



ATTI E MEMORIE DELLA SOCIETÀ MAGNA GRECIA, s. IV, VI, 2014-2015 [2016]

ATTI

Gianfranco Maddoli, MEGALE HELLAS: reasons for this name

The essay offers an ultimate solution to the old discussion on the origins and meaning of the name *Megale Hellàs*. The denomination can be dated between the late sixth and early fifth century BC. It was created by the Achaean settlers at the time of the first Pythagoreanism and it refers to the area of the ancient *Italia* between Metaponto and Locri: in this period the Pythagorean aristocracies were in power in Croton and in the major cities, and they controlled, with the leadership of Croton, after having conquered indigenous peoples, a large territory between the Ionian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea. The name, which does not include Sicily, expresses the pride of the Achaeans for having grown (*auxànein*) the small original Hellàs, the Achaia Phtiotis, to the large (*megale*) size reached by their gains in the West. The name also expresses the ideological conviction of the Achaeans to be the oldest and the only true *Hèllenes* in comparison with the other Greek *ghene*; at the same time it also detects the new conception of the idea of Progress matured at the end of the archaic age.

Roberto Spadea, Paolo Orsi in Calabria: Lands, men, landscapes

The Calabrian notebooks of Paolo Orsi, the most renowned researcher in Magna Grecia between the end of the 19 th century and the first thirty years of the 20 th century, have been the object of study that the present author has pursued for quite some time. Presented are some sketches, anecdotes, descriptions and considerations relative to the places and people of Calabria. Chronologically these documents are attributed to the first and second decade of the 20th century, coinciding with the remarkable excavations at Locri, Caulonia, Hipponion, Croton and Cirò. The dry and synthetic narrative of the notebooks, nonetheless, transpires the extraordinary knowledge, exceptional character and humanity of a man who, despite being non-native to Calabria, knew how to adapt to a diverse geographic environment and human milieu, describing it with familiarity and fondness.

Pier Giovanni Guzzo, Umberto Zanotti Bianco and the archeological exploration of Sibari

Documents stored in the archive of the Magna Grecia Society in Rome allowed us to use Umberto Zanotti Bianco's collection of letters and his Sibari excavation notebook. It has been possible to integrate what was already known about the researching campaign and about the excavations in the Parco del Cavallo with so far unpublished information, as those related with the relationships with Paolo Orsi and Edoardo Galli.

Giuliana Tocco, Intellectual modernity of the acts of Umberto Zanotti Bianco for Paestum

Umberto Zanotti Bianco's activities in Paestum highlight the innovation and the actuality of his mindset. By discovering the past through archeological research, he was persuaded that the communities could regain pride for their origins. With this target in mind he financed Paola Zancani Montuoro and collaborated with her in the finding of the Sanctuary of Hera Argiva at the Sele's mouth. Only four years after the discovery (1937) they published a wide preliminary report and, after the pause caused by the war, a definitive edition covering the monuments discovered in the sacred area. Umberto Zanotti Bianco wanted to spread the knowledge of the extraordinary results of the excavations near the Sele's mouth also to non-academics, to the people. He realized, in collaboration with Paola Zancani Montuoro, very rapidly a project for a museum (1938) in order to give a realistic presentation about the historical and monumental evidence of the archeological findings. Being ahead of his time, he assigned to the museum the role, today generally accepted, of education and divulgation. For this purpose and in an absolutely innovative way, he repositioned right at the entrance of the museum the archaic *thesauros*, considered at the time the most important monument discovered. Regarding the preservation of the archeological heritage, Umberto Zanotti Bianco again precociously perceived the strong connection between the environment and the monumental sites. As a proof we can today observe how the few remains of the ancient sanctuary joined in beauty with the landscape gives historical value to this region. Thanks to Umberto Zanotti Bianco's input, the Soprintendenza bought the area of the *Heraion* and only this precaution preserved the sacred area until today. As a member of the Senate, in the offing of wide transformations of the Italian territory due to the postwar economic boom, he promoted a law n. 220/1957, preserving the Greek colony of Paestum to which the *Heraion* at Sele river was connected. It was then forbidden to build on the ancient town, surrounded by the fortified wall (art. 1), and on a 1000 meters strip outside the wall. Finally, also innovatively, the ancient town was considered as a single



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monument, giving the inside and the outside of the town a strong interrelation and anticipating the concept of *buffer zone* codified twenty years after (1977) in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* of UNESCO.

Mertens Horn, Umberto Zanotti Bianco. *A book turned up again*

In the years 1932-1933, when Zanotti Bianco was banished from the public life for the wellknown political reasons and exiled in a insignificant village in Campania, he wrote a little book about the *lost towns of Italy*, the ancient greek colonies of Magna Graecia. He deliberately chose anonymity, by which he was able to serve his principal aim, the promotion and protection of the cultural inheritance of «the region sunk in oblivion more than any other». The old catalogue of the German Archaeological Institute keeps the index cards of the carefully illustrated booklet with the indication of the author's name.

MEMORIE

Ugo Chiochini, Celestino Grassi, Fabrizio Vistoli, *Contribution to the determination of the layout of the ancient via Appia between Aeclanum (Campania) and Venusia (Basilicata)*

The essay, making use of special field surveys and the decisive contribution of Earth Sciences, aims to provide the scientific community an in-depth and original contribution to the identification of the ancient route of the Via Appia between *Aeclanum* and *Venusia* centers. The road segment in question, in fact, has represented so far a real topographical enigma, in spite of the vast literature on the important *via publica* and several advanced identification assumptions over time. The relevant amount of collected items and the objectivity and reliability of the same ones, allow now to recognize as primitive Apennine layout of *Regina viarum*, the track: Mirabella Eclano - Frigento - Taverne di Guardia - left side of the Ofanto river from Conza della Campania - Ponte Pietra dell'Oglio - Melfi - Venosa. In fact, the alternative hypotheses far from the Ofanto River are not accompanied by equally valid arguments in support and numerous.

Francesco Cristiano, *Italic craftsmanship in Crotona. An armed bronze figurine from the site of the new municipal theatre*

This paper discusses an armed bronze figurine that stands out among the finds recovered during the excavations for the construction of the new municipal theatre of Crotona. The archaeological context does not provide any reliable dating information, but the surviving elements of its military gear, its style and its manufacturing technique suggest that the figurine should be attributed to the Italic bronze productions of Magna Graecia and especially of Crotona.

Francesco De Stefano, *The goddess of the C temple of Metaponto. A new hypothesis*

This paper focuses on the temple C, on the examination of its connotations of worship (related with the *gamos* institution) and finally, on the profile of the deity worshiped at it. In particular, we consider a group of *pinakes* found inside or near the temple and a few fragments of one or more figurative friezes, related to it. These two material classes, corresponding to as many specific *tipi iconografici*, seem determinants for the definition of the temple worship. The exam of these iconographies will be led from the topographical, architectural and functional contexts in which they were used, in a diachronic perspective.

Marina Rubinich, *The Locrian pinakes and the votive deposits of Mannella. New considerations*

Locrian *pinakes* are not only an exceptional evidence of the Kore-Persephone's cult at Locri Epizefiri between the late 6th and the middle of the 5th century BC but they can also help us to better define the distinctive characteristics of the vast votive deposit on the slopes of the Mannella hill. In this essay the author analyzes each context in which they were found, rereading the old excavation reports and considering the distribution of the fitted fragments in the different deposits. It is proposed that the largest deposits are coeval and both to be referred to a single and impressive action of ritual disposal, that coincided with terracing the hill slopes and expansion of the sanctuary. Several hypotheses have been also discussed on the original location of the votive deposits before their disposal, the chronology of deposits and that of *pinakes*, and finally the relationship between terracotta reliefs and other coeval coroplastic productions of Locri Epizefiri.