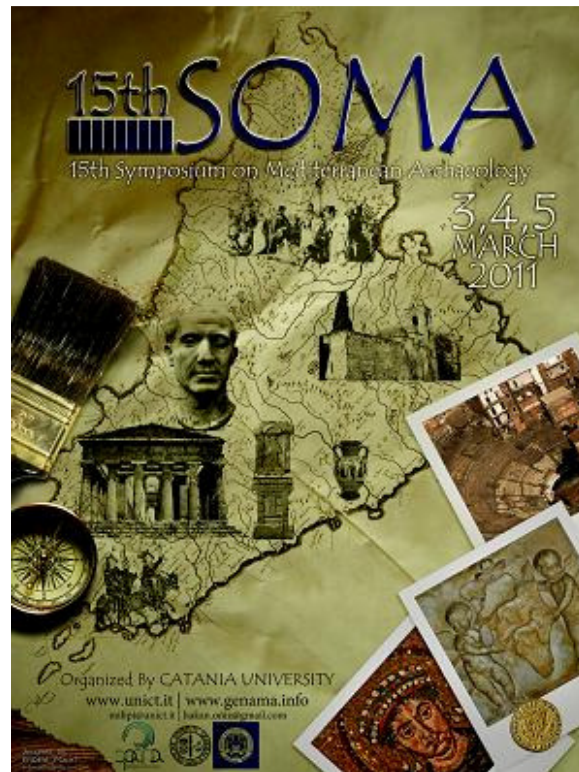


ABSTRACTS OF SOMA 2011



Editors

Pietro Militello - Hakan Oniz

**15th Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology
Catania University – Sicily
(3-5 March 2011)**

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Organized by



Catania University, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia

Dipartimento di Scienze Umanistiche

Progetto di Internazionalizzazione Laurea Magistrale in Archeologia



Scuola di Specializzazione in Beni Archeologici

Supported by



General Association of Mediterranean Archaeology

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Evanthia Tsantini, Giuseppe Montana, Miguel Àngel Cau

Groennou Juan Miguel Rivera

Soria Carmen

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Lebedinski Viktor V., Julia A. Pronina

“New Thoughts on the Aeolic Style in Architecture”

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The Aeolic term in architecture has been used since 19th century, but the question being a style or an architectural order still could not be answered precisely. Additionally, the term Aeolic which was named by find spots of the early capitals should be revised with the help of newly found examples. The Aeolic term make one to conclude that this is the product of Aeolic people or this region. On the other hand, 9 examples of Aeolic capitals in Karia are chronologically and stylistically between the earlier Mediterranean capitals and well-developed examples of Aeolia. This might point that Karia played very important role in creation or development of Aeolic style. Specifically, a new capital found at Pedasa (Bodrum) deserves special interest because of having Ionic cymatium on the lower edge. None of the capital examples of Aeolic style have this kind of arrangement. After all the examples and their find spots are taken into consideration, some new suggestions will be made on the developing process and especially on the origin or term “Aeolic”.

“Great Mother (Magna Mater) Cult in Karia”

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When someone mentions the cult of Magna Mater or “Great Mother” in Anatolia, it is immediately associated with the region of Phrygia. Yet one could encounter with many traces and remains which show that this cult had been adopted and venerated in almost every region of Anatolia. Also recent studies have pointed out to an open air worship center of this cult in Caria region, which is the clear proof of these cult activities. At Labraunda, there is the temple of Zeus and a seemingly very well organized area dedicated to the worship of Kybele with an altar, steps, niches as well as a symbolic entrance. The sanctuaries of Kybele in the village of Kalemköy of Milas district and in Idyma have already been known by researchers. Thanks to the recent discoveries, so far two new sites have been added to these sanctuaries of Kybele in Caria, which are situated in a small village of Çine and in Bodrum, Gündoğan. In this study, we first of all shall make an overall assessment of the previous findings and discoveries of open air cult centers of Kybele in Caria and then compare them with recent discoveries.

“Wall paintings at Neolithic site Çatalhöyük. How can we interpret prehistoric art?”

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Çatalhöyük is one of the most fascinating and inscrutable site of the Neolithic world. Site discovered in late 50s, in the middle of Anatolian Konya still conceals it's mysteries. Wall paintings found at Çatalhöyük are amazing for many reasons. First of all, they are the first depictions painted on walls made of human hands. What's more number of paintings, and quite good quality of their preservation is unremarkable. Aim of this paper is to present *art* of Çatalhöyük, in new perspective. So far numerous interpretation of wall paintings has arisen. While doing my research, I've noticed different assumptions, and vision of Çatalhöyük wall paintings. It has been changing during last decades, since first painting was discovered in 1961. I am going to present most important interpretations and indicate some areas of researches. My second target is to rethink contemporary approaches focused around art of prehistoric periods, especially in the Neolithic. With no doubts, wall paintings and generally art of Çatalhöyük is one of the most attractive medium for the present recipient. One of the reason of this popularity is rich form, topics, designs and esthetics aspects of wall paintings. For almost fifty years archaeologists, artists, and visitors of the site admire and interpret these masterpieces of prehistoric art.

“A Tomb from Börükçü Necropolis”

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Börükçü is one of the settlements on the holy road that connects Stratonikeia, which was one of the important cities of the Caria region, and Lagina Hekate Sacred District. It is located to the east of the holy road, which starts at the north gate of the city of Stratonikeia and on the western slope of Aidağ. Situated within the borders of the Directorate of GELI Plant affiliated to the Turkish Coal Enterprise, Börükçü was discovered when marble blocks were exposed after a dynamite explosion in 2002.

Findings that have been uncovered especially in the necropolis during excavations conducted in Börükçü indicate that this settlement was inhabited uninterruptedly from the Late Geometrical Period well into the Roman Period. We can say, on the basis of the data that have been obtained as a result of the excavations, that this settlement was a provincial settlement in ancient ages which included industrial structure complexes, necropolis areas and small units of living. 268 graves of different types were determined in the necropolis area and their excavations were completed. The grave which constitutes the subject matter of this study was uncovered in the excavations of 2006. The first phase of use of this grave was in the Late Geometrical Period and it was used a second time in the Classical Period. Local and imported materials were found together among the grave findings. Among the imported artifacts were attic vessels as well as artifacts typical of the Egyptian culture. The grave is important in that it reveals commercial activities in the Caria Region and the commercial zones there.

“The Legend of the Mount Nemrud : Commagene Kingdom; 3-D Reconstruction of the Ruins of the Holy Temple on Mount Nemrud”

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Centuries ago had Nemrud witnessed the murderous wars of West and East, jubilant or mournful epochs of civilizations, let alone the birth of a new religion. Today, in its majestically distinguished and secluded location in Eastern Anatolia, mesmerized by its own past, Nemrud watches the rise and dawn of the Sun. It is accompanied by the ruins of the Holy temple which is the remnant of the masterpiece of the Commagene Kingdom. Nemrud is the only witness of the bright days of this Kingdom and the magnificence of the holy temple.

In this work, the unique shrine which lies enigmatically at a height of 2150 m, on top of Mount Nemrud, is reconstructed by using 3-D computer graphics methods to relieve the awe and enigma of the holy seat of the Commagene King Antiochus I, who reigned at the 1st century B. C.

Starting from the archaeological drawings, pictures and aerial photographs, the phases of reconstruction are presented step by step. By using specially developed fracturing techniques, the ruination of the temple under earthquake forces is animated. The presentation comprises of color plates, an animation film, as well as written text.

“Kitchen Furniture in the 2nd Millennium BC: Evidence from Salat Tepe”

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A variety of kitchen furniture used in the 2nd Millennium BC uncovered at Salat Tepe reveal information on kitchen tradition in the Upper Tigris region. The most common type is the *tendour* that is still in use in the Near Eastern households extensively for baking bread and for roasting meat. A domed oven for baking yeast cakes, broiling meat and cooking other meals is placed near a *tendour* at a kitchen in Level 2, like the outdoor kitchens of the modern Near Eastern villages. Similarly, the level 4 kitchen includes a *tendour* and a flattop cook stove probably used for baking pita, a flat bread baked on an iron or terracotta plate (the saj) in the Near East. An oven from Level 3 contains several pottery filled with barley, lentil and other grains define the kitchen traditions of the Middle Bronze Age. The horseshoe shaped hearths unearthed in the Early Iron Age pit houses are still in use in Southeastern Anatolian village households for cooking in a pot or as a trivet for iron or terracotta plates for baking flat bread or broiling meat. The kitchens from the 2nd Millennium BC at Salat Tepe provide prototypes of outdoor kitchens that are still in use in Anatolia and the Near East.

“A Statistical Analyses of coin finds at Side in Pamphylia”

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The ancient port of Side in Pamphylia played an important part in Mediterranean naval history as natives being good sailors in comparison to Phoenicians in Herodotus time to the city being a base of piracy in Hellenistic times and a naval base in Roman times. How does this history reflect on coin finds? A rare site to have coin finds between 1946-1967 already, and prior new finds studied by the author, Side is an important find spot in Turkey for numismatics. In this study I shall be concentrating on how Side finds reflect on other finds from Turkey and I will be comparing them to major sites published here.

“A New Health Center From Asia Minor”

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Allianoi which is located 18 kilometers northeast of Bergama, has been localized in 2000. In 2001, Allianoi has been designated as an Archaeological site of the First Order. Allianoi which is the one of the well-preserved biggest spa that is filled with hot springs, was established as an medical center. Apart from the well-preserved thermal spa; streets, avenues, insulae, peristylar structures, bridges, fountains, and church constructions of the transitional period has been revealed. Scientific excavations have continued between the years 1998-2006, and large amount of scientifically valuable objects have been revealed. Scientific excavations could not be completed yet.

In order to save Allianoi in a real sense and safeguard for the future generations, sponsors have found right after the declaration of the site. First of all, anastylosis was made, and then travel paths, information boards, promotional brochures were printed. Alternative projects were produced and sent to relevant

institutions, and these projects have done for the purpose of the protection. Europe's interest is on the Alliano, because of the nature of the site that can enter to World Cultural Heritage List.

“Trapeza. A computer approach to study of domestic pottery from Greek Sicily”

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The production of domestic pottery in Greek Sicily has been a neglected field of research for a long time. Absence of decoration, simplicity and permanence of shapes over the centuries are some of the causes that have often deterred a systematic study of these artifacts. As a consequence, specific publications on the subject, catalogs with detailed descriptions and drawings are rare, although these finds are very well-represented in any archaeological context. Recently a growing interest about various aspects of material culture highlighted the necessity both to fill this lack of knowledge and define precisely a method of research in order to classify domestic ceramics in a reliable and “open” way. Achieving these goals is possible only adopting a different approach and different instruments. *Trapeza* is a relational database created in Microsoft Access 2007 in order to help in collecting, management and interpretation of data inferable from domestic pottery produced in Sicily from Archaic to Hellenistic period. Digital archives allow to insert new data and investigate a large amount of information in a functional way, through navigation paths and research masks. *Trapeza* attempts to be a meeting point between the computer science and archaeological research, displaying the contribution that new technologies can give to “traditional school”.

“Reflections on Hellenistic Plastic Vases: Old Data and New Acquisitions”

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Recent discoveries in the course of stratigraphic excavations, allow us to reopen the debate on the production of Hellenistic plastic vases of "Magenta ware" in Sicily. In the first classification, developed by Higgins and published in 1976, the island was one of the areas in which this class was better represented and its distribution was concentrated in Eastern Sicily. Updating data through bibliography research of new acquisitions and surveys in museums, has revealed a wider distribution that covers the entire island. In addition to the prevalence of specimens from cemeteries and collections, there is also evidence of pieces in settlements and sanctuaries. The amount of lamp-fillers and handled flasks found are more numerous than the strainer-flasks. The large number of examples found in Sicily, suggest the presence of more workshops, likely have been located in Syracuse, Centuripe, Messina, Lilibeo. The analysis of archaeological contexts, the comparison with the plastic black glazed vases and coroplastics allow us to redefine the technical, typological, chronological and functional aspects of this class spread throughout the Western and Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea.

“Material culture as indicator of phenomena of adoption and resistance in the cross-craft and interactions among Greek and Indigenous communities in Southern Italy: loom weights and cooking ware in Hellenistic Lucania.”

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In this paper we focus on some aspects of the material culture in pre-Roman Lucania, one of the most critical areas of South Italy. This region represents a paradigmatic example of intense contacts and exchanges of ideas and habits between Greeks and indigenous communities starting from the Iron Age. This paper explores how the indigenous communities of Hellenistic Lucania seem to have had a range of approaches towards Greek material culture, from fully adopting to resisting it, including everyday objects belonging to the Greek tradition. In this respect, we consider two important key indicators of everyday activities, which carry much potential information: the loom weights and the cooking ware. The loom weights used by the indigenous communities belong mainly to the pyramidal type already attested in the Iron Age: while the habit of personalizing loom weights through the use of impressing personal objects was widely adopted by the Indigenous groups from the Greek world, the Greek Hellenistic discoid form (oscillum) with their relief decoration patterns is not as much attested in indigenous communities of the 4th-3rd centuries BC. , In contrast, a phenomenon of the full acquisition of the Greek culinary repertoire and its related vessels seems to take hold in the same indigenous settlements. These different approaches in adopting some aspects and refusing others from the material culture of “ethnically” different groups reflect multiple technological and functional choices and patterns.

“Between Myth and History: Mediterranean Funerary Monuments in the IV century B.C.”

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Greek mythological iconography was widely diffused throughout the Mediterranean in the IV century B.C., and this phenomenon is evident in both pottery and in monumental architecture. In this period, the Achaemenid Empire rules the Eastern Mediterranean, which was divided into different political entities. In these regions, sculptural depictions on dynastic funerary monuments display representations of myths alongside historical events. This combination conveys celebratory messages by comparing the dead to mythological heroes. In my paper, I will analyze the heroon of Trysa, an important example of this type of dynastic monument. Mythological and historical images of banquets, hunts and battles are juxtaposed in this funerary precinct. I will compare this tomb with other contemporary funerary buildings, such as the Nereid Monument from Xanthos and the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. My overall goal is to use a fresh perspective to explore the strategies adopted in the composition of these sculptural cycles and to examine the presence of mythological images within cultural framework of the Eastern Mediterranean during the IV century B.C.

“Log canoe”

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Log canoe is one of the oldest means of transportation on water. They were manufactured everywhere where forests existed. Technology of their construction and design differs depending on the time, availability of construction materials as well as the area of production. Known are log canoes made of a single log, canoes with boards moved apart, twin log canoes etc. Starting from 1900 in Russia were found more than 40 archaeological boats (or fragments thereof). Nevertheless resulting archaeological information supplemented by ethnographic materials allows to identify log canoes design features, the range of their distribution, local production technology.

“Some remarks about iconography of Hermes kriophoros in Sicily during fifth century B.C.”

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Hermes, multiform deity with many different facets, occupies an in-between space in the Greek pantheon: he is related to the pastoral world and fecundity sphere, he is connected to the underworld, but he is also guide of dangerous routes and, above all, the divine mediator and messenger par excellence.

During fifth century B.C. some Hermes kriophoros figurines appear in Sicily at Gelas and Akragas, but also in the indigenous site of Grammichele, near Katane. These statuettes were found in sanctuaries dedicated to female divinities, showing the same iconographic scheme with few differences; moreover, in the same period Hermes also appear in some pinakes from the anonymous center of Francavilla di Sicilia near Naxos, where he is represented, bearing or offering a ram, in the presence of Persephone or of the underworld divine couple, Hades and Persephone. This paper aims at understanding the role and the religious and historical connections of Hermes kriophoros figurines in Sicily in their archaeological contexts, researching origins of iconography and deepening relationships with colonies of Magna Graecia, especially Locri and Medma, where iconography of Hermes kriophoros is well-attested.

“A joint consideration of the lithic industries of Shell Middens in Muge, Portugal, and the coastal Mediterranean Mesolithic sites.”

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The “microlithization” observed in the Muge Shell middens is part of a broader tendency common to the Shell middens of the late Mesolithic located by streams. This technological innovation of geometrical microliths from Mesolithic sites is found in many sites in Europe - Castelnovien, Cocina, Botiqueria de los Morros, Grotta Corruggi or San Basílio rock shelter. In the Muge Shell middens we note variations in the tool kits, and a clear preference for one type of tool, relegating the others to a secondary position. The choice of one type of geometrical shape in the Shell middens situated in the Tagus valley is often at the near complete expense of any other type of tools. At the Shell midden Cabeço dos Morros, 35% of the artefacts are trapezes, while the remaining geometrical tools comprise a mere 2,8%, and the segment is inexistent. Other Shell middens, like Moita do Sebastião, opted for a technology based on bladelet blanks and retouched flakes. The association of a Mesolithic archaeological site with 1 or 2 main tool-types is not that rare. For example both Grotta Corruggi Cave and San Basílio rock shelter in Sicily are characterized by stone tools based on geometrical trapezes and triangles. This diversified subsistence economy led to various strategies of flint exploitation and associated techniques, based on geometrical microliths and/or bladelet blanks and retouched or unretouched flakes. This choice might be associated with several factors: 1) a morphological functional change of the geometric microliths for greater efficiency, 2) different subsistence habits, 3) complementary division of the activities between different Shell middens.

“From the Middle Danube to Anatolia: Cultural links during the second millennium BC. A case study”

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Bone artefacts with waveband decoration were found over a large area covering the Carpathian Basin, Mainland Greece and Anatolia; these pieces have been intensely discussed in the archaeological literature. Their spreading in the Middle Danube area was seen as a result of contacts with the Aegean-Anatolian world, with the Mycenaean influences on the north-Balkan area repeatedly emphasized.

A recent discovery made in the Bronze Age settlement of Costișa (Neamț county, eastern Romania), in the near proximity of the Eastern Carpathians, reopened this old and highly debated topic. The discovery consists of two pieces: a complete bone cylinder with a waveband ornament and a second cylinder bearing traces of processing, but left unfinished and undecorated. Both artefacts were found in a well-secured stratigraphical context, unlike other similar bone cylinders from the Middle Danube. Similar pieces were discovered in the Anatolian region at Kültepe, Beycesultan and Boğazköy. Other two cylinders came from graves at Tell Atchana (Alalakh), in the Amuq Plain. For Costișa, there are 13 radiocarbon dates to date the bone cylinders. Calibrated, the samples processed at the radiometric laboratory in Heidelberg indicated a date in the range of 1800-1600 BC. The present paper suggests that the appearance of decorated bone artefacts in the north-Balkan area was earlier than in the Mycenaean world and, most probable, contemporaneous with those of Anatolia.

“Marble Production and marble trade along the Mediterranean Coast in Early Byzantine Age (5th-6th Centuries): Data from Quarries, Shipwrecks and Monuments”

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As sparkingly illustrated by Michael Greenhalgh the Mediterranean sea could be depicted as “a lake surrounded by marble”. Built up in Greek and Roman times, when suitable conditions were created by the political expansion over all the Mediterranean, marble industry continued to work at full capacity also in Late Antiquity and Early Byzantine age. Whereas this historical and artistic phenomenon has been the subject of ever growing interest among scholars in the last decades, the present paper will discuss new data related to the workshop organization of Byzantine *marmorarii* in Constantinople and will also provide new perspectives on the significance of sea-marble trade from the quarries and the ateliers to their final destinations.

The best known early Byzantine shipwreck loaded with a marble cargo is the Marzamemi II, also dubbed the “Church Wreck” by Gerhard Kapitän who conducted the excavation between 1961 and 1967. Wrecked off the coast of Capo Passero in the early sixth century, this merchant ship may have been directed towards Tripolitania with its load of a “pre-fabricated” marble parts intended for a church, including columns, capitals, bases, and slabs in Proconnesian marble, along with an altar and a double *ambo* made of green Thessalian marble. Others marble pieces recently recognized as belonging to this shipwreck recalls for a reappraisal of the materials that have been recovered over the time from the shipwreck of Marzamemi which, unquestionably, deserve more attention in terms of preservation and cultural enhancement.

“Some observations on the internal routes within the Peloritani region”

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The existence of routes within the Peloritani, the mountainous region that characterizes the cusp of north-eastern Sicily, is one of the least known and discussed problems in the archaeological literature. The special topographical conformation of this belt makes it almost another island inside the island, and has certainly discouraged the beginning of systematic surveys on the attendance of this territory in historical times up to now. This paper aims at focusing on one of the major unresolved issues that characterizes the area in ancient times: the question of the viability. In discussing the historical, archaeological and topographical clues of material culture appears possible to provide some diachronic observations regarding the possible existence of two types of traffic: one inside through Peloritani Centrali (the Transpeloritana road) and a road system that affects the rivers and ridges, connecting the coast of the Ionian Sea with that one of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

“Pontine Islands a cross road in ancient trade, from prehistory to medieval age”

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Pontine Islands are investigated by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio . These investigations are part of a protection program, in which data and elaborations deriving from various subjects, all focused on the definition of sea-ground and coast characteristics, as well as of meteo-marine parameters are integrated. These data, although partially referred to the present situation, allow the reconstruction of steps of the paleo-geographic and paleo-environmental evolution. Starting from this the archaeological study, with all its various aspects, is developed completing the general description of historical events and, if possible, of single episodes

Over the past four years, the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio ,Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage ,in collaboration with the AURORA SP Trust has conducted a systematic survey off the coast of the Pontine Islands in the Lazio region of Italy. Through the deployment of various remote sensing technologies, the research team have surveyed and mapped over 60 square kilometers of seabed - discovering, mapping and studying a number of important and previously unknown underwater sites in the process.

“Marble Production and Marble Trade along the Mediterranean Coast in Early Byzantine Age (5th-6th Centuries): Data from Quarries, Shipwrecks and Monuments”

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As sparkingly illustrated by Michael Greenhalgh the Mediterranean sea could be depicted as “a lake surrounded by marble”. Built up in Greek and Roman times, when suitable conditions were created by the political expansion over all the Mediterranean, marble industry continued to work at full capacity also in Late Antiquity and Early Byzantine age. Whereas this historical and artistic phenomenon has been the subject of ever growing interest among scholars in the last decades, the present paper will discuss new data related to the workshop organization of Byzantine *marmorarii* in Constantinople and will also provide new perspectives on the significance of sea-marble trade from the quarries and the ateliers to their final destinations.

“Creating boundaries: Elaborate Tombs and Trade Goods in the Early Bronze Age necropolis at Castelluccio (Sicily, Italy)”

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This paper is an attempt to draw attention on the archaeological record partially published coming from the oldest excavations carried out by Paolo Orsi in latest XIX Century at Castelluccio (Noto, Syracusae), south-eastern side of Sicily.

Among a large complex of chamber tombs dated to the Early Bronze Age period (2100-1600 BC in calibrated radiocarbon dates), some of them are distinguished by monumentality and greater labour requirements, such as dimensions and use of relief carved stones put at entrance.

The reassessment of the archaeological record and information from the Orsi's notebooks suggest giving a new interpretation on the group of monumental chamber tombs at Castelluccio. In this paper the case of Tomb 22 will be analyzed. This funerary complex includes a large number of individuals buried in the inner chamber, some of which are accompanied by a two-handled jug. Of relevant importance is the presence of burial goods probably attributed to a merchant, including a small-size fragmentary scale and the related stone weights. Close parallels are proposed with similar bronze balance with double scales largely attested in Mainland Greece during the Late Helladic I and II. The rich funerary assemblage also include a composite necklace with amber, bronze and soft stones.

Tomb 22 represents an excellent example of elaborate funerary architecture, which needs greater labour, and the emergence of socially distinguished members of a community, who seem to be strictly connected to the first Aegean prospectors.

“Some Archaeological Materials From Seydişehir”

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The scope of this study is Seydişehir and its vicinity. We are going to deal with the osthotec bodies, lids and stelai that we have found in Seydişehir town center. Lycaonia region, which is within Seydişehir territory, was bordered with Cappadocia on the east, Pisidia on the west, Phrygia on the north and Isauria and Cilicia on the south. It is now Konya plain. The region was first demarcated by Strabon but Plinius formed the most detailed boundaries because he included the number of the cities. The most detailed study was conducted by Belke-Restle in 1980s. The ostotech bodies and lids that we have found have the same characteristics with the similar materials in other settlements in the region. These are made of local limestone material. The two narrow side and the front side are adorned but the back side is not. On the narrow side, we can see sword and shield, and door motifs widely. On the front side, on the other hand, we can see a bust or anything related to the harvesting of grape between vignettes and grape bunches. On one of our examples, girlrands were adorned to the pillars with Doric capitals. Lion figures with erect or laid position on the ostotech lids are the region's characteristics. On the stelai, on the other hand, there are either inscriptions on tabula ansata or girlrands carried by the pillars with ion capitals and the family members of the dead. The common motifs on these materials are vignettes, bunches of grapes, medusa heads, rosettes, doors and sword and shields.

‘Investigations in the Çaldıran Plain/Van Lake Basin: Middle Iron Ages’

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Our survey in the region of Van lake Basin (Eastern Turkey) shows that Eastern Anatolia high plateau together with Transcaucasia and Iranian Azerbaijan, which are the geographical continuation, in terms of culture. In the survey of Van Lake Basin 243 sites have been examined. The sites that have been found previous work and new sites investigated together. Van Lake Basin is basically framed by the volcanoes of the Nemrut and Süphan Dağ to the West and the Aladağ and Tendürek Dağ to the east and north. At the same time, these volcanoes constitutes some important pasture land for nearby or more distant villages. Also the area contain some plain on the mountain slopes which one of them Çaldıran Plain. The sites which we investigated explored fall in the range from the Late Chalcolithic through the Late Iron Age. The increase in the number of settlements and fortresses from the LBA/EIA and MIA/Urartean period is striking. LIA has been attested, little or much, in most of the sites surveyed. Most of the sites are multi-strata settlements or fortresses located on rocky hills in the plains or on the skirts of mountains bordering these plains. There are very few sites with a single phase, also mounds. As they were usually settled from the Early Bronze Age (EBA) through Middle/Late Iron Age (MIA/LIA). It is difficult to date the fortresses more precisely other than those with a single phase and MIA/Urartean features. In the region the architectural features do not change much until the Middle Iron Age/Urartean Kingdom and it seems that the local fortresses stayed in used during the Urartean period as well. Those built in the MIA usually have a regular, mostly rectangular, layout and walls faced with larger stones on the outside and filled with smaller stones in the middle. Urartean sites were constructed employing the standard building techniques of the Urartean Kingdom.

“Early Byzantine Graveyard area found in Ankara, Turkey”

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A rescue excavation was conducted during the construction work in the Maltepe campus of Gazi University, Ankara. Among the remains that point to this complex having functioned as a graveyard are graves with *arcosolia* from which large amount of skeletons are obtained, a big vaulted burial room, a formerly columned area given the presence of column shafts and column capitals, a group of graves covered in bricks located outside of the main area. This study suggests the 5th century A.D. for the area thanks to its wall technique, coins, cross-shaped ring and necklace pin, inscribed bricks found during the excavation. In support of the previous research conducted in the 1930s, our excavation holds that this area was intended as a graveyard in the Early Byzantine era as part of a *coemeterium* complex.

“Rituals practiced in the Middle Bronze Age Settlement at Salat Tepe: A Tentative Interpretation”

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The excavations undertaken at Salat Tepe on the Upper Tigris region provides several contexts indicating ritual practices performed during the Middle Bronze Age. At the corners of a chamber in Level 1 antlers were placed probably for avoiding misfortune. Broken figurines, rhyta, incense burners and model ox-chariots found in several rooms of Level 2 is also interpreted as evidence of ritual behaviour. Broken human or animal figurines thrown away or buried in pits are frequently interpreted as incantation rituals for getting rid of malice and harmful events. Sacrificed animals or pieces of these animals placed on ruins of the collapsed building and those buried in mud filled pits dug into these ruins seem to have been remnants of several rituals sealing the damage of earthquake and fire in Level 2. Similar findings from earlier levels seem to have placed for sealing levels 3 and 4 of which the reason is not cleared, yet. Pebble idols were placed under the foundations of Level 5 indicating a foundation ritual, probably for ensuring fruitfulness of the settlement. Some of these ritual activities are described as incantation rituals and sacrifice in ancient archives of the Near East and its wide environment throughout the ages. Ethnological research point to the practice of similar incantation rituals until recent times (Authors: A. Tuba Ökse, A. Görmüş, T. Bozkurt).

“A Multidisciplinary Study; Facial Reconstruction”

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It is a known fact that the art of sculpture is born basically from the need of depiction and tries to reach the ideal and to reflect the reality. As the result of globalization, the art of sculpture has changed its vision and the mission, and interacted with the branches of sculpture and the other sciences for the techniques and the forms. Forensic anthropology is one of the sciences that co-operate with the art of sculpture unspeakingly.

In this joint study, unknown skeletons or skulls are reconstructed and identified by the forensic sculptors using the data from forensic anthropologists. The study is planned to help criminal investigations and to reconstruct the skeletal remains in the museums that have historical importance.

Lots of archeological remains (human and animal skeletons and skulls) in Turkey’s archeological, natural and science museums that shelter the historical wealth are displayed, as they were unearthed. But these remains can be regained to the museums with their actual sizes and identities by the forensic institutions (forensic medicine, forensic anthropology and forensic dentistry) and by the fine arts faculties (forensic sculptors and forensic artists) in a joint multidisciplinary study. At this point it is necessary to include the classes, to help this purpose, in all of the departments of fine arts that deliver applied training in the universities of Turkey. Also the theoretical and the practical parts of the classes must be strengthen. To graduate forensic sculptors from these institutions shall expand sculpture as an art and contribute to the other scientific branches.

The main purpose of this paper is to exhibit the curriculum and its content for facial reconstruction education and training as an art in order to achieve the purposes mentioned above. Also the fourteen-week long program’s details and the methods shall be explained in the paper.

"The Uncovered Oil Lamps from the Apse of the Andriake Synagogue"

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Andriake is the port city of the Eastern Roman Metropolis, Myra, cited in the Middle Lycian Region. The major port city in the Anatolia's Mediterranean Coast. Having the Phonikos port city in the east and the whole Teimuissa region such as Antiphellos and Patara in the west, Andriake served as intraregional link. Always in contact with the important port cities of Western Anatolia namely; Ephessos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Kaunos, Telmessos, Antiphellos, Patara, Aperlai, Teimuissia, Andriake, Phonikos, Olympos, Phaselis and Attalia. We are informed of the tradable-goods and the commodity duties in the region by the customs inscription from Andriake, more precisely Ephessos and Kaunos. There exists an Imperial Granary dedicated to Hadrian; “Horrea Hadriani/Granarium” in Andriake. Adjacent to the Granarium there is a large Agora, so-called the Plakoma, where the sales of the incoming and outgoing goods took place. The excavations in the city Andriake initiated in 2009. Happened to be undiscovered so far in Lycia, a structure known as the synagogue, was exposed. The appearance of the only synagogue in Lycia, the city Andriake of international trade, is important. A group of oil lamps which are going to be examined in this article are selected among the, totally uneroded or close to whole samples, acquired from pottery ceramic context existing inside the apse of the synagogue. The underlying importance of these lamps is by their crucial role in the determination of the other trade cities and thereby the embodiment of the tradership at the time on the basis of the examination of the artifacts composing the imported products in Anatolia and Mediterranean.

“Ancient Sardinia on the move”

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Italian and foreign collectors, often instigators of looting in the archaeological sites, travelers driven by mere curiosity, anonymous art lovers: these are the "collectors" of what can now be admired in museums around the world, or discovered in the most cramped stores of some famous museums. Regarding to the creation of the museum collections it emerges the cognitive purposes of the scientists, but also the nineteenth-century antiquarian passion and even some practice of illicit archaeological artifacts trafficking.

Not all items are intact and offer an image of aesthetic emphasis; in fact the fragment, as a messenger and image of the intact, is a source of important information.

Through it, it's possible to consolidate the knowledge previously gained and especially to provide something new, helping to rebuild a history without written texts. This scenario is part of the project "Ancient Sardinia on the move", funded by the Sardinian Regional Government. It concerns a catalogue of all the items of the ancient Sardinia brought from the Italian territory to the United Kingdom in the period between the late 1800 and early 1900. The focus is on the period which goes from the 6th millennium to the 6th century B.C., a long segment of human events which, through the archaeological data and the classical sources, reveals a Sardinia in fact "on the move" within the Mediterranean Sea, if we consider the interchange of raw materials (such as amber, tin, and obsidian), of objects, people, and ideas between the island and the Mediterranean regions.

“Cultural and Artistic Interaction Between Rome and Syria Region in the 2nd and 3rd Century A.D.”

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Intensive political and commercial movements between the two cultures in the 2nd and 3rd century A.D. brought about cultural interactions as can also be understood from specific artistic works and epigraphic documents. In the 2nd century A.D. the first Roman emperor Traianus (98–117 A.D.) broadened the borders beyond the river Fırat with an expansionist policy. With the warm contact between the two cultures, the style similarities we observed especially on art and sculpture gradually increased in these centuries. Local and Roman styles were used together in the 2nd and 3rd century A.D. pictures and statues found in Dura-Europos, Edessa (today's Şanlıurfa in Turkey) which is on the North and especially Palmyra. The mixture of local and nonlocal elements in religion related statues and pictures is remarkable. It can also be determined that there are similarities on life styles in the descriptions of individuals on the works.

“Gods beside the *Capitolium*: the so-called Temple I in the *forum* of the Roman city of *Pollentia* (Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Spain)”

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The so-called Temple I is a small building (5,55 x 7,50 m) located in the north part of the *forum* of the Roman city of *Pollentia* (Alcúdia, Mallorca). It was discovered in the archaeological excavations of the mid 1980s, and it was interpreted as a 1st century A.D. temple. A fine Flavian dedicatory inscription and a drilled crowning were found near the building and interpreted as part of its elevation. The inscription naming two imperial charges (*legatus Augusti pro praetore* and *praefectus pro legato*) as the dedicators suggests an Imperial cult dedication of the temple.

In this contribution a specific research on the architecture of this building is presented. The accurate study of the remains has allowed a reconstruction of its elevation and a better comparison with some parallels found in the Roman Western Mediterranean (*Hispania Tarraconensis*, *Hispania Carthaginensis* and *Italia*). As a way for further research on the functionality of Temple I, for which a *thesaurus* seems to be the best hypothesis, and on the architecture and urbanism of the city, a 3D model of the building is presented.

The architectural study has permitted also the interpretation of some surrounding elements which function was to date unclear. In terms of urbanism, a secondary square besides the nearby *forum* main square, close to the *Capitolium* and related to secondary religious structures will be proposed.

“Processing of Large Geophysical Datasets with Free Software”

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Geophysical methods play a key role in non-destructive site exploration and archaeological resource management. Progress in the manufacture of geophysical hardware has increased the availability of affordable, multi-sensor devices. Such hardware is capable of scanning large archaeological sites efficiently, producing geographically referenced, high resolution datasets. At the same time, there is an increasing demand for better integration of diverse data sources (data fusion), such as resistivity measures, ground penetrating radar images, geochemical analyses and terrain models. While it is thus becoming ever easier to produce large, multi-sensor datasets, traditional software applications are based on a single-sensor, grid walking workflow. In addition, the cost of software licenses in relation to that of the hardware grows more disproportionate as the latter keeps getting cheaper. We therefore present the results of a technological research and innovation project that is attempting to address these issues by producing free software for integrated processing of geophysical data in Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Our software covers the import, transformation, cleaning, visualization and classification of large geophysical datasets. It is produced alongside novel designs of multi-sensor array hardware. The user interface is provided by the open source GIS gvSIG (<http://oadigital.net>), with an integrated GRASS GIS (<http://grass.fbk.eu>) processing core. This combination provides a modern system that is freely available, user friendly, flexible, and capable of handling very large datasets efficiently. The presentation will showcase the software's capabilities and discuss novel ideas for geophysical data management and interpretation.

“Dara: A City Vitalized and Destroyed by Water”

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Dara, which was located 30 km away from the southeast of Mardin, is accepted to have been founded in the Emperor Anastasius period (A.D. 491-518). However, the historical and cultural past of the city lies back in an earlier period due to the findings of the excavation belonging to the Roman period. Thus, the city that is named after the emperor “*Anastasiopolis*” in A.D. 506 was named as “*Dara*” before that. Although its military base quality is in the foreground, the religious, social and commercial life of the city is always vivid due to its locating on Mesopotamia-Anatolia natural border. There are a lot of structures belonging to the different periods in the city. The visible parts of the ruins, of which many belong to the early Byzantium Period shows that many structures of ancient Dara are almost intact underground. Nearly 4 km long city walls, city gates, agora street, building with mosaic floor, square monument, rock-cut necropolis, religious structures stand still today despite of the damage of time. Beside these, the other important structure group in Dara is composed by water systems. Architectural arrangements that are made in the parts coming in and going out of the city of a stream lying in the middle of the city with its bridge, dams and huge water cisterns are important in terms of water engineering. This situation shows that the stream combining with the Dicle (Tigris) river and water systems revive the city and puts emphasis on the water as a strategic and vital factor. Nevertheless, despite of this advantage, occasionally stream floodings and spates must have urged the city people to be ready and equipped all the time against these. One of the most important evidences of these is that whole area is stayed under very-high alluvium filling like in necropolis valley after losing its importance.

“The Hellenistic Military Defense System in Pamphylia”

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Ancient Pamphylia region lies in South-west Asia Minor, through 80 km coastline east of Attaleia Gulf and the broad sea shores with limited contact to the inner land, improves the military and political position of Pamphylian region. However the region didn't much placed in literary sources until Alexander the Great (Alexander III) neither political nor military view except for some military operations which was controlled by Persian or Athenian during the Persian wars. As the literary sources begin to speak, it can be seen that the first traces of the permanent military installation in Pamphylia appeared with Alexander III. After Alexander the region was frequently occupied by Hellenistic kingdoms. Pamphylia was a long term problematic between Seleucid, Ptolemy and the Pergamene Kingdoms. It's interesting that the position of Pamphylia couldn't be cleared even some Treatise in Hellenistic Period. Even some of the cities (Side, Perge etc.) which still had their autonomies in this period forced this very complicated situation of the region. Most of the cities overcome this situation with the surrounding defense walls throughout the cities. In this article, the author revealed the military and the political situation of the Pamphylian region with the help of defense systems around the cities. In some cases this will also help to understand the Roman military system in region.

“Smyrna Agora Basilica”

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Smyrna Agora Basilica is situated on the north wing of the Agora of Smyrna, one of few Roman civic basilicas identified in Asia Minor. First built as stoa in Hellenistic period it was later transformed into a basilica. Being one of the best preserved basilicas in the region Smyrna Agora Basilica provides us with great information on the development of the Asiatic basilicas. Building was restored after the earthquake in 178 A.D. and was in use until 7. Century A.D.

“Ampullas Founded In Alliano”

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Alliano, located 18 kilometers NE of Pergamon in Asia Minor, is the one of the best-preserved and biggest spa settlements. It was established as a medical center. Apart from the well-preserved thermal spa; streets, avenues, insulae, peristylar structures, bridges, fountains, and church constructions of the transition period have been revealed. Scientific excavations were carried out between the years 1998-2006, and large amount of scientifically valuable objects were uncovered. Among them we can count ampullas. Aim of this paper is to define them, reveal their function and their place in the daily life of Alliano, which was a famous destination for health tourism in ancient time.

“Innovation and tradition in Large storage Jars’ production technology in the Sicilian Middle Bronze Age”

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The aim of this paper is to focus on the technological features of Sicilian Middle Bronze Age pottery, best exemplified by the pottery of Thapsos type, that has been largely neglected due to the lack of studies on ceramic assemblages from recent excavations. In this perspective, the exploration of Monte San Paolillo, in the suburb of Catania, has added new significant data to the evidence provided by the excavations that were carried out in the past century by Paolo Orsi in the territory of Syracuse, and were published according to the scientific standards of the time. In Monte S. Paolillo a settlement of the Thapsos period has been discovered with a rich assemblage of pottery that included, for the first time, Mycenaean and Maltese imports. Among the pottery, a group of *pithoi* appeared to be particularly significant and has been sampled in order to explore the various steps of the productive procedure with the support of petrographic analyses. While the typological variety seems to have a functional meaning and can be traced back to the Early Bronze Age, the high stylistic and technical quality of Monte San Paolillo's *pithoi* suggest the activity of one or more specialized workshops who provided with *pithoi* the sites of Monte San Paolillo and Barriera. In particular, the fabrics identified testify specific strategies in the selection of the clay and especially in the addition of tempers, which seem to have been functional to enhance the technical level of this class of pottery. In the cultural scenario of Middle Bronze Age Sicily, characterized by a general scarcity of published data about settlements, the evidence of Monte San Paolillo and its *pithoi* can also add relevant information also about economic policy of indigenous communities.

“Economy and institutions in some ancient Greek proverbs”

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The paper analyzes some proverbs in the collections of Zenobius and Diogenianus (II century A.D.) and retrieves their value as unexpected sources about the Mediterranean trade and taxation-forms in the Greek poleis.

“Physical and Chemical Causes of Deterioration for the Excavated Glass”

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The Ancient Glasses which belong to our mobile cultural heritage though have to be well protected for their fragile texture still exposed to attrition for various reasons both they are underground and after. Accurate restoration and proper conservation of the Ancient Glasses which deteriorated due to their chemical structure, production techniques, environmental conditions or the malpractices applied, are examined in this study. Deteriorations and causes of deterioration for the excavated glass are studied with many examples from classical site excavations. Ancient Glasses deteriorate because of own productions stage, the environment of the provenance, wrong conservation and restorations. The degree and speed of the deterioration; varies with the structure of glass, temperature, pH and humidity. For this reasons each glass give a different reaction in the process of deterioration. In this study I want prove with physical or chemical explications for all different deteriorations can we see at the excavated glass.

“From Earthquake to Archaeological rediscovery. Two unpublished inscriptions from the Aquila territory.”

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At 3.32 a.m. on the 6th April 2009, a violent earthquake struck and consequently destroyed the city of Aquila and its surrounding territories. Adding to the human drama of the event was the consequential destruction of the area's historical, artistic and archaeological patrimony. During Roman times, this area of Abruzzo was the seat of the Vestini cismontani population, whose various settlements developed along three important roads; among these the Via Claudia Nova running from Foruli and which crossed the centres of Furcona, *Aveia*, Furfo, *Peltuinum*. The geographical outline of the Via Claudia Nova was recovered from the royal tratturo L'Aquila-Foggia along which the modern districts of Castelnuovo di San Pio delle Camere and Fossa developed. From the debris of these two sites, two inscriptions have been brought to light, pertaining to the Roman age and until now undiscovered. The first was discovered amongst the remains of the collapsed back wall of the church of Santo Stefano di Castelnuovo di San Pio delle Camere, in the ancient area of *Peltuinum*. The second appeared somewhat mysteriously in a public park near to the temporary purpose-built housing provided by the Fossa local Council, in an area historically falling into the ancient territory of *Aveia*. Despite the devastating tragedy of the earthquake surrounding the discovery of the two inscriptions, their existence allows us to enrich the epigraphic panorama of the Vestino cismontano territory as well as our knowledge of the onomastics of the area itself.

Francavilla Marittima (10th-6th B.C.): Some Cultural and Social Observations above the Necropolis”

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This work is the result of a research carried out within the course of Italian Protohistory at the Scuola di Specializzazione in Beni Archeologici of the Università del Salento (Lecce). Francavilla Marittima is one of the most interesting Iron Age sites of Southern Italian. It is documented by a number of different complexes (settlements, cemeteries, and a sanctuary) dating from the 10th to the 6th century BC. It can be considered as a key site for the understanding of indigenous - Greeks relationships in the early colonial phase. Since the first excavation, in the 60ties, the cemeteries, especially the main one, at Temparella, have been studied by different scholars. However, it is still possible to analyze them from a new standpoint, through a gender/age approach which may provide a better insight of social structure and organization, within a wider frame of chronological and cultural changes. Unfortunately, since the anthropological data have not been systematically studied, sex and age attribution can only be tentatively proposed, based on observations by the excavator and on the different combinations of grave goods. Tumulus graves of the earliest phases are organized by separate clusters, probably according to kin-groups. Women's outfits show a high level of complexity, as indicated by the great number of bronze, amber and faience ornaments, also including some imports, in different combinations. Men's graves stand out for their spatial position, the size of the tomb structures and the systematic presence of weapons and/or tools. Some objects, such as the *askos*, are specific to the outfits of sub-adults, although apparently there is no sex differentiation. During the last phases, there is a significant decrease in the overall number of graves, along with ritual changes: the funerary structures are plain fossa-graves, and gender differentiations are no longer stressed.

“The crocus in the Aegean: medical and ideological symbolism in the women's world.”

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This work is the result of a research carried out within the course of Archaeobotany at the Scuola di Specializzazione in Beni Archeologici of the Università di Padova.

The crocus is one of the most interesting plants that were used in the Minoan and Mycenaean world. Its use was not only kind of food, but also ideological: this little plant as a matter of fact, widely present in the Mediterranean countryside, is a native of the island of Crete. Here it soon became a symbol of the island itself the same way as the wild goats, especially in the case of the sanctuaries of the peaks. A striking example of this is offered by the famous rhyton Zakros, where exactly is the shrine of the peaks with wild goats heraldically arranged on the sides of the plants in the background can be interpreted as crocus, which has a fundamental religious importance. In addition it has attempted to shed light on the relationship between the crocus and the female world, where the plant would have a strategic role in the rituals of passage: the striking fact is the presence of crosses in the painting cycle of adyton Xeste 3 of Akrotiri. In these paintings in particular, representing a female bleeding from a foot getting a plant of crocus dirty, not only we are facing the symbolic representation of the transition to adult life for this woman, but at the same time it's remarkable the association of a pin 'gold hook decorated with a lily, another symbol of the female world. This association can not be ignored in its archaeological and social implications, especially when viewed in the light of the discovery in the tomb of Mavrospelio IX-B of a pin into a hook with a decorative plant crocus: if we accept the hypothesis that this is the tomb of a young woman, we would face the explicit reference to a ritual performed by the dead.

“Dwelling in the darkness. Prehistory of Hyblaeen caves”

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The archaeological evidences of Hyblaeen caves, in south-eastern Sicily, are an important resource for the definition of the cultural landscapes of this area. The geomorphologic structure of Hyblaeen mountains and the presence of several natural caves have always encouraged the development of troglodytic settlements in this territory, even if chronology and typology of occupation were strictly connected with the social and economic changes as well as the cultural evolution of indigenous communities. The aim of this paper is to present the achievements of a global re-examination of previous results coming from Syracuse and Ragusa's archaeological deposits in caves, in order to provide a synchronic and diachronic distribution map updated by the evidence coming from new surveys conducted by the author. Topographic distribution of the investigated sites (about fifty-five caves on a scale of 1:250.000) and the definition of the various phases of occupation suggested us a division of the region into three districts (northern, central and southern). In these three areas, tracks of longest human presence seems to be concentrated mostly near the coast or along the ancient waterways between the coast and the hinterland. For the earliest phase of occupation, in the Upper Paleolithic, data indicate a prevalent use of caves as occasional shelter during hunting times, while between Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, they were used mostly for religious and funerary purposes with a climax in the Copper Age. Dwelling in natural caves even in periods characterized by open settlements and hamlets can be related to social and economic reasons as functional distinction of some areas or the increase of pastoral activities like the transhumance, that could explain the so called “return to caves”, typical of the Copper Age. Data analysis highlights the complexity of human use of caves throughout time and space (used as shelters or dwelling places, sheds for animals, burial and even cult places), in order to satisfy specific needs or choices, demonstrating the need of a further focus on this phenomenon that can be better understood only as a part of a wider cultural landscape.

“Vandals in Mediterranean Sea: the Monetary System”

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The coinage of the Vandals is the most complex of the late antiquity and the medieval world. The Roman monetary system (as the Sassanid, the Byzantine, the Arabic and the Frankish ones), by contrast, is very simple and extremely understandable. The main question is to identify the reason that led the Vandals to amend the well known and widespread Roman monetary system, adopted in Africa and in the Mediterranean Sea.

We will try to understand the reason that pushed the rulers of the Vandals to use not a single currency in their Realm, but two: *denarii* and *nummi*. What was the relationship between *denarii* and *nummi*? What was the role of trade? To what extent was important defending the scant African silver?

“Iron Agricultural Implements of Alliano”

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Alliano is located in Paşa Ilıcasi, close to Pergamon in Izmir (Türkiye). This outstanding Roman archaeological site is being made ready to be submerged under water as work resumes on the controversial Yortanlı dam. Alliano will be submerged totally under water when water retention will start at Yortanlı Dam. Rescue work was pursued in a wide area location which remained in the middle of the dam pond site through sacrificial efforts of an idealist team lead by Dr. Ahmet Yaraş after 1998. In this study agricultural implements which were unearthed in Alliano between years 1998 - 2006 are studied. The iron agricultural implements of Alliano provide significant and considerable information about typology and technology of ancient agricultural implements.

“Genesis and development of complex societies in the northeast of the Iberian peninsula during the first Iron age (ss. VII-VI BC). The Sant Jaume Complex (Alcanar, Catalonia) evidence.”

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In this work we speak about the genesis and development of the first complex societies in the north east of the Iberian Peninsula. Although the first complex societies with a certain degree of consolidation are documented in this area only from the first years of the Iberian Culture, we think during the former period (First Iron Age, VII BC) we must find punctual phenomena of development of hierarchized societies. We exemplify the proposal in a case of study, the denominated *Sant Jaume Complex*. This entity is a set of five settlements, placed on hills, fortified and grouped together, located in the coast of the south of Catalonia, approximately about 20 km in the south of the mouth of the Ebro River. Its singular characteristics allow us thinking that it would be a whole community that would live in different settlements, with different functionalities. This community established intense and long-time commercial relations with the Phoenician sailors. The hypothesis we are working with brings up the possibility that the system of socio-political organization that would characterize this entity would be what the Social Anthropology denominates chiefdom. A chiefdom, in any case, of incipient character. The confirmation of the hypothesis would bring up important changes in the traditional interpretation of the Protohistory of the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula.

“Reconstructing the Landscape of the Dead. Some Observations on the Minoan Funerary Space in the Agiopharango Valley (South Central Crete)”

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The Cretan Bronze Age civilization produced interesting, diversified funerary remains. But in spite of its abundance, the archaeological record related to Minoan mortuary practices is badly affected and lots of questions persist. In the absence of undisturbed contents, and given the limited evidence from the tombs themselves, the advancement of our knowledge can only be derived from the examination of the available funerary data in their broader cultural context. Accordingly, this paper attempts to define the spatial patterning of burial sites within their wider landscape. Through the implementation of Geographical Information Systems, the research focuses on the spatial relationships among cemeteries, settlements, and the natural environment of the lower catchment of the Agiopharango valley (South Central Crete). This particular region offers a suitable case-study, as it has been the subject of a comprehensive survey that brought to light a large number of archaeological sites and provided a detailed record of the environmental settings (topography, geology, hydrology, pedology, land use).

The location of cemeteries is not random. It is the result of funerary choices dictated by the socio-political, cultural and ideological characteristics of a given human group. A careful examination of the spatial pattern of Minoan cemeteries has thus the potential to bring to light some of these choices and, from there, to provide some insight into the mortuary behaviors of the Bronze Age Cretan society.

“New Observations on the Troy I Culture in the Light of the Some Survey Finds from the Coastal Troad”

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Gallipoli and peninsula of Troad is a key region in understanding the cultures of Troad and especially their relations with Balkan, Anatolia and the Aegean world. Cultural unity is present in Northwest Anatolia only at Troy I Period. The new finds from the excavations and surveys show the unity of this culture. The new survey finds from Coastal Troad Region, that are the subject of this study, represent the typical material culture of Pre Troy I and Troy I Periods. It is known that there is a hiatus in the Prehistoric chronology of the Troad, which is placed between the end of the Neolithic cultures and the early phase of Troy I. In this context, early and late phases of Troy I period dating should be re-evaluated. Thus, this study deals with the typological and chronological assessments of some survey finds from the Coastal Troad Region. Troy I covers different phases of Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age I. However, Early Troy I certainly needs a revised chronological definition. According to the forms and technical characteristics of the pottery two different groups are evident, which can be defined as early and late. The determination of the development of ceramic groups is helpful in understanding the regional relative chronology. Accordingly, the known hiatus in regional chronology is shortened slightly. Troy excavations are predominant in the region both in the past and at present. However, a culture that completely fills the mentioned gap in the region is still unknown. I assume that further research in the region could provide new evidence that would show that actually there is not a gap. Recently, the absolute and relative chronological considerations have gained importance for the prehistoric periods of the Troad. Conclusively, this study puts forward that Troy I period must have lasted longer than originally thought.

“Public Buildings and Private Space in Late Antique Sicilian Towns”

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In terms of urban topography the transition from the Classical to the post-Roman period frequently entailed elements of continuity and transformation depending on the regional context. While Western Mediterranean, North African and Continental towns and cities were generally heavily affected by the collapse of the Late Roman institutions and by barbarian invasions and take-overs, Sicily remained a fairly safe province where the classical cityscape was maintained effectively across the whole 5th century. But how much of this persisted in terms of public buildings and residential practice to be inherited by the Byzantine administration after the Gothic war? And what changes came to the urban fabric across the period of Byzantine rule until the Arab invasion? Was the Byzantine Sicilian urban form in line with other regions of the Byzantine Empire or can we see a distinctive identity?

“First research on Late Roman D Ware found during recent excavations in Side- Pamphylia and localization of their manufacturing in the hinterland.”

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The subject of this paper is the presentation of the first research on the study of ceramics found during recent excavations in the antique city of Side, located in the region of Pamphylia in Mediterranean Anatolia. The choice of the studied group is based on fragments issued from excavations of 2009-2010. Dated to the Early Byzantine period, this red slip ware group known as "Late Roman D ware" or Late Roman Cypriot ware is widely attested along the southern Anatolian coast and the eastern Mediterranean area.

The subject will be presented on selected typological examples. As an important indicator of the economic activity during the Late Roman – Early Byzantine period, an overview of the identified types and their references in the Eastern Mediterranean region will be presented. It will be discussed at last, the identification of the place of manufacture of this group. A visual and typological comparison based on examples gathered during a brief exploration of a site near Side, will be made to highlight a possible local production of this group generally identified as imported from Cyprus.

“The Archaeological Museum of Thassos: The New Permanent Exhibition”

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The Archaeological Museum of Thassos, the oldest museum in northern Greece, acquired a new wing during 1989-1999, funded by national resources, the Archaeological Receipts Fund and the European Union. The new permanent exhibition was materialized during 2003-2009 with funding by the 3rd Community Support Framework (Regional Operational Program for Eastern Macedonia). Today the Museum covers 2,376 sq.m. with fully renovated exhibition galleries, conservation workshops, rooms for study and storage.

Due to its central position in the contemporary capital of the island, next to the central area of the ancient Agora, the Museum is required to meet the demands of a wide spectrum of visitors, while providing a complete picture of the facets of life in the ancient city-state and shedding light at the same time on the historical role of the island from the prehistoric to the byzantine years. In any case, the fixed target of the exhibition is the promotion of the special historical character of Thassos, a thriving ancient Greek state.

In order to correspond to the needs of different groups of visitors, the exhibition was designed with an educational perspective, aiming largely at people of school age, while satisfying also the guests who maintain a connection with ancient Greek culture and equally the expectations of the specialized scholars. The museological proposal adopted units and exhibition modes that adapt to the modern practical experience of the visitor, it incorporated the objects to their archaeological background, and selected modular information material, with alternating pace in the exhibition, so that visitors do not get tired and have the option of selecting their route. The observation of the function of the Museum, since May 2010, allows us an initial assessment.

“Votiv Coins from Arpalik Hill Cave”

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Arpalik hill is situated near modern Yumaklar village in Antalya on the border of Pisidia and Pamphylia. It was probably in the territory of Selge which was a Pisidian city. Rescue excavations were carried out by Antalya archeology museum in 1998 and an Apollon temple dating back to Roman period was founded on the cave. Especially votiv terracotas show that Apollon was worshipped as a health god in the region. The cave was used to keep all types of votive objects offerted to Apollon. During the excavations more than 700 bronze and silver coins were unearthed. Here besides Selge coins which form the majority of the finds, issues of nearly all cities of Pamphylia are also present . Votiv coins offered to Apollon are so important especially to observe the origin of the visitors to the temple and human circulation of the region.

“Archaeological analysis of Roman naval warfare in Iberia during the Second Punic War”

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This paper is part of a thesis whose aim is to study the archaeological evidences of the presence of the Roman army in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula, from the landing of Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio in Emporion in 218 BC to the civil wars between Caesar and Pompey's supporters in the mid 1st century BC. Although most of this work will be devoted to ground military actions, these have to be linked to naval ones to avoid an artificial separation. Because of that, I intend to revise this topic in my own area of study.

This time I will centre my analysis in the role played by Roman naval warfare during the Second Punic War. This conflict is the key to the study of the army at sea in this territory, because it entailed the beginning of the Roman military presence. This intervention, which always took place by sea, eventually involved the transformation of its coastline, with the building of new port infrastructures to accommodate Roman increasing logistics needs.

First I will try to reconstruct the northeast coastline of the Iberian Peninsula at the time of the conflict in order to know which natural conditions would be available for navigation. Then, I will review the work done on the cities of Ampurias and Tarragona, main ports and points of arrival of troops from Italy, trying to calculate the capacity of their harbours. It is also possible to add another site: la Palma, a Roman military camp recently discovered at the mouth of the river Ebro that surely had some naval importance. Finally, we will discuss the role played by the fleet during the Second Punic War, both in the context of battles and outside them.

“Vandals in the Mediterranean Sea: Sicily and its role”

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Sicily, vital vein of the empire, played a leading role in Genserico's Mediterranean strategy. One of the most important issues modern historiography has been talking about is that of the “possession”, that is, how the Vandals used to exert their power on the island. There are, in fact, historians who maintain that the Vandal dominion consisted only of raids and plundering and it was never characterized by a stable and enduring control; there are also historians, on the contrary, who formed the hypothesis that, after 468 there would be a stable occupation of the territory. The main aim of this work is to investigate this problem, starting with the examination of the agreement which was subscribed between Genserico and Odoacre, through which Sicily should have been given to the Erul king *tributario iure*.

Importation and trade of African pottery in the ancient *ecclesia carinensis* during the Late Roman Age

Emma Vitale

The territory of Carini, on the northwest coast of Sicily, 30 km from Palermo, is often mentioned by ancient sources. According Thucydides in this area was located the ancient *Hykkara*, sicani foundation. *Itinerarium Antonini* recalls the *statio* of *Hykkara* along the *via Valeria*. This route in Late Antiquity became very important for agricultural production *deportatio ad aquam*.

Gregorius Magnus in the epistles (sixth ce. A.D.) mentions a diocese of *Karines*, as witnessed alike by the acts of synods to 782.

Archaeological excavations in the catacombs' area of the modern Villagrazia di Carini, still ongoing, have revealed the presence of a strong and large Christian community. The settlement related to, nearby St. Nicholas district, spread and developed during late Roman and Byzantine periods. The numerous archaeological evidences show that all the territory, especially from Late Antiquity, was involved in intense settlement dynamics due to the agricultural production of large estates and to profitable economic activities, related to maritime trade and to exchange of goods with the hinterland.

The presence of African pottery (*terra sigillata* lamps and tableware, amphorae) both in the settlements along the coast, in the Late Roman and Byzantine site of St. Nicholas and in the early Christian cemetery of Villagrazia testifies to the large volume of trade with *Africa Proconsularis* and to the economic vitality of this part of western Sicily up to the Byzantine age.

“The *frumentatio* between *euerghesia* and *emporion* in Mediterranean: some examples in the Greek History”

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The study aims to examine how the surplus grain in ancient times was often used as a means of political propaganda in the context of international relations in the Mediterranean. In particular, we analyze the reasoning behind the donation-sale at a good price by Gelon to Romans during a famine and the donation made by Hiero II on the occasion of a devastating earthquake in Rhodes in 227/6 B.C.

“Studying the grey ceramic in Adriatic area. First data”

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A particular class of grey ceramic with engraved surface, the *fine grey burnished ware*, was found at the beginning of the XX c., during the excavations in the Altis of Olympia. This ceramic class had comparisons with the one found in Italy and on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea and it was referable to the one attested in the Necropolis of Tarxien (Malta). In 1960, in Dalmatia, was recognized the Cetina cultural facies. The Cetina grey ceramic is very similar to the decorated and engraved ceramic of South Greece of the EA III, found in Lerna and Olympia and, for what concern the decoration, to the Maltese ceramic of Tarxien. The vase forms and the decoration of the *fine grey burnished ware* can be found in many sites of the Adriatic as well: in the North (the Cars and Istria) and in the South (Calabria, Puglia, Abruzzo, Marche and Sicily). The spread of this ceramic class, together with its high level of typological similarities, has a wide geographical dimension. Most likely there were narrow relations between the Central Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the West Balkans, that must be taken on account when studying the cultural and historical development of this area in the III millennium B.C. In order to classify the materials, it was necessary to begin by studying the archaeological evidences, to find out their technical, formal and dimensional elements and going on with their contextual examination on a wide geographical and chronological level.

“The Harbour of Dolichiste”

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The subject ports in this study are those of Aperlai, Dolichiste, Simena and Teimiusa, which are in the borders of ancient Lycia and the Kekova region. The structures of the coastal cities and ports in the region are under water today due to tectonic movements stemming from earthquakes occurring in the region and thus these cities are known to be sunken cities. From the results of our research in this area, it is seen that the coastal ports in the region were mostly small-scale sea trading ports. It is also seen that Port Andriake, located in 4 km. east of Kekova Region, had great significance for the international sea trading and that Kekova region was intensely settled by local producers and traders who wanted to benefit from trade between the merchants travelling through this route. Moreover, St. Nicholas and his church, the protector of sailors, in Myra caused the region to have religious significance during the Byzantine period as well as its commercial importance. This situation increased the importance of this port lying in the middle of dangerous transportation routes to Patara from Cape Gelidonya in the middle of Lycia, where there were rocky cliffs and headlands dominated by the western winds. This situation also revealed that the region was a very important centre for the ancient sailors and merchants from 7th -6th centuries BC to 7th century AD not only through the local production of goods and their markets but also by its sheltered bays and harbors.

“The Survey of Aretias/Kalkeritis Island”

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Archaeological studies in Aretias (Giresun/Kerasous) Island started in 2009 by the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and this study is the principal paper on the remains of archaeological structures on the island. Through the studies on the island, the following structural remains were discovered; *Landing Place, City Wall, Sacred Place of Cybele, Tower/Governor's building, Church, Chapel and Cisterns*. Studies on the Aretias Island performed in 2009 show that most of the remains on the island are dated to the 7th-14th centuries A.D. The statements of Roman writers and especially the mention of an open temple devoted to Ares on the island are evidences of the existence of the Aretias Island during the Classical Period. Besides; the sacred place both in the east and the west of the island from the classical period, understood to be related to the cult of Cybele, suggests that this small island was probably established at the same period with Kerasous.

“Two Fragmentary Sarcophagi from Aphrodisias in Caria: Imported Sculptors in the City of Sculpture?”

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Aphrodisias in Caria is one of the major sculpture production centers of the Imperial period, whose sculptors not only supplied for domestic demand, but also worked for patrons in Italy. Sarcophagi produced from local marble make up part of this sculpture production. It has previously been assumed that of the c. 800 complete or fragmentary sarcophagi preserved today, none are imports from elsewhere. Neighboring cities, however, such as Laodikeia in Caria and Hierapolis in Phrygia, are known to have imported sarcophagi from the largest production center in Asia Minor, Dokimeion. Two fragmentary sarcophagi dating to the second century AD, however, prove that the ‘no import’ rule is not entirely true. Both were almost certainly made of local marble, and while one is identical to the typical Dokimeion garland sarcophagi found elsewhere, the other replicates the motifs and style of the Amazonomachy reliefs found in the main harbor of Peiraeus. This paper suggests, therefore, that Aphrodisians, while not importing sarcophagi themselves, imported sculptors from Dokimeion and Attica to produce works out of local marble. The sarcophagi raise questions regarding why Aphrodisians preferred importing sculptors in the second century, but seem to have shown no interest in imported sarcophagi or sculptors in the third century, the period in which sarcophagus production was most prolific. Moreover, the practice of importing sculptors, but not the sarcophagi, is rarely known in the Empire and draws attention to the importance of marble-source analyses to figure out the general trading practices of ancient sarcophagi.

“Daily life and social reconstruction of the Bronze Age settlement of Peñalosa (Baños de la Encina, Jaén)”

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The main objective of this research is to approach the knowledge of social relations that occurred in the villages that forms the Bronze Age Group of the Upper Guadalquivir (Southeast of Spain). This was done using different methodological, epistemological and ontological tools to the systematic study of one of the homes that make up the so-called "East Acropolis" from the Bronze Age settlement of Peñalosa (Baños de la Encina, Jaén).

Specifically it has been studied the building techniques and the systems of organization and relationship of the social space from a contextual analysis of the archaeological record documented during excavation of Complex Xa. From this point of view this work has as end the reconstruction of social and daily life of the family who lived in this house and its comparison with other family groups of the same Bronze Age village. The use of laboratory techniques applied to the study of the building remains (optical microscopy, X-ray diffraction, and SEM-EDX) along with the micro-spatial analysis of archaeological material recovered in the stratigraphical record has resulted in a large body of data that has allowed us to hypothesize about the social relations that took place around the construction of this space and about the maintenance activities that were carried out four thousand years ago in Peñalosa.

“Production and circulation of Palermitan Amphoras in MEdieval Mediterranean”

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Recent research has led to the identification of a production of amphorae in the city of Palermo that can be dated between the 10th and 11th centuries. This has been corroborated by archeometric analysis.

As documented in the letters of the Gheniza of Cairo. Sicily, and in particular Palermo, played a central rôle in the Mediterranean economy during this period. This facilitated the wide circulation of these amphorae, not just in Sicily but also in many areas in the Western Mediterranean.

“Stoneworks With Animal Figures From The Mediterranean Coasts of Anatolia During The Byzantine Period”

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Animal depictions are found on different types of Byzantine liturgical and architectural stoneworks especially from the Late Middle Ages. The paper that will be presented aims to analyze the relationship between the symbolic meaning of the depictions and the function of the stonework objects through Mediterranean examples of Lycia and Pamhillia regions.

“A Bowl with Hercules and Cretan Bull Relief From Patara”

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Patara is located at the 30 km west of Kaş which is a district of Antalya. The Capital City of Lykia Union in the ancient era with the help of secure harbor located on the east side of a marvelous loch which extends 2km up to the north, became the Capital and the main harbor of Lykia. The bowl mentioned in this study, with the relief of Hercules and the Cretan Bull on its tondo has been founded at the year of 2010 campaign. On the bowl, which founded at the studies near north city walls within the Patara Ancient Water Route Research Project, there is a scene one of the tasks which is known as ‘Twelve Tasks of Hercules’. We frequently come across with ornaments based on Heracles’ myths on architectural decorations or on black and red figured vases or at wall paintings. This Patara founding’s tondo and relief are encircled with the framings, which portraits Hercules’ grabbing the Bull, which eats all the crops of Crete and brings whole country to the point of famine, from its antlers and taking back to Hellas. Heavy set and tough looking Hercules is portrayed while his right hand holds right antler of the bull, just like in the myth, and his other hand holds its jaw. Around the relief there are 6 little punctures which are made in a circular plan. These punctures must be indicating an application. At the part of under tondo, there is a palmette ornament.

In this study, Relief of Hercules and the Cretan Bull on the artifact founded in Patara will be examined iconographically and also there will be made suggestions about these little symmetrical punctures’ functions.

“The coins hoard from Misurata (Libya): the containers.”

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Most of the fourteen vessels accidentally discovered in Misurata in 1981 contained almost 108.000 coins dating from 284 to 333 A.D. On the site of discovery there probably was a *statio* along the *cursus publicus* joining, in Roman times, several Tripolitanian coastal centres. It has been possible to investigate closely the vessels chronology and the unidentified pottery workshop. The vessels belong to the following groups: 1) amphoras and small-sized coarse ware (flags and bottles) from a local fabric with regional circulation (Tripolitania); 2) transport amphoras (Tripolitanian II, “Africana piccola” - Keay 1984, type III a-, and some types similar to Dressel 30 and Dressel 20) of frequent occurrence in the large-scale trade, especially in Western Mediterranean; 3) ovoid amphoras of local fabric, usually found in burial contexts of the Lepcis Magna suburban areas, dated within the second and third century A.D – they could be later lower-size specimen of the known more streamlined shape type. Some of the transport amphoras are similar to Dressel 30 (ovoid) and Dressel 20 (globular) types, but of smaller-size and probably come from some North-African workshops. An amphora similar to Dressel 30 type has geometrical patterns excised on its surface and contained coins dated from 284 to 313 A.D.; it’s worth, while to note that the excised ware type is commonly related to the sixth-seventh century A.D.

“Imports of Attic figured vases in Spina: the frame of reference”

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The study sets out to give a frame of reference of the imports of Attic figured vases in Spina, analysing artists, shapes and iconography of this production.

“Settlement strategies and territorial organization: a methodological approach to the Sardinian Bronze Age contexts”

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The Nuragic civilization is a complex and long-lasting culture, spanning from the Middle Bronze Age (ca.1600 b.C) to the first Iron age (ca 800 b.C.). During its ca 800 years of development, Nuragic civilization was deeply involved in cross-cultural connections with different Mediterranean cultures and marked its landscape by means of monumental civil architectures (nuraghi) and religious and funerary structures. These evidences represent an optimal starting point for a reconstruction of the settlement strategies and territorial organization. This, in turn, allows to get an insight into the social, politic and economic facets of this culture. These issues are also important in the framework of the reconstruction of the internal and external dynamics, comprising the relationships with the other contemporary Mediterranean cultures. On the basis of a multidisciplinary perspective, this paper will attempt to outline a methodological approach aimed to test the soundness of the earlier hypotheses put forward by scholars in the last 50 years. This approach uses a body of different means, ranging from archaeology, geology, micromorphology, to the use of GIS platforms to store and test the collected data. The paper will discuss some aspects of the methodologies being applied to different contexts of the Nuragic Sardinia. Even though the discussion is meant to be preliminary, since it is based on the ongoing author's PhD research program, the paper will attempt to show how and to what extent a multidisciplinary approach.

“Drinking as a Greek and eating as a Phoenician. Using material culture as indicator of shared new practices and habits in the ancient colonial society”

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The long-time study of Greek and Phoenician relationships in the central Mediterranean has been polarised by the idea of a mutual competition. The interpretation of the literary and historical sources have always influenced the analysis of this issue, although the eighth and seventh centuries BC seem to describe a “polymorphic” framework, where an exchange between the Euboean-Chalcidian and Phoenician traditions can be seen, as confirmed by archaeological data. Inside this complex phenomena, I would like to stress how drinking and eating habits and, especially, the way to consume food and beverages, played an important role in the colonial encounters: shared practices that contributed to the constructions of “Greek” and “Phoenician” culture in the West of Mediterranean basin. Several studies have showed that eating traditions and habits constitute powerful spaces of social representation which identities and social memories are represented in. The aim of this work is to use material culture as a possible indicator for reading new realities of colonial spaces and interpreting new sets of meanings produced by colonial phenomena. In particular, material culture related to drink and food consumption could offer us a picture of colonial communities characterized by a strong social and cultural heterogeneity.

“Material Culture and People: some preliminary results of the study of the Aeolian Middle Bronze Age settlement contexts”

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The Aeolian Middle Bronze Age settlements (Milazzese *facies*) have been object of interest by scholars dealing with the prehistory of both central and eastern Mediterranean. Different facets of the archaeological documentation have been taken into account, especially the presence of ceramic Aegean imports. These have allowed scholars to set the Aeolian islands against the backdrop of the Bronze Age Mediterranean-wide movements of people and goods. While Aegean-related evidences have gained privileged attention, a closer look to the local cultural context(s) and to the way(s) in which material culture is used with different purposes in every-day tasks, has been underestimated (in this author's opinion).

This paper presents some preliminary results stemming from the author's ongoing PhD research program focused on the analysis of the evidences from the Aeolian Middle Bronze Age villages. In the framework of a context-oriented approach, the paper will attempt to show how and to what extent we can gain insight both in the daily life and, generally speaking, in the social facets of the Milazzese period communities. This will be accomplished by taking into account not just one, but all the types of archaeological evidences available, from settlements planning to the dimensional features of the cabins, from the study of the complex material culture's patterning at the site level to the integration of foreign artefacts into local daily practices.

“Room CV of the Acropoli Mediana at Phaistos reconsidered: some observations about architecture and function”

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Room CV is part of a larger protopalatial building (CV-CVII), located 100 m W to the Palace of Phaistos on the South-West slope of the so-called Acropoli Mediana, which was uncovered in the late 1960's. An excavation's report was published in Doro Levi's *Festòs e la civiltà minoica* (1976), and a few whole vases were cursorily dealt with in Levi and Carinci's volume about Phaistos' protopalatial pottery (1988). However, a full study of the complex was needed in order to assess the architectural character of the context, as well as the chronology and the function of the related ceramic material. The complete study of the structures, carried out in the last years, led to (a) the definition of four building phases, from MM IA-IB early to MM IIB, (b) highlighting the circulation patterns and (c) the identification of rooms' function in the last phase of use (MM IIB), when the building was a two-storey one. In particular, as far as room CV is concerned, the check and re-elaboration of the old architectural plan, an accurate reading of the original excavation fieldbooks, a thorough study of the distribution of the ceramic material, and the possibility to find some new comparisons with recent excavations carried out in Crete, led to reconsider the peculiar architectural patterns which characterize the room itself. The aim of the present paper consists in reviewing the new available data in order to re-assess the architectural evidence of the room and to discuss its function.

“A Late Bronze Age Settlement in the countryside of Ragusa”

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On June 2010, in the countryside of Ragusa (contrada Scifazzo), during the excavation of an oil pipeline by an Italian Oil Company (ENIMED), has been found a new Early Bronze Age settlement. The settlement area, is located on the upper part and along the southern slope of a hill at about 157metres above sea level (IGM F ° 137, III NE) and at 15 kilometers far from it as the crow flies. The excavation of the oil pipeline has uncovered many shards of Early Bronze Age potteries painted which date to the cultural horizon called “*Facies di Castelluccio*”. The archaeological excavation, sponsored by ENIMED and carried out from July to December 2010 by the Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Ragusa, led to discovery, in the southern slope of the hill, of a megalithic elliptical wall, maybe a large hut (but there are not holes along its perimeter) or a fortification wall. This structure, in which have been found cordoned *pithoi* shards, has been only partially excavated. The excavation in the upper part of the hill led to discovery of a large “working” area (there are many small circular slabs of baked clay) and of a *silos* deep in the bedrock. The whole of the pottery repertory includes small and large shards of painted vases and of common ware. The whole of finds of clay includes also a little idol, many horns, a small disc, a token. Associated with them numerous stone tools: flint or obsidian slivers and blades, stone axes. Among the bone artifacts some awls and necklaces elements.

“Aerial photograph interpretation: The Entella case”

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Today, Aerial reconnaissance is part of the study of archaeological landscapes, developed over the years in close relationships with the morphological characteristics with both the archaeological and historical research in an area. I will address in particular the case of Entella, with the photographic documentation of each track in relation to the result of the reconnaissance.

“New data on the Roman wall paintings of Leptis Magna”

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In the sphere of the study on the wall paintings of the Roman provinces, a new point of arrival for the Tripolitania seems to loom thanks to the new data emerged by the wall paintings of Leptis Magna. The late investigations carried out by the Mission of the Catania University have allowed not only to individualize the rests still *in situ* near the so-called Anonymous Temple but also to “rediscover” the abundance of materials recovered during the Gasperini’s archaeological excavations (1966), still unpublished. The holds verifiable similarities among the paintings still *in situ* and all examined in the laboratory they make to suppose an only figurative cycle, belonging to a rich luxury residence or a precedent public structure of great importance obliterated then by the construction of the Anonymous Temple during the reign of Septimius Severus. The reconstruction of the figured cycles, by means of meticulous phase of assemblage, relief (photographic and graphic), and data’s computerization, has been effected according to the most modern methodologies applied by the CEMPR (Centre d’Etude des Peintures Murales Romaines- France).

“Agrigento: area of the early christian necropolis. Transformation dynamics from 3rd to 11th century”

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The archaeological researches carried during the last years by the University of Palermo at Agrigento, in the area of the early Christian necropolis, allowed the acquisition of new data about the organization, the topographical characters and the development of this cemetery that, already in pre-constantinian age, was established in the area near the southern edge of the terrace of the Temples. Most of the sub divo burials, the private hypogea and the community catacomb stretch along a common axis E-O, arranged as a “via dei sepolcri”, that, as the last researches prove, does not reutilizes a Greek road layout as it was supposed, but it was realized *ex novo* using the layout of a Greek aqueduct, dug entirely in the calcarenite bench, that was a part of the water supplying system of the Greek city and therefore it was adapted to the street reticulate recognized within the town-walls. At the end of the XI century, after the abandonment and the destruction of the Christian necropolis, a pottery workshop with two kilns was established in this area and the late antique hypogea reused in this new destination. It also happened in the hypogeum P, a very new discovery, that is the only one born as sepulchral chamber and not by the transformation of former structures. During Late Antiquity hypogeum P had at least three increasing structural phases; in medieval period it was adapted as potter's workshop, with the destruction of the tombs to the emplacement of a lathe and various working station for the productive cycle.

“The *ecclesia Dei* in the early Christians inscriptions: bishops, priests and deacons in Sicily”

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Through the census of Sicilian epigraphic evidence of late antiquity and Byzantine times it is proposed to reconstruct the articulation of the *ecclesia Dei*, in particular the *docens* in order to define, in diachrony, the articulation in the territory.

“Punic Amphorae at Entella (Sicily): Archaeometric Characterisation of this Possible Consumption Centre”

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The pottery under study includes a group of Phoenician-Punic amphorae found at Entella which cover a wide chronological interval, from the late 7th to early 2nd century B.C. They were brought to light during the many excavations carried out by the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa and the Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. of the province of Palermo since the 1981. The research was developed upon 24 selected shards combining the morphological and typological study with thin-section petrography and chemical analysis by X-ray Fluorescence (XRF). In particular, Carthage (North Africa), Mozia and Solunto (Sicily) were identified between the production centres of the studied pottery in a good agreement with the provenance hypothesis based on the typological classification proposed by J. Ramon Torres. This work allowed to achieve interesting details concerning the economic life and exchange routes of Entella from the Archaic Age up to Hellenistic-Roman period. The site, in fact, proved to have commercial relationship with central-western Sicily and the nearby Mediterranean coast. The present work provided also evidences on the fact that Entella was an important trade step within the insular and extra-insular Mediterranean commercial circuits in the same chronological interval.

“Hierapolis of Phrygia (Turkey): From Apollo to Saint Philip, the evolution of a cityscape”

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Often the Byzantine city develops uninterruptedly from a previous Roman city, laying on top of an Hellenistic centre or even a more ancient one. Often the urban setting does not experience through the centuries a drastic change but rather continuity constitutes the driving force. Changes are strictly related with historical, cultural and economic mutations. Hierapolis constitutes an excellent example of this dynamics. The centre is extremely articulated and natural features (such as earthquakes, poisonous gases released from the *plutonion*, thermal waters and large deposits of travertine rocks) severely influenced topography of the city from Roman to Byzantine times.

“Antalya-Underwater Researches – 2010”

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Antalya is a touristical city of Turkey and has 640 kilometers coast of the Mediterranean sea. The underwater research realized between Antalya Sican Island and Cape Gelidonya in 2010. Remote Operating Vehicles, Side Scan Sonars and many of other technological equipments have used during the survey. Seven ancient shipwrecks, one Prehistoric anchorage and a lot of archaeological remains from Bronze age, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods have been found. 20 underwater archaeologists and researchers from Selcuk University, E.M.U., Mersin University, and Bogazici University have worked with the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey, observation of Antalya Museum and supports of GATAB, Mayor of Tekirova, Sub-Governor of Kemer, KETOB and KETAV which are touristical organizations of the region.

“The Archaeological Excavation at Istanbul Kucukcekmece Lake - 2010”

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During the Istanbul Prehistoric Researches (ITA Project) in 2007 and 2008 some proofs regarding prehistoric periods and some remains of different periods, are found. Some of them are clues on a PPNB Neolithic settlement in Avcılar Firuzkoy Coast of Kucukcekmece Lake. There are also defined well-arranged stone rows on the peninsula's edge reach inside the lake and many ruins and two harbour structures of the lake coasts belonging to Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods. The defined ruins and also Side Scan Sonar survey at the deep of the lake show that the lake was a port. In 2009, under the presidency of Asst. Prof. Dr. Sengul Aydingun, with the permissions of Turkish Culture and Tourism Ministry, the excavation is begun on the lake coast with an international team from Kocaeli, Bristol and Istanbul University (Prehistory). Bristol, Strazburg and Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Universities (Geo-archaeology) Lahey (classical archaeology) and Eastern Mediterranean University (Harbours, coastal buildings and underwater archaeology). In this paper we will show some of the results of the excavation from 2010.

“A Group of Stone Mortar Bowls from Patara”

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In the summers of 2008–2010 at Patara, totally twenty-nine trenches were opened at the south and north sides of the city wall, which extends to the east of the Honorary arch of Mettius Modestus. Many different structures were uncovered by the opening of the trenches. One of the preliminary results of the excavations is to ascertain the wide usage range of the area. It begins from the 4th century B.C and ends to the 10th century A.D. The functions and the certain dating of the buildings are still not very clear. During the excavations many different group of finds such as pottery shards, terracottas, metals, glass and coins were unearthed. Amongst these finds a group of mortars made of stone seemed to me very interesting to determine the function.

“The rock cut tombs with relief decoration in Antioch and its vicinity”

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Recent archaeological researches in Antioch and its vicinity revealed new evidences on rock cut chambers or tombs with relief decoration. Variety of the relief decoration of the tombs consists of human and animal figures; floral motives and symbolic objects of burial and religious traditions. The tombs with relief are found in Antakya, Samandag, Altınözü and Kırıkhan districts. Totally 16 tombs and a stele were examined of which Altınözü rock cut tombs are different from the others as the numbers, decoration and location. Except some samples, tombs should be dated between 1st century to 5th century AD.

“Karavelyan: New Discoveries on a Halaf site on the Upper Tigris Region, Southeastern Turkey”

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Karavelyan that is located in the Upper Tigris region, south-eastern Anatolia. The site is ca. 150km to the north of the modern Turkish-Syrian border and on the right bank of the Tigris River. The excavations at Karavelyan have been carried out by a team from the Hacettepe University in Ankara, in the name of the Diyarbakır Museum. The site is within the flooding zone of the Ilisu Dam to be constructed on the Tigris River. The excavations have started in 2009. It is a mound settlement of ca.150m in diameter and of height. Since the area has been cultivated for many years, the upper layers of the settlement are highly disturbed. During the first two seasons of the excavations in Karavelyan any apparent architectural remains was found. Architectural remains near to the surface were largely distorted because of agricultural activity. However, findings of the excavations suggest that Halaf architecture is based on stone bases. Additionally, since the findings are largely scattered the designs of buildings cannot be identified as square or circular. Ceramic pieces found in the Karavelyan excavations represent only the period of Early Halaf. Nearly a total of two thousand sherds were found in the excavations. Of them, one-thirds is monochrome, while two-thirds are painted. Although these sherds were not found in the solid contexts connected to the layer, they provide clues about the characteristics of the Halaf ceramic. It is planned that the Karavelyan excavations will continue until the end of the Ilisu Dam construction.

“A Comparative Evaluation About Architectural and Historical Aspects of Karacahisar Castle”

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Karacahisar Castle, which is situated to the southwest of Eskişehir in Turkey, covers an area of 200x300m. on a plateau that is 1010 meters high from the sea level. Although the researches that are carried out until now on the formation and alteration phases in the historical process have presented some important data, ambiguity on when the castle was built and how it was named still continues. In spite of the knowledge that Karacahisar Castle was one of the important castles in the defense line of the region in Byzantine era, there is no information on whether it has been used or not before the Byzantine period. The information that Karacahisar Castle had settlements during Byzantine period, is among the information defined in the sources. The findings that came up as a result of surface researches and excavations in the castle, have revealed important data on the existence of especially Byzantine and early Ottoman settlement. The significant status of Karacahisar Castle in the historical process shows itself during the period of Osman Gazi increasing in power in the region and the alliance of regional feudal lords under the leadership of Karacahisar Lord who are annoyed by this situation. Karacahisar Castle was besieged and seized by Osman Gazi in 1288 in order to break this alliance. Information on Osman Gazi who was settled in the region of Söğüt and Domaniç, settling in Karacahisar after the castle was seized and information in Ottoman Chronicles on getting khutba called and coins pressed on his name in Karacahisar Castle, have been decisive on defining Karacahisar as an important settlement during the foundation period of Ottoman Principality.

In this paper, the place and importance of Karacahisar Castle which is the first conquest of Ottoman Principality in the historical process will be covered; architectural evaluation along with the data that is uncovered during the latest excavations will be discussed. At the same time in the paper, Karacahisar Castle will be compared in terms of historical process and architectural characteristics with castles which have similar characteristics in the region and the choices in the settlement facts of the region will be evaluated according to the similarities and differences.

“Soffit Ornaments of Rhodiapolis”

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The ancient city of Rhodiapolis located in the eastern Lycia was initially presented academically by the voyagers of 19th century. Excavations begun in 2006 has uncovered the presence of the bath, theater, agora, street, two-storey stoa, Opramoas Stoa, monumental tomb, G structure and church in the medium sized city.

In the 2nd century BC, renowned philanthropist Opramoas and Herakleitos the physician decorated the city with monumental structures. However, limekilns belonging to Byzantine period and the fire of 2000 have caused many ornamental structures to be damaged or destroyed. Therefore, the acquired ornaments have great importance to attain properties, ornamental patterns and dating of these structures. Soffits as well as other ornaments hold great significance in comprehending the pattern of the monumental architecture of the city. Among the architectural structures acquired up to the present, there are various soffit ornaments on the 47 architrave blocks. There are never-seen-before or rare samples among the ornaments.

The reason behind the small number of publications about the subject is partly due to the evaluation of soffits jointly with ornamental structures they belong to and damages caused fewer of them to be acquired compared with other ornamentals. Although the soffits display a parallel process in their form with the other ornaments of the architectural structures they belong to, through the different sorts of ornaments they contain, they make the most diverse and rich ornamental patterns regarding ornament programme of a site. For this reason, studying the soffits acquired in the same site, neighbouring cities or the same region in their entirety would have great contribution especially to workshop findings.

The aim of this study is to date the soffits acquired in the ancient city of Rhodiapolis and to make a general assessment concerning the soffits.

“Geometrical compositions on mosaics from “Villa with the View” in Ptolemais”

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The Role of professional Associations in the Process of Romanization of western Provinces. A Study Proposal.

The associations have been often considered by scholars of Antiquity as a very useful phenomenon to understand the social, political and economic dynamics of Roman society, through the observation of those social components which took no part in the grand history and were neglected by the aristocratic literary sources. As the sole passport definition applicable to a complex scenario, associations have left a rich production of epigraphic texts, which show a society that was structured into collective systems, where profession and worship, conviviality, politics, solidarity, ethnic identity and social redemption, cross each other. And all such elements appear to follow instances of integration in a shared model of community.

Therefore, the *collegium* is a structural element of the Roman social model, whose results in different ethnic contexts of the Empire deserve to be examined in the detail. A special interest is knowing how the communities recalling the Roman model were involved in the social development of the conquered territories, and whether associations in different macro-regions were promoters or consequences of the Roman social practices.

Unlike East, the western provinces represent a relatively coherent field, marked by the absence of organized forms of association of local populations before the Roman conquest. Among any associations, the professional *collegia* provide a vantage point of view, as they were widespread in every region of the Empire and socially important in municipal contexts, thus resulting, together with the *Augustales*, as the most representative among the institutions of the community.

“Greek Presence in Phokaia in Early Iron Age”

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Phokaia is one of the most important Ionian cities. This city was the North Ionian version of South Ionian Miletus. In the Archaic age it contributed to the colonization movement and founded many colonies around the Mediterranean and Black Sea like the latter. Nevertheless its own foundation in the beginning of the Early Iron Age is covered by cloudy and legendary tales. This paper aims to discuss and clarify the early presence of the Greeks in this settlement mainly basing on the material evidences, which were found during the excavations of Prof. Akurgal in mid of the last century in Phokaia.

“The Excavation of Yelli Medrese at Beçin”

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There are three buildings which are partly preserved in Beçin, Kepez District. Excavation and cleaning was made in Yelli Madrasah which is the one in worst condition. The madrasah take place in Yelli Complex. The building is noteworthy with the court without gallery, unproportional main iwan and the main entrance which expands to a side edge. Yelli Madrasah is, which has already been published, a typical example for the transition between Seljuk Empire and Anatolian Principalities Period. However it was not possible to draw a proper plan of the building because of the rubble which covers the foundation. After excavation and restoration it has been possible to draw a proper plan and with the guide of small foundlings we gain information about the construction date and the daily life around building. The results of Yelli Madrasah Excavation are going to be discussed in this paper.

“Ionian Sanctuaries and the Mediterranean World in the Seventh-Century B.C.”

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Two major changes occur in Ionia of the seventh century B.C.: the appearance of several new sanctuaries; and the new spatial arrangements in the existing Iron Age sanctuaries. Another characteristic feature of the period is the increase in the number and diversity of the votive offerings in the sanctuaries. Votive objects from the Near East comprise a significant part of this overall assemblage. A detailed examination of the typology of these objects and their spatial distribution within the Ionian sanctuaries may provide useful information for the understanding of the expansion of horizons for Ionia via the newly established relations with the Mediterranean World. These objects play a particularly important role for the comprehension of how Ionians welcomed and adopted the cultural impact of the Orient.

“The Legacy of Minoan Past in Early Iron Age Cretan Burial Customs”

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Crete was not so affected by the so-called “Dark Ages” and therefore it demonstrates continuity not only in settlements and cult-places but also in burial customs. Although the island faced a certain break, a collapse of the preceding social-economical structures, the burial rituals, they still continued to be performed and tombs and necropoleis they still continued to be built, even though a different display of power. Moreover mortuary rituals and practices have an essential significance for the ancient societies due to the fact that they represent the privileged channel of the collective memory. Besides this, representation of individuals through burial plays an important role in the sphere of identity formation. Necropoleis and tombs are places where the past may not be experienced, but where it's possible to encounter the past. And they represent furthermore the certitude to have the past as a solid ground for the foundation of a new life-world that means of a new identity. Through the examples of graves, grave-buildings, cemeteries and due to the articulated structure of the burial evidence it will be attempted to detect how Crete's inhabitants of the Early Iron Age perceived the “last transition”, how they acted in order to bear it and which was the role played by the Minoan past in this background. Based on this various funerary evidence, it will be tried to investigate the connection between the legacy of Minoan Past, the formation of identity and the rise of the polis.

“Archaeology of gesture and relics: early signs of the sacred in Veii”

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The present contribution is set within the field of sacred archaeology which has recently focused its attention on relic objects as elements signalling interrelated systems of functions and meanings. In this field, archaeologists of religion can effectively borrow from anthropological studies, the concept of “archaeology of gesture”, to investigate on the trinomial offerings/ men/ gods. Starting from a case study on a personal ornament discovered during Pallottino's excavations in 1939-1940, in the votive deposit under the high altar of the sub-urban Veii's sanctuary, an attempt will be made to reconstruct early manifestations of the sacred in Veii together with an interpretation of a complex net of signs and gestures coming from the Proto-historic phase of occupation of Portonaccio's terrace.

It's an obsidian arrowhead, saved in a bivalve box, used as a pendant which, according to the age of its lying position (EBERT: 1924-1932), can be defined as a residual amulet relic. The analysis of this artefact, compared with the stratigraphical data from the altar site, with the remains described in Tacchini Pallottino about IX sec. B.C. traces of uncertain cultic use huts, with data from cultic and funerary Mediterranean, Italian and Veienti contexts, revealed that early signs of the sacred in Veii can be ascribed to a primordial Mother Goddess who combines in herself features of death and renewal of man and nature. Thus the arrowhead would represent one of her trace fossils.

“Recent discoveries at the sanctuary of the Divine Palikoi”

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Research at the archaeological site of Rocchicella di Mineo has been underway since 1995. The Sanctuary of the Divine Palikoi, the best-known cult-place of the indigenous peoples in the area, has a monumental layout datable to the second half of the fifth century B.C. which lies atop at least three different layouts of the Archaic age. The fifth century layout is characterized by buildings, such as the hestiaterron and by two stoas, which were rebuilt in various ways in later times. This report presents the most recent discoveries in the area of the stoai of the sanctuary, buildings already described by the ancient author Diodorus Siculus. Current excavations in the stoà B have permitted us to better define the stages of transformation of the building after its initial destruction, especially the reuse of several rooms as places for the preparation and the drying of mudbricks, which have been found piled up and ready for use. The study of the production techniques and use of mudbrick also in other areas such as the Archaic settlement of Monte Castellaccio (Paternò), offer reflection on the historical context of this construction technique in domestic and public architecture of the Sicilian hinterland between the sixth and fourth centuries B.C.

“Use of Coins in Indigenous Communities of Central Southern Sicily”

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The study of the coins found in the indigenous settlements of Caltanissetta province and the analysis of the related contexts of provenance, have highlighted that in these centers, still in the 4th century BC, the coin was considered a worthless piece of metal and that other bronze objects were used as medium of exchange. It is remarkable the discovery in this territory of three “mixed” hoards, including not only coins, but also of bronze scraps and small fragmentary objects. These elements seem to show a late achievement, among those communities, of an economy based on the exclusive use of coins, that was a peculiar expression of the Greek culture.

“The Serapieion and the Church of St. Pancratius in Taormina. The Building From Antiquity to the Middle Ages”

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The Serapieion is a Hellenistic temple and one of the most important building of the ancient Tauromenion. It has a particular history for its adaptation to Christian church, in an undefined period during the early Middle Age. Such monument had clearly three phases showed through the walls' stratigraphy: the temple, of which you can see the cell's outer walls in excellent conditions, the medieval church and the baroque church of XVII century that reuses old structure for the new religious requirement. Monument's analysis also includes the study of its position in the ancient city: archaeological discoveries suggest that it occupies a position outside or at least marginal to the old town. This is important for understanding the role of the sanctuary and its function in relation to ancient land. The study of such monument, today still unpublished, showed some important aspects relatively to the typology of ancient temple and its construction technique, through analysis of archaeological evidence of ancient sources and modern accounts of travelers showing the building's status at various times. The study is accompanied by an examination of issues related to the overlap of worship of Christian worship on the pre-existing pagan cult.

“In the Land west of the Euphrates: The Parthians in the Roman Empire”

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In her recent book, *L'image des Parthes dans le monde gréco-romain*, Charlotte Lerouge demonstrated how limited was the knowledge the Romans had of their main rivals for the supremacy in Asia: the Parthians. I shall present a preliminary work aimed at collecting all the evidences concerning the presence of the Parthians all over the Mediterranean imperial territory with the purpose of distinguishing different social groups. Most of the sources inform us about consistent numbers of members of the royal Arsacid family who sojourned for most of their lives in Rome. Other cases involve members of the aristocracy connected with the opposition against the Great King who were forced to sought refuge among their political enemies. Simple traders or soldiers are also attested. The contribution aims to demonstrate that Rome and Parthia were not two separated worlds. The movement of men through the frontier represented a priceless chance for the Roman to acquire a more detailed knowledge about their eastern neighbours. Unfortunately despite the plenty of opportunities, the intellectuals of the Empire chose to adopt a propagandistic point of view on the matter considering the Parthians a hybrid people characterized by a mixture of features belonging both to the ancient Persians, the most luxurious people in the antiquity and the Scythians the cruellest and most warlike.

“Cult of Water at the Time of Hittites”

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The Hittites secured the political unity in Anatolia, existed in these lands roughly between 1620 BC and 1200 AD, and acquired a very different and significant place in the Anatolian history-geography. As the Hittites had a theocratic understanding of religion, they often established their cities and temples nearby the sources of water which is the elixir of life. These sources of water and rivers were sanctified as water is a matter that enables bodily and religious clean-up overrated by gods, and a good deal of importance was attached to the cult of water by performing a lot of rituals.

“Delos` Temple: Religious and Economic Centre”

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The island Delos was very famous in antique age because of having sanctuary of the God Apollo. Ancient legends told us about birth of two gods: Apollo and Artemis by Leto near the mountain Kinthus on this island. That's why Delos and its temple became well-known religious centre, especially after coming Ionic tribes. They developed the cult of Apollo on Delos. From the ancient times there were great gatherings of the Ionians on the Delos. They came with their families to see Delian games, music and gymnastic competitions which were dedicated to Apollo. Delos was the centre of ancient amphictiony. During ancient times many people came to Delos from all cities of the Greek world to honor Apollo. In 477 B.C. the island became the centre of the Confederation of Delos or the Delian League. This League was headed by Athens. Its members gathered on the Delos and there was their common treasury. During the period of independence of Delos (314 – 166 B.C) the temple of Apollo was not only religious centre, but financial centre too. The temple gave Apollo's lands for rent and landed money from temple's treasury even for many cities. In this time Delos` temple was protected by the League of Nesiots. In period of free port (166 – 69 B.C.) Delos was more famous like economic centre because of having the great market of slaves. This island became the place of development of other cults, not only the cult of Apollo.

“The Contribution of Women to the Construction and Decoration of Churches in the Holy Land”

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The discovery of many churches and chapels from the Byzantine period in the Holy Land reveals another, somewhat hidden aspect, one that is not manifested in the literary sources, which rarely talk about everyday life. The church buildings and the discovery of mosaic floors that are rich in descriptions and inscriptions allow us to get to know the people behind the construction and embellishment of the churches, and the renovation that was required from time to time in order to maintain an active place of worship. A rigorous survey of the descriptions on the mosaic floors and the inscriptions incorporated in the floors or engraved on the walls shows that there is not a church to be found anywhere in Palaestina Prima, Secunda or Tertia or in Provincia Arabia that was built and ornamented by one person or a single donor. On the contrary, the artistic descriptions and the language of the written inscriptions give us a dynamic picture of a heterogeneous group of donors and people responsible for the construction and decoration, their status in the rural and urban community, and the different ranks of the priesthood who were together responsible for the magnificent enterprise of church construction on the east and west banks of the River Jordan between the 4th and 8th centuries. Among other things, the research sheds light on the relative position of women in the Christian community, and their role in the construction, renovation and decoration of the churches. In the lecture I will present these women and discuss the motives underlying their actions, which include the Christian ethos of charity, and the admiration and imitation of women who were seen as exemplary figures in the Holy Land, noblewomen from the imperial families, pilgrims and revered nuns whom we learn about from the sources.

“Textiles in Early Bronze Age Sicily”

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To date, there are no publications concerning textile activity in pre-classical Sicily. The primary aim of this paper is to give a start to an organic analyses of all those archaeological materials involved in textile technology.

This field, which has a considerable importance for human societies, has been carefully investigated only since the 90s of the past century onwards, especially thank to the work of the Centre for Textile Research of Copenhagen.

The context here examined is the Castelluccio culture, widespread in southeastern Sicily during the Early Bronze Age (2200 -1450 B.C.) and, in particular, through the findings from the collection of the civic museum of Modica. The analysis of spindle whorls and loom weights, 31 objects in total, allow us to build a picture about textile manufacture in prehistoric Sicily. We can now suggest which kind of materials were used, which was the quality of yarns and tissues and which was the social role of textile manufacturing.

“Excavations at Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou (Lemesos, Cyprus): the EC-LC settlement and cemetery areas.”

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The site area of Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou has been surveyed and systematically excavated as a joint research project of the University of Florence, in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou lies on a high *plateau* on the eastern river slope facing southward the Kouris Dam (Lemesos, Cyprus). The site was firstly identified as a result of a survey project focusing on the lower Kouris, with the aim of outlining the general patterns of the ancient landscape use in the valley area. The preliminary evidences paved the way for further investigations on the site area, with the purpose of better clarifying the terms of occupation and possibly understanding the function and use of the different areas of the site. The general chronology of the settlement sequence, as recorded by survey collections and excavations results on the top mound (Area A), first lower terrace (Area B), southern cemetery (Area E), hints at occupation throughout two main periods. At this point earlier Period 2 is the most attested to, ranging from Early to Late Cypriote I; the following Period 1, apparently following a lengthy *hiatus*, could be related to a possible re-settlement during the late-Hellenistic and Roman period. A focus investigation was dedicated to the analysis of funerary evidences from the southern cemetery, where seven single chamber graves, mostly unlooted, were excavated. The offering goods assemblages from the burials hint at a general date ranging from EC II/III to LC IA, thus drawing a sequence of use contemporary to the stratigraphic deposits evidenced on the top mound Workshop Complex (Area A).

“The Project “Via Di Nola” In Pompeii: New Results”

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The end of Via di Nola in Pompeii, from the House of M. Obellius Firmus to the city gate, which opens onto a small necropolis, although well known, has never been systematically studied in detail. Moreover, stratigraphical exploration in order to reconstruct the architectural history of the area has never been carried out.

In the first campaign (2010), the area of the necropolis of Porta Nola was cleaned; in addition, photogrammetric and geophysical investigations were conducted. In particular, a superficial survey of the interior of Obellius’ tomb has given surprising results.

From its partial cleaning, fragments of burned human bones perhaps attributable to Obellius himself and burned decorated bones probably belonging to the funeral bed on which was placed his body on the pyre were found. In addition, it was possible to recover tiny fragments of pottery and a bronze coin identifiable as an Augustus’ as. Investigations with GPR in the necropolis of Porta Nola and along Via di Nola also provided data of great interest. In particular, a series of small and rounded anomalies placed about one meter below the current level at the center of the triangular area of the anonymous schola tomb near that of Aesquillia Polla were detected. They may be interpreted as funeral urns.

“Stoa Philosophy and its Development Stages in Ancient Era”

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The aim of this study is to discuss the stages of intellectual development in the movement of stoa philosophy with its periodic phenomenon by analysing its historical process. The main subject of the study is the adaptation process that determined principles have spent by virtue of the changing social and political events in time since the founding of stoa philosophy. However, their relations with other schools of philosophy were also evaluated in line with stoa school representatives and the philosophical approaches they put forward.

“Dionysus Cult in Antioch”

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Antiocheia ad Orontes is an ancient city which is in south edge of Amuk plain, on the Silpius Mountain and Staurin Mountain skirts, which are located in East Mediterranean. In the beginning, city founded by Seleucos I. Nicator who was a general of Great Alexander. Since its strategic position, the city became the capitol of Seleucos Kingdom. In 64 B.C. Romans occupied the city and in Roman Age Antiocheia became one of the biggest city of empire with Rome, Constantinopolis (Istanbul), Alexandria (Iskenderiye) and also centre of Roman power in the east. Our knowledge about Antiocheia generally comes from ancient sources and finds which uncovered in excavations and surveys. Findings about Dionysus and Dionysian cult are one of the important group of these materials. We can see Dionysus and its cult on mosaics, drinking cups, sculptures and other some finds. Also ancient sources give information about Dionysus temple, Pan temple and a theatre which was associated with Dionysus, in Antiocheia. Most of the finds which about Dionysus, dated Roman Imperial period. This period was a golden age for Antiocheia and Dionysus cult's power is remarkable in these ages. When we analyze this situation, we can see people were consubstantiate their welfare with Dionysus and its religious. Dionysian cult must be a symbol for golden ages in Antioch. So it must be effect the people's life and minds and also it might be related with Christianity's spread in Antiocheia. Eventually, all these information indicate Dionysus and its religious importance for Antiocheia.

“Jewish Family Connections and Mentalities in the Funerary Environment of the Graeco-Roman World”

Iulian Moga

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The aim of the current presentation is to describe the different types of perceptions regarding the family relations and statuses in the society by analyzing and comparing the various archaeological, epigraphic and literary sources. After treating the problem of defining Jewishness within the burial context and of the way to make as much as possible a clear-cut distinction between Jews and Godfearers within the same cultural environment, we will take into account the conditions that lead to the change of the patrilineal principle regarding the offspring of a mixed family or the converts. Of course, depending on the epigraphical material analyzed other topics like the usage of the common-shared formulas with the

pagans and Christians (notably the curses and the Eumenian formulas) or those related to death and conceptions of afterlife are tangentially approached.

"New data on the prehistoric phases in Rocchicella (Mineo)"

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During recent excavation in the area of Rocchicella, were detected levels dating between Final Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age, that enrich the various landscape of the site.

The work presents a series of materials from domestic contexts that are possible to relate with other findings of the same period, found in different areas of the site.

"A comparative approach of amphoras from the Venezia Lagoon and from the Black Sea Area"

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The paper attempt at a comparison between fragmentary amphoras from the Venezia Lagoon and from the Black Sea area through a statistical approach.

"A Group of Urartian Works from Karaman Archaeology Museum"

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In this study, a group of clothing rozettes (badges) and bracelets that have been brought in Karaman Archaeology Museum by the ways of donating and buying are going to be introduced. Clothing rozettes which are also called offer tablets are made of bronze and there are rope holes on their edges for sewing them on the cloth. On the tablets, which are used both for the purpose of ornamentation and protection, geometric decorations and standing women and men figures that are made as reliefs by hitting from the back side can be seen. Open ended round shaped bracelets form another group. There can also be seen insize decorations on the bracelets with edges in the shape of animal heads (snake, lion) or knobs.

"Technical and typological approach to Bronze Age worked bone from Central Iberia.

The Settlement of Motilla Del Azuer."

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Hard animal tissues have played a very important economical, social and cultural role within past societies. In this paper we aim to present both typological and technological analysis of the bone industry documented at the Bronze Age archaeological site of Motilla del Azuer, in Daimiel (Ciudad Real, Spain), where this kind of raw material was carefully selected. The traceological approach has shown that both debitage and manufacturing techniques were perfectly normalized to obtain each type of artefact. Two main debitage procedures have been documented for manufacturing points on long mammal bones: longitudinal cut (bi-partite) or fracturation. Either scraping or abrading were used to get the points.

“Licodia Eubea Style: some remarks”

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The *facies* of Licodia Eubea is the latest manifestation of the genuine indigenous culture of Central and Eastern Sicily in the archaic period, when a progressive mixing process started among native and greek colonial communities, leading over time to a common sikeliote *koine*.

From the necropolis, often the only trace of the settlements, it comes a lot of matt-painted ware, the so called Sikelo-geometric pottery, which is the most considerable material documentation of the native culture from the seventh through the fifth century B.C. This pottery, at the ending point of a long ceramic tradition belonging to the pre-colonization native population, shows as a fossil the signs of ancient previous contacts and interactions with foreign cultures.

Through the study of some shapes combined with the analysis of decorative motifs and schemes, often neglected because of the simplicity of geometric and linear designs, it is possible to try to define the origin and the variety of influences reflected in this pottery, a mirror of contacts and consequent transformation process experienced by eastern Sicily native inhabitants.

“Late Roman and early Medieval settlements in the Gulf of La Spezia. Unresolved problems between merchants, hermits and aristocrats”

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The archaeological discoveries made since XVIII century on the coast and islands of the Gulf of La Spezia attest many late Roman settlements. On the coast were situated *villae* of rich *Luna*'s citizens, as well as berths for the boats that were sailing through the Gulf during the journey between *Luna* and *Genua* and back. On Tino and Tinetto islands were found several ruins related to churches or to settlements not yet properly interpreted. The ruins found under the Romanesque church of San Venerio at the Tino isle were interpreted as a primary Early Christian church. Actually, the potteries, the ruins form and some comparisons with settlements in other North-Mediterranean contexts allow us to interpret the late Roman Tino's settlement as a civil settlement. We may think of links with trade or with fishing or imagine that the owners of *villae* on the coast frequented the Tino isle for their's own amusement. On the Tinetto isle, instead, we may connect the ruins of an oratory with apse with some hermits, laics coming from dry land or monk from some monastery, which existence in the VI century in Luni and Portovenere is attested by some letters of Gregory the Great. In such articulate context the archaeological discoveries of the Gulf of La Spezia hold great importance and need a comprehensive interpretation, which help us to understand in all its complexity the late Roman settlement in these places.

“The walled towns of Thesprotia from the Hellenistic foundation to the Roman destruction”

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The regions of Thesprotia and Cassopia present during the Hellenism an important phenomenon of urbanization, which takes place under the auspices of Molossi, but has also many other reasons. The cities of Orrao and Cassope, placed at the edges of the Zalongo mountains, represent the most important centers of these regions and their archaeological evidence, especially the fortifications, may help to understand the historical reasons for this phenomenon. These areas in fact act as a hinge between the Gulf of Ambracia and Chaonia, Illyria and Molossia and is thus a highly strategic area to control the trade flow within the same Epirus. According to what has become a model of study stated in the current archaeological research, the focus is not only the city but also the surrounding environment, especially analyzing the archaeological evidences such as military fortresses, bastions, isolated strongholds. The purpose of this analysis is to understand the birth, development and abandonment of these sites and

the historical events that led to their foundation and their destruction, crossing the archaeological data and historical literary sources.

“The lorica segmentata: its origins and the end of its production”

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This paper try to offer new answers, or, at least, some new thoughts about two key questions concerning the lorica segmentata: its origins and the end of its production. For the first subject this study examines the connections between the roman articulated armour and the cuirasses of the ancient italic nations, previously not studied in full detail, but strong enough to allow a new, unorthodox interpretation of the shape of this kind of roman armour: the segmentata could be the ultimate development of the italic kardiophylaka joined to the metal transposition of the leather loricae described by Varro. For the end of the production of this armour, this paper try to analyze the historical context that can be gained from different sources, literary and archaeological (especially from a piece of scrap metal from el-Lejjun), in order hypothesize the placing the casting off of this kind of cuirass in the early IV century A. D., roughly in the reign of Constantine the Great; moreover, the segmentata could be viewed as a distinctively roman byproduct of the urban society. The socio-economic changes of the Late Empire led to a transformation of military equipment and combat, and in the new socio-political asset this armour had no chance to survive, lacking the type of army that previously could produce, use and maintain it. This hypothesis could explain in a new way the reason why, of all the roman cuirasses, only the production of the segmentata ceased before the Middle Ages.

“Water fauna and Sicilian coins from the Greek period”

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The close link between the coastal populations of the Mediterranean and the sea and sea-life is clear from the frequent representation of numerous marine creatures on a wide range of archaeological and numismatic evidence.

Coins depicting a range of water fauna, very often in great detail, can make a fundamental contribution in identifying species that were already present in the Mediterranean during ancient times. This rediscovery of local species has been made possible thanks to inter-disciplinary analysis with the field of marine biology. Just a few examples of such re-discovered species include a bivalve mollusc identified from the drachmas struck by the mint of Catana, the shell *Pelorias*, widespread in the transitional waters of Capo Peloro, engraved on the coinage of Zancle-Messana, and a type of crab, present on various denominations from the city of Acragas. All these images also bear a strong symbolic significance, sometimes an inheritance of more ancient imagery, often linked to local identities or part of a wider cultural *koiné*, that is identifiable through comparisons with the contemporary Mediterranean numismatic landscape.

“Analytical study about some Neolithic hearths discovered in the province of Messina”

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In the site of Grangiara, in the province of Messina, have been discovered some hearths in the pit (structures of burning) attributable, based on ceramic materials and archaeometrical dating to the Middle Neolithic of Sicily. These findings belong to a broad category of negative structures present in both the settlements and in the funerary contexts. The analytical study of these objects (size, morphology, composition of the filling inside) tried to identify their primary destination of use based on comparisons in both the contemporary sites in the Italian peninsula and

around the Mediterranean. Central to this study were in addition to ethnographic parallels with modern populations, including comparisons with some tests of experimental archeology.

**“Reconstructing Aspects of Pre-Roman History, Political Organization, Religion & Trading
Contacts of Greek Colonies of “Thracia Pontica””**

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Since the 7th century B.C. Greeks from the south, the Aegean islands and the shores of Asia minor started a series of voyages to the shores of the black sea, which in many cases ended up to the foundation of “emporia” or even colonies. The present paper deals with the reconstruction of various aspects of the pre-Roman history of some important Greek colonies in “Thracia pontica”, on the western black sea littoral. Namely, it examines the etymology of the name of each site, the criteria and story of its foundation, the worship and religious practices, the political organization, the relations and trading contacts with other greek cities. In order to achieve a global approach a variety of literary and archaeological evidence is studied, such as ancient authors texts, inscriptions, architectural remains, other archaeological finds etc.

**“GIS, geographical models and archaeology: the case study of the late prehistory populations
(5500-550 bc) of the Ripoll river (Catalonia, Spain)”**

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The aim of this project is the definition of a new methodology of research, designed to create socionatural models able to improve our understanding of ancient populations dynamics and settlement patterns. We propose the integration of Geographic Information Systems exploiting the advantages of free software combined with traditional archaeological techniques (field walking and survey). This work shows the application of this approach in a particular case study of the Western Mediterranean (the basin of Ripoll river, Vallés Occidental/Vallés Oriental, Catalonia), as well as the theoretical and methodological discussions about the use of geographic models in archaeology.

“Protogeometric and Geometric pottery from Kos Early Iron Age necropolis revisited. Some features of the local ceramic production.”

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The present paper presents the results of a study about the pottery recovered in the Early Iron Age necropolis of Kos, excavated by the Italian archaeologist Luigi Morricone between 1934 and 1946 and published about thirty years later. Recent studies on the Protogeometric and Geometric pottery and a growing interest of the scholars on the methods of ceramic production and the organization of pottery workshops in Greece led me to a new analysis of the pottery still preserved in the Kos Archaeological Museum.

The work carried out has led to highlight some features characterizing the pottery from this important context, which are treated as peculiar traits of the local ceramic production. In addition, evidence of some potters' marks finds comparison in other Aegean sites, as recent studies have shown. In a final paragraph, I shall briefly refer to the relationship between the pottery and its context of deposition, leaving this topic to a wider future discussion.

“XRF and LIBS analysis for clustering the different conservation state and the typologies of archaeological samples”

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The complexity of archaeometry investigations linked to the need to safeguard the cultural heritage, makes essential the use of not or micro invasive analytical techniques. Aim of this work is to propose a methodological approach based on the integrated use of two spectroscopic techniques for clustering the different conservation state and the typologies of archaeological samples. Among the integrated investigation methods, the use of a conventional spectroscopic technique such as the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and of a less conventional such as the laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS), meets this requirement particularly useful for the complementarity of the information provided both in terms of investigated thickness and that of the analytical composition. In fact, through the action of successive laser pulses on the sample, it's possible to obtain information on the analytical composition between the surface and the bulk material jointly to the different ionization atomic state. According to this methodological approach, was carried out an integrated investigation on mortars and ceramic samples coming from the Greek-Roman Theatre of Taormina (Sicily). A statistical analysis of XRF and LIBS data based on the Principal Components Analysis provided helpful criteria to distinguish the conservation state and the typologies of the archaeological samples. The results show the potentiality on the use of the LIBS technique in the archaeometry field as an analytical tool for the chemical and physical characterization of archaeological samples.

“A female clay bust in the "Artemis Well" at Syracuse. New chronological proposal”

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In 1968, during the construction of the shrine of Our Lady of Tears (Madonna delle Lacrime) in Syracuse, was found a pit, it was certainly votive context. The well, called "of Artemis" by prof. G. Voza, the publisher of the work excavations, for the presence of an inscription engraved on a large black painted vase, has yielded a lot of material, among which stands, for quality and storage conditions, a beautiful clay bust. The dating of this find, which appears in the manuals and in the window of the P. Orsi Museum which hosting the bust, is related to the first half of the fourth century BC. But many factors conduce to revise that chronology.

“The Attic Weights and the Economy of Athens”

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In the new post-Finley environment for the studies on the Athenian economy in the classical period, this study offers an updated evaluation of a often misconsidered object class: the Attic weights. The careful consideration of the various (but all of them attic) weight standards, once put in their proper historical and economical context, can offer a new insight in the many fluctuations of the economic conditions of the Athenian state, from the 6th to the 2nd century BC. Moreover the study points out the value of these market weights (in their role of objects performing a function in the market but constituted according to the law) as a contribution to enlight the complex dialectic between the economic and the social aspect of athenian political life, in the frame of a neo-institutionalist perspective.

“The necropolis of Gela: updated researches and topographical observations”

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In July 2009 the Superintendence for Cultural and Environmental Goods of Caltanissetta carried out new archeological researches in the Archaic necropolis of Gela, in the modern Borgo district, in order to monitor the excavation works for the repairing of water distribution system; these explorations allowed the recover of several ancient graves, even not violated, and the investigation of a small untouched area of the necropolis in the area of the current Piazza Cappuccini. The discovered graves belong to a wider sepulchral area, previously explored by P.Orsi at the beginning of the 20th century; this area develops from Villa Garibaldi up to the eastern slopes of Vallone Pasqualello. Even if this area was altered by the urbanization and the long lasting activity of illegal diggers; the results achieved especially in some trenches offered new significant data to the chronology and topographical feature of the necropolis of Gela. Unfortunately, due to the lack of an overall study of all the grave goods, no new data can be added to what is known about the daily life of people living in the city. Furthermore, these new researches are an opportunity to focus on some aspects related to the organization of the necropolis, the burial typologies and the funerary rituals.

“Beyond Aleria... local processes and Tyrrhenian connections in Corsican Early Iron Age (VIII-Vth centuries BC) ”

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Nowadays, the not very well known Corsican Iron Age undergoes a revival through university studies, round tables and archaeological excavations. The main challenge consists of collecting elements for a chronocultural description of the island's Iron Age. These clues must allow us to situate the Corsica's island within the economical, political, social and cultural European context. The imported goods have a part to play in this matter, on condition that being mastered. Following Sardinia's example, it becomes possible to perceive the relationships existing between the Corsican communities and their Tyrrhenian neighbourhood. Especially motivated by metals quest, these contacts imply consequences on their lifestyle. That's what we would like to prove in this session, insisting on the heterogeneity of the signal through the different islander areas. The matter leads to considerate the Corsican communities' identities beyond and also before Aleria's Phocae foundation.

“The North Theatre of Hierapolis in Phrygia: From the Multidisciplinary Field Work to the Virtual Reconstruction”

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The contribution concerns the recent (2008-2010) multidisciplinary research conducted on the North Theatre of Hierapolis in Phrygia (south-western Turkey), by the Institute for Archaeological and Monumental Heritage of the Italian National Research Council (IBAM-CNR) in cooperation with the Italian Archaeological Mission.

The very scarce remains of the Theatre are conserved on the slopes to the north-east of the North Agorà; it has never been systematically investigated before, but the systematic research of the last years have allowed to date its building in the 2nd century AD, during the reconstruction phase after the earthquake of 60 AD. After some restoration works (probably due to other earthquakes mentioned by literary sources and the instability of the slopes on which the cavea was built) the Theatre collapsed as a result of an earthquake in the third quarter of the 4th century; it was almost completely demolished to provide material for the construction of the Early-Byzantine city walls, in which numerous marble and travertine seats from the cavea were re-used (they were identified and positioned during field works).

A systematic analysis of the remains of the Theatre was carried out, and a topographical survey was performed using a differential GPS, which made it possible to integrate the plan of the building into the general digital archaeological map of the city. These data were combined with those from the geological analysis of the site (characterized by landslides) and from the geophysical prospections (magnetometry and GPR) carried out in the area of the scaena and in the space between the building and the North Agorà.

All data acquired during the multidisciplinary field work also allowed the virtual reconstruction and restoration of the monument and of the original shape of the site by means of 3D photomodelling techniques.

“Religious Architecture and Its Sociology in Different Cultures “First Examples”

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The aim of this research is considering religious architecture which is the concrete projection of religion in past civilizations and its sociological sides. Since he's created, man who worshiped to his God, started to construct sanctuaries for this aim. We can see that temples were shaped due to the culture and the area and its shape was renewed as it was required according to the religion traditions and rituals, when the religious culture changed overtime or sometimes they were kept as symbols, which belonged to previous cultures. The religious buildings of religions which we don't have so much information today or which were changed a lot not only carry architectural elements of that period's concept but also they give very important knowledge about culture, economical and social life beside construction materials and techniques. Thus as well as architecture, it has great importance in both religions history and archaeology. In this study we searched religious building's of early periods and first beliefs, towards the religious necessities and architectural results with the help of examples. Consequently it's found out that every religion has different needs. Although religious plans develop in simple forms, in course of time they reach to their certain forms with additions which are parallel to these specific ritual needs.

“A City in Central Anatolia: Archelais (Aksaray)”

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Dating back to the Palaeolithic Age, Aksaray is one of the earliest populated cities. Located in the south eastern part of Central Anatolia, the city has retained its characteristic of being the junction point of the main linking roads it took over during the Hittite era to this day. Its location on the route of Historic Silk Road is also another proof of this assumption. Thanks to this location, it hosted a rich history and cultural heritage in all ages. Situated in the region called Garsaura in the ancient Hittite texts, the city joined the Kingdom of Cappadocia in the Hellenistic period and acquired the name Archelais. The current name of the city has derived from this name. Although the prehistory of the city has been generally studied, unfortunately, the period it experienced in relation to Classical Archaeology has not been dealt with enough. A five-year project has been prepared to make up for this need and the first part of the project was fulfilled in 2010. Especially the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods of the city were focused on in our studies and all studies concentrated on this aspect. In the light of the ceramic finds as well as the architectural remains and finds gathered at the end of the first year of study covering a wide area, quite important information was obtained especially on the Hellenistic and Roman periods of the city. Particularly, the marble architectural finds are quite significant in that they indicate the level of the housing activities in Aksaray during Roman period. While all of these present the socio-economical and cultural structure of Aksaray, they also help us determine the regions it interacted and communicated with. Besides, due to its geological structure affected by the volcanic mountains present in the region, there are a lot of underground cities and rock settlements carved into the steep slopes in Aksaray and nearby. These locations were once the places Christians took refuge in and they had a quite significant role in the spread of Christianity.

“Inscriptions recorded by the Third Dilettanti Mission to Ionia (1866-1869)”

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The Society of the Dilettanti, founded in London in 1732 and still operating today, organised a series of missions to the eastern Mediterranean in the 18th and 19th centuries with the intention of discovering and recording the major Greek and Roman monuments of the region. The architect Richard Popplewell Pullan was charged with the direction of the third Mission to Ionia, which excavated at the sites of Teos, the Smintheum and Priene. The publication that resulted from this work, the fourth volume in the series *Antiquities of Ionia*, included fine photographs, drawings and descriptions of the monuments, but did not include the various inscriptions that Pullan had noted at these three sites, several of which have not been subsequently rediscovered. In this paper I will present these inscriptions, which are recorded in the five surviving notebooks of the mission. Although the inscriptions found at Teos were all highly fragmentary, 5 inscriptions were discovered at the Smintheum, including an interesting one that Pullan briefly described in *Antiquities of Ionia*, but which has not subsequently been published (as Louis Robert noted many years ago). Of the several inscriptions recorded at Priene, the most interesting was subsequently published as I.Priene 159, but the copy made by Pullan is more complete than the version published by Hiller, and allows a correction to be made to the name of the dedicatory.

“Sailing towards the West: trade and traders on the routes between the Iberian Peninsula and Campania between the II century BC and the I century A.D”.

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Within the vast and complex phenomenon of the Romanization of the Iberian Peninsula, which began soon after the Second Punic War, at the end of the III century BC, it is possible to recognize an influence from the area of ancient Campania: through the study of the entire epigraphic documentation available in the eastern part of the Roman Hispaniae (with the creation of a proper register of the attested *gentilitia*) and through the analysis of some archaeological remains of fundamental importance like, among other things, the numerous shipwrecks found in the western Mediterranean, it is possible to reconstruct part of a large flow of people, already documented by the ancient authors, that in II and I centuries BC moved from Campania to the Iberian Peninsula, and devoted themselves to the exploitation of the rich resources, mainly mining and agriculture, available in the newly conquered Western lands.

Ports of departure and arrival points, routes and trade exchanges, new foundations and relations with indigenous peoples constitute some of the most important points of interest of this Ph.D. research, that tries to reconstruct the possible points of origin of each Roman family documented in the city of Carthago Nova (Cartagena), Lucentum (Alicante), Ilici (Elche), Allon (Villajoyosa), Dianium (Denia), Saetabis (Xativa), Edeta (Liria), Valentia (Valencia) and Saguntum (Sagunto).

“Athenian interests in the approaches of Black Sea before the Peloponnesian War: Two Cases”

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Some modern scholars argue that the Black Sea import trade of Athens, especially the corn trade, had reached a high level in the fifth century BC. This could suggest that the Athenian state intended to engage in military and other activities in and towards this region as a result of the motives of economic and commercial profits or that the Athenian state needed to secure her import interest from the Black Sea at that time. However, in this paper, by discussing two cases, I shall strive to underline the fact that the Athenian state was motivated to take actions in the approaches of Black Sea owing to internal and external political reasons in the pre-Peloponnesian war context. Some economic or commercial profits or import interest naturally came after her military activities took place, but this should not be taken to mean that the Athenian state from the first was motivated or in urgent need of them. The two cases are; the capture of the city of Sestos (Akbaş); the sending of cleruchs to the Thracian Chersonese (Gelibolu Yarımadası).

““Etruscan question” in Russian historiography of XX century”

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Saying of Etruscan question, we have to remember Russian historiography of XX century. This problem was studied by Russian scientists because of its international importance for ancient history.

Etruscans were studied by A. Nemirovsky. As his predecessor in XIXs century V. Modestov, A. Nemirovsky wrote about a difference between Etruscans and other Italian nations in culture and especially in spiritual practice. We can see this distinction in tombs, unusual art of divination, well-known in Etruria. A lot of attention A. Nemirovsky displaced to the subject of Etruscan origin. He thought, as Herodotus, Etruscans arrived to Italy from the Asia Minor. A large number of Etruscan gods have east names, e.g. Turan, Aritimy and mainly Uny.

The other famous Russian scientist L. Yelnitsky thought of Etruscans as a mixed nation, it was the main reason of their unlikeness. He asserted Etruscan nation consisted of Near-Eastern, Italian, and Greek constituents. There was the main explanation of Etruscan strangeness in political, cultural life and chiefly in religion. To understand Etruscan we have to study ancient Romans, because Etruscan civilization influenced to Romans greatly.

N.Tymopheeva wrote a whole research about Etruscan thoughts of life and death, using archeological and writing sources. She said that it was very difficult to rebuild Etruscan believes because fragmentation of the sources. N.Tymopheeva noticed the main role of traditions in all fields of Etruscan religion and social life. She also wrote of significant role of priests in social life in Etruscan cities, as in Egypt and Babylon.

“The Late Bronze Age sea trade in the light of Panaztepe glass finds”

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The Late Bronze Age was a period of intense interaction in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East. Interregional exchanges ensured the wide circulation of raw materials. Glass production was a true industry experiencing a period of expansion and innovation in that period. During the Late Bronze Age, glass objects were a commodity that often served as high-value gifts exchanged between governing elites in Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Aegean region. It's remarkable that glass was monopolized by the elite class and is volume-produced. Due to their durability and ease of transport glass beads are considered as a valuable trade good. This view is confirmed by the glass bead abundance aboard the Uluburun shipwreck. Aim of this paper is the reconstruction of the Late Bronze Age glass trade systems in the light of archaeological data from Panaztepe located in the İzmir region on the western Anatolia. Panaztepe is a significant settlement with its geographical location located in the distant trade routes. In Panaztepe glass finds are represented by personal ornaments such as global, circular and oblate circular beads, relief beads and necklace spacers which are collected in graves of Cemetery Areas I and II of Panaztepe. Since the internal chronologies of graves have not been completely solved yet, it's suggested that most of these artifacts had been used in the Late Helladic III A-C phases.

“Mosaic of Sages from Lyrbe / Seleukeia”

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The subject of this research is the Mosaic of Sages found in Lyrbe Ancient City located 23 km southeast of Side. The abovementioned mosaic was found in 1978 during a digging performed by Prof. Dr. Jale Inan and her staff in Lyrbe Agora. Due to destruction threat, it was taken from its place in the same year and carried to Antalya Archaeological Museum where it is still being exhibited today.

Lyrbe Mosaic, consists of 16 panels (12 of which are still in good condition) placed around the main scene including 3 main figures. On the main scene in the middle, lays Homeros and his personalized portraits of his epic, Iliad and Odyssey. In each panel surrounding the main scene, lays the portraits of famous historians, philosophers, poets and politicians of the Ancient Period and the identities of the figures are described by scriptures. On the scriptures; Diogenes, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Solon, Lycurgus, Hesiodos, Heraclitus, Demosthenes, Pherekydes, Pythagoras and Anaxagoras are depicted. There are totally 5 important mosaic samples namely Torre Annunziata, Sarsina, Cologne, Baalbek and Apamea which include Seven Sages iconography. In all these above-mentioned mosaics, The Seven Sages described by Platon or later ancient authors are aimed to be visually placed. The Lyrbe Mosaic is separated from all the others with its craft and description type and differs from them as it includes various famous names of the Ancient Period in it.

“Greeks and Sikels in the Iblea area: a historical interpretation of the epigraphic evidences of the Chalcidian hinterland.”

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I will present the results in the study of the Northern frontier Iblea. These are preliminary items from a larger project, which, while taking account of the limited area examined, allowing an interesting perspective to the interpretation of contact between Greeks and Sikels. The area being studied is that of border Ibleo-Chalcidian, in particular, the archaeological sites of Licodia Eubea and Terravecchia of Grammichele, during the period between the sixth and fourth centuries BC. While making use of archaeological sources, we will rely primarily on historiographical sources (Herodotus, Thucydides, Diodorus), especially epigraphic, using the lines of methodological frontier history. The observation of linguistic elements of diagnosis, especially of the alphabetic and onomastics peculiarities, makes possible the reconstruction of contacts between the indigenous areas and the adjacent Greek *chora* (Chalcidian, Doric and Rhodian). The analysis of the paleography (quality and nature of the symbol), morphology and syntax, will detect the degree of receptivity and local reworking of the writing system of Greece. The study of these phenomena allows to develop a perspective of Sikel self-identity reading, which finds its historical and historiographical point of densification in the ‘moment’ of Ducezio.

“Exchange Between the Paleolithic Hunter-Gatherer Groups”

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Exchange played an important role during the prehistoric periods as a universal human activity. One of the basic functions of this system is to promote contact between communities and interchange of ideas through personal contact. The oldest exchange system appeared during the Lower Paleolithic (2 million-150.000 BP). Although the new innovations and shifts in human social structure first appeared within the Middle Paleolithic (150.000-45.000 BP), cultural and technological shifts depending on the rapid population increase seen in the Upper Paleolithic (45.000-30.000 BP). One of these shifts can be seen in the long distance exchanges of raw materials, marine shells and the precious items such as certain tool types and beads which reached the order of several hundred kilometers. The patterns of raw material transport and exploitation at the Upper Paleolithic settlements point to the increased use of non local raw materials. This shift was accompanied by increased group mobility and the exchange networks that have been documented throughout much of Europe for this period.

“The Treasure of Surekli Village”

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Surekli Village, connected with the district of Kızıltepe in Mardin, is located in the southwest of Mardin. Surekli Village, located on the historical Silk Road was understood that it is used as an inhabited place from early times because of its that important position and when the materials collected on the surface was examined. The churches of which ruins is still present show that the village is the important settlement until the Medieval Age. On the date 04.10.2009 in Surekli Village, on the excavation which was initiated for the studies of infracture, on an excavation of canal in the northeast of the village various golden and silver artifacts (coins, bracelects, amuletcases, rings, belts and various jewelery) were found. With the transferring to the gendarmerie of the subject, the Museum Directorate was informed and the salvage excavation was initiated. The uncovered wall as a result of the rescue excavation initiated by extending the excavation pit is suggested that here is the kitchen section of a structure due to the furnace and tandoor. Here golden and silver artifact were uncovered in cubes at the level of kitchen. As a result of rescue excavations carried out for six days 524 pieces of works was found in the four pots. As result of the periodic evolution of 336 coins can be dated, it was understood that they belong to Ilkhanids, Ayyubies, Memluks, Byzantium (Venetia), Anatolian Seljuks, Zengis, Artuqids and Islamic period. From surfaces of gold and silver that can be read, it was understood that, they belong to various cities (in Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Turkey). The variety of printing places of works and being on the silk road of these places show that political and commercial system of the area are quiet advanced and active. Çıldız Village (Fourty Thives- Harami) located five kilometers to Surekli Village have still nominally alive the presence of tribes who had lived on by robbing the caravans for centuries on the Silk Road. It seems possible that the treasure is a booty of the caravan.

“Interdisciplinary study of a rupestrian site differently utilized from VI to XIV century (South-east of Sicily)”

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The South-east of Sicily has always been considered one of the most fertile area to study the rupestrian archaeological phenomenon. Here, like in other nearest areas of the Mediterranean, was possible to settle this unusual type of architectures, probably due to the environmental conditions and to the morphology of the landscape. This is recognizable in some site of the Ibleo table-land, where was placed the Arab settlement of Al-Kudyah, today identified with the town of Licodia Eubea. In the surrounding landscape are also recognizable some rupestrian settlements related to the early Christian age. In these site, one of the natural caves is named Saints Cave because of the presence of mural paintings, almost entirely lost, representing the Saints venerated by the local religious community. It consists of two adjacent chambers with burial pit escaved in the rock or in the ground and with traces of some *arcosolia*. Inside one of the room took place a majestic fresco depicting the Crucifixion (XIV century). In this study was also performed the characterization of the environmental biodiversity by microscopy and molecular biology techniques. The results allow us to distinguish different historical phases, the state of art of Saints Cave, in order to perform a conservative restoration and sustainable fruition of this important archeological site.

“Phoenicians in the Azores, myth or reality?”

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We present here a synthesis of what is known about the existence of archaeological remains in the Azores archipelago (Portugal) located in the centre of the Atlantic. We will analyse the trails mentioned in Greek mythology and in Mediterranean legends. We will also analyse the first reports of the XVth century discovery of the archipelago, as well as discuss the veracity of a claim of the XVIIIth century discovery of IVth century BC coins. This treasure of Hellenic, Cirenaican (Lybia) coins was supposedly found in the year 1749, following a severe storm on Corvo Island which churned up sediments associated with a structure located by the beach.

We shall also discuss the scarcity of archaeological excavation and investigation in the Azores, and finally we present some data resulting from two visits to Corvo Island (Occidental group) and Terceira Island (Central group) in August 2010. An important complex of various types of undetermined structures was discovered excavated in the rock. Some are of the *hypogeum* type, probably pre-Portuguese, and in some cases may have been used until now to protect the animals from inclement weather. These monuments are undated and have not been properly excavated in part due to the apparent absence of archaeological material.

We hope to “characterize” and record these structures in 2011. Their architecture shows parallels with those found in various Mediterranean cultures such as the Etruscan (Banditaccia Necropolis, located in the area of Cerveteri); Hellenic; Egyptian (mainly in the Ptolemaic Dynasty and the Macedonian Dynasty of 305 to 30 BC); *Talayot* (Majorca and Minorca Islands – Necropolis of Cuevas de Cala Morell, Calescoves etc.) and in Sardinia, for example.

“A Manufacturing Plant for Fish Salting in the first period of the Roman imperial age in Milazzo (ME)”

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The importance of fish salting activity in ancient times along the Sicilian coasts is pointed out by the discovery in Milazzo of a fish salting and storing plant. This activity spread from the IV cent. BC to the first period of the Roman imperial age. Just worth of noting is the presence, in a depot dating back to the final period of the plant activity, of Dressel 21-22 amphorae, vessels used for storing and trading this kind of foodstuff.

“Stoa-bouleuterion? Observations on the agora of Mantinea”

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The present work will discuss some problematic aspects connected with the functional study of *stoa*. This kind of Greek building largely diffused all over the Greek world from the Archaic to the Hellenistic age, has been investigated above all in architectural studies. The aim of this work is to understand the use of *stoa* in his context and particularly in political and civic space: the *agora*.

I will consider a polis of Peloponnesian region, Mantinea, where the stoa Sud, dated to the early Hellenistic period, was interpreted as bouleuterion. Discussing the contents of this interpretation, I will search to value if the monument can be sure considered as a place for political meetings. Recent discoveries in other poleis of Arcadia and Messenia and a new valuation of some elements (comparisons with other stoai, literary references, functional study on buildings of Peloponnesian agorai) suggest us to make different considerations and to look at stoa not only as a building with a specific use, but also as a space with a general civic and social role.

“Understanding Cross-Cultural Communication in the European Bronze Age”

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Forging Identities (<http://www.forging-identities.com/>) is a research network that explores intercultural interaction in Bronze Age Europe. The European Bronze Age (between 3000 and 500 BC) is widely regarded to have been the continent's "first golden epoch", with the emergence of new patterns of social identification, specialised production, complex polities and wide-reaching networks across Europe.

This presentation looks at trade and exchange in its various manifestations as a fundamental and ubiquitous form of social organization and interaction. It focuses on relations between the Mycenaean world and its northern neighbours in continental Europe. These links are less well researched than those between the Eastern Mediterranean societies of the time. The cultural differences between the regions and the diversity of societies involved provide an intriguing background.

Mycenaean imports in prehistoric Europe and their counterparts represent contacts between two distinct cultural regions. Their high value caused them to be traded over long distances. This material evidence provides an opportunity for studying issues of socio-political organization, cultural boundaries, networks and the movement of things, thoughts and people. The question is how tightly those systems of material and ideological exchange were interwoven throughout different stages of prehistory. How far did goods, symbols and fashions spread and in how far did this represent direct cultural exchange even between far-separated regions? The presentation will address these and other aspects of "travelling as a culture" and will attempt to shed new lights on the complex processes involved.

“The Eastern Mediterranean in Greek Anthroponymy of Roman Hispania”

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Among the plentiful anthroponyms of grecized type recorded in Roman Hispania, some enclose semantic content of geographic nature, pointing in particular to the eastern Mediterranean. It matters little in such cases, consider the controversial question of the origin and significance of this type of anthroponym in latin circuit, whether they are truly orientals, if everything girds for a "cultural fashion", or if - as is more likely - both cases coexist, although in different proportions depending on the specific characteristics of each place and the various historical and cultural contexts. In fact, in either theory and although by different paths, the grecized anthroponyms with geographic nature witness the same basic reality: the establishment of relations by the nominees, their families and / or who intentionally gave them such names, with certain eastern regions of Roman Empire.

In this communication, we will index and analyze the individuals registered in hispanic epigraphy with anthroponyms of that kind with relation to prouvinciae Asiae, Bithyniae et Ponti, Galatiae, Lyciae, Pamphyliae, Cappadociae, Armeniae, Assyriae, Mesopotamiae, Commagenes, Ciliciae, Coeles, Phoeniciae, Iudaeae, Arabiae Petraeae and Aegypti. In addition, we will seek further enhance the presence in the Iberian Peninsula of artifacts and products from these same regions, roughly coeval from the epigraphic testimonies selected, in order to better be able to contextualize and understand the meaning of mediterraneans relationships suggested by the studied series of anthroponyms.

“The Mediterranean shipbuilding in the medieval graphics and written traditions of Russia”

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The investigations of the problems of the origin and development of medieval Russian shipbuilding was started in Russian historiography of the 19 th. Century. The considerations of this problem were based on the interpreting of the written sources and on the etymological analysis of the ship's terminology in Russian documents. The terms olyad, dromon and kubara was originated from Byzantium. The names galeya, katorga were known at the Mediterranean region later. The Russian illustrative representations of crafts at icons, frescoes and book miniatures dated to the middle of the 11 th – 16 th century are the most representative category of graphic sources. Their appearance and development are closely connected with the general regularities of the development of medieval Russian culture. To the one group belong the representations of ships and boats, which according to some constructive peculiarities can be connected with the shipbuilding traditions of the neighboring countries and regions: with Byzantium, Mediterranean countries, where the ships were rigged with the triangle sails, two steering-oars and inclined masts. Considering a geographical position of medieval Russia and its inclusiveness in historical processes in Black sea region researchers assumed influence on development of Russian ship building from Byzantium. However, till now in archaeological materials of such influence it is not known. The appearance of these representations at the masterpieces of old Russian art are accounted for the work of the foreign artists and for the influences in the sphere of culture; originally, till the 15 th. Century, it was the Byzantine influence.

“Salvatore Portal and Michelangelo Greco from Biancavilla: two clerks between antiquarianism and archaeology in a small centre of the Borbonian Sicily.”

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The antiquarianism of Sicily at the end of the 700 and the beginning of the 800 finds two figures of intellectuals, whose work has not still had the attention and prominence that deserves. By one side Salvatore Portal (1789-1854), Abbot, botanist and creator of an "Antiquarium", collector – for much more – of classical reports found in the area of Paternò and Centuripe, and in the other side the young Michelangelo Greco, treasurer of the Collegiata, author of a local History - published posthumous whose first part is entirely dedicated to the archaeology of the territory. With the exception of Portal, Greco aimed to inquire the southern zone of Etna degrading towards the Simeto rivers by financing the digging operations. The data collected led him to identify the ancient Inessa, in the southern territory of Biancavilla in the nineteenth-century. The proposed contribution tries to inquire the work of these two figures, and tries to offer a systematization of the data by them collected, in the light of analogous experiences in the borbonian Sicily and in relation of the acquired data from the following scientific surveying on the territory.

“The Lyres in the Daunian Stelae: Towards a better understanding of chordophones in the Mediterranean Iron Age.”

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The musical instruments in the Daunian stelae (8th -7th Centuries B.C.), discovered in the Foggia region (Italy), represent an important evidence of the increasing appearance of iconographies (and, probably, circulation) of lyres in various Mediterranean areas from Anatolia to the Southwest of the Iberian Peninsula during this period. The question often deals with the understanding, besides the typological analysis of the instruments, of the particular ritual and symbolic meanings attributed to them. These stelae present scenes with lyre players, generally facing, or followed by, a procession of women with vases and other offerings. But even if these iconographical scenes are highly codified, the lyres have different typologies. The coexistence in the repertoire of base rectangular chordophones, connected with the Syro-Anatolian area, and round base chordophones, connected with the Aegean area, appears particularly interesting and could place the instruments of the Daunian culture in a privileged position as an example of the cultural interconnections in the Mediterranean in this period, as in the case of the Lyre Player Group seals. Even if lyres have occupied an important place in Music Archaeology literature, the Daunian chordophones have been forgotten until now. The importance of these scenes (the most numerous collection of lyres after the Lyre Player Group of seals) makes them one of the most significant contributions to the knowledge of the music during these centuries. In this paper, we will try to classify these musical scenes, taking into account contemporary Mediterranean parallels, considering not only the lyre typologies but also the cultural meaning connected to them such as ritual, symbolism, gender and performance.

“Elite and society in a settlement of Sicilian hinterland: toward a reconsideration of grave goods coming from burials of Monte Castellazzo necropolis (Marianopoli, CL).”

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The aim of this contribution is to review some grave goods of a group of tombs discovered thirty years ago in Monte Castellazzo necropolis (Marianopoli, CL), an indigenous center, for which an identification with *Mytistraton*, the ancient city of quoted by ancient sources about the resistance to Romans during the First Punic War, was suggested. The grave goods come from four pit graves with walls covered by gypsum slabs, three of which were destined for infant burials, while the largest of the group (T.2) was reserved to a woman, whose grave goods consisted of 72 items. The chronological and typological homogeneity of these grave goods suggest that these burials are contemporary (second half of the 4th century BC), and as the graves occupied a specific space inside the necropolis, it is likely that they belonged to the same family group of the local *elite* , whose dominant social position is absolutely clear from the amounts of the goods offered in the graves.

“From the universal museum to the public museum: the archaeological finds in Palermo between the 18th and the 19th century”

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In this paper we analyse how the role and the concept of the archaeological finds change in the passage from the oldest museums of Palermo, born in ecclesiastical sphere at the first half of 18th century, to the first public museum, the Museum of the Royal University, founded in 1815, thanks to the testamentary legate of the Belmonte prince, that left a rich collection of pictures to the University, and increased until the Unity of Italy, when it became National Museum and was transferred few years later in the Olivella convent, the present seat of Regional Archaeological Museum "Antonino Salinas". The first ones, the Salnitriano Museum in the Maximum Jesuit College and the Martiniano Museum in the S. Martino delle Scale Abbey, were baroque universal museums, conceived as an encyclopaedic store or a place of learning and scientific experimentation, in which antiquities were considered an element of the widest ambit of the human and physical sciences with apparently chaotic layouts, that obeyed however to a classification effort of the art and nature. The foundation of the Museum of the University was accompanied by a broad cultural debate on the need to realize a National Museum, that could compete with similar institutions of continental Italy and had deep exigencies of safeguard, forcefully imposed by the discovery of the great monumental complexes of Selinunte, Solunto e Tindari. The link with university also amplifies the educational value of archaeological findings, which were the subjects of tutorials for the students of fine arts.

“Some Considerations on the Archaeology of Messarà (Crete) in the Early Iron Age”

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Studies on the territorial development of Messarà have generally adopted a Phaistos- or Kommos-centred point of view. It is due to the availability of data from the surveys of Western Messarà, which contrasts with the shadow enveloping the Gortynian district and the eastern portion of the plain.

Inductive models – such those concerning *defensible sites* of Dark Ages, and *nucleation* during the Protogeometric period – are also generally accepted, even though Messarà is often addressed as a sort of eccentric district.

My aim is to reconsider all the available archaeological data extending the perspective to the entire plain – from Kommos to Kastelliana (ancient Priansos) – to the nearly unknown Asterousia, and to the piedmont district of Ida. In this way, it could be possible to focus on the reasons of the eccentricity of Messarà district, and to provide an archaeological-based comment on theoretical models sometimes better concerned for historical assessment than for data-recording.

“Some Remarks on the Temple of Apollo at Apollonia ad Rhyndacum in Mysia, after the Survey Season 2010”

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The earliest example of Apollo Temple in Asia Minor dating back to the late eight and early seventh century BC at Didyma, and they continued without interruption until the Late Roman Period. Because Apollo was very popular in Asia Minor and he had a role to acquire an unique character. Apollo always close to sources of life such as earth, water and he was adopted as a symbol of them. Thus, temples and sacred places of Apollo are usually establish near water or open area because of the same reason. The temple of Apollo was built on a small islet called Kızada in Lake Uluabat fully complies to Apollo, who gave his name to the city, with its location. The archaeological survey at 2010 carried on the surrounding of Lake Uluabat which was ancient Apolloniatis and Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum in Mysia, in the territory of Bursa province today show that the impact of Apollo on city's existence. The Apollo cult of Apollonia most probably introduced in this area by the colonists who also established Cyzicus, came from Miletos. According to evidences, Apollo cult was known in Cyzicus from seven century BC. The city coins of Apollonia indicates that the Apollo cult introduced first at fifth century BC. However there are not any remains from this period in city. The current buildings like ancient theatre, stadion, necropolis and temenos belongs Hellenistic and Roman Age. The researces focused on Kızada and temenos during the season 2010 and revealed huge temenos after the cleaning heavy vegetation. The wall built by the excellent workmanship that blocks joining to each other without cramps or mortar. Inside of surfaces cut zigzag shape and joins like a solid structure. The another function of this wall must be prevent water especially in winter when the water level of lake rise.

“New technological approach in the conservation of the archaeological waterlogged wood”

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Progress in Underwater Archaeology leads researchers to penetrate to greater depths. In such environments where there is very little degradation of wood, entire wooden structures are found more and more often, today and some eventually become valuable museum exhibits. The main problem with preserving such designs is the use of technology for replacing the water in the wood with conservative material.

In the Center of Underwater Cultural Heritage of The Museum of the World Ocean of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation, a new technological principle is developed for mass conservation of wet archaeological wood, which allows secure and quick treatments for various elements of the wooden vessel, including the rigging set, with preservative solutions. The idea of the development comes to the fact that all technological operations, ranging from transportation, to the final drying of the elements of the ship, are held in one volume.

The report provides detailed information about the project which is currently being undertaken for conservation and preservation of the Neolithic boat found in the Oka river (central Russia).

“Hypaepa in Lydia. A Study of Its History and Coins”

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The city of Hypaepa, located south of Mt. Tmolus (Bozdag) and north of the Cayster (Kucukmenderes) river in southern Lydia, stood of the site of the Turkish village Datbey or Gunluce. The city was situated in a strategic position, on the road connecting Sardis with Ephesus, along the former Achaemenid royal road of the classical period. Hypaepa was the centre for the cult of Artemis Anaitis (Artemis Persica). The goddess appears on coins minted in the city, similar to the iconographic type of Ephesian Artemis, but the image of goddess on the coins of Hypaepa is more hieratic. The cult and the temple of Anaitis has helped to make Hypaepa itself widely known. Numismatic, epigraphic and the literary sources provide information about the worships of Artemis, Apollo, Dionysus, Zeus, Heracles, Asclepius and others. The coinage of Hypaepa begins during the time of Augustus. But the coin struck in the name of the Caystriani is attributed to Hypaepa and bearing on the reverse the cult statue of the goddess of Hypaepa. Maybe the people of the plain of the lower Cayster issued bronz coins for circulation throughout the whole district at one or more of their market towns. This paper examines the history and coinage of ancient Hypaepa in the light of new numismatic, epigraphic and archaeological evidence.

“ From Tethys to Thalassa: The Iconographic Transformation of a Mythological Figure in the Mosaic Art”

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Tethys who represents the feminine fertility of the fresh water in the Greek mythology, was among the Titans, the children of the first generation of God and Goddess, e.g. Uranus and Gaia. Tethys, as being sister/wife of Oceanus, the stream encircling earth, was depicted frequently in the Roman Imperial Period, especially on the mosaic pavements of pools and baths. In the mosaics of the Early Roman Period she accompanied her husband Oceanus having a pair of small wings placed on her brow, and sea monster Ketos who wraps her neck; all of these were among her attributes. From 3rd century A.D. on, Tethys was depicted alone, e.g. without her husband on the mosaics and then, the expression of Tethys was integrated with Thalassa, who symbolize also Sea. Especially in the mosaics of the Late Roman Period, Thalassa was usually depicted with a pair of lobster claws at her forehead, a steering wheel in her hand and with a line of sea moss in her chest, all of which were the symbols of Tethys previously. In my presentation I will discuss the reasons of this iconographic transformation not only in the mosaic art but also in the mentality of the people who enjoyed having her representations in their dwellings.

“Byzantine Anonymous Folles preserved in Bolu Archaeology Museum in Turkey”

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In this study, As regard to Byzantine anonymous folles finds preserved in Bolu Archaeology Museum, it will be brought up the distribution of anonymous folles which date back to Middle Byzantine Anatolian period. 394 Byzantine coins have been determined in the museum collection. Among these coins, 11 of them are gold, 2 of them are silver which are imitation of solidus belonging to Emperor Anastasius (491–518) and VII. Konstantinos (913–959) period. 381 of the coins consist of bronze, one of which is counterfeit. Byzantine anonymous folles were started to be coined in I. Ioannes Tzimiskes (969–976) period. He was the eighth individual in Macedonia Heraldry which is considered the second gold period after Justinianus in Byzantine History. The folles persisted to be coined till Alexius's financial reform in 1092. The bronze anonymous folles coined by imperial differs from others in previous centuries in two main ways. One of these is that there was a Christ portrait on them, which had been preferred and used for the golden coins before. The other one is that the coins were not coined in behalf of any emperors.

Consequently, in the study, Byzantine anonymous folles which were preserved in Bolu Archaeology Museum has been compared with the other museum finds in Anatolia.

“Usage of Golden Ratio in Early Byzantine Architecture from Eastern Mediterranean”

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The golden ratio has a first definition of geometric origin, based on the concept of proportion which definition was made by Euclides. Plato also evokes the golden ratio in developing the geometric model dodecahedron. Vitruvius cites no golden ratio in his “ten books on architecture”, but primarily emphasizes the importance of the harmony of proportions used in the design of a building. Hans Buchwald was one of the first to investigate the proportional relationships used in Byzantine architecture, however, the subject has remained little known and little studied. The aim of our research focuses mainly in research the application of geometric modeling scheme to highlight the possible use of this geometric proportion in the design of buildings dated to the Early Byzantine period. We chose to treat this subject with the most common architectural plan used in the Early Byzantine period, the Hellenistical planned basilicas. After application of geometric models, fifteen basilicas have been identified as having a geometric pattern based on golden ratio. They all are located in the eastern Mediterranean region and commonly have their shrine (naos) built in proportions corresponding to the geometric modeling of the golden section. We focus on a specific example, the basilica AA Side-Pamphylia. With a more detailed on the atrium-naos proportional relationship and on the ratio of the proportions of the layout of the interior, this example stands out as important.

“Signs of Psychological Treatment In Anatolia; Asklepios- Pergamon Example”

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In this research, mental health therapy in Anatolia and medical centres where were used for these therapies (Asklepios) are tried to be explained from the view of civilization perspective. We can consider medical science of Anatolia in four groups which are; Antique Period, Hittite Period, Ancient West Anatolian Period, Seljuks Period and Ottoman Period.

In our research we studied The Asklepon of Pergamon, which had great importance on health treatments in Anatolia in antique periods. Asklepios, were developed as “Health Temples” in the name of “Asklepios” who was the “ Physician God” and “ Health God”.

It is guessed that there were more than two hundred Asklepios in Greece and Aegean islands and in west parts of Anatolia. Pergamon, Epidauros and Cos in Istanköy were thought to be the most famous and the best known of these asklepios. “Asklepion” name was coming to these health centres from “Asklepios” who was the son of “Apollo-Sun God” and who was known as “Health God”. Thanks to these asklepios in west Anatolia, antique medical science practices could be considered as Cos and Knidos methods.

Pergamon Asklepion; where was the most important health centre of Antique Periods was also recorded as the first medical school, where, most famous physicians were all educated in these times. Asklepion; where was one of the first medical centres, was a place which distributed cure to patients, with methods which also have great popularity in 21. age, such as music, mud baths, water therapies, meditations, inspirations, natural herbal mixtures, massages, aroma therapies, special diets which were all controlled by eligible physicians.

“Applications of Hygiene Concept in Ancient Anatolian Hurrian - Urartian Civilizations”

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Anatolia is one of the geographies which is bestly telling the cognitive evolution of humanity. In that sense it is important to examine the concept of individual hygiene in Hurrian - Urartian civilizations which settled in eastern Anatolian region in Neolithic age. That gives important clues on cognitive evolution of humanity. It is known that Hurrian civilization left deep impact on Hittite civilization.

Anatolia is a settlement and a passage in between Equator and North poles, connecting European Asian and African continents. Thus: Anatolian societies enriched their authentic cultures by cultures of other societies which were coming from other geographies for several reasons; They introduced their enriched knowledge accumulation to communities neighboring them in other continents.; Trans-social affection resulted in establishment and diffusion of common values of those three continents. In these sense Hurrians and Urartians both speak Asianique and Agglutine languages, indeed these two hordes are brethren.

Urartians established a kingdom in east Anatolia in 9th century BC and connoted the knowledge accumulation by their artifacts in the region. Unfortunately, Hurrian – Urartian civilization did not have habit of writing as Hittites. However the archeological findings in this region like Menua water canal, washing quarter, kitchen equipments, food vaults and especially toilets gives us data about the development level of these civilizations. In our research, the hygiene concept of Hurrians and Urartians will be discussed in the light of those archeological findings and rare tablets.

“Ancient monuments between research and development: the theater of Kyme eolide”

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The paper focuses on one of the most significant monuments of the city of Kyme in Eolide (Turkey) outlining the characteristics and peculiarities within the larger panorama of theater in Asia Minor. Although known since the beginning of the twentieth century, the systematic investigations carried out in recent years are leading to an understanding of theater, through an ever-better defined architectural, typological and chronological with a diachronic analysis of its structure that, like all ancient monuments, the monument is interpreted as dynamic. Besides archaeological analysis, as the theater today is a strong attractor for the usability of the archaeological, in line with the discussion of issues related to archaeological parks construed as open-air museums, it also addresses the question of how the building presenting some hypotheses aimed at perception and understanding of the monument by contemporary visitors within a wider project to improve the city.

“Analysis of Iron Slags from the Celtiberian Archaeological Site of Segeda I (Zaragoza, Spain)”

“Constructing Hierapolis: the contribution of virtual restoration to the understanding of ancient architecture”

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Hierapolis, one of the most famous Hellenistic and Roman cities in Western Asia Minor, preserves an extensive archaeological documentation about the impressive building activities carried out by local elites during the Imperial times. In the last decades, specific attention was devoted to excavation and analytical studies of new architectural complexes, in particular public buildings dated in the 1st century AD, which gave evidence about the first planning phases of religious and civic contexts. Besides the archaeological documentation and the analytic drawing of architectural blocks, the support of 3D modeling and virtual reconstructions were used in order to answer to many unsolved questions of the research.

The paper will focus on some examples of this strong integration between traditional studies and digital restoration. In the case study of the Marble Stoa, a *porticus* of Julio-Claudian period, the application of a virtual restoration allowed to face the different solutions for the ancient roofing system; also in the study of the Flavian *tabernae* of the Frontinus Street, 3D modeling conducted to a better understanding of the wooden furniture used in the closing systems, carefully documented through their traces on the stones. Questions related to plan, elevation as well as roofing system of complex building, e.g. the round Tholos discovered in the Sanctuary of Springs, were better solved thanks to digital restoration. Moreover, new results were achieved in relation to the understanding of ancient perception of monuments: visual spaces and optic courses were, in fact, important elements in the planning of building and architectural units into the urban context.

“The two agorai of the Piraeus: literary, epigraphic and archaeological sources.”

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Several literary sources, including ancient lexicographers such as Hesychius, Photius, Suida, mention the famous “*ippodameia agora*” of the Piraeus, while a well-known passage of Pausanias, I,1,3, describes two different markets in the Piraeus. Some of the fourth century Attic inscriptions also mention the agora of the deme and its various magistrates, including agoranomoi, astynomoi and epimeletai tou emporiou, of which also speak Plato, in the Laws, and Aristotle, in the Constitution of Athenians. The reading of literary and epigraphic sources, ultimately suggests the existence of two distinct agorai in the port city of Athens, apparently with different functions. The horoi of the agora, dating to the mid-fifth century, finally, the famous decree of construction of the Philon’s arsenal of 347 B.C., and the step of Xenophon, H.G. II,4,10-12, provide some useful data for the location of the two public squares. My paper offers an interpretation of these data within the archaeological framework hitherto known of the topography and the urban planning of the ancient city of Hippodamus

“Handmade terracotta figurines: daily life subjects”

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Subject of this paper is a particular class of terracotta figurines -handmade and in a mixed technique- coming from the important complex of votive deposit found in Saint Francis square in Catania. Peculiar to this class is the group of ‘daily life subjects’ or ‘genre scenes’: figurines conceived alone or in groups, in which characters are performing daily tasks. The present paper concerns both the technique and the iconographic and documentary interest presented by such a class of figurines. The interest is attested by a comparison with some different aspects of material life, concerning particularly utensils, pottery, habits and information handed down by the ancient sources over the centuries. There is a strong trend to consider the representations of these figures as images of daily life; and they undoubtedly offer a broad range of the daily habits and of the aspects of ancient handicraft, such as the eating habits and the tools in use at the time. However, according to the various contexts of discovery, scholars have suggested different hypotheses. In order to understand the meaning of such a representations it may be useful to consider that, in Greek society, many actions apparently pertaining to domestic life, in reality had ritual meanings, as regards the preparation of ritual food and offerings. Therefore, it is not always easy to identify the boundaries between the religious sphere and the every day one. Anyway, the symbolic meaning of these figurines can be found in connection with the religious context.

“Parion and Thracia relation in the light of Archaeological Findings”

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Parion which stated on the Anatolian side of Dardanelles is a important city . Excavations started at 2005 is still continues in Parion. The historical data of Parion belongs to 6th century BC, although not much known about the early period of ancient city yet. We learn from Herodotus that by the and of 6th century BC the city was under Persian rule. Sestos and Lampsakos , parion was a member of Attika Delos Sea Union , which was founded in 479 – 478 BC. Parion Which regained its freedom for a short period by the beginning of the Alexander’s Indian campaign, joined “Ilion Federation” consisting of nine member, found by Troan cities. Parion city have been to displaying with Thracia as archaeological findings. We will display Parion and Thracia region relation with archaeological findings from parion Excavation from 2005 to 2010.

“Through the Mediterranean and beyond: The diffusion of Rhodian amphorae in the Red Sea, Arabia, Mesopotamia and its links to International sea and long-distance trade in Late Hellenistic Age”

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The aim of the paper is to reassess the diffusion of Rhodian amphorae beyond the Mediterranean Sea: this class of material occurs in some significant sites and harbours along the shorelines of the Red Sea, the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf – whose connection to the “so-called” International Trade is renowned – and as far as several settlements of Hellenistic Mesopotamia, during a period when the absence of a single central power in the considered area caused a splitting of commercial supremacy. Rhodian amphorae will be dealt within both the specific historical and stratigraphic sequences of single selected sites and the more general chronological seriation of Rhodian stamps. Such an investigation will allow to draw, through a statistic analysis, an overall pattern in which to frame the diffusion of these vessels in the Easternmost terminals of Mediterranean trade. In the light of the data obtained, a reappraisal of commercial fluxes from and to Eastern Mediterranean centres will be proposed, with particular attention to two distinct but related aspects: a re-analysis of the most travelled thoroughfares both by sea and by land through which the exchange of goods took place, and the very nature of traded goods. Even if on average they were a minority, Mediterranean products represented nonetheless a noteworthy entry in the item balance sheet, and met appreciable luck and diffusion along the major trade routes heading east, reaching as far away terminals as Indian and Bactrian centres.

“Lamps from the anonymous Temple on main Decumanus of Lepcis Magna”

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The paper aims at presenting the results of filing and study of 299 clay lamps found in Italian excavations conducted in 60s in the Temple located on the Main Decumanus of Lepcis Magna at west of the Arch of Septimius Severus, dedicated to gods still unknown. The lamps were stored in the warehouse under the guest house near the ancient Antiquarium of Lepcis, into five wooden boxes on which the words "Tempio via Decumana" were stamped. They were founded by Lidio Gasperini, from Rome University, and remained unpublished due to the unexpected death of the scholar. They were in the warehouse until 2003 when the Archaeological Mission of Catania University was carried out in Lepcis Magna (Libya) by Prof. Francesco Tomasello and he starts the study of the Temple on the Main Decumanus and gives the scholar Veronica Riso the filing of the finds from old archaeological excavations.

According to this work, we can classify the lamps as follows: 231 lamps, made up of coarse pottery, can be dated back mainly between the second and the third century A.D. (Loeschcke VIII); 60 lamps, made up of Tripolitan “terra sigillata” (Atlante I, Form XIII-XV) and 8 lamps, made up of African “terra sigillata” (Atlante I, Form VIII-X), can be dated back between the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. The labels from each box gave vague informations about the origin (Trench D) but allowed to read the date clearly (June-August 1966). The study of the temple led to obtain useful data to understand the building and the worship celebrated inside. The metronomic and photographic analytical filing of the lamps and their careful study led to interesting observations on the morpho-typological classes, the productions and trade marks too.

“Byzantine shipwrecks in the Eastern Adriatic”

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Since 2006 till 2010, the Department for Underwater Archaeology of the Croatian Conservation Institute was engaged in a seabed survey off the shore of central and south Dalmatia. During the time of the exploration, they came across a two archaeological sites featuring Byzantine amphorae from the 10th or 11th century. It is important to emphasize that, up to now, apart from some sporadic finds, there were only two Byzantine cargo shipwrecks, near the island of Mljet and the isle of Merara. The remains of a shipwreck in the vicinity of Stoba promontory on the island of Mljet was discovered in 1975. About 30 amphorae with some fragments of pottery and glass were found along a rocky slope at a depth of 15 to 20 metres. These types of Byzantine amphorae were produced in the environs of Constantinople, and is characteristic of the 9th and 10th century. Many fragments of transparent glassware, of a bright-yellow to cobalt-blue colour, were also found on the site. Another shipwreck is located in the vicinity of the Merara islet, south of Rogoznica. Most of the finds which cover the area of 80 m² - belong to Byzantine amphorae with ribbed cylindrical body and thick handles that stand higher than the rimless neck. This type of amphora is produced in the surroundings of Constantinople from 9th to 11th century. The most similar amphora to those was found in the underwater archaeological collection of the Franciscan monastery on the island of Krapanj.

“Vandals in the Mediterranean Sea: A Problematic Presence”

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Vandals' dominion of the Mediterranean Sea (from the half of 5th to the half of 6th century) is extremely problematic. It is a common opinion that their dominion was characterized not only by lootings and destructions, but certainly by an intense commercial activity. Actually, the products of Vandal Africa (especially pottery, but also wheat and oil) came out from that country and reached most of the harbours of Western and Oriental Mediterranean Sea, which was named *Wentilesa* by German peoples, the Vandal Sea. This paper will put in evidence how Vandals organized their Mediterranean empire (a thalassocratic dominion) and will try to understand their real purposes, in the context of the inner and external conflicts in the Later Roman Empire.

“An Ottoman Monument in Haifa”

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In the last periods of the Ottoman Empire, Sultan Abdulhamid II (1876-1909) went into action to construct a railway line from Damascus to Medina especially for the link of this line to the holy places. The purpose of the project was to facilitate the pilgrimage journeys through this line, also known as Hejaz Railway and to intervene in the events of attacks to the Hejaz region from inside and outside. Railway construction started in September 1900. A railway monument was placed next to the station building which was built in Haifa where the Hejaz railway, which amounted to 1464 kilometres together with the Haifa line, met the sea after challenging works. The purpose of the railway construction was written on the Ottoman language epigraph of the monument which didn't include any figured plastic on it. Besides there are the signature of Sultan Abdulhamid II and a locomotive relief on the monument. This paper will deal with the decoration elements of the monument and its plastic properties in particular.

“Hellenistic and Roman Pottery of Zengibar Castle (Isaura Nova) from South Necropolis Survey”

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Isaura, is close to the highway of Konya- Bozkır. Castle is far away form 16 km to Bozkır district. Cite has 1860 m elevation from sea level. Cite controls the main ancient road which lies Lykaonia to Mediterranean Sea. This cite also the capital ctity of Isauria Region. A Group of Roman Ware which was colleted from Zengibar Castle (Isaura Nova) would be established in this presentation.

“Fishing Scenes in Piazza Armerina Mosaics and the North African Connection”

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The Roman Villa del Casale was decreed a UNESCO World Heritage Monument since 1997. The villa was constructed on the remains of an older villa in the first quarter of the 4th century CE, probably as a huge *latifundium* covering the entire area. The villa was built near the Gela River, following the topography of the land at the foot of the Magone Ridge. It occupies an area of 4000 square meters and the mosaic pavements extend for over 3500 square meters. The decoration themes of the mosaics are varied but the subject of this paper is the variety of fishing techniques and how they are related to North African mosaics with similar depictions. Though seascape themes with rich fish fauna, varied fishing games and ships were popular subject decorations in African mosaics in the 3rd – 4th centuries CE, apparently there were laws concerning the freedom of the sea and the shores. Marcianus (early 2nd century CE), in the Digest of Justinian, recorded the legal theory on the legal status of the sea and on the right of the men to use the sea and its products. The sea is common to all and it is owned by no one, and its use is open freely to all men. The river and ports had a different status. The fishing techniques in the Piazza Armerina mosaics show putti fishing from boats rendered in the *frigidarium*, Room 29 (the western residential quarter) and the semi-circle *atrium*, adjacent to the south-west corner of the Great Hunt Hall. The similarity of the fishing themes at Piazza Armerina and the North African mosaics indicate that African artist were brought to the villa to carry out the work. They may have brought with them the patterns from their homeland workshops and use them as guidelines for the complex mosaic works at the Armerina Villa.

“Byzantine Bronze Coins Found in Anatolia and Their Circulation”

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The aim of this paper is to set the statistics of bronze Byzantine coins found in 10 museums in Anatolia (Isparta, Yalvaç, Bolvadin, Amasya, Amasra, Bolu, Sinop, Erzurum, Malatya, Fethiye), 1 private collection and 14 excavations (Sagalassos, Side, Perge, Arykanda, Patara, Dereagzı, Amorium, Troia, Sardis, Bergama, Ephesus, Tarsus- Kelenderis-Elaiussa Sebaste, Antakya and Saraçhane) according to the periods and to evaluate these coins within the general economic history of the regions in which they are found. First of all statistics of coins found in museums and excavations were set according to periods and the data were transformed in to graphics. In the data obtained it was observed that the Empire has a common frame in most of the parts of Anatolia and that different regions show local differences. Results obtained from graphics are coherent to common historical process. For example; the process which starts towards the end of 7th century is named as “Byzantine Dark Age” in history. In this period, due to impoverishment and evacuation of cities in historical process, number of coins found increases profoundly. However, population increase between the end of 9th century and 10th century, revitalization of public activities can be understood with the increase in the number of coins found. However, differences between locations in the basis of remnants show it clearly that these locations live similar processes in different ways; the main determinant in here is absolutely local historical events. As a result, in the paper the circulation of Byzantine bronze coins in Anatolia will be evaluated in a statistical approach. In the comparison, results which are substantially similar in the general frame of Byzantine Empire and incoherent points will be discussed although the places that are compared are different and far from each other.

“Roman Period Theatres in Sicily: A structuralist Approach”

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Fernand Braudel conceptualizes the past in three planes of historical time: the almost timeless history of the relationship between man and the environment that is called ‘geo-history’, the gradually-changing history of economic, social and political ‘structures’, and the fast-moving history of ‘events’, arguing that the history of ‘events’ is unintelligible without the history of ‘structures’, which is unintelligible without ‘geo-history’. Adopting this framework, this paper interprets the geographic distribution of ancient theatres in Roman Sicily by the structural hierarchies intrinsic in the network of cities that emerged in the Mediterranean under the Roman rule, changing the settlement pattern on the island especially through the establishment of *coloniae*. These settlements feature the largest theatres on Sicily after Roman modifications, in a period when more modest pre-Roman theatres were falling out of use after the apparent marginalisation, in the new urban system, of the cities in which they were located. The location of the theatres in the Roman *coloniae* on the northern and eastern shores of Sicily, along the major sea routes connecting Rome to the eastern provinces, is explained best in terms of Braudel’s ‘geo-history’ and explains in its turn the construction of the *cavea* on a hillside even in the Theatres at Catania and Taormina, which were comprehensively remodelled in Imperial Roman times. The largest known pre-Roman theatre in Syracuse would appear as an ‘event’ conditioned by the same ‘structures’, for it was built by Hieron II, who supported the Roman cause during the Punic War that won Sicily for Rome.

POSTER SESSION

of 15th SOMA

3-4 March 2011

CATANIA – SICILY / ITALY



“Piano del Casazzi (Mineo, CT). Evidence of the Protohistoric occupation”

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This poster introduces evidence of the Protohistoric phase, between the end of the Copper Age and the Early Bronze Age, on the site of Piano Casazzi near Mineo, in east-central Sicily, an important indigenous settlement with Greek influence. In particular evidence is presented from an excavation carried out on a piece of high ground overlooking the south-eastern necropolis, surrounded by eroded cliffs, which was occupied until the Byzantine age. During the Greek period there was a sanctuary in this area, a series of lodgings for *pinakes* and clay goat figurines representing Demetra and Kore belong to this. The protohistoric period is documented by pottery found in a stratigraphical deposit, cut in several points by structures from the Greek period, found in an area behind a solid mass of rock, which must originally have been some sort of shelter. The data on the occupation of the site in the II millennium a.C., integrated with the evidence furnished by Copper and Early Bronze Ages pottery found in the east area of the site, provides important information about the date of the first communities to inhabit Piano Casazzi. Until now, in fact, the oldest evidence was the rock-carved chamber tombs in the eastern area of the cemetery, dated between the Late Bronze Age and the first Iron Age.

“Coins in Messapia: Research and new perspectives”

Aldo Siciliano, Adriana Travaglini, Valeria G. Camilleri, Valeria R. Maci, Paola D’Angela, Stefania Montanaro, Lorenzo Rinaudo, Giuseppe Sarcinelli

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The systematic collection and the analysis of coin finds, as well as the analysis of production methods in the Messapian area, started by A. Stazio and continued by the teams of the University of Salento, constituted an important phase of debate in the 30th Study Conference of Magna Grecia held in Taranto, in 1990 and dedicated to “I Messapi”. Such a Conference is a mandatory starting point for any research on coin finds in Messapian area. Subsequent studies developed several questions like the role of the Tarentum coins in the local monetary circulation, or the introduction and the diffusion of the roman coins in that territory, or the circulation in the region of coin from external area to the Magna Grecia. These researches were carried out by applying improved methods to analyze the coin found in archaeological excavations and by reviewing the studies on the hoards found in Taranto and Messapia.

With this paper we present trends of the recent research and newly emerged perspectives on the productions and circulation of coin in the Messapian region. Specifically, we focus the attention on the identification, location and potential causes of activation of local mints, on the chronological setting of the different productions, on their volume, and on the regional context of monetary circulation which the local coins were integrated into.

“The chuff impression in the mud brick: A comparative methodology of archaeobotanical researches to reconstruct the agricultural of past populations and to recognize the cereals used in the ancient times.”

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The analysis of chuff impressions in the mud brick, complete the archaeobotanical researches. This kind of analyse improve our knowledge about the cereals used by ancient population, the agricultural systems, the pre-historical constructions and the post-harvest treatments. There are so many approaches to study and to comparing the results to get a fanlike of data.

A good approach to analyse the chuff impression in the mud brick is: to study the material, recognize which kind of soil has been employed, using the micro-soil morphology; to recognize the *family* and when it is possible the *sub-family* of the plant; Carpological analyse could be help to complementary, to integrate and to compare the results of chuff mud-impressions. In that way we could have our results much more accurate; To help the recognize of chuff impressions it is very important to take a cast of chuff impression, in that way we could get a good lecture of impression, because we will get the volume of the cereal. In this way we could get also the morphological structure of each cereals and of its each external part; It is important to edit a reference model of each morphological cereals aspect to get a more clear vision and comprehension about its. Phytolithes analysis have to carry out on the mud bricks fragments. This kind of analysis can be very important to confirm the identifications acquired and, in the case of recognize of chuff impressions could be very hard, phytolithes analysis is perfect to determinate each cereals present in it.

“Ceramic Ethnoarchaeometry in Sicily: Recent traditional productions as a tool for understanding past manufactures”

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For almost 25 years “ceramic ethnoarchaeology” has been used for a better understanding of some of the aspects involved in historical pottery production. It has been successfully applied, for example, to evaluate the selection criteria of raw materials and paste recipes used by local traditional potters. It has been also used to attest hypotheses of attribution to a specific provenance or origin (Peacock, 1982; Fulford & Peacock, 1984; Longacre, 1991; Arnold et al., 1991, Costin, 2000; Stark et al., 2000; Buxeda et al., 2003). In fact, the study of the traditional production patterns of actual pottery making communities or communities that was producing pottery until the recent past can provide useful insights regarding to the raw materials available in the area that might have been used also during ancient times. Such an approach, consequently, can allow to acknowledge the participation level of a production centre in a specific trade network as well. Ethnoarchaeometry can also help archaeologists to explain certain details regarding to the historical socio-economical life. The present work deals with the preliminary ethnoarchaeological research of current traditional pottery production at Western and Central Sicily. In this area, the clayey formations have been exploited in the long-life pottery production practice. The same sources, reasonably, might have been used for pottery manufacture in antiquity. Finally, the same might be supposed, albeit with circumspection, for the use of common or similar technological aspects involved in the antique pottery production sequence: raw clay exploitation, preliminary treatments, moulding and decoration, drying and firing.

“The fortified settlement at Mura Pregne: an indigenous site close to Greek *chora* of Himera”

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The aim of this paper is to investigate the current topographical and archaeological record related to one of the most important indigenous settlement in Western Sicily. The site is located in “Mura Pregne” hill and belongs at the Sciarra territory, a modern small village in the district of Palermo. The site belongs of a calcareous hilly system that becomes from the eastern slopes of Saint Calogero Mount. This hill is the nearest that we can see coming from the underlying Torto River valley, which falls in the nearby coastline along Tyrrhenian Sea.

The first information of archeological interest are known from the last decades of XIX sec. by local scholars, while the first scientific excavation were carried out at the end of the third decade of the last century. The hill slopes are profit by to implant a limestone quarry since of the second half of fifty's of XX century, activity suspended in the next thirty years by competent Superintendence of Cultural Heritage Archeological of Palermo. The original morphological aspect has dramatically modified due to human activity in the top of the hill and many important information are definitively missed. The preserved archeological evidence is visible near the NE slope of the hill, only partially interested of the quarry. They consist mainly of an impressive megalithic wall, actually preserved with about 20 m length, 6 m thickness and 9 m height. We can identify a built according to architrave system with monolithic large plates next to this area. Some of this plates actually *in situ* are longer than 1 m of length.

This paper focuses on the topographical and archaeological reconstruction of the fortified structure, either on the chronology of this impressive walls that in literature are variously dated from Iron Age to late Classical period.

“Urban topography in Adriatic Italic Area: the cult of S. Lorenzo in the Middle Ages”

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This paper intends to present a preliminary report of the analysis of the cult of S. Lorenzo in Adriatic Italic Area. Archaeological evidences and historical sources, indeed, have shown that the churches dedicated to S. Lorenzo are always located outside the walls between Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages because of its cemetery function. it is, in fact, a martyrdom cult (IVth-Vth centuries A.D.), linked to a cemetery area (e.g. S. Lorenzo fuori le mura, Rome). The paper presents the main results of the crossing data from surveys and urban topography studies, with a particular attention to Abruzzo, in order to delineate a preliminary mapping of the urban topography of the sites, to compare the buildings of cult to the urban organization.

“The Roman villa of Sa Mesquida: a rural settlement on the island of Mallorca (Balearic Islands, Spain)”

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The Balearic islands (Mallorca and Menorca) were conquered by Rome in 123 B.C. by Quintus Cæcilius Metellus. Written sources inform about the foundation of two cities in Majorca, Palma (Palma de Mallorca) and Pollentia (Alcudia). With the Roman occupation, a progressive organisation and exploitation of the countryside was also witnessed. However, evidence of ancient Roman villas is still very scarce. Sa Mesquida, in the southwest area of Mallorca is one of the few examples documented and partially excavated in the 80's and 90's of the 20th century.

The remains preserved belong to a structure composed of a series of rooms organised around a courtyard, of a pottery kiln for coarse ceramics and a cistern that was used later as a rubbish dump in Late Antiquity.

This contribution aims to show to a wider public the results of a new project of recovery, excavation and consolidation of the villa that has provided new data to understand the chronology, evolution and activities of this rural site founded in the Roman period, but that also counts with evidence of occupation during Late Antiquity.

“Antique Bone and Antler Anvils Discovered In Romania”

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The poster presents the results of the analysis of recent data regarding a very special assemblage composed of around 70 artefacts recognized as bone and antler anvils retrieved during archaeological excavations in the ancient Greek/Roman city of Histria (Constanța County, Romania), in the Roman city of Durostorum (Ostrov, Constanța County) and in the open site from Chitila (Ilfov County). Almost all objects represent completed and used pieces (tools) or raw material (cattle metapodials, tibias, maxilla etc.); there are also two exceptional pieces made on red deer's antler. These artefacts were used as anvils for manufacturing the toothed iron sickles and were dated back to the IInd-IIIrd centuries A.D. In the past six decades, this kind of artefacts has arisen in international literature numerous controversial debates related to their origins, diffusion and especially to their functional role. They were discovered in two large geographical areas including the Western Basin of the Mediterranean Sea (Spain, Portugal, France, Morocco) and the Western and North-western regions around the Black Sea (Romania, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova) and are dated between the Vth century B.C. and the XVIIIth century A.D. Apart from the relative rarity of these pieces we can mention the fact that the study of antique bone and antler anvils from Romania has the advantage of an extended and unitary research and brings an important documentary contribution to the presence of these controversial artefacts in some Central-Eastern regions of Europe. The artefacts in question illustrate complex interconnections between traditions extended over a long period of time, ancient crafts and an agrarian economy at the contact between the iron technology (iron smelting, manufacture of iron tools), the bone and antler processing, the use/reuse of the artefacts resulted, and the cultivation of cereals in Antiquity in the regions around the Black Sea.

**“Oversea lithic exchanges between Aeolian Islands and Malta from an inland perspective:
preliminary data from a Late Neolithic site in Licodia Eubea, Catania – Sicily”**

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The recent discovery in Licodia Eubea, near Catania, of a prehistoric settlement rich in stone tools, cores and debitage promises to shed a light into the early phases of lithic workshop and production sites phenomenon in Sicily, thanks to well defined archaeological levels dated back to Late Neolithic and a massive archaeological record, unique among the contemporary sites in Sicily, represented by more than 8000 pieces of flint and about 700 obsidians.

The village, situated on a protected location, exploited the near smooth grained flint outcrops of the “Formazione Amerillo”, the oldest geological core of the Monti Iblei, in order to reduce the effort in terms of time and energy in exploitation of raw materials. Besides, the great amount of obsidian imported from Lipari, as XRF analysis suggests, along with other imported ‘commodities’ as Serra d’Alto pottery or greenstone, yields evidence that it was connected with a medium-long distance network which involved Aeolian Islands, eastern Sicily, Malta and probably Calabria. The counter evidence is the presence of Iblean flint in Lipari and Malta, as stated by many scholars. This research has the aims to; complete the typological studies through both technological analyses of the artefacts and specific studies of debitage, in order to reconstruct the technical knowledge and the cultural choices of the community and enlighten on entire chaîne opératoire, from the rough block to the finished tool; define the role of the village of Licodia in relation to the oversea bidirectional network (to and from Sicily) which actively involved Lipari and Malta, on the one hand; on the other hand, define its role within Sicily as a production site of flint and obsidian tools that have being traded with the villages of the mainland.

“The “six emperors’ hoard” from the Bay of Camarina”

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In August 1991 about 70 coins were found by chance, after a sea-storm, on the sea-bed just off Ciaramiraro, in the bay of the Greek city of Camarina, south of the Oanis estuary. Underwater investigations followed in the same month and after another sea-storm five years later in 1996 more coins were found making 4489 in all. The coins are “antoniniani” struck during the brief period between the reigns of Gallienus (253-268 A. D.) and the Tetrici (270-273 A. D.). Almost half of them belong to Tetricus I’s reign and also include barbaric imitations (“barbarous radiates”) from Gallic mints. With the coins were also found everyday tools of the life on board of a merchant ship that had wrecked: a set of scales, a spoon, weights with numerals as marks of value related to Roman libral standard.

“The settlement in the district of Grammena-Valcorrente near Belpasso (Ct) between Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages”

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The archaeological survey, carried out by the Superintendence of Catania in 2007, has unearthed a Roman farm, characterized by multiple life stages (3rd-7th centuries AD), in the area of a previous Hellenistic settlement (4th-2nd centuries BC).

A basilica with three aisles and a narthex was built, in late-Byzantine ages (8th-first half of 9th century AD), partially destroying the farm's remains and those one of a later frequentation of the area (8th century AD). The basilica was modified several times, then transformed into an amorphous deposit of stones. The plan (21.90 m E/W x 16.60 m N/S) is framed in a 5x4 squares arithmetic form that includes the narthex and the apse, with a 2:1 ratio for the width of the nave from the aisles, and a metric base dimensioned according to a foot of m. 0.2964, with a base module of m. 4.15 corresponding to 14 ft. This plant is similar to Sicilian religious buildings traditionally dated between 5th and 6th century AD. and thus proves to be anchored to the building tradition of Late Antiquity.

The centrality of the settlement (not far from the Roman aqueduct that crossed this area and beside a long-distance road network in use from Roman to Late Middle ages) explains the continuity of life of a settlement which was clearly the junction of this area.

“Ethnoarchaeometry in Western Sardinia: the case of Oristano”

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The study of modern pottery-making communities that use their natural resources can provide answers to ceramic practices in the past. Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology, which is already an established discipline, has been largely contributing to the knowledge of pottery production in each state of the chaîne opératoire from the selection of raw materials to the final products. The study, on a regional basis, can provide a first insight into the clayey deposits and techniques traditionally used for pottery-making activities in a given territory. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the application of analytical techniques in order to study the raw materials and final products in ethnoarchaeological cases has notably increased. The idea is that the application of analytical techniques may help to characterize properly both raw materials and ceramics produced by these communities and it may help to understand possible continuity of ancient ceramic traditions. Moreover, applying archaeometrical techniques to ethnographic cases is an excellent way to test theoretical and methodological assumptions that are on the basis of the archaeometrical work. This type of approach has been called ethnoarchaeometry. This contribution presents the study of the traditional pottery making in the area of Oristano located in South-Western Sardinia (Italy), one of the main pottery production centres of the Campidano with a tradition that dates back at least to the 15th century. The tradition has nowadays practically disappeared. The study combines the information from the interviews to the last potters that we could find, with the archaeometric study of their pottery and the raw materials used. The objective is to document this tradition and to explore its possible relation with the compositional features of some Late Roman Cooking Wares fabrics for which some Sardinian origin has been proposed.

“Micromorphological characterization and social interpretations of earth-based architectural remains from a Bronze Age settlement in the Upper Guadalquivir (Spain).”

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In Archaeology the importance of developing systematic studies of the constructive remains relapses that these materials were produced and used by men and women in the creation of social spaces and therefore subject of certain relations of production. These productive relations are going to be defined from the different levels of expression of these artifacts, attending to their dimension as appropriated natural resources and as transformed raw materials by human beings for their purposes. The study of earth-based constructive remains from the Bronze Age site of Peñalosa (Baños de la Encina, Jaén, Spain), by optical microscopy and others laboratory techniques, has resulted in a large body of data concerning the constructive forms and techniques employed in this Bronze Age community of the Upper Guadalquivir. Approached from a Soil Micromorphology perspective, analysis of thin sections from samples of mud mortars has allowed us to make hypotheses about the relations of production that focused on building this large settlement and about social dynamics developed in Peñalosa four thousand years ago.

“Nuovi dati sulla produzione dello zolfo in Sicilia”

Luca Zambito

Sulphur was well known in antiquity and ancient mines contributed to richness of Municipium (?) of Agrigentum and to his landscape. The poster speaks about a topographic study conducted by the author on mining sites with a recognition of all inscriptions (so called tabulae sulphuris) used by officinae to mark sulphur ingots.

New data about chronology and diffusion of Sicilian sulphur in roman period and new gentes that worked in these factories (e.g. the Atinii best known as garum producers).

“Object Biographies as a Methodological Tool for the Study of Trade in the Archaic Mediterranean”

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The concept that objects have “lives” that can be described in a biographical form has been formulated by the anthropologist Igor Kopytoff (1986). This approach has become increasingly popular in archaeological studies. It has been argued that the “life” of an object is not to be interpreted as linear and chronological, but as a series of non-linear relationships or “clusters” of relationships. We can attempt to reconstruct such relationships taking in consideration the process of production of the object and the meanings and practices associated to it in its original context, the traces that its use-life has left on the object, and putting the object in the cultural and physical context in which it has been discovered. This approach can offer particularly interesting inputs when applied to the analysis of objects that have been assimilated in a different cultural context from the one in which they have been produced, eventually being linked to different meanings and practices. It can be seen as an useful methodological tool for the study of a subject like trade and cross-cultural contact in the Mediterranean region in Archaic age, attested by rich and varied archaeological evidence, but scarce literary evidence, as it represents an eminently archaeological attempt at the interpretation of the dynamics of exchange, selection and consumption in which the objects of this trade were involved. In particular, my research focuses on the presence of Mediterranean imports (specifically amphorae and vessels) in indigenous contexts in Southern France and Eastern Spain.

“Late Medieval pilgrim ampullae from the Southern Apulia. An indicator of long-distance pilgrimage or of locals shrines?”

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Tin-lead ampullae are one of the most representative pilgrim souvenirs from the medieval period. In Italy this type of object has not received much attention from scholars. Nevertheless in recent years some ampullae have been found during archaeological excavations and surveys, for example near Venice, in Romagna, Apulia, Calabria and in Sicily. Many of these ampullae cannot be related to a specific shrine, as they adopted an aniconic repertory decorative, which can rarely be interpreted satisfactorily. They are embellished with motifs such as the scallop-shell and the compass-drawn flower which were generic symbols of pilgrimage.

Four of these objects come from southern Apulia and could originate from centres of minor cults. Two of these were found in Quattro Macine (Giuggianello, LE), a medieval village near Otranto, and one in Roca (Melendugno – LE) and the last was found at Laterza (TA) during renovation work on a private residence. This paper will discuss whether these artefacts could be the work of itinerant craftsmen, probably made with the use of moulds in which they would cast their products to sell them at village fetes and fairs.

“Final consideration and new data about stone and marble decorative elements from Rome- Via Labicana, Via dell’Olmata.”

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We have started the research on stone and marble decorative elements founded during the excavation on “Carreca” and “Ce.Ri.co” barracks on a first, with partial date explanation, presented at Soma 2009. Now, here is the moment to define the development, in the Imperial Age, of decoration which characterize the roman location discovered in this unknown *Celius Minor* part. These decorative systems will be describe compared with whom, during study, from the *domus* in the “Cadorna” barracks, located on *Mons Cispius*, one of the hills that characterized the *regio V Esquiliae*. Affinity and differencies will rise up soon, based on a different topographical position in the ancient Rome, and on the same gravitation on the large *Esquilinus* area, drained by Mecenate, destined for holy spaces and relaxation.

“The dump of Burgio: the kilns's wastes of the first pottery workshops (XVI-XVII sec. A.D.) in Garella district”

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In the town of Burgio, recently, has been identified an area of discharge of waste products of the oldest pottery productions. The results of the excavation enrich the knowledge of local production, artistic and artesian, from the sixteenth century, when the town was experiencing a period of great prosperity, taking an important role in the area. It becomes a major production center that exports manufactured clay to the surrounding towns and weaves a dense network of relations with Sciacca, a city which was very close regarding cultural and commercial contacts. Through Sciacca, Burgio is also open to external contacts. In the district Nall'Arte were made two excavations. The first dig, along with the sherds, revealed walls and an archaeological level preceding the implantation of the workshops. Numerous figured fragments denote the vibrancy and richness of cultural references in the production. The second dig has revealed many tracks related to the discharge of kilns that have occurred until the seventies of last century. The massive quantity of sherds were mixed with layers of earth that contained many elements related to the manufacturing of pottery: clay nails, slag processing, colored earths, a grinder with pestle lithic, brick kilns. The homogeneity and consistency of the findings suggests the discharge will be referred to a single shop whose products were destined for a very demanding client and for a daily use.

“Qui eadem aqua utuntur. A late Antique and early Byzantine village in the countryside of Calamonaci (Agrigento-Sicily)”

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The village is located in the hinterland hills crossed by the Verdura river and its tributaries, in the Canalicchio district, between the towns of Lucca Sicula and Calamonaci. A spring located in North-East area has certainly created favorable conditions for antropic settlement. The structures intercepted in the area have a similar orientation. A single-celled inhabitation has been found, and a complex consisting of at least four rooms. The last phase of life may be asked, especially judging by the latest findings coming from the layer on the upper parts of the walls and the collapsed layer, between the late sixth and early seventh century A.D. (African amphora Keay types 62, 61, 34 together with forms of red slip ware Hayes 91D, 99, 104 A and B). However, there are collapsed layers (as well as in the surface layers) findings dating back during the fifth century. A.D. . (African amphora Keay types 25, 35, 57, spatheia, red slip ware types Hayes 32/58, 59, 61B, 80). Thanks to the stratigraphic data of the room II, which testify the reuse of structures, it is possible to deduce the overall continuity of life since at least the fifth century. A.D. The site was probably a small collection center of rural population and storage of food, a place for processing of agricultural products for own consumption, as evidenced by, inter alia, the grinders were found during the excavation. Its proximity to the sea and river suggests that the village economy is certainly not closed, but projected outward through the various coastal sites that were found in the geographical context of the village.

“Greek and Hellenistic coins in the Central Adriatic Apennines between V and the II BC”

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The area of investigation is the Central Adriatic Apennines, occupied in antiquity by different Italic populations, and corresponds to modern Abruzzo, the roman *Regio IV (Sabina et Samnium)*. A large number of Italic settlements, necropolis, pottery, coins, coin-hoards and archaeological evidences were found in Abruzzo, giving the possibility of reconstructing the local goods circulation as well as trade and exchanges with other areas of Italy and Mediterranean basin during the Late Iron Age and the Hellenistic period. The choice of this territory is mainly due to the problematic historical picture of this area between the Late Iron Age and the early Roman period, and, starting from a survey of Greek and Hellenistic coins and coin-hoards in Abruzzo, to the controversial evidence of the sources which can be reinterpreted with the help of the numerous recent excavations either in urban contexts and in neighbouring areas, in which I have been involved. This research records all the archaeological notes about those important finds, especially the Greek and Hellenistic coins and coin-hoards from region. It is important to remember the strategic location of the principal ancient settlements along important Italic roads and sea routes. One intends to study the chronological and the topographical locations of the settlements, necropolis, coins, coin-hoards and the trade, the economic features and road system in the Central Adriatic Apennines during the Late Iron Age and the early Roman period, showing the coexistence of very different cultural influences interacting with the local tradition.

“Rock architecture in colonial and indigenous centre: the case of Leontinoi and Montagna di Ramacca (CT)”

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The rock building's method characterized by rock excavation with structures realized in dry-stone walls present on both Leontinoi's colony and indigenous communities as Montagna di Ramacca from VI century B.C. The calcareous rock outcrop, the sloping terrace conformation of area where both sites are present, has supported the development and the use of this technique. The analysis of the house structures which use this typology allow to put forward interesting hypothesis about different way to receive this constructive model. From Apoikia to Chora, in fact, the reproduction of this type shows a simplification and an adaptation to local necessities, strongly influenced by social-economics, politic and cultural factors.

“Typological analysis of a coarse pottery vessel for the dating of medieval and post-medieval archaeological contexts in Salento”

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Various topics regarding Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeology have been discussed within the Urban Archaeology project “Lecce Sotterranea”. First of all, the vast range of ceramic finds has been taken into consideration. In particular, the presence of closed contexts, of outstanding stratigraphic sequences and of large and relevant ceramic associations, also with imported ceramics, have shed some light on many local productions and above all have specified the chronology of some landmark finds inside the context itself. The discovery of the Norman strata of Lecce, and the stratigraphic excavation of all the historical phases up to the 19th century, allowed to acquire new data regarding local productions. Among the most represented shapes, one in particular appears without interruption from the 12th century until nowadays. It’s the Pignatta (Pignata in the local dialect), a vessel for the cooking of legumes and soups, which constantly characterizes all the archaeological contexts related to this long period in the sub-regional area of Salento. Besides being relevantly linked to particular foods, this shape can be, in its typological traits, a strong chronological marker inside contexts, often representing one of the few recognizable vessel of coarse pottery within rural contexts. In light of these considerations, the study of variations in its morphological elements has brought to a very precise and indicative chrono-typological seriation.

“Use of space in Ancient Bronze by analysis of the materials: the case of the village of Coste di Santa Febronia (Palagonia-Catania)”

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The main aim of this paper is to trace the use and the organization of space by human groups occupying it. The purpose, therefore, is to reconstruct the living space of this community, as the space produced by the interaction between the physical space and the space of the actions and of activities. It comprises the study of both “closed” and “open” areas, those where there is the interaction between individuals and the community. The case of study is the Early Bronze Age site of Santa Febronia. The village of Santa Febronia was discovered in 1995 by Soprintendenza ai BBCC di Catania, even if few tombs were discovered in previous years on the hillside. At the top of the hill the remains of a hut of 4.80 m in diameter were found, with large amounts of stone tools, bones and pottery, which allowed to date the structure to a middle-late stage of the Early Bronze Age of Sicily (2200-1500 a.C.). The hut was destroyed by a fire that allowed recovering large quantities of objects in the position of last use and portions of the mud roof of the hut, baked by fire. The study of the distribution of objects, pottery in particular, related to the space and the structure have permitted to distinguish the storage areas from the ones destined to preparation and consumption of food.

“Birch resin not only as climate marker: Integration between chemical and paleobotanical analysis on a case of Sicilian Prehistory”

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Birch resin is attested in multiple uses in ancient times: as internal sealant for pottery vases, as components of medicine, to secure flint tools to their hafts, and to waterproof ships. At the site of Sicilian Early Bronze Age (2200-1500 A.C.) namely Santa Febronia was found a part of a jar covered by a black resinous substance. The chemical investigation has revealed that the resin came from Betulaceae family trees. This result evokes a problem about climate: while birch trees are species that grow between 1500 and 1900 meters a.s.l., our site, instead, lies at 500 m a.s.l. elevation. The paleobotanical analysis do not report a humid stage: that, in fact, might have caused a fall in altitude condition for *Betula* growth; or rather pollen analysis reports a gradual drying of the climate from 4500 BP.

The resin could come only from the slopes of the Etna volcano, where this species actually exists, but the volcano is located 70 km away from the village of Santa Febronia. The evidence, first of all, demonstrates that the jar, or the substance, was object of swap between the villages of the two territories, hence it demonstrates the mobility of sicilian Early Bronze Age communities. Secondly, it attests knowledge of multiple feature of birch bark tar, that they do prefer to other nearby resins.

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Segeda I is a Late Iron Age habitat site located on the hill of Mara (Zaragoza, Spain). Excavations conducted in the last decade at the Celtiberian *oppidum*, mentioned above, have uncovered the iron-working debris. Evidence of metallurgical activity has been found in remains of a small bloomery furnace (a non-tapping furnace), as well as iron ores, slags and iron blooms. The small number of slag samples from this site have been subjected to metallographic studies and electron scanning microscopy (SEM). This paper will present the varied morphology of the slag and the processes producing it. Comparisons will be made between *Segeda* and other Celtiberian sites.

“Mercatores et extere persone negotiantes: Sciacca and Mediterranean trade in 15th century. Archaeological research at Castello Nuovo”.

“Valentina Caminneci, Maria Serena Rizzo

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Recent investigation in the area opposite Castello Nuovo in Sciacca brought to light a roughly rectangular shaped pit, dug out of the limestone rock. The pit was filled with a considerable quantity of carbon, animal bones, bronze objects, and many ceramic and glass fragments, probably deriving from domestic and food waste of daily life. In the refuse, there was also a notable quantity of ceramic fragments of pantry and kitchen dining glassware, partly products of Sciacca and partly imported from diverse Mediterranean centers. The imported ceramics are represented by a significant quantity of majolica which comes from the area around Valencia in Spain. They are mainly decorated with blue and shiny gilt and document the continuity of commercial relationships with the Iberian peninsula from the end of the fourteenth to the entire fifteenth centuries. Between the end of this century and the beginning of the next, imports from central northern Italy begin to grow notably especially from Tuscany, with production in Montelupo and the Po Valley from which the graffited polychromed ceramic fragments probably originated. These findings allow us to reconstruct partially the network of commercial and political relationships in which Sciacca and its grain harbour were involved from the end of the fourteenth century to the beginning of the sixteenth.

“Bowls on foot with the patterned surface: Type, distribution and use function”

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A ceramics class spread throughout Sicily during the late Copper Age and Early Bronze Age is that of the bowls with patterned surfaces; their presence seems to be almost constant at all sites characterized by the presence of ceramic facies of Malpasso, so as to represent one of the most typical forms. These are pots on foot, mostly of coarse kneading, with a special treatment of the inner surface, where there are deep grooves or incisions; some elements are occasionally applied to the outer surface, the foot is often windowed.

These formal elements haven't got decorative role, but were purely functional; they were probably used for the processing of raw materials, though not all experts agree on the intended use. For some this class would be linked to the processing of grain (“pots of corn shucks”), other experts argue for cheese production.

Given the peculiarities of the kind of the examined ceramics and its formal variability, the aim of this work is to offer the typological and functional classification, especially by considering the published material, but also giving information of some unpublished data. A distribution map of that form will also be given by referring to the island and eventually to its comparison in Italy and in the Eastern sites.

“Using Side-Scan Sonar for Recording and Cataloging of Underwater Archaeological Objects”

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Now the problem of the protection and use of underwater archaeological sites is very acute, especially by conducting of various engineering works, using waters for anchoring the largest tonnage of ships, etc. One of the ways for solving this problem is to conduct underwater archaeological investigation and compilation of underwater archaeological maps. However, the organization and conduct of such research, especially on large areas, is a rather complex and expensive task. In this connection the optimal solution to this problem is the use of modern technology, for example, such as side-scan sonar and established on its basis search facilities. Using these modern tools and the optimal organization of research it's possible to conduct an effective underwater archaeological investigation of large areas at low cost. It's confirmed by positive experience of research recently conducted by the authors in the North – Eastern part of the Black Sea region.

POSTER SESSION
“ARCHAEOLOGY IN TURKEY”

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“The Transportation of Some Examples of Traditional Houses of Eskikızılelma Village to Aktopraklık Höyük Excavation Field upon the Management Plan of Cultural Heritage of Bursa Aktopraklık”

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The Project of Management Plan of Cultural Heritage of Aktopraklık has been developed during the excavation of Aktopraklık Höyük which has been conducted by Istanbul University Department of Prehistory. One of the aims of this project is to establish an archaeopark in the excavation field. Some of the examples of historical houses of Eskikızılelma Village has been transported and resettled in the archaeopark. The aim of this article is to present the settlement pattern and houses of Eskikızılelma village in the context of historical and architectural traditions, as well as modern changes.

There are fifty two historical houses which are not adequate for modern life and needs in Eskikızılelma village. None of them are in use and they are all deserted. Six of these houses have been moved to excavation field and in order to develop a micro model of Eskikızılelma village in the archaeopark. Prior to the transportation, building survey and restitution of the houses had been accomplished in order to document these houses.

“Ancient City of Smyrna (İzmir) Excavations”

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Excavations held in the ancient city of Smyrna are currently carried out at three points; namely the Agora, Kadifekale and Altınpark. The ceramic finds attest to the foundation myth of city and comprise of outstanding, well-known Hellenistic cup forms. The earliest examples are from the 6th-5th centuries BC and they provide us hints about the pre-Alexandrian settlement. The majority of the examples are the regular food and fish plates, the typical wares of the Greek kitchen. This is quite a natural outcome because the city of Smyrna is located on the coast. Amongst the other groups of intensity are the black-glazed flaring bowls, inverted rim bowls with simple glaze and the West Slope wares. Almost all the kantharoi, skyphoi, kraters, bowls and other cup forms found here are decorated in the style of West Slope Ware and they show resemblance with the cups produced in Pergamon. The quantity of certain forms such as lamps, unguentaria, amphorae and moldmade bowls vary in each sector depending on the intensity of the excavation conducted there. The majority of the moldmade bowls come from the excavations held at Altınpark yet the only example, for the time being, of a mould -used in the production of moldmade bowls- was unearthed during the Agora-Basilika excavations. After a thorough comparative analysis it was concluded that the bowl profiles in the Ephesian ware were the closest examples of the moulded bowls of Smyrna.

A final statement about the origin of the above stated ceramics cannot yet be made. Ceramic, bone, glass, bronze, silver and marble plastic artifacts have been recovered from various periods of ancient city of Smyrna excavations. Many of these objects are located on a poster work.

“Alinda (Türkei): The Roman Aqueduct. Documentation and Building Research.”

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In the southwestern province Aydin in Turkey next to the modern city of Karpuzlu are the ruins of Alinda, part of which is the well preserved roman aqueduct. The issues that emerged based on the building survey, as part of our master thesis in collaboration with the ÖAW Wien, were explored by practical construction research on site, with subsequent consultation of expert opinion and relevant literature. The initial investigation recovered opus signinum (hydraulic mortar) in a basin and clay pipe fragments resulting in two conflicting hypotheses of building research. According to the first hypothesis, the basin was built in the first construction phase and was used as 'receiving' basin for the siphon. A second phase saw the construction of the water bridge, its canal extending above the basin. The second hypothesis suggests that in the first construction phase the aqueduct was built with an open channel flow, which was later replaced at a repairments phase, either by a pressurized pipe or by an open flow pipe system. Dating by structural comparison indicates that the aqueduct was build in the early Roman Empire period, as the dry stone method of building is typical of the first roman aqueducts. In conclusion, the work provides us with important insight into the constructional history of the Alinda aqueduct, highlighting a number of interesting structural changes. With its precision, tectonics and symmetry, it delivers a representative example of ancient Roman hydraulic engineering and dominating, representing architecture.

“Zeus Cult of Lykaonia Region”

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Xenophon, who determined the borders of region, started the eastern border from Iconium, from the last city of Phrygia, and stated that it was 5 days of walking distance to Dana. Strabon, on the other hand drew the borders of the region as Phrygia on the west, Kapadochia on the east, Galatia on the North and the Taurus mountains on the South. Belke-Restle did the most detailed definition of the region after the ancient writers. Shortly, the borders of the region was drawn as starting from the east of Beysehir Lake, Beysehir on the west, Isauria and Karaman, at times considered as within the boundaries of Lycaonia, on the South, on the east, from Karaman to Karadag -Barata, and on the North there are Verinopolis, Savatra and Laodikeia.

It is known that the region has been settlement from prehistoric times to Late Ancient Period according to the surveys in the region. Therefore, various cults have been seen from Neolithic Age. Ares, Asklepios, Athena, Dionysos, Dioskours, Herakles, Men, Poseidon, and Zeus cults, begining with the Mother Goddess cult and became traditional with Kybele cult for centuries attract attention in the one of the most important settlements of Neolithic Age. In this poster, we are aiming to introduce you on the examples of the Zeus cults in the region.

“Germenicia: “ Lost City of Anatolia” ”

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The Ancient City of Germanicia which is known as Kahramanmaraş today, was founded in the slopes of Ahir mountains that are extension of the Taurus mountains. Germanicia, being an important city in the Roman period, was destroyed as a result of fire and invasions. The city has been discovered in 2007 as a result of illegal excavations in the basement of a slum house. Excavations are proceeded by Kahramanmaraş Museum with the permission of the Ministry of Culture. A mosaic floor was unearthed as a result of these excavations. These mosaics are dated to the 4th and 5th centuries AD and embody information about daily life style, architectural structures and flora of the ancient city of Germanicia. Each mosaic floor was made of natural coloured stones broken into small pieces and spread on the floor. These mosaics are of high importance considering that they are the unique traces of the Ancient Germanicia in the region. Similar mosaics are found also under houses located in other regions within Germanicia. There are more than hundred terrace houses in this region, inhabited by wealthy families during the Roman Period. The abovementioned area with mosaics will be arranged as an open air museum.

“Myra-Andriake Excavations”

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Myra in the Lycian Region, where is known to be the home of bishop St. Nicholas (Santa Claus), is an important settlement since the classical period. Andriake is a port city of Myra. The archaeological excavations in Myra-Andriake, initiated in 2009 under the presidency of Prof. Dr. Nevzat Çevik by the Department of Archeology of the Akdeniz University. In 2009, granarium, plakoma and the first known synagogue structure of the Lycia region was uncovered in Andriake. During then, rock tombs and a thermal setting were excavated in Myra. In the ongoing excavations in 2010, plakoma, the port structures were excavated in Andriake. A chapel was revealed in Myra. Since Myra is a substantial site of the classical period, it is expected the investigations to enlighten the era. By the excavations in Myra, lying fully down the alluvial earth cover similar to “Pompeii”, its expected to be informed on Hellenistic-Roman-Byzantine era. On the other hand its expected the coastal town Andriake to illuminate us about the port urbanization and trade. After the last two seasons of the excavations, very important information for the world of archeology has been attained.

“18th Century Sultan’s Tomb”

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On the tombstones of Ottoman Period it is possible to see the ornaments under the influences of the western art. Saliha Sultan’s tombstone is one of the most beautiful examples of tombstones decorated with these ornaments. It is dated to the Ottoman period between the years of 1728-1883.

This tombstone is decorating the garden of Eyüp Sultan Mosque, located in Istanbul Turkey. Under the influence of western art, the motives such as fruit plates, “c” and “s” curves are started to be used in Turkish art. Such ornaments are situated on most of the tombstones. The majestic tombstone of Saliha Sultan exhibits the specific artistic motives of its own period through the ornaments on it. This tombstone is approximately 2 m tall and all of its four sides are full of ornaments.

“Dara: A Garrison City On The Byzantine–Sassanid Border”

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Dara, which was located 30 km away from the southeast of Mardin, is accepted to have been founded in the Emperor Anastasius period (A.D. 491-518). However, the historical and cultural past of the city is now known to go back to earlier periods thanks to the findings uncovered during the excavation and dated to the Roman period. Thus, the city that is named after the emperor “Anastasiopolis” in A.D. 506 was, indeed, named as “Dara” before that. Although its significance as a military base is in the foreground, the religious, social and commercial life of the city is all the while vivid due to its location on the natural border between Mesopotamia and Anatolia. There are a lot of structures belonging to the different periods in the city. The visible parts of the ruins, of which many belong to the early Byzantium Period, indicate that a lot of structures in ancient Dara have remained almost intact underground. Nearly 4 km long city walls, city gates, agora street, building with mosaic floor, square monument, rock-cut necropolis, religious structures, water systems stand still today despite of the damage of time. Some architectural features at the border zones of the city such as a bridge, as well as dams and huge cisterns built on the stream flowing through the middle of the city are important in terms of water engineering. This situation shows that the stream joining the Dicle (Tigris) river and water systems revives the city and puts emphasis on the water as a strategic and vital factor.

“Physical and Chemical Causes of Deterioration for the Excavated Glass”

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The Ancient Glasses which belong to our mobile cultural heritage though have to be well protected as their fragile texture is continuously exposed to attrition for various reasons both underground and after being unearthed. In this study are examined accurate restoration and proper conservation of the Ancient Glasses deteriorated due to their chemical structure, production techniques, environmental conditions or the malpractices applied on them. Deteriorations and causes of deterioration of the excavated glasses are studied with many examples from classical site excavations. Ancient Glasses deteriorate because of their own production process, the environment of the provenance, wrong conservation and restoration methods. The degree and speed of the deterioration vary according to the structure of glass, temperature, pH level and humidity. For these reasons, each glass gives a different reaction in the process of deterioration. In this study I want to display by physical or chemical explications all different cases of deterioration we can see on the excavated glasses.

“Iron Agricultural Implements of Allianoi”

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Allianoi is located in Paşa Ilıcısı, close to Pergamon in Izmir (Türkiye). This outstanding Roman archaeological site is being made ready to be submerged under water as work resumes on the controversial Yortanlı dam. Allianoi will be submerged totally under water when water retention will start at Yortanlı Dam. Rescue work was pursued in a wide area location which remaining in the middle of the dam pond site through sacrificial efforts of an idealist team lead by Dr. Ahmet Yavaş after 1998. In this study agricultural implements which were unearthed in Allianoi between years 1998 - 2006 are studied. The iron agricultural implements of Allianoi provide significant and considerable information about typology and technology of ancient agricultural implements.

“Hierapolis of Phrygia: A Roman imperial pottery deposit found in the Northern Necropolis.”

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The recent study on the ceramic evidences found through archaeological surveys conducted in Hierapolis of Phrygia increased knowledge about the material culture on that site between the Late-Hellenistic and the imperial ages.

The analysis of the pottery finds was aimed mainly at the local productions, attested by an huge number of fragments and recognized through their technical and material properties. The study of the various pottery classes (relief ware, red slip ware, common ware, fine gray ware) has allowed to recognize some trends that characterize those productions: on the one hand they seem to be aimed at responding specific demand proper to that site, on the other hand, they seem to belong to a morphological, technical and iconographic heritage diffused in a wider area.

As for the moldmade bowls, exclusively used in a cultic areas, the type–chronological and iconographic-iconology aspects have been studied to explore the social, religious-cultural and politics motivations, at the base of specific choices of the figurative repertoire.

An ample space has also been committed to the fine-ware imports (pink ware of Tel Anafa, Eastern Sigillata B and D, Lead-glazed ware) that, even though fewer than the local ones, hold a valuable importance as "indicator" about the definition of commercial and economic relationships established between the different regions of the Mediterranean basin and the cities inside Asia Minor.

“Early Bronze Age Mining Activities In Central Anatolia, Turkey”

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Early Bronze Age mining in Central Anatolia is based on metal works, production waste and mineral deposits. There are rich mineral deposits in the north of Central Anatolia. The presence of metal workshops are also considered in the region. Metal production is increasing in the region approximately the period of EBA II. Regional metal schools began to emerge at the beginning of the EBA II. According to our knowledge is the number of arsenic bronze artifacts higher than the south of the region. The variety of types of metal artifacts dating to EBA II and III illustrate the development of regional mining. Metal Works include cult objects, weapons, pots, ornaments and weapons. Most of the metal finds which is discussed in this study are either from hoards or come from graves. Gold, silver, lead, copper, arsenic and tin expertly processed by the miners. Some of the metal types indicate some similarities from West Anatolia and Mesopotamian types. However, Central Anatolian miners have also created regional original works. Most of the finds were spread as a result of cultural relations in the area between Anatolia and Mesopotamia. Mining has played an important role in the economy of the region according to the number and type of Early Bronze Age metal artifacts.

“Sillyon (Antalya-Turkey) Survey”

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Sillyon is situated on the left after passing Perge 12 km and 5 km inside the road. The site has 223 m. Altitude and situated on a wide plateau that dominating the Antalya plain. Sillyon was the city of Pamphylia region in ancient times. The site is located near the Yanköy village of Serik in Antalya. Strabo mentions that the city is 40 stadia distant from the sea and able to be seen from Perge. Although many researches had been made in Sillyon that was one of the important cities of Pamphylia region, any detailed study was made in the city. Because of that reason, many obscurities have been waiting in the Pamphylia plain. The researches at Sillyon were started in 2009 aiming to put Sillyon its historical position. The Survey of ancient city Sillyon and its surroundings was started in 2009 and continued 2010. This first two season was supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Cultural Heritage and Museums General Directorate, Pamukkale University Scientific Research Projects of the (BAP) the institution of Suna-Inan Kirac Mediterranean Civilizations.

“The Karacahisar Castle Excavation Project: Works in 2009”

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Works in 2009 comprised cleaning and excavation processes in Karacahisar Castle. A comprehensive surface cleaning was carried out in the castle so as to determine the building remains. As a result of the cleaning works a wall is detected to the west of the castle, running parallel to the main entrance gate. It is thought that the wall line might belong to the interior wall. Once the wall is detected, excavation works began to reveal the main structure of the interior castle wall. First of all, the entrance gate of the interior wall was revealed. Two towers were determined to north and south of the interior wall gate. Beside this, four rooms, rectangle in plan, were exposed, on two sides of the interior gates. Another place of investigation was a building rectangular in plan. Some parts of the building were done by dry wall technique are exposed as a result of the excavation. Glazed and unglazed sherds that -belong to different types of pots and 13 coins were obtained during the excavation works in 2009.

“Kyme of Aeolis. Excavation in the Necropolis (2007-2008). Preliminary Data”

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Between 2007 and 2008, in the site of Kyme, on the west coast of Anatolia, during the study entrusted to MAIKE (Missione Archeologica Italiana a Kyme Eolica – Calabria and Catania University), two areas of necropolis have been partially excavated. The oldest, dating to geometric period, was found at the foot of the South Hill of the site, known from the excavations of M. Frasca, not far from the archaic fortification wall discovered in the 50s by E. Akurgal. In a small space have been unearthed five funeral depositions, four of them incinerated. Almost all the vessels in which were placed the cremated bones of the dead were still perfectly intact and, on three occasions, with the edge covered with stone slabs. In addition to a dinos decorated with geometric motifs, there were a fragment of a aeol bucchero vase decorated with engraving and two vessels without decoration. One of these was a large pithos, placed horizontally and completely covered with blackish-brown paint. Investigations in the second area, that is considerably more extensive than the former and located to the south of Kyme, have served to bring to light a vast and seamless necropolis, dated between the Archaic period and the Late Antiquity. The identified graves are of different types (sarcophagi, stone and tile box, “alla cappuccina”, incineration). They are arranged on both sides of a wide paved road that, coming out of Kyme, led to ancient Focea. All materials, still under investigation, enable to confirm the longer splendor of the aeol city mentioned in ancient sources, including the geometric and archaic age, as well as the Hellenistic period.

“The Furnishing Figurations Seen on Antakya and Zeugma Mosaics”

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When we examine the samples of furniture appearing in the ground covering of mosaics in Turkiye, a rich country in terms of mosaics, it is discovered that the furnishing used in the Ancient Period and the one used today share similarities in many aspects. We get the opportunity to learn about the life style existing in that period, considering the figurations on the floor mosaics in Zeugma and Antakya. It is possible to say that the mosaics are the symbol of the luxury and comfort due to the variety of the subjects treated and the divinity of the figures represented here. In addition to the furnishing figurations, we come across many samples of vase and pot types. But the pot representations generally take places in the dinner scenes as impressing motives. Herein only the furnishing will be dealt and we will have more information about the life style in the Ancient Period.

“The Question of the Islamic Effects on the Wall Paintings of the Byzantine Churches in Cappadocia”

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The Turkish-Islamic effects on the iconography of the Christian depictions of the churches appeared especially in Cappadocia region during 12-13th centuries as a result of the Turkish invasion of Anatolia starting from the 11th century. In the present poster, the interaction between the Turkish-Islamic world and the Orthodox Christianity will be presented by way of the iconographical analysis of the wall paintings in Cappadocian churches.

“Stoneworks With Animal Figures From The Mediterranean Coasts of Anatolia During The Byzantine Period”

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Animal depictions are found on different types of Byzantine liturgical and architectural stoneworks especially from the Late Middle Ages. The paper that will be presented aims to analyze the relationship between the symbolic meaning of the depictions and the function of the stonework objects through Mediterranean examples of Lycia and Pamhillia regions.

“The Metal Weapons of the Bronze Age from Northeast Anatolian plateau”

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The materials have been categorized typologically in the first studies. It is determined that weapons, the subjects in question, consist of 5 main groups, particularly Axes, Swords, Daggers, Spearheads, Arrow heads. The weapons in considerable position of the area in the Prehistoric Period and their typology, social and economical effects on local communities and interregional commerce are linked up by means of these frameworks. Caucasian Geography is also to be held within the scope of this study. Besides, the social and economical relations are to be enlightened more by revealing the relationship between two regions.

“Hierapolis (Frigia, Turkey). Architectural elements of Early Byzantine period”

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The study of architectonical elements can be used to understand the transition from Paganism to Monotheism. The site of Hierapolis has yielded a conspicuous evidence for the Early Byzantine period; capitals, friezes, architraves and marble cornices of this age are numerous and they can be analyzed in order to clarify problems connected to workshops and to their clients. A detailed documentation of architectural elements both still in situ and preserved in museums has been done. It constitutes an important base for a better comprehension of protobyzantine architectural sculpture in Asia Minor.

“Rhodiapolis”

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The city rests on the hills located 4 km northwest back round of Kumluca in Sarıcasu which is 90 km far from Antalya. A comprehensive archaeological project started initially on the city's archaeology, under the name of “Rhodiapolis Excavations and Environs Researches”. There are sufficient data belonging to Roman and after period (Eastern Rome – “Byzantine”) settlement, it is difficult to say the same for periods before Rome. Proof of a certain settlement belongs to 9th – 8th C. B.C. Period and after which we witness to presence particularly with ceramics findings. The periods can be under discussion are Classic, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods.

While the urbanism is being evaluated regarding basic concepts such as, primarily topography, climate, approach to landscape orientation, water resources, structures related with water supply, construction material resources and types, streets and avenues and land forms appropriated to formation of such facilities, natural flats which are suitable for town squares, should be taken account of.

The most famous structure of Rhodiapolis until today is Opramoas Monumental. Herakleitos threathment and Cult Center complex is in the middle of the south island of the city. Herakleitos Medicine Library : It is located southwest of Sebasteion. Roman bath and Palestra, was built in sloping terrain and stands alone in the eastern foot of the Hill. Agora and Two Storey Stoa, extends in the direction NE-SW. Sebasteion, creates a facade from the south to agora and two-storied stoa in the center of the city. The other remains are theater, church, walls, the main road a cenotaph, Necropolis and Houses.

“The Seljukid Tiles Uncovered From The Archaeological Excavations At Alâiyye Castle / Southern Turkey”

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“Tiles” are characteristic in wall covering in Medieval Anatolian Seljuk Architecture. Other than mono-color tiles, tiles with human figures, fantastic and naturalist animal figures, authentic plant abstractions, calligraphy, and infinite geometric decorations are original materials, which serve as first-degree sources, enlightening the flora and fauna of Anatolia in that period. Compositions in these tiles uncovered from archaeological excavations are considered as original sources carrying the lifestyle, beliefs, developed sense of pleasure and aesthetic concerns of the 13th century society as well as the physical appearances of Medieval Seljuks to our day. Our studies on tiles uncovered in Seljuk Palace Excavations in the Citadel of Alâiyye Castle have reached the following results: Technical aspects: they are made using three different techniques: “underglaze”, “mono-color glaze” and “luster”. Form : “Star + Cross” compositions, “hexagon”, “square”, and “rectangle”. There were also “tile mosaic” compositions created by various forms. Body: Petrographic, mineralogic and XRD analysis results reveal that Alâiyye Seljuk Palace tiles were obtained from a mixture of quartz, clay, and feldspar, which can be described as “stonepaste”. As the correlation analysis results point out to nearby clay sources, it can be said that these tiles produced during the construction of the Seljuk Palace were produced on-site, i.e., possibly in the Citadel. This poster will introduce the coatings of the tiles unearthed in the Seljuk Palace during the Alâiyye Citadel excavations.

“A Late Geometric Period Tomb from the Mengefe Area of the Caria Region”

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Mengefe region is around Hüsamlar village in Ören town of Milas district in Muğla province. Lots of tombs dated to Late Geometric, Classical and Hellenistic periods and architectural ruins have been obtained from the excavations in Mengefe region from Yeniköy Lignite Establishment area of Turkish Coal Mines Enterprises during the excavations in 2007-2008. 08MM32 numbered tomb is a room tomb which has a dromoi. There are klines and niches on northern and southern sides, and on the east side there is an another kline arranged as a shelf and supported by a plaque stone. Craters, pots and a kotyle are used for cremation and there were human bones on the klines. Besides the cremation wares, a Bes statuette and bronze fibulae are found in a cremation crater.

“In Erzurum Museum an exhibition, titled “A gift from past to the future” and Its Book”

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According to current archaeological researchs in Erzurum region, the settled life started almost seven thousand years before. The region is largest and highest plateau of Anatolia peninsula. And also it has been home to many cultures throughout the ages. Erzurum Museum, founded in 1942, contributed to the development of regional archeology. Some time ago this museum hosted a unusual exhibition which reflected the archaeological potential of the region. This exhibition, namely “The Photographic Reflections from Erzurum’s Past to the Future: An Archaeological, Cultural and Aesthetic Gift”, presented archaeological materials in museum to art lovers by professional photos and drawings. Afterwards, the exhibition is maintained with an exhibition book. In this poster, this Project will be presented and its process will be discussed.

“Taş (Stone) Madrasah- Konya/ Akşehir Archaeology Museum”

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The museology in Akşehir set out in 1946 to arrange and protect the old works of art. The arranged works were gathered in the İmaret Mosque a place where was disused at those times. When the mosque was opened to religious service in 1950, the art works were moved to Taş (Stone) Madrasah. The museum work started in 1960 at that place where was used as a depot previously. The museum was opened to the public in 1965.

The Taş Madrasah was built as a complex of buildings adjacent to a mosque in 1250 and it included a small mosque, tomb, khan, cultivation and fountain. It belongs to the period of the Anatolian Seljuks. It has a great importance as an architectural heritage. There are many works exhibited in the museum, from the Neolithic Age to the end of the 19th century that the personal necessities from birth to death. The richest collection among these works is the tombstones belonging to the Seljuk and Ottoman Period. These works of art are collected from Akşehir and its surroundings.

In this study we aimed to describe this Archaeology Museum as a simple of small town museums. We not only stated the historical building itself but also the archaeological art works which are exhibited in this place. Our method was using old and new photographs, projects and other scaled drawings and we searched previous researchs about Taş Madrasah.

“Byzantine Liturgical Stoneworks in Side Museum”

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Side (Antalya-Turkey) Museum collection of liturgical stoneworks presents different styles from the Late Roman-Early Christian period to the Byzantine period. Through the collection of Side Museum, the interaction between the capital and the neighbouring regions will be presented.

“A Multidisciplinary Study; Facial Reconstruction”

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Facial reconstruction process is frequently referenced methods, when the studies of identification the Forensic Antropological. Facial reconstruction identification method that identify some points of siwll and recenstruct the face.

In the study the facial reconstruction of the facial reconstruction of the skull, when livede in the village of Sivas Kayalıpınar in Hittite period, was made by a male individual. At first we identified the sex, age and racial characteristics of skull. Then the points and the thickness was facial tissue thickness in the process of reconstruction began. The study usually plaster, clay and so on. materials used. The eyes, nose and lips on the placement of facial reconstruction has been completed.

"Some Medieval Glazed Wares Uncovered from the Archaeological Excavations at Alanya Castle / Southern Turkey"

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Alâiyye (today Alanya) is an important medieval archæological site on the southern shores of Turkey. It is situated on a very attractive peninsula and its' most remarkable monuments belong to the Byzantine and particularly Seljukid periods from 10th to 13th centuries.

Alâiyye Castle is a medieval settlement which gained ground after its conquest in 1221 by the Seljukid Sultan Alâ'eddîn Keykubad I. Thereafter it turned not only to an important port of Eastern Mediterranean, but also to the Seljukid naval-base and a winter throne-city which is called Alâ'iyye in attribution to its conqueror. It was not only the first and unique medieval town of Anatolia to which a Seljukid Sultan gave his name, but also a Seljukid port-city in southern Turkey with well-preserved medieval urban features, historical and monumental buildings such as city walls, Inner-Castle, Red Tower, Ship-yard so-called Tersane and Ehmedek (a sort of second inner-castle or chateau) and various ruins.

Since 1986, particularly some glazed wares belonging to Byzantine, Seljukid and Crusader periods, as well as Cyprus productions were uncovered during the excavations and surveys in the Castle. In recent years a large number of glazed wares were uncovered at the lower-city excavations. These fragments has been categorized in the group of Port Saint Symeon wares in Eastern Mediterranean considering the data of material, decoration and form.

"Byzantine coins in the Malatya Archaeological Museum-Turkey"

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The oldest name of Malatya which was accommodated since ancient periods is one of the late Hittite city states is Melitine. The region which was continuously accommodated since Roman period due to its military and commercial importance was encircled by city walls completed by Emperor Justinian I in 532 and was the capital of a province. Malatya which was used as a military base in Byzantine period was a center that was a matter of controversy between Byzantine and Islam states between 7th and 11th centuries.

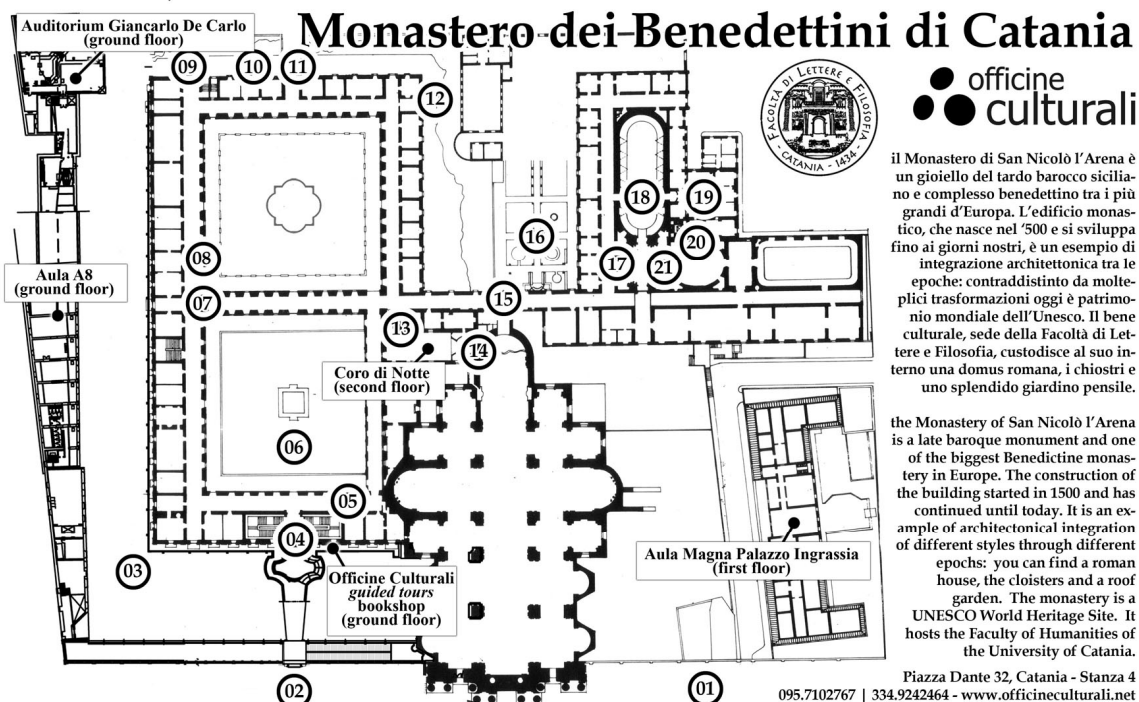
In the study made in Malatya Archaeological Museum in August 2008, 895 Byzantine coins were determined which were recorded to inventory between 1976 and 2000. 80% of the coins came to the museum from the city of Malatya and its surroundings. Therefore, the Byzantine coins found in Malatya Archaeological Museum constitute a data set that reflects the Medieval Byzantine Anatolia in a best way. The purpose of this study is to document chronologically the determined Byzantine coins in the relevant museum, to make a table of statistics according to periods and to evaluate them together with the historical geography of the period. Naturally, in order to render the coins economically meaningful, they are handled statistically and compared with other findings in Anatolia. The Byzantine coin findings in Malatya Archeological Museum are commented in the light of historical events.

“A Historiography of Recent Past Interventions at The Ancient Theatre of Ephesos (1863-1993)”

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Four different phases of interventions can be outlined at the Ancient Theatre of Ephesos, from its re-discovery in 1860s to its appearance in the headline news with its conservation problems in 1990s. The first excavations were carried by John Turtle Wood in the late 1860s, apparently in "search for material" to be exported to the British Museum to convince his sponsors in his quest for the Artemision. With the establishment of archaeology as a distinct field of study, interest shifted to a "search for knowledge" of classical building typologies in the late 1890s when the building was investigated by an Austrian team of archaeologists who immediately published their findings in an impressive volume. Yet the monument retained to be an archaeological ruin up to the 1960s when its potential for use as a modern place of performance started to be exploited through quick excavation and reconstruction in "search for utility". In the late 1980s when the ancient Theatre of Ephesos had become one of the most popular concert halls of the country, the building began to give signs of structural and material decay. These were first addressed as part of the modifications planned in site and building scale for a better presentation and use of the building. The real extent of the problems could only be realized fully in the early 1990s when a comprehensive research and conservation project was launched in “search for integrity”, following the request of the Turkish Ministry of Culture in 1993, and is yet to be completed.



il Monastero di San Nicolò l'Arena è un gioiello del tardo barocco siciliano e complesso benedettino tra i più grandi d'Europa. L'edificio monastico, che nasce nel '500 e si sviluppa fino ai giorni nostri, è un esempio di integrazione architettonica tra le epoche: contraddistinto da molteplici trasformazioni oggi è patrimonio mondiale dell'Unesco. Il bene culturale, sede della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, custodisce al suo interno una domus romana, i chiostri e uno splendido giardino pensile.

the Monastery of San Nicolò l'Arena is a late baroque monument and one of the biggest Benedictine monastery in Europe. The construction of the building started in 1500 and has continued until today. It is an example of architectural integration of different styles through different epochs: you can find a roman house, the cloisters and a roof garden. The monastery is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It hosts the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Catania.

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(01) Collina di Monte Vergine / Monte Vergine Hill - (02) Ingresso dell'Monastero / The entrance of the Monastery - (03) Prospetti / Facades - (04) Ingresso e Blason / Entrance and crest - (05) Scalone Monumentale / Monumental stair-case - (06) Chiostro di Levante / Eastern Cloister - (07) Ponte "manica": aula studio / The Bridge-study hall - (08) Chiostro di ponente / Western cloister - (09) Lava del 1669 / The lava flow of 1669 - (10) Sala dello Schedario - Cucine del cinquecento / Card Catalog hall - Original kitchen (11) Sala Studio Biblioteca / Study hall - Library (12) Emeroteca e domus romana / Roman house - Domus (13) Coro di Notte / Night choir (14) Cantoria - (15) Corridoio dell'orologio / Clock corridor - (16) Giardino dei novizi / Novices' garden - (17) Antirefettorio / Antirefectory - (18) Il refettorio grande / The big dining hall - (19) Le cucine benedettine / The kitchen - (20) Il "ventre" delle Cucine / The heart of the kitchen - (21) Sala "Rossa" / Red hall