine Angelos will be discussed too. It is known that under the Komnenoi this epithet was used for the members of the imperial family regardless of their other honorific titles. It is not related to the Byzantine title of *Despotes* created by Manuel I Komnenos in 1163.

AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO

La violence, la justice et le *Bula Matari*
(Homme puissant)*

Le *red rubber* dans les enquêtes
du magistrat italien Gennaro Bosco (État Indépendant du Congo)

ROSARIO GIORDANO

Abstract

The international humanitarian press campaign — undertaken in Belgium by Edoard D. Morel — would have taken a decisive turn following the powerful denunciation formulated

by the British consul Casement in the report on his mission in the Upper Congo. The experiences of the Italian magistrate Gennaro Bosco, deputy public prosecutor of the Congo Free State, cross those of the consul: he would have followed the same itinerary to undertake an extensive judicial investigation and to assess the truth of the inspection Casement himself had carried out. The reports produced by Bosco are particularly interesting: for about 8 months (October 1903/August 1904), he investigated some of the most controversial and brutal criminal episodes which constitute the central object of the debate on the Congo atrocities.

Unlike the literature that insists on the role of some Europeans in the anti-Congolese campaign, the documents drawn up by the magistrate lead to some hypotheses about the agency of Congolese communities. In particular, they show up discursive strategies, practices of dissimulation and of resistance grounded in a shared culture of terror which informed the predatory red rubber regime.

The reflections of this essay are based on episodes and discourses on violence related to that time of the Congolese history, as the basis of a renewed imagination, source of new narrative practices on the representation of the "darkness of the Congo".

Paga e anticomunismo

Il mercenarismo in Congo e la partecipazione degli italiani

CARLO CARBONE

Abstract

Katanga's secession introduced extra-political elements into Congo-Kinshasa: the mercenary's groups, who played a crucial and unforeseen political role both domestically and internationally. A number of Italians, politically characterized by adherence to fascist or neo-fascist ideologies, have been a part of these groups. They have been easily integrated into the more general secessionist and mostly pro-colonial aggregation. Anti-sovietism, anti-americanism and the hostility against UNO of these Italians have backed-up and sometimes influenced the evolution of the local and international politics in the region. The activity of the mercenaries had relevant consequences — even where they were not physically present, as in the case of the Italian military massacre in Kindu — also on their relations with the missionaries who were object of the rebels' aggressiveness as white people.

NOTE, DISCUSSIONI, STRUMENTI

La rappresentazione del sé
e la ricerca del prestigio sociale attraverso il ricordo
della professione e la sepoltura *ad sanctos*

Commento a *ICUR V 13800*

GENEROSO CEFALO, ANGELA PINTA


Abstract

The present paper is focused on the inscription *ICUR V 13800* founded in the area near St. Sebastian basilica in Rome. It is the epitaph of a Christian physician who died between the fourth and fifth century AD. After a brief summary of the archeological context, the adjectives and the expressions that the physician chose to represent himself are analysed. This inscription is important for scholars of roman social history because the social identity of the physician is almost completely defined by his job, a rare case in roman epigraphy. He tried to represent himself as the ideal physician, taking into account the common opinions of the ancient world about healers and medicine. This work attempts to define the physician's sociale status, evaluating the prices of the sepulchres in areas like St. Sebastian, the number of funeral inscriptions in these areas and the economic conditions of physicians in Late antiquity, assessing that he belonged to the well off "middle class" of his time. His purpose was to achieve social distinction and to adapt himself to an aristocratic way of life, expecially after his death; he tried to obtain them through his epitafh and the area where he was buried. Infact more than twenty inscriptions of men and women of the roman aristocracy can be found there.

Alcune menzioni di papiri
nella corrispondenza Marini–Lanzi

NIKOLA D. BELLUCCI

Abstract

Through unpublished documents, the following study proposes to report and investigate some mentions of papyri in the correspondence between Gaetano Marini and Luigi Lanzi, contributing to provide a historical and cultural insight of the period in question 

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**STORIA E STORIOGRAFIA ANTICA,
TARDOANTICA E BIZANTINA**

Ὁργή ε χαλεπαίνειν

Nota a Thuc. I 24-55

ANTONELLA IMPIERI

Abstract

Through a historical and historiographical point of view, this article proposes a reading of the two terms ὀργή and χαλεπαίνειν in Thuc. I 24–55. Contrary to the prevalent ideas about the so-called inactivity of χαλεπαίνειν, the first part aims to analyse the term χαλεπαίνειν compared with the other terms used by the historian to describe the historical context. In the second part, the term ὀργή is analysed mainly in relation to revenge and ὕβρις, focusing on the war of revenge in colonial relations. The analysis is focused on Thucydidean contexts and not, in order to understand the Corinthian reaction to the ὕβρις of Corcyra.

A margine del *Corpus*
dei documenti doppi di Dura Europos

Contestualizzazioni e considerazioni preliminari

NIKOLA D. BELLUCCI

Abstract

The article, under the investigations about the shape and functions of the double document in the East, provides some comments and notes about the double documents of the Syrian city of Dura Europos, highlighting how the previous institutions and Syro–Mesopotamian legal systems were probably “adapted” to certain structural “impositions” perhaps because conceived by them as a kind of “traditional” maintenance albeit at the expense of certain formal features.

Defensio, Religio, Opportunitas
Nuove costruzioni e restauri

Testimonianze epigrafiche di edilizia pubblica
dalla *regio III (Lucania et Bruttii)*

ALFREDO SANSONE, ANTONIO ZUMBO

Abstract

The main objective of the contribution consists in proposing an organic attempt to summarize the epigraphic knowledge concerning public buildings in the centers of Lucania and Bruzium in Roman times and, above all, to trace some characteristic tendencies of the building phenomenon in the period between the third century BC and the fifth century AD.

*Vivarium**

Topographie, Religion, und *Paideia*

BALBINA BÄBLER

Abstract

Cassiodorus' institution *Vivarium* founded by him on his family's estate in Bruttium after retiring from his political career was more than a monastery or a library. This paper tries to explore how the surrounding landscape may have fostered certain subjects of study in *Vivarium*. It takes a closer look at the possibility of asceticism that could be practised in the vicinity but also at Cassiodorus' remarkable interest in medicine and technical innovations like mechanical lamps and sundials. It shows that Cassiodorus uses pagan knowledge to create a Christian *locus amoenus*.

**PERCORSI DI STORIA MEDIEVALE
E MODERNA: EUROPA
E AREA MEDITERRANEA**

The Name *Spatharios* in Twelfth
and Thirteenth Century Southern Italy

STAVROS G. GEORGIU

Abstract

The reference of the name *Spatharios* (Σπαθάριος) in some sources in twelfth and thirteenth century Southern Italy is the aim of this study. As is known, after the reform of Alexios I Komnenos (1081–1118) the dignity of *spatharios* and generally all the lower dignities from *magistros* to *kandidatos* lost their value and disappeared from the Byzantine sources from the last years of eleventh century onwards. However, the term *Spatharios* is recorded in some sources in Southern Italy postdating the disappearance of the dignity of *spatharios* in Byzantine sources. It is clear from the extant testimonies that the name *Spatharios* was used in Southern Italy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as a Christian name or as a surname. The Byzantine dignity of *spatharios* is not recorded in the sources of Southern Italy. Apart from the Christian name *Spatharios*, the derivatives *Spathares* (Σπαθάρης), *Spatharos* (Σπάθαρος), *Spatheas* (Σπαθέας) and *Spathitzes* (Σπαθίτζης) are also examined. The derivative *Spathares* was also used as a Christian name and possibly as a surname too, while the derivatives *Spatharos*, *Spatheas* and *Spathitzes* were recorded as surnames.

Assetto unitario dello stato
e sovranità del potere regio,
nonché principi di solidarietà
nel *Liber Constitutionum Regni Siciliae* (1231)
di Federico II

ATTILIO VACCARO

Abstract

The Melfitan Constitutions, with the additions *Novae Constitutiones (Novellae)*, can be considered the most significant point of arrival of all the legal activity of Frederick II. Promulgated in Melfi in the 1231 assembly and drawn up with the collaboration of the Court chancellor Pier delle Vigne and the archbishop of Capua Jacopo Amalfitano, they assimilated the legal systems of previous diets called by the emperor, as well as based on projections of the past such as Roman / Justinian law and the Norman laws. The *Liber Constitutionum Regni Siciliae*, therefore, fully belongs to those excellent examples of normative sources for a modern State.

La Storia urbana dell'età moderna in Italia*

Un bilancio e alcune prospettive

PAOLO MILITELLO, RENATO SANSA

Abstract

The first part of the article reconstructs the events that characterized the path of affirmation of urban history in Italy, focusing in particular on the historiographical debate that became particularly intense during the seventies. Although urban history in Italy does not have a specific disciplinary status, the historiographical debate shows that interdisciplinary is the feature that most characterizes the subject. In the second part of the article, some possible readings of the urban history of the early modern period are proposed. The proposal emphasizes the opportunity to link the history of the city to that of the surrounding area, together with a more marked interdisciplinary approach, so far practiced with partial effectiveness.

**MONDI CONTEMPORANEI:
EUROPA, AFRICA, MEDITERRANEO**

**Cittadinanza e legislazione civica
nella Concessione italiana di Tianjin (1902–1947)**

ALESSANDRO DI MEO

Abstract

The article deals with citizenship in the Italian Concession of Tianjin, occupied in 1902 and maintained until 1943, definitively returned to China with the 1947 Peace Treaty. In the Concession the Italians built a complex of public buildings, known as the *Italian Quarter*, and launched a series of regulations aimed at regulating the coexistence of residents. Furthermore, the area of Italian extraterritoriality favored cultural interactions between Italians and Chinese; in 1918 there were stationed military contingents coming from the Italian-speaking regions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, sent to fight in Russia, who subsequently swore allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. The objective of this article is to analyze the citizenship legislation and the civic legislation policies applied by the Italian authorities in the Concession, offering a comparative perspective with the other colonial possessions of Italy, in particular the Aegean Dodecanese and the Libyan provinces; the regulations in force in the Italian concession, moreover, are compared with the similar legal initiatives introduced in the concessions of the other European powers in Tianjin, in particular from France and the British Empire.

**Images, représentations et imaginaires
du Soi et de l'Autre***

Un parcours de recherche sur le Congo RD

ROSARIO GIORDANO, EDOARDO QUARETTA, DONATIEN DIBWE DIA MWEMBU

Abstract

This article focuses on a research project, which began a few years ago, involving researchers from different backgrounds, and which is based on the « Memories of Lubumbashi » project.

In the first part, this text presents a synthesis of the axes of analysis that guide this research project (the production and circulation of images, the representations of the Self and of the Other) and then draws reflections on the guide-lines that have characterised social and human sciences on the study of the contemporary Democratic Republic of the Congo. In this section, it is also discussed the theoretical and methodological assumptions of the « Memories of Lubumbashi » project, inspired by the approach of the « immediate history ». The second part of the article is devoted to the scientific, cultural and editorial initiatives promoted and organized by the project in the decade 2000–2010. The theoretical and methodological lines mentioned are analysed, in the third part, through the perspective of the PRIN–MIUR project on the Congo mentioned above, in relation to the contributions presented at the conference « Images, représentations et imaginaires du Soi et de l'Autre : confronter cultures savantes et populaires pour contribuer à la stabilisation du Congo » (Cosenza 2016) and further developed in the book *Dynamiques sociales et représentations congolaises (RD Congo)*. « L'expérience fait la différence » (L' Harmattan, 2019).

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**STORIA E STORIOGRAFIA ANTICA,
TARDOANTICA E BIZANTINA**

Rosarno, Pian delle Vigne (*Medma*)'

La ceramica a vernice nera dalla Centrale Sip (scavo 1977)

ALESSANDRA CASALICCHIO

Abstract

This article focuses on the study of the black-gloss fine ware from the excavation carried out in 1977 for the construction of the "Centrale Sip" in Rosarno, in the area of Pian delle Vigne.

The contribution offers a catalogue of 29 pieces of black-gloss fine ware, dated to the period between the end of the 4th century B.C. and the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. This archaeological evidence reveals the presence of traces of inhabited areas in the ancient Medma, in particular of the last phases of the classical city.

Per un Lessico Iconografico Monetale

Gli attributi di ΓΕΛΑΣ tra incertezze sul futuro e promesse di salvezza

BENEDETTO CARROCCIO

Abstract

This paper aims to propose a detailed iconological analysis, conducted according to the method of the *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae*, of a silver coin from Gela very close to the year of the Punic conquest of the city (405 BC), characterized by a large number of symbols near to the Reverse type, the man-headed bull, certainly identifiable with the river-god eponymous *Ghela*.

The series, due to the Obverse type of the galloping quadriga, is attributed to the period of the accession of Gela and other cities to the renewal policy initiated by the Syracusan Hermocrates (424-408 BC), and an internal chronology of the geloan series is proposed for that period which partially modifies that proposed by Jenkins

As for the symbols, which are not considered chosen at random or for landscape or advertising purposes, the analysis of their specific meanings, with which they enrich the propaganda message launched by the Geloan authorities, was conducted also considering their diatopic and diachronic occurrence on other issues of other cities, or the other images

placed on other Geloan issues of the period. Among those, some with the goddess Sosipolis, perhaps presented in new terms, as an Amazon, in accordance with an iconographic trend of those years.

It is concluded that in a military situation that has become increasingly difficult for Gela, in this and other issues they wanted to send a message of hope and resistance, entrusting the promise of a future rebirth and victory to the cult of the god Ghelas and other polyiad divinities.

**A proposito delle relazioni fra Arabi e Bizantini
in Calabria (IX–XI secolo)**

GIOACCHINO STRANO

Abstract

Greek, Latin and Arabic sources attest the 'Saracen' presence in Calabria, with the so-called 'emirates' of Amantea, Tropea and Santa Severina. We do not know the real nature of these 'emirates', which are perhaps to consider domains or districts, in the hands of governors / leaders; what is certain is that the Arabs pushed themselves to devastate Calabria not only starting from Sicily, but also from the settlements of the South Italy, in Puglia and Campania.

Remarks on the Dating of the *Cadaster of Thebes*¹

STAVROS G. GEORGIU

Abstract

The dating of the *Cadaster of Thebes*, one of the most important sources for the taxation system and the rural society of the Byzantine state, is the aim of this paper. We accept the view of Nicholas Svoronos, who provided the years 1106–1109 as a certain *terminus ante quem* for the dating of the document, and we seek for a more precise *terminus post quem*. This is achieved by studying the dignities mentioned in the document in combination with our knowledge of the court hierarchy in eleventh and twelfth centuries. We are particularly focused on studying of the dignities of *protospatharios*, *spatharokandidatos*, *spatharios* and *kandidatos* during the reign of Alexios I Komnenos (1081–1118). We conclude that the *Cadaster of Thebes* was composed between the last few years of the eleventh century and the years 1106–1109.

**PERCORSI DI STORIA MEDIEVALE
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E AREA MEDITERRANEA**

**La « nova fabbrica » del Borgo Vilhena a Malta
nel XVIII secolo**

GIANNANTONIO SCAGLIONE

Abstract

The foundation and subsequent planning of the Borgo Vilhena inside the bastioned widening of the Floriana of Malta in the eighteenth century represents one of the most important experiences of transformation of a military space to a residential building area. The new urban installation is delimited by an impressive surrounding wall and it follows the same "safety" conditions of La Valletta town, a requirement which guarantees the urban success.

This project is conceived for being to all intents and purposes an extension of the densely populated and overcrowded capital city. The districts of the new Borgo are made of residential structures, all morphologically similar among each other and all subject to a bound of "precariousness" with the full awareness of the owners. In case of a Turkish siege the bound establishes the demolition and subsequent disappearance of the ruins inside the basement of the same houses in order to give back to the space of the Floriana its original military use.

The events connected to the planning of the areas of the new Borgo seem to elude the traditional records of contemporary urban foundation processes taking place in other European and extra European.

**MONDI CONTEMPORANEI:
EUROPA, AFRICA, MEDITERRANEO**

**Una pioneristica battaglia
per il diritto universale alla salute**

La rivolta di Benestare del 1906

OSCAR GRECO

Abstract

In the early 1900s, the small village of Benestare, in the South of Italy, became the scene of a peasant revolt which was showing characteristics different from those of the traditional agitations for the distribution of the land. On May 24th 1906, in a context marked by extreme poverty, spreading illiteracy and countless injustices — often endorsed by the few notables who had access to public affairs — the population rose up against the authorities to denounce the lack of healthcare for the weaker classes who lived in the small Calabrian town. All this took place in a situation exasperated by the consequences of the 1905 earthquake which had caused severe damage to the chalk houses of the farmers who were still waiting, after a year, for some help that could alleviate their plights.

Socialismi in Africa subsahariana

Ideologie e prassi politiche fra Europa e Africa nel secondo dopoguerra*

CARLO CARBONE

Abstract

In independent sub-Saharan Africa, multiple nominal forms of socialism have affirmed themselves often with a connection, and in some cases with adhesion, to Marxism; studies on this spreading have recently begun again. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the universalistic imprint of Marxism has characterized socialistic movements and parties and has joined (sometimes merely juxtaposed) universalistic values of Western civilization: the idea of nation and capitalist industrialism in his Christian cultural wrapper. Specifically in the economic sector, the coincidence between the capitalist and the soviet industrial choice, combined with impetuous demographic growth, has accentuated both external indebtedness and progressive worsening of the agrarian crisis. In the limit in which European socialist world, and particularly the Soviet Union, has participated to this process, that world too has contributed in making sub-Saharan Africa more dependent. In this trend, the attitude of western socialist and communist parties (with exceptions among Italian communist intellectuals and with a less rigid perspective vision in the Pci) was not different, as a whole, from the liberal-conservative ones, both from the point of view of the theory of economic development and in the concrete support, from the government or from the opposition, to the policies of the so-called cooperation.

L'art de raconter

*Récits de vie di artisti congolese della diaspora**

ROSARIO GIORDANO

Abstract

Since the 2000s, close collaboration between researchers and artists seems to mark a new trend on the contemporary art scene and an epistemological turning point in social science research. Congolese art (plastic and performative) has established itself on the

international scene for its liveliness and innovative momentum: moving from questions about the present, numerous artists relate the colonial and postcolonial past, experiment with new languages, new forms of expression and original multicultural (post)modernity, they imagine new futures. . . in search of "success" (*réussite*) in Congo and in global society.

This article intends to insert and document a historical-artistic process in progress; presents one of the first results of a work in progress that focuses on the relationship between oral and visual expression and has as its object the collection of *récits de vie* by young artists of the Congolese diaspora residing mainly in Belgium and France.

The investigation is part of a broader path: the scientific and cultural initiatives organized by the PRIN-MIUR Congo Project 2015 (UNICAL 2017-2020) aimed at highlighting the experiences of subjectivation of artists and ordinary people.

Attraverso i luoghi della migrazione

Note di un'esperienza di ricerca sulla mobilità in Italia

EDOARDO QUARETTA

Abstract

The article is an account of the fieldwork conducted with the Congolese artist Christian Tundula on the mobility of African migrants in southern Italy. The main argument of the paper is that Tundula, while starting from a different disciplinary perspective, applies methodology that in many respects recalls ethnography. First of all, Tundula's fieldwork can be assimilated to what James Clifford called "ethnographic subjectivity": the photographer has shown a great sensitivity in trying to translate the experiences of young migrants into an unconventional and non-documentary form of writing. A second point of contact with ethnography emerges in the way Tundula approaches reality, putting into practice what in anthropology is defined "participant observation". Tundula uses the "classical" tools of an ethnographer (recorder, field notes, camera); he observes the context directly; he has a particularly sensitive gaze for details and gestures of the social actors; and, above all, he puts the relationship with informants at the centre of his research, in order to make the significant elements progressively emerge from the stories he is told and the situations observed. Finally, it is in the very step of the creative process that Tundula's work comes close to that of the anthropologist: data collected on the field, which takes the form of "visual notes" are similar to ethnographic field notes; the photographic corpus, creates a discontinuity with respect to the continuity of the observed reality; and finally, the reworking of the images produced needs the taking of a certain distance from the terrain.

Dalla strada ai musei

**Un archivio web di pittura popolare congolese (Collection Jewsiewicki
1968-2005: www.congoartpop.unical.it)**

CONCETTA CONFORTI

Abstract

This article illustrates the careful research and documentation work of Bogumil Jewsiewicki Koss (Univ. Laval, Québec - Canada) who, between 1968 and 2005, collected a collection of popular painting in order to document Congolese urban creativity through plastic representations, personal accounts and music.

The collection, which today consists of 1888 paintings, was donated in 2012 to the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale in Tervuren; at the same time, a digital version developed by the chair of African History of the Department of Humanities of the University of Calabria was published in <http://congoartpop.unical.it>.

Created with the objectives of safeguarding, preserving and disseminating the Congolese cultural heritage, the web archive is proposed as a space for discussion open to the contribution of institutions, associations, researchers and students.

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**STORIA E STORIOGRAFIA ANTICA,
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Il papavero da oppio e la spiga: il significato della loro associazione tra Bruzio e Mediterraneo antico

Fonti letterarie, archeologiche e numismatiche*

MARIANNA SPINELLI

Abstract

The poppy and the ear are vegetable crops that constitute the basis of the Bruttium diet and generally of the Magna Graecia, along with other cereals, fruit, and legumes. They are considered of great value in the ancient world for their symbolic-religious significance and their link with the land and productivity.

A recent study on the importance of the opium poppy in Bruttium and Magna Graecia suggests how in literary, archaeological, and numismatic evidence, the poppy and the ear are depicted together. They are the main elements of representations or attributes of divinity linked to agricultural production. The last association cannot be considered a mere chance, both for the symbolism that both plants cover – widely documented by ancient sources – and for the contexts in which they occur combined.

The paper aims to show in which historical moment the poppy-ear combination begins, starting from literary sources and material finds of Bruttium. The chronological period examined goes from the Archaic to the Augustan age with some hints – useful for our research – to archaeological and numismatic finds from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Una dedica pro salute rinvenuta nelle
Grotte di Pertosa (SA)¹

ANTONIO ZUMBO, FELICE LARROCCA

Abstract

A new inscription in Latin is here presented. It has been found in February 2004 in the waters of the underground section of the stream it crosses the cavities of the Pertosa Caves (Salerno), during researches carried out by a team of scholars from the C.R.S. "Enzo dei Medici". The document, to be attributed to the epigraphic corpus of the ancient city of *Volcei* in *Lucania*, refers to a dedication offered by *Demades*, a servile actor, probably for the healing of his master, to a divinity whose identification is still uncertain.

Vespasiano e l'assedio di Iotapata: un esempio
di poliorcetica nella Guerra Giudaica
(*Bellum Iudaicum* III, 5-7)

GABRIELE VIOLA

Abstract

The use and deploy of Roman military artillery has never been of primary importance, or at least this is the impression regarding the main Roman historians' accounts. Nevertheless, many useful information can be found in slight traces within the extant texts: during the siege of Iotapata, Josephus gives his personal point of view, but how trustworthy can it be? The aim of this article is to portrait the biggest weaknesses and the trustful points of Josephus' account in that precise episode, therefore leading to some thoughtful considerations about the roman artillery topic.

Sulle cosiddette “case di Cassiodoro”

LORENZO VISCIDO

Abstract

My purpose in this note was to point out the correct meaning of the word *aedes* as used in the expression *aedes Cassiodori* of a manuscript completed by the Dominican friar Giuseppe Lottelli between 1699 and 1702 and concerning the town of Squillace, where those *aedes* are called by the citizens "case di Cassiodoro".

According to a recent hypothesis of Fabio Troncarelli, in *aedes* there could be an allusion to the tomb of Cassiodorus. However I consider this hypothesis unacceptable.

My purpose was also to understand which meaning the author of an epigraph in a window of the above- mentioned *aedes* gave to *fecit tombam (sic) libertatis*.

The Dating of the Mission
of Niketas Chalkoutzes on Cyprus*

STAVROS G. GEORGIU

Abstract

The dating of the mission of Niketas Chalkoutzes on Cyprus is the aim of this paper. The relative information of John Skylitzes in comparison to the information of the other Byzantine sources for the expedition of Emperor Nikephoros II Phokas (963-969) in Cilicia in 964-965 and those of Arab sources for the dating of the capture of Mopsuestia and Tarsus is examined. In conclusion, it is argued that Niketas Chalkoutzes's mission on Cyprus is probably to be placed in the spring or in June 965.

**PERCORSI DI STORIA MEDIEVALE
E MODERNA: EUROPA
E AREA MEDITERRANEA**

La «féodalité» et la seigneurie laïque
dans la Calabre méridionale normande:
une nouvelle organisation du territoire?

RICCARDO BERARDI

Abstract

The objective of this study is to examine whether "feudalism" and lordship in southern Norman Calabria were important for the control of the territory and what its original characters in the transition from the state of war and the new political construction of the Normans were. Robert Guiscard with his brother the Great Count Roger, conquered Calabria: the center and the north were incorporated in the duchy of Puglia and governed by Guiscard, whereas the south was united to Sicily (as definitively conquered around 1110) and donated to Roger I. Southern Calabria, was under the grip of the Grand Count who built the "Norman State" which would be the model of Norman monarchy as later accomplished by his son Roger II.

Origini della città e patria comune:
Napoli nelle cronache angioine e aragonesi

FRANCESCO CAMPENNI

Abstract

The identity of the city and the kingdom of Naples became the subject of a unitary historiographical reflection starting from the late Angevin age and then under the Aragonese dynasty, when a group of citizen chroniclers of bourgeois and bureaucratic extraction, through the story of a national epic and the daily chronicle of political, military and social events, elaborates an idea of a common homeland which aims to include the territory and the peoples of the Kingdom from the Capital city, in the political perspective of a moral and civil regeneration after the internal crises and the first traumatic ordeal of the Italian wars.

Parole chiave: cronache, patria, mito, nazione napoletana, Napoli aragonese, erudizione antiquaria, epica cavalleresca, guerre d'Italia, volgare napoletano, rituali cittadini, patrizi e popolani, popolo napoletano.

Keywords: chronicles, homeland, myth, Neapolitan nation, Aragonese Naples, antiquarian erudition, chivalric epic, Italian wars, Neapolitan vernacular, citizen rituals, patricians and commoners, Neapolitan people.

MONDI CONTEMPORANEI:
EUROPA, AFRICA, MEDITERRANEO

La Geografia dei Cammini della provincia
di Cosenza: la Via degli Agostiniani

DANIELE PANGARO

Abstract

In recent years, historical, religious and cultural itineraries have become increasingly important for the discovery of Italian villages and landscapes, since the interest for the history and heritage of Italy is in constant growth.

This work proposes the creation of geo-itinerary based on ecclesiastical studies concerning the life of Augustinian monks in the province of Cosenza. The creation of this path, through Gis technology, would lead to the enhancement of still little-known villages to the internal areas of province of Cosenza, and, at the same time, the rediscovery of the relationship between the tourist and the landscape.

In viaggio sulla *Via Egnatia* tra storicità
e geograficità

MARIA LUISA RONCONI

Abstract

The *Via Egnatia* can be defined as a network on whose nodes can be read the signs of the history of a region, the Balkans, that over time has approached and gone away from the Mediterranean. The material and immaterial heritage, scattered along its path, deserves to be valorized and protected for a more conscious understanding of the civilizations which have crossed it.

As an east-west route connecting between road system of Roman era in Italy and that which from the coast of Albania penetrated the Balkan Peninsula to the old Byzantium, can be defined as a dynamic system with increasing complexity. The theatre, in fact, of a military strategy is crossed not only by soldiers, but by goods and, above all, ideas as an effect of the civilizations that have given identity to the Mediterranean coastal countries.

It is also run by travellers, and it is also a journey organized by Società Geografica Italiana in 2011 to be told through the signs and meanings of those cultures that were born, clashed and never united in a civilization of the Mediterranean, but certainly they have contaminated themselves along the land and sea routes of its Basin.

In viaggio sulla Via Egnatia tra storicità e geograficità 243

Parole chiave: *Via Egnatia*, Bacino del Mediterraneo, itinerari di viaggio, paesaggio, turismo.
Keywords: *Via Egnatia*, Mediterranean Basin, travel itineraries, landscape, tourism.