



ATTI E MEMORIE DELLA SOCIETÀ MAGNA GRECIA, s. V, II, 2017 [2018]

ATTI

MARINA CASTOLDI, *Forme di religiosità domestica a Jazzo Fornasiello (Gravina in Puglia, Bari). Un contesto rituale da un ambiente di IV secolo a.C.*

Abstract. – *Evidences of domestic ritual in Jazzo Fornasiello (Gravina in Puglia, Bari) from a fourth century building.* Jazzo Fornasiello, a Peucetian settlement near ancient Botromagno/Silbion (Gravina in Puglia, Bari), was a rich agricultural-pastoral village; the presence of Greek and Italiote vessels show that this small community was well connected with the surrounding areas. Starting from the data emerged during the recent excavations carried out in the “Complesso Alfa”, a group of buildings marked by civil and ritual functions, this paper focuses on a particular evidence unearthed in a structure of the 4th century BC. An impasto circular brazier, which imitates a metal shape, was found against the north wall of the main room of this building. This brazier protected a black gloss plate and a small *oinochoe*, both broken in antiquity and placed upside down. Close to these vessels a *pithos* was found; this was also placed upside down, with fragments of *skyphoi* inside. The deposition, that dates from the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3th century BC, may be interpreted as a domestic ritual, like others from ancient Japygian.

Keywords: Jazzo Fornasiello; Peucetians; domestic cults; domestic rituals.

ELIGIO DANIELE CASTRIZIO, *L'Europa su toro di Pythagóras di Rhegion: un capolavoro ri-trovato?*

Abstract. – *Europa and the bull, by Pythagóras of Rhegion: a rediscovered masterpiece?* In the “Sala dei Bronzi” of the Conservatori Museum in Rome you can admire the back of a bronze bull, which was found in 1849 in an underground area of Vicolo delle Palme, today Vicolo dell'Atleta in Trastevere. From the point of view of identification, it seems evident that a character was seated on the bull in question. From this observation, the identification of the statuary group of “Europa and the bull” seems obligatory. After a review of all the numismatically attested iconographies of Europe and the bull with *velificatio*, it is observed that the model is very similar to the bull in the Conservatori Museum, for which the creator of this model had already been mentioned: *Pythagóras of Rhegion*. Our research has confirmed this attribution and tries to provide testimonial evidence of the presence of the bronze group of “Europe and the bull” in Rome during the imperial period.

Keywords: Greek classical bronzes; Art of classical Greece; Magna Graecia; numismatics; archaeology.

ROBERTA LUCIA CASTRONUOVO, ALESSANDRA FRANCESCONI, *La necropoli di Medma: le se-polture alla base della collina di Petto di Nòlio*

Abstract. – *The necropolis of Medma: the burials at the bottom of Petto di Nòlio hill.* Founded by Locri Epizefiri in the rich plain of the Mèsima river around the 6th century BC, Medma, the current Rosarno (RC), is one of the most interesting archaeological sites of the Tyrrhenian coast. The necropolis, discovered by Paolo Orsi in 1914, was located outside the *polis*, just south of the city walls. During the years 2006-2007 archaeological excavations, carried out by the Archaeological Direction of Calabria, have brought to light more than three hundred burials. Recent studies on those ones at the bottom area have shown that inhumation is the most practised burial rite (76% of the total): 53 “a cappuccina” tombs, 6 tile cists and only one bathtub tomb. Incineration is widely attested by 29 primary cremations; indeed, carbonised and well-preserved fruits, like figs, grapes and almonds were recovered at the sides of burials as offers for the deceased. Most of the tombs are oriented NNE-SSW and the osteological remains founded *in situ* have shown that the bodies were laid down in supine position, with the head south oriented. More than half of burials have grave goods, variously arranged in or out the tombs. The base set is mainly composed of drinking vessels: the local unglazed miniaturistic *oinochoai* and *kotylai*, the black-glazed *skyphoi* and *bolsal* cup. Metal objects and Attic pottery are present too, as well as black-gazed lamps, often placed in the dead's hand as a support through the darkness of the afterlife. The research has shown the high rate of pottery intentionally damaged: this is a common feature in Greek colonies of Magna Graecia, used to consecrate objects to the deceased once deprived of their functionality. The grave goods' analysis gives us reports regarding anthropological, social and economic aspects about the ancient Medma and confirms the supposed chronology for this site, ranged from the first decades of the 5th century BC to the half of the following one.

Keywords: Magna Graecia; Medma, necropolis; burial rites; grave goods; funerary practices.



ATTI E MEMORIE DELLA SOCIETÀ MAGNA GRECIA, s. V, II, 2017 [2018]

MARIA CECILIA D'ERCOLE, *Volgersi indietro. Note sulle teste retrospicienti delle ambre scolpite arcaiche e classiche (VI-IV sec. a.C.)*

Abstract. – *Looking behind. Notes on an iconographic theme on carved ambers from the archaic and classical periods (6th-4th centuries BC).* During the Archaic and Classical periods, one can observe in the carved ambers an high occurrence of a particular iconography, in which the figures (anthropomorphic and animal beings) are represented turning back their heads. This paper explores the possible meanings of the iconography, linked a) to the scenes of rapt and pursuit; b) to the power of divination.

Keywords: Archaic period; figured ambers; iconography, symbols, afterlife; divination.

FLAVIO FERLITO, *Le statuette fittili corinzie e di tipo corinzio dal Santuario greco di Francavilla di Sicilia (ME)*

Abstract. – *The Corinthian clay figurines from the Greek sanctuary of Francavilla di Sicilia (ME).* In 1979, during archaeological investigations in Francavilla di Sicilia, today a little town in the district of Messina, were found the remains of a sanctuary, active from the second quarter of the 6th c. to the beginning of the 4th c. BC. Between the votive materials stands out a group of corinthian female figurines composed of 24 specimens, of the beginning of the 5th c. BC. This group is divided in 5 different types: one of seated female figurines and four of standing female figurines. In this article will be presented all the features that define each type through a detailed catalog and we will try to identify the imported corinthian specimens and the locale laborations, created on the basis of the imported models. At the end we will try to clarify the relations between the specimens from Francavilla di Sicilia and similar contexts, in Greece and especially in Sicily, defining the role of these typologies within a wider circulation of corinthian materials in the sicilian area.

Keywords: Francavilla di Sicilia; Corinthian clay figurines.

FRANCESCA PIZZI, *I volti del sacro a Locri. Nuovi dati sulle ninfe da "scavi di magazzino"*

Abstract. – *The faces of sacredness in Locri. New data about Nymphs from "Warehouse excavations".* The discovery of a model of a cave made of terracotta, that was kept in the Locri's National Museum warehouse and unseen until now, has given the chance to reflect on this type of *ex-voto*. Such type of *ex-voto* was always present in sacred contexts related to the cult of the Nymphs in the Locrian *polis*. Compared to the catalogue of the terracotta-made models from Grotta Caruso, written in 1991 by Francesca Martorano, the aim of this work is to enlarge that list considering new examples coming from other contexts and to propose a different classification to the one known until now. The difference, from the previous approach of classification, is based on indicating the specific elements useful to distinguish between the reproduction of real sacred contexts and the models of Nymphs and water features.

Keywords: Nymphs; Grotta Caruso; Locri; cave models.

ANTONIO PUGLIESE, *Ricognizioni archeologiche nel territorio di Morra de Sanctis (av): contributi per una carta archeologica*

Abstract. – *Archaeological surveys in the territory of Morra de Sanctis (AV): contributions for an Archaeological Map.* This paper intends to continue and update the research on the archaeological mapping of the territory of the ancient *Compsa*, through the registration of new data acquired by survey activities within the administrative boundaries of the municipality of Morra de Sanctis (AV). The evidences attest to a frequentation of the places from prehistoric times to the early Middle Ages; an occupation, this, determined and favoured by a tratturale route traced, starting from Roman times, from the passage of the roadway of *Capostrada*.

Keywords: *Compsa*; Fossakultur; Roman times; *Capostrada*.



ATTI E MEMORIE DELLA SOCIETÀ MAGNA GRECIA, s. V, II, 2017 [2018]

MEMORIE

MARGHERITA CORRADO, *Paolo Orsi in Magna Grecia. I primi «scavi governativi» a Capo Colonna di Crotona*

Abstract. – *Paolo Orsi in Magna Graecia. The first “government excavations” at Capo Colonna in Crotona.* In spring 1910, Paolo Orsi directed the first campaign of «government excavations» on the ancient Lacinio promontory, ranging from the area of the famous *heraion* near the small Marian shrine located at the N-E end of the cape. Preceded by years of soliciting from the most devoted local wits, those investigations had to make people forget the short 1886/87 campaign carried out by the American J.T. Clarke and A. Emerson without any permission from the central authorities. Timely studies of the finds and excavation papers allowed Mr Orsi to publish the results of that experience already in 1911, which in reality he followed from afar. His assistant Claudio Ricca directed the works on his behalf, keeping himself in close contact with the Superintendent through a rich correspondence. The recent publication (2015) of the Orsi-Lucifer correspondence extracted from the archive of the noble family from Crotona, and the reading of other documents preserved in the archive of the Superintendency in Reggio Calabria, allow today to have a look at both the backstage of that first archaeological challenge during its development, and at the harsh debates developed, in Crotona, soon after the closure of the site, due to the transfer of the finds to Syracuse, where they were intended for the emerging Museo Civico.

Keywords: Hera Lacinia; Capo Colonna; Paolo Orsi; Magna Grecia.

MARIANNE KLEIBRINK, *Architettura e rituale nell’Athenaion di Lagaria-Timpone della Motta (Francavilla Marittima)*

Abstract. – *Architecture and Ritual at the Athenaion of Lagaria - Timpone della Motta (Francavilla Marittima).* This article on the ritual practices at the *Athenaion* near Francavilla Marittima (which probably is ancient *Lagaria*) requires a sound introduction to address issues of reinterpretation regarding timeframe and contextual reading due to the extensive illegal excavations going on at this particular site. The *tombaroli* activities make clear that this ancient sanctuary provided its robbers and its excavators with an unusual high amount of ancient pots and pottery fragments per square meter. All these pots are surely ‘representing people’, in the sense that they are testimony of ritual, of repetitive actions. The first ceremony included the carrying of water up the hill in jars (*hydriskai*), juvenile dancing with *kernoi* on the heads and further ceremonies associated with the coming of age and matrimony. Another main ritual must have involved various different small pots, *aryballoi* and *alabastro* with perfumed oil and creams, in addition to cups and bowls to drink from as well as the ritual water jars. In the period 650-600 BC groups of such objects (*assemblages*) were dedicated in the sanctuary on a thin stratum of yellow soil. In combination with other artefacts deposited around the shrines, these assemblages were probably used in coming of age and/or matrimony ritual.

Keywords: *Athenaion*; *Lagaria*; Timpone della Motta; Francavilla Marittima; *Sybaris*; *kernoi*; *hydriskai*; pre-Roman marriage ritual; *rites de passage*; Oenotrians; timber temples.

RICCARDO OLIVITO, *Il settore meridionale dell’agora/forum di Segesta: un esempio di compromesso tra pianificazione urbanistica, gestione della viabilità ed esigenze commerciali*

Abstract. – *The Southern side of the agora/forum of Segesta: an example of compromise between urban pianification, viability management and commercial requirements.* Recent archaeological investigations along the southern side of the *agora/forum* of Segesta have allowed for a clearer definition of a very interesting planimetric organisation, illustrating the articulated urban development of the Segestan public square between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. In particular, the *macellum*, built at the beginning of the 1st century AD, and the highly probable presence of a series of *tabernae*, contributed to shape this area of the *agora/forum* from a monumental point of view. In this sense, a key role was played by new urban needs, mainly oriented by economic and commercial elements. After a description of the most recent acquisitions derived from the fieldwork activity, this paper aims at presenting and interpreting the archaeological remains in the wider context of other contemporary urban experiences, both in Sicily and the Mediterranean.

Keywords: Hellenistic and Roman urban planning; Segestan *agora* and *forum*.



ATTI E MEMORIE DELLA SOCIETÀ MAGNA GRECIA, s. V, II, 2017 [2018]

GIANLUCA SAPIO, *Nuovi dati dalla chora locrese meridionale. Il settore tra le fiumare La Verde e Bruzzano tra l'età arcaica e la romanizzazione*

Abstract. – *New data from southern chora of Locri Epizefiri. The sector of the rivers “La Verde” and “Bruzzano” between the Archaic age and the Romanization.* The contribution is drawn from the PhD project of the writer (University of Turin). With a series of intensive and systematic surveys and the examination of various documentary sources (cartography, historical cartography, place names, photogrammetry, archival sources), an overall and detailed picture of the distribution of sites between the protohistory and the medieval age was traced; in an archaeologically not well known area: the southern Locrian territory (southern Calabria, Italy). According to ancient sources (on all Strab., VI, 1, 7) in this area there must have been the port where the “locresi” landed in the VIII century BC: the *Zephyrion akron*, today’s cape Bruzzano. From this work emerges as, around the coastal port and between the rivers La Verde and Bruzzano, the rural sites had a continuity of life between the V and the II century BC. The last, and most sporadic, testimonies of this phase come up to the first century AD. With the definitive Romanization, after the first century AD, it is evident change in the distribution of the sites and probably also in the exploitation of the ground: they had continuity some contexts of the Hellenistic age along the principal paths and the area of the *Zephyrion akron* was abandoned. There seems to be an interest in the resources and communication routes of the inland, and an abandonment of the coastal port which in this phase could perhaps be further north.

Keywords: Ancient topography; territory of *Locri Epizefiri*; landscape archaeology; documentary sources; ancient navigation.

UMBERTO SPIGO, *Nuovi casi di studio sui rapporti fra coroplastica siceliota e italiota: un gruppo di terrecotte figurate di “tipo locrese-medmeo” dal Santuario di Francavilla di Sicilia*

Abstract. – *A group of “locrian-medmaean type” figured terracottas by the sanctuary of Francavilla di Sicilia: new study cases on the relationship between Siciliote and Italiote figured terracottas in the 5th century BC.* The second phase votive deposit in the demetriad sanctuary of the anonymous Greek town center in the urban area of modern Francavilla di Sicilia, in the middle valley of the Alcantara river – district closely linked to the history of Naxos – has provided a rich documentation for the widening of the connections between Sicilian and South Italian figured terracottas. In particular the well-known *pinakes* among which various types have been recognized, variously connected with the “corpus” from the locrian *Persephoneion* on the Mannella hill. The *pinakes* are associated, in the same stipe, to some figured “severe age” terracotta close to the stylistic manner of the productions of Locri and Medma (in particular the types from medmean *favissa* by Calderazzo-Pian delle Vigne). These features will be reconsidered and widened here through the analysis of a terracotta group for most unpublished. The study of the relationships between local ateliers, or presumably active in neighboring Siceliot centers (in particular Naxos) and some south Italian, takes into account, as well as stylistic interactions and/or any common former influences, the sacral context and the historical peculiarities among which, the articulated links between Locri Epizefiri and Syracuse in the age of Dinomenides) are shown perspicuous, but presumably not exclusive. For a broader rereading of the phenomenon, we then try to outline some hypotheses of in-depth analysis also extending comparisons and parallels to other contemporary siceliote centres – such as Naxos and Selinus – which, save some likely imports, have returned terracottas by “medmaean-locrian” typology or close. From this point of view, is also outlined the comparison among the cultual configurations of the Francavilla votive deposit and those of the Locrian *Persephoneion* during the period of the most flourishing production of the *pinakes*.

Keywords: Figured terracottas; *Lokroi Epizephy rioi*; Medma; Naxos; *pinakes*; sanctuary; votive deposit.