

Jerome Lectures
Twenty-third Series

DISCOVERING THE
GREEK COUNTRYSIDE
AT METAPONTO

Joseph Coleman Carter

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS | ANN ARBOR

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Published in the United States of America by

The University of Michigan Press

Manufactured in China

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2009 2008 2007 2006 4 3 2 1

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A CIP catalog record for this book is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Carter, Joseph Coleman.

Discovering the Greek countryside at Metaponto / Joseph Coleman

Carter.

p. cm. — (Thomas Spencer Jerome lectures ; twenty-third
series)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-472-11477-8 (cloth : alk. paper) 1. Metapontum (Extinct
city) 2. Greeks—Italy—Metapontum (Extinct city) 3. Agricultural
colonies—Italy—Metapontum (Extinct city) 4. Metapontum (Extinct
city)—Rural life and customs. 5. Excavations (Archaeology)—Italy—
Metapontum (Extinct city) 6. Metaponto Region (Italy)—
Antiquities. I. Title. II. Jerome lectures ; 23rd ser.

DG70.M52C373 2005

937'.7—dc22

2005002496

*Per Daniela
con amore e gratitudine*

Acknowledgments

Based primarily on original research by the Institute of Classical Archaeology of the University of Texas at Austin (ICA) and its close collaborators in Italy, the United States, and abroad, this volume represents the work of many hands and minds over more than a quarter century. It would be impossible to enumerate the generations of team members and their manifold contributions, as it would be impossible to acknowledge adequately the generosity of the many donors, foundations, and agencies who have provided the financial support essential to sustain this wide-reaching, long-term investigation of the ancient Greek countryside. Their names appear in ICA's annual published reports and in the acknowledgments of *The Chora of Metaponto: The Necropoleis* (1998), the first volume of the developing series on ICA's research at Metaponto. The most recent annual report and several of the early ones are now available on the Internet in portable document format.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Jerome Lecture Committee for the invitation to give the five lectures that are the basis of this book. It came at exactly the right time. For over fifteen years, I had wanted to do a one-volume synthesis of the major results of ICA's multidisciplinary approach to the *chorai* (or agricultural territories) of the Greek colonies of southern Italy (Magna Grecia) at Metaponto and Croton, and since 1991, I had planned to do a volume with my colleagues and friends Antonio De Siena and Dieter Mertens on the urban center (*asty*) and the chora of Metaponto. We all had multiple duties and distractions, and neither project was ever pursued. The catalytic agent in my case was the invitation from the committee. By this time, a new, related research project—the chora of Chersonesos on the Black Sea—was absorbing much of my attention and energies. The committee kindly agreed to let me include preliminary results from this work in the scope of their lecture series, which is traditionally devoted to subjects bearing on Italy's contributions to civilization.

In short, I am grateful to the Jerome Lecture Committee for allowing me to do something I have long wanted to do and have felt an obligation to do, first in an oral form that has stimulated further discussion and reflection and now in a printed format. Hopefully, their publication will assure an even wider audience for the lectures and will lead to an increased interest in their subject. The prestigious Jerome Lectures series began in 1930 with Gisela Richter's *Ancient Italy: Its Arts and Peoples*. Gisela Richter's keen interest in a young graduate student's work on the sculpture of Taras in the Library

of the American Academy in Rome (1967–71) helped to nourish my lifelong love of Greek art. The list of previous Jerome lecturers also includes two of my former teachers, Professors Erik Sjöqvist and Frank E. Brown, and a number of my advisors and friends. I am happy and honored, now, to be among them on that list.

I am grateful to the Classics Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and to the American Academy in Rome for their warm hospitality in November of 2000 and May of 2001, respectively. At both venues, I found attentive audiences, constructive participation and discussions with colleagues and students, warm reunions with old friends, and pleasant evenings of relaxation and good company.

I would like to express my gratitude to the University of Michigan Press and, in particular, to my editor Mary Hashman for their efficient competence and for their flexibility and understanding in dealing with a difficult text and a very large number of illustrations.

The study of an entire ancient chora requires the closest collaboration between the investigator and the local archaeological authorities over a long period of time. I and all of us at ICA owe an enormous debt of gratitude to the Soprintendenza Archeologica della Basilicata, including the current *soprintendente*, Dr. Maria Luisa Nava, and all of her predecessors. Special thanks also go to Dr. Antonio De Siena, the director of the National Museum of Metaponto; he has been a friend and collaborator now for more than a quarter of a century.

The working conditions provided by the Soprintendenza—a separate, large storage and laboratory building and additional space in the Metaponto museum itself, with virtually unlimited access—have certainly been ideally conducive to postexcavation study. I am grateful to the *soprintendente* and the director of the museum for permission to publish photographs that I and my team have taken of the excavations of Metaponto and for their generosity in allowing me to reproduce photos taken for their own publications. Others, including Professor Dieter Mertens, another longtime collaborator and friend and now director of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, have been equally gracious. The source of each photograph is acknowledged in the captions.

For the warm and welcoming hospitality at Pantanello—in the heart of the chora—for more than a quarter century now, I express my deepest gratitude to the Region of Basilicata; to the president and assessor of agriculture; to Dr. Salvatore Martelli, for his constant support; and, last but certainly not least, to the Torraco family, of which, in the extended sense of family that is so strongly felt especially in southern Italy, we at ICA are happy to be a part. The de facto arrangement with Pantanello and the Region of Basilicata was formalized in 2000 by the creation of the Centro di Agroarcheologia, Pantanello, a facility including a laboratory, library, administrative offices, and living space for visiting scholars and team participants in two historic buildings of the Azienda agricola “Pantanello.”

All of us who have worked in Basilicata came there and returned year after year largely because of one person—*il maestro*, Professor Dinu Adamesteanu, the first *soprintendente* of Basilicata (1964–77). Singularly intuitive in his sense of what was important in archaeology and where to look for it and enormously energetic, as well as being a farsighted planner, he opened whole avenues of research, viewing the coastal colonial cities, their chorai, the hinterland, and the interior of the peninsula as a continuum, a

single historically dynamic entity. By breaking down the barriers between specialties and parochial interests—not to mention nationalities—in less than two decades, Professor Adamesteanu made Basilicata the most exciting place to do archaeological research in southern Italy. His ever-present humanity and charisma and his unbounded love of the region and its history (and of Sicily and the western Black Sea coast as well) have inspired his *discepoli*, among whom I am proud to be counted, to carry on the work he began. If Basilicata continues to be a major point of reference in the archaeology of the Greek colonial period in Italy, as it promises to be, it will have been largely his doing.

In 1992, the first year of Ukraine's independence, I saw Chersonesos in Crimea for the first time, as a guest of Dr. Leonid Marchenko, director of the National Preserve of Tauric Chersonesos (NPTC). I there met new colleagues as hospitable and keen about our mutual research interests as their counterparts in Italy. In particular, I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Galina Nikolaenko, who enthusiastically shared her unique, firsthand knowledge of her chora. The collaboration between ICA and NPTC has grown surely and steadily over the years and has moved beyond pure research, into the related areas of site conservation, cultural resources management, and student exchanges. To the directors and staff of the preserve, I wish to express my deep gratitude for their openness and hospitality, as well as my admiration for their dedication to the field of archaeology in an especially challenging period of the region's history.

My sincere thanks go to the organizers of four important and very stimulating conferences, for the opportunity to participate and for permission to draw on substantial parts of the papers I delivered at them—to Dr. K. Lomas for the conference, *Greek Identity*, Newcastle, 1999 (chap. 2); to Professor F. Kolb for the conference *Chora und Polis*, Munich, 2000 (chap. 3); to Professor F. Krinzingler for the conference *Ägäis und westliche Mittelmeer*, Vienna, 1999 (chap. 5); and to Professor B. Frenzel for the conference *Evaluation of land surfaces cleared from forests in the Mediterranean region during the time of the Roman Empire*, Mainz, 1991 (*vide* epilogue). The acts of these conferences have been published. The section on rural sanctuaries in chapter 4 is a revision of a chapter in Alcock and Osborne, 1994, with the kind permission of the editors.

I have benefited much from discussions with the staff of ICA, in particular with Stephen Thompson, Jessica Trelogan, Paul Lehman, and Alberto Prieto. For invaluable editorial assistance in preparing the manuscript, I wish to thank Alberto Prieto and Carol Cook, for preparing the illustrations (and making many of them), for technical assistance, Dan Davis, Pat Irwin, and Chris Williams. For the time to organize these lectures, I wish to acknowledge the support of the University of Texas in the form of a university research assignment (1999) that matched a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities (2000) to provide nine months' leave from teaching.

For the relatively much longer period required to convert the lectures into chapters, to modify and fully document the text, and to illustrate it with new maps, tables, graphs, and photographs, I am wholly indebted to the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI). Extraordinarily generous grants from PHI have made it possible for ICA to increase its support staff and, for the first time in my career, for me to devote my time almost exclusively to research, confident that the multiple ongoing projects and many administrative duties are in extremely competent hands. It is no exaggeration to say that

this book might never have been written without PHI's support, and it certainly would have fallen far short of the present effort in terms of comprehensiveness and illustrative content.

My greatest debt from the beginning, half a full and happy lifetime ago, is acknowledged in the dedication.

Institute of Classical Archaeology
Austin, Texas
March, 2005

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Abbreviations

The following list provides abbreviations used throughout for books and for some periodicals. Other periodicals are abbreviated according to the guidelines of the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

PERIODICALS

<i>ABSA</i>	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i>
<i>AION ArchStAnt</i>	<i>Annali dell'Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli, Sezione Archeologia e Storia Antica</i>
<i>BBasil</i>	<i>Bollettino Storico della Basilicata</i>
<i>BdArch</i>	<i>Bollettino di Archeologia</i>
<i>CAH</i>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History</i> , 2nd ed.
<i>DialArch</i>	<i>Dialoghi di Archeologia</i>
<i>DHA</i>	<i>Dialogues d'Histoire Ancienne</i>
<i>GFDQ</i>	<i>Geografia Fisica e Dinamica Quaternaria</i>
<i>KSIA</i>	<i>Kratkie Soobshcheniya Instituta Archeologii</i> (Academy of Sciences, USSR)
<i>RendAccLinc</i>	<i>Rendiconti, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei</i>
<i>StAnt</i>	<i>Studi di Antichità</i>
<i>StStor</i>	<i>Studi Storici</i>

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