

- Le procedure aperte e le procedure ristrette nel Codice dei contratti pubblici
- Differenza tra Museografia e Museologia

Hodges

3. THE POPULAR PRESENTATION OF MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ITALY

One important aspect that is missing from these reviews is how *Archeologia Medievale* has played a significant role in the public reception of medieval archaeology in Italy. This is important because tourism to the Mediterranean, with advent of 'the bikini and aeroplane' from the 1960s onwards, as David Abulafia has characterized it²³, has been constantly increasing. Currently tourism is growing by about 4% per

annum²⁴. Brand Italy, despite the national recession, has an increasing global presence. As a result, for the creative there is an opportunity to effectively exploit investment in local government-supported archaeological research (that effectively involves place-making as a result of discovering sites through excavation) to create sustainable tourism revenues.

- Il ciclo di gestione della performance
- Il concetto di inclusione e di integrazione nelle esposizioni museali: differenze.

Hodges

Forty years ago the post-classical archaeology of Italy's towns, villages and countryside was seldom presented to the public. It was of no interest to a ministry of *beni culturali* all trained in classical or prehistoric archaeology. Above all, notwithstanding the global status of Italy's late medieval and Renaissance heritage, this period was subsumed to the importance of its classical remains. *Archeologia Medievale*, thanks largely to the tireless energy of its long-time editor, Riccardo Francovich, gave prominence to the (reversible) conservation, presentation and promotion of archaeological sites. Francovich, profoundly sensitive to his civic responsibilities and an extraordinary place-maker as a result of his numerous excavations, working with Studio Inklinc, fostered a distinctive medium of narrative expression. From

- La scelta del contraente nell'ambito dei contratti delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni
- Differenza tra tutela e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale

Hodges

The same genesis can be traced for the making of archaeological parks in Italy. A lingering resistance at national (ministerial) levels exists to supporting the strategic development of excavated medieval sites. Look, for example, at the underwhelming display of the remarkable early medieval aristocratic house on Europe's only extant 9th-century streetscape in the Forum of Nerva at Rome (presently closed to the public), or the newly discovered Norman palace at Piazza Armerina, Sicily³³. Worse still has been the shambolic management of San Vincenzo al Volturno, Molise, a unique early medieval monastic site of European importance. Here was the chance to take advantage of the international success of Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose*, published as this monastery was being discovered.

- Il bilancio di previsione: composizione e modalità di approvazione
- Cosa è il Sistema Museale Nazionale?

Hodges

~~insufficient strategic planning~~. Rocca San Silvestro, itself, an imaginative, effectively presented deserted village, attracts nearly 30,000 visitors a year within a large mineral park, but has an uncertain future as local government budget cuts are passed onto its administration³⁵. New marketing and management strategies, looking beyond the founding business plan (of the 1990s), need to be found to ensure sustainability. One such strategy adopted by FAI (Fondo Ambientale Italiana), loosely modeled upon the British National Trust, has focused upon cultural landscapes as well as historic houses. A well-managed example is the Bosco S. Francesco at Assisi is a cultural landscape that includes an excavated 13th-century hospital, and currently attracts over 20,000 visitors per annum³⁶. ~~On the other hand, exploit~~

- Le competenze della Giunta comunale
- Aspetti innovativi della Convenzione di Faro ratificata dall'Italia nel settembre 2020

Fentress & Cambi

In the last decade field survey has become an important tool in Mediterranean archaeology, especially for the classical periods (Barker 1966, Leveau 1964a). Abundant, well-dated pottery and adequate written sources give both a reasonably accurate sequence and models with which to interpret field-survey evidence. The appreciation of sampling techniques has spread rapidly. Lagging far behind the promise of this technique, however, is the exploitation of the data recovered: with certain honorable exceptions (Leveau 1964b) publication has been extremely slow, while interim reports tend to be limited to distribution maps, usually with more than one period represented, and a notable absence of historical analysis. [redacted]

- Le procedure di affidamento di lavori pubblici
 - Cosa si intende per Audience Development in ambito museale

Fentress & Cambi

The apogee of the villa landscape comes thus at the beginning of our period, between the mid-first century B.C. (after which no villas of this type were built), and the end of the first century A.D. 245 sites were found with *sigillata italica* (E. Regoli), and of these almost half may be interpreted as villas (fig. 2: within the systematic samples 44% are villas or villages). Some new small sites were built towards the watershed, as the displaced peasantry cleared the only available land. The principal characteristic of the landscape is the villa.

- I contratti delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni: le principali tipologie
- Differenze tra Rete e Sistema museale

Fentress & Cambi

In the second century A.D. the first signs of the collapse of this system can be found, oddly enough in the heart of the villa landscape, the area immediately around Cosa and its port. Only a third of the villas of the immediate hinterland of the colony continue after the second century, while those on the river terraces and the southern coastal plain show a better survival rate. Settlements in the valley as a whole decline by 47%, while the small farms simply disappear (within the samples they represent only 9% of the total). The profound modification of the settlement pattern reflects the end of the intensive agriculture which characterized the slave villa. ~~The villa of Santa Sofia is itself~~

- La trasparenza e gli obblighi di pubblicazione sui siti istituzionali delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni
- Cosa si intende per ARTBONUS

Fentress & Cambi

The fifth century saw a further decline in site numbers, from 90 to 53, (41%). In a famous passage, Rutilius Namatianus, returning to Gaul from Rome in 416, records that he saw the walls of Cosa in ruins from his ship: that he risked going by sail suggests that the Via Aurelia was in bad repair. The description is precious, but inexact indeed, it is the villas that lie closest to the road that continue to survive (or to obtain proofs of their survival in the form of datable pottery): the same is true of the sites along the branch of the via Clodia which ran north to Saturnia. ~~But other symptoms~~

- Gli affidamenti in economia e l'affidamento diretto
- Differenza tra Mission e Vision in ambito museale

Fentress & Cambi

In the second century A.D. the first signs of the collapse of this system can be found, oddly enough in the heart of the villa landscape, the area immediately around Cosa and its port. Only a third of the villas of the immediate hinterland of the colony continue after the second century, while those on the river terraces and the southern coastal plain show a better survival rate. Settlements in the valley as a whole decline by 47%, while the small farms simply disappear (within the samples they represent only 9% of the total). The profound modification of the settlement pattern reflects the end of the intensive agriculture which characterized the slave villa. ~~The villa of Cosa ensure itself~~

- La fase dell'istruttoria ed il ruolo del responsabile del procedimento amministrativo
- Le procedure di prestito di un'opera d'arte

Fentress & Cambi

Diocletian's restoration seems to have had more lasting effects in the countryside than in the towns. Indeed, we may suppose that a large percentage of the estates was by now in imperial hands (McCann 1979, 101 ss.). The progressive separation between city and countryside is particularly evident with respect to trade and the circulation of goods. Research in the *Portus Cosanus* has shown that the port's structures were abandoned during the course of the third century (McCann 1979, 591

- Il responsabile del procedimento e le sue funzioni
- fundraising culturale: cosa si intende

Fentress & Cambi

The countryside — or those parts of it which survived the third century — was by now independent of the towns, which seem to have collapsed almost entirely (Giles, 1995: 95; C. H. H. [redacted] 1977). The fourth century seems to have seen a profound rearrangement, which resulted in the consolidation of the structures of the *latifundia*. The villas which survived became the centres of enormous estates, probably cultivated extensively, with large areas given over to pasture. The area [redacted]

- Il bilancio di previsione in un ente locale
- quali produzioni di urne cinerarie etrusche sono attive in età ellenistica in Toscana? Quali sono le loro caratteristiche?

Fentress & Cambi

The twelfth century seems to have been a major period of activity on the part of the Tre Fontane monastery. At least two small monasteries were built, S. Benedetto a Silva, 1 km. north of Stachilagio, and S. Angelo de Matiano near Orbetello (K. L., 1995: 34-35). Their similar plans make it very likely that they are contemporary, and the appearance of S. Benedetto in the documents in 1161 suggests that it was built shortly before, although Bisconti suggests a ninth century date for S. Angelo on the basis of its masonry (1988: 77).

- La comunicazione di avvio del procedimento amministrativo: finalità e contenuti
- Rosellae in età post-classica: trasformazioni, continuità, rottura

Fentress & Cambi

~~Exchange was negligible.~~ Most of the settlements shown in figure 6 lasted until the time of the Black Death, when the equilibrium achieved during the second half of the millennium was definitely broken. Population fell below the minimum required to assure its own survival, and the survivors fled to more friendly, and now partially empty, regions. Malaria, swamps, eroded soils, all these contributed to the well-known reluctance to resettle the Maremma, but they had not been sufficient to abolish settlement in the past.

- Gli affidamenti sopra e sotto soglia

- Da Cosa ad Ansedonia, tra età romana e medioevo. Dinamiche insediative, roture, trasformazioni

Wickham

The basic reason why Albano and Ariccia are so well-documented is because of their vineyards. This is what the great majority of the texts we have for the three centuries after 900 refer to – forty to fifty documents for each of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. Albano and Ariccia are both on the via Appia (see Map 1), just under the wooded lip of the Lago Albano, a volcanic crater. They overlook the whole south-western slope of the hill region, and this has been an important area for vineyards from our period at the latest until today. The steep 3-4 km below the *castra* is

- La procedura di gara ed il contratto pubblico

- Quale dimora è celebre nel centro urbano di Rusellae? Come la descriverebbe? Come si inquadra tipologicamente nell'architettura domestica di età romana?

Wickham

In this area, a very large number of Roman churches and monasteries owned land. Documents for Albano begin in 936, and by the middle decades of the tenth century are already relatively dense.¹¹ Every major city church is documented with lands there before 1200, either because the relevant texts survive in their archives or because they appear as *confinanti* to the lands of others. The vineyard specialisation, either established vineyards or newly-created ones, is already apparent from the earliest texts; indeed, in the forty-odd texts for the tenth century there is only one reference to *terra sementaricia*, grain-land.¹² ~~It would be close to unheard of in this period for~~

- La motivazione del provvedimento amministrativo

- Come si possono descrivere le vicende della conquista longobarda del comprensorio grossetano?

Wickham

I have argued elsewhere that the huge majority of the land of the Agro romano was ecclesiastically-owned in our period.³² Albano was not an exception to this general pattern, as far as we can see from our documents. But an area with as fragmented a landowning structure as Albano might, in principle, have more space for surviving lay landowners on a small scale, and others could have acquired land from churches on occasion. ~~We see a~~

- L'efficacia del provvedimento amministrativo

- quale monumento paleocristiano è stato rimesso in luce nel centro di Rusellae? Quali sono le sue caratteristiche?

Witcher

Archaeological survey has re-populated the landscapes of antiquity and transformed understanding of the settlement and economy of Roman Italy in particular. However, as more surveys are completed it is increasingly clear that the Italian countryside was more diverse and complex than interpretations made by the pioneer projects suggested. This article concerns just one restricted geographical region over a limited chronological period, using the results of over thirty surveys to explore the settlement and society of Etruria (*regio VII*) during the early imperial period.

- Le procedure di scelta del contraente

- A quale fase risale ufficialmente il trasferimento della sede vescovile da Rusellae a Grosseto? Come si ricostruiscono le dinamiche insediative di quel periodo?

Witcher

The early imperial landscape of Etruria has been characterized in diametrically opposed ways by both historians and archaeologists. Frank suggests the area was a 'depleted and unwanted country' due to market and environmental decline;¹⁶ by contrast, Harris argues that 'Augustan Etruria was a prosperous region'.¹⁷ Brunt discerns a contrast between the 'decay' of the coast and the more vibrant area closest to Rome.¹⁸ All these interpretations are based on historical, epigraphical and architectural evidence. ~~However, the historical sources concern geographically-~~

- Le determinazioni di impegno

- Quali sono le caratteristiche di un servizio da mensa in bucchero dal punto di vista morfologico?

Witcher

In the current paper, three distinct sub-regions are defined – the *suburbium*, the coast of Etruria and inland Etruria. The chronological focus is the early imperial period, *c.* 27 B.C.-A.D. 150. In addition, appreciation of the early imperial period requires consideration of the late Republic; the overall chronological range discussed here therefore extends from *c.* 200 B.C. to A.D. 150. Table 1 collates information for over 30 field surveys; Figure 1 shows their geographical distribution. Figure 2 shows the location of other places mentioned in the text. The selection criteria are based upon the existence of reasonably systematic methodology and of detailed publication.

- La potestà residuale della Giunta comunale

- Quali sono le caratteristiche “tecnologiche” della ceramica medievale cd. maiolica arcaica?

Witcher

Another issue concerns the interpretation of pottery scatters as either farms or villas. The criteria for this distinction vary from survey to survey and from region to region; more problematically, these criteria are not always made explicit in the published accounts. The surveys discussed here span fifty years of fieldwork; many earlier surveys in particular did not have explicit criteria. It is also clear that a more sophisticated approach to defining criteria has evolved over time. The distinction between farm and villa is increasingly understood to be overly simplistic.²⁹

- Il principio di rotazione nei contratti pubblici

- La formazione del centro di Grosseto: dinamiche, cronologie, inquadramento storico-archeologico

Fentress

When in May of 1948 Frank E. Brown started the excavation at Cosa, the principal aim of the project was quite simply a long-term archaeological excavation for the Classical School of the American Academy in Rome. Other institutions had had their own projects for years — the American School in Athens had just celebrated the 50th anniversary of its excavations at Corinth, while the British School in Athens had been digging at Knossos for almost as long. ~~in~~

- Il codice dei contratti pubblici: la procedura ristretta

- Cos'è la Carta dei servizi?

Fentress

As we all know, Cosa proved to be a purely Roman foundation and a fundamental source for Roman colonization in the Republic. In many ways it is an odd colony, small and irregular in plan, with only the barest of civic structures. However, the extent of the excavations and the clarity of their publication has made an important type-site of Cosa. Brown perceived it as an idealized version of the essential elements of the plan of Rome, "a premeditated design for what a functioning Roman environment ought to be. The unplanned, radial prototype was Rome

- Le procedure di affidamento dei contratti pubblici e la determina a contrarre

- Differenza tra sponsorizzazione ed erogazione liberale in ambito culturale

Fentress

As we all know, Cosa proved to be a purely Roman foundation and a fundamental source for Roman colonization in the Republic. In many ways it is an odd colony, small and irregular in plan, with only the barest of civic structures. However, the extent of the excavations and the clarity of their publication has made an important type-site of Cosa. Brown perceived it as an idealized version of the essential elements of the plan of Rome, "a premeditated design for what a functioning Roman environment ought to be. The unplanned, radial prototype was Rome

- L'affidamento diretto: definizione e casistiche di operatività

- Il castello di Scarlino

Fentress

The first question is whether Cosa was in any sense intentionally created to effect the 'romanization', or cultural transformation, of the surrounding population. The answer must be no. Quite apart from the recent criticism of the whole concept of romanization, we must look at the specific historical context of the city's foundation.¹⁰ The conquest of Vulci in 280 B.C. was apparently followed by the wholesale ethnic cleansing of its population. Survey of the territory has revealed that of the over 58 farms occupied in the 4th c. B.C., only 16 farms remained by the mid 3rd c., along with two small peripheral villages.¹¹ ~~The vast majority of~~

- L'appalto e la concessione: caratteristiche e differenze

- il fenomeno dell'incastellamento

Fentress

--

The first question is whether Cosa was in any sense intentionally created to effect the 'romanization', or cultural transformation, of the surrounding population. The answer must be no. Quite apart from the recent criticism of the whole concept of romanization, we must look at the specific historical context of the city's foundation.¹⁰ The conquest of Vulci in 280 B.C. was apparently followed by the wholesale ethnic cleansing of its population. Survey of the territory has revealed that of the over 58 farms occupied in the 4th c. B.C., only 16 farms remained by the mid 3rd c., along with two small peripheral villages.¹¹ The vast majority of

- La procedura aperta nel Codice dei contratti pubblici

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



FENTRESS

First, however, it is necessary to review very briefly the evidence from the last seven years of excavation insofar as it sheds new light on the Republican colony. The excavations which started in 1990 were intended to examine the Imperial and Mediaeval phases of the town, and it was only in the last few seasons that significant new information was recovered on the first centuries of the colony's existence. Two aspects of this concern us here, the religious buildings and the planning of the forum.

- Il ruolo e le funzioni del Responsabile unico del procedimento (RUP) nei contratti pubblici

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



4. Roselle, scavi 1987-1991. La chiesa e il cimitero di prima fase, fine VI - VIII secolo (elaborazione GIS E. Chirico)

FENTRESS

The presence of domestic structures on the Arx from the beginning of the 2nd c. B.C. suggests at the very least a mixed use of the space. The only temple that can be attributed to the 3rd c. is the hypothetical early Temple of Jupiter, whose identification is based on terracottas and, perhaps, some cuttings in the bedrock of the hill.²² With the exception of Temple D on the Arx, the 2nd-c. temples — the temple on the forum and the new temple on the Eastern Height — are both late additions to the town plan, for whose construction houses had to be sacrificed.

- Il parere di regolarità tecnica

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



FENTRESS

The presence of domestic structures on the Arx from the beginning of the 2nd c. B.C. suggests at the very least a mixed use of the space. The only temple that can be attributed to the 3rd c. is the hypothetical early Temple of Jupiter, whose identification is based on terracottas and, perhaps, some cuttings in the bedrock of the hill.²² With the exception of Temple D on the Arx, the 2nd-c. temples — the temple on the forum and the new temple on the Eastern Height — are both late additions to the town plan, for whose construction houses had to be sacrificed.

- Le funzioni della Giunta comunale

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



FENTRESS

The presence of domestic structures on the Arx from the beginning of the 2nd c. B.C. suggests at the very least a mixed use of the space. The only temple that can be attributed to the 3rd c. is the hypothetical early Temple of Jupiter, whose identification is based on terracottas and, perhaps, some cuttings in the bedrock of the hill.²² With the exception of Temple D on the Arx, the 2nd-c. temples — the temple on the forum and the new temple on the Eastern Height — are both late additions to the town plan, for whose construction houses had to be sacrificed.

- Le caratteristiche e le finalità del documento unico di programmazione

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto

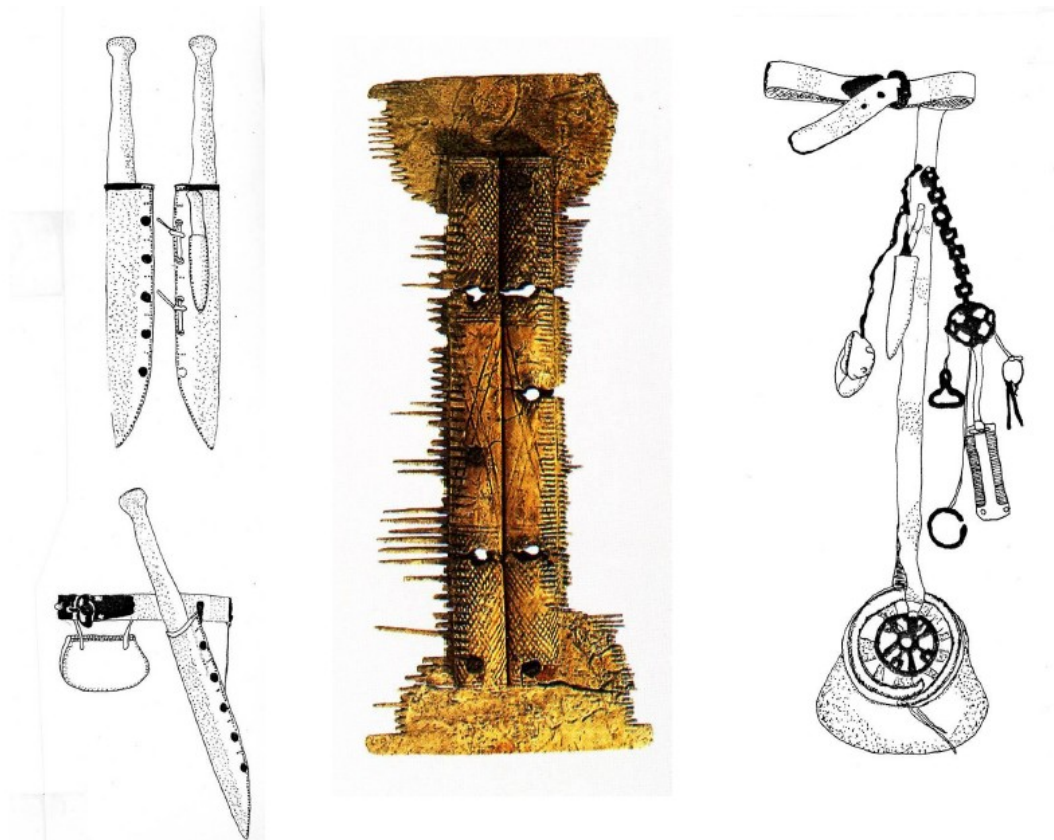


FENTRESS

It is fair to propose that this plan was reproduced in the buildings on all three sides of the forum (fig. 1). What we can see of Atrium Building II, to the southwest of the entrance to the forum, conforms exactly to this scheme, except in the gardens and service areas. However, there is space for these in the block beside the building, which separates it from the large cistern. The same is true for Atrium Building I, where a plot of the same size separates the building from street 7. All of the other buildings could conform exactly to the plan recovered in our excavation of Atrium Building V.

- I criteri di aggiudicazione dell'appalto

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



FENTRESS

It is fair to propose that this plan was reproduced in the buildings on all three sides of the forum (fig. 1). What we can see of Atrium Building II, to the southwest of the entrance to the forum, conforms exactly to this scheme, except in the gardens and service areas. However, there is space for these in the block beside the building, which separates it from the large cistern. The same is true for Atrium Building I, where a plot of the same size separates the building from street 7. All of the other buildings could conform exactly to the plan recovered in our excavation of Atrium Building V.

- Il bilancio di previsione annuale e pluriennale

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



HODGES

3. THE POPULAR PRESENTATION OF MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ITALY

One important aspect that is missing from these reviews is how *Archeologia Medievale* has played a significant role in the public reception of medieval archaeology in Italy. This is important because tourism to the Mediterranean, with advent of 'the bikini and aeroplane' from the 1960s onwards, as David Abulafia has characterized it²³, has been constantly increasing. Currently tourism is growing by about 4% per

annum²⁴. Brand Italy, despite the national recession, has an increasing global presence. As a result, for the creative there is an opportunity to effectively exploit investment in local government-supported archaeological research (that effectively involves place-making as a result of discovering sites through excavation) to create sustainable tourism revenues.

- La programmazione degli acquisti di beni e servizi

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



HODGES

Forty years ago the post-classical archaeology of Italy's towns, villages and countryside was seldom presented to the public. It was of no interest to a ministry of *beni culturali* all trained in classical or prehistoric archaeology. Above all, notwithstanding the global status of Italy's late medieval and Renaissance heritage, this period was subsumed to the importance of its classical remains. *Archeologia Medievale*, thanks largely to the tireless energy of its long-time editor, Riccardo Francovich, gave prominence to the (reversible) conservation, presentation and promotion of archaeological sites. Francovich, profoundly sensitive to his civic responsibilities and an extraordinary place-maker as a result of his numerous excavations, working with Studio Inklinc, fostered a distinctive medium of narrative expression. From

- L'accesso civico semplice

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



HODGES

The same genesis can be traced for the making of archaeological parks in Italy. A lingering resistance at national (ministerial) levels exists to supporting the strategic development of excavated medieval sites. Look, for example, at the underwhelming display of the remarkable early medieval aristocratic house on Europe's only extant 9th-century streetscape in the Forum of Nerva at Rome (presently closed to the public), or the newly discovered Norman palace at Piazza Armerina, Sicily³³. Worse still has been the shambolic management of San Vincenzo al Volturno, Molise, a unique early medieval monastic site of European importance. Here was the chance to take advantage of the international success of Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose*, published as this monastery was being discovered.

- Il provvedimento amministrativo: definizione e caratteristiche

- Commenta l'immagine qui sotto



HODGES

~~insufficient strategic planning.~~ Rocca San Silvestro, itself, an imaginative, effectively presented deserted village, attracts nearly 30,000 visitors a year within a large mineral park, but has an uncertain future as local government budget cuts are passed onto its administration³⁵. New marketing and management strategies, looking beyond the founding business plan (of the 1990s), need to be found to ensure sustainability. One such strategy adopted by FAI (Fondo Ambientale Italiana), loosely modeled upon the British National Trust, has focused upon cultural landscapes as well as historic houses. A well-managed example is the Bosco S. Francesco at Assisi is a cultural landscape that includes an excavated 13th-century hospital, and currently attracts over 20,000 visitors per annum³⁶. On the other hand, exploit-

ing the one-off capital grants from the European Union, many castles like Bosa on Sardinia were transformed by expensive, non-reversible conservation projects that after a time, ~~without operating resources, are falling into shabby~~ disrepair. Sadly these places will be seen as cultural expres-

- Gli organi del Comune

- Quale modello di azienda agricola di età romana è stato messo in luce da Andrea Carandini nell'ager Cosanus? Come si ricostruisce il suo funzionamento sulla base delle fonti e dell'archeologia?

Fentress & Cambi

In the last decade field survey has become an important tool in Mediterranean archaeology, especially for the classical periods (Barker 1986; Leveau 1984a). Abundant, well-dated pottery and adequate written sources give both a reasonably accurate sequence and models with which to interpret field-survey evidence. The appreciation of sampling techniques has spread rapidly. Lagging far behind the promise of this technique, however, is the exploitation of the data recovered: with certain honorable exceptions (Leveau 1984b) publication has been extremely slow, while interim reports tend to be limited to distribution maps, usually with more than one period represented, and a notable absence of historical analysis. Far

- I contratti delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni: le principali tipologie
 - Quali ville romane sono state messe in luce nel territorio di Grosseto? Quali sono le loro caratteristiche?

FENTRESS & CAMBI

In the second century A.D. the first signs of the collapse of this system can be found, oddly enough in the heart of the villa landscape, the area immediately around Cosa and its port. Only a third of the villas of the immediate hinterland of the colony continue after the second century, while those on the river terraces and the southern coastal plain show a better survival rate. Settlements in the valley as a whole decline by 47%, while the small farms simply disappear (within the samples they represent only 9% of the total). The profound modification of the settlement pattern reflects the end of the intensive agriculture which characterized the slave villa. ~~The villa of Settemestre itself~~

- Gli affidamenti in economia e l'affidamento diretto
 - La rete di viabilità principale di questo territorio in età romana

FENTRESS & CAMBI

In the second century A.D. the first signs of the collapse of this system can be found, oddly enough in the heart of the villa landscape, the area immediately around Cosa and its port. Only a third of the villas of the immediate hinterland of the colony continue after the second century, while those on the river terraces and the southern coastal plain show a better survival rate. Settlements in the valley as a whole decline by 47%, while the small farms simply disappear (within the samples they represent only 9% of the total). The profound modification of the settlement pattern reflects the end of the intensive agriculture which characterized the slave villa. ~~The villa of Settifraese itself~~

- Il bilancio di previsione

- Quale modello di azienda agricola di età romana è stato messo in luce da Andrea Carandini nell'ager Cosanus? Come si ricostruisce il suo funzionamento sulla base delle fonti e dell'archeologia?

FENTRESS & CAMBI

Diocletian's restoration seems to have had more lasting effects in the countryside than in the towns. Indeed, we may suppose that a large percentage of the estates was by now in imperial hands (Mazza 1973, 184 ss.). The progressive separation between city and countryside is particularly evident with respect to trade and the circulation of goods. Research in the *Portus Cosanus* has shown that the port's structures were abandoned during the course of the third century (McCann 1979, 391

- La procedura di gara ed il contratto pubblico
- Quali sono le caratteristiche delle mura di Rusellae?

FENTRESS & CAMBI

~~exchange was negligible.~~ Most of the settlements shown in figure 6 lasted until the time of the Black Death, when the equilibrium achieved during the second half of the millennium was definitely broken. Population fell below the minimum required to assure its own survival, and the survivors fled to more friendly, and now partially empty, regions. Malaria, swamps, eroded soils, all these contributed to the well-known reluctance to resettle the Maremma, but they had not been sufficient to abolish settlement in the past.

- L'affidamento diretto per l'acquisizione di beni e servizi

- Quale documento epigrafico conservato a Grosseto è molto noto in ambito scientifico internazionale? Perché?

WICKHAM

The basic reason why Albano and Ariccia are so well-documented is because of their vineyards. This is what the great majority of the texts we have for the three centuries after 900 refer to – forty to fifty documents for each of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. Albano and Ariccia are both on the via Appia (see Map 1), just under the wooded lip of the Lago Albano, a volcanic crater. They overlook the whole south-western slope of the hill region, and this has been an important area for vineyards from our period at the latest until today. ~~The steep 2-4 km below the crater is~~