

ANTROPOLOGIA E ARCHEOLOGIA  
A CONFRONTO

ATTI DEL 2° CONGRESSO INTERNAZIONALE DI STUDI



ANTROPOLOGIA E ARCHEOLOGIA A CONFRONTO

Ideazione e Progetto Scientifico  
VALENTINO NIZZO

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ANTROPOLOGIA E ARCHEOLOGIA  
A CONFRONTO:  
RAPPRESENTAZIONI E PRATICHE  
DEL SACRO

Atti dell'Incontro Internazionale di studi

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A cura di  
VALENTINO NIZZO  
LUIGI LA ROCCA



ROMA 2012



ANTROPOLOGIA E ARCHEOLOGIA A CONFRONTO:  
RAPPRESENTAZIONI E PRATICHE DEL SACRO  
Atti dell'Incontro Internazionale di Studi

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## **ABSTRACTS E KEYWORDS**



## RELAZIONI

M. OSANNA

### **Luoghi del sacro in età arcaica presso le genti indigene di Puglia e Basilicata**

Despite the recent and increasing scholarly interest towards the morphology of the “sacred” in the Italic world, scientific research is still adversely affected by the lacunose nature of current publications dealing with archaeological contexts. Furthermore, for the Archaic phase another major problem is constituted by the difficulty de-codification of the archaeological evidence. The *marks* which signal the sacred aspects of an almost unknown indigenous religiosity are in reality themselves very uncertain.

This paper addresses the problem of whether sanctuaries existed in the indigenous world of Central-Northern Puglia and Basilicata. In particular, it questions whether there were temples in the indigenous hinterland at all; by “temples” we mean buildings destined to house the deity as an iconic image. An analysis of the archaeological evidence will demonstrate that there were no temples, with the exception of the few cases illustrated in the paper. During the Archaic Age communal ceremonial activities would have taken place in the palace of the “leader” of the community. Finally, it is worth noting that the cult of the dead, strongly documented in the territory under examination, plays a role in social practices that in other contexts is usually played by religious cults.

#### **Key-Words**

Italici, Santuari, Templi, Palazzi, Rituali

GIANLUCA TAGLIAMONTE

### **I luoghi del sacro nel Sannio preromano**

The evidence coming from the territory of the ancient Samnite tribes (Caudini, Pentri, Irpini, Carricini, Frentani) shows that the presence of cult places and sanctuaries begins to have an archaeological visibility as from the late-archaic age. This presentation is an attempt to stress some of the “typological-structural” aspects relevant to the problem of the spreading of the “sacred” within the Samnite context. In particular, this paper aims at understanding whether the apparent absence, among the Samnite peoples, of cult-places dated before the late-archaic age depends on a problem of archaeological visibility or if it may be considered a structural phenomenon. On the basis of the dynamics of social change which interested ancient Samnium during the late-archaic age, the second hypothesis seems to be more credible. The role that some Samnite sanctuaries and cult-places might have had in the construction of an historical and cultural memory is also emphasized.

#### **Key-Words**

Sanniti, luoghi di culto, santuari, memoria.

### ENRICO COMBA

#### **Tra l'erba e sotto le stelle: luoghi del sacro tra gli indiani del Nord America**

North American native peoples, like many others in different areas of the world, regard the universe as constitute by both order and disorder. The world is animated by a life force or energy, mysterious and powerful, manifesting itself in the variety of objects and beings of the "natural", visible world, without identifying with it. This life force penetrates all through the universe and produces the movement, growth and continuity of everything. Mankind has to try to maintain a relative balance between the visible and invisible forces that constitute the cosmos, allowing the development and increase of life forms through the performance of expressly designed sacred actions. These rituals and ceremonies contribute to the maintenance of harmonic relations between humankind and the other components of the universe. Particularly important for ceremonial activities are specific landmarks, which play a determinant role in the proper execution of ritual practices.

Sacred places are parts of the territory where an interface is possible between the terrestrial dimension and the hidden spheres of the world above or the deep earth below. They are points of conjunction, allowing a communication, a passage toward the invisible. The sacred mountains are places providing a connection with the sky people, the stars, but also where caves open their mouths, giving access to the underground world, "portals" opening toward the unknown.

#### **Key-Words**

Indiani d'America, grandi pianure, montagne sacre, ricerca della visione, sacralità e mondo naturale.

### ANNA MARIA GLORIA CAPOMACCHIA

#### **I luoghi degli eroi**

The geographical context has an important role in the structure of the mythical tales. A peculiar aspect of the representation of the Greek hero is his connection with the places. Heroes leave their mark upon the places visited in the course of their existential journey. Their acts of foundation define the elements of landscape and give to the geographical places a proper settlement in the historical time.

#### **Key-Words**

Eroi, Grecia, mito, geografia, percorsi

### ALESSANDRO GUIDI

#### **I tempi del sacro nel Lazio protostorico**

In this article the A. tries to detect the different "time dimensions" (absolute, biological, calendaric, cultural or mythical, urban) of the religious phenomena in pre- and protohistoric Latium. In this evolution, starting from the first, dubious data of the Paleolithic period, it's possible to see an ever growing integration of ritual activities in the social and economic structure, culminating with the birth of a true State religion in the early Iron Age.



### Key-Words

Tempo, culto, rito, mito, religione

MASSIMILIANO DI FAZIO

### Tempo del sacerdote, tempo del cittadino. Sacro e memoria culturale presso gli Etruschi

This paper seeks to apply to Etruscan Culture concepts borrowed from the studies on Cultural Memory. In particular, it shows how Cultural Memory can be useful to shed light on the use of time by the Etruscans. As a matter of fact we have hints of a strong connection between time and sacred, and of a local differentiation of calendars.

The paper also considers some cases of use of the past and history by the Etruscan aristocracy, especially during the Hellenistic Age. The tools and concepts provided by Cultural Memory Studies prove useful to a better understanding of these issues.

### Key-Words

Etruschi, memoria culturale, tempo, calendario, storia.

MANUELA MARI

### La morte, il tempo, la memoria. Funerali pubblici e calendario civico nella Grecia antica

The paper analyzes some features of the manifold relationship between public funerals and the ancient Greek conceptions about time (including in such a wide notion the reckoning of time, the actual managing of local calendars, and the reshaping of local memories). Public funerals were usually devoted to leading figures such as kings, generals, city founders and benefactors; the Athenian democracy extended the use to the soldiers who fell in war. Public funerals of important individuals (such as the colony founders and, possibly, the Spartan and Macedonian kings) were the starting point for local cults whose focus was the grave of the hero, usually located in the very centre of the city. The ruler cult of the Hellenistic period can only partly be explained as a development of the tradition of the heroic cults paid to dead person and it is usually devoted, rather, to a living and powerful person, although in some cases (such as Alexander's) both features are apparently present.

### Key-Words

Grecia arcaica, classica ed ellenistica; riti funebri; culti eroici; cerimonie pubbliche e memorie locali.

ILEANA CHIRASSI COLOMBO

### Riflessioni sul "sacro" tra *phainomenon* e *genomenon*

The paper explores the antinomy between history and phenomenology about the notion of the "sacred" (see Rudolph's Otto well known "*das Heilige*"). Particularly the paper focuses on R. Pettazzoni definition of the sacred as *genomenon* a (human) construction not a *phainomenon*, the appearance of something which exists as such according to the meaning of Eliade neologism *hierophany*. At the same time the paper points upon the different even opposite meanings the "sacred" can assume passing from one linguistic-cultural level to another functioning as an important identity tool.

### Key-Words

*Phainomenon, genomenon, ierofania, sacro, identità, Pettazzoni.*

#### PIERO BARTOLONI

### Appunti sul *tofet*

The problems concerning the *Tofet*, i.e. a name of biblical origin become a generic name for a unique sanctuary of the Punic and Phoenician civilization, seemed now dormant, or, better, enough shared within the world of studies, although there are two trends, the first one inclined to accept the idea of human sacrifice of children, the second one to reject it. The problem at the moment apparently remains unsolved.

### Key-Words

Fenici, Cartaginesi, Sardegna, *Tofet*, Necropoli.

#### IDA OGGIANO

### Scopi e modalità delle azioni rituali femminili nell'area siro-palestinese del I millennio a.C. Il contributo dell'archeologia

After the evaluation of the euristic potential of archaeological artifacts in interpreting the “religious phenomenon”, we present some archaeological examples of rituals performed by women, usually connected to birth, death, memories. The spatial dimension of rituals is indicated by stratigraphical data (as in Tell Jawa, and Tyre) and the morphology of artifacts (Israelitic horned altars). Protagonists, gestures and the tactile, visual and olfactory experiences of rituals are evoked by images (*Judean Pillar Figurines, Dea Tyria Gravida, Temple Boy*) and particular types of objects (perfume burners).

### Key-Words

Archeologia del culto, area siro-palestinese, donna, infanzia, rituale

#### MATTEO D'ACUNTO

### I templi a focolare centrale cretesi alto-arcaici e arcaici: rituali sacrificali e simbolismo politico

This paper deals with the functions and socio-political meanings of the Geometric and early Archaic central-hearth temples in Crete: the Delphinion (ca. end of the 8th cent. B.C.) and the West acropolis temple in Dreros; the temple A in Prinias (ca. 650-640 B.C.); the temple B in Kommos (800-600 B.C.). These temples show several differences in their plan and location of the god and of the sacrificial structures. Their ritual focus is the central eschara – altar which establishes an inner space for the civic sacrifice together with the outer open space. The relationship between the sacrifice participants and the presence of the god – e.g. in the Dreros Delphinion the well-known cult images of the Apollinian triad – implies a socio-political symbolism involving the members of an aristocratic city. The case of Kommos is made different by the extra-urban function of the sanctuary, which focuses during phases B1-2 on the “Phoenician” tripillar shrine.

### Key-Words

Tempio, dio, cuore, sacrificio, animale, città, aristocrazia, scultura, *pithos*, vino.

MARIA JOSÉ STRAZZULLA

### Gesti e parole nei riti della vittoria in età romana

This paper is dealing with the sacred rites which Romans used to perform during their wars. First of all, a war, to be won, had to be *iustum ac pium*, i.e. it had to follow the rules of a moral right and to be put under the protection of the gods: thus it was declared by special priests, the Fetiales, and with since long time fixed formulas. Other rituals could follow during wartime, such as *vota*, *evocatio* and *devotio*. With the *evocatio* the Roman commander invited the gods living in the enemies country to leave it and to move to Rome, where they could find a better worship. The *devotio* consisted in a terrible course which usually was struck against the foe army; sometimes, in the case auspices before battle were bad, the commander could devote himself (or another soldier) to death, in order to offer his own sacrifice in change of a good outcome for Rome. Of course rituals were made of words and gestures and ancient sources sometimes are reporting this kind of obscure, almost magical speeches, accompanied by precise gestures, dictated by the pontifices.

The last part of the paper takes into account the traditional report about the conquest of Vei by Furius Camillus and that one of Carthago by Scipio Aemilianus: in both cases a complete set of rituals was put on. At the very end of the story, when the enemies city had already be conquered, both Camillus and Scipio burst out into tears. However, this cannot be considered an emotional experience. At the contrary the tears of the winner, often combined with the gesture of turning to the right, are part of a final rite, aiming to avoid the overturning of the present great Fortune of Rome.

### Key-Words

Fortuna, *bellum iustum*, *evocatio*, *devotio*, lacrime, giravolta rituale.

ALESSANDRA CIATTINI

### Tra Madonne e Cemí. Relazioni tra storia, archeologia e antropologia nel Caribe

The article uses a multidisciplinary perspective to interpret particular religious and cultural dynamics produced by the colonization and evangelization of the Caribbean region. In particular, the article focuses on the behaviour of the Taino in relation to images representing sacred figures belonging to the catholic tradition. The argument proceeds by delineating how such figures are received and accepted, but also integrated in the Taino animistic worldview. By developing this approach the author aims to reevaluate the indigenous contribution in the formation of the Caribbean cultural mosaic.

### Key-Words

Cultura dei taíno, immagini religiose, incontro, scontro culturale, animismo.

PINO SCHIRRIPA

### Il corpo altare. Alcune riflessioni sulle antropologie della possessione

The Author discusses, through some ethnographic examples, about spirit possession, focusing on the body of the possessed person. The body is the material side of an immaterial relation.

Through it spirit possession is visible and tangible to all the community. The Author stresses as the body is the focus through which is possible to analyse how spirit possession is the way for producing and reproducing social relations, memories, powers and counter-hegemonic discourses.

### Key-Words

Africa, Italia meridionale, possessione spiritica, corpo, produzioni sociali.

**MASSIMILIANO A. POLICHETTI**

### **Presupposti metafisici possibili nella scarsità di evidenze archeologiche e storico-artistiche afferenti alla ritualità vedico-brahmanica**

The lack of material evidences quoted in the title of this communication, and the possibility of the relationship between this lack of evidences and the theoretical-speculative assumptions of Vedic liturgy, is one of the problematic issues present among specialists in the field of Indian studies. This issue has been, among the others, recently brought to the attention of a wider audience through the publication of the volume of Roberto Calasso *L'Ardore* (2010). India is sometime correctly defined by specialists as a 'living stratigraphy', pointing out a privileged context – and of course not just for anthropology – which allows the synchronous observation of otherwise extremely distant phases of development of the human civilization. In the case of the lack of evidences relating to the Vedic rituals, the component of climate has certainly facilitated the degradation of the Indian subcontinent material cultural remains, and particularly those related to a religion that has used little more than altars made by sun-dried bricks. The Vedic sacrifice (*yajna*) is intended not so much, as perhaps we would expect, to restore an order broken in a mythical time, but to be the foundation for the very order of this world, being the generator of space and time through which it is built the unbroken texture of reality. We are therefore facing a sacred liturgy not with a 'cosmological meaning', but considered to act as an 'effective cosmogony', the inexhaustible wellspring of being that doesn't need further evidences other from itself.

### Key-Words

Subcontinente indiano, civiltà vedico brahmanica, ritualismo vedico, archeologia, filosofia della religione.

**MARINA PIRANOMONTE**

### **Maghi professionisti alla fontana di Anna Perenna**

**SERGIO BOTTA**

### **Discorso accademico, turismo mistico e reazione indigena: lo sciamanismo in Mesoamerica tra antropologia, storia e archeologia**

During the last decades, the use of the term "shamanism" as a central concept in the field of Anthropology of Religion and Religious Studies passed through a profound methodological redefinition. This academic statement is a demand that comes mainly from an ethnographical perspective, especially from "local" contexts such as Siberian, Amazonian, and Mesoamerican

<sup>1</sup> Cfr. nel testo [N.d.R.].

studies. The purpose of this paper is to observe the connections between academic debates, mystical tourism and indigenous reactions in the construction of a public discourse within Mesoamerican studies and in order to describe a specific function of shamanism in the manufacturing of religious difference in contemporary Western society.

### **Key-Words**

Sciamanismo, Mesoamerica, religioni indigene, turismo mistico, rituali e sostanze allucinogene.

**MARIANO PAVANELLO, MATTEO ARIA**

### **Mediatori del sacro e del politico tra memoria e postmodernità**

The authors aim at presenting a research on two different postcolonial fields, West Africa (Akan area) and Oceania (French Polynesia), dealing with peculiar social agents who may be labeled as *passeurs culturels*: the Akan traditional chiefs and the Polynesian rediscoverers of traditions. These agents are constantly mediating between cultural memory and modernity, as well as between the sacred and the politics. They are committed in shaping original cultural forms shifting continually from modernity to tradition and vice versa. As co-protagonists of multi-handed political, economic and heritage-making processes, they show ability in connecting different cultures and in shifting nimbly from a context to another, by crossing symbolic and semiotic borders which otherwise are not so permeable. Manipulating different languages, the *passeurs culturels* are capable to mix up the discourse on the sacred and the political rhetoric in a creative way, as well as to give an original sense to key-notions as “tradition” and “identity”, which thanks to their action gain new significance.

### **Key-Words**

Africa, Akan, Nzema, Oceania, Polynesia, *passeurs culturels*, tradizione, modernità, postmodernità, sacro, politica.

**LUCA CERCHIAI, MAURO MENICETTI**

### **Sacro e cultura visuale**

The research is aimed to approach the topic of the representation of the sacred and religious world according to the methods applied by the Visual Culture. As sample we took into consideration some aspects of the iconography of Dionysus and Kore as visible in the Campanian black-figure pottery.

### **Key-Words**

Sacro, Iconografia, Immaginario, Cultura Visuale, Ceramica campana a figure nere.

**MASSIMO CULTRARO**

### ***Quis deus?* Su alcune rappresentazioni di carattere cultuale nella Sicilia dell'età del Ferro**

The Late Bronze Age - Iron Age in Sicily, conventionally dated between about 900 BC and the foundation of the first Greek settlements, is a period of radical changes of the socio-economic structures, as well as the ideological sphere. This paper aims to investigate the role played by the religious sphere in the centralized and relatively complex ‘chiefdoms’, in the

same time when the first human figurines and representations largely occur in the local iconographical repertoire. A two-handled amphora found in the indigenous sanctuary at Polizzello (central Sicily) shows an intriguing scene with horsemen and warriors. The iconographic analysis of the scene can shed light on ideologies and cults, focusing also on the close cultural links between Sicily and the peninsula during the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.

### Key-Words

Sicilia; età del Ferro; culti acquatici; simbologia celeste; toro; simbologia dello scudo.

STEFANIA TIBERINI

### Mami Wata: arte e agency

The paper deals with two different anthropological perspectives on Mami Wata's imagery and cult. After a preliminary overview on Mami Wata's history, cult and iconography and on the related rituals and performances, the A. examines the different approaches adopted by J.H. Drewal and by C. Gore and J. Nevadomsky. The latter argues that Mami Wata is not a pan-African deity imported from Europe as Drewal suggests and that, on the contrary, she describes independent traditions and diverse deities in different societies, insisting that Drewal's perspective obscures their *nuances* and downplays the *agency* of the local ritual operators.

### Key-Words

Mami Wata, Anthropology, Theories, Art, *Agency*.

MARIA TOMMASA GRANESE

### “Dare un senso alle cose”. La funzione degli oggetti nei contesti sacri: l'esempio del santuario sul Timpone Motta di Francavilla Marittima (CS)

The systematic reconsideration of the archaeological evidence also taking account of the function of objects has permitted. The reconstruction of ritual practices and cultic aspects in the sanctuary of Francavilla Marittima, in the territory of the colony of Sybaris. The deity or deities worshipped presided over rites of passage to adult life and stood as guarantor of the civic order. This role is even more significant a site, where a Greek sanctuary constructed onto an indigenous village stood as symbol of the Greek takeover of the area, but, also, must have acted as an instrument of integration.

### Key-Words

Territorio di Sibari, santuario, funzione reperti, rituale, culto.

VINCENZO BELLELLI

### Vei: nome, competenze e particolarità cultuali di una divinità etrusca

This paper's aim is providing a general overview on an Etruscan Goddess – Vei – who is far to be known in detail despite her importance inside the Etruscan pantheon. Vei corresponds indeed to Greek Demeter and Italic Ceres and is worshipped in several sites of southern Etruria, and in particular Veii, Caere, Tarquinia, Vulci and Volsinii. The article develops results of research by the Author undertaken on the site of Vigna Parrocchiale at Caere, and offers an interpretation of the objects which are related to the cult of Vei, reexamining the contexts in

which they appear. In order to give a complete survey on the subject, the Author examines in the end the problem of the name of the Goddess, which is similar to that of the Etruscan town Veii.

### **Key-Words**

Etruschi, Religione, Pantheon, Culto, Veii.

### **ALESSANDRA CARDELLI**

#### **Divinazione a Porto Novo. L'armamentario del sacerdote del *Fa***

An encounter with one of the *bokonō* – i.e. priest and interpreter of *Fa* oracle - performing in Porto Novo (Republic of Bénin, formerly colonial Dahomey) in 1998. Thanks to such a contact with museum's people, Casimir's first intent, in revealing secret ritual contents, was apparently to "make a book". A short description of the ritual, its tools and implements, is given: *Fa* divination system not being based on personal power of prophecy, but rather on an intricate and subtle system of signs or geomantic figures (sixteen major signs and 256 derivative ones) which makes the *Corpus* of an oral literary tradition.

### **Key-Words**

Divinazione, *Fa*, *Ifa*, *Afa*, Africa.

### **STEFANO ALLOVIO**

#### **L'uso di oggetti nei rituali iniziatici e le forme dell'immortalità**

The initiation rites into adulthood allow children to recognize themselves as real members of a group and let participants to reflect on the very meaning of existence. One purpose of these rites seems to be to redemption of individual existence from the inevitable death involving the initiates into a dimension that goes beyond the *vita brevis*. In the essays we show how in many ethnographic cases the use of specific ritual artifacts (masks, medicines) is fundamental to obtain a "provisional immortality".

### **Key-Words**

Rituale, iniziazione, immortalità, maschere, medicine.

## SESSIONE POSTER

ELISA CELLA, GIANLUCA MELANDRI

### **La sezione Poster e il *Forum on-line*: un'occasione di verifica delle potenzialità offerte dai nuovi media alla comunicazione scientifica**

For this meeting, we used an upgraded set of the tools we presented last year. The website Ediarché still has a main role in the online publication of posters and in the Forum. Our Facebook profile was then used to launch the call for posters, creating strong networking action within leading archeology/anthropology sites and blogs. Moreover, we added a video channel on YouTube, dedicated to extracts from the two conference editions: statistics stress the good reception of this new promotional tool. The online publication of posters is becoming for us a trial field for a new way of communicating scientific content and can be an investigative object itself.

#### **Key-Words**

Poster, Forum, Media, Antropologia, Archeologia.

ANDREA BORELLA

### **La sacralità dell'ambiente domestico nella cosmologia degli Amish**

This paper is based on a long-term anthropological research “on the field,” conducted over the last four years in an Old Order Amish community in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. My argument is that the most sacred place among the Amish is the house, or the farm. Indeed, the religious services are held in the domestic context and a huge part of the life of the Amish is strictly connected with the household. Moreover, I maintain that the *Ordnung*, the communitarian laws that rule the life of the Amish, compel the members to stay as close as possible to the church, that is the community, in order to achieve a symbolic separation from the “evil worldliness.”

#### **Key-Words**

Ambiente domestico, Amish, Cristianesimo, Ordnung, Stati Uniti d'America.

LUCIA BOTARELLI, FRANCO CAMBI, CARLO CASI

### **I culti del Monte Amiata**

The Monte Amiata is characterized by several archaeological sites dealing with ancient cults. During the Bronze Age chthonic worship were performed in Poggio La Sassaiola, while during the Etruscan and early Roman Age the local cults can be referred to the natural resources of the mountain and its geographical features and position: we know cults of healing and spring waters, mountain cults and frontier cults. As for Abbazia San Salvatore, in particular, the worships of Iuppiter is turned into the Christian cult of Christ Pantocrator, who keeps to have the same attributes: the lighting and the oak.



**Key-Words**

Monte Amiata, Culti, Età del Bronzo, Periodo etrusco, Età Romana.

**GIULIA CACCIATO****Il culto delle acque a Cirene**

The presence of interesting religious manifestations in the ancient Cyrene seems to be connected with the cult of water's personifications (springs or rivers). This review of archaeological data and literary and epigraphic sources looks towards the interaction between religion and natural world's expressions.

**Key-Words**

Cirene, Ninfe, Fonti sacre, Culto delle acque, Terrazza della Myrtousa.

**DANIELA COSTANZO****Il tempio arcaico di Punta Alice (Cirò Marina, KR)**

This work examines the archaeological evidence relative to the Archaic temple of Apollon Aleus, come to light in the Twenties near Punta Alice (Cirò Marina, KR). The most ancient signs of frequentation date back to the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C., but the temple was built on the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Its architectonic features and votive offerings are peculiar to the Indigenous groups settled in the area, whose cities (Chone, Makalla, Petelia) have been founded, according to the myth, by Philoktetes, also considered the founder of the Apollonian cult at Punta Alice. The hero was the most suitable figure to act as a link between Greeks and the native populations. The sanctuary of Apollon Aleus is finally examined in the light of its nature of frontier between the *chorai* of Sybaris and Kroton and the Indigenous settlements, as a place of contact and religious, political and social aggregation.

**Key-Words**

Apollo, Punta Alice, Tempio, Età arcaica, Filottete.

**PATRIZIA FORTINI*****Tullianum*. Prime note sulla sua struttura dai recenti scavi**

Recent excavations shows that *Carcer-Tullianum* is made of rooms on different layers, all linked to the defensive system of the Capitoline Hill ("Mura Serviane"). The *Tullianum* became part of the whole complex after the *Carcer* front was made. It had an originally circular pavement made of overlapping blocks (V a.C.), in which a squared hole reaching to the top allowed water to come out from the subterranean spring. The rests of a votive deposit cut in one of the pavement parpaings shows the original sacred nature of *Tullianum*.

**Key-Words**

*Carcer*, *Tullianum*, Foro Romano, Deposito votivo, Acqua.

**NUCCIA NEGRONI CATAACCHIO, MASSIMO CARDOSA, MARCO ROMEO PITONE**  
**Dalla grotta naturale al tempio, tra natura e artificio: forma ed essenza del luogo sacro in Etruria durante l'età dei metalli**

Some features seem to characterize a process of “artificialisation” and imitation of the natural sacred place in Etruria during the age of metals, from the natural sacred place (water source, mountains and caves for example) to the built one. In the Copper age, burial caves are created, but sometimes hypogeic structures are intended for ritual practice (Corano, Fosso Conicchio and Naviglione). During the Final Bronze Age we find the worship places into the settlement: artificial hills (le Sparne di Poggio Buco) and caves (Sorgenti della Nova) that recover, at least conceptually, the natural ones. In the Villanovian settlement, we found the temple-houses, similar to those for domestic use, and only in the Orientalizing Period, the real temple.

**Key-Words**

Preistoria e Protostoria, Strutture sacre naturali, Strutture sacre artificiali, Antropologia del sacro.

**SABRINA DEL PIANO, MICHELE PASTORE**

**Nota su un altare sacro nella Gravina del Marchese a Crispiano-Montemesola (Taranto)**

During the surveying of the *sapping valley* “Gravina del Marchese” in the territory of Crispiano-Montemesola (Province of Taranto), a monolith lying at the end of the valley has been studied and documented. The structure that still has no equal in other southern areas of Italy, is compared with similar structures existing in central Italy.

**Key-Words**

Geo-archeologia, Altare sacro, Crispiano-Montemesola, Taranto.

**LIDIA PUDDU**

**La tomba di S'ena 'e Sa Vacca a Olzai: un originale esempio di sepoltura nuragica**

Spirituality in nuragic Sardinia is particularly expressed in the cult of the dead. This is shown by the proliferation of megalithic tombs called tombs of giants, in which the community buried their own dead, without distinction, and performed repetitive collective rituals. To the hundreds of known tombs of this kind, that of Ena 'e Sa Vacca Olzai (Nu) should be added: the archaeological excavation has provided a wealth of information about the structure of the tombs of giants, and the practiced cults.

**Key-Words**

Funerario, Nuragico, Tomba, Olzai, Culto.

GIANFRANCA SALIS

**Le rotonde con bacile d'età Nuragica. Alcune considerazioni alla luce delle nuove scoperte nel villaggio nuragico di Seleni (Lanusei, Prov. Ogliastra)**

In the nuragic village Genn'accili at the forest Seleni (Lanusei, prov. Ogliastra) investigations by the Direction for Archeological Heritage revealed an interesting town and a round with a bowl in use until at least the 7<sup>th</sup> century a. C. Some structural details make this round, which broadens the distribution of type of paper in the central-eastern Sardinia, of particular interest and provides the opportunity for a reinterpretation of the architectural and type of his sacred function.

**Key-Words**

Rotonde con bacile, Culto dell'acqua, Età nuragica, Bacile, Età del Ferro.

ISIDORO TANTILLO

**Alcune riflessioni sull'organizzazione spaziale dei santuari demetriaci periferici delle *poleis* siceliote in età arcaica**

The analysis has identified some factors characterizing the *demetriaci* peripheral sanctuaries: the preference of temples "*oikos*", which were functional to the needs of worship, as could be construed as collection points for votive offerings and reproducing the underground places; the "structural poverty", revealing a concept of the "sacred", referring to the sphere of underworld, which did not require a "solemn event" but rather a "private holding" to the ritual; the essential organization of the *tèmene*, not lacking, however, to essential equipment to the practice of worship.

**Key-Words**

Demetra, Demetriaci, Suburbani, Santuari, Architettura, Spazio.

CLAUDIA TEMPESTA

***Specus est nomine Corycius... La grotta di Tifone e i santuari della Cilicia Tracheia orientale***

The case of the Cilician cave known as Korykion Antron sheds light on the features that define a sacred place. Located in the inland of the ancient Korykos, it consists of two deep chasms, where the myth places Typhon's dwelling as well as the setting of his struggle against Zeus. The sanctuary was formed by three places of worship, consecrated to Hermes and Pan (at the bottom of the chasm) and to Hermes (on its border) and Zeus Korykios (3 km away). The sanctuary lived from Hellenistic to Roman times and then was converted into a Christian place, preserving its sacred nature so far.

**Key-Words**

Cilicia, Caverne cultuali, Tifone, Zeus, Ermes.

MARTA VILLA

**Le pratiche del sacro nella ritualità invernale della fertilità in una piccola comunità alpina: il case study di Stilfs in Vinschgau**

In Provincia Autonoma of Bozen in the community of Stilfs in Vinschgau still has a regular winter ritual revolving around the fertility, investing primarily young males as agents of the rites and the whole community as a spectator. The rituals of the annual cycle are three (the rite of *Klosen*, the rite of *Pflugziehen* and the rite of *Scheibenschlagen*) and take place from December to February/March. They are all characterized by elements who insist around the sphere of religious practice and do not require the active involvement of women, who are only spectators, but around the request and to appease their fertility and that the earth revolves around the annual ritual cycle.

**Key-Words**

Rituale, Maschera, Fertilità, Antropologia alpina, Sacro.

ANGELA BELLIA

**Da Bitalemi a Betlemme. Riti musicali e culti femminili in Sicilia**

Bitalemi is the name of a locality situated at the mouth of the river Gela. The site of Bitalemi is known in archaeological literature as a sacred place for the chthonic deities. The findings have amply documented that in the Greek sanctuary took place Thesmophoria rituals. Literary sources do not explicitly refer to sound events in the holidays celebrated in honor of Demeter in Sicily. Based on archaeological evidence, in particular the discovery of musical instruments and of figurines of female players in the sicilian demetriac shrines, at the music could be given a significant role.

**Key-Words**

*Aulos*, *Tympana*, *Kithara*, *Kymbala*, Suonatrice.

TOMASO DI FRAIA

**Il più antico esempio di *incubatio*: il sito rupestre preistorico della parete Manzi (Civitaluparella, CH)**

The Parete Manzi can be interpreted as a real prehistoric cult place, for these features: 1) a rock wall painted; 2) a large stone with engraved signs; 3) two crosses engraved on the wall, in an area strongly smoothed; 4) the part of the stone close to the wall is also smoothed. The stone then was used as a bed, in which a person lying down could touch just the portion of wall with the engraved crosses. This context quite corresponds to the conditions we know for the ritual called *incubatio*, that required the permanence on a rock bed to obtain some benefit from some supernatural power.

**Key-Words**

Arte rupestre preistorica, Simboli, Letto in pietra, Luogo di culto, *Incubatio*.

PIA GRASSIVARO GALLO, STEFANIA GAZZEA

**Il *Dikri*: le donne di Merka (Somalia) pregano Allah per essere liberate dalla circoncisione faraonica (infibulazione)**

The women's prayer has been included into the Pharaonic Circumcision/Infibulation Prevention Program prepared by Mana Sultan Abdurahman Ali Isse and has been regularly practised every Friday in the bush of Lower Scabelle since 1977. Women pray in a circle, singing, dancing, listening to the *ummuliso* and to speeches of other testimonials, eating together. In such a way they become the protagonists in this celebration day, in which they are all equally important and difficult problems are shared.

**Key-Words**

Circoncisione faraonica, Somalia, Prevenzione, *Dikri*, Riti di possessione.

LUCA PISONI, UMBERTO TECCHIATI, VERA ZANONI

***Tra il pozzo e la soglia. Rites de rupture a Laion, Gimpele (BZ)?***

The 2000-2004 excavations, carried out in the long-frequented site of Laion, Gimpele (Bolzano) discovered a settlement occupied since the Middle Bronze Age till the Roman period: Iron Age phases included five buildings, overlapped to each other. One of them was abandoned in LTC-LTD1 period and in the abandonment layers was deposited a dog skeleton, moreover, within a well linked to one of the buildings, was found a human femur. Wide range comparisons seem to suggest that those kinds of archaeological deposits are symbolically linked to the opening/closure of structures life-cycles and the interruption of the spatial and temporal *continuum*.

**Key-Words**

Laion, Cane, Pozzo, Abbandono, Riti.

ALEX VAILATI

**L'azione del sogno nel sistema religioso Zulu**

The topic of this article is the social role of dreams among the followers of the Zionist Churches, a particular kind of African Independent Church widespread in KwaZulu-Natal region (South Africa). The analysis shows that, among Zionist groups, the dreams can be considered peculiar kind of actions used to negotiate social role. Zionist Churches instability allows us to believe that this is due to its wide use inside groups.

Despite being able to influence social dynamics and relationships, the dream remains in fact a complex object whose consequences are not entirely definable. On one hand it allows a human being to introduce in his group new cultural objects, while on the other hand it destabilizes the social group itself causing continuous transformations of the Church and of its social network. Construction of churches symbolic systems and its sacralization is therefore a result of dreams' action.

**Key-Words**

Sogno, Religione, Zulu, Chiese sioniste, Sudafrica.

ALESSANDRO BENCIVENGA

### **Le *Paelignae anus* di Orazio: maghe, sacerdotesse o prostitute sacre?**

The title of this poster derives from re-reading a pair of verses of Horace (*Epod.* 17.59 seg.), in which the poet refers to some *Paelignae anus* on their skill in magic: this is the starting point for updating with some new data an interesting issue studied in the past by some scholars. In fact, if the epigraphic evidences from the Roman period confirm there was a female priesthood among *Paeligni*, those dated back at pre-roman age (the last one discovered just two years ago) show us that this reality was already present and was not imported by the Roman conquest of Central Italy.

#### **Key-Words**

Abruzzo, Peligni, Maghe, Sacerdozio femminile, Prostituzione sacra.

SERENA BINDI

### **I Posseduti delle divinità della casa in Uttarkhand (India del Nord). Negoziare la realtà della possessione: esperienze, discorsi e pratiche**

Based on ethnographic fieldwork carried out in a number of rural communities in the north Indian state of Uttarakhand, this article discusses the role of the mediums of house/lineage deities. In the first part, the Author analyzes the identity of the mediums, the vocabulary used to describe their actions and the ways they describe their experience. In the second part of the paper, presenting the life history of a medium, the author argues that the medium-career entails a certain degree of negotiation between socio-cultural norms that define the access to the role of medium and the “agency” of social actors.

#### **Key-Words**

Uttarakhand, possessione Divinità della casa, Culti domestici, Induismo, India settentrionale.

SIMONA SANCHIRICO

### **I fondatori di colonie: il culto dell'ecista**

The *oikist* headed the contingent of people sent from one city to found a colony. *Oikist* is a term of considerable semantic extension that can mean both the god from which the city is originated and the magistrate who heads the colonial enterprise. Because of his leading role in the founding myths, the *oikist* enjoyed special privileges and, once dead, the colony tributes to him a form of hero cult, because with his death “the foundation process came to an end”. Despite the impression that the heroes represented a kind of incarnation of *kalokagathia* (i.e. all the sublime virtues according to the hellenic imagination), in the greek tradition is also fairly common to attribute to the *oikist* any kind of physical and moral imperfection: such as the stuttering of Battus, the founder of Cyrene, or the hump of Myskellos, the founder of Croton.

#### **Key-Words**

Ecista, Apollo *archegetes*, fondazione, *apoikia*, anomalia, culto

GIUSEPPE GARBATI

### **Immagini e funzioni, supporti e contesti. Qualche riflessione sull'uso delle raffigurazioni divine in ambito fenicio**

The Phoenician divine images and the consequent expression of the gods functions are mainly characterized by the use of figurative typologies. Rather than being constantly related to specific deities, they can be often referred to several and different superhuman entities. Although this tendency makes the gods identification difficult, it should be read as the result of a communication code, which can be investigated in its dynamics. Discussing some examples, this paper aims to focus the priority of valuing the Phoenician divine images in their own context, studying the specific kinds of objects which they are represented on, in order to recognize their distinctive meaning and identity.

#### **Key-Words**

Fenici, Tipologie, Divinità, Identità.

ILARIA TIRLONI

### **Immagini culturali in Italia meridionale tra età del Bronzo e prima età del Ferro**

This poster wants to point out on the cultural images worshipped in the period between the Bronze and the Iron Ages in Southern Italy. Through the reinterpretation of the archaeological data, especially of the coroplastic production and the golden disks, it's possible to reconstruct the presence of big statuary in wood and stone and little cultural vehicles for the representation of the solar cult image.

#### **Key-Words**

Immagini di culto, Statue, *Xoanon*, Italia meridionale, Dischi aurei.

ANNA TOZZI DI MARCO

### ***Al Qarafa*, ovvero la città dei morti del Cairo: iconografica sacra nell'Islam popolare egiziano**

Al Qarafa is the historical Muslim cemetery in Cairo, commonly called city of the dead. Its main feature is its urbanization. About one million of Egyptians live among tombs meantime they continue to bury their dead. Al Qarafa represents a totally unorthodox setting because of its scenario, in particular its architecture and sacred iconography. They are expressions of the Islam perceived by the population in contrast with the interpretation of the religious establishment. The entire cemetery attests unofficial sacred representations regarding the images of human beings and animals, forbidden by the religion.

#### **Key-Words**

Cairo, Qarafa, Iconografia Musulmana, Raffigurazioni Hajj, Rituali funerari islamici.

Laura Castrianni

**I dischi-pendenti d'avorio: significato e funzione di una particolare classe di materiali**

This contribution proposes the study of a small *corpus* of ivory discs found in female graves of Southern Italy, in order to reconstruct their original meaning and function. This particular class of materials consists of about twenty samples coming from the Melfese area and dates between the sixth and fourth century BC. The analysis of the materials associated in the context of discovery leads to the hypothesis that these objects have not only an ornamental function but also a highly symbolic meaning, that seems to be related to the sphere of the sacred, and particularly, to the Greek salvific religions that spread during the fifth century BC between the local élites of Magna Graecia.

**Key-Words**

Dischi d'avorio, Italia meridionale, Oggetti sacri, Rituale funerario, Religioni salvifiche greche.

Elisa Cella

**Sacra facere pro populo romano: i materiali dagli scavi di Giacomo Boni dell'Aedes Vestae al Foro Romano**

The new study of the of the Giacomo Boni excavations of the *Aedes Vestae* led to the identification of a new digging campaign, conducted in 1906 by the Venetian archaeologist. In 1929 his successor A. Bartoli expressed several doubts on the nature and trustworthiness of the layers then investigated, particularly of the so-called "Sacrificial Layer". The study of the mobile finds from these excavations seems to confirm the votive nature of the deposit, highlights a peculiar pottery cup probably related to the cult of Vesta, and picks out the conservatism both for cult instruments and architectural structures.

**Key-Words**

*Aedes Vestae*, Giacomo Boni, Foro Romano, Conservatismo, Vesta.

Luciana Drago Troccoli

**Àncore litiche, Àncore in piombo e altri "oggetti del sacro" in metallo dal santuario meridionale di Pyrgi**

Among the metallic gifts from the southern sanctuary of *Pyrgi* there are ten lead anchor stocks, offers of foundation of buildings and altars consecrated to *Śuri/Hades* (two of these are characterised by stone anchor stocks inserted in the walls, like at Gravisca in the area consecrated to Apollo) and a big shapeless piece of lead, melted on the floor of the largest room of a building consecrated to *Kore/Cavatha*. It seems possible to find a link between these offers and the *tetragonoi lithoi* and the *argoi lithoi* used in the very ancient aniconical Greek cults that Pausania reminds of.

**Key-Words**

*Pyrgi*, Àncora, Piombo, Ferro, *Aes rude*.



**BARBARA FERLITO**

### **La strumentazione del culto nel mondo greco**

In ancient Greece sacrifice was fundamental: through ritual practice a social solidarity was sealed, with politico-economical implications. Sacrifice is a language formed by single elements, the ritual instruments, that embody different meanings. Ritual instruments can be classified on the ground of their functions and their arrangement inside the sacred space. The topic is broad as it requires a comparison between different kind of sources and documents: such comparison will allow to find out analogies, resemblances and differences related to sanctuaries in Greece and in Magna Graecia.

#### **Key-Words**

Società, Sacrificio, Linguaggio, Strumenti, Documentazione.

**GIANCARLO GERMANÀ**

### **Offerte votive orientali in un contesto sacro di età arcaica a Megara Hyblaea**

In some Greek colonies in Sicily is confirmed the presence of areas of worship at the harbour. This identification is based primarily on archaeological data due to the almost total absence of literary sources. The discovery of a sacred area of Megara Hyblea provided additional data to confirm this hypothesis and to try to establish the worship of these sanctuaries.

#### **Key-Words**

Santuario, Megara Hyblaea, Deposizione votiva, Sicilia, Placchetta fittile.

**MARTA PASCOLINI**

### **Segni di passione: elementi di devozione popolare negli alpeggi della Carnia**

An initial brief description of the concept of 'folk worship' will provide the scope for a more specific description and analysis of a relevant folkloristic aspect characterizing the mountain pastures landscape of Carnia. This aspect can be identified in a holy object that appears as an high tall cross upon which hang multiple objects symbolizing several significant moments in the Passion of Christ. This is a sign that assumes a specific value when integrated into the broader symbolic system shared by the community. Once integrated into this broader symbolic system and freed from the specific rituals and religious needs to which it is associated, the significance of this symbol can be decoded.

#### **Key-Words**

Carnia, Alpeggio, Devozione Popolare, Cultura Materiale, Croce di Passione.

**ELISA PEREGO**

### **Resti umani come oggetti del sacro nel Veneto preromano: osservazioni preliminari**

This poster explores the use of non-cremated human remains as sacred objects and ritual offerings in Iron Age Veneto (950-50 BC). In particular, I examine a group of anomalous inhumation burials from different Venetic cemeteries to argue that human sacrifice, or at least the intentional exploitation of human remains for ritual purposes, was not an unknown practice

in the context under study. This evidence raises important questions concerning the social standing of the victims of such rituals as well as on the relation between religion, ritual and political power in the Venetic society.

### **Key-Words**

Resti umani, Sacrificio umano, Inumazione, Veneto, Età del Ferro.