

## I- Editorial

This issue of *Mare Nostrum* continues the publication of works that contribute to the study of Ancient Mediterranean. It keeps, in this way, the practice of presenting Ancient History, Archaeology and Languages & Literature researches to the public, at the same time maintaining the formula of dividing annual volumes in biannual issues, beginning with those published in 2017. In this way, volume 9, corresponding to 2018, will be divided in numbers 1 and 2, the second one being published in the second half of this year.

The first two papers focus in Ancient historical writing, analyzing different ways of the historical work and approaching the way in which Ancient and Late Antique historians and chronographers represented and related to the Other. In the case of *A Pártia e os partos nos Anais de Tácito (Parthia and Parthians in Tacitus' Annals)*, by Matheus Treuk Medeiros de Araújo, the Self is the famous Roman historian Tacitus, while the Others are the Parthians. Tacitus would represent the latter in an ambivalent form: while they should be shunned for being off the physical limits of the Empire, the boundaries between them and the Roman could be relativized. In the paper of Pedro Benedetti, *A construção da autoridade literária na tradição cronográfica cristã da Antiguidade Tardia (The construction of literary authority in the late antique Christian chronological tradition)*, presents the conceptions of otherness (or the slowly relativization of them) from the Christian chronographies of the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries CE. Working with the chronographies of Eusebius, Jerome and Hydatius, the author seeks to demonstrate how the conception of authorship goes through very specific developments in late antique chronological tradition, especially when authors simply continue the work of their antecessors.

The next two papers approach diverse forms of power consolidation in Ancient and Late Antique Mediterranean. Macsuelber de Cássio Barros Cunha, in the paper *A utilização da arquitetura por Otávio Augusto na construção do Principado, de 31 a.C. a 27 a.C. (The use of Architecture by Octavian Augustus in construction of the Principate, from 31 to 27 BC)*, analyses the strategies of collective memory construction that are present in the reforms, restorations and other urbanistic interventions that Octavius Augustus did in Rome in the period following his victory over Mark Anthony, in the battle of Actium. His hypothesis is that there was a great topographical change inherent to the alterations executed

in the Roman Forum, which suggests a change also in the public focus, from the Senate to the actions of the *princeps* himself in the restoration of Roman order and the cult of the gods. Caroline Coelho Fernandes, in turn, brings to public her research in the paper entitled *O Iconoclasmo bizantino: Modos de integração e desintegração no Mediterrâneo (The Byzantine Iconoclasm: Integration and disintegration in the Mediterranean)*. According to her, when the historian adopts the theoretical and methodological contribution of Global History to analyze the Iconoclast quarrel initiated in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, one probable result could be the contemplation of the conflict as resulting of the politics adopted by the emperor Leo III. These politics, Coelho Fernandes says, envisioned the integration of Near Eastern peoples under his dominion, though at the same time they promoted (even if involuntarily) the process of disintegration between the Eastern and Western portions of the Mediterranean.

The next two articles approach the history and archaeology of the Iberian peoples, both before and under Roman domination. In *Sepultamentos e rituais funerários entre os povos celtiberos (Burials and funerary rituals among Celtiberian people)*, the archaeologist Silvana Trombetta presents the results of her work with the necropolis of La Mercadera, Carratiermes and Numancia, which supports the discussion of the specific characteristics of the diverse funerary practices, focused on the objects chosen to accompany the dead in their tombs. In the paper *As Cetariae na Província da Hispânia Bética: O Garum enquanto Continuação de uma Prática Econômica e Cultural Fenício-Púnico em Gades e sua Ressignificação em Contexto Romano (The Cetariae in the Province of Hispania Baetica: Garum as a Continuing Cultural and Economic Phoenician-Punic Practice in Gades and its Resignification in Roman Context)*, Rodrigo Araújo de Lima, in turn, analyzes the important production of *garum* as a continuation of an economic and cultural Phoenician-Punic practice in Gades and its resignification in Roman context. Both articles, therefore, approach the socio-cultural continuities as well as its transformations and resignifications.

In the area of Classical Languages & Literature, we present the work of Alex Mazzanti Jr. entitled *Presença e ausência do ut completivo em Plauto: A estrutura, alguma bibliografia e dados globais (Presence and absence of completive ut in Plautus? Structure, some bibliography and global data)*. In his pa-

per, the author does a thorough research on the work of the Classical writer Plautus, pointing his frequent use of the Latin verbs *facio* and *uolo* complemented by the subjunctive, at the same time identifying his apparently irregular use of the completive *ut*.

The issue closes with a review by Ana Lucia Santos Coelho of the doctorate thesis defended in 2009 by Laurie Lefebvre, *Le Mythe Néron: La fabrique d'un monstre dans la littérature antique*.