



ATTI E MEMORIE DELLA SOCIETÀ MAGNA GRECIA, s. V, I, 2016 [2017]

ATTI

FABRIZIO FABBRINI

Sulla definizione romana di Magna Graecia

Abstract. – The author supports the definition of “Magna Graecia” given by Gianfranco Maddoli, considering the whole history of relations between Rome and the Greek world. Noting that the Latin term *Magna Graecia* is not derived from *Megale Hellas*, but from an ancient term unknown to the Greeks in the postmycaenic age period, it emphasizes the continuity of contacts between Rome and the Achaic Lacinius world, considered as a precise “ethnic union” strictly inseparable in the Pythagorean era. Such a unit was protected according to the juridical-religious vision of Rome in relation to the people of the peninsula. Such consideration had no value in extrapeninsular territories, which were subjected to the power of Roman people, from which only *poleis* left, irrespective of their original ethnicity. So the Sicilian *poleis* did not fall into the concept of *Magna Graecia*.

Keywords: Ethnic union; Pythagorean era; Achaic-Lacinius world; Magna Graecia as ancient definition.

MAURIZIO GIANGIULIO

***Taranto diventa democratica. A proposito di Aristotele, Pol. V 3 1302B33-1303A13:
teoria politica, memorie e storia***

Abstract. – Based on a close reading of the paragraph devoted to “disproportionate increase” in *Politics* Book Five, the author shows that the increase in the number of the ‘poor’ in fifth-century Tarentum was, according to Aristotle, both an accident due to chance events and a slow process which went largely unnoticed. The defeat by the Iapygians in the early Sixties, far from giving immediately place to a constitutional change, set a social process in motion, which only gradually increased the political power of the ‘poor’ and led to the construction of a democratic political regime. Aristotle implicitly provides a background to Archytas’ democracy and its social problems by making of the fifth-century constitutional change an effect of the growth of the poor. In doing so he must have been influenced both by historical tradition and his own political thinking, which led him to associate a pre-classical military defeat with a massacre of the notables followed by an increase in the number of those who are not well- $\sigma\tau$. It may be argued, however, that there are also good reasons to think that in providing such a ‘genealogy’ of democracy, he voiced the cultural memory (to put it in Assmann’s words) of fifth- and fourth-century democratic Tarentum. One cannot ask Aristotle to pinpoint the historical moment in which Tarentum begun to be democratically ruled. But the process of political change implied must have been closer in time to the foundation of Thurii than to the defeat by the Iapygians.

Keywords: Tarentum; Aristotle; *auxesis*; democracy; cultural memory; historical tradition; war; society; constitutional change.

MARGHERITA CORRADO

Una nuova identità per il ‘delfiniere’ delle monete di Taranto: l’Apollo delfico oikistes

Abstract. – During the azoic period, Apollo and Aphrodite were united in the lower world dimension, lords of the sea meant as “form of afterlife”. It gives them competence about every crossing, including the extra oceanic voyage of souls to Hades. In that period, the dolphin is a clear Delphic symbol: it is a totem animal and together an explicit expression of the Apollo at Delphi as heir of authority (divination and justice), just recognized to Delphinium Apollo and gradually inherited by the new lord of the famous sanctuary situated on the Parnassus. Along the Ionian side of Magna Graecia, considering the Delphic organization of colonization in historic period and the prestige acquired by the oldest *apoikiai*, the two cities with the main commercial vocation, Zancle and Taranto, with an astonishing unprejudicedness, used as *sign* the dolphin, on their coins, shaken first and ridden by Apollo for the second. The ‘dolphin rider’ from Taranto appears with no characteristics at first, because his identity is manifest. No *polis* of Magna Graecia would dare to usurp Apollo Pizio role, during the azoic period. Instead, the numismatics deceived by the rich accessories equipment of the ‘dolphin rider’ taken successively, ascribed their preference to *Phalanthos* or Taras.

Keywords: Coins; Apollo; Delphi; dolphin; Taranto; Kroton.



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GIOVANNA GRECO, BIANCA FERRARA

Santuario di Hera alla foce del Sele. Per un aggiornamento delle ricerche

Abstract. – After the recent publication of the results of the excavation carried out in the sanctuary of Hera at the mouth of the Sele river from 1987 to 2006, the University of Naples Federico II has been continued to realize several research projects, offering us new interesting information about the life and the management of the area sacra from the Archaic period to the Late Antiquity. New archaeological investigations were carried out in the so-called Zona A, the main sacral area of the whole sanctuary. These researches involved the Southern and the North-Easter sectors of the sacred area; particularly, they involved the two lime kilns and the so-called *Edificio per lustrazioni*, now identified as a *hestiatorion*, a place where community meals were celebrated. A peripheral area, the so-called Zona C was also investigated. Both a survey and an archaeological excavation were carried us and allowed us to bring to the light a monumental building, probably a farm, that was used from the Archaic to the Late Hellenistic period, and a strip of the road that probably connected Poseidonia to the sanctuary at the mouth of the Sele river during the Archaic period. Moreover, the analysis of the materials found both during the Zancani-Zanotti Bianco excavation and during the latest researches, such as the Corinthian pottery, the black-glaze ware, and the transport amphorae, allowed us to better define the different life phases of the sacred area, also underlining the way the rituals and the religious ceremonies were celebrated during the time.

Keywords: Sanctuary of Hera; Sele river; new researches, new results, chronologies and functions.

PIETRO GIOVANNI GUZZO

Qualche considerazione sulla corazza italica da Ksour Essaf (Tunisia)

Abstract. – The bronze armor of Italic production was found in a chamber tomb in Ksour Essaf in Tunisia. The armor is contextualized in its class of production. Looking at his grave goods, the buried man is to be considered a Punic. The ways in which the armor came into possession of the deceased are hypothesized. The grave was closed between the second half of the iv and the beginning of the III Century B.C.

Keywords: Ksour Essaf; armour; mercenaries; Ruvo di Puglia; Karthago.

ALESSANDRO PACE

Nuovi dati sul paesaggio funerario di Gela. L'area sacra del predio Lauricella

Abstract. – The Lauricella's Predio in Gela was located in the S. Ippolito valley, between the Borgo and the Capo Soprano area. In the ancient Greek times this zone marked topographically the transition from the Archaic to the Classical necropoleis. A recent study about the Predio Lauricella's necropolis has allowed us to get a lot of socio-cultural information on the Geloan society between the end of the 6th Century BC and the first half of the 5th Century BC. Combining archaeological, cartographical and archival data it has been possible to reconstruct the presence, in the Predio Lauricella, of a small sacred area gathered around an *oikos*, likely placed at the main entrance of the cemetery space.

Keywords: Gela; necropoleis; funerary landscape.



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MEMORIE

ÁGNES BENCZE

***Aeginetica Tarentina. Materiali e problemi per la questione
del cambiamento di gusto tra età arcaica e classica in Magna Grecia***

Abstract. – The author of this study had examined the early phases of the votive terracotta production of ancient Taras in her recent monograph, ending with the late Archaic period. This paper focuses on a group of types, that can be regarded as the most important stylistic group within the Tarentine votive repertory in the immediately subsequent period, i.e. in the years of transition from Archaic to Classical. The importance of this new line of the local terracotta production is suggested by the outstanding number of reproductions (mould series), but also by the long lasting impact it exercised in the Tarantine terracotta repertory well into the 5th c. BC. A thorough analysis of its stylistic features led to assume their intimate connection with a group of works linked to early 5th century Aegina: some of the pedimental sculptures of the Temple of Aphaia (mainly the figures of the West pediment, but also some of the East pediment and three of the so-called “Nichtgiebelkrieger”) and some small-scale bronzes of likely Aeginetan origin. This recognition opens a series of interconnected questions, concerning the historical reconstruction of a contact between the Tarentine milieu and Aeginetan sculptural workshops, the existence itself of an “Aeginetan school” of sculpture, and the dating of such a school and of its best known achievement, the Aphaia sculptures. These intricate questions lead to the complex problem of the genesis of what we call the Severe Style in Greek art, which includes also the problem of the relationship between artistic personality, local tradition and transmission of visual taste. A careful exam of the evidence suggests that the phenomenon of the new “Aeginetizing” wave of taste in Taras can be explained best by taking in consideration the possibility that the Severe Style began only after the conclusion of the Persian wars, as it was suggested in the last years. This assumption could permit to link the stylistic formulae observed in this paper to Onatas of Aegina, author of an important Tarentine votive monument in Delphi.

Keywords: Tarentine votive terracottas; Severe Style; the sculptural school of Aegina; Onatas of Aegina.

FABIEN BIÈVRE-PERRIN

About the funerary landscapes of Magna Graecia. An archaeological approach

Abstract. – When they left their city and crossed the necropolises, what landscape did the inhabitants of Magna Graecia see? This article presents a methodology for analyzing the funerary spaces in their entirety and thus addressing individual graves in their context, through different approaches: study of ancient sources, plans and topography, focus on surface material and structures not strictly funerary, inventory of the relevant material ... Combined with a study of tomb markers and of the objectives of those who install them, this systematic approach of the documentation suggests in fine an evocative reconstruction of the Italian funerary landscapes of the 5th-3rd centuries BC.

Keywords: Grave marker; Funerary Landscape; Social Memory; Necropolises; Funerary Archaeology; Methodology.

ANGELO BOTTINI

Italici e Greci nella Basilicata meridionale, dalla fondazione di Sibari a quella di Metaponto

Abstract. – Based on an important series of recent contributions (*Contextualizing Early Colonization: Archaeology, Sources, Chronology and Interpretative Models between Italy and the Mediterranean*), this paper offers an analysis of what took place in the area of the Ionian coast of Basilicata and the mountainous hinterland in the period between the 7th and 6th century BC. The settlements along the coast that present ‘mixed’ cultural characteristics, like Incoronata, entered in decline and were replaced by the new colony of Metapontion by Sybaris. They were also in contact with the Etruscan world, as evidenced by the artifacts found in some graves of very high-ranking individuals. The ongoing analysis of some finds from the same era of the Metapontine urban necropolis reveals the role played by the establishment of the city by a group heavily influenced by Oriental costumes. This group maintained a prominent position throughout the sixth century, when prestigious objects document the inclusion of Metapontion in a wide range of large-scale exchanges involving Greeks and Italics.



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Keyword: Sybaris; Metapontion; Greeks, Italics.

RAIMON GRAELLS I FABREGAT

El casco de Athienou (Chipre), Tarento y la produccion de cascos helenisticos decorados

Abstract. – The paper presents the study of an Hellenistic Helmet found in Cyprus in 1976. The description of the object and the discussion of its restoration allow a contextualization of the Helmet in the Pacciano-Tiriolo Group. 40 years after the first publication of the Helmet, and 35 after the first synthesis on the Pacciano-Tiriolo Group the paper revisited both themes. The aim of the paper goes further the Helmet itself, and discusses the production and the complete catalogue of this Group looking to review the tarentine (s. South italic) identification of its Workshop. The conclusions suggest a multiplicity of centres producing variants of Helmets of this shape between the end of the fourth and beginnings of the third cent. BC. It is rejected the uniqueness (or preponderance) of Taranto but is suggested the connection with the Macedon expansion and the Ptolemaic interests, considering workshops in both areas.

Keywords: Pacciano-Tiriolo Group; Hellenistic Helmet; Taranto; 4th-3th cent BC; Armoury Workshop.

FABRIZIO VISTOLI,

*Una mostra, un catalogo, un'ipoteca sul futuro.
Ancora su Antonino Salinas e il Museo archeologico di Palermo*

Abstract. – The scientific and didactic activity developed in recent years by the Archaeological Museum of Palermo allowed a reevaluation of the Sicilian “antiquarian” Antonino Salinas (1841-1914). The aim of this paper is to re-examine his life and career in the light of new historiographic sources and interpretative categories.

Keywords: Antonino Salinas; Biographical study; Sicily; Museography; Museology; Palermo Museum; History of post-Unification Sicilian archaeology.