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**[De Sensi Sestito, Giovanna; Mancuso, Stefania, Eds. Enotri e Brettii in
Magna Grecia: modi e forme di interazione culturale]**

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DE SENSI SESTITO, GIOVANNA – MANCUSO, STEFANIA [EDS.]. 2011. *Enotri e Brettii in Magna Grecia: modi e forme di interazione culturale. Società antiche: storia, culture, territori*. Soveria Mannelli: Rubbettino Editore. 622 p. ISBN 9788849826883.

In comparison to other regions of ancient Italy,¹ the study of the history and archaeology of the area, occupied by modern Calabria, lags a bit behind in modern scholarship.² Such a gap in literature is recently being filled by the numerous and important activities of the *Soprintendenza della Calabria* and the University of Calabria. The joint work of these two national institutions recently produced the completion of a huge project on the ancient inhabitants of the region, i.e. the Oenotrians and Bruttii. This research programme, involving different areas of expertise, consists in several different activities, such as the multimedia virtual reality exhibition ('Mneme') in all the National Museums of the region, the creation of a website and a conference held in 2007, whose proceedings are published in the book here reviewed.

This fine volume collects twenty essays, introduced by a general presentation on the frame and aims of the project by De Sensi Sestito (pp. 1–19) and by the foreword of Mancuso (21–32), who illustrates all the outcomes and cultural impact of the project 'Enotri e Brettii in Magna Grecia. Modi e forme di interazione culturale', with a special focus on the 3D reconstructions offered in the exhibitions. The essays, each with a handy English abstract,³ are organised in three sections, aiming at exploring the socio-political, economical and settling organization of ancient Calabrian communities since the Bronze Age, their cultural interaction between them and the Greeks from the 8th century BC onwards and their growth in the Hellenistic period. The first section (pp. 35–174) collects papers focused on the re-examination of old material and the study of new data on the territorial and social organization of the region between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, through the study of the *necropoleis* (Brocato-Caruso, pp. 35–75; Mollo, pp. 155–171) and the locations of ancient communities (Agostino, pp. 77–93; Sica, pp. 95–122; La Torre, pp. 123–153). The main aim is to explore the contacts between the locals and the Greek colonists in the 8th century BC. The papers belonging to the second part analyse the processes of territorial expansion and political organizations of Lucanians and Bruttii, taking into consideration specific instances, as the continuity of settlement in the area around Castrovillari and Amendola over a very large range of time, going between the end of the 8th century BC and the early Middle Ages, (Carafa – Luppino, pp. 175–189); the site of Castiglione di Paludi is studied on the basis of late 19th – early 20th centuries excavation documents (Novellis – Paoletti, pp. 191–233), through the information coming from recent surveys and investigation (Brienza – Caliò – Lippolis, pp. 234–286) and from the data deduced by the numismatic evidence (Polosa, pp. 287–293); the ancient Makala is identified with the modern site of Torre Melissa (Crotona) through a comparative analysis of the archaeological and literary evidence (Guzzo, pp. 295–316); the study of the ager Teuranus (Tiriolo) and its growth between the second half of the 4th and the end of the 3rd cent. BC (Racheli-Spadea, pp. 317–370); the plain around the site of Terina

¹ Review written working at the Institut für Römisches Rechts und Antike Rechtsgeschichte, Universität Wien, at the FWF Project no. P25418-G18 founded by the Austrian Scientific Foundation.

² The *status quaestionis* in CAPPELLETTI, LOREDANA. 2002. *Lucani e Brettii, Ricerche sulla storia politica e istituzionale di due popoli dell'Italia antica (V-III sec.a.C.)*. Wien: Peter Lang, IX-XII.

³ Apart from the Latin abstract by P.G. Guzzo (pp. 295–316).

(Mancuso-Spadea, pp. 371–401); the study of a relief, representing either a baby or a woman, inspires a paper on the territory of ancient Clamptia (Sanginetto, pp. 403–413). The third part focuses on material evidence. More specifically the first three papers concern different aspects on Bruttii's coinage (Asian, pp. 417–443; Caccamo Caltabiano, pp. 445–476; Ruga, pp. 477–519); Verbicaro (pp. 521–542) focuses on the productive activities, namely weaving and food, in the area of ancient Petelia (modern Strongoli); Aversa (pp. 543–567) finds similarities in building techniques between Calabrian and North-western Greece defensive walls; Cristiano (pp. 569–594) analyses the presence of weapons and military equipment in 4th century BC burials; the paper of Lazzarini (pp. 595–600) on Greek and Oscan epigraphic material (mainly from Petelia), testifying to the cultural interactions between the Greeks and the Bruttii, ends the volume.

The book has the merit to explore various aspects in the life of ancient Calabria within a very wide chronological range, going from the Bronze age to the late Hellenistic period, supplying lots of new data and re-interpreting old documentation. Although the papers in the three sections of the book consider different case studies and the editors do not provide general conclusions, the *fil rouge* bonding all the contributions is the process of progressive cultural integration of all the peoples living in ancient Calabria. The volume is finely edited, with numerous b/w and coloured maps, pictures and drawings. Only one minor typo is detected.⁴

Jessica Piccinini

HRUBOŇ, PAVEL – PSÍK, RICHARD. 2013. *Kancelářské poznámky na papežských listinách v období 1378–1417 na příkladu listin dochovaných v moravských archivech*. Ostrava. ISBN 978-80-7464-256-2. 198 stran.

Před rokem a čtvrt vstoupil na pole medievistického bádání v České republice nový subjekt *Vivarium*. Za vznikem tohoto Centra pro studium středověké společnosti a kultury, působícího na Filozofické fakultě Ostravské univerzity, stála snaha odborníků různých specializací (filozofie, latinské filologie, historie, dějin umění, pomocných věd historických) spojit své síly při studiu nejrůznějších fenoménů středověké epochy evropských dějin, a dosáhnout tak při jejich reflexi hlubšího a plastičtějšího pohledu, než jaký by byl možný při izolovaném postupu jednotlivých disciplín.

První publikace, která byla v rámci této spolupráce vydána v nově založené řadě *Interpretationes*, je věnována tématu z oblasti papežské diplomatiky: kancelářským poznámkám, které se nacházejí na originálech papežských listin a představují důležitý pramen pro poznání jednak procesu expedice těchto dokumentů, jednak fungování papežské kanceláře jako takové. Ke studiu kancelářských poznámek přivedla oba autory práce na přípravě osmého svazku regist listin z doby Václava IV. (*Regesta Bohemiae et Moraviae aetatis Venceslai IV.*), proto zkoumaný materiál omezili teritoriálně na originální písemnosti papežské proveniencie dochované v archivech na Moravě a v českém Slezsku. Chronologické ohraničení dobou velkého schizmatu v západní církvi (1378–1417) bylo stanoveno s ohledem na horní časový mezník soupisů originálních papežských listin, které jsou zpracovávány podle ná-

⁴ At p. 567 της Δωδώνης should read instead of τηφ Δωδώνηφ.