

# FROM EAST TO WEST AND BACK AGAIN:

SOCIETIES, ECONOMIES AND CERAMICS IN THE HELLENISTIC WORLD





# 5<sup>th</sup> IARPoTHP CONFERENCE

## FROM EAST TO WEST AND BACK AGAIN:

SOCIETIES, ECONOMIES AND  
CERAMICS IN THE HELLENISTIC WORLD

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Welcome to the 5th Conference of the International Association for Research on Pottery of the Hellenistic Period "From East to West and Back Again: Societies, Economics and Ceramics in the Hellenistic World".

The main goal of the conference is to bring together researchers working all around the Mediterranean and adjacent areas to discuss the development of East-West connections in the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods through ceramics. Evidence for these developments may be revealed through typological changes to vessels and ceramic assemblages, as well as by archaeological evidence from shipwrecks and other specialized contexts related to production, consumption and trade patterns.

During the next four days, researchers will be sharing their works through five different topic sessions, two specialized panels and video posters available all along the conference. Although we are looking forward to meeting again face-to-face, we hope that this virtual experience will be satisfying for you all.

All the best,

The Organizing Committee of the 5th IARPotHP  
Conference



# TOPIC 1



## Long-distance Trade Networks and Local Markets

During the Hellenistic period, the demands of markets connected the Mediterranean littoral, and also the peripheral European and African products and trade routes as never before. This gave rise to a globalized scenario in which local and regional economies played a key role in the circulation of metals, foodstuffs, exotic raw materials, and specialized products. This session focuses on the study of significant evidence for trade routes and their impacts, especially with peripheral areas, and the evolution of such connections after the rise of Rome as the central political and economic power in the Mediterranean.

# TOPIC 2



## The Attic Legacy: Regional Development of Fine Ware Production

Once Attic fine wares stopped being widely exported in the last decades of the 4th century BC (in the West) and in the first decades of the 3rd century BCE (in the East), local demand for similar fine wares gave rise to the development of regional glazed tableware groups formally based on or inspired by those Late Classical imports. In areas beyond the Greek world, the results were the creation of local and regional fine ware assemblages that were more heavily Greek-influenced than before as local industries strove to fill the gap left by Attic products. In some cases, this may have encouraged a particular situation concerning production, commercialization and even use of these ceramic sets. This session focuses on the study of the regional repertoires throughout the Hellenistic world using different approaches and types of evidence and considering how these fine ware sets evolved in local and regional settings.

# TOPIC 3



## Amphorae, Stamps, Tituli Picti and Graffiti: from Kiln Sites to Marketplaces

Transport vessels represent one of the main archaeological documents for the study of ancient economies, both from a typological perspective and based on the analysis of their contents or complementary attributes, such as stamps, graffiti or painted inscriptions that are typically used for commercial purposes. During the Hellenistic period, from the Levant to the western Mediterranean, the production of amphorae reached an enormous typological diversity, and the use of stamps, graffiti and dipinti both multiplied and standardized, giving rise to a more integrated economy whose formulas became homogenized after the conquest of much of the area by the Roman Republic. This session encourages discussion on these processes based on shape typologies, content analyses, epigraphic data, and other studies of the production and trade of amphorae in or from the Hellenistic Mediterranean.



# TOPIC 4



## Cuisine, Kitchens and Cooking Wares

Archaic and Classical Greeks had a wide range of specialized pots, braziers and portable ovens developed to drink, eat and prepare almost every kind of meal. This ceramic repertoire was regularly used in sacred, funerary and residential contexts throughout the Greek world, but also was successfully exported overseas where it inspired imitations and versions of that kitchenware and cooking furniture. This led to significant changes in local and regional cuisines, especially for other Mediterranean societies, in the use of new ingredients, different types of cooking and patterns of consumption. This topic focuses on the Late Classical and Hellenistic cooking wares and their uses and technical features as defined through different archaeological analyses, as well as on the imitations produced by the populations across the Mediterranean and beyond and the impact of those pots on local cuisines, tastes and consumption patterns.



# TOPIC 5



## **“Romanizing” the “Hellenized” Mediterranean? Evidence for Changing Tastes in the Late Hellenistic Period**

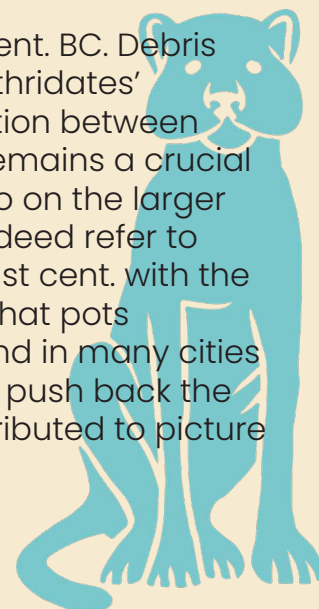
This topic focuses on how Rome adopted and adapted aspects of the Greek culture, especially after its expansion. The new ceramic assemblages that emerged were widely exported throughout the Mediterranean, once Carthage was defeated and Rome consolidated its power in the area. The distribution of these products, notably tableware and transport amphorae, and their subsequent imitations in many of the early provinces of the Republic, attest to their success among populations where Hellenic influence had been very strong, through the previous presence of Greek or Punic cities. Local and regional changes in tableware and cooking ware, the introduction of new pottery technologies, and other economic or social approaches to understanding the “Romanization” of production and consumption during the late 2nd and 1st centuries BCE will also be considered in this session.

# PANEL 1



## Reconsidering Delos as a fixed point for the 1st cent.BC pottery of the Eastern Mediterranean

Delos is as a major chronological fixed point for the pottery of the 1st cent. BC. Debris from the town destruction are the results of two attacks in 88 BC by Mithridates' general Archelaus and in 69 BC by the pirate Athenodoros. The distinction between ceramic assemblages from destruction levels of these two disasters remains a crucial issue for the late Hellenistic chronology, not only for Delos itself, but also on the larger scale for the Eastern Mediterranean. Numerous pottery publications indeed refer to Delos as one of the rare chronological landmark of the first half of the 1st cent. with the Syllan destruction of Athens in 86 BC. Archaeologists usually consider that pots unearthed on the island predate the second attack. In Athens, Delos and in many cities of the Greek world, the attraction of these historical events often led to push back the date of ceramic assemblages to the early 1st cent. and therefore contributed to picture the post-69 period as a kind of no pottery land.

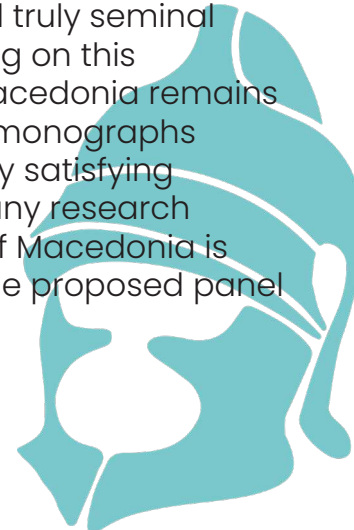


# PANEL 2



## Macedonia: A "Powerhouse" in the Study of Hellenistic Pottery in Greece

Macedonia (Greece) holds a special place in the research of Hellenistic pottery in Greece. The rich pottery evidence discovered in large numbers in most sites in this region constituted the material around which some of the earlier and truly seminal monographs for the field of Hellenistic pottery were organized. Building on this important scholarly tradition, research on the Hellenistic pottery of Macedonia remains very vibrant today, producing on a yearly basis a number of papers/monographs greatly surpassing that of any other area in Greece. As a result, a fairly satisfying picture of the Hellenistic pottery of the region is painted, although many research questions are still open. Nevertheless, the Hellenistic ceramic reality of Macedonia is frequently not well known outside Greece for a number of reasons. The proposed panel aspires to offer a partial remedy to this situation.



# PROGRAM

	TUESDAY 22	WEDNESDAY 23	THURSDAY 24	FRIDAY 25
8h	Welcome		PANEL 1	
30'	TOPIC 1	TOPIC 2	RECONSIDERING DELOS AS A FIXED POINT FOR THE 1ST CENT. BC POTTERY OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	
9h	SESSION 1.1	SESSION 2.1		TOPIC 5
30'	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	SESSION 4.1
10h	SESSION 1.2	SESSION 2.2	PANEL 2	Coffee Break
30'	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	MACEDONIA A "POWERHOUSE" IN THE STUDY OF HELLENISTIC POTTERY IN GREECE	SESSION 4.2
11h	SESSION 1.3	SESSION 2.3		Coffee Break
30'				SESSION 4.2
12h				
30'				
13h	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break
30'				
14h	SESSION 1.4	TOPIC 3	TOPIC 4	General Assembly of the IARPotHP (only for members of the association)
30'	Coffee Break	SESSION 2.4	SESSION 3.1	
15h	SESSION 1.5	SESSION 2.5	SESSION 3.2	
30'	Coffee Break	SESSION 2.6		
16h	SESSION 1.6			
30'				
17h				Closing
30'				
18h				

VIDEO POSTERS AVAILABLE ALL ALONG THE CONFERENCE (YOUTUBE CHANNEL)

\*Central European Time, CET





TOPIC 1



TOPIC 2



TOPIC 3



TOPIC 4



TOPIC 5



PANEL 1



PANEL 2

## NOTE

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The languages of the conference are – as in the previous meetings – English, French, German and Italian.

**Exceptionally**, for the purposes of the 5th IARPotHP conference in Seville, contributions in Spanish and Portuguese are accepted as well.

**English** is the only accepted language for the captions in **Power Point presentations** and videos.

*General Assembly of the IARPotHP (only for members of the association)*

**\*Video posters available all along the conference (Youtube Channel)**

## Long-distance Trade Networks and Local Markets

**WELCOME** 8:00 – 8:30

**SESSION I.1** 8:30 – 9:30

**8:30 – 8:45**

Tracking the forms and development of oinochoai in the Hellenistic and Roman periods from the excavations of Gabala (Northwestern part of Azerbaijan).

**Jeyhun Eminli**

**8:45 – 9:00**

Arulae Most Used in Pontic Region.

**Tetiana Shevchenko**

**9:00 – 9:15**

Hadra Ware from Olbia Pontike.

**Viktoriia Kotenko**

**9:15 – 9:30**

Integration of the capital of the Bosporan Kingdom into the international tableware trade (based on new finds of Black-Glazed pottery from the harbor of Panticapaeum).

**Tatiana Egorova**

**SESSION I.2** 9:45 – 10:45

**9:45 – 10:00**

Transport containers and their trade routes in perspective in the eastern Mediterranean and the Iranian World.

**Gabriele Puschnigg and  
Christiane Römer-Strehl**

**10:00 – 10:15**

Jubara – Hellenistic Pottery in the Rural Hill Area of the Southern Levant.

**Dalit Regev**

**10:15 – 10:30**

Between Eastern and Western Mediterranean: the commercial contacts of the Egyptian temple of Taposiris Magna.

**Kathleen Martínez, Juan Jesús  
Padilla Fernández, Antonio Guio Gómez,  
Linda Chapón**

**10:30 – 10:45**

“There and Back Again” – Several Stages of Trade from Syene.

**Mariola Hepa**

**SESSION I.3**

11:00 – 12:00

**11:00 – 11:15**

The contribution of the Paphos Agora Project to the study of pottery production, export, import and consumption in Hellenistic Paphos, Cyprus.

**Ewdoksia Papuci Wladyka**

**11:15 – 11:30**

Local and Regional Honey Markets in the North-West Caria.

**Vasilica Lungu**

**11:13 – 11:45**

Riches, Routes, and Rations: New Evidence from Amphoras at Koroni.

**Melanie Godsey**

**11:45 – 12:00**

Balance of power: economy in the Adriatic Ionian region from 4th to 1st c. BC.

**Maja Miše**

## SESSION I.4

14:00 – 15:00

### 14:00 – 14:15

The Ionian and Tyrrhenian coast of Calabria: the cases of Kaulonia and Hipponion. Ceramics, amphorae and commercial exchanges.

**M. T. Iannelli, L. Lepore, B. Minniti, A.M. Rotella, C. Sabbione, P. Vivacqua**

### 14:15 – 14:30

The Hellenistic pottery from the Southern Quarter of Elea-Velia.

**Teresa Tescione, Luigi Cicala, Michele Cotugno**

### 14:30 – 14:45

Amphorae and consumption patterns from the republican Domus of Fregellae (Lazio, Italy).

**Francesca Diosono**

### 14:45 – 15:00

The ceramic evidence from San Rossore archaeological site in the Republican Age (4th-1st century BC): a preliminary report.

**Teresa Tescione, Gloriana Pace, Andrea Camilli**

## SESSION I.5

15:15 – 16:30

### 15:15 – 15:30

New insight on the neglected urban site of Ensérune (France): a review of the amphora assemblages and their connection with the local trade networks of the Hellenistic era.

**Philippe Boissinot, Léa Dolcerocca, Fanette Laubenheimer, Max Luaces**

### 15:30 – 15:45

Trade Networks between East and West Mediterranean and Local Markets through the Hellenistic Relief Ware in Ilici (La Alcludia de Elche, Alicante, Spain).

**Paola Puppo, Antonio Manuel Poveda Navarro**

### 15:45 – 16:00

Attic pottery from Calatrava la Vieja (Carrión de Calatrava, Ciudad Real) and its context in the trade of Greek products in the Upper Guadiana.

**Pedro Miguel Naranjo**

### 16:00 – 16:15

New evidence of the Attic tableware trade in the Lower Guadalquivir: the Turdetanian contexts of the ancient Ilipa (Alcalá de Río, Sevilla).

**Eduardo Ferrer Albelda, Adolfo J. Domínguez Monedero**

### 16:15 – 16:30

Hellenistic Mold-made Bowls from Monte Molião (Lagos, Portugal).

**Elisa de Sousa, Ana Margarida Arruda, Carlos Pereira, Francisco B. Gomes**

## SESSION I.6

16:45 – 18:00

### 16:45 – 17:00

Overview of the ceramic assemblages from local funerary contexts of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC from the Bizerte region (ancient Hyppo Dyarrithus) and their historical and economic implications.

**Imed Ben Jerbania**

### 17:00 – 17:15

Looking west: early Hellenistic black-gloss and overpainted wares from Italy at Euesperides in Cyrenaica.

**Eleni Zimi**

### 17:15 – 17:30

The Curious Case of the so-called 'Covered Bowls': A Paper Chase through the Eastern, Central and Western Mediterranean.

**Lars Heinze, S. Amicone, C. Lambrugo**

### 17:30 – 17:45

Chicken Run. Roosters and other birds in Magenta Ware. Attestation and distribution.

**Carlo De Mitri**

### 17:45 – 18:00

Drinking in Style: The Example of the Hexamilia Vases.

**Alexandros Laftsidis**

## The Attic Legacy: Regional Development of Fine Ware Production

### SESSION II.1

8:45 – 9:30

**8:45 – 9:00**

Early Hellenistic Black-Glaze Pottery from the Necropolis of Apollonia Pontica.

**Margarit Damyanov**

**9:00 – 9:15**

Black-glazed tableware in Bactria? Or: Constructing a Greek legacy using pottery.

**Kristina Junker**

**9:00 – 9:15**

Attic Influence on Late Classical and Early Hellenistic Fine Wares from the Evreti Wells in Palaepaphos (Cyprus).

**Cheyenne Peverelli**

### SESSION II.2

9:45 – 10:45

**9:45 – 10:00**

Fine and coarse wares in the 4th century BC Roma. A case study from the Site of Laurentina Acqua Acetosa.

**Fulvio Coletti**

**10:00 – 10:15**

Attic fine wares in Punic cities of Western Sicily: From Greek imports to the creation of local markets.

**Ilenia Melis**

**10:15 – 10:30**

Drinking in the Greek style? Imitation ceramics from Iron Age sites of the middle Guadiana valley.

**Esther Rodríguez González, Alberto Dorado Alejos, Sebastián Celestino Pérez**

**10:30 – 10:45**

Hellenism and "Iberism" in the Late Iron Age pottery repertoires of southern Portugal (4th – 2nd centuries BCE).

**Francisco B. Gomes**

### SESSION II.3

11:00 – 11:30

**11:00 – 11:15**

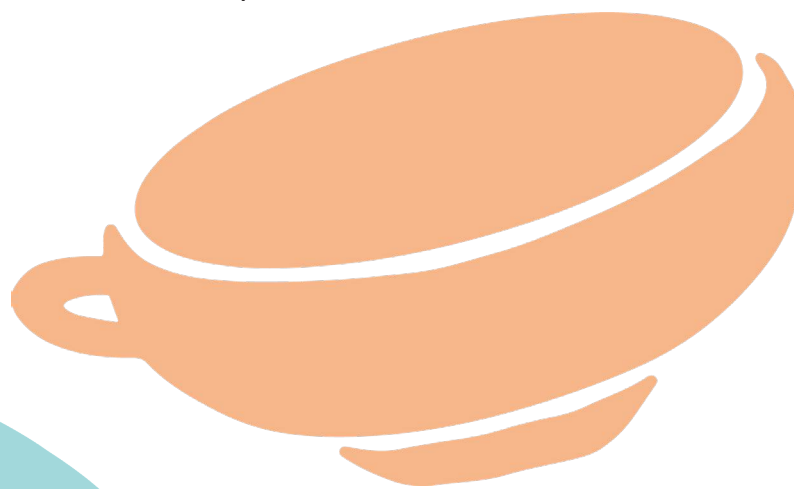
Significance, chronology and distribution of Kuass ware in Western Iberia.

**Elisa de Sousa**

**11:15 – 11:30**

A surprising melting pot at the table: the case of Mértola's tableware imports during the 2nd century BC.

**Vincenzo Soria, María Fátima Palma**







## Amphorae, Stamps, Tituli Picti and Graffiti: from Kiln Sites to Marketplaces

### SESSION II.3

11:30 – 12:00

#### 11:30 – 11:45

Punic amphorae from the Latin area and neighboring territories: known and unpublished cases for a preliminary synthesis on the evolution of trades.

**Daniilo de Dominicis**

#### 11:45 – 12:00

Amphoric circulation in Western Mauretania during the last three centuries before our Era.

**Hicham Hassini**

### SESSION II.4

14:00 – 15:00

#### 14:00 – 14:15

Interpreting test marks painted on amphorae Republican vinery from Toulouse (Occitanie, France).

**Laurence Benquet**

#### 14:15 – 14:30

The amphorae of the Roman Republican colony of Valentia (Hispania). A commercial emporium on the Iberian coast between 138 and 75 BC.

**Guillermo Pascual, Albert Ribera**

#### 14:30 – 14:45

Italic amphorae with salted fish in the Fretum Gaditanum. Recent underwater finds from Tarifa (Hispania Ulterior).

**Darío Bernal-Casasola, Jose J. Díaz, Ernesto Toboso, Ricard Marlasca, Elisa Fernández**

#### 14:45 – 15:00

New jars for new times. Romanization of the regional amphorae repertoire of Hispania Ulterior.

**Enrique García Vargas**

### SESSION II.5

15:15 – 16:00

#### 15:15 – 15:30

From Western kilns to Eastern consumption: stamped Punic amphorae from Athens.

**Paola Cavaliere and Danila Piacentini**

#### 15:30 – 15:45

Amphorae stamps data transfer. Is RTI a perfect solution for an information exchange between ancient amphora stamps researchers?

**Paweł Lech**

#### 15:45 – 16:00

Aegean Amphora Studies and the Discourse on Colonialist Archaeology.

**Mark Lawall**

### SESSION II.6

16:15 – 16:45

#### 16:15 – 16:30

Discussing production, circulation, and connectivity in the Mediterranean: the case of stamps on the amphoras of Thasos from the Hellenistic period.

**Juliana Figueira da Hora, Maria Cristina Nicolau Kormikiari, Vagner Carvalheiro Porto**

#### 16:30 – 16:45

An island of wine and amphoras: the amphoras workshops from Thasos and their relation with landscape, agriculture and trade.

**Francesca Tomei**



## PANEL 1

8:00 – 9:45

### Reconsidering Delos as a fixed point for the 1st cent. BC pottery of the Eastern Mediterranean

**8:00 – 8:15**

Introduction to the panel.

**Guy Ackermann, Anne-Sophie Martz**

**8:15 – 8:30**

Are there any valid clues to distinguish 88 from 69 contexts in Delos urban destruction layers?

**Annette Peignard-Giros**

**8:30 – 8:45**

In situ pottery from the insula of the House of the Comedians: new contextual and chronological data on the destruction or abandonment levels.

**Sandrine Élaigne, Jean-Yves Empereur, Cécile Harlaut**

**8:45 – 9:00**

The pottery from the Triarius fortification built in 69 BC.

**Guy Ackermann**

**9:00 – 9:15**

The 1st cent. BC phase of the Agora of the Competaliasts: historical, architectural and pottery evidence.

**Claire Hasenohr, Anne-Sophie Martz, Christina Mitsopoulou**

**9:15 – 9:45**

Discussion

## PANEL 2

10:00 – 12:00

### Macedonia: A “Powerhouse” in the Study of Hellenistic Pottery in Greece

**10:00 – 10:15**

Introduction to the panel.

**Zoi Kotitsa, Alexandros Laftsidis**

**10:15 – 10:30**

A Look Back to the Study of Hellenistic Pottery in Macedonia.

**Alexandros Laftsidis**

**10:30 – 10:45**

Towards Firmer Chronologies: The Correlation Between Ceramics and Coins in the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic Periods in Macedonia.

**Nikos Akamatis, Zoi Kotitsa**

**10:45 – 11:00**

Empowering Commerce: Thessaloniki in the Trade Networks of the Hellenistic Period.

**Ioannis Bellas**

**11:00 – 11:15**

After Pydna: Italian Pottery in Macedonia.

**Apostolos Garyfallopoulos**

**11:15 – 12:00**

Discussion



## Cuisine, Kitchens and Cooking Wares

## SESSION III.1

14:00 – 15:00

**14:00 – 14:15**

The settlement of Pani Loriga (Sardinia). Spaces, ceramics and food practices in the northern sector (Area B).

**M. Botto, M. Bonadies, S. Lancia, E. Madrigali, L. Perotti, L. Tirabassi, M. Zinni**

**14:15 – 14:30**

Cooking techniques and consumption practices through the Punic period: the material evidence from the Roman Temple of Nora (Sardinia).

**Emanuele Madrigali**

**14:30 – 14:45**

Greek Cooking Wares in Punic kitchens: a different taste or a new cultural pattern? The case of Punic cities of Western Sicily.

**Iliena Melis**

**14:45 – 15:00**

Identifying rituals in Punic Malta: the pottery assemblages from the sanctuary of Tas Silġ.

**Florinda Notarstefano**

## SESSION III.2

15:15 – 16:30

**15:15 – 15:30**

A klibanos From a 3rd Century BC House in Kroton. Introduction and Distribution of klibanoi in Magna Graecian Contexts.

**Christine Pönitz-Hunziker**

**15:30 – 15:45**

Hellenistic Pottery from the plot of Emmanouel Pappas 22 in Veroia.

**Theodora Nikoleta Kyriakidou**

**15:45 – 16:00**

Hellenistic Cooking Wares from ancient Koroni in Messinia (south Greece).

**Alexandra Konstantinidou**

**16:00 – 16:15**

Crossing the culinary bridges? Foreign cooking pottery of Hellenistic and Early Roman period on the Agora in Nea Paphos, Cyprus.

**Kamila Nocoń**

**16:15 – 16:30**

A Change of Perception: Dining in Southern Phoenicia.

**Barak Monnickendam-Givon**

**“Romanizing” the “Hellenized” Mediterranean?  
Evidence for Changing Tastes in the Late Hellenistic Period.**

**SESSION IV.1****9:00 – 10:00****9:00 – 9:15**

Why do things change anyway? Redefining koine as an emergent social, cultural and economic phenomenon at Sagalassos. **Dries Daems, Jeroen Poblome**

**9:15 – 9:30**

Cuisine and identities: Ephesos vs. Syene. **Alice Waldner, Laura Rembart**

**9:30 – 9:45**

Still Hellenistic, or Roman already? The transitional period observed among the fine wares found at the Agora in Nea Paphos, Cyprus. **Malgorzata Kajzer**

**9:45 – 10:00**

Living la Vida Local: On the Ceramic Assemblage from a 2nd century pit at Pheneos. **Regina N. Klöckl, Hans W. Scherer**

**SESSION IV.2****10:15 – 11:00****10:15 – 10:30**

From the Messapian settlement to the Roman city: new acquisitions in Egnazia on the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC pottery productions. **R. Cassano, Francesca De Palo, G. Mastrocinque**

**10:30 – 10:45**

Rome and Epirus: continuity and transformation in the material culture of ancient Phoinike. **Anna Gamberini**

**10:45 – 11:00**

Ceramic Wares and Agency. Evidence for Changing Markets, Changing Practices or Changing Tastes in the 2nd-1st c. BCE Eastern Adriatic? **Marina Ugarković, Ana Konestra**

**SESSION IV.3****11:15 – 12:00****11:15 – 11:30**

Nora, Area E, Central Quarter. Considerations on the consumption habits in late Republican period (II-I century BC): tradition and transformation. **Gloria Bolzoni**

**11:30 – 11:45**

Pottery continuity and resistance: the Iberian region of the upper Guadalquivir after the conquest of Rome. **Juan Jesús Padilla Fernández, Luis Arboledas Martínez, Juan José López Martínez**

**11:45 – 12:00**

The End of the Neo-Punic Horizon of Gadir. **Ester López Rosendo, Mariano Torres Ortiz**

**12:00 – 12:30**

Discussion

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE IARPOTHP****14:00 – 17:00**

**only for members of the association**





# VIDEO POSTERS

*\*VIDEO POSTERS AVAILABLE ALL ALONG THE CONFERENCE (YOUTUBE CHANNEL)*

## TOPIC 1

*Complexes with Attic imports from the APE database (<https://ape.sgu.ru/>).*

**Nataliya B. Churekova**

*Ceramic oil lamps from Sarapiea A and B in Delos.*

**Małgorzata Kajzer, Edyta Marzec**

*Ceramics from the Iberian Peninsula on the Adriatic shores.*

**Albert Ribera, Carlo De Mitri, Horacio González, Guillermo Pascual**

*Punic findings in the Italian peninsula: an overview from the Thyrrenian coast*

**Danilo de Dominicis**

*Maritime trade between Sardinia and Iberia during the Hellenistic period.*

**Beatrice Arra**

*Ceramic incense-burners from La Caleta (Cádiz, Spain). Considerations on their typology and chronology, and the connections with other Mediterranean repertoires.*

**M. Reyes López Jurado, Aurora Higuera-Milena Castellano, Antonio M. Sáez Romero**

*Attic fineware imports from Cerro Macareno (La Rinconada, Seville): old evidence and new data.*

**Francisco José García Fernández, Antonio M. Sáez Romero, Reyes López Jurado, Francisco José Blanco Arcos**

## TOPIC 2

*Ceramic flasks of Bactria of the 4th–2nd centuries BC.*

**Taisia Dvurechenskaya**

*Hellenistic Pottery from Tall Zira'a, Jordan. An overview of the Fine Ware.*

**Bettina Springer-Ferazin**

*Strainer jugs from the Late Hellenistic closed deposit found in a well in the Agora at Nea Paphos: chronology, provenance and possible function of vessels*

**Kamila Niziołek**

*Attic tableware imports in the Genil Valley and their influence on plain household pottery production in the interior of Turdetania.*

**Francisco José García Fernández, Francisco José Blanco Arcos, Reyes López Jurado**

*Les bols à reliefs en contexte thasien*

**Cécile Rocheron, Jean Sébastien Gros**

*Des unguentaria pour les vivants et pour les morts.*

**Jacky Kozłowski, Jean Sébastien Gros**

*The Object before the Man. Imports in Rome from Aegean and Southern 5th and 4th c. BCE*

**Antonio F. Ferrandes**

*Contextualized evidence of foreign fine ware appropriation from Kaštelina hillfort on Rab Island (Kvarner gulf, NE Adriatic, Croatia).*

**Paula Androić Gračanin, Marina Ugarković, Fabian Welc, Ana Konestra**

## TOPIC 3

*Knidian Amphorae from the Meotian Burial Grounds of the Kuban Region  
(4th – early 3rd centuries B.C.).*

**S.Yu. Monakhov, E.V. Kuznetsova**

## TOPIC 4

*Food Habits and Ceramic Repertoire: Preparing and Cooking Food in Hellenistic Epirus.*

**Nadia Aleotti, Anna Gamberini, Federico Gurioli**

*From East to West: Aegean Cooking Ware in the early-mid imperial period kitchens of Northern Etruria?*

**Fabianna Fabbri**

## TOPIC 5

*Roman amphora with a stamp “SES” from the Pushkin Museum.*

**S.Yu. Monakhov**

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## **1. Tracking the forms and development of oinochoai in the Hellenistic and Roman periods from the excavations of Gabala (Northwestern part of Azerbaijan) – Jeyhun Eminli**

Among the new shaped vessels created in the Hellenistic period, the most notable group is oinochoai. The groups of oinochoai and vessels with trefoil mouth presented in the paper cover the territory of Gabala – main town of Caucasian Albania state. Although the early origins of the trefoil mouthed vessels in this area can be traced back to the Early Iron Age, oinochoai from the Hellenistic and Roman periods are radically different. Although fragments of a similar shape are found in the settlement layers, burial assemblage is of great importance to us to understand the shape of such a vessel as a whole. According to the constructive form and individual details of the oinochoai in the Hellenistic and later in the Roman period, they can be divided into different groups. The earlier forms of oinochoai are characterized by a wide body with a narrowing downward, ending with a flat or ring-shaped base. The handle of these vessels is attached to the opposite side of the drain. In the future, retaining the previous form of the body, a carinated body appears, which is made of two parts. In the evolution of new forms, the base and location of handles are also traced. The cylindrical foot with truncated cone support and the handle attached 90 degree to the right from the drain of the vessel are become widespread. Starting from the 1st century AD. The vessels with extended drain and inclined upwards, but decreased in body volume were increased. While, the range of these types of oinochoai has increased, unlike the initial stage, ornamentation on them are rare. Although the influence of the Greek and then Roman worlds was traced in such vessels, it is still not completely clear from which centers their initial influences penetrated into the region. The article will present a broad typology of these types of vessels, as well as traces of changes in them, and their analogies, known from the Hellenic and Roman centers.

## **2. Arulae Most Used in Pontic Region – Tetiana Shevchenko**

Miniature altars with four mythologic scenes on the walls were spread in Pontic region in the Hellenistic period, namely in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC. Though originating in other areas, they were found in large number here. The origin of this type of arulae have been discussed a lot (Wuilleumier, Schwabacher, Thompson, Vafopoulou-Richardson, Bilde, etc.). It seems that the developed shape of such arulae came from Italy, while the mould-made vessels with the same scenes originate in Athens. Such miniature altars with equal relief scenes on their sides were most widely spread in Pontic region. The most spread type of altars was used since about 250 BC for approximately 100 years. Similar altars were found in Chersonesos (22), Olbia (at least 14), Kallatis and its chora (11), Panticapaeum (2), Nymphaeum (1), Myrmekion (1), Amisos (1), Tomis (1), Troy in neighbouring Propontis region (1). Scenes on altars are interpreted in various ways. They are not related with each other in many versions. The recent interpretation proposed by P. Bilde (2005) make them play together: 1) crowning the trophy which means heroic death, 2) Arynomen with a vessel for water and Poseidon-Hades reminds the passage through the gates of the Underworld, 3) entering the Nether World where Orpheus plays the cithara and Kore-Persephone reigns, and 4) the festivities in afterlife promised to the followers of Dionysus. Thus, the depictions on the altars relate them with cults of heroes and with beliefs in afterlife. Found mostly in private houses, they can be perceived as devices for making symbolic offerings to heroes-ancestors of a family. Arulae accomplished religious rites at home, or perhaps concentrated them around themselves, the way big altars did. They were found both in houses, and at public sanctuaries of Pontic Ancient Greek cities. A significant number of arulae fragments were found in a big botros at the eastern temenos of Olbia. Up to 2000 fragments of terracottas and moulds for their production were discovered there. This botros was used for placing the remains of cultic activity in the sanctuary and production remains from the coroplastic workshop situated there. This way they were preserved within the sacral precinct.

Ancient Greek centres in Pontic region, though situated far from each other, shared similar rites and devices used in them. Rites performed in houses were closed within the oikos circle. Therefore, they could not be popularized or advertised by their participants. Such spread of equal ritual devices could be caused by common beliefs shared by the Hellenes on a vast territory of Oikumene. It can be presumed that these beliefs were influenced by polis sanctuaries. In other words, the participants of polis cults were expected to continue at home the rites they've seen in the public sanctuary. And arulae were small representations of large public ritual devices, namely, altars with relief depictions of gods. Once imported from distant sanctuaries they were reproduced in a large number at local coroplastic workshops in Pontic region.

### **3. Hadra Ware from Olbia Pontike – Viktoriia Kotenko**

Polis of Olbia Pontike situated on the left bank of the Borysthenes and Hypanis estuary, in the basin of Pontus Euxinus. Hellenistic pottery represented by various types. Among them Hadra vases (hydriai, lagynoi) have not been studied. It occupies a small part of Olbian Hellenistic ceramics and known mainly by single fragments. Predominantly, it was found on the territory of the Lower City of Olbia. There were discovered a deposit of finds and ceramics in the basement room. There is one specific vessel that was found in the house of Hellenistic period and has an archaeological context. It is a hydria decorated in Hadra style. The vessel has an elongated, slim body. It tapers sharply towards the bottom and merges into a massive, conical to plate-shaped, narrow base. The shoulder rises towards the high, slightly projecting neck; a wide, disc-shaped rim surrounds the mouth; two rotelles connect the handle and rim. Two curved horizontal handles were close to the body; the vertical handle sits on the edge of the shoulder and is attached to the neck under the edge of the rim. Hydria has typical dropped floor of the body into the foot. Some parts of the vessel connected with metal staples in ancient time. The upper part of the vessel is ornamentally painted, the lower part has clay background. Under shoulders there are diagonal crossed double lines. A volute palmette painted between them. A branch of laurel runs on the neck with a vertical row of dots and a dot rosette. A row of dots adorns also the neckline and rim, and a shoulderline decorated with band. Flat lips decorated with concentric circles, and the handle with short lines. All painting is brown on light engobe. According to the styles of painting, this hydria belongs to the monochrome type. And according to the morphology, it belongs to the Dropped Floor Class.

Despite the fact that this hydria like a Hadra vase, it has some features. It has smaller parameters than other well-known urns. The closest analogy comes from Quabbary necropolis and also from Olbia. But a similar painting with a palmette is complemented by images of the cockfights or laurel branches. The production of such hydriai probably belongs to Alexandria. The distribution of Hadra vases in the Northern Black Sea region well known at various poleis. These facts indicated different vectors of Olbia Pontike trade with other centers. Such hydriai usually dated to the 3rd century BC. However, an archaeological context of the site indicates it to the end of the 2nd century BC: there were found bronze coins, amphorae, black glazed ceramics, Megarian bowls in the room. It's not ordinary, and, apparently, this house belonged to a wealthy owner. The destruction of this build may be coincided with the systemic crisis in Olbia about the middle of the 2nd century BC. Therefore, the presence of such pottery can indicate a pre-crisis standard of living in the Lower City of Olbia Pontike.

## **4. Integration of the capital of the Bosporean Kingdom into the international tableware trade (based on new finds of Black-Glazed pottery from the harbor of Panticapaeum)**

**Tatiana Egorova**

During the 2015–2017 research a cluster of non-rounded ceramics about 50000 sq. m. large was found on the bottom of the Kerch Bay near the Ak-Burun cape and almost 70000 finds were extracted out of 26 underwater trenches. It was established that the studied cluster is a damaged cultural layer, earlier formed near the Genoese pier of Kerch (Panticapaeum) and moved towards the Ak-Burun cape in the 1970s as a result of the Genoese harbor's dredging. The analysis of the finds allows us to conclude that some of them may originate from the territory of the port area of Panticapaeum, some from anchorage of ships. Set of imported Black-Glazed pottery is represented by 480 well-preserved vessels and their fragments, mainly of Table Ware, as well as Toilet Vessels, Containers for Oil and other products. General chronology of this complex – last quarter of the 6th – the end of the 2nd century BC, but most of them date back to the 4th–2nd centuries BC. The set of ceramics is characteristic for urban layers of Panticapaeum, although less diverse, which can be explained by the location of the excavation. In general, Attic ware prevailed at an early time, from the middle of the 3rd century BC Attic types of ceramics were very rare, and the variety of other centers greatly increased. It is typical for the Bosporus and for the complex of finds from the Kerch Bay too.

However, the discovery of a group of Attic hemispherical cups (net-pattern, with Interior Decoration and relief emblems) and some other types that date back to the last third of the 3rd – first quarter of the 2nd century BC this indicates that this direction was not completely closed. Finds of vessels from other centers indicate several more directions: Asia Minor, including Pergamum and Cnidus, firstly; Macedonia and Western Black Sea Coast. But we don't know exactly, can we categorize all found items as ware for sale or are some of them goods of ships crews? So, we have one find of Campana A Cup of the first half of the 2nd century BC. Such pottery was widely exported throughout the Western Mediterranean and less to the East. In the Northern Black Sea region and, in the Bosporus, in particular, such vessels are very rare, since there were probably no direct economic ties between the Bosporean Kingdom and Italy. The number of finds of Italian tableware in Panticapaeum and other city-states of this region is small, even in the Roman time. Therefore, it can be assumed that the vessel found belongs to the category of personal belongings of the crews, which for some reason ended up in the water.

## **5. Transport containers and their trade routes in perspective in the eastern Mediterranean and the Iranian world – *Gabriele Puschnigg, Christiane Römer-Strehl***

This paper examines how geographical conditions influence transport containers throughout Ptolemaic, Seleucid and Parthian times. In the Mediterranean area the study of commercial exchange is often related to research on transport amphorae, whose stamps help us to reconstruct networks of traders and the distribution of their products. In Ptolemaic harbours, such as Alexandria, more than 160.000 amphorae were found and registered in a data base providing a potent research tool. In Mesopotamia and the Gulf area, torpedo jars fulfilled this role. How far did the trade using amphorae or torpedo jars as containers reach into the hinterland? Our discussion focuses on data from Egypt (along the Nile), Syria, Mesopotamia and Iran. Once, amphorae or torpedo jars are no longer used, what are the alternatives and how do they relate to the travel routes?



## **6. Jubara –Hellenistic Pottery in the Rural Hill Area of the Southern Levant – *Dalit Regev***

The continuity of farmsteads and villages in the rural area of the mountains and hills of inland Israel is becoming a clear phenomenon in recent years. Rural settlements with evidential characteristics endured from the Iron Age II to the early Roman period. This is the agricultural and industrial country area that served mainly the cities of Jerusalem, Samaria, Shechem and Hebron, but also provided olive oil for the coastal area and the Jordan valley. A major characteristic of these settlements is two-levels habitation; an underground level and a ground level, each serving different purposes. The underground level included installations for processing agricultural products and ground level was used for residence. This functional dichotomy allows us a better understanding of the pottery types used in households' small industry, and those that were not. An interesting characteristic of the pottery assemblages of the Persian, Hellenistic and early Roman periods is the relative absence of bowls and other tableware. Most of the pottery is locally made and undecorated and the few imported items are mainly bowls. This is different from the pottery corpora of major cities and coastal sites during this period, which are composed of circa 40% bowls.

Most of the Hellenistic pottery in this site is typical of the 4th–3rd centuries BC and lacks the fingerprints of the Hellenistic 2nd and 1st centuries BC corpus. Our site may have been then deserted in the late 3rd or early 2nd centuries BC and reoccupied during the 1st century AD. However, the most typical 2nd–1st centuries BC pottery in the southern Levant is made of imported bowls (Mold Made Bowls, Eastern Terra Sigillata), while bowls are lacking in this corpus. Could this absence, of typical 2nd–1st century BC types, be the result of chronological, cultural, or functional circumstances? Jubara lies in an area inhabited by Samaritans, the new inhabitants of the region of Samaria commencing in the Persian period. They, as the Jewish population of the rest of the mountain and hill areas, may not have used ESA for religious reasons. Could this be an indication that the absence of this pottery was the result of cultural reasons? On the other hand, could a rare hoard of coins deposited around the second half of 2nd century BC provide chronological evidence for the absence of 2nd and 1st BC pottery? This hoard seems to have been associated with the military activities of the army of Ptolemy VI in the region. Possibly the hoard was hidden by a passing, or temporarily stationed soldier while on campaign in the northern part of the region of Samaria. It seems these coins did not regularly circulate among the population but were specifically issued for Ptolemy's army. The fact that this hoard was hidden in a corner of a room in the village's ground level may indicate that at that time the village was not inhabited.

## **7. Between Eastern and Western Mediterranean: The commercial contacts of the Egyptian temple of Taposiris Magna – *Kathleen Martínez, Juan Jesús Padilla Fernández, Antonio Guío Gómez, Linda Chapon***

Archaeological excavations carried out since 2006 in the temple of Taposiris Magna by the "Taposiris Magna Project" directed by Kathleen Martínez, have highlighted the fundamental role that this site had in the consolidation of Hellenistic culture in ancient Egypt. This sacred space is located just about 50 kms west of the city of Alexandria, right on the shore of Lake Mareotis. It became most probably one of the epicentres of the reception to Egyptian lands of all kinds of products coming from the Aegean and other parts of the Mediterranean area with Hellenic influence. The study of the pottery assemblages, found in both primary and secondary contexts, suggests the beginning of trans-Mediterranean commercial ties in this area from the end of the Archaic period. It also reflects an intensification of these connections from the beginning of the Ptolemaic period, at which time the construction of most of the architectural complex that is still preserved is planned. Furthermore, the morphological and technological analysis of other pottery materials of later chronology seems to confirm that these contacts would become even more global after Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, remaining fluid until the end of the Byzantine period.

## **8. "There and Back Again" – Several Stages of Trade from Syene – Mariola Hepa**

The Upper Egyptian city of Syene is known as an important trading centre for various goods in ancient times. These were transported from Egypt within the country side and back. The trade routes were oriented along the Nile and along the landscape, which mostly led through the wadi. The relevance of Syene as a trading centre in the Hellenistic-Roman period can also be seen in the ceramic finds. Current research on the export of trade goods from Syene in Hellenistic and Roman times have so far assumed so far that wine or other transport goods, like oil, foodstuffs and different exotic materials were exported directly from this region. It can be supposed that the trans-regional trade with locally produced pottery from the region of Syene was also of significance in the Hellenistic Roman period. This is illustrated by the numerous finds of table ware and storage vessels throughout Egypt, for example into the Eastern Desert, the Delta region and even in southern Nubia. Amphorae were also exported, although no definite conclusion can be reached about the contents of the amphorae. So far wine production and wine trade from the south have been considered but there is no clear evidence of high-yield areas in this region. The path of these vessels is determined by various factors and several stages. The empty vessels were exported and filled in a different production place and either sold back to Syene or further traded. Current research on written evidences prove that the vessels themselves served as export goods, were then filled secondarily at the other location and finally sold with the contents. Furthermore, comparisons with the written sources and the type of vessel can provide further information about the quantity of the contents. This approach will be questioned in this paper and will show the path of the vessels from Syene to their destination. In addition, written sources, as they are ostraca and papyri from Elephantine and Syene should be consulted in this presentation.

## **9. The contribution of the Paphos Agora Project to the study of pottery production, export,**

### **import – Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka**

In 2020, ten years have passed since the start of the interdisciplinary and international project of the Jagiellonian University in Paphos, carried out in cooperation with University of Hamburg and many Polish institutions and under the auspices of the Department of Antiquity of Cyprus. One of the many research fields developed under the Paphos Agora Project (PAP) is the study of ceramics, both locally produced in Paphos and in other workshops in Cyprus (sometimes unidentified), and imported from many centers outside the island. The paper will present the contribution of PAP to research in the field of table wares and oil lamps, as well as transport amphoras and kitchen ceramics.

## **10. Local and Regional Honey Markets in Karia – Vasilica Lungu**

The honey from Karia (Theangela, Bodrum Peninsula) was among the most famous in Antiquity, along with the honey from Attica and the honey from Rhodes. According to Zenon archive, all these three regions where honey was produced are associated in the customs declaration for products imported by ship into Pelousion in Egypt in 259 BC. Many archaeological remains allow us today to locate ancient hives in many other sites close to Bodrum peninsula. Among the known sites, Miletus, Agathonisi, Iasos, or Halikarnassos delivered important remains of bee-hives. They were often made of pottery, frequently cylindrical, and arranged horizontally or vertically. Some of them have been found recently during excavations at Labraunda (Hellenistic period). These finds are still unknown there, and here I propose a first analyze of this collection in relation with other ceramic shapes connected to honey consumption or transport. According the Karian honey tradition, it is known that several honey towers as crucial traces of the rural traditional life of the region of Labraunda were identified.



The aim of this paper is to give a brief overview of the beehives typologies, honey vessels and honey markets of Hellenistic period identified in north-western Karia.

## **11. Riches, Routes, and Rations: New Evidence from Amphoras at Koroni – *Melanie Godsey***

Excavations at Koroni in eastern Attica have provided one of the most crucial datasets for the typology of early Rhodian and other southeast Aegean transport amphoras. High quantities of amphoras not only from the eastern Mediterranean but also from southern Italy and Sicily suggest that Koroni was connected to trade routes transporting goods from east and west. The site has traditionally been interpreted as a Ptolemaic fortification built to house Greco-Egyptian troops in Attica during the Antigonid occupation of Piraeus in the Chremonidean War (267–262 BCE). The influx of new amphora types at Koroni has also been linked to the Ptolemaic presence at the site but the exact mechanisms for these new economic links have yet to be explained. A re-study of the stamped and unstamped vessels from the excavation, combined with new data collected by the Bays of Eastern Attica Regional Survey (BEARS), which has nearly doubled the number of known examples, provide an opportunity to re-examine the imported transport amphoras at the site and their interpretations.

This paper will present the full range of stamped and unstamped Rhodian and Greco-Italic amphora types from Koroni and their associated fabrics, then contextualize them within recent work on these third-century amphora types to explore how these imports may or may not have been connected to Ptolemaic political and socioeconomic phenomena in the first half of the third century BCE. Finally, I consider the implications for the extension of these economic networks into eastern Attica and whether this was done to earn a profit, to take advantage of Koroni's location along navigable trade routes, to deliver supplies to a particular population, or some combination of the three.

## **12. Balance of power: economy in the Adriatic-Ionian region from 4th to 1st c. BC. – *Maja Mise***

During the last 4 centuries of the last millennium BC, the Adriatic Sea was entangled in the dense web of commercial contacts. This was proven by numerous shipwrecks, with amphorae as cargo, dated from the 4th to 1st c. BC. However, the details of this trade and what role the Adriatic-Ionian communities, Greeks from independent Greek city states and from Hellenistic kingdoms of Illyria and Epirus, Italiots on Apennine peninsula and Iron Age communities on Eastern Adriatic, played within the wider inter-regional trading networks is still understudied compared to other parts of Mediterranean. Modern scientific methods of inorganic materials analysis provide a means of characterising the microstructural and elemental composition of ceramics and detecting patterning in terms of their technology of clay paste preparation. Such data can be informative in terms of the production location or provenance of pottery, but also to track their movements. This approach has been applied to the study of amphorae, a ceramic transport container, in the Mediterranean, but has not so far been sufficiently utilised in tracing trade patterns in the Adriatic.

The present paper sheds new light on the trade patterns in the Adriatic – Ionian region by analysing a large dataset of Hellenistic and Late Roman Republican transport amphorae from 15 sites along the well-known ancient maritime trade route of the Dalmatian coast in southern Croatia. The dataset included amphorae from shipwrecks, kiln sites and settlements as consumption sites. Ceramic petrography, bulk chemical analysis with Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis, chemical mapping by Scanning Electron Microscope and mineralogical analysis by X-ray diffraction were used to characterise amphorae microstructure and elemental composition in order to detect their provenance and movement. Organic residue analyses were conducted on selected amphorae from terrestrial sites and shipwrecks to detect commodities they transported along the maritime trade routes.

## 13. The Ionian and Tyrrhenian coast of Calabria: the cases of Kaulonía and Hipponion.

**Ceramics, amphorae and commercial exchanges – M. T. Iannelli, L. Lepore, B. Minniti, A.M. Rotella, C. Sabbione, P. Vivacqua**

In this paper, the case-studies of Kaulonía and Hipponion (respectively on the Ionian and Tyrrhenian coasts of Calabria) will be examined by analyzing the Hellenistic pottery and amphorae found both in the city and in the territory, in order to identify the trade networks they were involved in. An important role for both poleis was certainly played by the presence of a harbour, documented by the archaeological findings. The archaeological evidence provides for Kaulonía, occupied by the Brettians, the picture of a rather rich and populous city. Up until the end of the third century BC, the polis appears well integrated into trade circuits, as shown by the study of black-gloss pottery (b.g.) and amphorae. Imports of b.g. and amphorae from the Locrian area, already present in the second half of the fourth c. BC, remain substantial in the following century, when they are joined by extra-regional ones (Hard-fired Red from Taranto or Brindisi, Campana A, MGS V and VI amphorae, from Aegean and Punic areas). Local productions are also attested (MGS VI amphorae and imitations of Campana A). In particular, for some b.g. forms (small cups and plates with hanging rim), the morphological evolution will be described. In the territory, the typology of settlement changes in favour of small hamlets, and the material culture is characterized by the massive presence of Locrian products together with the local ones; “ceramica a pasta grigia” (uncommon) and imitations of Campana A are also attested. Interesting data come from some necropolises, sometimes with monumental tombs, where grave goods (including red-figure pottery, b.g., and Gnathia ware) are indicative of trade with the whole Mediterranean basin. For Hipponion too (ruled by the Brettians as well), the archaeological data provide the image of a thriving and vital city, producing both fine ware and amphorae. The b.g. from urban contexts shows the massive presence of local products, which in the fourth century BC imitate the Attic forms, and last throughout the whole third century. Among the few imports of this period it is worth noting the presence of Campana A of Etruscan-Latial production. Starting from the first decades of the second century BC, local production is accompanied by imports from the Campanian area (b.g. from Cales and Campana A from Neapolis). In the territory, the study of b.g. confirms the predominance of local and/or regional products, together with Apulian figured vases from grave contexts. The archaeometric analyses on amphorae provide very interesting data: local and/or regional productions (“echinus rim”) are the most attested, followed by amphorae from Sicily (“echinus and fillet rim”) and Campania (MGS IV). In the city, Rodian amphorae are rather numerous, and Punic productions (first from Sicily, in the last quarter of the fourth – beginning of the third century BC, and then from Carthage, throughout the whole third century BC and beyond) are also present. In the territory, only MGS III and Greco-Italic IV, V and VI (the latter also from urban contexts) have been found, their fabrics referring to a local production.

## 14. The Hellenistic pottery from the Southern Quarter of Elea-Velia – Teresa Tescione,

**Luigi Cicala, Michele Cotugno**

The Elea-Velia settlement is located in the Southern Italy (Salerno). The town has been founded in the end of the 6th century BC by Phocea inhabitants. The city has been known in the 5th century BC for the famous Eleatic philosophy school, founded by Parmenides and Zeno. The settlement reached a period of great development in the Hellenistic Age and in the Roman Age (late 4th century BC–5th century AD), when its name was modified to Velia. The aim of the paper is to present the local and imported pottery from the Southern Quarter during the Hellenistic period (4th–1st century BC). The ceramic evidence analyzed derives from excavations campaigns lead by the University of Naples ‘Federico II’ in sampled areas of the Southern Quarter. The results of the fieldworks suggest a complex historical-archaeological sequence since the 4th century BC to the 6th century AD, strongly influenced by a succession of catastrophic alluvial floods resulting from the floodings of the Frittolo stream.

The Hellenistic pottery recognized derives from deposits connected to building phases and living periods of the settlement, but also it deals with residual ceramic assemblage originated from more recent alluvial floods events. The pottery analyzed deals with different ceramic classes: fine ware (black gloss ware, relief ceramic), coarse ware, amphorae. The case-study is going to be discussed in a broader level both regionally and sub-regionally to better analyze the trade patterns.

The Hellenistic ceramic evidences suggest the full insertion of the settlement in the Mediterranean maritime trade dynamics. Fine wares and amphorae reveal long distance exchanges within the Mediterranean. Furthermore, the pottery analysis shows intense contacts with other settlements of the Southern Italy through the inland communication routes or short distance maritime trade.

## **15. Amphorae and consumption patterns from the Republican Domus of Fregellae (Lazio, Italy) – Francesca Diosono**

The Latin colony of Fregellae was founded by Rome in 328 and destroyed in 125 BC and it was one of the largest Italian cities of the time; its study has an exceptional character to understand the middle and late republican period and its Mediterranean trade network. The amphorae from around 20 domus placed between the Baths and the Forum represent a cross-section of the daily life of the city at the time of its destruction. The identifiable consumption patterns in some of the houses are presented, to see the relationship between Mediterranean wide range imports and goods from the Tyrrhenian area on which Fregellae gravitated.

## **16. The ceramic evidence from San Rossore archaeological site in the Republican Age (4th–1st century BC): a preliminary report – Teresa Tescione, Gloriana Pace, Andrea Camilli**

The aim of this paper is to present long distance and local trade exchanges from a Roman fluvial “harbour” in the terminal Arno – Auser River (Pisa, Italy) in the Republican Age (4th–1st century BC). During the excavation in the railway station area of Pisa San Rossore (1998–2014), a deposit with at least 30 shipwrecks was unearthed. This archaeological deposit was associated with a watercourse, probably a tributary of the ancient river Auser. The ships, some with cargo still on board, were embedded under eight centuries of silt; after some exceptional floods due to climatic changes and human impact, the Arno river broke its embankments close to a bend and poured out huge quantities of water and sediments in the area of this canal, sweeping away everything and leaving materials in the hollows of the ground. The huge amount and variety of findings from the archaeological layers is due to the heavy commercial activities which characterized the “harbour” from the Republican to the Late Roman times. The paper consists on series of data from two sampled areas of the archaeological site (Area 5 and Ampliamento Sud).

The Ampliamento Sud area (south part of the archaeological site) identifies the first flood of the geological sequence. Although the oldest archaeological finds date back to the 4th century BC, during the first decades of the 2nd century BC, the so-called “Hellenistic wreck” broke up completely after a flood and numerous fragments were found spread over a wide area. The wreck, completely destroyed, should have been 14 meters long and 4.5 meters wide with overall tonnage of about 42 tonnes. A number of Greek-Italic amphoras (about 300), part of the cargo of the ship, were unearthed mixed with the remnants of the planking. The discovery of a numerous pork shoulder bones points to the existence of a cargo of shoulder hams; furthermore, during the dig, a big quantity of pottery, especially black glaze over and above kalathoi, made in Spain, were uncovered; also, from the Iberian peninsula, probably, came the thymiateria (perfume burners) and unguentaria (perfume vases).

The Area 5 (north-west part of the archeological site) is located in the more recent alluvial geological lobe. During the Middle Imperial Roman time a flood caused the Boat I wreckage and the next catastrophic flood of the Late Roman time produced the sinking of the Ship D. The repeated floodings and other post depositional effects changed the pottery's primary context, so, especially in this area, the ceramic assemblages returned various residual pottery. The Republican ceramic evidence (fine and coarse ware, amphorae) suggest that San Rossore "harbour" served as a loading area for goods from local and regional productive sites. These goods reached San Rossore through the articulated fluvial routes. Furthermore, the ceramic evidences imply a maritime trade, in which the fluvial "harbour" was involved in the redistribution inland or towards other major or lesser ports. The pottery assemblages revealed different ceramic classes (coarse and fine ware, amphorae) from various regions of the Mediterranean.

## **17. New insight on the neglected urban site of Ensérune (France): a review of the amphora assemblages and their connection with the local trade networks of the Hellenistic era** - *Philippe Boissinot, Léa Dolcerocca, Fanette Laubenheimer, Max Luaces*

The ancient urban site of Ensérune (Hérault, France) is a major "indigenous" site of Southern France, which has granted various evidence of intensive trade activities – most probably indirect – with the Eastern Mediterranean, highlighted by the discovery of several sets of Attic finewares. Apart from the well-known discovery of these Attic finewares, pioneering research had also been realized on the various amphorae discovered on this site. Nonetheless, most of the studied carried out during the 20th century have been focusing on the "prestigious" discovery of these Attic imports and of its connection with the Hellenic presence in Southern Gaul. As such, even if the Ensérune was still recognized as one of the major Protohistoric town connected with the Mediterranean world, our understanding of its urbanization and economy was still lacking until now. However, this situation changed very recently thanks to the resumption of the field activities, undertaken by the Pr. Philippe Boissinot since 2017.

The most recent discoveries changed drastically our perspective on this urban. Indeed, these researches invited us to reevaluate surface area occupied by this ancient town, previously estimated at around 7ha, which is now estimated between 35 and 40ha. The importance of the site among the local and wider trade networks, both on the scale of the neighboring valley and of the ancient Mediterranean, was also fundamentally reviewed. One of the most relevant discoveries concern the amphora assemblages, which had been enriched thanks to the recovery of different set of early Republican/ Hellenistic amphorae. This papers aims at providing some of the new data regarding the site history of Ensérune and, most of all, concerning its relevance as a key nodal site among the local trade network of Southern Gaul. In fact, the study on the amphorae and on their provenance, more particularly through the archaeometric observation of their fabric, has granted us new insights regarding the privileged commercial links of this site, which in fact included most of the coastal area of the Western Mediterranean.

## **18. Trade Networks between East and West Mediterranean and Local Markets through the Hellenistic Relief Ware in Ilici (La Alcudia de Elche, Alicante, Spain) - Antonio Manuel Poveda Navarro, Paola Puppo**

From the excavations in the site of La Alcudia de Elche has been found a fair amount of Hellenistic Relief Ware preserved now in the Deposit of the Monographic Museum of La Alcudia de Elche: in total there are 46 fragments (of which 22 rims, 9 bases and 15 wall fragments for a total of 31 bowls) to which it is necessary to add two punches for mould found in the layers concerning an Iberian temple located under the Paleochristian basilica, and the fragment of a plate with an expanded rim decorated with stamps of a heart shaped vegetable motif and ovules, votive offering for a divinity (Tanit ?).



The bowls belong to the Ionian-Ephesian production: 13 specimens are attributable to the Monogramma workshop, four bowls to the Menemachos workshop, four specimens to the Philon workshop, one bowl to the Heraios workshop, one bowl to the Comique à la canne workshop. Also the plate with relief decoration is certainly imported from Greece.

This consistent material documents the existence of a strong trade network with Greek merchants, which gravitated in Carthago Nova. Through the Vinalopo' river the loads, docked in the principal port of Carthago Nova in the cargoes coming from the coasts of Asia Minor, came with small boats in Ilici. The ships, in addition to the main loads (marbles, cereals, wine often in Rhodian amphoras), carried fine tableware such as lagynoi, Hellenistic relief ware, Eastern Sigillata A, braziers and once the cargo was loaded, they left the Iberian port with metal ingots (copper, silver, lead, tin), extracted from mines located in Carthago Nova and in Southern Spain in general, and in addition to minor goods such as Iberian painted kalathoi (sombreros de copa) with salted fish, amphorae containing dried fruit (grapes, plums, cerasa, apples), oil, olives. The presence of the two punches is significant, indicators of a Greek potter who had brought with him from his land (Ephesos ?) the punches and the equipment needed to be able to produce Hellenistic Relief Ware in loco, destined in any case for cultural uses (sacred libations for the divinity). The high level of assimilation of Hellenistic koinè in Ilici (which under Augustus became a Roman colony with the name of Colonia Iulia Ilici Augusta) is also proved by the Sailacos mosaic, datable to the second century BC, composed of black and white stone tesserae and of pottery fragments for the reddish-brown color, with an inscription bearing the name of the owner of the house in Iberian language but with the letters of the Latin alphabet, in an exceptional cultural syncretism.

## **19. Attic pottery from Calatrava la Vieja (Carrión de Calatrava, Ciudad Real) and its context in the trade of Greek products in the Upper Guadiana – *Pedro Miguel Naranjo***

Under the medieval levels of the site of Calatrava la Vieja (Carrión de Calatrava, Ciudad Real) there is an Iberian oppidum. Its existence is confirmed through the remains of the Iberian wall or the material culture found among the medieval mud walls and landfills. Among the material culture are some fragments of Attic black-glazed ware and red-figure pottery. Dated between the late fifth century and early fourth century BC, they allow to establish some dates for the development of the oppidum. This work proposes the study of the Greek ceramics of Calatrava la Vieja in the context of a Greek products trade that arrived at the Upper Guadiana and that is registered in the contemporary Iberian settlements of Alarcos, Sisapo-La Bienvenida or the Cerro de las Nieves, among others. The chronological precision provided by Greek ceramics allows to establish phases and to know the period of maximum influx of these products, which served as a marker of status among high social spheres. In addition, the study of the forms will allow to evaluate whether the Iberian communities of the Calatrava oppidum had a behavior similar to that of other oppida or if, on the contrary, different forms or products indicate a differential behavior. The aim is to update the information regarding Calatrava Attic ceramics and to put it in context with the cultural situation of the Upper Guadiana using all available information, from the fragments already published to those found in the latest campaigns.

## **20.** New evidence of the attic tableware trade in the Lower Guadalquivir: the Turdetan

**contexts of the ancient Ilipa (Alcalá de Río, Seville) – Eduardo Ferrer Albelda, Adolfo J. Domínguez Monedero**

Alcalá del Río, the ancient Ilipa of the classical texts, was an important river harbour of the Lower Guadalquivir, strategically located at the last point where navigation with medium sized boats was possible and at an important crossroads of land routes that connected the mining and agricultural regions of the hinterland with the valley itself. This provided it with great economic and territorial wealth from its origins, during the Phoenician colonisation of the region (8th century BC), which continued during the II Iron Age until the Roman conquest, when the foundation of neighbouring Italy reduced its strategic importance. As a port of entry and exit for a variety of goods, it was also the port for Greek pottery that arrived through the Punic trade and was brought into the inland areas of Turdetania through these emporiums, both amphorae and tableware. The rescue excavations that have been done in the historical centre of Alcalá del Río since the beginning of the 2000s have brought to the surface interesting contexts of consumption where the appearance of Greek pottery is relatively frequent. This is mainly found at the levels of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., as in the rest of the region. The quantity and variety of productions is, however, exceptional, which allows us to study in detail its economic, social and cultural implications.

## **21.** Hellenistic Mold-made Bowls from Monte Molião (Lagos, Portugal) – Elisa de Sousa, Ana

**Margarida Arruda, Carlos Pereira, Francisco B. Gomes**

The presence of Hellenistic Mold-made bowls (also known as Megarian Bowls) is extremely rare in the Western areas of the Iberian Peninsula. It is still not entirely clear if this lack of data is due to an effective absence of these products or to difficulties in their identification within extensive artefactual assemblages. Nonetheless, a small number of these vases (seventeen fragments) has been retrieved during archaeological excavations carried out in Monte Molião (Lagos, Southern Portugal). The contextual data indicates that these drinking vessels were imported to the area mainly during the late 2nd / early 1st century BC, a phenomenon that surely occurred within the framework of Roman republican commercial networks. The bowls from Monte Molião are amongst the westernmost examples of this type of vessels, and considerably widen the previously known geographic distribution for this class of pottery. Nonetheless, they can be seen as an extension of the trade of these luxury Hellenistic vessels to the Western Mediterranean, and should be considered against the backdrop of their overall distribution in the Iberian Peninsula during the Hellenistic/ Early Roman period.

## **22.** Overview of the ceramic assemblages from local funerary contexts of the 3rd and 2nd

**centuries BC from the Bizerte region (ancient Hyppo Dyarrithus) and their historical and economic implications – Imed Ben Jerbania**

This paper presents a broad overview of the ceramic assemblages from the Punic tombs of the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C., recently discovered at the sites of Beni Nafa and Ras Zebib (ancient Thinisa?) in the region of Bizerte (Hyppo Dyarrithus) in Tunisia. In the absence of data from domestic contexts, the study of the Hellenistic pottery from cemeteries can contribute to a better understanding of regional and local productions, and of the distribution networks of the ceramic material. The aim of the current paper is twofold: a) to define the characteristics of the different local repertoires by analysing the distribution of black-glazed, coarse pottery (wheel-thrown and handmade) and transport amphorae, as well as to showcase morphological and functional aspects of these grave goods within their funerary contexts, b) to highlight the phenomenon of imitation of foreign forms, visible both on black-glazed and on plain and cooking ware.



The presence of imported pottery in Beni Nafa and Ras Zebib implies a network of communications and exchanges between these sites and the wider Mediterranean which is worth studying further as it could shine new light in the interconnection between Tunisia and the Mediterranean world, and in the evaluation of the role of Carthage in this dynamic.

## **23. Looking west: early Hellenistic black-gloss and overpainted wares from Italy at Euesperides in Cyrenaica – *Eleni Zimi***

Black-gloss pottery from Italy circulated in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania throughout the Hellenistic period. At Euesperides, the most westerly Greek settlement in Cyrenaica, the engagement with Italian fine pottery markets gradually gained popularity from the end of the 4th c. BC onwards. Until then, the city was primarily oriented towards the eastern Mediterranean to meet its needs in fine wares. This paper explores the different types of Italian black-gloss and overpainted ('Gnathian') pottery found in early Hellenistic domestic assemblages at Euesperides. Based on this material evidence, the aim is to: a) investigate the early phases of the distribution of Italian pottery (of different types and production centres) in Cyrenaica during the Hellenistic period, b) better understand the interconnection, commercial and/or other, between this part of north Africa and Italy, c) discuss questions of reception and emulation of the early Hellenistic Italian pottery in the local/regional repertoire in Cyrenaica. The quantified pottery from Euesperides provides strong evidence for the proportion of Italian black-glazed and overpainted ware against those from other centres in the Mediterranean, or the locally produced pottery, offering new insights into social and economic aspects of the city's life in the early Hellenistic times.

## **24. The Curious Case of the so-called 'Covered Bowls': A Paper Chase through the Eastern, Central and Western Mediterranean – *L. Heinze, S. Amicone, C. Lambrugo***

It can be safely stated that we have a robust understanding of the pottery repertoire in Late Classical and Hellenistic times and believe to know, by and large, how this range of shapes might have been used in antiquity; the latter, of course, being an ongoing subject of discussions and re-evaluations. Yet there are some vessel types that largely remain under our radar, even though they have been occasionally described and discussed. A good example for this are the 'covered bowls' presented here, which, in the past, have occasionally been published as part of deposits from the Western (e. g. Lipari, Gela) and Central Mediterranean (Corinth and Athens). These footless vessels are typologically situated in-between what could be classified as a pyxis, a lidded/covered bowl, a lekane or a lopadion. They are marked by an angular profile, separating the bottom from the upper (often) concave, cylindrical neck. The rims have a delicately formed lid rest on the inside that requires a precisely made lid to match this flange. The walls are extremely thin (1-2 mm) and have been scraped to this thinness on the wheel in the leather-hard stage, as indicated by distinctive production marks. Another peculiarity is the surface treatment. The outside is smoothed, yet un-slipped, while the inside either has a light wash or, occasionally, a denser reddish-brown or dark slip. The paper aims, first, to establish the general diffusion of this type of bowl, adding the eastern Aegean to the list of regions known so far. However, the authors have no doubt that with raised awareness more sites in the East and West can be easily added in the future. Based on this assessment, we will try to show that the origin of the shape must be looked for in the Magna Graecia region. Regarding the function of these bowls, it will be explored if there is 'one' distinctive use or a more adaptive way these bowls were utilized regionally. For this, a brief re-examination of some of the known contexts (the Athenian pyres as well as other ritual and non-ritual deposits) is needed. Following this step, the best typological 'cousins' for this shape are traced to inquire if these may provide an indication for our understanding of this type of bowl and its wide, yet numerically not very impactful diffusion. In a brief outlook, some potential production and distribution models for this shape will be presented. This is based on a detailed fabric study as well as chemical and thin-section analysis that has been performed on a range of samples from Priene and Gela.

## **25. Chicken Run. Roosters and other birds in Magenta ware. Attestation and distribution** – *Carlo De Mitri*

Among the plastic vases or Magenta Ware of the late Hellenistic age, a recurrent motif is that of the rooster, an animal that refers to a series of symbolic values and meanings. The study and the graphic documentation of these kind of finds, which were discovered in Taranto and kept at the MARTA (Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Taranto), has favoured the analysis of the distribution and circulation of these objects, with a specific attention to the vessels configured in shape of birds (rooster in particular but also duck/goose and other) as they are largely attested and seem to be documented especially in well-defined geographical area: the Ionian-Adriatic basin.

## **26. Drinking in Style: The Example of the Hexamilia Vases – *Alexandros Laftsidis***

The Early Hellenistic (late 4th c. B.C.–early 3rd c. B.C.) ceramic record around the Aegean Sea and beyond is arguably dominated by the output of the Athenian *kerameikos* and the large number of local imitations it prompted. Nevertheless, some researchers, such as Elizabeth Pemberton, have argued that this notion of Atheno-centrism can be misleading. Indeed, regional developments, especially concerning the fineware production, could sometimes operate independently and occasionally be met with considerable popularity outside the core area that gave birth to them. Boeotia and Phokis in central Greece comprise two such areas: although following to an extent the wider ceramic trends of the period, their pottery record includes several shapes with a particularly local flavor. Thus, in this paper I draw attention to the fact that Athens and its pottery output during the Early Hellenistic period should not be viewed – as it is often done – as the only source of ceramic influence. Despite the fact that other factors at play were less important than the Athenian ceramic influence and are usually difficult to detect, their presence – whenever there – should not be overlooked. The evidence supporting this paper is provided by the so-called Hexamilia vases. The term is used to describe a small characteristic one-handled cup and a *kantharos*, differentiated from it only by the presence of a second handle. Boeotia has convincingly been proposed as the area of origin of these shapes, which are placed chronologically mainly in the late 4th and the first half of the 3rd c. B.C. Hexamilia vases, though, appear in considerable numbers in the neighboring area of Phokis and in the northeastern Peloponnese. It is notable, however, that Hexamilia mugs present an impressive diffusion, showing up – although in limited numbers – during the Early Hellenistic period in the pottery record of many sites around Greece, such as Naupaktos, Phthiotic Thebes, New Halos, Pella, and Samothrace. Despite the fact that in most of these cases they are described as locally made, their limited numbers speak against their inclusion in the local pottery tradition, revealing, thus, another incident of exogenous – but not Attic – ceramic influence. What were the reasons leading local potters from many areas to imitate these shapes? Was their use and meaning in these sites the same as at home? The answer to these questions can possibly be provided by the proliferation of examples and the parallel examination of their contexts. As this paper illustrates, though, their continuing discovery in many areas afar from their birthplace is a clear reminder of the fact that the formulation of the pottery record of any site/region is a complex process contingent on the action of a great number of – both internal and external – factors.

## **27. Early Hellenistic Black-Glaze Pottery from the Necropolis of Apollonia Pontica** – *Margarit Damyanov*

One of the specifics of the Classical and Early Hellenistic necropolis of ancient Apollonia Pontica (present-day Sozopol on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast) is the presence of the so-called “ritual fireplaces” – the burnt remains of food for the dead and of the vessels that contained the offerings, including cooking ware and tableware. The latter consists mainly of various black-glaze bowls and fish-plates, while drinking vessels are less numerous. Such closed assemblages, the result of one-time rituals, are certainly useful for studying the repertoire and the chronology of the shapes, but they also reveal specifics. The paper aims to present the assemblage of black-glaze pottery from a dozen ritual fireplaces from the late 4th and the first decades of the 3rd c. BC. While the shapes are standard – fish-plates, echinus bowls, bowls with outturned rim, etc. – and mostly follow the decoration of Attic specimens, a number of them do not find exact parallels in the reference works on Attic black-glaze pottery. Although at their initial stage, some interdisciplinary analyses of fragments from Apollonia have also indicated that a large portion of the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic black-glaze pottery was not Attic. In terms of morphology and decoration, certain proportions differ and some decoration schemes (like the reserved underside with concentric rings) still appear after they were discontinued in Athens. In the same time, such “Atticizing” vases from Apollonia find very good parallels in other parts of the Black Sea, for example Crimea and elsewhere, suggesting a larger phenomenon. Without the ambition to identify a local production, which certainly existed but would need more analyses, the paper aims to illustrate the assemblage of black-glaze pottery that was in use in Apollonia in the Early Hellenistic Period – against a broader Pontic background and beyond.

## **28. Black-glazed tableware in Bactria? Or: Constructing a Greek legacy using pottery** *Kristina Junker*

What happens when ancient sources transmit historical events and processes? Is the archaeological material automatically pressed into the prescribed historical framework? Or is the archaeological evaluation of the material still more significant? The Hellenistic period in Bactria is predestined to provide such a narrow framework. With the arrival of Alexander’s troops and the settlement of some of his followers it is generally accepted that towards the end of the 4th century BC the material culture of the Iron Age must also be subjected to a change – or more precisely to a transition – by the new Western inhabitants of Bactria. However, this assumption is strongly rooted in the Eurocentric view of the world of some archaeologists who have been searching for the confirmation of a cultural landscape shaped by the Greek settlers. This hypothesis was initially abandoned, after Alfred Foucher had to find out during his work in Bactria that “la Bactres grecque est un mirage”, but after the discovery of Ai Khanoum and its Greek influenced finds many scientists took the chance to revive their theory again, which lives further on until today.

In order to test this assumption, the Hellenistic ceramics, which are known from numerous sites in Bactria, will be discussed during the lecture. Throughout the early Hellenistic phase (end 4th – 3rd century BC) new pottery shapes, like the so-called fish plate, and techniques, like black-glazed ware, should have been introduced, which are thought to mark the Greek influence on the local pottery production. But only with the emergence of the Greco-Bactrian dynasty does a Greek influenced pottery production appear to become observable at few sites. One of these shapes is the Megarian bowl, which appears in Bactria presumably not earlier than the 2nd quarter of the 2nd century BC. Because of diagnostic differences to Mediterranean pottery and/or the low number of finds, the hypothetical construction of a Greek legacy in the context of the Bactrian pottery is not convincing. It can be deduced from the material that only a small proportion of the Bactrian population actually used Greek-inspired vessels, probably intending to demonstrate their own (constructed) Greek descent.

## 29. Attic Influence on Late Classical and Early Hellenistic Fine Wares from the Evreti-Wells in

### **Palaepaphos (Cyprus), first Presentation – *Cheyenne Peverelli***

Capital of the kingdom of Paphos, made famous by its sanctuary dedicated to Aphrodite, Palaepaphos was the most important settlement in the western part of Cyprus during the Iron Age. In the framework of the research project "Palaepaphos (Cyprus) in the Classical Age. Functional and socio-cultural analysis of the ceramic material of a living quarter", the ceramic materials of two wells and the remains of a domestic context from the Classical and early Hellenistic period (5th-3rd centuries BC) are being analyzed, with their attestations that so far have no parallels among Cypriot domestic contexts of this period. On the basis of these exceptional deposits, where both imports – particularly Attic – and local productions are found, it is possible to establish for the first time a typology and chronology of Cypriot ceramics from the end of the Classical period and the early Hellenistic period. Attic pottery plays a fundamental role here as a "marqueur chronologique" but also as a model to which local production is clearly oriented.

Towards the end of the classical period, the production of Cypriot tableware throughout the island integrated forms and decorations from Attic pottery: in Marion one finds the pseudo Attic Style, in Amatunte the Amathont Style. In addition to the numerous imports of the 4th century B.C., the material from Palaepaphos clearly documents the adoption of Attic forms in local production. The latter is still poorly understood: the regional development of local fine pottery from this period still lacks in-depth investigation. The aim of this paper is to thematize the Cypriot tableware productions of the Late Classic and Early Hellenistic periods from Palaepaphos and to investigate their links with Attic pottery, a favorite import in Cyprus in the 4th century BC

### **30. Fine and coarse wares in the 4th century BC Roma. A case study from the Site of**

**Laurentina Acqua Acetosa – Fulvio Coletti**

The excavations carried out on the site of the modern district of Laurentina Acqua Acetosa, where in ancient times the city of Politorium was, five miles from Rome, has allowed to recover a series of evidences belonging to public buildings dated between the sixth and the end of the fourth century BC. During the investigations the archaeologists found a pit dug in the original soil, connected to one of these archaic buildings, filled with shattered but recomposable ceramic vases, which can be interpreted as a votive deposit made following the abandonment of the building. The pottery represented ranges from impasto ware from the early Republican age to fine ceramics from the Hellenistic period. As regard the fine ware, the black glazed from the first production phase of the atelier de petites estampilles allowed the context to be dated to the second half or end of the 4th century BC. It is represented by kilikes or paterae with a bourellette foot, decorated with radial palmettes inscribed within a double bright varnish line of excellent production quality. Other fine ceramics with purified clay and a cream-white surface feature linear decoration painted in red. This highly refined tableware, for the treatment of very purified clays and for the decorations, helps to define the shapes that were preferred in that urban area, especially in comparison with nearby Rome. The proposed communication, also, aims to clarify which productions circulated in that suburban area in order to try to define which were the supply center if, therefore, urban or local manufactures were involved.

### **31. Attic fine wares in Punic cities of Western Sicily: from Greek imports to the creation of**

**local Markets – Ilenia Melis**

Since the 6th century BC Attica was one of the most important partners of Phoenician cities of Central and Western Mediterranean, as testified by the great number of Figured and Black Glazed pottery discovered in those centres. After the political and economic decline of Athens at the end of the 4th century BC, also the Attic imports in Central Mediterranean, as North Africa, Sicily and Southern Italy decrease. In Greek cities of Magna Graecia this phenomenon was balanced by the flourishing of local workshops and potters. Conversely, the considerable local demand for Greek Fine Ware in the Punic centres of Western Sicily, as Motya, Panormos, Solunto and Lilybaeum, was filled by Greek-colonial pottery imitating Attic models. The latter are represented mainly by drinking vessels, as Red Figured fish plates and skyphoi, Black Glazed small cups, plates, lekythoi and olpai. During the 3th century BC Attic models were so deeply imbued in the Punic culture that fostered the development of a local production.

Punic and Hellenistic assamblages consist of daily use vessels imitating Greek typologies. At Lilybaeum many ateliers were specialized in Fine Ware production. Also in Motya at the end of the 4th century BC tablewares produced in local workshops is morphologically similar to Attic and colonial Common and Fine Ware, i.e. fish plates and small bowls. An analysis of the evidence from Panormos, Solunto, Lilybaeum's necropolis and Motya help to clarify the role of the Attic legacy in the creation of a Punic-Hellenistic culture in Sicily.



## **32. Drinking in the Greek style? Imitation ceramics from Iron Age sites of the middle Guadiana valley – *Esther Rodríguez González, Alberto Dorado Alejos, Sebastián Celestino Pérez***

Despite the fact that the Middle Guadiana valley is located inland and that its stable occupation was formalized at least two centuries after the founding of the first colonies on the southern peninsular coasts, several elements or traditions of Oriental origin can be detected in the substrates of the deposits that make up the settlement of this territory between the 6th and 5th centuries BC. This is further combined with the high presence of Mediterranean imports, among which stand out Attic ceramics and objects of vitreous paste or bronze. Recent additions include genuine Greek elements, such as the first Pentelic marble sculpture or a collection of glass bowls of Macedonian production. Among the traditions, several contexts with traces of Greek-style wine consumption have been detected. Thus, along with the productions of Attic origin, mainly cups, local productions that imitate Oriental models in morphology and functionality have been documented. These are the so-called Greek imitation cups, detected in sites such as Cancho Roano (Zalamea de la Serena, Badajoz) or Casas del Turuñuelo (Guareña, Badajoz), both cases in the context of a ritual banquet held on the occasion of the closure and amortization of the buildings.

In both buildings, the contexts of these Attic ceramics and the imitation productions are very well defined. While the former preferably occupy the upper strata of the stratigraphy, imitation cups are located inside certain rooms. This has led to the assumption that each of these productions had a different role in the ritual of amortization of the buildings. The aim of this contribution is to analyse the exact contexts in which both productions have been documented in order to define the role played by each of them within the ritual of amortization. This analysis will be completed with a typological study and an archaeometric analysis (XRD and XRF) to determine their place of manufacture. In doing so, we intend to delve into the relationships that exist between the buildings of the Middle Guadiana, as well as to define possible routes of distribution of these materials.

## **33. Hellenism and “Iberism” in the Late Iron Age pottery repertoires of southern Portugal (4th – 2nd centuries BCE) – *Francisco B. Gomes***

The study of the Late Iron Age of southern Portugal has long been conditioned by a traditional historiographic model which posited that the arrival of new, Celtic populations in the region as the determining cultural factor of that period. Only since the late 20th century did research begin to question that very broad and generalizing view, highlighting both the continuity of the long-standing meridional and Mediterranean affinities of local communities and the establishment of new vectors of contact and cultural influence during this period. The pottery repertoire clearly reflects this situation, showing the imprint of southern influences and even, to an extent, of more far-reaching relationships. Taking the southern Portuguese territory, and particularly the Alentejo region, as a case study, this presentation will focus particularly on the enduring influence of Attic pottery in local repertoires, but also on the evidences of direct or indirect influences from the pottery repertoire of the Iberian cultural area of Southeastern and Eastern Iberia.



The impact of Greek models, introduced with the massive arrival of Attic table wares to the Far West during the late 5th and especially the first half of the 4th century BCE, has already been highlighted for some areas, namely the Tagus estuary, but the processes of reproduction and adaptation of Attic shapes in more interior areas remains to be fully systematized, as does their socio-ideological significance. By analyzing the specific shapes which were reproduced and the context in which they were deployed, this presentation aims to contribute to this discussion, while also highlighting the broader influence of Attic shapes by discussing the introduction and development of specific morphological features in local repertoires. The enduring allure of Attic table wares, which lead to their shapes being reproduced and/ or adapted locally, should not however be dissociated from other particular features of the regional pottery repertoire which highlight the continued preferential affinities of at least some local communities with Southern Iberia and the Mediterranean area. In this context, the presence of some elements which can be read as signs of a certain degree of influence from the Iberian cultural area should also be considered. This presentation will therefore highlight these elements, cataloguing what one might call the “Iberianizing” features of local pottery repertoires and discussing their significance. By exploring this two distinct but – it will be argued – interconnected cultural vectors through their reflections in pottery repertoires, it is hoped this contribution will shed light on the position of the Iberian Far West as a peripheral area of the Hellenistic Mediterranean, and on the direct and indirect ways in which it connects to the complex networks which characterize the Mediterranean basin during the Hellenistic period.

## **34. Significance, chronology and distribution of Kuass wares in Western Iberia** – *Elisa de Sousa*

Data concerning the presence of Kuass wares in the western areas of the Iberian Peninsula has grown significantly during the last decade. Nowadays, several hundred fragments of this red-glazed tableware, which was originally inspired in Attic pottery and produced in the Circle of the Strait of Gibraltar, have been identified across the Portuguese territory, mostly, but not exclusively, in coastal areas. The association of most of these findings to well-dated archaeological contexts enables a better understanding and characterization of dissemination rhythms of these Kuass wares in western peripheral circuits, which seems to grow exponentially with their integration in roman commercial networks, during the late 1st millennium BC. This work gathers the present data concerning the presence, typology and chronology of Kuass wares in different settlements of Western Iberia, which is ultimately the base for the reflection upon dynamic cultural and commercial contacts during the Late Iron Age and the Roman Republican period.

## **35. A surprising melting pot at the table: the case of Mértola’s tableware imports during the 2nd century BC** – *Vincenzo Soria, Maria Fátima Palma*

Nowadays, Mértola is a small Portuguese village along the Guadiana River, close to the Spanish border. Although its isolated geographical location in the Alentejo inland, the ancient city, Myrtilis, had remarkable links with the Atlantic and Mediterranean communities as proved by its rich and varied repertoire of archaeological remains especially ranging from the mid-1st millennium BC up to the Arabic times. Archaeological excavations in the modern city, carried out in the last four decades, have showed the exceptional preservation of the Roman imperial and Islamic remains, which have received special attention from scholars. However, during the excavation of the Municipal Library of Mértola, in 2005/2006, huge amounts of structures and ceramics were identified in 2nd century BC sealed contexts, interpreted as a disposal area, outside the old city walls, which have shed light on an occupation period little known until then. The purpose of this study is to present the 2nd century BC evidences, specifically the imported tableware assemblages classified as Italic Black gloss tableware and the so called “Kuass” ware. This has a twofold objective: firstly, it will permit a deeper insight into the daily habits of the community of Myrtilis and secondly, it will demonstrate how tableware assemblages interact with each other suggesting a more complex picture of the ancient dining practices.

## **36. Punic amphorae from the Latin area and neighboring territories: known and unpublished cases for a preliminary synthesis on the evolution of trades –*Daniilo de Dominicis***

This paper focuses on the status of the research on Punic findings in the Latin area, between the end of the 6th century BC and the decades following the fall of Carthage. The analysis reviews published contexts with the addition of new findings. The study of these archaeological materials outside the areas of Phoenician-Punic influence has focused, especially for amphorae, in the area of southern Italy, whereas sporadic are the attestations from other peninsula areas. However, in the Lazio region and in particular, in the Latin area, the research is focused on the Phoenician presences of the Orientalizing period and, only recently, studies on amphorae, other ceramics, and Punic materials dating back to the period of treaties and wars between Rome and Carthage have been published. This research introduces a preliminary analysis of Punic or of Punic tradition findings, presenting new contexts and new studies, to identify the place of origin of these artefacts (Sicilian, Tunisian, Gaditan areas, etc.) through the analysis of context, shape, fabric, and other factors to reconstruct the commercial landscape, with its changes and evolutions, between Rome and Carthage in the period between the end of the 6th and the second half of the 2nd century BC.

## **37. Amphoric circulation in Western Mauretania during the last three centuries before our era – *Hicham Hassini***

This historical period, which coincides with the so-called Hellenistic era, is characterized in Western Mauretania with the emergence of a local monarchy. A monarchy which, during the 3rd and 2nd centuries, before Christ, had chosen to stay away from turbulence experienced by the western Mediterranean during the Punic Wars. This political position had not resulted in the closure of the kingdom's borders to trade; despite the relatively small number, several goods of Italic, Hispanic or Carthaginian origin are well attested on the markets of the Mauritanian cities. From the last quarter of the 2nd s, and throughout the 1st century. BC, the kingdom was completely open to trade; all types of goods that circulated in the Mediterranean are well represented in the cities of western Mauretania.

The development of archaeological research that Morocco has known during the last two decades now allows us to draw a general but fairly precise picture of the trade relations that the country had maintained with other regions of the Mediterranean during the last three centuries before our era. It is therefore a question here of presenting all the types of amphorae that have circulated in Mauretania, of trying to specify their origin and their content, of distinguishing between imports and probable local productions, but above all to determine the role the kingdom played in the economy of the western Mediterranean during this so-called Hellenistic period.

## **38. Interpreting test marks painted on amphorae Republican vinery from Toulouse (Occitanie, France) – *Laurence Benquet***

The Toulouse collection forms the most voluminous body of work to date. It counts nearly 200 inscriptions painted in red on wine amphorae from workshops located on the Tyrrhenian coast of Italy. The chronological distribution of these inscriptions differs from that observed for the stamps. Unlike the progression of the latter, which follows the overall increase in wine imports, 63% comes from contexts dating from the 2nd century BC. Thanks to these data, new interpretative hypotheses can be proposed to understand the meaning of inscriptions in Iberian characters, consular marks and marks associating letters and numbers.

## **39. The amphorae of the Roman Republican colony of Valentia (Hispania), a commercial emporium coast between 138 and 75 BC – *Guillermo Pascual, Albert Ribera***

Ancient historians say Valentia was founded in 138 BC with licensed Italic soldiers from the Lusitanic Wars of Viriato. They also narrated that the city was destroyed in 75 BC by Pompey in the course of the civil wars. The abundant urban excavations that have taken place in recent decades have corroborated the historical information. Archaeological remains show a city with an urbanism and a public architecture of Roman-Italic affiliation. Material culture also indicates close commercial relations with Italy. The most of the pottery that has been found comes from Italy. Although the life of this republican city was only 63 years old, several stratigraphic phases have been differentiated over this short period of time. Our goal is to organize the study of the amphorae recovered in the excavations of Valentia during the Republican period according to its different stratigraphic phases: the foundation, the first constructions, urban development, destruction and abandonment. As the city was rebuilt in the middle of Augustus' reign, the study of the amphorae will give interesting information to rebuild the evolution of the trade dynamics of this period.

## **40. Italic amphorae with salted fish in the Fretum Gaditanum. Recent underwater finds**

**from Tarifa (Hispania Ulterior) – *Darío Bernal-Casasola, José Juan Díaz, Ernesto Toboso, Ricard Marlasca, Elisa Fernández***

A recent underwater rescue archaeological dig (2019–2020) at the entrance of the port of the modern city of Tarifa (Cádiz, southern Spain) has unearthed some remains of a 1st century BC wreck: three complete amphorae together with some wood fragments of the hull. These amphorae are one Lamboglia 2, with fragments of the stopper; and specially two campanian Dressel 1 with remains of the organic paleocontent: thousands of fish bones of complete salted fishes (identified as Atlantic mackerels – *Scomber scombrus* after the archaeozoological study). This is not the first evidence we have of Italic amphorae filled with salted fish/fish sauces. At least we know other examples from Albinia in the Tyrrhenian coast to Portopalo di Menfi in southern Sicily. Also regional imitations of Graeco-Italic and Dressel 1 A & C were used to pack local fish preserves in the provincia Hispania Ulterior, according to the paleocontents and iconographic evidence. In this paper we will present this new still unpublished find as well as discuss their general interpretation. Italian vessels with Italian fish? Amphorae originally prepared for that content or wine jars reused in origin? Or reused amphorae in Hispania in the local fish-salting facilities?

## **41. New jars for new times. Romanization of the regional amphorae repertoire of Hispania**

**Ulterior – *Enrique García Vargas***

In archaeological literature, the Roman province of Baetica is mainly associated with metals, oil and garum. The latter two commodities were widely exported to other provinces of the empire, either on the free market (garum and its derivatives, as well as other salted fish products) or with a certain degree of state intervention (oil). Both have in common the fact that they were filled and transported in amphorae mass-produced in dozens of pottery centres located on the coast and in the interior of the province, some of which were producing containers until the first years of the 6th century AD. Less attention has been paid, however, to the pre-Roman precedents of these exports, packed in amphorae (whose production was considerable, although not as large as that of the Imperial period) and whose origins are very ancient, dating back to the period of Phoenician colonization of the far West beginning in the 9th century BC. As far as the period that interests us in this meeting is concerned, the most interesting thing is that we are defining the processes of social and productive transformation that behind the great typological and technological changes that we know under the general label of "Romanization" of ceramic production. The aim of this work is to present an updated and unified panorama of the transformations of the amphora morphologies documented after the inclusion of the peninsular territories in the Roman Empire, to provide new information where it exists and to propose lines of research and perspectives of knowledge on this reality for the coming years.

## **42. From Western kilns to Eastern consumption: Stamped Punic Amphorae from Athens** – *Paola Cavaliere, Danila Piacentini*

The excavations in the Athenian Agora by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens commenced in 1931. During the excavations lots of amphorae were unearthed, mostly of Greek origin. In 1956 in a widely known article (The Canaanite Jar) Virginia Grace identified a number of Punic amphorae as the "second Hellenistic Oriental series". These are best identified as Punic amphorae dated from the third to the first century BC. She was also able to recognize as Punic three more handles by the features of the fabric. The handles also bear Punic stamps. The present contribution is aimed at shedding light onto such amphorae and their production places in the Western areas. The epigraphic and anepigraphic stamps found in Athens are presented and discussed. They are recorded in the Scrittura su Argilla e Ceramica Project's digital Corpus (<http://argillaeceramica.altervista.org/index.php>), and are compared with similar items already catalogued within the digital Corpus itself. They are also part of a larger Project to collect the evidences of Phoenician Punic inscriptions on clay and pottery. The present contribution provides an opportunity to survey Punic amphora findings in Eastern Mediterranean area.

## **43. Amphorae stamps data transfer. Is RTI a perfect solution for an information exchange between ancient amphora stamps researchers?** – *Paweł Lech*

Amphorae stamps are one of the main archaeological evidence for the studying of ancient economies. Modern amphorae researchers encounter enormous diversity of ancient stamps, coming from all areas of Hellenistic and Roman influence – hundreds of them are found across ancient world, from Levant to the Pillars of Hercules and from Egypt to the area of modern British Isles. To successfully study amphorae stamps, first the correct deciphering of legend is needed. Second step is the comparison of deciphered results with other stamps, usually previously published in papers, excavation reports or even online. Generally on this step difficulties arise. The greater part of the publications contains images of low quality, very often black and white. Also publications of stamps (in general) are limited to one or two images of stamp – usually a selection between photography, drawing or rubbing. In addition drawing is marked by the subjective interpretation of its creator. Similar situation is characteristic for photography; well-made pictures are dependent not only from skills of the creator but also from quality of camera and proper lighting.

Furthermore, when we take into account all these factors, working with poorly documented amphorae stamps seems to be extremely difficult. Something easily readable for one researcher is illegible for another one. In this paper I would like to present the use of Reflectance Transformation Imaging as a new tool to document ancient amphora stamps. The aim of this paper is to present new documentation technique and compare its advantages and disadvantages with traditional methods. RTI is a computational photographic method that records surface, shape, color and light simultaneously. RTI was created by Cultural Heritage Imaging, a nonprofit organization, created to promote digital capture and documentation of the cultural, historic, and artistic heritage. They published their work under GNU General Public License, which means it is free and open-source. RTI models are easy and fast to prepare. They are also very easy to transfer via internet. All these features makes RTI easily accessible solution for problems with documentation of amphorae stamps. To present the power of RTI, 64 digital 2.5 dimension models were made. Main part of stamps came from Hellenistic Rhodian amphorae. The study material consists of a group of twenty-eight stamps – twenty-six Rhodian and two Sinopean. Stamps were collected and documented during Polish excavations led by Dr. Marcin Matera from University of Warsaw, at ancient Tanais (Russia) in the 2019 season.



## **44. Aegean Amphora Studies and the Discourse on Colonialist Archaeology – Mark L. Lawall**

While awareness of the impact of colonialism and racism in Classical Studies, Archaeology and many other fields is not new; however, the breadth of the discussion in North America has never been greater. Much of the discussion remains at a very general and broad level: including indigenous communities, their histories, their interests, and their direct participation in the archaeological process; examining the broad trends of nationalism and colonialism in Archaeology; documenting the reception of Classical literature among racialized groups in the United States. Much of the work is safely retrospective and rarely self-critical. Studies of Mediterranean pottery rarely engage with this discourse. After all, one might argue, how can politics and ideology figure into a practice so objective as the documentation of the ceramic record? This paper explores that question. The field of amphora studies has always had an ideological tinge. Modernizing assumptions about economic systems are easy to find.

Assumed uniformity of systems throughout the Aegean world support a narrative of ancient unity that fits neatly into modern ideologies. Debates over private or public management of amphora production have been mapped onto modern debates over the role of the state in modern national economies. The obvious argument against an inquiry into the matter of colonialism in amphora studies or even in Classical Studies – particularly from the point of view of decolonizing the academy in Canada – is that none of the subject matter involves either the indigenous history of Canada or settler-indigenous interaction in Canada.

This perspective, however, ignores the negative impact of academic curricula overall – whether in teaching or research, whether in Canadian History, Anthropology or any other field – on indigenous and other historically marginalized groups. The present, very preliminary effort to explore the issue of colonialism in amphora studies begins with the semantic landscape, the vocabulary of decolonization and how that can be applied to our quite narrow yet also quite international field. A central issue for decolonization is the control of academic discourse. To what extent has the field created and maintained a hierarchy of knowledge production that favors or foregrounds scholars of the colonial powers and reduces the influence of scholars from colonized countries? To what extent has the field depended on assumptions that give primacy to dominant, settler value systems? What efforts are being made to render visible those populations, even within the core of the Mediterranean world, which are traditionally ignored or obscured in archaeological research? The thoughts offered along these lines are necessarily preliminary and incomplete. Even so, this consideration of the question of decolonization highlights both productive and positive efforts among amphora scholars and new perspectives that might situate amphora studies more clearly within broader efforts at decolonizing academia. Amphora studies have a long history of international collaboration; and that tradition, along with an emphasis on mentorship, improved and accessible technology of recording and analysis, and open-access distribution of data and publications are all positive elements of our field. In the details of such activity, however, there is room for progress.

## **45. Discussing production, circulation, and connectivity in the Mediterranean: the case of**

**stamps on the amphoras of Thassos from the Hellenistic period – Juliana Figueira da Hora, Maria Cristina, Nicolau Kormikiari, Vagner Carvalheiro Porto**

This presentation aims to discuss the production and circulation of Thasian amphoras that had stamps. We will try to show the importance of Thassos in the context of Aegean amphoric production. Also, we will discuss the history of the trade in Thassos, the Aegean, and the Black Sea between the end of the 5th century BC until the beginning of the 3rd century BC. We also intend to discuss the possibility that the stamps were used as a symbol of local production. Was there an intention to disseminate these symbols to publicize the city, the ateliers, and the local artisans? Finally, we will show the correlation between these issues and the new theoretical proposals regarding connectivity in the Mediterranean.

## **46. An island of wine and amphoras: the amphoras workshops from Thasos and their relation with landscape, agriculture and trade – *Francesca Tomei***

Since 1970s the École Française d'Athènes (EFA), in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service of Kavala, investigated with surface surveys the island of Thasos, leading to the identification of around 40 pottery workshops, mainly specialized in the production of stamped amphoras for storage and maritime transport of the famous Thasian wine. Most of the workshops date between 4th and 3rd century BC. Amongst the workshops identified with surface collection, only a few of them have been fully excavated and investigated (eg., Vamvouri Ammoudia, Molos, Keramidi). The stamped handles, bearing the names of the eponym magistrate and the workshop's owner, are important because they provide the chronology of amphoras production in Thasos and the life span of each workshop. The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between the production of stamped amphoras and the agricultural activities, as well as the local environmental resources, through the GIS modelling of land use in the island of Thasos. Moreover GIS spatial analysis will allow to investigate the role of roads and pathways for the redistribution of amphoras within the island and overseas. Amphoras stamps will provide important information not only on the chronology, but also on the role of Thasian central administration on the control of agricultural and pottery production and its redistribution and trade.

## **47. The settlement of Pani Loriga (Sardinia). Spaces, ceramics and food practices in the northern sector (Area B) – *M. Botto, M. Bonadies, S. Lancia, E. Madrigali, L. Perotti, L. Tirabassi, M. Zinni***

This paper will focus on the Punic settlement of Pani Loriga (south-western Sardinia). Carthage's strong interest in it highlights the importance of the site, which has been clearly shown by the recent excavations of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR) which identified and partially revealed vast living areas, originally built between the end of the 6th and the early 5th century BC. The investigation results suggest that of a very large settlement spread across the hillside and which probably had differentiated functions. In fact, there is a clear difference in the internal spaces, on a structural and organizational level, between the structures on the southern plateau (Area A) and the large building on the northern side (Area B) of Pani Loriga hill. If in the first case it is plausible to think of private houses, in the other, because of the dimensions and the functions of the rooms, we evaluate the hypothesis of a public structure.

The aim of the present paper will be to analyse in detail the central space of this large building (Area B), the so-called Vano (room) 7 along with the adjoining Vani 6N and 6S. It has been possible to find and recognise a lot of ceramic remains linked to food processing and consumption practices inside these rooms. Moreover, biochemical analyses on several ceramic samples reveal us both a prevalent wine consumption and the cooking of meat flavoured with oil and wine. Ritual feasting practices has been also confirmed by the identification of two foundation offering and the finding of selected animal bones. The ceramic vessels from Area B have been dated between the later 6th and the middle 4th century BC and they provide fundamental data to understand local productions and overseas influences in this island area through the Punic and Hellenistic periods.

## **48. Cooking techniques and consumption practices through the Punic period: the material evidence from the Roman Temple of Nora (Sardinia) – *Emanuele Madrigali***

This paper aims to offer an overview on the daily habits of Nora's inhabitants (Sardinia) focusing on the ceramic repertoires dated between the Middle Punic (early 5th–4th c. BC) and the Late Punic period (3th–2nd c. BC).



The large amount of pottery found during the recent excavations of the so-called Roman Temple (Tempio romano) by the research team of the University of Padua (Università degli Studi di Padova) allows us to recognize and examine different vessels and objects used in the processes of the procurement, preparation and consumption of foodstuffs. The detailed publication of the overall material culture from this excavation context (Bonetto, Mantovani, Zara eds., Nora. Il Tempio romano - Scavi di Nora, IX) provides a well-based typology of the cooking and table ware used every day in this Sardinian center. Among these, the identification of new shapes in the ceramic repertoires reveals choice changes in the production of the material culture, the adoption of new culinary and consumption customs and deeper processes of socio-cultural interaction.

Furthermore, a focus on amphorae and transport containers – also from underwater recoveries – highlights the urban status of Nora and, through material evidence, the gradual development of the site from its establishment to the connection to larger economic systems and trade networks in the central Mediterranean area.

## **49. Greek cooking wares in Punic kitchens: a different taste of a new cultural pattern? The case of Punic cities of Western Sicily – *Ilenia Melis***

Cooking Wares are an identitaria element in every ancient culture and identify specific tastes and food traditions. Since the earliest foundation of Phoenician cities of the Western Sicily cooking pots, as one-handled pot and pignatta, were an important item of the West Phoenician cultural identity. Few morphological changes and the long use of these shapes during the lifetime of those cities suggest the existence of specific eating habits maybe connected with Levantine traditions. Cooking pots are attested not only in dwelling quarters, as daily use vessels, but also in sacred areas and necropolis. Their use to prepare common meals or as cineraria and funerary set is further evidence of the cultural meaning of these vessels. During 4th century BC the introduction of Greek shapes, as chytra, lopas and pan, point out a change in food preparation. With these vessels Punics imported also an immaterial merchandises: new tastes and eating traditions. Later Punic centres started making cooking pots imitating Greek models. At the same time Greek Kitchenware took over from Punic ones also in sacred and funerary areas. Their use as urn, until now reserved only to Phoenician shapes, testifies to the important role that these vessels took on also during well-established social practices. An analysis of the evidence from Panormos, Solunto, Lilybaeum and Motya help to clarify this phenomenon that contributed to the creation of Punic-Hellenistic koiné.

## **50. Identifying rituals in Punic Malta: the pottery assemblages from the sanctuary of**

### **Tas-Silġ – *Florinda Notarstefano***

Food offerings and consumption of meals played an essential role in ritual practices, such as those documented in the long history of the Punic sanctuary of Tas-Silġ in Malta, devoted to the Phoenician goddess Astarte, later identified with Hera/Juno. The study of the pottery assemblages used for the preparation and consumption of ritual meals provides important information for the reconstruction of the cultic practices and the socio-economic aspects of the Maltese archipelago in Hellenistic and Republican age. The primary function of the pottery assemblage is closely related to the ceremonial activities that took place in the sanctuary, as evidenced by the high percentage of pottery shapes for food preparation and consumption (cooking pots, tablewares, transport amphorae). The research aims to understand the role of pottery vessels in the ritual activities carried out in the sanctuary, starting from the morphological and typological classification of the ceramic repertoire between the fifth and the first century BC. The Maltese pottery repertoire of cooking and plain wares shows marked morphological and stylistic peculiarities if compared with other Phoenician and Punic productions, as well as a close relationship between ceramic typology and technological properties, together with the elaboration of Greek shapes.

Furthermore, the ceramic repertoire at Tas-Silġ is particularly interesting for the predominance of some pottery containers in the morphological repertoire, probably influenced by the use of traditional shapes in ritual practices. This work investigates the functional aspects of different categories of containers along with their peculiar stylistic features, providing an overview of the most common functional shapes in order to highlight specific behaviors and useful data for the reconstruction of the ritual activities carried out in the sanctuary. In addition, a selection of pottery samples was subjected to chemical lipid analyses, allowing to identify the original content of the ceramic containers and to highlight the role of specific foodstuffs during the rituals.

## **51. A klibanos From a 3rd Century BC House in Kroton. Introduction and Distribution of klibanoi in Magna Graecian Contexts – Christine Pönitz-Hunziker**

Within the framework of my PhD dissertation, I examine the pottery of the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.E. of ancient Kroton, modern days Crotone (Calabria, Italy). The focus of the study lies on the material from the necropolis Via dei Greci (Marelli Hospital), and the residential area Acquabona (nuovo Istituto Scolastico), with three partially excavated houses. The Acquabona excavation yielded a large quantity of household pottery, which can be dated to the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the 3rd century BC. Similar to the pottery ensembles of other Greek poleis in South Italy, we can observe an expansion in the repertoire of cooking ware during the 3rd century and therefore assume an interest in new cooking practices. Of particular interest is a sherd from 'House B' belonging to an imported klibanos, a domed cover used in baking. This paper searches to explain the introduction and distribution of 3rd century klibanoi in Magna Graecia and their importance for new cooking techniques. I will discuss the possible origins of the first imports and influences as well as the beginning of the regional production. I would also like to explore the connection with the later forms of klibanoi and testa, which were very popular in the Roman dominated areas.

## **52. Hellenistic Pottery from the plot of Emmanouel Pappas 22 in Veroia – Theodora Nikoleta Kyriakidou**

In my paper I will present the Hellenistic pottery from the plot of Emmanouel Pappas in Veroia, confirming earlier views and offering also new elements in the research of Hellenistic pottery. The archaeological material includes a variety of shapes and ways of decoration of fine ceramics, mainly table ware that were found in a building of the Hellenistic period excavated in Veroia, one of the most important cities of ancient Macedonia that nowadays lies below the modern city.

The earliest pottery of the complex that is dated in the 4th century BC, follows entirely Attic tradition, both in shape and decoration, and therefore can be attributed to Attic workshops. The import of Attic products declines in the early 3rd century with the increasing production of local workshops, which can probably be related with the economic prosperity of the Macedonian kingdom and the parallel decline in the production and quality of Attic ceramics. Attic products disappear completely from the late 3rd and during the 2nd century BC and the local pottery follows its own development, which has already begun to acquire some specific characteristics in the early Hellenistic period. Therefore, it can be concluded that changes in pottery are inextricably linked to the economic and political changes that are taking place in each region. Finally, from the plot's findings it is possible to say that the classical tradition in Veroia extends until the early 3rd century BC. From this period the Hellenistic «koine» that was formed gradually dominated the Hellenistic era until the Roman conquest of Macedonia can be attested in Veroia, proving again that political facts affects may in some occasions also bring changes in pottery production.

## **53. Hellenistic Cooking Wares from ancient Koroni in Messinia (south Greece)**

**– Alexandra Konstantinidou**

Since 2014, the Ephorate of Antiquities of Messinia carries out excavation, bringing to light some remnants of ancient Koroni. This is a city that was founded in the second half of the fourth century BC by Boeotians; it prospered throughout the Hellenistic and Roman times, until it was abandoned in the seventh century AD under the pressure of the Slavic invasions.

Even though the archaeological investigations are still in progress and many of the newly discovered walls and buildings await identification, in specific parts, undisturbed layers yielded considerable amounts of pottery dating to the Hellenistic times. The fine wares, the amphorae and the plain wares discovered in the site, indicate that the city of ancient Koroni and its port had intense contacts with other regions of the Aegean and the Mediterranean.

The assemblages include a variety of cooking vessels (cooking-pots, casseroles, frying pans, braziers and so on) that will be presented in their context, discussing technology, typology and chronology. It is noteworthy that only little is known about Hellenistic pottery from Messinia, even though, in modern times, this region has been an important pottery production centre. The cooking wares from ancient Koroni will definitely add further evidence regarding a generally unexplored aspect of the Messinian past.

## **54. Crossing the culinary bridges? Foreign cooking pottery of Hellenistic and Early Roman**

**period on the Agora in Nea Paphos, Cyprus – Kamila Nocoń**

The location of Cyprus in the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea caused the favoured exchange of goods between the centres located on both short and long distances. During the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods, Nea Paphos, as the major city of the island, was a hot spot of economic activity mirrored in strong connections with many cities on the island and beyond. This network is reflected mostly by an impressive range of fine ware pottery finds and amphorae unearthed on the many sites within the city, however with lower attention to the cooking pottery. An interdisciplinary program of excavations, conducted on the Agora in the framework of the Paphos Agora Project, provided a large amount of new data concerning cooking pottery, including this defined as not being produced locally. In this paper, I would like to present the results of a study of the Hellenistic and Early Roman imports of cooking pottery deriving from excavations conducted between years 2011–2016. The results of the study include typological and chronological investigations supported by the laboratory analyses. However, to define the appropriate context of the use of this category of pottery the answers to the following questions are needed: Was this category of pottery the subject of trade? Whether the appearance of this pottery may have indicated the introduction of new culinary customs? Were cooking vessels from outside of Cyprus imported to satisfy the consumer needs of the inhabitants of Nea Paphos? The answers to the questions will be combined with historical and archaeological data, which allows defining changes in the inflow of cooking pottery from distant locations.

## **55. A Change of Perception: Dining in Southern Phoenicia – Barak Monnickendam-Givon**

The increased use of diverse clay made dining vessels reflect a significant transformation in the way eating and drinking habits were perceived during the Hellenistic Period. Along the northern coastal plain of modern Israel, the inhabitants of Southern Phoenicia were not different from other people living around the Mediterranean and participated in global shifting trends. This transformation manifested itself with mainly small and personal dining vessels, made from various wares and produced at many sites along the Eastern Mediterranean. During the fifth and early fourth centuries BCE (the Persian period), the tableware array found in Southern Phoenicia excavations is minimal. It comprises small amounts of plain vessels, mainly intended for food preparation alongside a small amount of Attic and so-called "East Greek" pottery. Excavations of phases dated to the end of the fourth century BCE through the first-century BCE (the Hellenistic period), On the other hand, have yielded a more varied set of tableware. A major change in social practices resulted in large amounts of personal tableware like cups, bowls, and plates, along with a variety of kraters and mortars. The assemblage of containers became more varied as well, with a growing number of jugs and bottles. The participation of Southern-Phoenicia in large scale trends

did not end with the consumption of tableware made in the Attic fashion. Alongside the use of imported tableware, local workshops started to produce and distribute color-coated tableware designed in the Attic traditions, including echinus bowls, "fish-plates," skyphoi, and more. In my presentation, I discuss how the pottery assemblage of Hellenistic Southern Phoenicia reflects a perception change of dining and drinking habits. Changes that are part of broader alterations in social, cultural, and behavioral aspects around the Mediterranean at that time.

## **56. Why do things anyway? Redefining koiné as an emergent social, cultural and economic phenomenon at Sagalassos – Dries Daems, Jeroen Poblome**

Material studies in archaeology is all about finding patterns. Grouping the things that match, and distinguishing those that do not, as well as attaching meaning to this distinction. Material specialists can interpret similarities and differences through various lenses: as artefacts of production processes and technology, economic incentives, social heterogeneity, identity, cultural traditions and many more. Often, several of these lenses will be combined in overarching frameworks of interpretation. Two such frameworks are of interest here: Hellenization and Romanization. These frameworks deal with what it means to belong to, respectively, the Greek and Roman worlds, and how this is expressed in material terms, often driven by interactions within a wider socio-political and cultural configuration such as the Hellenistic kingdoms and the Roman empire. The long history of Hellenization and Romanization as grand frameworks of interpretation is mirrored in an almost equally long history of critiques questioning their validity. Several alternative frameworks have been proposed such as creolization, Mediterraneanization, imperialism or globalization. Yet, in most cases, these approaches mainly offer a new descriptive framework rather than an explanatory one (Woolf 2014). To develop a suitable approach with sufficient explanatory power, such a framework needs to optimally match relevant theoretical levels of interpretation with meaningful scales of analysis and appropriate data sources. In this paper, we will deconstruct the implications of top-down impositions of macro-narratives such as Hellenization and Romanization at Sagalassos (southwest Anatolia). Instead, we propose a bottom-up approach to analyse material culture through the lens of complex systems thinking and interpret its implications through the concept of koine. In relation to material culture, koine has been defined as 'a range of regional production centres involved in the making of a cohesive and consistent range of tableware types and forms' (Poblome and Firat 2011). As with all classificatory concepts, central to the definition of a koine is the tension between similarities and differences in the subject of study – in this case, material culture. Here, we take the concept one step further and suggest that its explanatory power can be enhanced by integrating a complex systems thinking perspective. In our approach, the koine is redefined as an emergent phenomenon produced by locally- and regionally-driven causal factors acting as selection pressures for decision-making in social, cultural and economic processes. The non-linear outcomes of these decision-making processes and feedback loops between interrelated processes produce patterns of change and transformation that can be interpreted through the lens of koine. It is important to note that this approach does not posit an alternative grand narrative but rather a new framework of interpretation and explanation. We will apply this framework to trace and disentangle changes in material culture during the transition from Late Hellenistic to Early Roman imperial times at Sagalassos and explain what these changes meant for the local community and its position within the wider context of a changing world in these times.

## **57. Abstract Cuisine and identities: Ephesos vs. Syene – Alice Waldner, Laura Rembart**

In our lecture, we intend to conduct a comparative analysis of the cultural process of cooking in two different Hellenistic to early Roman imperial environments. Ephesos changed during the Hellenism from a Greek polis of medium size and significance to an ancient metropolis. The city developed into a trading hub and administrative center with high geostrategic importance, becoming the capital of the Roman province of Asia. Syene is a border town in Upper Egypt, the southernmost town in the Ptolemaic realm and subsequently in the Roman Empire. This prominent position at the first cataract of the Nile along with the nearby island of Elephantine



was of particular significance with respect to, for example, the exchange with Nubia to the south. We aim at analyzing comparatively whether and how the integration into the Roman sphere of influence affects these two different cities in terms of cooking habits, food preparation, culinary practices and potential culinary identities. How long do Ephesos and Syene stay “Greek” with regard to the used cooking wares, techniques and tools? Can the adoption of new or previously uncommon cooking tools be equated with the acceptance of new cultural practices? What does this reveal about the dynamics of changing tastes related that eventually come along with a change of power in different geostrategic settings?

## **58. Still Hellenistic, or Roman already? The transitional period observed among the fine wares found at the Agora in Nea Paphos, Cyprus – *Malgorzata Kajzer***

The paper presents the problem of cultural transition between the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The transition refers to changes in production and consumption patterns observed among the archaeological material unearthed at the Agora in Paphos. The city and the whole island of Cyprus were annexed by the Roman Empire in 58 BCE, however, the time after the battle of Actium is usually indicated as a starting point for the Roman period. As a result, the transitional period dates from around 30 BCE until the first decade of 1st c. CE or even longer, and it is reflected in the material culture, including fine ware pottery. New pottery groups such as eastern sigillata B, Italian sigillata, and Italian thin-walled ware appeared, while some typical Hellenistic wares like colour-coated ware, eastern sigillata A or Cypriot sigillata/eastern sigillata D still were produced and used. Moreover, the transition is visible in lamp production as new relief discus lamps replaced the typical Late Hellenistic mould-made production. The current paper discusses the repertoire of shapes and fabrics specific for the transitional phase as well as some disputable cases and shows potential difficulties in distinguishing what we call the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman in pottery studies.

## **59. Living la “vida local”: on the Ceramic Assemblage from 2nd century pit at Pheneos**

– *Regina N. Klöckl, Hans W. Scherer*

A mid-2nd-century garbage pit containing a great number of bowls, plates, cooking pots and drinking vessels raises several new questions to the investigation of ancient Pheneos 'history. The quality and nature of the pottery seems to indicate its use on perhaps special occasions of people dining and feasting together. Besides the dishes for food consumption and preparation, the pit also contained animal bones as likely leftovers from the meals served. The many remains of snails and chicken alongside the mandibula of a large cattle breed usually connected with Roman presence may point towards the tender beginnings of “Romanisation” in the area. Altogether, the finds tell of a rather high standard of living in this part of the settlement hill, which was previously dominated by a sanctuary. Do they, therefore, belong with a wealthy Hellenistic house situated on the otherwise sparsely occupied eastern hill slope? The big assemblage of fine ware pottery presents another interesting detail: Hardly any of the bowls, plates, cups and other vessels were imports from Athens, although some of their shapes seem to be inspired by Attic products. Clearly, the inhabitants of ancient Pheneos turned to other places to purchase what they thought were good quality dishes – places, which might have been easier to reach or better served the wishes and needs of their consumers. Also, experimentation must have been a thing, as some fine shapes produced from rather crude cooking ware are amongst our finds. Our paper, therefore, seeks to investigate on the origins of the assemblage we are dealing with, as well as on the regional nature of the pottery repertoire at hand. With this, new light can be shed on dining and feasting habits in Ancient Arcadia at the dawn of the Roman period.

## **60. From the Messapian settlement to the Roman city: new acquisitions in Egnazia (Fasano-Br)**

**on the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC pottery productions – *R. Cassano, F. de Palo, G. Mastrocinque***

This paper presents the preliminary data outcome from research on pottery from the most recent archaeological excavations in the Egnazia Archaeological site, on the southern Adriatic coast of Italy. The investigation carried out in the area south of the Roman city's Forum revealed part of a large residential block, predating the building of the Forum (Augustan age), and dating from the 2nd century BC, when an “atrium domus” – recently investigated – was built.



The residential area shows a very complex settlement plan through which particular forms of urban landscape transformation are identifiable. Despite a fragmented preservation, an architectural complex from the Messapian age consisting of at least three quadrangular rooms arranged on three sides of a central courtyard was documented below the domus' structures, only at level of the large block-foundations. Archaeological finds suggest that this complex served several purposes and included spaces for manufacturing activities, dwellings, rooms for ceremonies and, possibly, consecrated areas. Evidences of great interest, attributable to ritual practices, have been recorded in these areas, in particular in the eastern room and in the courtyard. These evidences are stratigraphically placed between the decommissioning of the Messapian building and the setting up of the first floor of the Roman residence. In the sequence which was composed of the beaten earth, cocchiopest and preparatory layers of the floor plan were proofs of numerous rituals which had taken place, in the form of the deposit-layer. This was characterized by a homogeneous and consistent group of tableware which refer back to the period between the end of the 4th and 2nd century BC, combined with deliberate depositions of animal remains. Among the analyzed artefacts we shall give prominence to the ceramic items in black-gloss ware and grey-gloss ware which were produced between the 3rd and 2nd century BC, along with the common use tableware and storage-ware items. The local variations documented appear to be inspired by the peninsula famous ateliers' repertoire models and present formal and technical variations that allow a chronological definition projecting these into a context of cultural assimilation and integration towards a central-Italic model (Campania, Lazio), which was typical of the aforementioned historical period. The preference for certain types of vessels anticipates a standardization which can be found in the Roman table sets, especially of the Eastern sigillata A (EAS) and Italic sigillata from the 1st c. BC.

## **61. Rome and Epirus: continuity and transformation in the material culture of ancient**

**Phoinike – Anna Gamberini**

As is well known, Rome's intervention on the eastern Adriatic coast during the Illyrian wars (230-229 B.C.) marked the beginning of an expansion that led to the progressive acquisition of territories and, in parallel, to the integration of different cultures. The decision to sign the peace agreement that will end the first Macedonian war right in Phoinike (205 B.C.) is significant of Rome's interests in these territories, but it is only from the middle of the following century that the relationship between these two cultures is reflected in the artifacts. The territory of present-day southern Albania became part of the Empire right in the middle of the 2nd century, when it was included in the province of Macedonia. The morphological study, together with the chemical-mineralogical study of the fabrics in the case of fine wares, shows a progressive increase of imported products, both from a quantitative point of view and with respect to the diversity of their origin, in addition to the prevailing regional production. This latter up to that moment was flanked by a few imports coming almost exclusively from Attica; later on, instead, they also came from the Italian peninsula and the eastern regions of the Mediterranean. This plurality of venues shows how the arrival of Rome is reflected not only through the diffusion of products from Latium or the Italic Peninsula, but especially through the opening of the site to the entire Mediterranean reality, at this point corresponding to the Roman Empire.

## **62. Ceramic Wares and Agency. Evidence for Changing Markets, Changing Practices or**

**Changing Tastes in the 2nd-1st c. BCE Eastern Adriatic? – Marina Ugarković, Ana Konestra**

In the last centuries BCE both coasts of the Adriatic Sea were characterised by increased presence of various classes of fine wares, both of local production and imported. Political upheavals, market shifts and seaborne connectivity significantly expanded as Roman commercial interests spread along and across the Mare Superum, just as local consumption and appropriation practices created a different regional picture for each segment of both Adriatic coasts. This paper will attempt to offer an up-to-date assessment of the fine wares and shapes present on the Eastern Adriatic, following their development through the advanced 2nd and into the 1st c. BCE as well as present challenges and several methodological issues in their study. In pursue of provenance of wares and particularities of local and micro-regional functional and typological repertoires, contextualized though different aspects of social practices in daily life – from setting tables and dining, to funerary customs and religious practices – the available evidence/assemblages from settlement sites, be it urban or rural, i.e. places of household use, necropolises, and sanctuaries of Eastern Adriatic region will be examined. This will give way to insights into the changes/continuity of the localized nature of

insular and coastal consumption practices, observed within their cultural context, and explore aspects of introduction of new production technology, market shifts and the degree of integration within a common Eastern Adriatic ceramic koiné, if one ever did emerge.

### **63. Nora, Area E, Central Quarter. Considerations on the consumption habits in late Republican period (II-I century BC): tradition and transformation – Gloria Bolzoni**

The analysis of the pottery contexts found in the archaeological site of Nora (CA, Sardinia) has always had to deal with the difficulties due to the complex phenomena of urban transformation in a city with a very long continuity of life, from VII B.C. to late antiquity. These are mostly secondary deposition contexts, that allow a reflection on the variations of the domestic equipments when they are inserted in a wider chronological and cultural framework. The most recent archaeological researches conducted by State University of Milan in the central quarter of Nora, directed by Prof. G. Bejor and Prof. F. Chiesa, in particular in the Central Baths and 'Case a Mare' sectors, allowed to identify some significant pottery assemblages in order to reconstruct the production and consumption mechanisms and to define the composition of the local household equipment between 2nd and 1st cent. BC, a moment of important transformations resulting from the contact between Sardinian-Punic and Roman cultures.

### **64. Pottery continuity and resistance: the Iberian region of the upper Guadalquivir after the conquest of Rome – J. J. Padilla Fernández, L. Arboledas Martínez, J.J. López Martínez**

The societies that inhabited the upper Guadalquivir valley in the Iron Age had very intense contacts with the Mediterranean area. This fact marked the development during several centuries of a group of Iberian communities with their own idiosyncrasies, but full of cultural markers linked to Phoenician – Punic and Greek traditions. The study of the pottery assemblages of the settlements located around this particular area and dated after the end of the Second Punic War and the beginning of the rule of the Roman Empire in the Iberian Peninsula, around the ss. II and I BC., seems to testify that indigenous cultural factors survived over time and continued to be predominant. Furthermore, only Italic pottery tableware or imitations of these have been detected in certain strategic enclaves, predictably established by the Roman Republic to control the abundant mining resources of the region and make the conquest of these new territories effective. Research on pottery carried out around this issue point to the development of social processes of resistance reluctant to establish new modes of political organization, which did not begin to be clearly diluted until the beginning of the High Empire.

### **65. The end of the Neo-Punic horizon of Gadir – Ester López Rosendo, Mariano Torres Ortiz**

The Jardín de Cano workshop (El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz) is a production centre from the Late Republican period which marks the transition between the last pottery productions in the Punic-Gaditan tradition and the introduction of Early Empire Roman repertoires. The archaeological record of residual ceramic deposits from the pre-Augustean period coincides with the cultural horizon defined in Lixus as Middle Mauritanian, a time when Caesar turned Gadir into a civitas (49 BC) and its main ruler Balbus the Younger, around 46 BC, undertook the most important reforms with the construction of a new port to ensure its commercial expansion. In this work we attempt to define this cultural horizon on the basis of a common ceramic repertoire in several workshops in the Cadiz countryside and bay, immediately prior to the definitive establishment of the Roman Empire, the definitive transition from Punic Gadir to Roman Gades. The ceramics presented here comprise an interesting lot in which Late Punic amphorae Ramon T-7.4.3.3 stand out significantly, in association with local imitations of Dressel IC, Lomba do Canho 67/Sala 1 type, archaic oil amphorae and the first Haltern 70. Among the imported ceramics are some Italic wine amphorae Lamboglia 2, Campanian B and Punic Ramon T-5.2.3.1. Accompanying this deposit are common pottery such as casseroles, pots, Punic/Turdetan basins, mortars and net weights which show features typical of late Romanised local Kuass-type ware, together with highly evolved local Ramon T-12. 1.1.2, just before the definitive abandonment of local tradition productions, with the appearance of the first sigillata wares manufactured in the Bay of Cádiz and amphorae of Roman typology of local production. This assemblage that we have defined as the "Neo-Punic Cadiz" horizon is also found in other ancient Phoenician colonies in the "Circle of the Strait", a wide geopolitical area that includes ancient cities of the Strait of Gibraltar and the western coast of North Africa with a common cultural base (such as Lixus and Russadir) that constituted a commercial network of maritime trade, led by the city of Gadir.

## **Panel 1.1.** Introduction – *Guy Ackermann, Anne-Sophie Martz*

Delos is as a major chronological fixed point for the pottery of the 1st cent. BC. Debris from the town destruction are the results of two attacks in 88 BC by Mithridates' general Archelaus and in 69 BC by the pirate Athenodoros. The distinction between ceramic assemblages from destruction levels of these two disasters remains a crucial issue for the late Hellenistic chronology, not only for Delos itself, but also on the larger scale for the Eastern Mediterranean. Numerous pottery publications indeed refer to Delos as one of the rare chronological landmark of the first half of the 1st cent. with the Syllan destruction of Athens in 86 BC. Archaeologists usually consider that pots unearthed on the island predate the second attack. In Athens, Delos and in many cities of the Greek world, the attraction of these historical events often led to push back the date of ceramic assemblages to the early 1st cent. and therefore contributed to picture the post-69 period as a kind of no pottery land. On the other hand, scholars considered for a long time 69 BC as the demise of Delos. However, several historical clues witness a continuity of occupation on the island until the Imperial period, for instance the Lex Gabinia-Calpurnia which exempted Delos from all taxes in 58 BC. In addition, archaeological researches by the French School at Athens during the last decades evidenced activities in several areas of the city during the interim period between 69 and the Augustan age. The aim of this panel is to define with more accuracy pottery assemblages from the debris of 88 and 69, as well as the later occupation of the mid 1st cent., and to reconsider the role of Delos as a chronological fixed point for the end of the Hellenistic period.

## **Panel 1.2.** Are there any valid clues to distinguish 88 from 69 contexts in Delos urban destruction layers? – *Annette Peignard-Giros*

The use and abuse of Delos material as a chronological fixed point in 1st cent. BC pottery is a major issue in our studies. As a matter of fact, the 69 destruction has even overshadowed the 88 events, although some attempts have been made to distinguish the two contexts in Delos pottery deposits.

Those attempts are based either on internal or external clues. First of all, the amphora stamps have been the major chronological argument used in assessing contexts to the 88 or 69 destruction. In some cases, stratigraphy has been considered as testimony of the two destructions in the same area, while two successive destructions might have been caused by other factors than those two well-dated disasters. Some scholars have tried to distinguish between the two dates on the basis of the ceramic typology. Susan I. Rotroff has recently tried to compare Delian and Athenian deposits, namely Delian destruction contexts of 88 vs Sullan debris in Athens, and Athenian post-86 deposits vs Delian destruction contexts of 69. The aim of my paper is to reconsider the chronological arguments on which the dating of the Delian contexts is based, as well as to bring to light the presence of ceramics subsequent to the destruction of 69 BC. Even if a large part of the material unearthed in the ancient excavations has been lost, there are still traces of the occupation of the Delos dwellings around the middle of the 1st cent. BC. Some forms of eastern sigillata, thin-walled vases, or lamps must be dated after 69.

**Panel 1. 3. In situ pottery from the insula of the House of the Comedians: new contextual and chronological data on the destruction or abandonment levels – Sandrine Élaigne, Jean-Yves Empereur, Cécile Harlaut**

The insula of the House of the Comedians has been excavated between 1961 and 1965 under the aegis of the French School at Athens by Philippe Bruneau, who published the results of his team in 1970: Ph. Bruneau, Cl. Vatin, U. Bezerra de Meneses et alii, *L'îlot de la Maison des comédiens, Exploration Archéologique de Délos XXVII* (1970).

Even if a selection of complete vessels is included in this publication as a catalogue, most of pottery artefacts recorded at the time of excavations is missing in the monography. Besides, excavations and recording reports of the team are so complete that they allow a deeper research about stratigraphical contexts. Then, putting complete vessels back in archaeological deposits and particularly in the last occupation deposit becomes possible. Although in situ vessels were found in small amount, assemblage of all pieces from different wares (fine, coarse, amphoras, braziers) found on the last insula floor level might give clues for trying to precise the insula abandonment or destruction date.

**Panel 1. 4. The pottery from the Triarius fortification built in 69 BC – Guy Ackermann**

After the attack of Delos by pirates led by Athenodoros in 69 BC, the Roman legate Caius Valerius Triarius erected a fortification to protect the sanctuary of Apollo and the harbour from another assault.

In several trenches conducted in 2014 and 2016 under the aegis of the French School at Athens, Stéphanie Maillot and Myriam Fincker discovered a thick backfill intended to elevate this defensive wall. The domestic debris from this embankment form a valuable pottery assemblage that confidently predates 69 BC. It contains many Ephesian and some Athenian moldmade bowls, Cnidian drinking cups, numerous thin-walled beakers, many Eastern Sigillata A and Campanian A plates and bowls, some Ephesian gray ware platters, white-ground lagynoi, gray and domed-mouth unguentaria, Phoenician amphoriskoi, as well as Italian orlo bifido and Pompeian Red Ware pans. Pergamian appliqué wares, unguentaria without groove on the foot (category 6 defined by Susan I. Rotroff) and braziers with moldmade supports are surprisingly lacking in this assemblage. One question yet remains: are the debris in the backfill associated with the attack by the pirates of Athenodoros in 69 BC or did the Roman soldiers gather the rubble from the previous destruction of Delos by the Pontic troops in 88 BC? The aim of this paper is to present these new data for the chronology of the early 1st cent. and to carry on the discussion about the distinction between pottery assemblages of 88 and 69 BC.

**Panel 1. 5. The 1st cent. BC phase of the Agora of the Competaliasts: historical, architectural and pottery evidence – Claire Hasenohr, Anne-Sophie Martz and Christina Mitsopoulou**

The archaeological work conducted on the Agora of the Competaliasts and its surroundings since 1995 led to identify several building phases and destruction layers. The square itself, built on a sandy and marshy area, was probably set up at the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 2nd cent. BC. The agora was then expanded and paved, maybe simultaneously with the urban works led by the epimeletes Theophrastos, before the last quarter of the 2nd cent. BC. These two phases of the agora are attested by epigraphy, as inscriptions mentioning the massive backfill used to build the public area were found. During the Imperial period, houses gradually occupied the edges of the agora. However, some stratigraphic contexts seem to correspond to the interim period between 69 and the Augustan age.

The aim of our paper is to present the evidences for a continuous occupation of the area during the 1st cent. BC, and the pottery assemblages from these specific contexts.



## **Panel 2. 1. Introduction – Zoi Kotitsa, Alexandros Laftsidis**

Macedonia (Greece) holds a special place in the research of Hellenistic pottery in Greece. The rich pottery evidence discovered in large numbers in most sites in this region constituted the material around which some of the earlier and truly seminal monographs for the field of Hellenistic pottery were organized. Building on this important scholarly tradition, research on the Hellenistic pottery of Macedonia remains very vibrant today, producing on a yearly basis a number of papers/monographs greatly surpassing that of any other area in Greece. As a result, a fairly satisfying picture of the Hellenistic pottery of the region is painted, although many research questions are still open. Nevertheless, the Hellenistic ceramic reality of Macedonia is frequently not well known outside Greece for a number of reasons. The proposed panel aspires to offer a partial remedy to this situation. The panel will consist of four papers following an introduction presented by the two organizers. These papers cover a wide spectrum of topics aiming at the presentation of characteristic and crucial aspects in the research of Hellenistic pottery in Macedonia.

## **Panel 2. 2. A Look Back to the Study of Hellenistic Pottery in Macedonia – Alexandros Laftsidis**

The study of Hellenistic pottery did not receive significant attention until the late 19th century. This delay, in stark contrast to other areas of pottery studies, such as black-figure or red-figure vases, can mostly be attributed to the perceived at the time lack of iconographic and artistic in general merit of Hellenistic pottery. This situation changed gradually during the 20th century with the publication of some seminal papers/monographs, but it was not until the 1980s, when the study of Hellenistic pottery really became widespread. Not all regions, however, were granted the same amount of attention, resulting in an uneven bibliographical record. Interestingly enough, Macedonia is the best studied region in Greece in terms of its Hellenistic pottery. This region contributed – and still does – the largest by far number of papers and monographs. This paper aspires to explore this particularity, by examining all the factors that made Macedonia into this “powerhouse” in the study of Hellenistic pottery in Greece. The presence of large pottery production centers in the region, such as the capital Pella, and the fortunate early publication of seminal monographs by pioneer researchers can definitely be counted among these factors. They provided a quite detailed at the time picture of the pottery identity of the region, while creating an important research tradition that still lives on. Can, however, these factors alone account for the dominance of the region in the study of Hellenistic pottery? For a fuller understanding the phenomenon one needs to move a step further and consider it within its socio-political context, namely the diplomatic conflict between Greece and the neighboring state of FYROM at the time, which called forth the involvement of politicians and the formal state, aiming to the accentuation of the Greek identity of the region since ancient times. On top, therefore, of the aforementioned factors, I argue that this involvement boosted archaeological research in the region and, through the ensuing plethora of finds, facilitated the bloom of the study of Hellenistic pottery in the region.

## **Panel 2. 3. Towards Firmer Chronologies: The Correlation between Ceramics and Coins in the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic Periods in Macedonia – Nikos Akamatis, Zoi Kotitsa**

The frequent presence of coins in excavated sites in Macedonia (Greece) has been an important advantage and also a booster for the study of the Late Classical and Hellenistic pottery of this region. Coins allowed a reliable dating of many contexts and provided the possibility to establish a chronological basis for the study of pottery from this period in Macedonia. On the contrary, pottery has been used rather seldom to approach or even solve numismatic questions.

Our paper aspires to investigate the correlation between ceramics and coins from selected funerary contexts from Macedonia aiming towards the establishment of firmer chronologies in the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic periods in this region.



We will focus on the impact of coins for the chronology of specific ceramic types and their contexts, such as the bronze coins struck by the short-reigned kings Kassandros, Demetrios I, and Lysimachos and attested in numerous single burials. These allowed building up a reliable basis for the chronology of the pottery from the late 4th/early 3rd century BC. Moreover, we will present some case studies, in which coins help us pinpoint the date of a burial and estimate the life time of the datable pottery included. On the other hand, we will discuss the possibilities offered by the study of ceramic contexts for the chronological determination of some numismatic types, such as some bronze issues in the name of Philipp II, which cannot offer until now firm chronological boundaries for the contexts where they are found.

## **Panel 2. 4. Empowering Commerce: Thessaloniki in the Trade Networks of the Hellenistic Period – Ioannis Bellas**

The transformation and reorganization of the Macedonian kingdom especially from the time of Phillip II truly put the region on the map elevating its position in the trade network of the period. Although Alexander's conquests shifted the center of gravity eastwards, Macedonia certainly remained an important component of the trade in the Aegean region and beyond. Exploring, however, the features and specifics of the commercial identity of Macedonia is not an easy task: it presupposes the combined investigation of a number of types of material evidence, such as the circulation of coins, inscriptions, written sources, and of course pottery. This paper intends to improve our understanding of the commercial importance of the region through the examination of a specific category of pottery, namely trade amphoras and, in particular, their stamped handles. This pottery type is extremely important for the investigation of commercial networks, as it readily provides a wealth of information among others on their origin and date of production. Most of the examined here evidence comes from the city of Thessaloniki, although evidence from other parts of the kingdom is also taken into account. A number of different types/origins can be established (Thasian, Rhodian, Knidian, and Parmeniskos Group amphoras), drawing a picture of an extensive trade network, part of which were the city of Thessaloniki and many other sites in the region. Based on this picture and the emerging patterns of preference / absence of some amphora types during specific periods I argue for the emergence of two interesting issues. Thus, the correlation between the circulation of Thasian amphorae and the appearance/increase of the "Parmeniskos" group amphorae, as well as the circulation of the Rhodian amphorae, which stabilizes from the end of the 3rd c. B.C. and peaks in the first quarter of the 2nd c. B.C., can be connected with important political and military developments of the period.

## **Panel 2. 5. After Pydna: Italian Pottery in Macedonia– Apostolos Garyfallopoulos**

The battle of Pydna (168 B.C.) signaled the conquest of the Macedonian kingdom by the Romans. The old kingdom was dissolved into four republics and later became officially a Roman province. Although these political developments presuppose a significant Italian presence and/or influence, research on the Italian imported pottery in Macedonia dating in the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. has done little to investigate this matter. Stobi, in the northern part of Macedonia, is the only archaeological site from which ceramic evidence of Italian origin (dated to the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C.) was thoroughly examined and published by Virginia Anderson-Stojanović in the 80s and the 90s. Her work paints an undeniable picture of great Italian influence in Stobi during the Late Republican period. It is more than evident, however, that this influence could not be present only in Stobi but should be extended to the greater part – if not the entirety – of provincia Macedonia. My paper aspires to address this research gap by discussing the horizontal diffusion of Italian pottery in the post-Pydna Macedonia, drawing examples – both published and unpublished ones – from multiple sites, mainly from the lower and coastal part of the province. This ceramic evidence was unearthed in the last decades but until today have not attracted the proper scholarly attention. It mainly consists of black-glazed pottery, thin-walled ware and transport amphorae from across the Adriatic. Hence, through the examination of this pottery I argue that the presence and diffusion of Italian pottery reflects the inclusion of Macedonia in a western international trade system during the Late Republican period, as well as the presence of a visible Roman population in the region.

## **1. Complexes with attic imports from the APE database – *Nataliya B. Churekova***

For several years now, the research team of Saratov State University (S.Yu. Monakhov, E.V. Kuznetsova, and N.B. Churekova) has been implementing the project of the Russian Science Foundation 18-18, dedicated to processing the amphora collections of major Russian museums. An integrating and parallel part of the project was creating a container amphora database, accessed via the Internet. This is the portal APE ("Greek Amphorae from Northern Pontus Euxinus (7th – 2nd cent. BC)": <https://ape.sgu.ru/>), which currently contains the information of vessels from the collections of Kerch, Chersonesos museums, The Hermitage and the Pushkin Museum of fine arts. In addition to a variety of reference materials, the database consists of two main sections: the catalog of amphorae and the section with amphorae complexes. In total, the database currently contains 79 complexes, dating from the first half of the 6th cent. BC to the 2nd cent. BC. The largest number of complexes belongs to the collection of The Hermitage – 33, then it is the Museum-reserve "Tauric Chersonesus" – 23, and the least are the collections of the Kerch Museum and the Pushkin Museum – 13 and 10, respectively. Not all of the complexes contained black-glazed and painted ceramics of attic production, which often allows narrowing the dating. A good example of black-glazed ceramics helps to adjust the dating of the complex gives a "Foundation pit under the floor No. 56 the Central building of the Basilea Spartokids in Panticapaeum" (the first quarter of the 4th cent. BC).

In addition to ceramic containers, were fragmented red-figured and black-glazed vessels in the pit, which made it possible to determine the date of the complex more accurately. For example, the askos featuring the griffins dates to the beginning of the second quarter of the 4th cent. BC. Then there was a small bowl with an inward-curved edge on a low ring base. Similar vessels were made in Attica in the last quarter of the 5th century BC. And finally, a fragment of the profiled leg of a bell-shaped crater that dates from the second half of the fifth to the first quarter of the fourth centuries. Thus, the material review prevents from accepting the first publication authors' opinion that the dumping occurred not later than the 70–50s years of the 4th cent. BC. Black-glazed pottery, with reference to raising in askos dating, is within the beginning of the second quarter of the 4th century. And there are no amphorae of that time among materials. Consequently, backfill of the foundation pit occurred in the 370s. In General, the database currently contains 30 complexes with attic ceramics, most of them belong to the 5th – first half of the 4th cent. BC, and only 3 complexes belong to the Hellenistic time. In the future, we plan to expand our APE database with new Museum collections.

## **2. Ceramic oil lamps from Sarapiea A and B in Delos – *Małgorzata Kajzer, Edyta Marzec***

Identifying what is local or not is of crucial importance for the reconstruction of the ancient economic structures as well as political and social relations. The provenance study is a main objective of an ongoing project INSIDE – Interdisciplinary Studies of Hellenistic Pottery from the Island of Delos, which focuses on the macroscopic and laboratory analysis of ceramic material from the island of Delos. One of the aims of this project is to define origins of the ceramic oil lamps and to reconstruct their supply patterns. This paper presents the results of macroscopic analysis carried out on the assemblage of ceramic oil lamps from Sarapiea A and B. The sanctuaries were dedicated to Egyptian cult and represent two chronological phases dated to the Independence period (314–167/166 BCE) and the Second Athenian Domination (167/166–88/69 BCE). All fragments of ceramic oil lamps unearthed in Sarapiea A and B were analysed, and a number of macroscopic groups were distinguished. Some of them are associated with well-known production centres, such as Attica, Knidos and Ephesus, others can be linked with non-defined workshops, possibly connected with the Cycladic region.

### **3. Ceramics from the Iberian Peninsula on the Adriatic shores – *Albert Ribera, Carlo De Mitri, Horacio González, Guillermo Pascual***

By recent ceramic studies in several southern Adriatic sites, such as Risan (Montenegro), Shkodar (Albania) and Orikos (Albania), among others, we have recognized the presence of some Ebusitan amphorae of Punic tradition. They are dated around 2nd century BC. These vessels had been located throughout the Western Mediterranean, up to Carthage and Pompeii, but no further east. We will present the pieces of Hispanic origin identified through this territory on both sides of the Adriatic between the 4th and 1st centuries BC.

### **4. Punic findings in the Italian peninsula: an overview from the Tyrrhenian coast – *Danilo de Dominicis***

This poster focuses on the presence of Punic amphorae in the Tyrrhenian area, highlighting the published findings dating from the late 6th and 2nd half century BC, at the time of the treaties and wars between Rome and Carthage. From the Ventimiglia area to the Porticello wreck in Calabria, the evidence of Punic amphorae will be mapped trying to group them by macro-phases and typologies. This survey includes Etruria and the area of Greek influence but excludes the Latin area, which is the subject of the writer's doctoral research at the Università degli Studi di Sassari. This contribution will introduce a preliminary synthesis of the most common typologies trying to understand their origins to outline possible trade routes in the different historical periods.

### **5. Maritime trade between Sardinia and Iberia during the Hellenistic period – *Beatrice Arra***

Between the 4th and the 2nd century B.C. the trade routes in the Mediterranean Sea were fully developed and under the control of Carthage. In this increasingly 'globalized' scenario, two areas played a key role in the circulation of raw materials. The first one is the island of Sardinia, which was fully integrated into the trade routes of the Mediterranean and at the same time was populated by Hellenized communities. The economy of the island was highly developed and produced a surplus of raw materials (cereals, stone, wine, metals, livestock, etc.) that fed the maritime trade and can be linked to the foundation of sanctuaries dedicated to female divinities (Demeter and Kore) with Hellenistic iconographic and cult features. The second one was the Iberian Peninsula, the main target of the merchants that were involved in metal trades (specially tin and silver) but also manufactured items and luxurious foodstuff, such as the red tuna produced in Gadir, one of the most important Punic ports of the Straits of Gibraltar area. During the Hellenistic period, the Punic cities of the southern Iberia begin a massive reform of their economies and stimulated seaborne trade. To analyze the impact that the exploitation of these territories had in the Mediterranean trade, is very informative to examine the most important underwater remains that have been found up to date. First of all, we will pay attention on some amphorae shipment, found in shipwreck sites identifies off in the Malaga coast. Also we will consider the case of the Binisafúller shipwreck, near Menorca Island, which is very revealing about the hull of the ship and also for its cargo (the 97% of the amphoras have been lifted and studied). Other findings in Cádiz Bay, both shipwrecks and materials connected to port activities also can be very helpful to approach the connection of the route with Gadir and the Atlantic sphere. On the Mediterranean side, other sites dated in the 3rd -2nd centuries B.C., such as the Cabrera 2 shipwreck (near Menorca) and the anchorage of Cueva del Jarro (Granada) provide additional information. Finally, the Su Pallosu shipwreck, near the west coast of Sardinia, is important as well for this research because of the materials that have been found: some of the amphoras were filled with colorful glass nuclei and also stones ready to be transformed into grinders. Through these underwater finds from Iberia and Sardinia, this contribution aims to examine the sites and materials available on maritime routes and Punic sailing, focusing mainly on the commercial circuits that linked the southern coast of the Iberian Peninsula and the island of Sardinia during the Hellenistic period.

## **6. Ceramic incense-burners from La Caleta (Cádiz, Spain). Considerations on their typology and chronology, and the connections with other Mediterranean repertoires** – *M. Reyes López Jurado, Aurora Higuera – Milena Castellano, Antonio M. Sáez Romero*

Within the vast universe of the 'Hellenistic Pottery' an enormous variety of forms and functions can be easily recognized. Generally, the main use that has been given to this pottery is related to the study of ancient eating and drinking practices, as nutrition and the social sphere are fundamental areas of human life. But there are also certain types of ceramics that were not associated with food consumption, such as those referred to lighting or heating, or those devoted to the burning of scented ointments. With respect to the latter some specific ceramic vessels can be identified incense burners in the various Hellenistic repertoires across the Mediterranean. These pieces were used as recipients to burn aromatic substances, often associated with cult places or certain ceremonies. In our contribution we will discuss the numerous examples found in the underwater milieu off the coast of La Caleta (Cádiz), which have been customarily interpreted as votive offerings thrown into the sea in front of the nearby coastal sanctuaries of Punic Gadir. Most of them can be dated between the 5th century BC and the 4th century BC, and the shapes match with types found in a wide variety of sites in the Hellenistic western and central Mediterranean. Besides the typological and chronological review of the finds from La Caleta, a comparative study with other Phoenician-Punic repertoires will be developed, as well as a review of the relationship of these items with the sacred seascape in the area where they were found.

## **7. Attic fineware imports from Cerro Macareno (La Rinconada, Seville): old evidence and new data** – *Francisco José García Fernández, Antonio M. Sáez Romero, Reyes López Jurado, Francisco José Blanco Arcos*

Cerro Macareno is a tell located at the end of the ancient estuary of the River Guadalquivir with an extensive Protohistoric sequence that spans without interruption from the end of the 8th century to the end of the 2nd century B.C. It was located in a strategic spot, next to a navigable channel of the river and at a crossroads of terrestrial routes. Its foundation, at the beginning of the Iron Age, must have been related to the processing and commercialization of goods from the interior of the Baetic Valley, both metals from the neighboring mining regions of Sierra Morena and agricultural products. Moreover, it must have played an important role in the reallocation of imports brought to the region via the Phoenician trade, both foodstuffs packaged in amphorae and luxury crafts (ceramics, metal items, glass beads and vases, etc.), a dynamic that continued throughout the Second Iron Age. Among them, the Attic fineware stands out, which was consumed in the settlement from at least the middle of the 5th century B.C. until approximately the end of the following century. Excavations carried out in the 1970s brought to light a numerous and varied set of items, if compared with the contemporary assemblages of other nearby settlements, which is apparently representative of the ceramic types consumed by the populations of ancient Turdetania and of the evolution of such consumption patterns. The research project initiated in the last years in this site has allowed to gather new data that enables to push forward the study of the Attic imports in the Guadalquivir Valley and its economic, social and cultural implications.

## **8. What the hell is this Hellenistic \*\*\*\*? Guy Ackermann, Anne-Sophie Martz, Annette Peignard-Giros**

Is it a rim? Is it a foot? Is it a handle? ... Is it really a sherd? Every pottery nerd has been confronted to mysterious and odd sherds and pots. They do not fit into any typology. They do not look like anything known... Our joined three posters will present some of these pottery enigmas found in Hellenistic assemblages of Eretria, Delphi and Delos. The aim is to downplay our turmoil and nightmares caused by these weird artefacts and to propose a playful interaction with the participants of the conference.



We will ask our colleagues to suggest identifications by dropping their ideas in a box under the posters. The best suggestions will be awarded by gifts.

## **9. Ceramic flasks of Bactria of the 4th–2nd centuries BC. – *Dvurechenskaya Taisia***

Ceramic flasks are quite rare type of vessel on the territory of Central Asia. On average, one Bactrian settlement accounted for up to 20 flasks. The modern research on the Uzundara fortress has greatly changed the situation. The number of ceramic flasks found on this monument exceeds 200 items, which allows us to study this type of vessel in more detail. The flask is not a trivial item used by narrow sections of society both in our day and in ancient times. On the territory of ancient Bactrian, such vessels were used by people who make regular movements in conditions of a lack of water. This can be driving through an unknown territory, driving through a desert and waterless area, or overcoming mountain sections of road. Thus, flasks can be defined as an attribute of the nomadic tribes, merchant people, or the military. The found forms of flasks, asymmetric and symmetrical, did not occur on the territory of Bactria until the time of the Greco-Bactrian expansion in 4 BC. The most ancient specimens of asymmetric flasks were found in the Persepolis Susa and they belong to the Achaemenid period. In the V century BC, the form spread to the territory of the Aral Sea region. On the territory of Khorezm, this form of vessels was not only adopted by local masters, but also significantly revised and supplemented to meet local requests, which is reflected in the appearance of asymmetric flasks with bas-relief ornaments on the flattened side of the flask. The form is also widely used in nomadic cultures of the designated region.

Thus, the flasks came to the territory of Bactria during the Greek expansion, but, as in other regions, they were reworked to meet local requests. The most striking difference between Bactrian jars asymmetric type is the smaller asymmetry of the body of the jars than in the known analogues with the territory of Khorezm and Sogdiana, the presence of a complex profiling of the transition the bulging part of the jar in a flattened, and the location of the handles has a rigid binding to the location in the upper third of the body. The manufacturing technology also has some features. So, Bactrian flasks in most cases are made on a Potter's wheel, the necks can be either mounted in the body of the flask, or attached from above. It should be noted that flasks as a form of vessels were practically not studied earlier due to the small number of materials. However, a systematic and comprehensive study of the collected material will allow us to trace the spread and modification of this element of culture over a vast territory and a long period of time on the example of a single form.

## **10. Hellenistic Pottery from Tall Zira'a, Jordan. An overview of the Fine Ware – *Bettina***

***Springer-Ferazin***

The video poster will give an overview of the Hellenistic Fine Ware from Tall Zira'a, Jordan, and focus on the material which was excavated in 2019 by the GPIA Amman under the direction of Dr. Katharina Schmidt and which is to be published in 2021. The Development of Hellenistic Fine Ware Pottery in Tall Zira'a will be analyzed based on the research presented by Frauke Kenkel in 2012 and enhanced with the knowledge gathered from the material of the most recent excavation in 2019. The Tall Zira'a Fine Ware shows a high percentage of locally produced pottery with distinct fabric groups, types and shapes, for which comparisons were often found in Transjordan, Cisjordan, and the Eastern Mediterranean. The aim of the video poster is to add to our knowledge of regional repertoires and local transformations of Attic / imported Pottery in the Levantine.



## **11. Strainer jugs from the Late Hellenistic closed deposit found in a well in the Agora at Nea**

### **Paphos: chronology, provenance and possible function of vessels – *Kamila Niziołek***

The poster will present the group of strainer jugs from the Late Hellenistic assemblage found in the well S.50 in the Agora of Nea Paphos excavated by the expedition of the Jagiellonian University (Kraków, Poland) "Paphos Agora Project" under the direction of prof. E. Papci-Władyka. Strainer jugs are small vessels (ca. 10–11 cm high) with a spout and funnel-like mouth, usually with an incurved rim, separated from a pear-shaped body by a strainer, with a small handle on the side. The shape seems to be Hellenistic – it appears not earlier than 3rd century BC, but it is related to earlier forms, e.g. 4th-century askos or some baby feeders. The function of strainer jugs has not been clearly understood so far, though possible interpretations usually relate to pouring liquids. All discussed examples were classified to the same macroscopic group based on the fabric characteristics visible in the fresh break and on the surface of the vessel. The group is defined as a sub-category of color-coated ware (CCW) known as Ware A. Basing on the latest findings jugs are assigned to the Rhodian production, which provides the evidence for the presence of Rhodian table ware in Cyprus.

## **12. Attic tableware imports in the Genil Valley and their influence on plain household pottery**

### **production in the interior of Turdetania – *Francisco José García Fernández, Francisco José Blanco Arcos, Antonio M. Sáez Romero***

The Greek influence on the Turdetanian ceramics has been usually studied considering as main source of inspiration the import of Attic finewares to the fluvial emporia of the lower Guadalquivir valley and, for later periods, the distribution of the imitations made in the Punic workshops of the Strait coast, especially the red slip fineware of the "Kuass type". However, these influences are much more evident in the interior of ancient Turdetania and especially in the lower Genil Valley, which is the boundary between the present-day provinces of Seville and Cordoba. In this case, in addition to trade with the Guadalquivir Valley, and by extension with the port of Gadir, the main hub of these Mediterranean imports in the region, there were also land routes that connected this region with the Mediterranean coast and the Alta Andalusia, where Attic tableware and the consumption patterns associated with it had reached a high demand among the Iberian elites of Bastetania and Oretania. This is also reflected in the Iberian ceramics themselves, whose 'Hellenization' was more intense, both with regard to imitations of Greek forms and through the assimilation of morphological attributes that ended up being integrated into the local repertoires. The Genil Valley and its artisans, in an area that served as a border between all these territories, could have been the recipient of both influences, directly through Greek imports but also indirectly through the Iberian plain/painted pottery, whose diffusion was much more widespread. In this context, the role of the pottery workshops should be valued, not only as distributors of technology or production processes, but also of trends and tastes among neighboring territories. Therefore, even though it was far from the main distribution centres, the Lower Genil Valley must have also acted as one of the vehicles for the Hellenization of Turdetan pottery, at least in the inland regions of the Lower Guadalquivir. To study this process in depth, some contexts and materials from three key points in this territory will be analyzed: Ecija, Alhonor (Seville) and Santaella (Cordoba).

## **13. Moldmade bowls from a Thasian context – *Cécile Rocheron, Jean Sébastien Gros***

A century pasts since the first excavation of the EfA and a countless fragment of moldmade bowls have been unearthed. However only few are published mainly by L. Kahil in the *Etude Thasienne* VII and from the excavation of the Silenus Gate by Y. Grandjean. The goal here is not only to establish a comprehensive catalog of all published items but also to add unpublished moldmade bowls from specific contexts as those remaining from the Silenus gate excavation and those from the agora and its periphery. The new excavated contexts give us for the first in Thasos excavation not only qualitative data but also introduce valuable quantitative data. Based on this material it is now possible to compare in an objective way to other assemblages in remote sites and bring some thoughts about long-distance trade networks vs local market.

## **14. Unguentaria for the living and for the dead – Jacky Kozłowski, Jean Sébastien Gros**

Unguentaria are of the most common and identifiable of the pottery types. A small container with variable content seems to be retrieved from all types of contexts, with no apparent variation. We are willing to examine closer the assemblage of unguentaria discovered during the French excavations at Thasos in four different kind of context, cultual (at the sanctuary of Demeter in Evraïocastro), funerary (at the necropolis of Patarghia), public (at the agora) and domestic. The goal [purpose] of this paper is to highlight variations of typology, chronology and production center according to the type of context.

## **15. Knidian Amphorae from the Meotian Burial Grounds of the Kuban Region (4th – early 3rd centuries B.C.) – S.Yu. Monakhov, E.V. Kuznetsova**

Within the framework of the Russian Science Foundation project in 2019–2020 a researcher group processed the Krasnodar Museum amphorae collection, which includes more than 700 vessels. A considerable part of them originates from burials containing antique imports among other things. The Knidian containers are displayed by a large sample, allowing to trace back to amphorae morphological changes from the second quarter of the 4th to the beginning of the 3rd centuries B.C. Relatively small excavations of the Franco-Turkish expedition in the 1980s and 1990s gave significant results: the belonging of several series of stamps: with the "prora", Zenon's "A" and "B" groups and monogram stamps ΑΠΘ or ΠΑΘ to Knidos has been reliably established; it was testified that some of these stamps were imprinted on vessels with mushroom rims. Unfortunately, drawings of profile parts are missing in almost all publications of materials from amphorae workshops. Due to the localization of stamps, Monakhov managed to reliably connect the well-known stamped vessels with mushroom rims (type I) with the production of Knidos. Materials from the Meotian necropolises of the Kuban suggest that amphorae production at Knidos targeted manufacturing two variants of amphorae: 1. full-standard large pyphoids with a short neck and a low sharply ridged toe; 2. fractional, slender and taller vessels with a tall neck. It is noteworthy that in the Kuban region, as in the entire Black Sea Region, there are no complete vessels with mushroom rims of the late 4th – first third of the 3rd centuries B.C., although their production is confirmed by findings of rims with stamped handles in the Mediterranean. According to the materials of the Northern Black Sea Region, it is obvious that in the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. a new type (II) of Knidian amphorae with "roller-shaped" rims appeared. Most likely, the supply of these two types of vessels to this region occurred simultaneously for some time. However, nowadays there is no single complex where amphorae with "mushroom" and "roller-shaped" rims would be simultaneously discovered. The time of the new type (II) appearance approximately coincides with the beginning of the export wine duplicate production in Knidos. Amphorae of type II are found much more often than vessels of type I in the Northern Black Sea Region. Probably, in the 4th century B.C. there were changes in the Knidian export structure, specifically targeted at the Northern Black Sea policies. The evolution of type II vessels has moved towards upper part and neck heightening from 300 and 155 mm to 350–360 and 205–210 mm, respectively. Though, the body maximum diameter value practically has not changed. Some morphological modifications in the toe shape are also visible: hollow gradual decreasing on the base until its total disappearance.

## **16. Food habits and ceramic repertoire: preparing and cooking food in Hellenistic Epirus**

**– Nadia Aleotti, Anna Gamberini, Federico Gurioli**

The present study is focused on the Hellenistic households and cooking wares found in northern Epirus, with a particular focus on the city of Phoinike (Southern Albania) coming from both its urban and funerary contexts. Starting from the chronological study of pottery sherds and then shapes, the main aim of the study is to contextualize household and cooking ceramic repertoire in the bigger framework of the everyday life of the Hellenistic city and its food habits. Although in the absence of chemical analysis, not yet conducted, the morphological study and the observing of technical features show that local/regional productions, related to the Illyric and Epirotic area, are the most represented. Imports from both eastern and western Mediterranean Sea are attested starting from the second half of the 2nd Century BC, together with the inclusion of the region in the Provincia of Macedonia.

## **17. From East to West: Aegean Cooking Ware in the early-mid imperial period kitchens of**

### **Northern Etruria? – *Fabiana Fabbri***

A small lot attributed to Aegean Cooking Ware come from the Roman levels of the archaeological site of the large Etruscan-archaic city of Gonfienti (Northern Tuscany-Italy). Produced in the Aegean and Balkan areas during the early/mid imperial period, it reached mainly the East coasts of Italy, besides the most important cities of the Central-East Peninsula: the Poster aims to analyze both the vessels and the dynamics of its diffusion in such an internal part of present-day Northern Tuscany.

## **18. Roman amphora with a stamp “SES” from the Pushkin Museum – *S. Yu. Monakhov***

During the implementation of the Russian Science Foundation project (No. 18-18-00096), a Roman amphora was discovered in the Pushkin Museum collection. There is a relief stamp “SES + anchor” on the rim. The vessel is reliably identified as a late Hellenistic amphora of the Dressel 1 type. Such forms are extremely rare in the Northern Black Sea materials. The most famous and mass find of amphorae with such stamps is a shipwreck at the rock of Grand Conglou, which was investigated in 1952–1960. It was originally believed that it was a cargo on the same ship and dates from about 200 BC. But by E. Thevenot and E. Will were proved in this case was a mix of several wrecks, and the main cargo is the party of Roman amphorae with Sestius stamps must be dated from the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> until mid of the I<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. In different parts of the Western Mediterranean stamps with the name Sestius with various emblems were repeatedly found. As a result of excavations in 1970s in the port part of Kosa in Etruria, concentrations of defective ceramic were discovered. They are allowed to confidently say that here were ceramic workshops where amphorae with Sestius stamp were produced. From Cicero's letters it is known that Publius Sestius owned an estate in the area of Kosa, from which E. Will deduces that this political figure had owned plantations on the territory of the former Etruria, as well as workshops for the production of ceramic containers. Perhaps this conclusion should apply to his grandfather and father. D. Manacorda's analysis of the chronological context of the finds of these stamps in different regions of Gaul and Spain allows us to consider the second quarter of the first century BC as the heyday of this family's business. The history of the amphora's arrival to the Pushkin's Museum collection is interesting too. According to the mane museum book, the amphora got for the exhibition of gifts to I.V. Stalin as one of the exhibits from the Communists of the province of Grosseto (Italy). But the inventory books note that it was transferred from the Kremlin museums in 1965. Probably, it arrived in 1949, when the Museum organized an “Exhibition of gifts to I.V. Stalin”. However, due to the huge number of them, almost no records were kept. After the exhibition closed in 1953 all items were sent to the Kremlin museums. The amphora was re-transferred much later, in 1965. The amphora shows clear signs of being under water for a long time, although the documents mention that «it was found during excavations». It is possible that it comes from the famous wreck of the Grand Congloué. But planned and large-scale work here began only in 1952! However, it is known that the shipwreck itself was recorded much earlier. Perhaps the amphora is a trophy of fishermen, which became a gift to the leader.

## **19. Hellenistic Medallion Bowls. New data from Herakleia and along the Ionian and Adriatic coast – *Carlo De Mitri, Liliana Giardino***

Between the end of the 3<sup>th</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. the Hellenistic Medallion Bowls are attested in various centres of the Mediterranean; these bowls area realized in different productive sites, some confirmed others hypothesized. The excavations carried out in Herakleia in Lucania have led to the discovery of particular specimens, some from the levels of abandonment a house, other from those of obliteration of a road. These objects, although known until now only by a few specimens, are well defined chronologically and appear in several sites placed along both sides of the Ionian-Adriatic area. This pottery class, due to its technical and morphological characteristics, is almost a meeting point between the Black Gloss ware with overpainted decorations and the Hellenistic Relief ware.

## **20. Pottery assemblages from the Sanctuary of Monte Rinaldo, II-I century B.C. – Paola**

**Cossentino**

The late republican Sanctuary of Monte Rinaldo is located in the Mid-Adriatic area of the Italian Peninsula. The shrine was constructed at the beginning of II century B.C., during the Roman colonization of the Picenum region. Throughout the late republican period, the sanctuary underwent several renovations. Ritual depositions of vessels and pottery assemblages mark the different stages of restructuring. The pottery assemblages change during the time: the morphologic repertoire of the local Black Gloss wares, first very related to the Roman-Latium ones, seems to be opening up to new shapes from the Eastern Mediterranean. New fine wares were introduced at least from the late 2nd century BC, like Megarian bowls. Even the cooking wares change: pans become more and more frequent and some of them were probably imported from the volcanic regions of Tyrrhenian Italy. Moreover, new technologies were introduced into the local productions, like internal Red-Slip Cookware. These pottery assemblages show the progressive opening of the local society to the new “global” world.

## **21. The Object before the Man. Imports in Rome from Aegean and Southern Italy between 5th**

**and 4th c. BCE – Antonio F. Ferrandes**

Research recently carried out in Rome and its territory recorded stratigraphies dating to the time between Archaic and Mid-republican age, a period of time known – at least up to a few decades ago – mainly on the basis of written documentation or few (albeit very important) material remains, rarely investigated properly. New data have increased – or somehow created from scratch – the dossier relating to a crucial period for the history of the city and its role in the Mediterranean. Among the phenomena that can be read from these new sequences there is, in the years after the fall of Veii, the renewal of the Central-Italic material culture. This event that will lead, in the space of one or two generations, to the extinction of the most important fine wares of the 6th–5th c. BCE, and the appearance of new artifacts, in some cases directly related to the models of the Aegean and Southern Italy, with a “certified” intervention of craftsmen trained in the workshops of Athens. The quality and quantity of these stratigraphies and related contexts have allowed us to set with extreme precision the advent and the spread of these new productions – already in the years following 390/380 BCE – and to propose hypotheses on the workers active in Rome, on the organization of the shops and on the modes of production conceivable for the Urbs and for the main artisan districts of Central Tyrrhenian Italy in the first half of the 4th c. BCE. The poster will focus, in particular, on the phase (450 – 390/380 BC) that precedes the arrival of these new workers, and which is characterized by the import of increasingly volumes of fine wares produced in the same workshops where are being trained the emigrant artisans who will reach the central Italian cities in the years 390/380 – 360/350 BCE.

## **22. Contextualized evidence of foreign fine ware appropriation from Kaštelina hillfort on**

**Rab island (Kvarner gulf, NE Adriatic, Croatia) – Paula Androić Gračanin, Marina Ugarković, Fabian Welc, Ana Konestra**

While circulation and consumption of foreign, Hellenistic, fine wares in the area of the Kvarner gulf (NE Adriatic, Croatia) during the regional late Iron age has been attested by mostly stray and necropolis finds at both insular and coastal sites, allowing its dating from the 4th c. BCE, evidence from stratigraphic settlement contexts are rare, especially for the earliest periods of its circulation. Thanks to the interdisciplinary research carried out by a Polish-Croatian team on the island of Rab (Kvarner gulf, NE Adriatic, Croatia), a late Iron Age hillfort with multiple settlement units and other accompanying features was identified by geophysical prospection at Kaštelina hillfort (Stolac cape, Lopar), while a segment of one such unit is being excavated. Previously collected surface finds and aforementioned recent excavations, among others, allowed to determine a number of wares and shapes of imported fine pottery, but also to place them in context with, most probably local coarse wares and other finds evidencing everyday activities at the site. The context, dated by 14C to the 4th c. BCE, is thus encompassing also the earliest period of circulation of Hellenistic wares in the region, allowing us to study, though still preliminarily, the modes of appropriation of foreign table ware within a local community of the Kvarner area.



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