



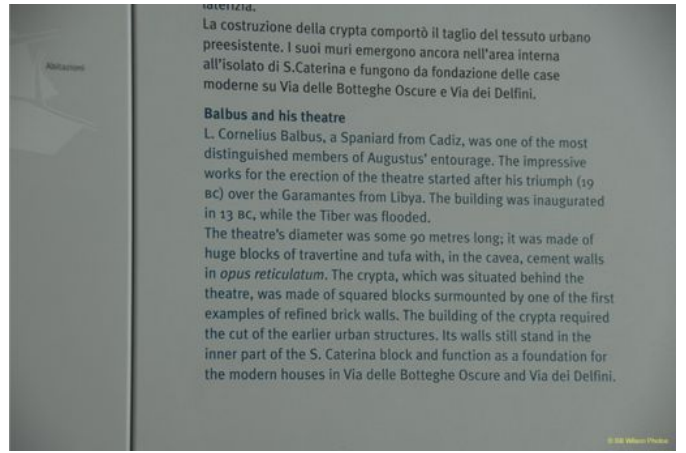
IT2012__01227.jpg



IT2012__01228.jpg



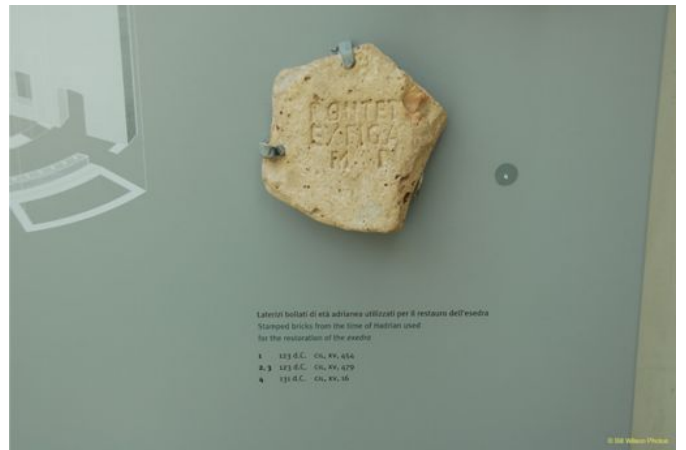
IT2012__01229.jpg



IT2012__01230.jpg



IT2012__01231.jpg



IT2012__01232.jpg



IT2012__01233.jpg



IT2012__01234.jpg



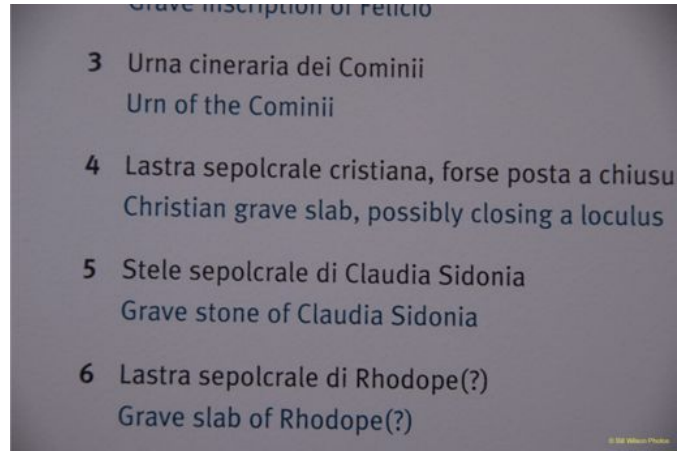
IT2012__01235.jpg



IT2012__01236.jpg



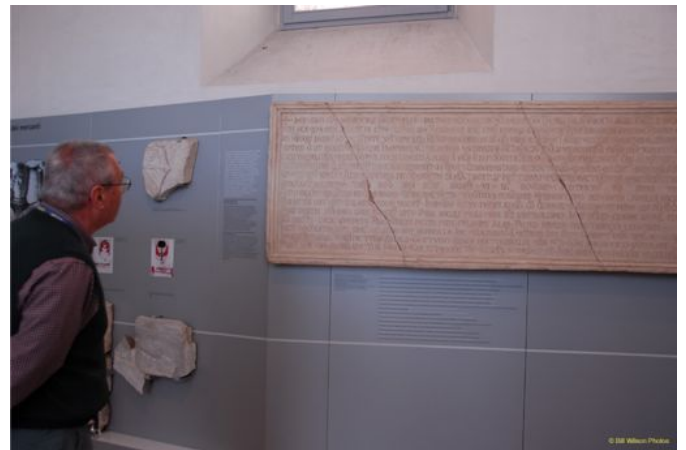
IT2012__01237.jpg



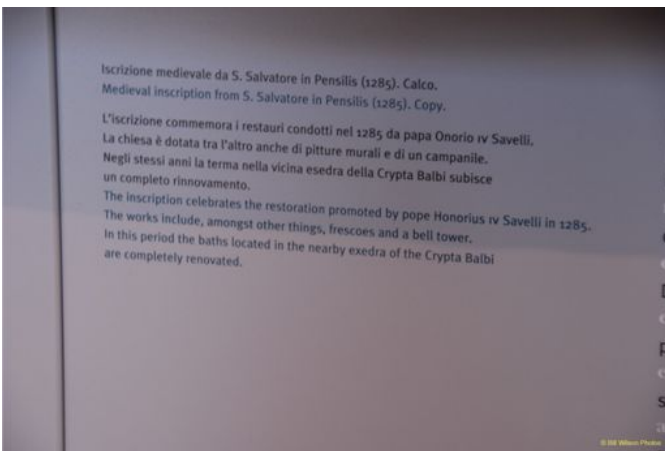
IT2012__01238.jpg



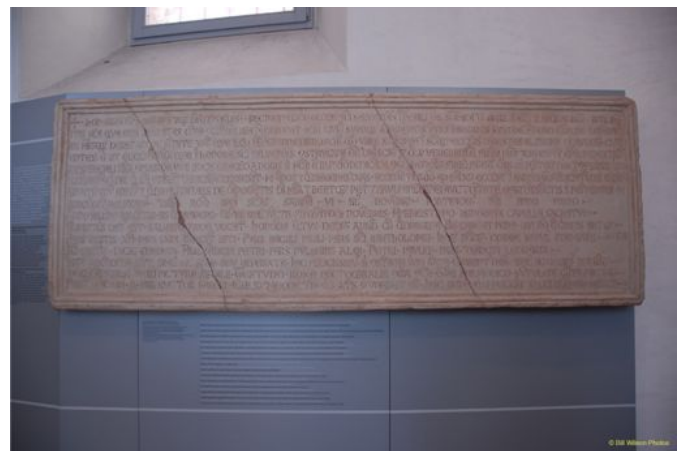
IT2012__01239.jpg



IT2012__01240.jpg



IT2012__01241.jpg



IT2012__01242.jpg



IT2012__01243.jpg



IT2012__01244.jpg



IT2012__01245.jpg



IT2012__01246.jpg



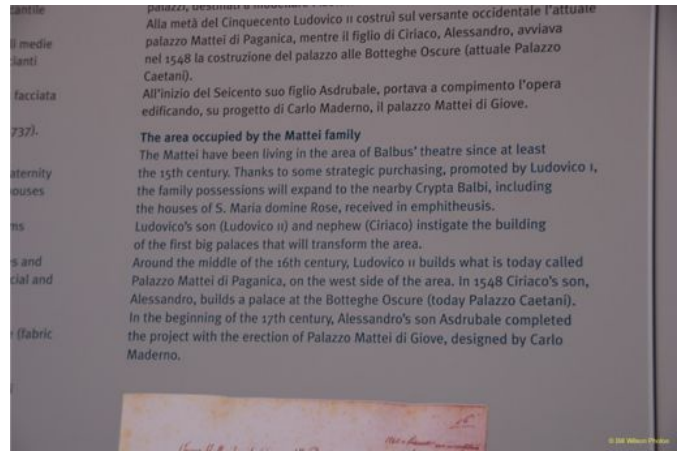
IT2012__01247.jpg



IT2012__01248.jpg



IT2012__01249.jpg



IT2012__01251.jpg



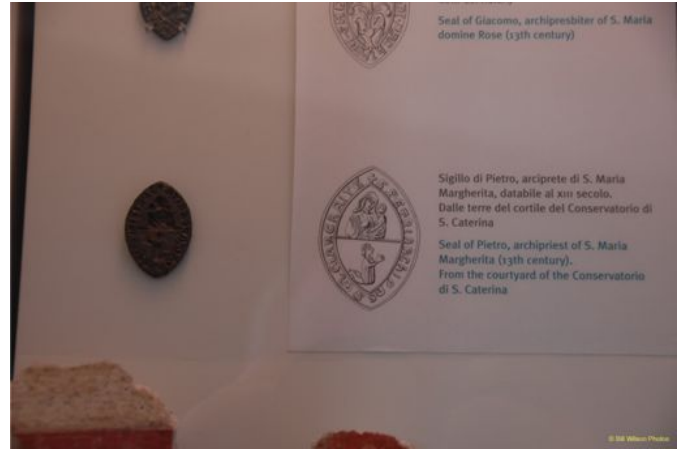
IT2012__01252.jpg



IT2012__01253.jpg



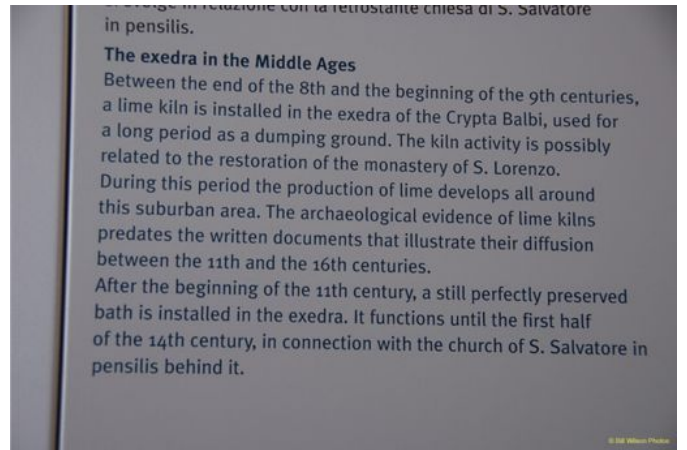
IT2012__01254.jpg



IT2012__01255.jpg



IT2012__01256.jpg



IT2012__01257.jpg



IT2012__01260.jpg



IT2012__01261.jpg



IT2012__01262.jpg



IT2012__01263.jpg



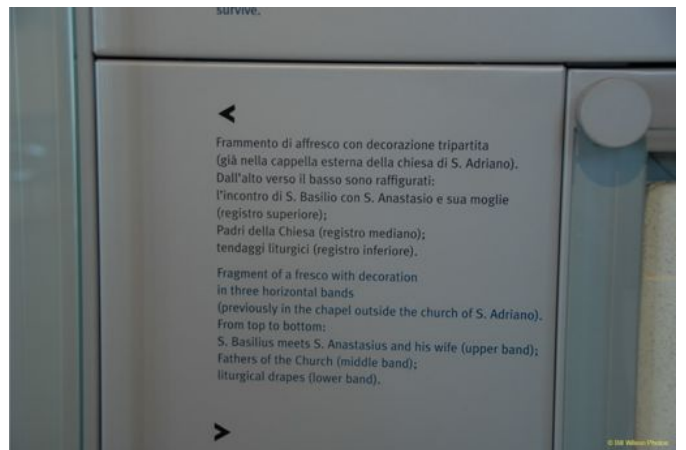
IT2012__01264.jpg



IT2012__01265.jpg



IT2012__01266.jpg



IT2012__01267.jpg



IT2012__01268.jpg



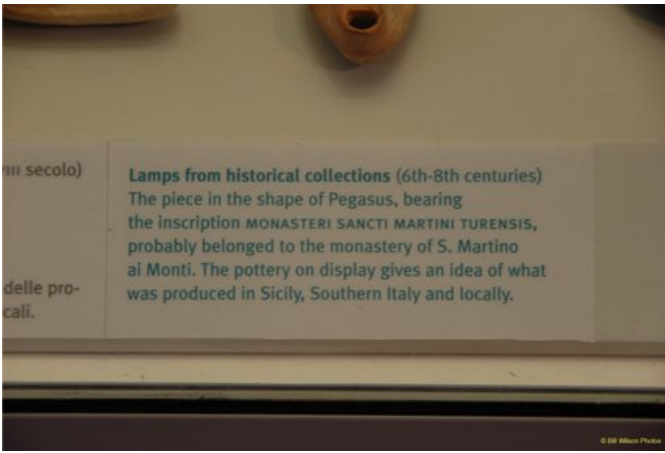
IT2012__01269.jpg



IT2012__01275.jpg



IT2012__01277.jpg



IT2012__01278.jpg



IT2012__01279.jpg



IT2012__01280.jpg



IT2012__01281.jpg



IT2012__01282.jpg



IT2012__01283.jpg

dell'Italia), di un *ypatos*, di un patrizio e di un *apoeparchon*. È stato trovato anche il sigillo di un notaio. Sorprende, in questo contesto tutto romano-bizantino, la presenza del sigillo di un duca longobardo.

The Byzantine officers' seals
 Many seals that belonged to the Byzantine officers who ruled Italy and Rome have been found in the 7th and 8th century archaeological deposits from the exedra of the Crypta Balbi. Seals belonging to an exarch (the imperial governor of Italy), to a *ypatos*, to a patrician and to an *apoeparchon*, have been identified. The seal that belonged to a notary has also been found. In this fully Roman Byzantine context, it is somewhat surprising that a seal belonging to a Lombard duke has also been discovered.

IT2012__01284.jpg



IT2012__01285.jpg



IT2012__01286.jpg



IT2012__01287.jpg



IT2012__01288.jpg



IT2012__01289.jpg



IT2012__01290.jpg

che si trovava nell'esedra della Crypta Balbi, quando questa smise di essere utilizzata. Tali monete consentono di datare l'abbandono dell'impianto agli inizi del V secolo. Inoltre, per il loro numero rilevante, esse testimoniano la grande diffusione della moneta spicciola negli ultimi secoli dell'impero; una diffusione che nell'Europa occidentale sarebbe stata eguagliata solo nel XIX secolo.

A sewer in the exedra of the Crypta Balbi
 Small change of little value that was commonly used in daily life was the easiest to loose. 360 very worn bronze coins were found among the debris that accumulated in the drain below the latrine, located in the exedra of the Crypta Balbi, once it had stopped being used. These coins allow us to date the abandonment of the latrine to the beginning of the 5th century. Furthermore, the sheer quantity of coins found, indicates how common they were in the last centuries of the Empire; it was only in the 19th century that small change was to be this common once again Western Europe.

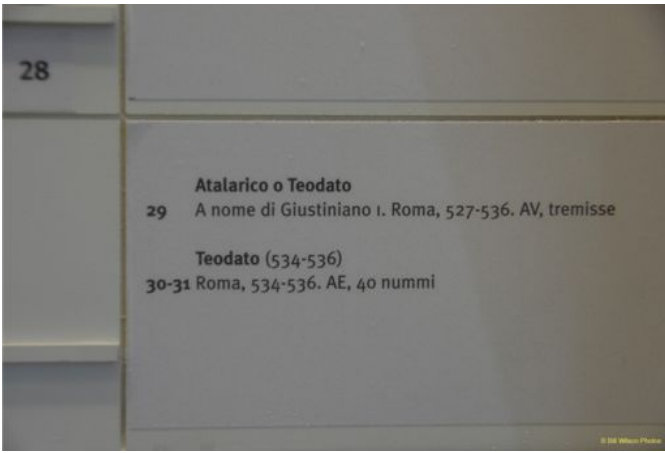
IT2012__01291.jpg



IT2012__01292.jpg



IT2012__01293.jpg



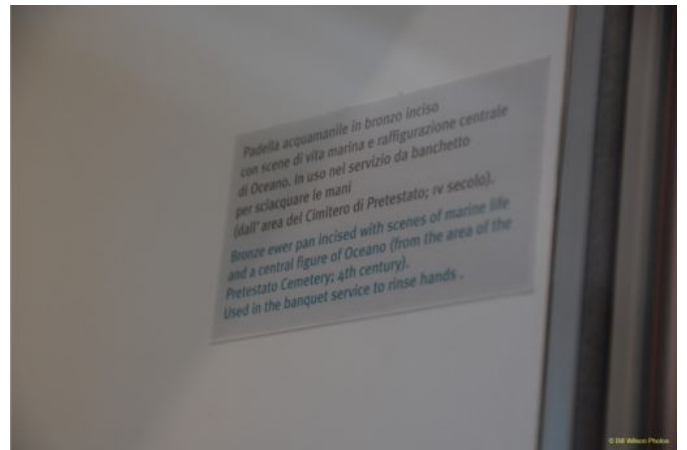
IT2012__01294.jpg



IT2012__01295.jpg



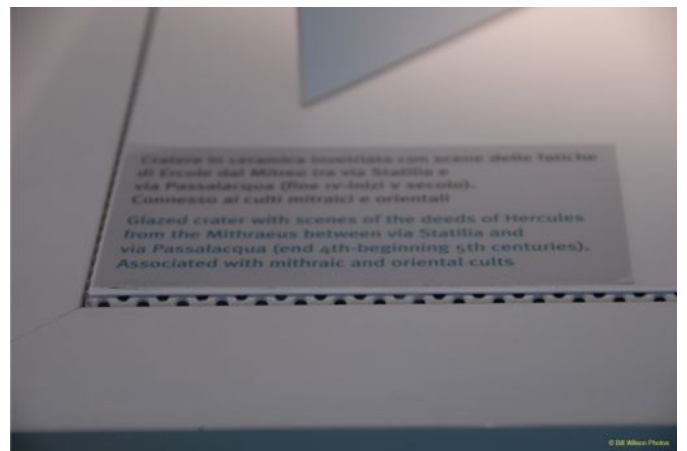
IT2012__01296.jpg



IT2012__01297.jpg



IT2012__01298.jpg



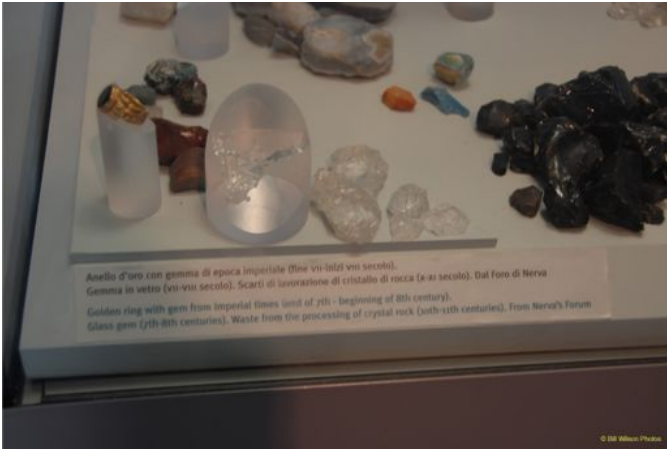
IT2012__01299.jpg



IT2012__01300.jpg



IT2012__01301.jpg



Anello d'oro con gemma di epoca imperiale (fine vi-inizi viii secolo). Dal Foro di Nerva
Gemma in vetro (vii-viii secolo). Scafi di lavorazione di cristallo di rocca (x-xi secolo). Dal Foro di Nerva
Golden ring with gem from imperial times (end of 7th - beginning of 8th century). From Nerva's Forum
Glass gem (7th-8th centuries). Waste from the processing of crystal rock (10th-11th centuries). From Nerva's Forum

IT2012__01302.jpg



IT2012__01303.jpg



IT2012__01304.jpg



IT2012__01307.jpg



Scafi di lavorazione e gemma di epoca classica per riuso da vico Jugario (x-xv secolo).
Anello in oro con scritta "BERTA" (dagli scavi del Clivo Capitolino, ix-x secolo).
Waste and classical gem meant to be re-used, from the Vicus Jugarius (10th-15th centuries).
Gold ring with the word "BERTA" inscribed (from the excavations of Clivus Capitolinus, 9th-10th centuries).

IT2012__01308.jpg



IT2012__01309.jpg



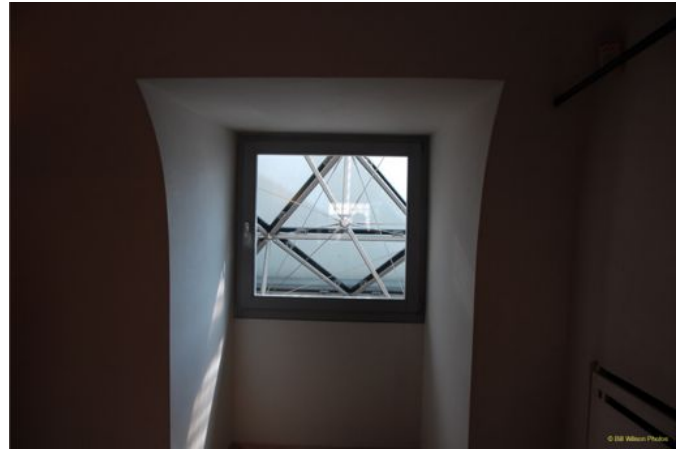
IT2012__01310.jpg



IT2012__01312.jpg



IT2012__01313.jpg



IT2012__01314.jpg



IT2012__01316.jpg



IT2012__01317.jpg



IT2012__01319.jpg



IT2012__01320.jpg



IT2012__01324.jpg



IT2012__01326.jpg



IT2012__01327.jpg



IT2012__01328.jpg



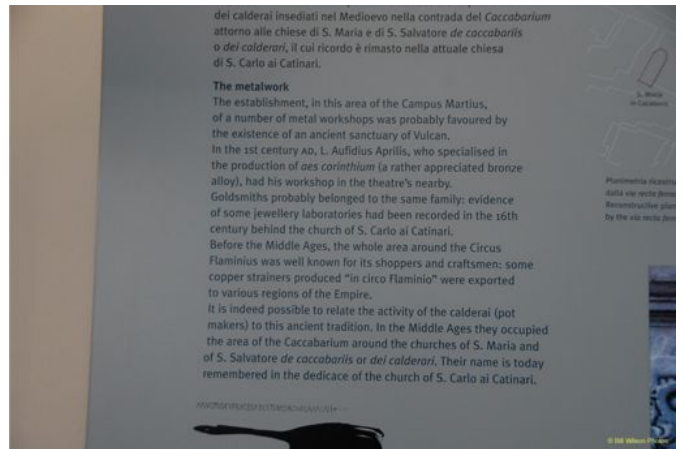
IT2012__01329.jpg



IT2012__01330.jpg



IT2012__01332.jpg



IT2012__01334.jpg

allestire calcare in città sotto pena di forti multe.

The lime

In the 5th century, a small kiln for the production of glass was built in the exedra of the Crypta Balbi. During the Carolingian period a lime kiln took its place. The production of lime soon became one of the main activities of the *riione*, and during the late Middle Ages it helped the building revival. In our area the lime kilns owned by Antonio Saragona in the 15th century, became property of the Mentabona, an old family of lime producers from the rione Pigna. The kilns functioned also in the 16th century, in the garden of the Bongiovanni's house, until the piece of land was given to the new monastery of S. Caterina. But an old lime kiln survived, also in the 17th century, behind the church *dei Polacchi*, in spite of the fact that the building of kilns was by now prohibited in the city.

© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01335.jpg



© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01336.jpg



© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01337.jpg



© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01338.jpg



© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01339.jpg



© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01340.jpg



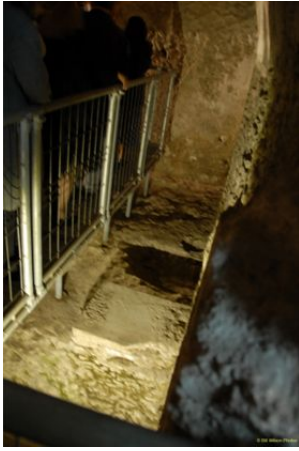
© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01341.jpg



© 2012 Wilson Photos

IT2012__01343.jpg



IT2012__01344.jpg



IT2012__01345.jpg



IT2012__01347.jpg



IT2012__01348.jpg



IT2012__01349.jpg



IT2012__01351.jpg



IT2012__01353.jpg



IT2012__01354.jpg



IT2012__01356.jpg



IT2012__01357.jpg



IT2012__01358.jpg



IT2012__01360.jpg



IT2012__01362.jpg



IT2012__01363.jpg



IT2012__01366.jpg



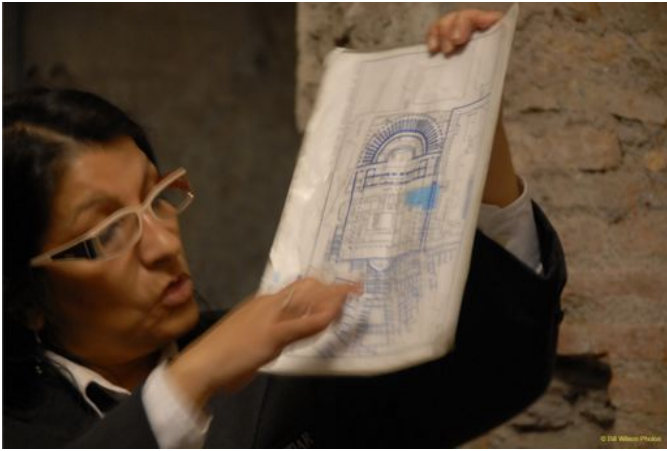
IT2012__01368.jpg



IT2012__01372.jpg



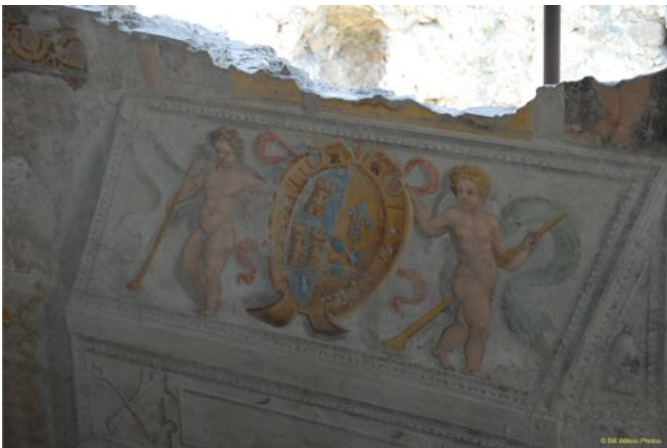
IT2012__01374.jpg



IT2012__01376.jpg



IT2012__01377.jpg



IT2012__01378.jpg



IT2012__01380.jpg



IT2012__01381.jpg



IT2012__01382.jpg



IT2012__01384.jpg



IT2012__01385.jpg



IT2012__01386.jpg



IT2012__01387.jpg



IT2012__01388.jpg



IT2012__01389.jpg



IT2012__01390.jpg



IT2012__01391.jpg



IT2012__01393.jpg



IT2012__01395.jpg



IT2012__01396.jpg



IT2012__01397.jpg



IT2012__01399.jpg



IT2012__01400.jpg



IT2012__01401.jpg



IT2012__01407.jpg



IT2012__01410.jpg



IT2012__01411.jpg



IT2012__01412.jpg



IT2012__01414.jpg



IT2012__01418.jpg



IT2012__01420.jpg



IT2012__01422.jpg



IT2012__01424.jpg



IT2012__01426.jpg



IT2012__01427.jpg



IT2012__01428.jpg



IT2012__01429.jpg



IT2012__01430.jpg



IT2012__01431.jpg



IT2012__01432.jpg



IT2012__01433.jpg