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The Chora of Metaponto 5 - Elisa Lanza Catti - 2014-08-15
This volume in the Institute of Classical Archaeology's series on rural settlements in the countryside (chora) of Metaponto is a study of the fourth-century BC farmhouse known as Fattoria Fabrizio, located in the heart of the surveyed chora in the Venella valley (at Ponte Fabrizio). This illustrates the life of fourth-century BC Metapontine farmers of modest means. Thorough interpretations of the farmhouse structure in its wider historical and socioeconomic contexts are accompanied by comprehensive analyses of the archaeological finds. Among them is detailed evidence for the family cult, a rare archaeological
The Chora of Metaponto 5 -
Greek religion in Magna Grecia. The entire range of local Greek ceramics has been studied, along with a limited number of imports. Together they reveal networks within the chora and trade beyond it, involving indigenous peoples of southern Italy, mainland Greeks, and the wider Mediterranean world. Along with the studies of traditional archaeological finds, archaeobotanical analyses have illuminated the rural economy of the farmhouse and the environment of the adjacent chora. Abundant Archaic pottery also documents an important occupation, during the first great flowering of the chora in the sixth century BC. This study provides an ideal complement to the four volumes of The Chora of Metaponto 3: Archaeological Field Survey—Bradano to Basento and an eloquent example of hundreds of farmhouses of this date identified throughout the chora by their surface remains alone.

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This study provides a complete record of the necropolis of the ancient Greek colony of Metaponto in southern Italy. It sets 400 burials dating from the 6th to the 3rd centuries BC into toographical, historical and cultural contexts. Specialist studies deal with ceramic and other finds, especially bronze mirrors and vases. There is also in-depth study of the human remains.

**The Chora of Metaponto 7** - Joseph Coleman Carter - 2018-01-10
The seventh volume in the Institute of Classical Archaeology's series on the rural countryside (chora) of Metaponto is a study of the Greek sanctuary at Pantanello. The site is the first Greek rural sanctuary in southern Italy that has been
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**The Chora of Metaponto 2**

Sándor Bökönyi - 2012-10-03

From 1974 to the present, the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Texas at Austin has carried out archaeological excavations in the ancient territory (chora) of Metaponto, now located in the modern province of Basilicata. This wide-ranging investigation, which covers a number of sites and a time period ranging from prehistory to the Roman Empire, has unearthed a wealth of new information about the ancient rural economy in southern Italy. These discoveries will be published in a multi-volume series titled *The Chora of Metaponto*. This volume on archaeozoology—the study of animal remains from archaeological sites—is the second in the series, following *The Chora of Metaponto: The Necropoleis* (1998).

Archaeozoology at Pantanello and Five Other Sites describes the animal remains found throughout Metaponto and discusses what they reveal about ancient practices of hunting and herding, domestication and importation of new breeds, people's attitudes toward animals, and what animal remains indicate about past environments. A chapter devoted to bird bones, which are a relatively rare find because of their fragility,
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The Chora of Metaponto 6 - Francesca Silvestrelli - 2016-08-02
The sixth volume in the Institute of Classical Archaeology's series on the rural countryside (chora) of Metaponto is a study of the Greek settlement at Sant'Angelo Vecchio. Located on a slope overlooking the Basento River, the site illustrates the extraordinary variety of settlements and uses of the territory from prehistory through the current day. Excavators brought to light a Late Archaic farmhouse, evidence of a sanctuary near a spring, and a cluster of eight burials of the mid-fifth century BC, but the most impressive remains belong to a production area with kilns. Active in the Hellenistic, Late Republican, and Early Imperial periods, these kilns illuminate important and lesser-known features of production in the chora of a Greek city and also chronicle in these periods. The thorough, diachronic presentation of the evidence from Sant'Angelo Vecchio is complemented by specialist studies on the environment, landscape, and artifacts, which date from prehistory to the post-medieval period. Significantly, the evidence spans the range of Greek site types (farmhouse, necropolis, sanctuary, and production center) as well as the Greek dates (from the Archaic to Early Imperial periods) highlighted during ICA's survey of the Metapontine chora. In this regard, Chora 6 enhances the four volumes of The Chora of Metaponto 3: Archaeological Field Survey—Bradano to Basento and provides further insight into how sites in the chora interacted throughout its history.

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Erminia Lapadula -
2012-08-24
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Description of earlier periods of occupation (Neolithic and Greek) is followed by a detailed discussion of the farmhouse itself and its historical and socioeconomic context. The catalogs and analyses of finds include impressive deposits of coins from the late third and early fourth centuries AD. Use of virtual reality CAD software has yielded a deeper understanding of the architectural structure and its reconstruction. A remarkable feature is the small bath
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**The Chora of Metaponto 3**
Joseph Coleman Carter
2011-12-01
This volume is the first scientific publication of the results of a systematic, intensive archaeological field survey conducted in the agricultural territory (chora) of a Greek colony in Southern Italy. Over twenty years, nearly six hundred sites, ranging in date from the prehistoric through the modern periods, were documented in an area of approximately forty square kilometers, resulting in a comprehensive record of the chora's occupation and settlement over the course of more than six thousand years. This volume presents compelling new documentation of the expansive nature and dense population of rural settlement in the western Greek colonies. The larger archaeological survey is complemented by specialist studies on the environment and landscape (geology and geomorphology), the classes of artifacts (stone tools, ceramics, and metal objects) of greatest cultural and chronological significance, and the methods and procedures employed before, during, and after the
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**The Chora of Metaponto 2**
Sándor Bökényi - 2010

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**Discovering the Greek Countryside at Metaponto**
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**The Chora of Metaponto 5**
Elisa Lanza Catti - 2014-08-15
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**The Chora Of Metaponto**
Albert Prieto - 2012-08-28
This landmark study, representing both the first field survey of a Greek agricultural territory in southern Italy (Magna Graecia) and the first true integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in a survey publication, is the
The Chora Of Metaponto - Albert Prieto - 2012-08-28
This landmark study, representing both the first field survey of a Greek agricultural territory in southern Italy (Magna Graecia) and the first true integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in a survey publication, is the first of two volumes presenting the results of the ICA/University of Texas field survey of the Metapontino. Volume I describes the regional topography, geology, and geomorphology as the setting for 600 sites, ranging from the prehistoric through early modern periods, between the Bradano and Basento Rivers. With the aid of statistical and spatial analyses and GIS, the colonial Greek settlement and land-use patterns are modeled and interpreted in the light of the regional geomorphology and hydrography, the socioeconomic conditions prevailing in the various historical periods, and other relevant influences. Specialist studies, lavishly illustrated with drawings and photographs, describe the chronologies and typologies of the major classes of artifacts collected: prehistoric pottery and lithics, Greek black-gloss pottery, Greek table and storage/processing wares, Greek terracottas, Greek and Roman cooking wares, Greek and Roman transport amphorae, Roman grey ware, coarse wares, and post-Roman ceramics.
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**Living Off the Chora** - J. C. Carter - 2003

With research spanning from 1978, this volume examines the primary evidence of plant and animal sources in the diet, cookware, and the state of nutrition based on human skeletal and dental remains. It is a specialized survey of the current status of the multidisciplinary investigation of farming, diet, and nutrition in the ancient Greek colony of Metaponto (southern Italy) and its chora, or territory. Chapters include: paleobotanical research, faunal analysis, kitchen archaeological artifacts, anatomical clues to nutrition. An afterword contains recreations of ancient meals and music.

**The Chora of Metaponto 3** - Joseph Coleman Carter - 2011-12-01
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The Chora of Metaponto 5 - Elisa Lanza Catti - 2014-01-01
This volume in the Institute of Classical Archaeology’s series on rural settlements in the countryside (chora) of Metaponto is a study of the fourth-century BC farmhouse known as Fattoria Fabrizio, located in the heart of the surveyed chora in the Venella simple structure richly illustrates the life of fourth-century BC Metapontine farmers of modest means. Thorough interpretations of the farmhouse structure in its wider historical and socio-economic contexts are accompanied by comprehensive analyses of the archaeological finds. Among them is detailed evidence for the family cult, a rare archaeological contribution to the study of Greek religion in Magna Grecia. The entire range of local Greek ceramics has been studied, along with a limited number of imports. Together they reveal networks within the chora and trade beyond it, involving indigenous peoples of southern Italy, mainland Greeks, and the wider Mediterranean world. Along with the studies of traditional archaeological finds, archaeobotanical analyses have illuminated the rural economy of the farmhouse and the environment of the adjacent chora. Abundant Archaic pottery also
The Chora of Metaponto is a study of the fourth-century BC farmhouse known as Fattoria Fabrizio, located in the heart of the surveyed chora in the Venella valley (at Ponte Fabrizio). This simple structure richly illustrates the life of fourth-century BC Metapontine farmers of modest means. Thorough interpretations of the farmhouse structure in its wider historical and socioeconomic contexts are accompanied by comprehensive analyses of the archaeological finds. Among them is detailed evidence for the family cult, a rare archaeological contribution to the study of Greek religion in Magna Grecia. The entire range of local Greek ceramics has been studied, along with a limited number of imports. Together they reveal networks within the chora and trade beyond it, involving indigenous peoples of southern Italy, mainland Greeks, and the wider Mediterranean world. Along with the studies of traditional archaeological finds, archaeobotanical analyses have illuminated the rural economy of the farmhouse and the environment of the adjacent chora. Abundant Archaic pottery also documents an important occupation, during the first great flowering of the chora in the sixth century BC. This study provides an ideal complement to the four volumes of The Chora of Metaponto 3: Archaeological Field Survey--Bradano to Basento and an eloquent example of hundreds of farmhouses of this date identified throughout the chora by their surface remains alone.
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**The Chora of Metaponto 3** - Joseph Coleman Carter - 2011-12-01
This volume is the first scientific publication of the results of a systematic, intensive archaeological field survey conducted in the agricultural territory (chora) of a Greek colony in Southern Italy. Over twenty years, nearly six hundred sites, ranging in date from the prehistoric through the modern periods, were documented in an area of approximately forty square kilometers, resulting in a comprehensive record of the chora's occupation and settlement over the course of more than six thousand years. This volume presents compelling new documentation of the expansive nature and dense population of rural settlement in the western Greek colonies. The larger archaeological specialist studies on the environment and landscape (geology and geomorphology), the classes of artifacts (stone tools, ceramics, and metal objects) of greatest cultural and chronological significance, and the methods and procedures employed before, during, and after the fieldwork. This volume is also one of the first studies of its kind to employ Geographic Information Systems software (GIS), remotely-sensed data (aerial photography, satellite imagery, digital terrain models), mathematical modeling, and three-dimensional rendering as the platform for spatial analysis and interpretation, alongside traditional statistical analyses using databases. The text is richly illustrated with hundreds of line drawings, photographs, and maps, and a separate large-format atlas will contain detailed maps of the entire study area.

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**Surveying the Greek Chora**

Vladimir F Stolba - 2005-12-01
This volume aims at providing the first overview over landscape archaeology in the Black Sea region with particular focus on the cities' chorai including a comparative Mediterranean perspective. This type of archaeology is concerned with overall patterns beyond the individual site, and it faces the challenge of how to integrate time and space. From a methodological point of view, the ensemble of international contributors to (Re)guarding the chora shows the prospects of East-West collaboration over this fascinating kind of archaeology. Contributors: Susan Alcock, Alexander Avram, John Bintliff, Sergej B. Bujskih, Joseph Carter, Svend Conrad, Peter Hayes, Alexander V. Gavrilov, Sergej D. Kryzickij, Sergej B. Ochotnikov, Sergej Ju. Saprykin, Viktor N. Zinko with a preface by Pia Guldager Bilde and Vladimir Stolba.

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**The Chora of Chersonesos**

**Metaponto in Southern Italy** - Joseph Coleman Carter - 1995

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**Hellenistic and Roman Terracottas** - Giorgos Papantoniou - 2019-05-15

Hellenistic and Roman Terracottas is a collective volume presenting newly excavated material, as well as diverse and innovative approaches in the study the iconography, function and technology of ancient terracottas.

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In The Restoration of the Roman Forum in Late Antiquity, Gregor Kalas examines architectural conservation during late antiquity period at Rome's most important civic center: the Roman Forum. During the fourth and fifth centuries CE—when emperors shifted their residences to alternate capitals and Christian practices overtook traditional beliefs—elite citizens targeted restoration campaigns so as to infuse these initiatives with political meaning. Since construction of new buildings was a right reserved for the emperor, Rome's upper echelon funded the upkeep of buildings together with sculptural displays to gain public status. Restorers linked themselves to the past through the fragmentary reuse of building materials and, as Kalas explores, proclaimed their importance through prominently inscribed statues and monuments, whose placement within the existing cityscape allowed patrons and honorees to connect themselves to the celebrated history of Rome. Building on art historical studies of spolia and exploring the Forum over an extended period of time, Kalas demonstrates the mutability of civic environments. The Restoration of the Roman Forum in Late Antiquity maps the evolution of the Forum away from singular projects composed of new materials toward an accretive and holistic design sensibility. Overturning notions of late antiquity as one of decline, Kalas demonstrates how perpetual reuse and restoration drew on Rome's venerable past to proclaim a bright future.
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Urbanism and Empire in Roman Sicily - Laura Pfuntner - 2019-01-07
Sicily has been the fulcrum of the Mediterranean throughout history. The island’s central geographical position and its status as ancient Rome’s first overseas province make it key to understanding the development of the Roman Empire. Yet Sicily’s crucial role in the empire has been largely overlooked by scholars of classical antiquity, apart from a small number of specialists in its archaeology and material culture. Urbanism and Empire in Roman Sicily offers the first comprehensive English-
Urbanism and Empire in Roman Sicily offers the first comprehensive English-language overview of the history and archaeology of Roman Sicily since R. J. A. Wilson’s Sicily under the Roman Empire (1990). Laura Pfuntner traces the development of cities and settlement networks in Sicily in order to understand the island’s political, economic, social, and cultural role in Rome’s evolving Mediterranean hegemony. She identifies and examines three main processes traceable in the archaeological record of settlement in Roman Sicily: urban disintegration, urban adaptation, and the development of alternatives to urban settlement. By expanding the scope of research on Roman Sicily beyond the bounds of the island itself, through comparative analysis of the settlement landscapes of Greece and southern Italy, and by utilizing exciting evidence from recent excavations and surveys, Pfuntner establishes a new empirical foundation for research on Roman Sicily and demonstrates the necessity of including Sicily in broader historical and archaeological studies of the Roman Empire.
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New Directions and Paradigms for the Study of Greek Architecture collects chapters by nearly three dozen scholars who describe recent discoveries, new theoretical frameworks, and applications of cutting-edge techniques in their architectural research.

The Greek Sanctuary at Pantanello - Joseph Coleman Carter - 2018

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**How Writing Came About** - Denise Schmandt-Besserat - 2010-01-01

In 1992, the University of Texas Press published Before Writing, Volume I: From Counting to Cuneiform and Before Writing, Volume II: A Catalog of Near Eastern Tokens. In these two volumes, Denise Schmandt-Besserat set forth her groundbreaking theory that the cuneiform script invented in the Near East in the late fourth millennium B.C.—the world's oldest known system of writing—derived from an archaic counting device. How Writing Came About draws material from both volumes to present Schmandt-Besserat's theory for a wide public and classroom audience. Based on the analysis and interpretation of a selection of 8,000 tokens or counters from 116 sites in Iran, Iraq, the Levant, and Turkey, it documents the immediate precursor of the cuneiform script.

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Veii - Jacopo Tabolli -
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Rei Cretariae Romanæ
Fautorum: Acta 46 -
Catarina Viegas - 2020-12-31
Acta 46 comprises 64 articles.
Out of the 120 scheduled
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Romanae Favtores, 61 are
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**Greek and Roman Textiles and Dress** - Mary Harlow - 2014-09-30

Twenty chapters present the range of current research into the study of textiles and dress in classical antiquity, stressing the need for cross and inter-disciplinarity study in order to gain the fullest picture of surviving material. Issues addressed include: the importance of studying textiles to understand economy and landscape in the past; different types of embellishments of dress from weaving techniques to the (late introduction) of embroidery; the close links between the language of ancient mathematics and weaving; the relationships of iconography to the realities of clothed bodies including a paper on the ground breaking research on the polychromy of ancient statuary; dye recipes and methods of analysis; case studies of garments in Spanish, Viennese and Greek collections which discuss methods of analysis and
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**A Companion to Ancient Agriculture** - David Hollander - 2020-12-03

The first book-length overview of agricultural development in the ancient world, *A Companion to Ancient Agriculture* is an authoritative overview of the history and development of agriculture in the ancient world. Focusing primarily on the Near East and Mediterranean regions, this unique text explores the cultivation of the soil and rearing of animals through centuries of human civilization—from the Neolithic beginnings of...
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history discuss agriculture in the Indian subcontinent and prehistoric China while an insightful concluding section helps readers understand ancient agriculture from a modern perspective. Fills the need for a full-length biophysical and social overview of ancient agriculture. Provides clear accounts of the current state of research written by experts in their respective areas. Places ancient Mediterranean agriculture in conversation with contemporary practice in Eastern and Southern Asia. Includes coverage of analysis of stable isotopes in ancient agricultural cultivation. Offers plentiful illustrations, references, case studies, and further reading suggestions. A Companion to Ancient Agriculture is a much-needed resource for advanced students, instructors, scholars, and researchers in fields such as agricultural history, ancient economics, and in broader disciplines including classics, archaeology, and ancient history.