

I- Editorial

Mare Nostrum's new issue brings articles on a variety of subjects in the fields of History, Archaeology, and Language & Literature.

The first two pair of articles focus on female characters both as a literary *topos* and as historical agents. In the first article, *Penélope e Hípermestra, Exempla Uxoris: Dispositio y Ejemplaridad de las Heroidas 1 y 14, de Ovidio*, Cecilia Ugartemendía claims that the epistles 1 (from Penelope to Ulysses) and 14 (from Hypermnestra to Lynceus) are paradigmatic examples on how women's behaviour in a love relationship should be, which makes them not only key elements in the organization of *The Heroids*, but also justifies their strategic position in the transmitted Ovidian *corpus*. The epistole 11 (from Canace to Macareus) is also discussed in order to make her case. Bárbara Aniceto's contribution, *A Relação Entre Democracia Ateniense e as Esposas Legítimas em Aristóphanes (Séculos V-IV A.C.)*, questions the interpretation according to which Aristophanes places female characters in public situations as a means to make the audience laugh. To Aniceto, Aristophanes represents the figure of the legitimate wife as a maintainer of the life in the pólis. As such, women were an important tool deployed by the playwright in his criticisms of political issues of his time.

Then we have two contributions offering new perspectives on the debates about the *African Terra Sigillata (African Red Slip Ware - ARSW)* and the use of technologies in the archaeological research. Maria Isabel D'Agostino Fleming presents an overview of the current debate on the methods of production and commercialization of *sigillata* and African amphorae in the Mediterranean in *A Terra Sigillata Africana no Cenário de Estudos Recentes: Produção, Circulação e Estruturas Portuárias*. Fleming emphasizes the importance of studies on the African domestic market and the port structure necessary for the flow of African production (particularly the role of artificial ports) in pointing out the limits of classical models of African ceramics by offering more accurate data on dating, origin and content of vessels, especially through the use of archaeometric methods. Methods in archaeological research, particularly new methods, are the main subject of Marcos Davi Duarte da Cunha's article, *Orientações da Arquitetura Minoica e os Corpos Celestes Pela Astronomia: Observações Sobre*

a *Construção Oblíqua XXIII do Palácio de Malia*, which shows how technologies such as satellite navigational systems, astronomical monitoring softwares, and satellite imagery can be helpful in the analysis of Minoan buildings located in Crete. By deploying these research tools in his study of the *Oblique Building XXIII* in Malia, Cunha suggests that symbols in this and other buildings of the region may be related to the observation of the movement of celestial bodies. The control over the movement of celestial bodies was important, according to him, because they helped determining the most suitable time for many activities, such as religious celebrations, navigation, sowing, harvest, among others.

In the fifth article, *Imagens no Satyricon: Um Ensaio Sobre Ars Memoriae*, Caroline Martins demonstrates the intimate relationship between rhetoric, memory and art in Ancient Rome, with focus on the representation of the character Trimalchio in Petronius' *Satyricon*. According to Martins, the representation of Trimalchio is an interesting example of how orators compose *imagens* based on a common shared memory – otherwise the audience would not be able to identify the literary portrait composed by the author. In this way, the author argues that Petronius' treatment of Trimalchio suggests criticism on the lack of artistic and moral decorum aimed not only at the class of freedmen, but also at all social groups of the Neronian Period, particularly the aristocracy. In the last contribution, *As Línguas da Itália Antiga: Um Breve Panorama*, Jasmin Drigo introduces us to the linguistic diversity of Ancient Italy (VI-I b.C.).

This edition closes with a review of Svenja Nagel, Joachim Friedrich Quack & Christian Witschel (eds) *Entangled Worlds: Religious Confluences Between East and West in the Roman Empire. The Cults of Isis, Mithras, and Jupiter Dolichenus* (2017), by Giuseppe Santangelo.