E.6. **INTERPRETING TREASURE: ORAL TRADITION, ARCHAEOLOGY AND “HORACE’S VILLA”**

Figure 1. Peasants on donkeys may still grace the landscape but are not unchanged since ancient times.

Figure 2. Stone terracing is sometimes difficult to distinguish, chronologically, from more ancient stone walls.

Figure 3. Signage at Horace’s Villa calling attention to a foreign academic presence at the site (as has been the case for centuries).
Figure 4. Fields adjacent to Horace’s Villa, and villini outside Licenza — an area once frequented for daytime agricultural activity only.

Figure 5-6. Olives, wild trees, and animals co-exist in an agricultural landscape being reclaimed by wilderness.

Figure 7. Interpretation Center of the Parco Naturale Regionale dei Monti Lucretili now covered in graffiti.

Figure 8. Information about the Park, posted outside Licenza municipal offices.

Figure 9. A Horace namesake is the Orazio Garden Bar, on Licenza’s main piazza, the hub of local social life.
Figure 10. The Trinity niche first greets the tourist taking the road up to Horace’s Villa.

Figure 11. The Trinity roadside shrine, constructed in 1996.

Figure 12. Detail of the Trinity roadside shrine.
E.6. INTERPRETING TREASURE: ORAL TRADITION, ARCHAEOLOGY AND "HORACE’S VILLA"

Figure 13. The Ninfeo degli Orsini, or “Fonte Bandusia,” frequented by declaimers of Horatian poetry, by lovers, and once by those seeking a convenient spot to wash their car.

Figure 14. Giuseppe Rinaldi at home with his own poems and the Sansoni Horace edition.

Figure 15. One of Rinaldi’s favorite spots at the Villa, the shaded passageway leading to the Castagneto.
ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 16. Rinaldi reciting poetry at Horace’s Villa, during a guided tour of the Villa on May 2, 2001.

Figure 17. Rinaldi posing by Horace’s monument in Licenza, just down the road from his own home.