

Introduction

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The idea for this Festschrift in honour of Amanda Claridge started several years ago when two of the editors, Glynn Davis and Zena Kamash, met at a Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference and discovered that both had been taught by Amanda as undergraduates. Zena had recently started as Lecturer in Roman Art and Archaeology in the Department of Classics at Royal Holloway, University of London, following Amanda's retirement from that position, so it seemed fitting that they team up to honour Amanda's legacy at this point in her career. Given Amanda's extraordinary range of expertise and connections, such a task seemed daunting: who should be asked to contribute? How would Amanda feel about such a work? Returning to these questions numerous times we eventually – it now feels after too long – told Amanda of the idea. As she welcomed it, we set about compiling topics and contributors that would meet with her rigorous high standards. Shortly after, on 5th May 2022, Amanda sadly died; we comfort ourselves that she knew the fond esteem in which we held her, and of our plans to honour her in this book.

This volume tries to do justice to the wide scope of Amanda's interests and influence. Focusing primarily on Italy, Amanda's research spanned the detail of architecture and sculpture in the Roman world (Part 1), the archaeology of the *Vicus Augustanus Laurentinus* and surrounding Roman villas at Castelporziano (Part 2), and the reception of Rome and her archaeology by antiquarians (Part 3). While the focus of this volume may be on one region, it covers a diversity of approaches, ideas, and themes. We open with early Latium and Smith's study of altar mouldings and their use in the construction of regional identity. Next, La Rocca reassesses the design and workmanship of the Round Temple in the Forum Boarium at Rome

and argues against the attribution of the temple to Hermodorus of Salamis. Coates-Stephens turns to the late antique chronicle tradition to pose some intriguing suggestions about two lost monuments of Rome, the Colossus of Nero and Domitian's Pantheon. Bruno examines the remains of a densely-inlaid column at Ostia as evidence of technical and decorative prowess, and Pensabene outlines a system of interaction between the provinces and Rome in regard to stone architectural decoration that stresses the importance of local traditions. The next three papers are prompted by Amanda's work on the Temple of Apollo on the Palatine Hill. DeLaine introduces Amanda's unorthodox and stimulating ideas on the orientation of the temple and explains why they have often been overlooked. The two following papers both result from Amanda's ongoing research on the temple: Goalen offers a reconstruction of the temple which was developed to illustrate Amanda's new interpretation, while Kay and Pomar present the results of geophysical survey of the area in front of the temple that Amanda had commissioned in the hope of finding further evidence to support her ideas. Finally, Liverani presents a new and radical interpretation of the short-lived form of ambulatory basilica which was developed right at the start of church building in Rome following the conversion of Constantine the Great.

Moving into Part 2, we see that the relevance and significance of Amanda's work stretched beyond the confines of archaeology into the cognate disciplines of ancient history and literature, with Nicholas Purcell's chapter exploring Castelporziano as an archetypal imperial estate. DeLaine then gives us a detailed study of the brick stamps found around the Laurentine Shore and weaves a story of changing supply for various structures over time. Next, Pakkanen and Claridge's chapter presents a digital elevation model of the shoreline based upon a decade of topographical surveys. As a whole the section highlights how

Amanda's work as a field archaeologist at Castelporziano laid the ground for a range of further studies and deserves wider recognition in scholarship on the early empire.

In Part 3, we move forward through time to explore how Rome was understood through the lens of antiquarians. Ian Campbell's chapter examines the work of Pirro Ligorio and his attempts to revise accepted contemporary assumptions about Rome's topography, particularly the location of the Forum Romanum. Pirro Ligorio is also the starting point of Fowlkes-Child's investigation into the early introduction of the cult of the Syrian deity Jupiter Dolichenus at Rome, in the context of rehabilitating Ligorio's reputation as a reliable antiquarian. Topography is also fundamental to Claire Hornsby's chapter, where we learn about Piranesi's plan of the Campus Martius and the malleability of archaeological knowledge production. Cécile Evers and Giovan Battista Fidanza then unravel the story of a bronze statue restored to fit the 17th c. image of Septimius Severus. The long-term impacts of restoration continue to be analysed by Elizabeth Bartman in her discussion of a statue of a faun, which she argues deserves more attention from scholars of ancient art. The volume ends with Susan Walker's fascinating exploration of the Wilshere family and their involvement in archaeological networks across Europe of the later 19th c. and how these influenced contemporary collecting practices.

The contributors to this volume show the breadth of Amanda's influential network of friends, colleagues, and students: from former undergraduate students (Davis and Kamash), to graduate students (Potts, Fowlkes-Child), including her final PhD student (Smith), to people she first knew as an undergraduate student herself (Walker), and those she met at the British School at Rome, whether in her capacity as the Assistant Director or as an authority on marble and Roman sculpture (Coates-Stephens, Bruno, Goalen, Liverani, Purcell, DeLaine,

Pakkanen, Campbell, Hornsby, Bartman). Many of these connections strengthened over time through research collaborations; working together in Italy and the United Kingdom; and participating in the institution that was the London Roman Art Seminar.

One of the overarching aspects that comes through most strongly from the contributors are their numerous personal reflections on the extent to which Amanda shaped their work and added to their intellectual lives in rich and varied ways. We see the generosity of Amanda as a scholar, offering critical interpretations and looking at material to help other people's studies (Bartman). We are told of Amanda's sharp mind, making connections that had been opaque to others (Walker). We witness Amanda's technical expertise and commitment to be driven by the primary data (Pakkanen and Claridge). And, of course, we hear of her virtuosity and tenacity in following where those data led, not sticking with the *status quo* for the sake of it (Campbell; the Temple of Apollo papers). Other contributors to the volume and to the *Tabula Honoraria* have offered warm recollections from their encounters with Amanda in their work as archaeologists, art historians, sculptors, and poets, among other professions, recalling how her intimidating knowledge and forthright manner were matched by her kindness, enthusiasm, and inspirational guidance.

Our volume could not possibly capture all the brilliance of Amanda and the manifold ways in which she has shaped not only our discipline, but also many of us working within it. We hope, however, that this volume captures some of Amanda's infectious excitement for Roman archaeology and is a fitting tribute to a scholar of wisdom and enduring influence.