

SUMARIO ANALÍTICO

Lellia CRACCO RUGGINI

CENTOCINQUANT'ANNI DI CULTURA STORICO-ANTICHIStICA IN PIEMONTE (DALLA RESTAURAZIONE AGLI ANNI SESSANTA)

Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 23-67

RESUMEN: Se ha comenzado a partir de los entusiasmos egiptizantes avivados en Turín por la estancia de Jean-François Champollion en 1824-25 para estudiar papiros, inscripciones, monumentos jeroglíficos y coptos de excepcional importancia, que los Saboya habían adquirido hacía poco con la colección de Bernardino Drovetti y que habían depositado en el Museo de Antigüedades. El orgullo «patrio» suscitado por el descubrimiento de estos tesoros tuvo consecuencias en las investigaciones y en la enseñanza de la Historia Antigua, que se caracterizaron entonces, sobre todo, como investigación de la arqueología del Próximo y Medio Oriente. En semejante contexto tuvo lugar en 1848, en el marco de las reformas de las Bibliotecas, Academias y Universidades que en aquellos años llevó a cabo Carlos Alberto, la institución de la primera cátedra de Historia Antigua y Arqueología en la Facultad de Letras de Turín (Francesco Barucchi, director del Museo de Antigüedades y Egipto desde 1835 hasta su muerte en 1869, catedrático de 1848 a 1861). Este fue el lento tránsito, en la Universidad, de una enseñanza histórica peculiarmente intensa como escuela de «elocuencia» a una actividad didáctica formativa, además de secamente informativa, fundamentada en concretas bases filológicas que hasta entonces se habían cultivado, de una manera u otra, tan sólo al margen de la Universidad, en las Academias, por personalidades científicas como el helenista-orientalista Amadeo Peyron o el jurista (alumno suyo) Carlo Baudi di Vesme.

Al mismo tiempo, también se iba incrementando el interés hacia los monumentos epigráficos, arqueológicos y documentales localizables *in loco* e idóneos para ilustrar glorias regionales antiquísimas (prerromanas, romanas y romano-bárbaras), en dialéctica con intereses geográfico-etnográficos que incitaba, por entonces, la evolución de la situación política, económica y social (Luigi Schiaparelli, catedrático de Historia Antigua desde 1862 hasta 1897). De la enseñanza universi-

taria de la Historia Antigua se escindieron tanto la Arqueología como las Antigüedades Orientales (1862), circunscribiendo, como consecuencia, la investigación histórico-arqueológica únicamente al mundo mediterráneo greco-romano.

La presencia durante casi treinta años en Turín del romano Gaetano De Sanctis como profesor de Historia Antigua en la Facultad de Letras (1900-29) y como director de la *Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica* (1923-29) junto con el magisterio, luego, de uno de sus discípulos predilectos, el piemontés Arnaldo Momigliano (1936-38), supieron elevar la investigación y la didáctica de la historia de la antigüedad a niveles internacionales por amplitud de intereses, por su severo rigor filológico y por su vivaz inteligencia historiográfica.

Tras la brusca expulsión de Momigliano de la Universidad italiana en el otoño de 1938, como consecuencia de las leyes raciales (exiliado en Inglaterra, su personalidad científica continuó madurando con resultados suyos propios), ocupó su lugar la enseñanza de la Historia Romana y Griega en la Universidad de Turín de Roberto Andreotti (1938-65): fue otra fase prolongada, didácticamente escrupulosa pero científicamente opaca, que veintisiete años más tarde se concluiría con la vuelta de Andreotti a Parma. El cauto atrincheramiento en la filología no fue suficiente para evitar un rechazo recíproco cada vez más evidente entre el catedrático y el ambiente académico piemontés que lo rodeaba, y con consecuencias mucho más desastrosas de las que, a nivel académico y humano, habían caracterizado también la permanencia de De Sanctis en Turín. Este, por su parte, no había conseguido nunca integrarse completamente en la ciudad de adopción, y tras varios intentos de dejarla obtuvo el traslado definitivo a Roma, a la cátedra que había pertenecido a su venerado maestro Julius Beloch. De Sanctis, sin embargo, había sabido aportar a los estudios de la antigüedad piemonteses –tal vez por primera vez– experiencias de amplio y fresco alcance que la renovarían como fecunda didáctica de la investigación histórica, dejando una huella difícil de olvidar.

Parole chiave: Storia Antica / Università di Torino / Storiografia.

Manuel RODRÍGUEZ GERVÁS

GIUSEPPE NENCI, UN HELENISTA, ENTRE EL RIGOR HISTÓRICO Y EL CORAJE CÍVICO
Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 69-76

RESUMEN: Exponemos en estas páginas una semblanza del profesor Giuseppe Nenci, historiador del Mundo Clásico, muerto en las postrimerías del año 1999. Nenci, profesor de la *Scuola Normale Superiore* de Pisa, impartió su magisterio a lo largo de medio siglo. Resaltamos en este trabajo la doble dimensión de su hacer: un rigor profesional e intelectual y una dimensión ética ante los acontecimientos socio-políticos que le tocaron vivir.

Palabras claves: Biografía, historiografía, helenismo

Arnaldo MARCONE

GLI STUDI ITALIANI SULLA TARDA ANTICHITÀ NEL SECONDO DOPOGUERRA
Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 77-92

SOMMARIO: La storiografia italiana sulla tarda antichità nel secondo dopoguerra è stata particolarmente vivace e originale. Essa ha risentito dell'influenza decisiva di Santo Mazzarino e Arnaldo Momigliano.

Parole chiave: storiografia italiana, tarda antichità.

Barbara SCARDIGLI

MAZZARINO E LA STORIOGRAFIA GRECA DEL III SECOLO D.C.
Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 93-98

SOMMARIO: Nonostante in studi recenti sia stata riproposta, con nuovi argomenti, l'identificazione dell'Anonimo post Dionem con Pietro Patrizio, si cerca di difendere la tesi di Santo Mazzarino (e di altri, prima di lui) che i due storici sono da distinguere; soprattutto in base alla profonda diversità delle raccolte di Costantino Porfirogenito, dalle quali provengono frammenti.

Parole chiave: anonymus post Dionem, Pietro Patrizio, Santo Mazzarino.

Rita LIZZI TESTA

IL TARDOANTICO IN ITALIA: LELLIA CRACCO RUGGINI E LA SUA SCUOLA
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 99-113

RESUMEN: La extensa producción histórica de Lellia Cracco Ruggini es analizada atendiendo a los principales temas por ella tratados, a fin de mostrar su contribución al conocimiento del mundo de la Antigüedad Tardía. Desde que fue publicado su primer libro sobre Italia del norte durante los siglos IV al VI, ella ha dedicado constante atención a la historia local y regional, para lo que ha utilizado todo tipo de fuentes válidas: restos arqueológicos, evidencia epigráfica y numismática, literatura cristiana, incluso narraciones hagiográficas. La vida durante la Antigüedad Tardía de muchas ciudades italianas (Pavía, Milán, Aquileia, Concordia, Vicenza, Turín, Venecia, Bérgamo) es ahora mejor conocida gracias a sus estudios. Examinando la historia antigua desde la época tarcia, L.C.R. avanza a través de muchos otros campos de investigación: las relaciones entre Grecia y Roma; el desarrollo de la identidad de diferentes grupos étnicos: –hebreos, orientales, bárbaros, etíopes–; los conflictos religiosos entre paganos, judíos, cristianos y herejes, enfrentados durante el proceso de cristianización; el papel que todavía desempeñaba la aristocracia senatorial, a pesar de los cambios institucionales y la diferente cultura y mentalidad del último período del mundo antiguo. Muchos estudiosos han sido influenciados por la original investigación de Lellia Cracco Ruggini, no sólo sus propios alumnos en Turín –algunos de los cuales son ahora bien conocidos por sus ensayos sobre distintos aspectos de la Antigüedad Tardía–, sino también otros investigadores, con quienes ella estuvo en contacto durante sus muchos viajes, sus largas estancias en instituciones académicas en Europa y América y, sobre todo, con su activa disposición a conferencias internacionales.

Palabras clave: Cracco Ruggini, antigüedad tardía, investigación.

Antonio DUPLÁ ANSUATEGUI

NOTAS A PROPÓSITO DE LA HISTORIOGRAFÍA NEOMARXISTA ITALIANA SOBRE EL MUNDO ANTIGUO
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 115-142

RESUMEN: En el artículo se estudia la denominada historiografía italiana neomarxista, que comienza sus trabajos como un grupo de investigación (Seminario di Antichistica) del Instituto Gramsci a mediados de los años 70 del siglo xx. A través de una serie de obras, desde *Analisi marxista e società antiche* de 1978 a *La storia spezzata* de A. Schiavone, esta corriente ha ofrecido una nueva visión de la historia de Roma. El interés por los problemas teóricos y metodológicos, una nueva interpretación del modo de producción esclavista en Italia o una revisión crítica de la tradición clásica son algunas características propias de esta línea historiográfica. El artículo concluye con unas reflexiones sobre la relación entre clasicismo y posmodernidad.

Palabras clave: Historiografía, clasicismo, marxismo, esclavismo, postmodernidad.

Emanuele NARDUCCI

CICERONE NELLE INTERPRETAZIONI ITALIANE DELLA SECONDA METÀ DEL NOVECENTO
Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 143-163

SOMMARIO: Il libro di Ettore Lepore sul *princeps* ciceroniano (1954) ha esercitato un'influenza fondamentale sugli studi successivi, soprattutto in Italia e in Francia. Sottolineando la centralità, nel pensiero di Cicerone, del *consensus* dei *boni* di tutta l'Italia al fine del rinnovamento della classe dirigente, l'analisi di Lepore si rivela convergente con gli studi di Emilio Gabba sul passaggio dallo 'stato-città' allo 'stato municipale' nell'Italia tardorepubblicana. Questo indirizzo di studi ha trovato importanti conferme nei lavori dedicati all'attività letteraria e filosofica di Cicerone, i quali hanno messo in luce come essa si proponesse di fornire la base culturale al *consensus omnium bonorum*.

Parole chiave: Cicerone, Lepore E., storiografia italiana.

Paolo DESIDERI

ELLENISMO IMPERIALE (I-II SEC D.C.)
Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 165-188

SOMMARIO: Gli studi di storia del mondo greco nella prima età imperiale sono stati particolarmente coltivati in Italia negli ultimi decenni. Si ripercorrono le fasi di questo fenomeno culturale, cercando di metterne in evidenza le origini e le motivazioni.

Parole chiave: storiografia italiana, impero romano, storia culturale, ellenismo imperiale.

Marcella FORLIN PATRUCCO

LA CHIESA ANTICA NELLA STORIOGRAFIA ITALIANA RECENTE
Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 189-205

SOMMARIO: Gli studi italiani di storia della Chiesa antica presentano in anni recenti importanti novità negli strumenti, negli interessi e nei metodi della ricerca, legate a quelle che coinvolgono il complesso delle discipline attinenti alla storia religiosa dell'antichità. Il contributo prende in esame problemi, tendenze e prospettive nella recente storiografia italiana, con particolare attenzione ai nodi interpretativi che le attuali indagini appaiono privilegiare sul tema della Chiesa nei primi secoli.

Parole chiave: Chiesa, Cristianesimo, antichità, storiografia.

ANALITIC SUMMARY

Lellia CRACCO RUGGINI

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF HISTORICAL ANTIQUITY CULTURE IN PIEMONTE
(FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE SIXTIES)

Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 23-67

ABSTRACT: It began with the enthusiasm for things Egyptian re-awakened in Turin by the stay in the city of François Champollion in 1824-1825. He had come to study papyri, hieroglyphic and Coptic objects of exceptional importance recently acquired by the Savoy family with the collection of Bernardino Drovetti and placed in the Museum of Antiquities. The «patriotic» pride aroused by the discovery of these treasures gave a new direction to research into Ancient History and to its teaching, which became principally an antiquarian investigation of the Near and Middle East. It was in this context that, in 1848, together with the reform of the libraries, academies and universities carried out by Carlo Alberto, the first chair of Ancient History and Archaeology was instituted in the Faculty of Letters of Turin. Its holder was Francesco Barucchi, director of the Museo di Antichità ed Egizio from 1835 until his death in 1869. He held the new chair from 1848 to 1861. This was the beginning of the slow transformation of the teaching of history (previously conceived mainly as a school of «eloquence») towards a didactic activity more strictly formative as well as informative. The new model was founded on a solid philological basis. Until then such a basis was to be found to some extent only outside the universities, in the academies and in the work of scholars such as the historian of the Greek and Oriental worlds, Amedeo Peyron, or the jurist (his pupil) Carlo Baudi di Vesme.

Consequently there was also a simultaneous increase of interest in the epigraphical, archaeological and documentary evidence which could be found *in loco* and which might serve to illustrate the regional glories of distant antiquity (pre-Roman, Roman and Roman-barbaric) in contrast with the geographical and ethnographical interests stimulated at that time by the ongoing developments in the economic, political and social situation (Luigi Schiaparelli, Professor of Ancient History in Turin from 1862 to 1897). It was then that the teaching of both Archaeology (1860) and of Oriental Antiquity (1862) were separated from that of

Ancient History, thus circumscribing research in this field exclusively within the Greco-Roman Mediterranean world.

The presence in Turin for almost thirty years of Gaetano De Sanctis from Rome as Professor of Ancient History in the Faculty of Letters (1900-1929) and as editor of the *Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica* (1923-1929), followed by the teaching of one of his favourite pupils, the Piedmontese Arnaldo Momigliano (1936-1938), succeeded in elevating research and teaching in the field of Ancient History to international levels in breadth of interests, extreme philological rigour and lively historiographical intelligence.

Momigliano was abruptly dismissed from the Italian University in the autumn of 1938 as a consequence of the race laws. During his exile in England his scientific work continued to mature and produce those results which characterised him. He was replaced as Professor of Greek and Roman History in the University of Turin by Roberto Andreotti (1938-1965). This was another very prolonged phase, marked by a scrupulous attention to teaching but of little scientific value. It came to an end with the return of Andreotti to Parma, a city to which he had been connected since his youth. A cautious withdrawal into the safety of philology, in fact, had not sufficed to prevent a mutual estrangement between the professor and the Piedmontese cultural milieu that surrounded him. The consequences were much more disastrous than those which, both academically and socially, had also distinguished the period De Sanctis had spent in Turin. The latter had never completely integrated into his adopted city and repeatedly tried to leave it until his definitive transfer to Rome to occupy the chair which had already belonged to his venerated master, Julius Beloch. However, De Sanctis had succeeded, perhaps for the first time, in creating within Piedmontese studies of the ancient world a wider and more invigorating approach that was to confer on them the character of a fecund teaching of historical research. He left an unforgettable mark.

Key words: Ancient history, University of Turin, Historiography.

Manuel RODRÍGUEZ GERVÁS

GIUSEPPE NENCI, A HELENIST, BOTH RIGOROUS AND ETHICAL
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 69-76

ABSTRACT: We offer here a biographical sketch of Professor Giuseppe Nenci, historian of the Classical World, who died in late 1999. Professor at the *Scuola Normale Superiore* of Pisa, Dr. Nenci devoted himself to teaching for half a century. In this paper we highlight the two main traits of his work: professional and intellectual meticulousness together with an ethical approach to the social and political events that took place during his lifetime.

Key words: Biography, historiography, hellenism.

Arnaldo MARCONE

ITALIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY OF LATE ANTIQUITY AFTER THE SECOND WAR

Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 77-92

ABSTRACT: Post Second World War Italian historiography, on Late Antiquity has been very active and original. It has been deeply influenced by the outstanding figures of Santo Mazzarino and Arnaldo Momigliano.

Key words: italian historiography, late antiquity.

Barbara SCARDIGLI

MAZZARINO AND THE GREEK HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE THIRD CENTURY A.D.

Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 93-98

ABSTRACT: Although in recent studies is proposed with new arguments the identification between the Anonimus post Dionem and Petrus Patricius, in this work is intended to defend the Santo Mazzarino thesis (and others before him) conducing to the difference between the two historians. This idea is based in the deep difference of the C. Porfirogenitus versions in the origin of the same fragments.

Key words: anonymus post Dionem, Petrus Patricius, Santo Mazzarino.

Rita LIZZI TESTA

LATE ANTIQUITY IN ITALY: LELLIA CRACCO RUGGINI AND HER SCHOOL
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 99-113

ABSTRACT: The extensive historical production of Lellia Cracco Ruggini is analysed by looking at the main themes she has dealt with, in order to show her contribution to the knowledge of the Late Antique World. Since her first book on Northern Italy during the IVth-VIth centuries was published, she has paid fresh attention to local and regional history, for which she used all kind of valuable sources: archeological remains, epigraphic and numismatic evidence, christian literature, even hagiographical tales. The life during Late Antiquity of many italian towns (Pavia, Milano, Aquileia, Concordia, Vicenza, Torino, Venezia, Bergamo) is now better known thanks to her studies. Looking into the ancient history from the late antique age, L. C. R. runs through many other fields of research: the relations between Greece and Rome; the development of the identity of different ethnic groups –Hebrews, Eastern people, the Barbarians, the Ethiopians–; the religious conflicts between Pagans, Jews, Christians and Heretics, displayed during the process of christianisation; the role which the senatorial aristocracy still played, notwithstanding the institutional changes and the different culture and mentality of the last period of the ancient world. Many scholars have been influenced by the original research of Lellia Cracco Ruggini, not only her own pupils in Turin –some of whom are now well known, for their essays on different aspects of the Late Antiquity–, but also other researchers, with whom she gets in touch during her many travels, her long stays in academic institutions in Europe and America and, over all, with her active attendance at international conferences.

Key words: Cracco Ruggini, Late Antiquity, research.

Antonio DUPLÁ ANSUATEGUI

NOTES ABOUT ITALIAN NEOMARXIST HISTORIOGRAPHY ON THE CLASSICAL WORLD
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 115-142

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the so-called Italian neomarxist school, which began its activity as a research team (Seminario di Antichistica) of the Istituto Gramsci in the mid-seventies of the XXth century. Through some important works (from *Analisi marxista e società antiche* of 1978 to A. Schiavone's *La storia spezzata*, first published in 1996) they have outlined a new view of the history of Rome. The interest in theoretical and methodological problems, a new interpretation of the slave mode of production in Roman Italy and a critical approach to the classical tradition are also specific features of this school. The paper finishes with some remarks on the relationship between classicism and postmodernity.

Key words: Historiography, classicism, marxism, slavery, postmodernism.

Emanuele NARDUCCI

CICERO IN THE ITALIAN INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SECOND HALF OF TWENTY CENTURY
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 143-163

ABSTRACT: The book by Ettore Lepore on the ciceronian *princeps* (1954) has exercised a very strong influence on later studies, mostly in Italy and in France. Striking the central position, in Cicero's thought, of the *consensus* of the *boni* from the whole Italy to the end of the renewal of the ruling class, Lepore's analysis is largely convergent with the studies by Emilio Gabba on the passing from the 'civic state' to the 'municipal state' in late republican Italy. This trend of studies has received important confirmations by researches devoted to Cicero's literary and philosophical works, which have shown that his main purpose was to create a cultural basis for the *consensus omnium bonorum*.

Key words: Cicero, Lepore E., Italian historiography

Paolo DESIDERI

IMPERIAL HELLENISM (I-II A.C.)
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 165-188

ABSTRACT: Many studies have been devoted in Italy to the history of the Greek world in the first period of the Roman Empire, in these last decades. I have intended to investigate the phases of this cultural phenomenon, trying to understand its origins and motives.

Key words: Italian historiography, roman empire, cultural history, imperial hellenism.

Marcella FORLIN PATRUCCO

THE ANCIENT CHURCH IN THE RECENT ITALIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY
 Stud. hist., H.^a antig. 19, 2001, 189-205

ABSTRACT: The recent Italian studies in the history of ancient Church show many novelties and new approaches, related to the new interests and methodologies of the various sciences involved in the religious history of Antiquity. The paper deals with the problems and the trends in the recent Italian historiography, with special attention to the main subjects of the research about the Church in the first Christian centuries.

Key words: Church, Christianity, antiquity, historiography.