

Il Culto Di Asclepio Nellarea Mediterranea

"Comune di Rimini, Itinerari archeologici del Museo della Cita"--Leaf preceeding t.p.

Based on the author's thesis (doctoral)--University of Oxford, 2006 issued under the title: Statues of children in the Hellenistic period.

Ultimo dei quattro QDAP (nn. 10-13) dedicati alla memoria di Fabiola Ardizzone da un folto gruppo di colleghi e allievi. Gli argomenti trattati sono stati suddivisi per tematiche: 1. Epigrafia e Storia; 2. Scavi, Topografia e Archeologia del paesaggio; 3. Ceramica; 4. Varie. Aspetti inediti e "prestiti" persiani nella Palermo islamica. Un complesso moschea/castello in agro palermitano (IX sec.), Giovanni Franco Anselmi Corrae Simboli e racconti. Cicli, narrazioni, abbreviazioni e sintesi nell'arte cristiana antica, Fabrizio Bisconti Dal "Tempio della Concordia" alla Basilica di San Gregorio dei Greci: status quaestionis, Rosa Maria Carra Bonacasa - Giuseppina Schirò Un riesame delle produzioni ceramiche invetriate agrigentine, Antonio Marco Corrae Tra Nola e Marsiglia: l'interesse di Geremia Trinchese per l'archeologia cristiana, Carlo Ebanista Le "Segrete" e la Chiesa Inferiore del Palazzo Reale di Palermo. Nuove osservazioni sulla stratigrafia degli alzati, Ruggero Longo - Giuseppe Romagnoli Segni per una lettura archeologica del rapporto tra la medicina e la religione nell'Antichità. Brevi note, Franca C. Papparella Edilizia domestica nella Sicilia islamica: il caso dell'abitato presso la Villa del Casale di Piazza Armerina, Patrizio Pensabene - Paolo Barresi Arredi scultorei altomedievali dalla chiesa di S. Pietro di Leopoli-Cencelle, Francesca Romana Stasolla Profilo dell'attività scientifica di Fabiola Ardizzone, Emma Vitale

From the Trojan War to the sack of Rome, from the fall of Constantinople to the bombings of World War II and the recent devastation of Syrian towns, the destruction of cities and the slaughter of civilian populations are among the most dramatic events in world history. But how reliable are literary sources for these events? Did ancient authors exaggerate the scale of destruction to create sensational narratives? This volume reassesses the impact of physical destruction on ancient Greek cities and its demographic and economic implications. Addressing methodological issues of interpreting the archaeological evidence for destructions, the volume examines the evidence for the destruction, survival, and recovery of Greek cities. The studies, written by an international group of specialists in archaeology, ancient history, and numismatic, range from Sicily to Asia Minor and Aegean Thrace, and include Athens, Corinth, and Eretria. They highlight the resilience of ancient populations and the recovery of cities in the long term.

En l'absence du colloque international de l'Africa romana, nous pouvons heureusement compter sur des publications très nombreuses. On retrouve, d'une année à l'autre, les mêmes périodes orphelines et les mêmes périodes, sources ou sujets bien pourvus ; on observe aussi un intérêt de plus en plus marqué pour l'époque vandale. Les années ne se ressemblent cependant pas complètement et cette B.A.A.A. est étonnamment pauvre en publications sur les institutions municipales.

This volume, containing fourteen papers given at a conference held at Columbia in 2007, is the most concerted attempt in recent times to understand the famous and enigmatic orator and to set him in his cultural, religious and political context.

In *The Impact of the Roman Empire on The Cult of Asclepius* Ghislaine van der Ploeg offers an analysis of the cult of Asclepius during the Roman imperial period and how worship was adapted and disseminated at this time.

With a clear comparative approach, this volume brings together for the first time contributions that cover different periods of the history of ancient pharmacology, from Greek, Byzantine, and Syriac medicine to the Rabbinic-Talmudic medical discourses. This collection opens up new synchronic and diachronic perspectives in the study of the ancient traditions of recipe-books and medical collections. Besides the highly influential Galenic tradition, the contributions will focus on less studied Byzantine and Syriac sources as well as on the Talmudic tradition, which has never been systematically investigated in relation to medicine. This inquiry will highlight the overwhelming mass of information about drugs and remedies, which accumulated over the centuries and was disseminated in a variety of texts belonging to distinct cultural milieus. Through a close analysis of some relevant case studies, this volume will trace some paths of this transmission and transformation of pharmacological knowledge across cultural and linguistic boundaries, by pointing to the variety of disciplines and areas of expertise involved in the process.

Il tesoro errante di Salomone, la magica grotta di Ali Babà, l'oro del Reno, il Sacro Graal: è fra il Medioevo e l'Età Moderna che prende forma nell'immaginario comune l'ossessione per la ricerca di ricchezze perdute. Questo saggio ne ripercorre le tracce in un viaggio appassionante, dalla Scandinavia al mondo arabo, dalla Persia alle Colonne d'Ercole. Nelle sue pagine si intrecciano le storie di molti cercatori ma ce n'è una ancora tutta da scrivere: quella del lettore capace di sciogliere gli enigmi celati fra le righe e arrivare al tesoro nascosto. Questo, infatti, non è soltanto un libro, è anche una mappa. Protetto da draghi o spiriti maligni, gravato da maledizioni, rivelato da sogni e visioni, il tesoro è materia magica per eccellenza e fra le più affascinanti. Se cercassimo una ricetta alchemica per crearne uno, avremmo bisogno di alcuni ingredienti fondamentali. Il primo è il valore, quello scintillio che accende il desiderio. Il secondo è il segreto, la consapevolezza che esso esiste senza sapere dove. Il terzo è il tempo, al quale è sopravvissuto e che l'ha reso libero da ogni possesso: attende chi saprà meritarselo ma non è più di nessuno. In queste pagine si proverà a seguire la storia della ricerca dei tesori fra Medioevo ed Età Moderna, analizzando le sfumature del desiderio che ha colto gli uomini attraverso i secoli, descrivendo alcuni degli oggetti che hanno alimentato i racconti più favolosi, svelando come nascono certe leggende, alla scoperta dei nascondigli e dei loro custodi, sulla scia di quei cercatori che, dalle sponde meridionali del Mediterraneo fino all'Europa settentrionale, per secoli hanno seguito il miraggio della ricchezza fra magia e misteriose topografie auree.

A study of the innovation and transfer of the building technology at the root of ancient Rome's architectural revolution.

Delving deeply into ancient medical history, Bronwen L. Wickkiser explores the early development and later spread of the cult of Asklepios, one of the most popular healing gods in the ancient Mediterranean. Though Asklepios had been known as a healer since the time of Homer, evidence suggests that large numbers of people began to flock to the cult during the fifth century BCE, just as practitioners of Hippocratic medicine were gaining dominance. Drawing on close readings of period medical texts, literary sources, archaeological evidence, and earlier studies, Wickkiser finds two primary causes for the cult's ascendance: it filled a gap in the market created by the refusal of Hippocratic physicians to treat difficult chronic ailments and it abetted Athenian political needs. Wickkiser supports these challenging theories with side-by-side examinations of the medical practices at Asklepios' sanctuaries and those espoused in Hippocratic medical treatises. She also explores how Athens' aspirations to empire influenced its decision to open the city to the healer-god's cult. In focusing on the fifth century and by considering the medical, political, and religious dimensions of the cult of Asklepios, Wickkiser presents a complex, nuanced picture of Asklepios' rise in popularity, Athenian society, and ancient Mediterranean culture. The intriguing and sometimes surprising information she presents will be valued by historians of medicine and classicists alike.

In May 2015 an international conference organised by the University of Cyprus and the Cypriot Department of Antiquities was held in Nicosia - a conference, which could well be called the largest ever

symposium on ancient Salamis. During the three-day event some 60 scholars from many countries presented their current research on this important and spectacular archaeological site on the east coast of the island of Cyprus. Two generations of scholars met in Nicosia during the conference: an older one, whose relationship with ancient Salamis can be characterized as very direct, since many representatives of that generation had actively participated in the extremely productive excavations at that spot, until these activities came to an abrupt end in the summer of 1974 due to the Turkish invasion - and a younger generation, which is of course lacking this very direct contact. The conference successfully connected the older with the younger generation, and thus contributed to maintaining and renewing the interest in ancient Salamis. This richly illustrated book compiles most of the lectures presented during the conference. It might be regarded as a tribute to Salamis, an outstanding ancient city, which existed for more than one and a half millennia - eventually under the name of Constantia.

This volume approaches Plutarch's intellectual and professional activity, and the way he managed to cover such an impressive range of areas and interests, which make of his work an inexhaustible source of information on the ancient world.

This book focuses on lived ancient religious communication in Roman Dacia. Testing for the first time the 'Lived Ancient Religion' approach in terms of a peripheral province from the Danubian area, this work looks at the role of 'sacralised' spaces, known commonly as sanctuaries in the religious communication of the province.

Questa pubblicazione è un omaggio da parte di amici, colleghi ed ex allievi a Maria Letizia Lazzarini, una delle personalità più rappresentative nel panorama dell'epigrafia greca in Italia e nel mondo, per oltre vent'anni titolare della cattedra di Epigrafia greca all'Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza".

This volume brings together papers dealing with therapeutic aspects connected to thermo-mineral sites both in Italy and in the Roman Provinces, as well as cultic issues surrounding health and healing.

Un viaggio tra i borghi, le valli e le foreste incantate che hanno ospitato i raduni delle streghe. Questi vengono rievocati insieme alla caccia alle streghe, che fece dell'herbara un'entità malefica legata al demonio, e all'eredità pagana, i cui simboli resistettero all'avvento del cristianesimo e ai tentativi dell'Inquisizione di cancellarli. Regione per regione, l'autore narra le leggende e le tradizioni che fecero di queste zone la dimora preferita di maghe e fattucchiere e offre al lettore, grazie a mappe, indirizzi e consigli pratici, gli strumenti per organizzare veri e propri itinerari magici tra i sentieri di campagna e gli anfratti nascosti del territorio italiano, in cui guaritrici e sciamane raccoglievano le erbe medicamentose e officiavano i sacri riti in onore dei loro dèi.

This book opens up a new perspective on Aristophanic drama and its relationship to Greek religion. It focuses on the comedy *Wealth*, whose fantasy of universal enrichment is structured upon a rich and largely unexplored framework of traditional stories of Greek religious experiences, such as oracles, miracle cures, and the introduction of new gods. The book examines the form and function of these stories, and explores how the playwright adapts them for his own comic purposes, grounding his comic fantasy on stories of philanthropic divinities who dependably respond to the needs of their worshippers. The collaboration of these deities, who act in tandem with their worshippers, achieves the comic fantasy. Francisco Barrenechea also addresses the larger question of how comedy participated in the religion of its time by imagining and dramatizing beliefs, and reveals the salutary bond that can exist between humor and religion in general.

Die Hieroi Logoi des mysischen Rhetors Aelius Aristides werden in dieser Studie vor dem Hintergrund einer reichen Tradition von Texten der griechisch-römischen Traumliteratur neu beleuchtet. Behandelt werden einerseits einschlägige Äußerungen sowie Traktate aus dem Bereich der Traumtheorie und -deutung, andererseits literarische Traum- und Visionsschilderungen. Im Zuge der Interpretation der Hieroi Logoi des Aristides führen exemplarische Analysen einzelner Traumerzählungen mithilfe von Methoden, die uns die antike Traumdeutungsliteratur an die Hand gibt, zu der in der Forschung erstmalig angestellten Beobachtung, dass es sich bei nicht wenigen der untersuchten Traumberichte um allegorisch verschlüsselte Beschreibungen initiatorischer Erlebnisse handelt. Aristides erweist sich als ein tief in den Grundgedanken antiker Mysterien verwurzelter Redner, der die Hieroi Logoi für den aufmerksamen Leser, der zugleich das Ideal des gebildeten Menschen, des *pepaideuménos*, so verkörpert, dass er auch entlegene literarische Anspielungen zu erkennen vermag, zu einem Initiationsitinerar werden lässt, auf dem er gemeinsam mit dem Autor wiederholt die Höhen und Tiefen von Todesgefahr und Errettung durch göttliche Intervention durchschreitet.

In this book, archaeologists, classicists, and specialists in Christian origins examine the social and religious life of ancient Corinth. The interdisciplinary contributions present new materials and findings on the themes of Greek and Roman identities, social stratification, and local religion.

Las contribuciones que se recogen en este volumen abordan aspectos muy diversos dentro de la temática general del coloquio «Fraude, mentiras y engaños en el mundo antiguo»: manipulaciones historiográficas; mentiras y simulaciones religiosas, falacias persuasivas en la literatura cristiana antigua: retórica y realidad; impostores que se hacen pasar por otras personas para realizar una carrera política; fraudes contractuales; impostores populares y fraudes legales en la Roma tardorrepublicana; Vigilar y castigar: publicanos, contratistas, senadores y otros defraudadores en el mundo romano; supuestas falsificaciones testamentarias; engaños propagandísticos; fraudes arqueológicos. El ámbito cronológico abarca desde la protohistoria hasta la Antigüedad tardía.

Bevölkerungsgeschichte - Sakralgebäude - Öffentliche Gebäude.

While Mesopotamia was the cradle of the first great civilisation (mid-fourth century BC), Greece was the cradle of medicine as a science. Down through the centuries its strong philosophical and scientific roots nourished its evolution and contributed to the continuous yielding of abundant fruit. The assimilation of the Greek art of medicine, initially in the Latin world of central Italy and later western Europe, is one of the most extraordinary events in the history of medicine since it represents the foundations of the medical tradition throughout the western world. Without this assimilation Greek medicine would historically be confined to the period in which it originally emerged, and with it Hippocrates and Galen. Instead Greek medical theories continued to be studied, debated and applied in the Latin world, at least until the nineteenth century, and the Hippocratic oath is still the symbol of the medical profession. In this second volume of *Medicine and Oncology*, with its extensive, invaluable iconography, the successful merger between the history of the Greco-Roman civilisation and the history of science is narrated and analysed by the author with the precision of a historian and the competence of a medical researcher. Comprehension of the indissoluble bonds between antiquity and the modern world is crucial to understand the evolution of medicine, because, as stated by Goethe He who cannot draw on three thousand years of history is living from hand to mouth, and will remain in the dark, inexperienced, living from day to day. Massimo Lopez was Director of the Division of Medical Oncology of the Regina Elena Institute for Cancer Research in Rome and Professor of Oncology at the 1st School of Specialisation in Oncology at Sapienza University, Rome. He has published over 200 articles in the most important scientific journals in Italy and abroad and written several books, including a monograph on breast cancer, one on GIST, and the manual of practical medical oncology that bears his name.

The first in-depth analysis of the epigraphic evidence for the societies of the ports of the Roman Mediterranean.

Il complesso quadro dello sviluppo e della diffusione del culto di Asclepio nel Mediterraneo, la cui consistenza rappresenta un unicum nel panorama religioso greco-romano, è stato analizzato in tutti gli aspetti salienti nel più ampio contesto di analoghi fenomeni religiosi presenti nell'area mediterranea. Nel campo storico-archeologico gli studiosi hanno illustrato i molteplici aspetti del culto di Asclepio nella Grecia continentale, nell'Egeo, nell'Asia Minore, nell'ambiente italico, nel Nord Africa e nella Sicilia, con tutti i problemi aperti di ordine topografico, architettonico,

iconografico e cronologico, nonché rituali in connessione con le fonti letterarie ed epigrafiche. Nel campo storico religioso gli studiosi hanno rivolto la loro attenzione alla trattazione delle fonti di particolare significato, degli aspetti iatromantici del culto nel vicino Oriente e in Egitto, e di temi che coinvolgono astrologia, magia e medicina sul piano letterario, filologico e della cultura materiale, sino ai confini del culto tra paganesimo e cristianesimo.

Las protagonistas de este volumen son las inscripciones y leyendas monetales del Occidente romano escritas en dos lenguas, siempre que una de ellas sea el latín y la otra, una lengua local. Dadas las diferentes características de la latinización en cada comunidad lingüística receptora, se trata de un conjunto de naturaleza bien heterogénea ubicable entre los siglos III a. C. - I / II d. C. Tras una introducción en la que se abordan las cuestiones históricas que suscita el estudio conjunto de estos documentos, la autora ofrece una edición pormenorizada de las piezas, lo que añade un valor añadido a la primera obra científica que estudia el bilingüismo en la Antigüedad desde un punto de vista eminentemente epigráfico y que ha sido galardonada con el Premio Pastor de Estudios Clásicos 2014.

Age-old scholarly dogma holds that the death of serious theatre went hand-in-hand with the 'death' of the city-state and that the fourth century BC ushered in an era of theatrical mediocrity offering shallow entertainment to a depoliticised citizenry. The traditional view of fourth-century culture is encouraged and sustained by the absence of dramatic texts in anything more than fragments. Until recently, little attention was paid to an enormous array of non-literary evidence attesting, not only the sustained vibrancy of theatrical culture, but a huge expansion of theatre throughout (and even beyond) the Greek world. Epigraphic, historiographic, iconographic and archaeological evidence indicates that the fourth century BC was an age of exponential growth in theatre. It saw: the construction of permanent stone theatres across and beyond the Mediterranean world; the addition of theatrical events to existing festivals; the creation of entirely new contexts for drama; and vast investment, both public and private, in all areas of what was rapidly becoming a major 'industry'. This is the first book to explore all the evidence for fourth century ancient theatre: its architecture, drama, dissemination, staging, reception, politics, social impact, finance and memorialisation.

In this book, Gil H. Renberg analyzes in detail the vast range of sources for “incubation,” dream-divination at a divinity’s sanctuary or shrine, beginning in Sumerian times but primarily focussing on the Greeks and Greco-Roman Egypt.

El presente libro estudia la figura de los ‘magos’ en el mundo greco-romano, con especial atención a los autores de las recetas que se recopilaron en el conjunto que conocemos como papiros mágicos griegos, copiados en el Egipto de la época imperial romana. En principio la posesión de esa magia estaba limitada al entorno de los templos y sus practicantes tenían rango sacerdotal, pero los cambios histórico-sociales en el Egipto greco-romano determinaron una adecuación de estos magos a las nuevas circunstancias: la magia salió de los templos y se difundió por otros canales. En los distintos capítulos intentamos dar a conocer el modo en que los protagonistas de la magia se refieren a su propio oficio, a la adquisición de sus conocimientos y a su transmisión. Asimismo nos ocupamos de indagar acerca de los antecedentes, contexto y valoración externa de dichas prácticas mágicas, la relación de los textos mágicos con las corrientes religiosas y filosóficas coetáneas e incluso acerca del perfil de los hipotéticos clientes.

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