

Località (Folk – Duhnam textural classification of carbonate rocks)

Name of the geological formation

Age

Rapino (*unsorted biosparite-rudstone*)

Bryozoan Formation

Middle Miocene

Guardiagrele (*sparce biomicrite-wackestone*)

Lithotamnium Formation

Upper Miocene

Collelongo (*packed biomicrite – grainstone*)

“Rudiste” Limestones Latium-Abruzzi shelf

Upper Cretaceous

Atessa (*sparce biomicrite- wackestone*)

Limestones (Mc in 147 Lanciano sheet) Molise basin nappe

Early Middle Miocene

Capestrano (*sparce biomicrite- wackestone*)

Bryozoan and Lhitotamnium Formation

Middle Miocene

Loreto Aprutino (*sparce biomicrite- wackestone*)

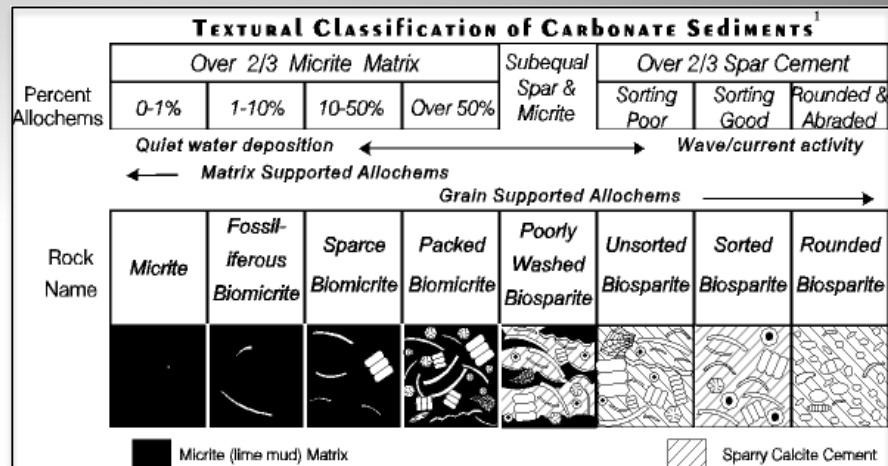
Bryozoan and Lhitotamnium Formation

Middle Miocene

Penna Sant’Andrea (*marls with subordinates fine sands*)

Laga Formation (Flysch) Teramo member

Upper Miocene (post evaporitic)

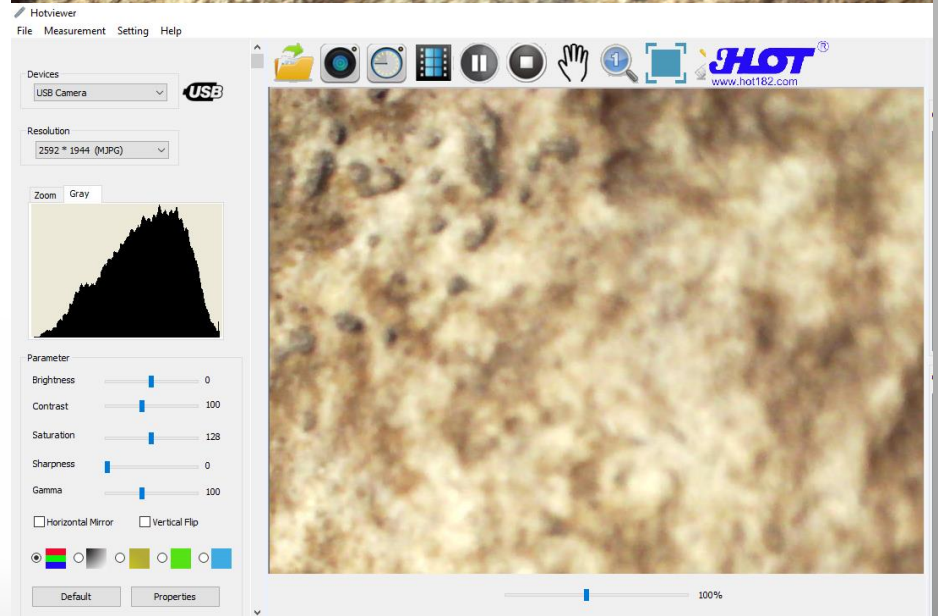
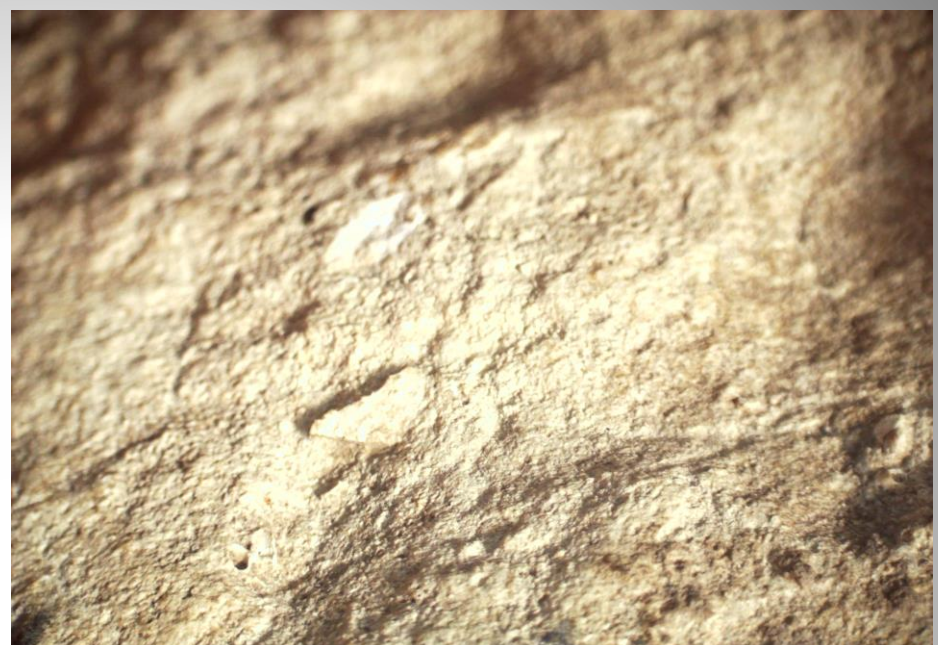
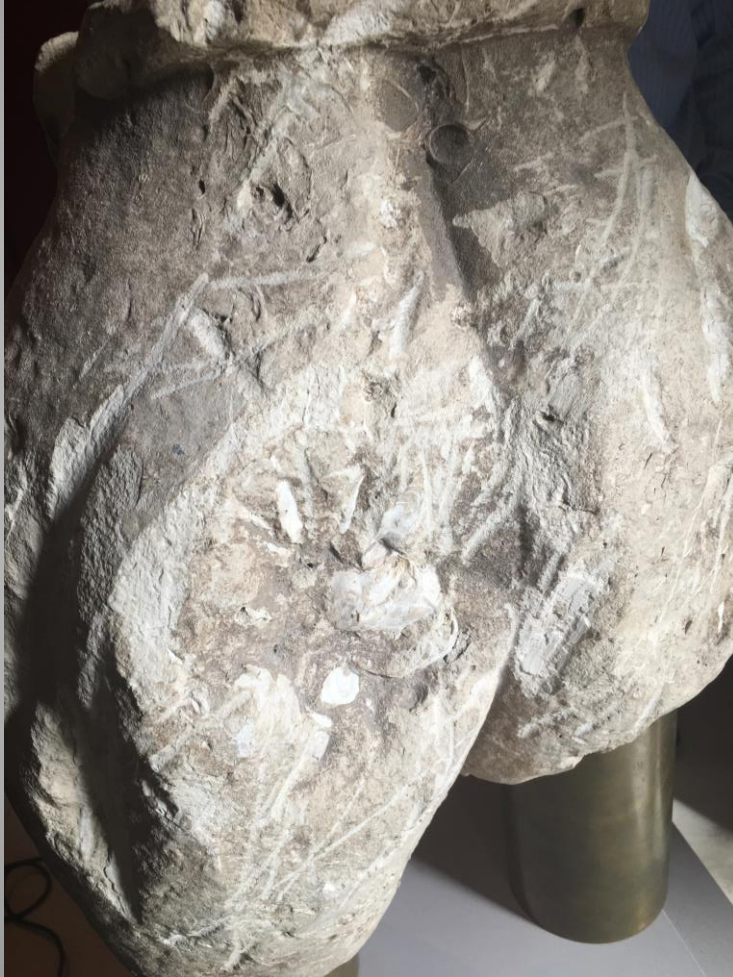


Folk

Allocthonous limestones: Original components not organically bound during deposition					
Less than 10% grains >2 mm				More than 10% grains >2 mm	
Contains lime mud (<30 μm)			No lime mud		
Mud supported		Grain supported		Matrix supported	Grain (>2 mm) supported
>10% grains 0.03–2.0 mm	<10% grains 0.03–2.0 mm				
Mudstone	Wackestone	Packstone	Grainstone	Floatstone	Rudstone

Duhnam

Rapino (*unsorted biosparite-rudstone*)
Bryozoan Formation
Middle Miocene



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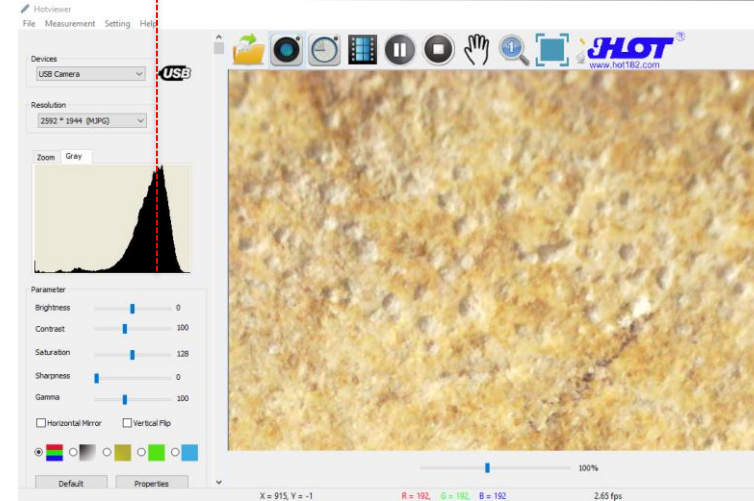
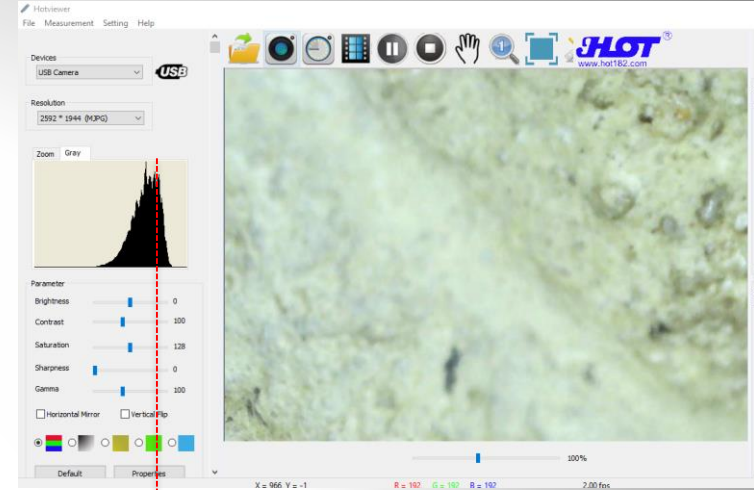
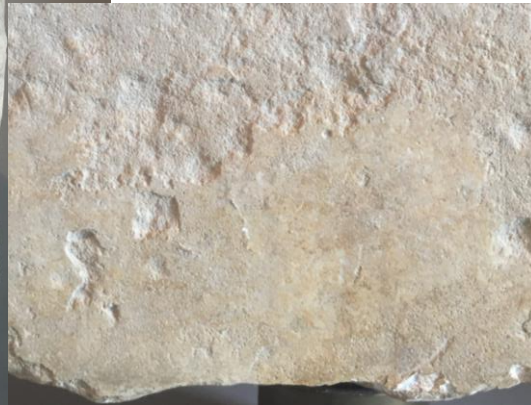
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Guardiagrele (*sparce biomicrite-wackestone*)

Lithotamnium Formation

Upper Miocene



Guardiagrele (*sparce biomicrite-wackestone*)

Lithotamnium Formation

Upper Miocene



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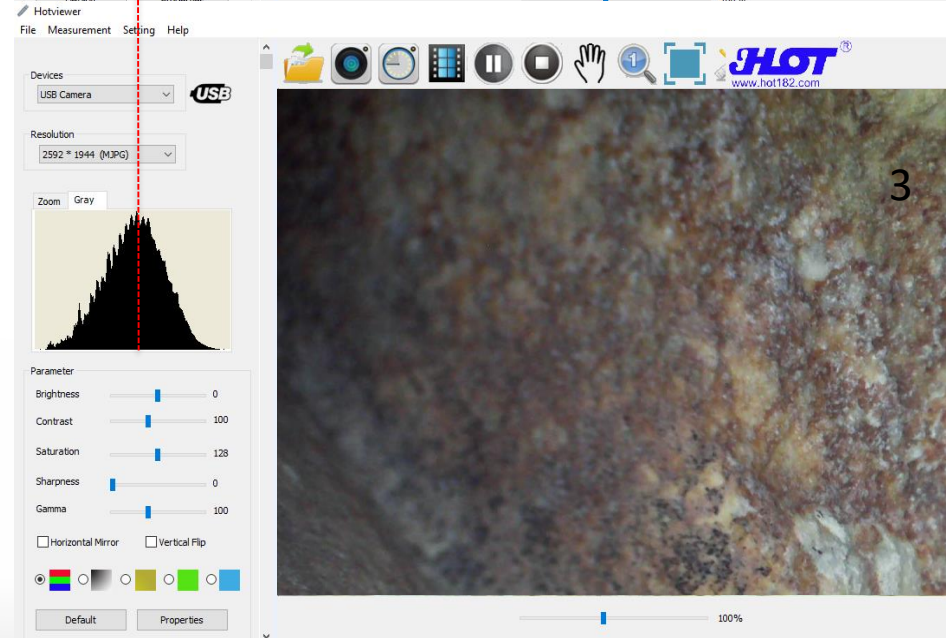
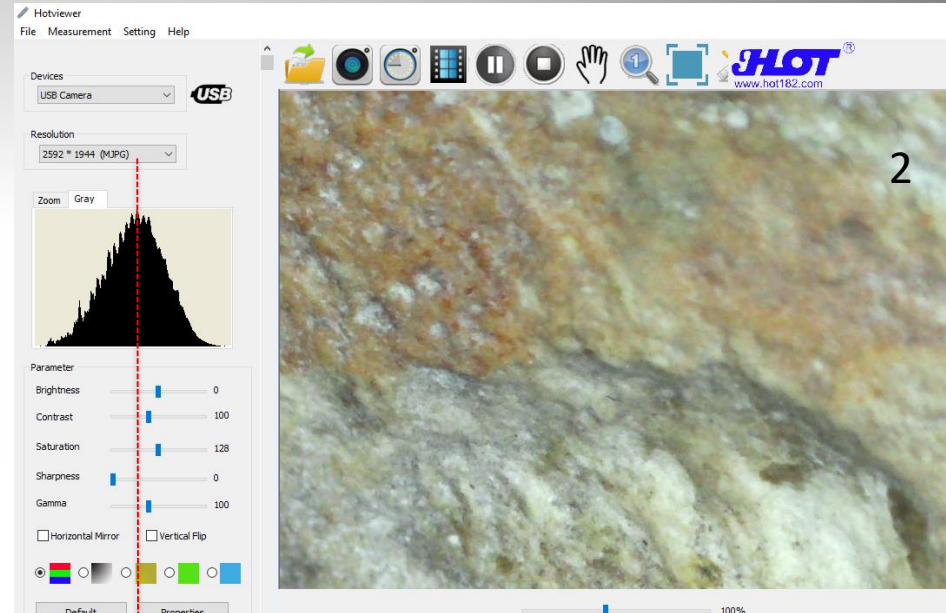
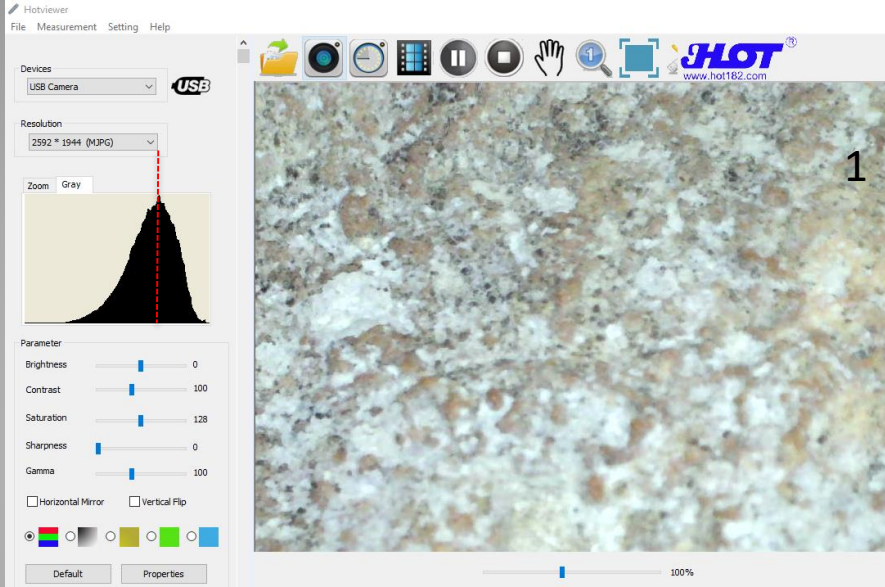
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Collelongo (*packed biomicrite – grainstone*)
“Rudiste” Limestones Latium-Abruzzi shelf
Upper Cretaceous



Collelongo (*packed biomicrite – grainstone*) “Rudiste” Limestones Latium-Abruzzi shelf Upper Cretaceous



- 1 anteriore gambe
- 2 anteriore calzare destro
- 3 retro laterale calzare dx

Atessa (*sparce biomicrite- wackestone*)

Limestones (*Mc* in 147 Lanciano sheet) Molise

basin nappe

Early Middle Miocene



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Capestrano (*sparce biomicrite- wackestone*)
Bryozoan and Lhitotamnium Formation
Middle Miocene

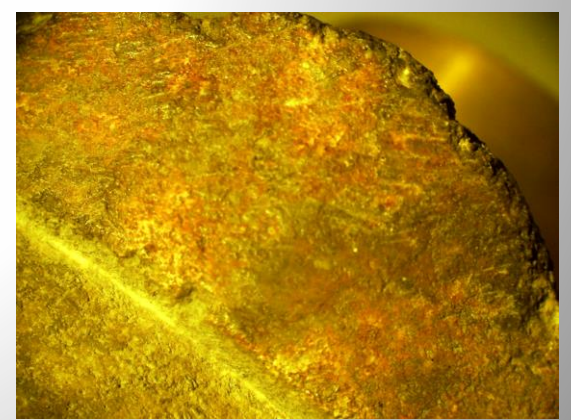
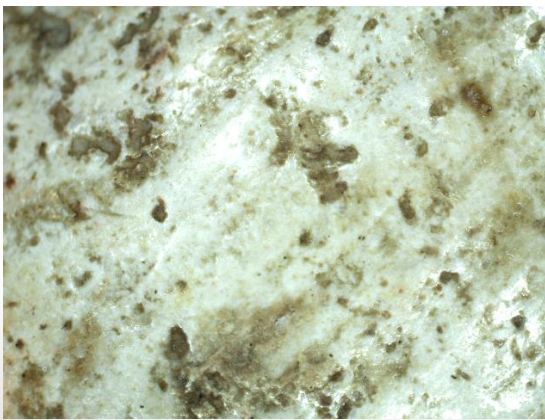
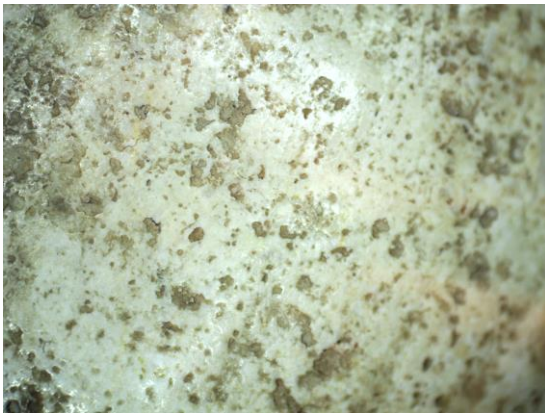
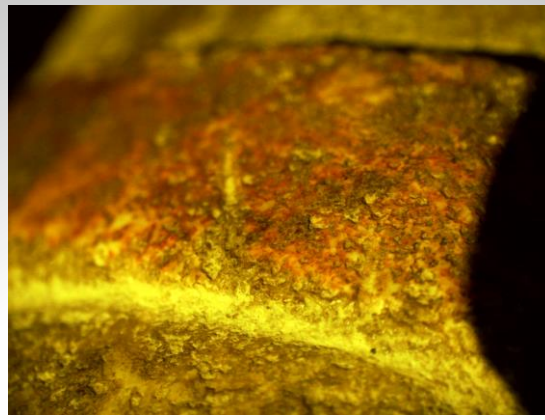
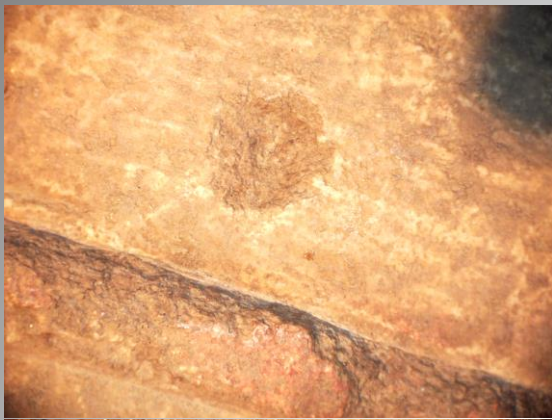


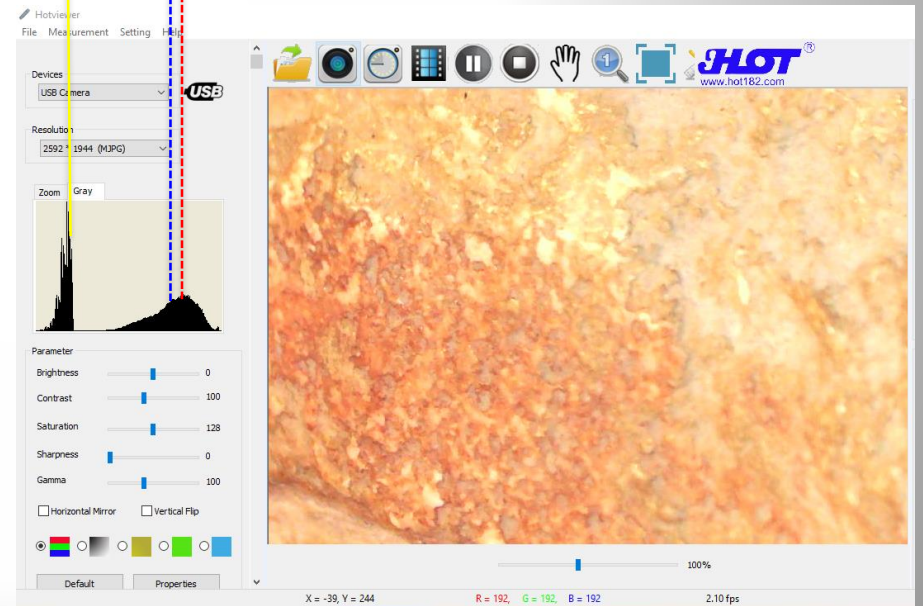
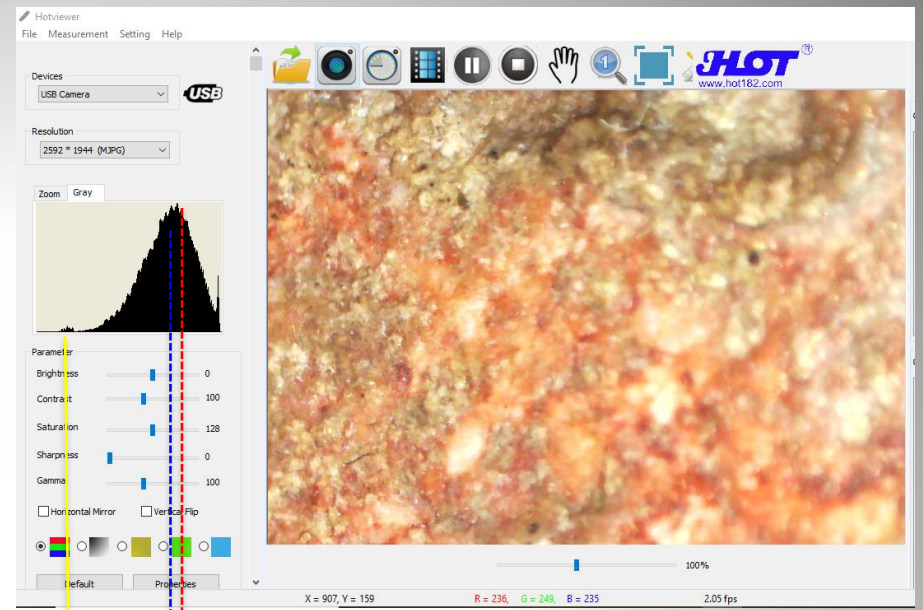
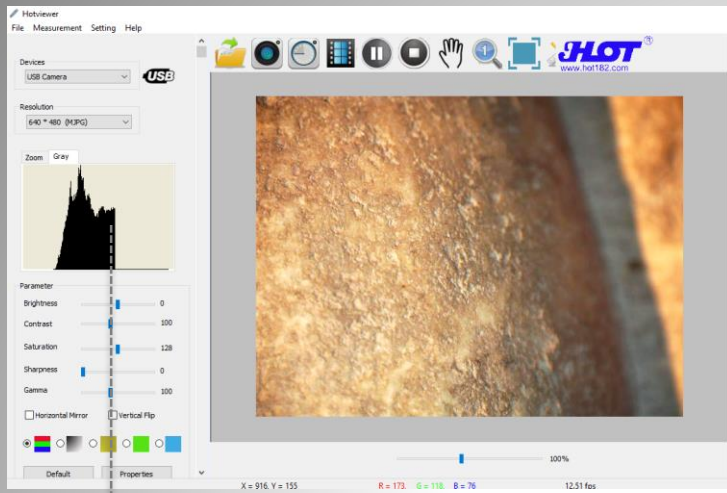
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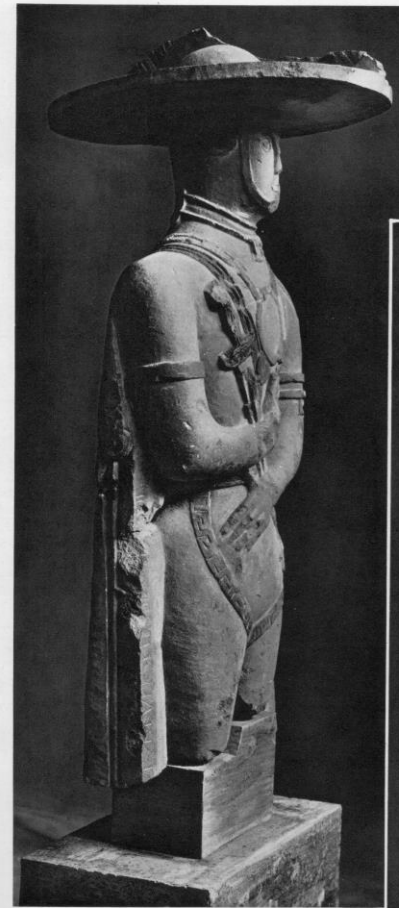
- colore bianco
- colore rosso
- colore giallo ?
- pietra

Capestrano (*sparce biomicrite- wackestone*) Bryozoan and Lhitotamnium Formation Middle Miocene



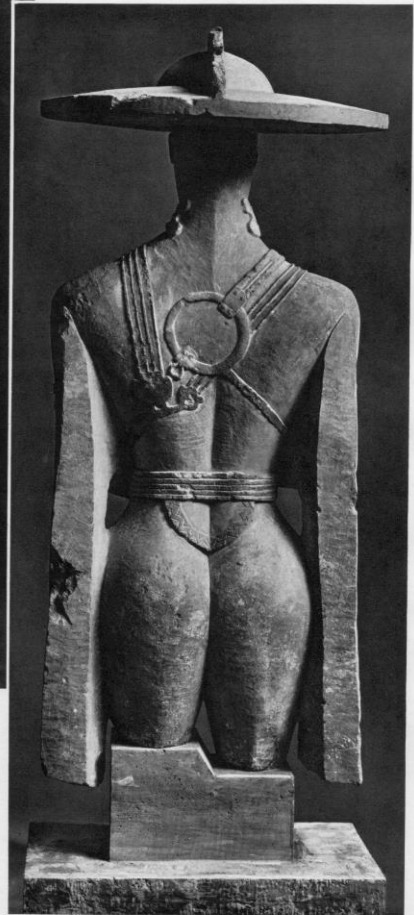
THE CAPESTRANO WARRIOR: A NEWLY - UNEARTHED ITALIAN STATUE DATING FROM THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C., AND SHOWING DISTINCT ORIENTAL AFFINITIES; WITH AN INSCRIPTION ON THE RIGHT SUPPORT (POSSIBLY IN OSCAN OR PICENAN) WHICH CAN BE MORE CLEARLY TRACED IN THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

THE CAPESTRANO WARRIOR. A STRANGE 6TH-CENTURY B.C. STATUE RECENTLY UNEARTHED IN AN ITALIAN VINEYARD.

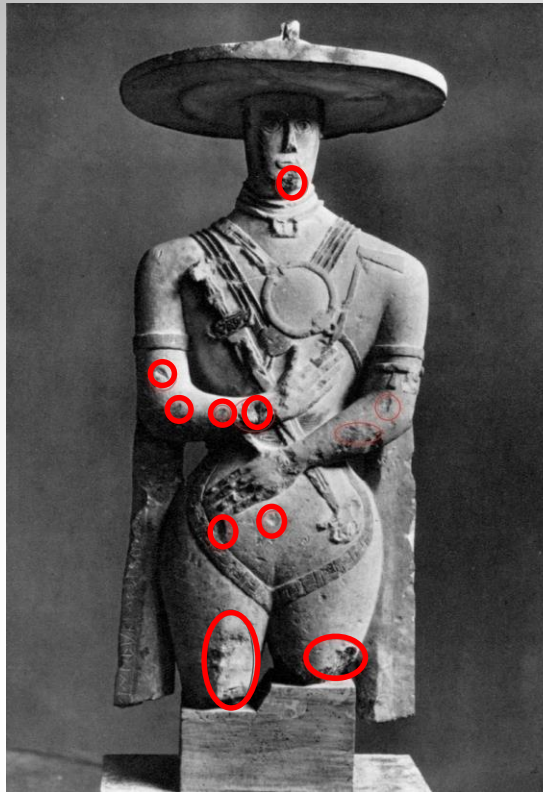


THE MYSTERIOUS "ARMURED" CAPESTRANO WARRIOR—WITH A HELMET WHOSE BRIM IS OVER TWO FEET ACROSS! AN ENIGMATIC RELIC OF THE CIVILIZATION OF THE "ITALIC" PEOPLES WHO INHABITED EASTERN ITALY IN THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C.; SHOWING DISTINCT ORIENTAL AFFINITIES.

[Continued]
 the Gran Sasso d'Italia, the mountain range from which the valley of the Tirino descends. The Department of the Superintendent of Antiquities at Rome recovered almost all the missing parts of the larger statue during successive excavations. The figure, which is now being reconstructed, only lacks the crest of the helmet—an important consideration, none the less, for the appreciation of the appearance that the complete statue must have presented. This piece of sculpture, newly installed in the Museo Nazionale Romano, is already attracting that attention from men of science to which its supreme importance entitles it. The relationship which the warrior's panoply has with the grave-furniture of many tombs found in Northern Samnium and in the valleys of Picenum on the Adriatic side, the epigraphic affinities of the inscription cut on the right support of the figure (possibly Oscan or Picenian), and the stylistic characteristics of the statue, all tell the same story. Its authorship is undoubtedly connected with that of some of the *basai*, or votive figures, found along the eastern slopes of the Apennines, and imported from the East. The ancient Italian warrior-figure of Capestrano, a work of the second half of the sixth century B.C., is, therefore, a landmark in the unravelling of the history of the ancient 'Italic' civilisation of central Italy."



THE CAPESTRANO FIGURE SEEN FROM BEHIND: A WARRIOR WEARING SIMPLE HARNESS WHICH INCLUDES A CIRCULAR PLATE BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, MATCHING THAT ON THE BREAST; WHILE THE REMAINS OF THE CREST WHICH ONCE SURMOUNTED THE HELMET CAN BE CLEARLY SEEN.

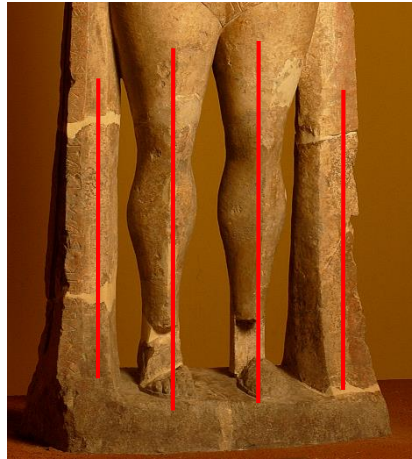


Cerchiate in rosso le principali parti che nel 1934 (esposizione a Roma presso la sala del Museo delle Terme) non sono state ancora risarcite e stuccate a confronto con la statua oggi del guerriero.

Presso la bocca è evidente un ampio deposito di concrezione, formato da ossalati di calcio, formatisi nel lungo periodo di tempo durante il quale la statua è rimasta sepolta sotto terra.

Le gambe furono rinvenute in più frammenti: quattro la destra e sei sinistra

Nel primo intervento di restauro, eseguito sotto la guida di G. Moretti, furono inseriti dei perni nelle gambe, nei fianchi e nel copricapo.
Recenti analisi non invasive del tipo “Eddy Current” condotte dall’ENEA, hanno definito il materiale utilizzato costituito da una lega metallica, del tipo di quella dell’ottone. I perni ad una estremità sono “affogati in piombo”.



Per tutte le stuccature furono utilizzate la pece greca, la biacca e la polvere di pietra (marmorino), tra loro amalgamate a fuoco ed applicate a caldo.

Foto storica del guerriero dopo il primo restauro operato sotto la guida di G. Moretti nel 1936, riprodotta nella monografia del 1968 di V. Cianfarani

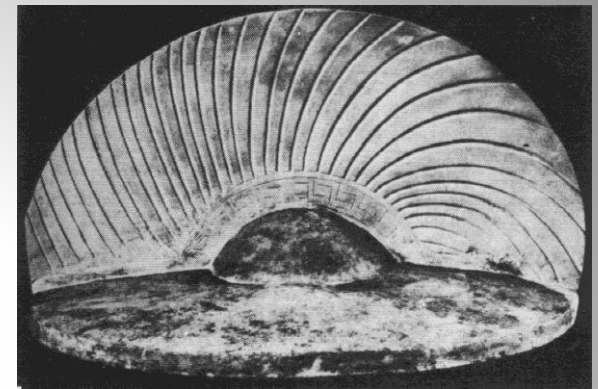
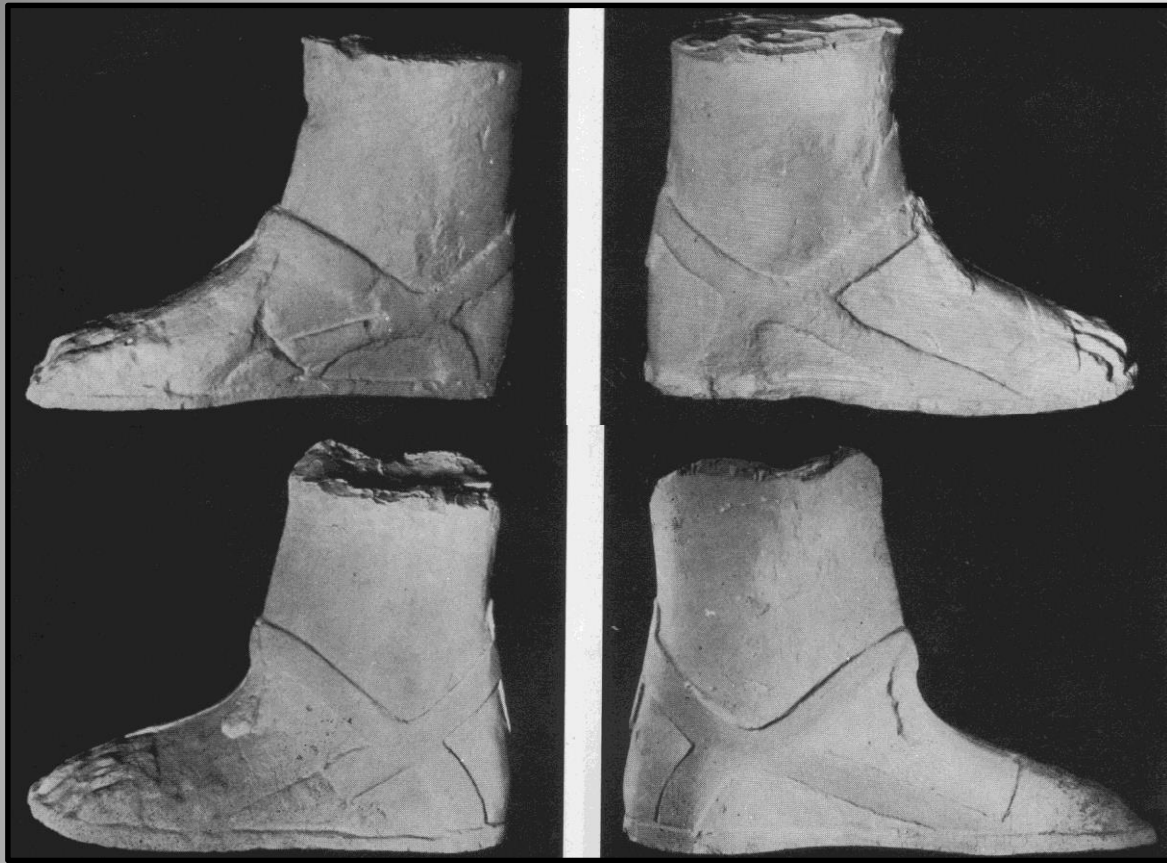


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In alto a sinistra il calco del piede destro in visione interna ed esterna, sotto analogo del piede sinistro.
A destra in alto il copricapo con la “cresta”.

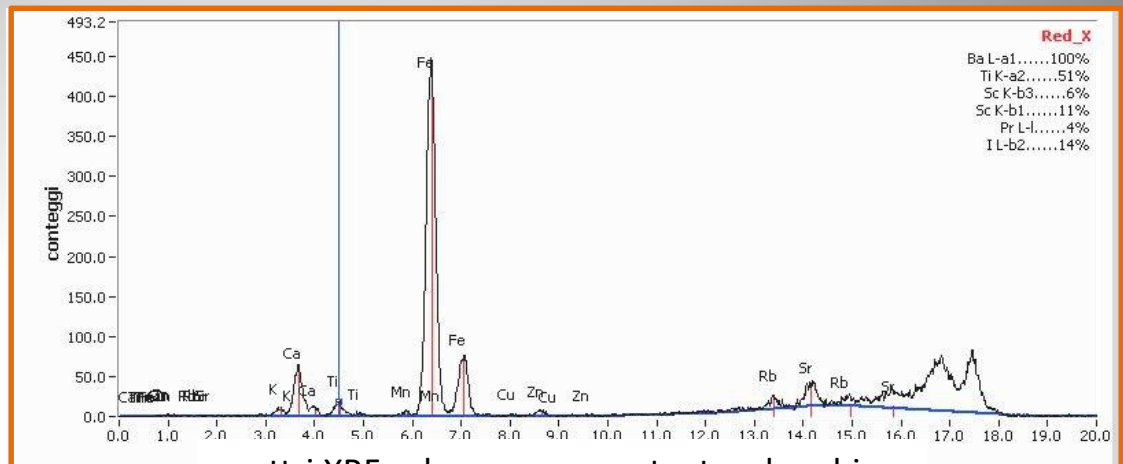
Nel secondo restauro, operato sotto la guida di V. Cianfarani, alla statua del guerriero sono eliminate le integrazioni dei calzari, i “fantasiosi fiocchetti in contrasto con la rude severità globale del monumento”, e la “cresta” ricostruita sul modello degli elmi cristati.



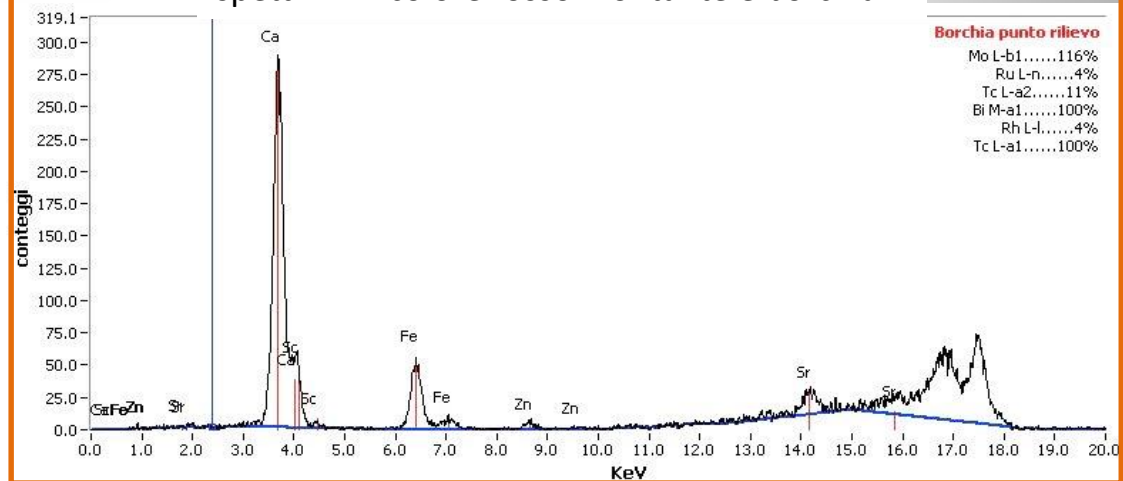
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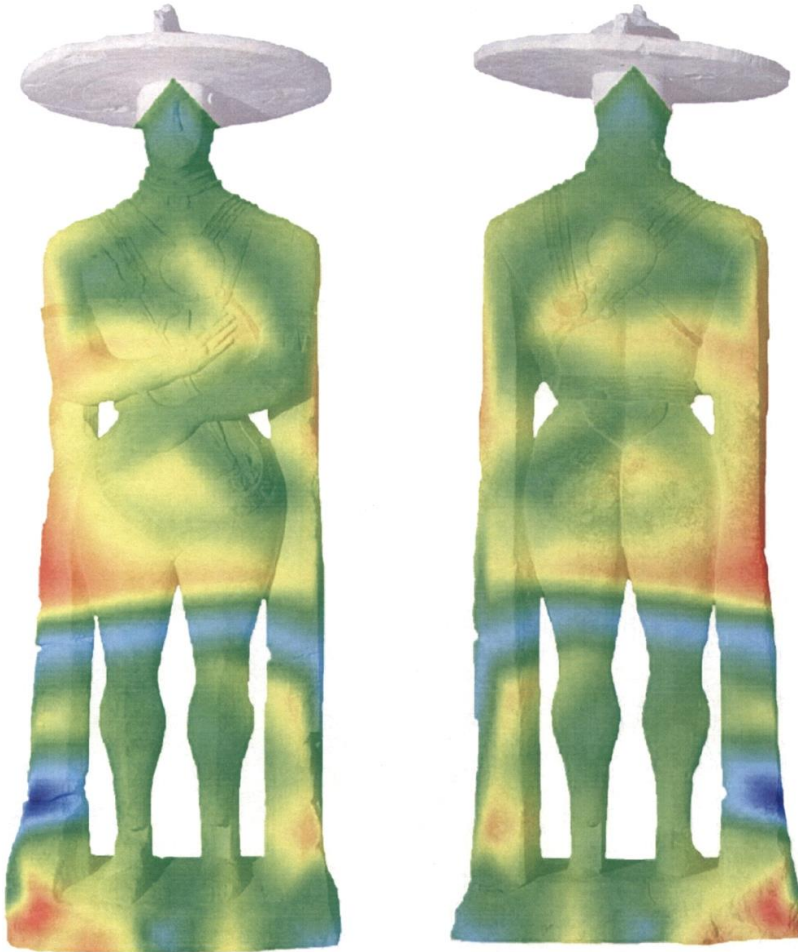
spettri XRF colore rosso montante e borchia



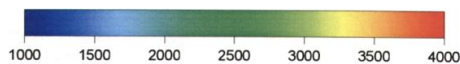
Le attività di analisi condotta mediante strumentazioni portatili XRD e XRF per la caratterizzazione del colore e dei prodotti superficiali di degrado.

Fronte

Retro



Velocità ultrasonica (m/s)



Indagini diagnostiche:
mappature dell'analisi ad ultrasuoni

I risultati espressi come mappa a colori di velocità ultrasonica mettono in evidenza in relazione allo spessore della pietra, che le fratture del monoblocco scolpito della statua sono nette e non risultano pervasive delle parti giustapposte - degrado per perdita di densità -.

Questo lascia supporre che il "trauma" meccanico sia stato impulsivo e riconducibile ad un unico evento.

La rottura del basamento in questo contesto risulterebbe anomala suggerendo almeno per una causa antropica più che un crollo naturale.



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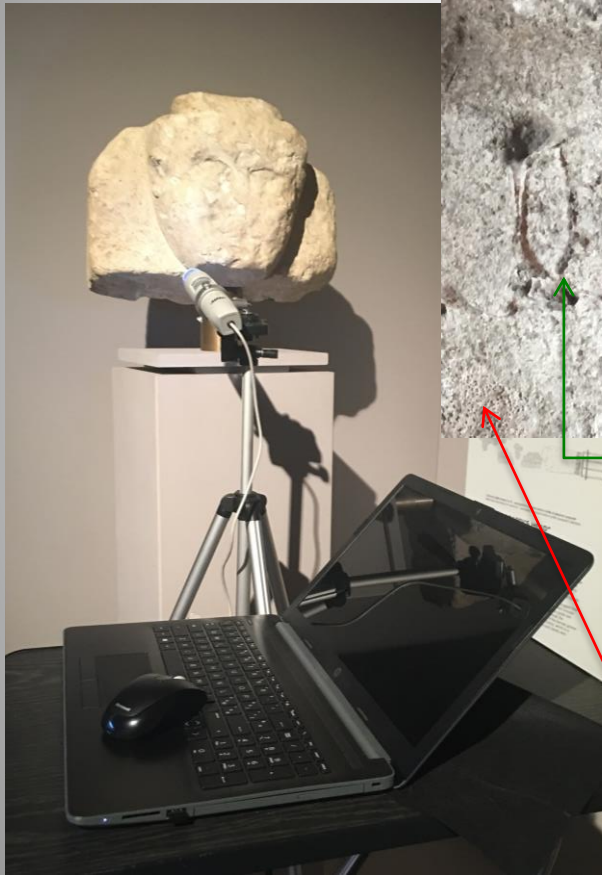
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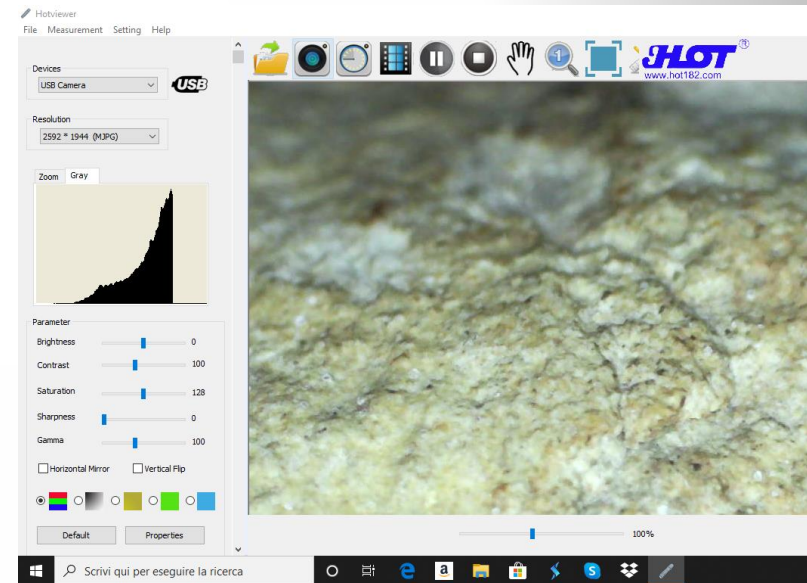
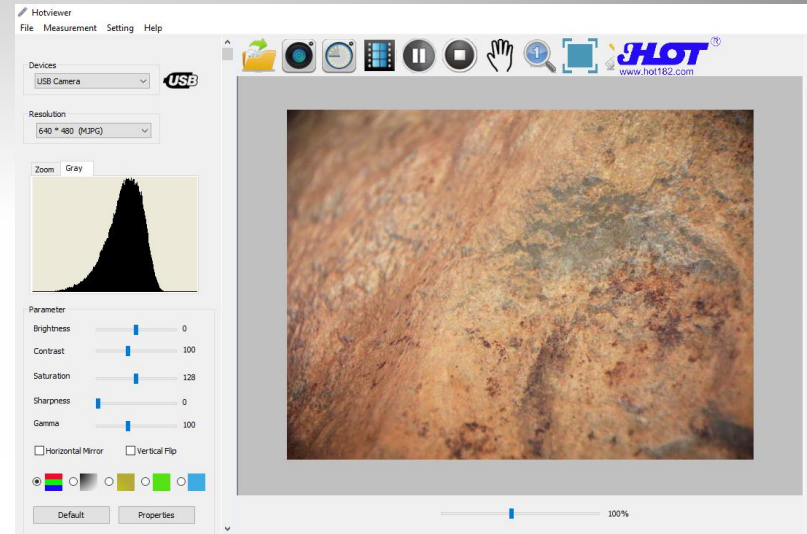
Loreto Aprutino (*sparce biomicrite-wackestone*)

Bryozoan and Lhitotamnium Formation

Middle Miocene



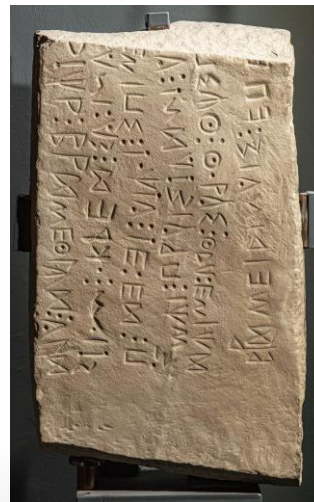
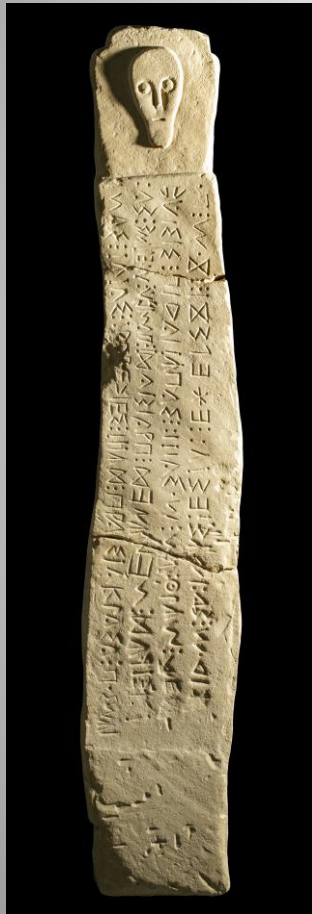
Bivalve
Briozoi



Penna Sant'Andrea (*marls with subordinates
fine sands*)

Laga Formation (Flysch) Teramo member

Upper Miocene (post evaporitic)



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