

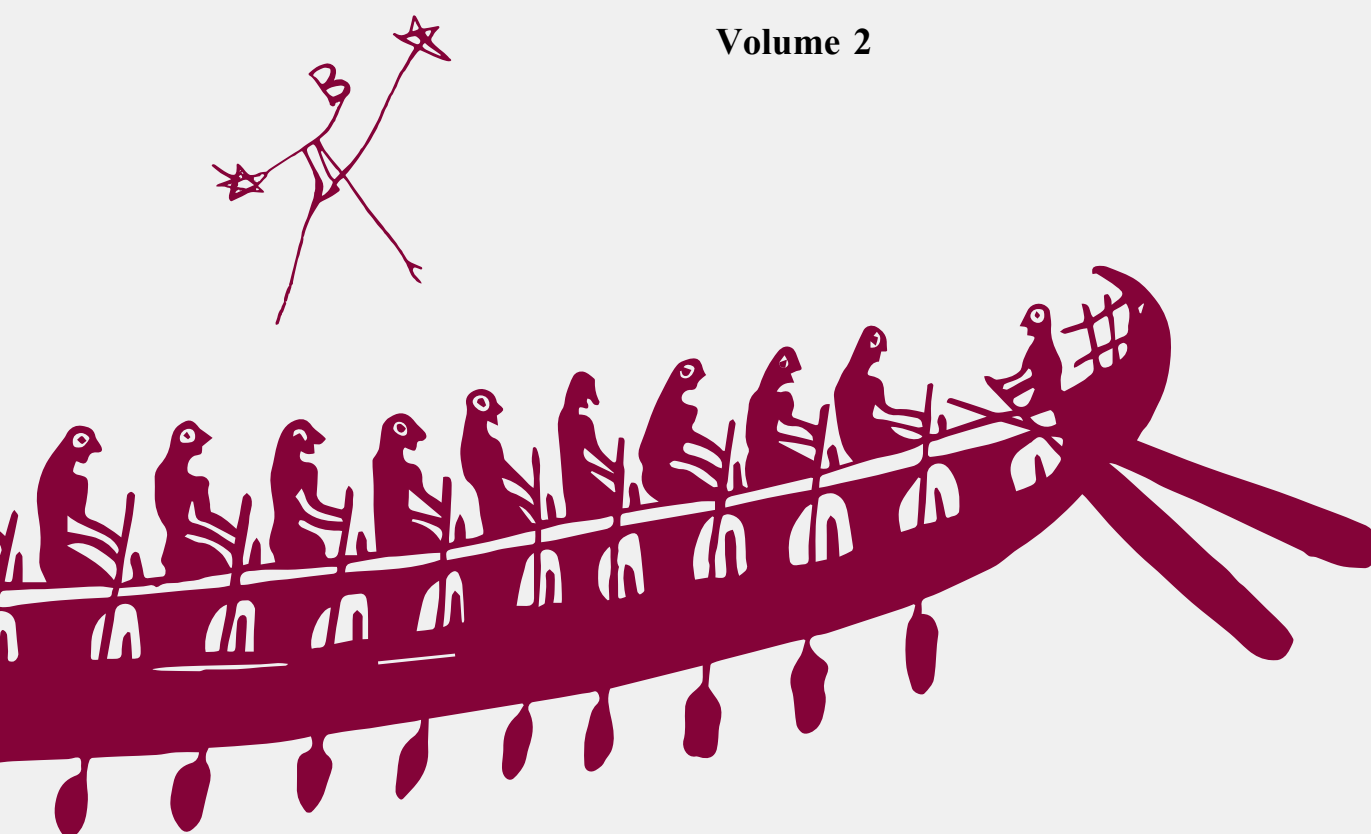
EUBOICA II

Pithekoussai and Euboea between East and West

**Proceedings of the Conference
Lacco Ameno (Ischia, Naples), 14-17 May 2018**

Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro, Matteo D'Acunto and Federica Iannone

Volume 2



Napoli 2021

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DIPARTIMENTO DI ASIA AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO



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ABBREVIATIONS

Above sea-level: above s.l.; Anno Domini: AD; and so forth: etc.; Before Christ: BC; bibliography: bibl.; catalogue: cat.; centimeter/s: cm; century/ies: cent.; chap./chaps.: chapter/chapters; circa/ approximately: ca.; column/s: col./cols.; compare: cf.; *et alii*/and other people: *et al.*; diameter: diam.; dimensions: dim.; Doctor: Dr; especially: esp.; exterior: ext.; fascicule: fasc.; figure/s: fig./figs.; following/s: f./ff.; fragment/s: fr./frs.; for example: e.g.; gram/s: gm; height: h.; in other words: i.e.; interior: int.; inventory: inv.; kilometer/s: km; length: ln.; line/s: l./ll.; maximum: max.; meter/s: m; millimeter/s: mm; mini- mum: min.; namely: viz.; new series/nuova serie etc.: n.s.; number/s: no./nos.; original edition: orig. ed.; plate/s: pl./pls.; preserved: pres.; Professor: Prof.; reprint: repr.; series/serie: s.; sub voce: s.v.; supplement: suppl.; thick: th.; tomb/s: T./TT.; English/Italian translation: Eng./It. tr.; volume/s: vol./vols.; weight: wt.; which means: scil.; width: wd.

Abbreviations of periodicals and works of reference are those recommended for use in the *American Journal of Archaeology* with supplements in the *Année Philologique*.

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NEW DISCOVERIES FROM PARTHENOPE (NAPLES)*

Daniela Giampaola

THE HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FRAMEWORK

The contribution aims to present the new data on the site of Parthenope at Pizzofalcone that have emerged from the archaeological investigations for the city's underground line. These discoveries deepen the knowledge surrounding the colonial phenomenon in the Gulf of Naples, adding to the documentation from Pithekoussai and Cumae.

The theme of the origin of Parthenope and its evolution up to the foundation of Neapolis will be focused on, also involving the historical tradition on the two centres, which have recently been subjected to a systematic review.

The archaeological records cannot shed any new light on the tradition of the Rhodian foundation of Parthenope testified to by Strabo (XIV 2.10, p. 654) and Stephanus Byzantinus (s.v. Parthenope), but it may be interesting to point out that they date the beginning of the settlement to a very ancient chronological horizon such as that evoked by historical sources for Rhodian Parthenope (prior to the foundation of the Olympic Games)¹.

In the historical sources on Parthenope and Neapolis Alfonso Mele recognises two different orientations: that of the Neapolitan view (LYCOPHRON, *Alex.* 733-737; LUTATIUS, *Histor.* Fr. 7 Peter; LIV. VIII 22, 5,7; 23, 10; 25, 9; 26), which emphasises the relationship of Neapolis with Pithekoussai and

especially Parthenope, and the other, from a Cumaean perspective (PSEUDO SCYMNUS, vv. 572-6; STRABO, V 4, 7 C 246; VELLEIUS, I 4, 1-2), which enhances the relationship between Neapolis and Cumae, obscuring the role of Parthenope². The sources suggest the sequence of Parthenope and Neapolis, but do not indicate the date of foundation.

Particularly deserving of attention is the fragment of the historian Lutatius (probably Lutatius Daphnides), according to whom Parthenope was initially founded by *Cumani incolae a parentibus digressi*, subsequently destroyed by the Cumaeans for fear of being abandoned, and finally restored under the name of Neapolis in accordance with an oracle after a plague which struck the Cumaean territory. This source has given rise to various hypotheses about the factual reality of the destruction of Parthenope and its chronology³. According to Bruno d'Agostino, the events reported by Lutatius relate to the crisis between Cumae and Parthenope at the time of the tyrant Aristodemos⁴.

² MELE 2009; 2014, 144-171; 2015, 20-24.

³ Scholars have tried to match the source with archaeological data and, above all, with those of the necropolis of Pizzofalcone: NAPOLI 1952, 275-285, and 1997², 23-24, confirm the destruction of Parthenope around 530 BC, attributing it to the Etruscans as part of the struggles with Cumae. According to DE CARO 1974 and 1985, 99-102, the final dating of the necropolis is placed around the middle of the 6th century BC, but it cannot be considered proof of the destruction mentioned by Lutatius; PUGLIESE CARRATELLI 1952, 249, and CASSOLA 1985, 48-50, 55 suggest that the source does not imply a total destruction of Parthenope: the first author links it to a decay of the settlement; the other, to a conflict which opposed Cumae and Parthenope between 485 and 474 BC, which was followed by the founding of Neapolis; MELE 1985b, 91 agrees that the destruction of Parthenope does not necessarily imply its demise; MELE 2014, 144-147, associates Lutatius' passage with an anti-Cumaean tradition, rather than with the concrete destruction of Parthenope.

⁴ D'AGOSTINO 1985. The relevance of *stasis* has also been emphasized by RAVIOLA 1995, 153-164, who places it at the end of

* The article recalls the theme developed in a lecture held at the 58th Congress on Magna Graecia (Taranto, 27-30 September 2018). Cf. GIAMPAOLA forthcoming. For a recent historical and archaeological synthesis on Parthenope and Neapolis cf. GIAMPAOLA – GRECO 2022.

¹ CASSOLA 1985, 41-45; MELE 2014, 147-149.



Fig. 1. Campania and the Gulf of Naples (© Centre Jean Bérard Naples; P. Munzi-Santoriello)

Emanuele Greco argues that the foundation of Neapolis caused the split of the *chora* of Cumae, as it had been defined since the time of the Euboean *apoikia*⁵.

Alfonso Mele, on the other hand, places the origin of this tradition at the end of the 5th century, at the time when Neapolis and Cumae developed an opposing policy towards the Campanians, which led to a disagreement like that between Cumae and Parthenope about a century earlier⁶.

Parthenope is located in the Gulf of Naples – *Kymaios Kolpos* or *Krater* in literary sources – and controls the sea passage through the Mouths of Capri and the Procida Channel⁷ (Fig. 1). The settlement is included in the network of ports of the *paralia* of Cumae such as the *epineion* of Puteoli (STRABO, V, 4, 6) and the *limenes* of Misenum (DION. HAL., VII, 3, 2)⁸, which were also connected

by the coastal route of the *via Heraclea*⁹. It is uncertain whether this passage continued towards Parthenope, while upstream of the modern city of Pozzuoli, a road connecting Neapolis to Puteoli from the end of the 7th century BC testifies to an early connection between Cumae and the other ports in the Gulf¹⁰. The only archaic evidence referable to the *epineion* of Puteoli are sherds of an Italo-Geometric oinochoe (late 7th Century BC) and an Ionian cup (mid-6th century BC) found at Rione Terra where the ancient settlement can be located¹¹; no evidence of this phase is known for Misenum.

This is a meager and later evidence than that of Parthenope, for which the otherwise extensive archaeological record calls into question or, at least, circumscribes in time, its role as a mere *epineion*.¹²

Aristodemos' tyranny, proposing a date around 480 BC for the founding of Neapolis.

⁵ GRECO 1985, 188-189; 2021.

⁶ MELE 2009, 194-195; 2014, 147, 166-168.

⁷ MELE 2014, 81-89, 231-232.

⁸ GRAS 1985b, 14, 17-19 emphasizes Cumae's geographic marginality with respect to the Gulf of Naples, while at the same time enhancing its wide sphere of influence over the *paralia*,

extended as far as Miseno, Pozzuoli, Parthenope, Herakleion; cf. also MELE 2009, 196-197; 2014, 92-96, 170-171.

⁹ GRAS 1985b, 15-17.

¹⁰ DE CARO – GIALANELLA 2002, 9.

¹¹ DE FRANCISCIS 1971; DE CARO – GIALANELLA 2002, 9, 11; ZEVI 1993, 9-13.

¹² MELE 2009, 196-197; 2014, 92-96; GIANGIULIO 2021, 70-71 assumes an indigenous presence at the time of the Cumaean foundation of Parthenope. He also doubts that Parthenope was simply a naval *epineion* and not a more substantial settlement.

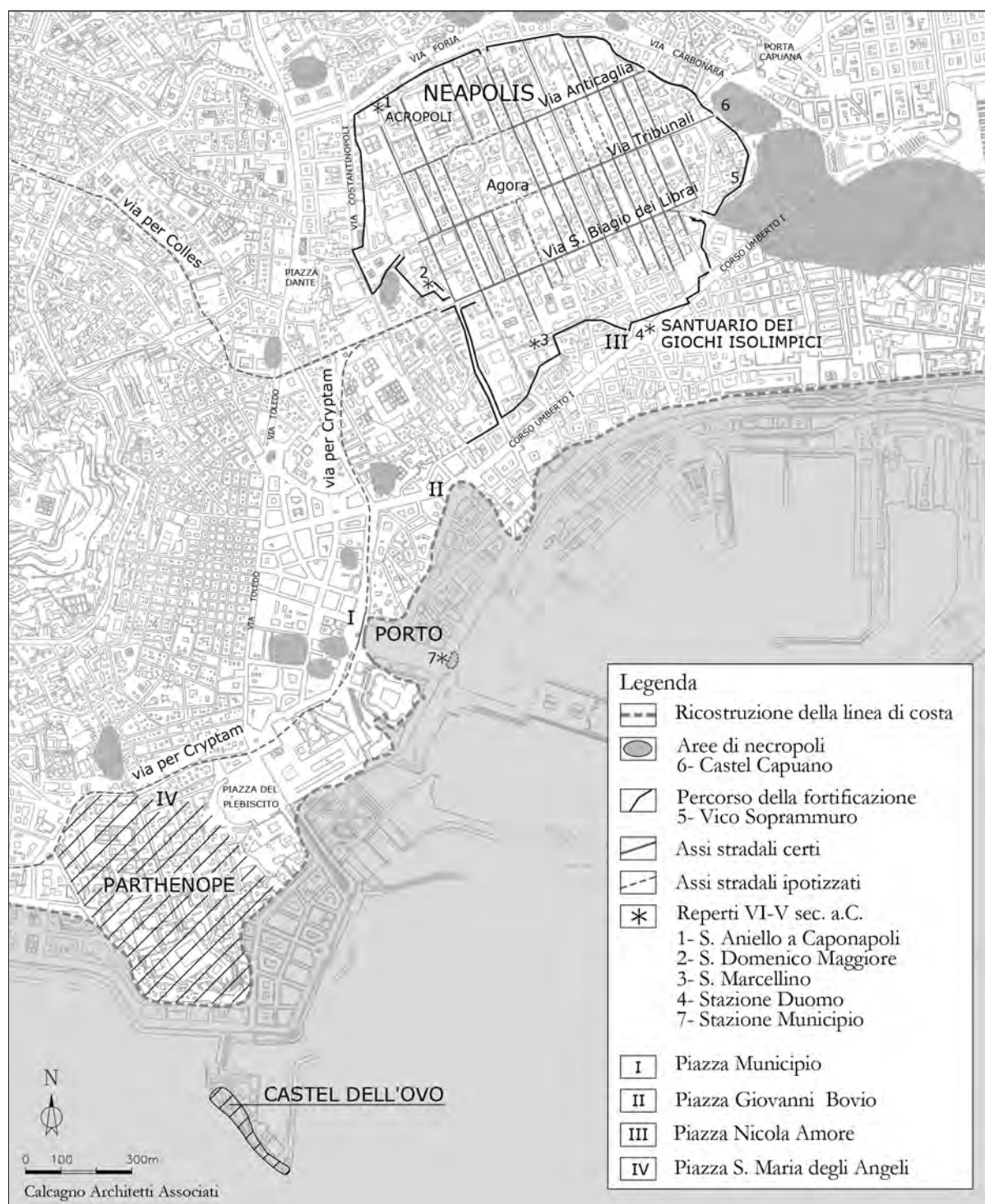


Fig. 2. Parthenope and Neapolis with the ancient coastline (Calcagno Architetti Associati)

At the same time, the context of Parthenope cannot be examined separately from that of Neapolis: the two sites form a unitary system from a

historical, topographical, and archaeological point of view.

Parthenope and Neapolis occupy two adjacent hills and are connected by a flat area located on the slopes of the Vomero - S. Martino hill ridge, which circumscribes a marine inlet, in which, at today's Piazza Municipio, the Greco-Roman port has been identified (Fig. 2).

For the evaluation of Parthenope's status, the results of the excavation at Piazza Santa Maria degli Angeli assume significant relevance, on which see the detailed presentation below.

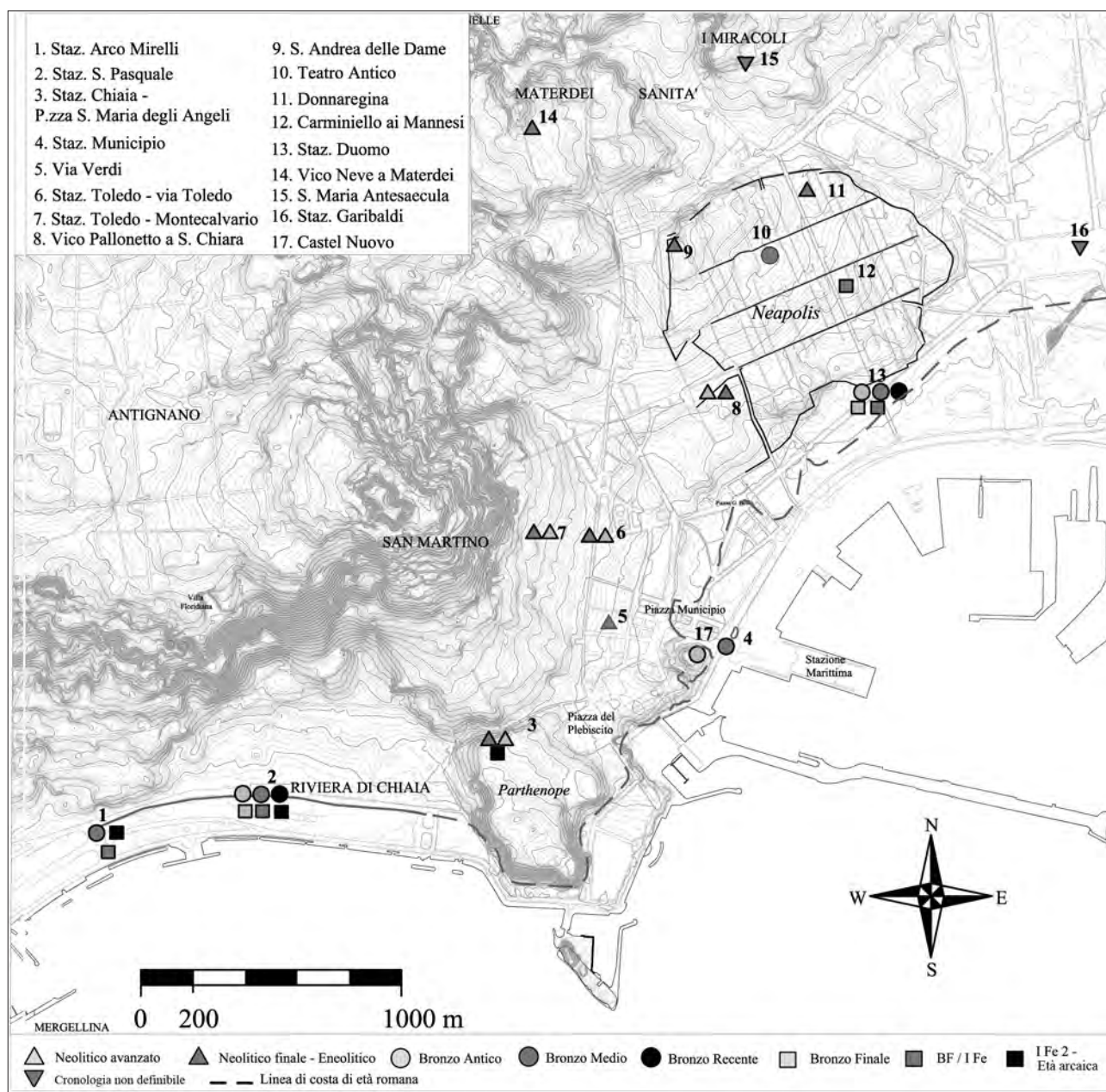


Fig. 3. Parthenope and Neapolis: the pre-protolithic occupation (G. Boenzi, M.R. Ruello)

This settlement unit was occupied from the Late Neolithic and during the Eneolithic¹³ (Fig. 3). Excavations for the urban subway line document from the EBA onwards a more substantial occupation along the ancient coastline, which increases in the MBA and LBA until the transition between the FBA and the EIA. Particularly important for these periods are the site of the Duomo station, in the eastern shoreline in front of the Neapolis plateau, and those of the S. Pasquale and Arco Mirelli stations, west of the Pizzofalcone promontory later

occupied by Parthenope. The FBA/EIA chronological horizon cannot be further specified, due to the lack of diagnostic pottery and the mode of formation of the archaeological deposits¹⁴.

Unlike Cumae¹⁵, there are no traces of settlements or cemeteries at the beginning of the EIA; since only

¹⁴ GIAMPAOLA – BARTOLI – BOENZI 2018, 215-22. The investigations involved sandy deposits near the ancient shoreline, originally submerged or reworked by the sea, with anthropogenic carryover from nearby hillsides: ROMANO *et al.* 2013; GIAMPAOLA – BARTOLI – BOENZI 2018, 221-230, 236-244.

¹⁵ JANNELLI 1999; CRISCUOLO – PACCIARELLI 2008; BRUN *et al.* 2008; GRECO 2008, 387-388; 2009, 13-17; GASTALDI 2018, 189-198; NITTI 2019; D'ACUNTO – D'ONOFRIO – NITTI 2021.

¹³ GIAMPAOLA – BARTOLI – BOENZI 2018.



Fig. 4. Parthenope (Calcagno Architetti Associati)

a few materials of the EIA2 have been found, the question of an indigenous settlement at Parthenope prior to the Euboean presence in the Gulf is still open.

The original morphology of Pizzofalcone (about 15 hectares) was characterized by high tuffaceous slopes, now visible only in the residual spaces of the modern city (Fig. 4). Opposite Pizzofalcone is the islet traditionally identified with Megaris, occupied since the 12th century by Castel dell'Ovo¹⁶. A profound transformation of the an-

cient landscape is due to the “Risanamento” project of the late 19th century: it carried out the advancement of the shoreline by means of an artificial filling between via Chiatamone and via S. Lucia, which changed the relationship of the Pizzofalcone hill with the sea¹⁷. Inland, a paleoalveum di-

¹⁶ Megaris, PLIN. *HN* III, 82; *Megalia*, STAT., *Silv.* II 2, 80; Parthenope, PTOL., *Geog.* III I, 69; cf. CASSOLA 1985, 45, MELE

2014, 156. Recent archaeological and geomorphological data testify that the submerged area surrounding the islet of Castel dell'Ovo is occupied by artificial *piscinae*, pertaining to the late Republican maritime villa (perhaps that of L. Licinius Lucullus reported by literary sources) located at Pizzofalcone. Investigations have so far revealed no traces of more ancient remains on the islet: cf. PAPPONE *et al.* 2019; IAVARONE 2020.

¹⁷ ALISIO 2003.

vided Pizzofalcone from the Mortelle hill, where at via Nicotera a necropolis was found in 1949; this natural gorge, taken up by today's via Chiaia, was used from at least the Augustan Age by the *via per cryptam* directed to Puteoli¹⁸.

Neapolis occupies a nearby wider plateau (ca. 70 hectares), surrounded by gorges in which the cemeteries are located; the urban plateau sloped toward the coastline where the natural harbor inlet opened to the west, while, on the opposite side, a sandy shoreline reached the depression of the Sebetus river, at the eastern limit of its *chora*¹⁹. The urban planning *per strigas*, still in the late archaic pattern²⁰, and the city walls were adapted to the natural orography of the plateau.

The dating of the city's foundation has been placed traditionally around 470 BC, after the naval battle of Cumae in 474²¹.

Archaeological investigations carried out in the late 1990s on the urban plateau, however, documented numerous residual ceramics datable from the mid/second half to the last decades of the 6th century BC in various areas (S. Aniello a Caponapoli, S. Domenico Maggiore, S. Marcellino). To these materials can be added the finds of a portion of city wall in orthostats, investigated at the eastern limit of the settlement in vico Soprammuro, datable on the pottery sherds in the *emplekton*, around the first decades of the 5th century BC²².

¹⁸ JOHANNOWSKY 1985; 1953, 121-22, suggests that the *via per cryptam* traces a pre-existing route between Neapolis and Parthenope and to the Phlegrean area, evidenced by the discoveries of tombs dated from the 5th to 3rd centuries BC.

¹⁹ On the urban planning cf. NAPOLI 1967; 1997²; GRECO 1985a, 1985b; GIAMPAOLA 1995; GRECO 2005; LONGO – TAURO 2016; MERTENS 2016; GIAMPAOLA 2017b.

²⁰ GRECO 1985b, 207.

²¹ On the chronology around 470 BC cf. PUGLIESE CARRATELLI 1952, 249-253; NAPOLI 1997², 25; MELE 1985a, 104. Due to the lack of historical data, an "archaeological" date of the foundation has been proposed, based on the few grave goods from the second quarter of the 5th century BC from the necropolis of Castel Capuano (CASSOLA 1985, 55; BORRIELLO *et al.* 1985; PONTRANDOLFO 1985) and on the oldest Neapolitan coin series, known from a single sample with the head of the siren *Parthenope* (CANTILENA 1985, 352 - 354). For a later date of the coin around 450 BC cf. RUTTER 1979, no.1, 142.

²² GIAMPAOLA – D'AGOSTINO 2005, 51-59, 72-80, fig.12 (D. Giampaola). *Contra* D'ONOFRIO 2017 who, while admitting that the city wall is not a binding element for the birth of the *polis*, disagrees with the dating of the fortification of vico Soprammuro, whose materials would only indicate a terminus *post quem* within the mid-5th century BC. This reasoning does not seem decisive since the most

These archaeological data led to tracing the process of founding the city to the last third of the 6th century BC and, according to Bruno d'Agostino, to the *stasis* culminating in Aristodemos' seizure of power at Cumae in 504 BC²³.

The hypothesis of a higher chronology for the urban foundation has renewed the discussion of the dynamics of the development of Neapolis²⁴.

Another important event in the city's history is the *epoikia* of the Athenians, Pythecusan, and Chalcidians (STRABO, V, 4, 7 C 246), at the time of the Athenian navarch Diotimus' expedition between the middle and third quarter of the 5th century²⁵: some scholars suggest that the poleonym of Neapolis is to be related to this event²⁶.

The examination of old and new archaeological data allows us for a more in-depth examination of the passage from Parthenope to Neapolis.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOSSIER ON PARTHENOPE UP TO THE EXCAVATIONS FOR THE SUBWAY LINE

Archaeological evidence on Parthenope was for a long time limited to the Chiatamone dump and the necropolis of via Nicotera, which attested to its location on the Pizzofalcone promontory. Due to the scarcity of materials and the fortuitous circumstances of the findings, the archaeological framework has remained uncertain about both in terms of the chronology and function of the settlement.

problematic marker recovered in the *emplekton* is an "Etruscan-Archaic" bowl, pertaining to a type (A3) which, according to FALCONE – NAPOLITANO 2010, 38-39 (not known to D'Onofrio 2017) dates between the late 6th/early 5th century BC and «470/60 a.C. e non oltre». In our case, such chronological range can be further reasonably narrowed down if we consider that the bowl is associated in the *emplekton* with other sherds dating within the first quarter of the 5th century.

²³ GIAMPAOLA – D'AGOSTINO 2005, 59-63 (B. d'Agostino).

²⁴ MELE 2009, 183, 185, 192, 197-199; 2014, 174-176; D'ONOFRIO 2017; CERCHIAI 2010 and 2020; GRECO 2021; GIANGIULIO 2021 40, 70-71 distinguishes between a poleogenetic process that begins in the late archaic age, consolidating over time and an institutional "foundation" that takes shape around the mid-5th century, at the time of the *epoikia*.

²⁵ On the chronology of Diotimus' expedition cf. e.g. CASSOLA 1986, 63-65; MELE 2007, 251-266; 2009, 198-199; 2014, 180-187.

²⁶ MELE 2009, 195, 198; D'ONOFRIO 2017, 35; GRECO 2021 agrees with the hypothesis, posing the problem of the city's name before the *epoikia*. D'ONOFRIO 2017, 35-41 suggests that "una definizione/riformulazione sostanziale" of the urban planning occurred at the time of apoikia; along the same interpretive pathway GIANGIULIO 2021, 71.

The history of the archaeological discovery of Parthenope begins with the urban regeneration of the S. Lucia quarter, when on the eastern slope of the Pizzofalcone promontory (Pallonetto a S. Lucia) a ceramic dump was recovered; it was initially judged to be prehistoric and later correctly dated by Giorgio Buchner and Stefano De Caro²⁷. Around the 2000s this context was subjected to a more up-to-date study²⁸. The oldest materials date from the late 8th to mid-7th century BC.: an *impasto* kotyle with impressed circles, Italo-Geometric vessels produced at Pithekoussai or Cumae, and a small Phoenician jug. The dump also contains sherds extending from the late 7th to the 6th century: *impasto*, bucchero²⁹, and Italo-Geometric vessels, a Corinthian kotyle, Ionian cups, and pottery with linear decoration. The most recent marker is black-glaze pottery from the early 5th century (Acrocup and B kylikes). It has thus been assumed that the beginning of Parthenope dates to the late 8th to early 7th century BC and that its final phase, or at any rate its downsizing, lies in the first decades of the 5th century, with a possible break linked to the founding of Neapolis.

The Parthenope necropolis was accidentally discovered in Via Nicotera 10 on the Mortelle hill: only parts of the grave goods were recovered without distinction of the burials, whose chronology Stefano De Caro fixed in a range from the mid-7th to the first half of the 6th century BC³⁰.

The finds are Corinthian pottery from the MPC until to MC/LC horizon, Etruscan-Corinthian vessels, and colonial Greek types of Pithekoussan-Cumaeian workshop. Ionian A2 and B1 cups and Ionian-bucchero are also documented, while indigenous pottery is absent.

The necropolis is used again in the 4th-3rd century BC, as documented by red-figure, black-glaze and plain pottery; this is the period when Parthenope has become the Palaepolis mentioned by Livy (VIII, 22, 5,7), at the time of the *bellum neapolitanum* at the beginning of the Second Samnite War³¹.

This source alludes to a development of the Neapolitan community that finds full confirmation in the archaeological data: Palaepolis (the “Old town”) is flanked at a short distance by Neapolis (the “New town”), inhabited by the same people, and both constitute a single *civitas*³².

THE EXCAVATION OF THE SUBWAY LINE

The excavations for the subway in Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli and Piazza Municipio appear significant because of their locations: the Pizzofalcone hill in the former case and the area of the ancient port in the other, which lies at an almost equal distance between Parthenope and Neapolis.

Pizzofalcone - Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli

At Santa Maria degli Angeli the investigation focused on the northern edge of the Pizzofalcone hill, which in the viceregal age was involved in the extensive urban rearrangements connected with the extension of the city walls³³. The archaeological excavation led to the discovery of a nucleus of finds from the second half of the 8th to the first decades of the 5th century BC³⁴. Their original stratigraphy was not preserved, as the area was utilised in the Roman and Medieval ages, and then transformed in the 16th century through the regularization of the hillside with extensive filling.

An intact stratigraphic setting was intercepted only at the Prehistoric layers: a sequence of Phlaegrean pyroclastic eruptions alternating with paleosols subjected to agricultural activities, dated between the Late Neolithic and Eneolithic periods, was discovered³⁵.

³² MELE 2009, 192-193; 2014, 160-162, 201-203.

³³ GRAVAGNUOLO – GRAVAGNUOLO 1990.

³⁴ Preliminary news on the excavation of the Chiaia station in SAMPALO 2010, 1334-1337; CINQUANTAQUATTRO 2012, 865-867. The archaeological dig covered an area of ca. 2440 sq. m., from elevation 34.50 to elevation 27.40 asl. Archaeological assistance was provided by Giuliana Boenzi (coordinator) and Riccardo Laurenza. The preliminary catalogue of the finds was carried out by Mariangela Barbato, Ada De Crescenzo, Riccardo Laurenza, and Elda Scoppetta. The graphic documentation is due to Entasis Studio di Architettura of Michele Varchetta and Alessandra Calvi. To all of them goes my thanks.

³⁵ GIAMPAOLA – BOENZI 2013, 39-40; GIAMPAOLA – BARTOLI – BOENZI 2018, 209-214.

²⁷ DALL’OSSO 1906; BUCHNER 1950, 106-107; NAPOLI 1997², 38, note 71; DE CARO 1974, 62-63.

²⁸ GIAMPAOLA – D’AGOSTINO 2005, 51, 63-72, figs. 10-11 (D. Giampaola).

²⁹ On the bucchero pottery at Chiatamone cf. NAPOLITANO 2011, 32, 44, pls. I, 2.2.1, II, 3.2.2.

³⁰ DE CARO 1974; 1985, 99-102.

³¹ DE CARO 1985, 100; *Napoli antica* 1985, 282.

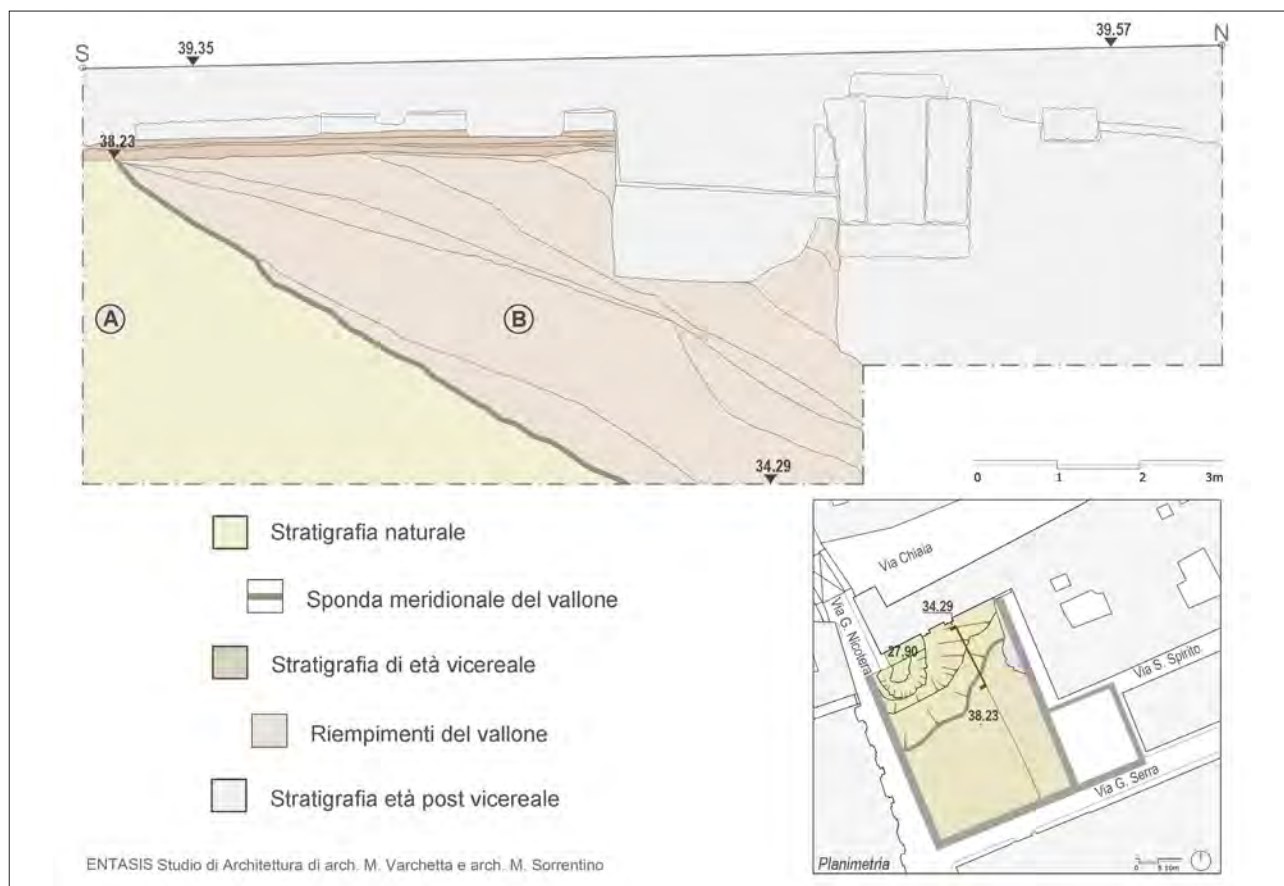


Fig. 5. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: the Chiaia paleoalveum (Entasis Studio di Architettura)

At the northern end of the excavation area the southern bank of the Chiaia paleoalveum was identified, formed by the sequence of eruptions and paleosols. The ancient riverbed was filled by artificial dumps and natural collapses and layers of the 13th-14th centuries and the late 15th-mid 16th century date its final obliteration (Figs. 5-6).



Fig. 6. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: the paleoalveum under archaeological investigation

The materials discussed below are therefore residual: they come only in a small part from the preserved stratigraphies, but mostly from the artificial filling of the paleoalveum³⁶. These are finds with a high index of fragmentation, perhaps coming from previous landfills.

Of note is the lack of protohistoric *impasto* pottery and in particular of the FBA and the EIA; only a few sherds date to the EIA2³⁷.

Of course, it is not possible to reconstruct the contexts: the materials can come from the same place where they were recovered or from different, nearby spaces. Thus, for example, at via Egiziaca of Pizzofalcone, very near Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli, a preventive archaeology intervention brought to light a structure made of tufa blocks datable to the mid/second half of the 6th century

³⁶ As evidence of the extensive rearrangement of the area, it should be noted that the residual artifacts were mainly recovered from negative Stratigraphic Units: in addition to the paleoalveum, a Late-Antique ditch, Imperial age burials, Late-Republican pits.

³⁷ Cf. *infra*, 532.



Fig. 7. Piazza Municipio: the Hellenistic harbor basin (digital terrain model, M. R. Ruello)

BC: associated with it were Italo Geometric lekanoi, Ionian cups and painted tiles³⁸.

The harbor – Piazza Municipio

At Piazza Municipio the excavation of the subway station (lines 1 and 6) brought to light the western part of an inlet that extended eastward toward today's Piazza G. Bovio, to just beyond the area of the church of S. Maria di Porto Salvo³⁹.

³⁸ The investigation was partial due to the impossibility of deepening the trench, as is usual in Urban Archaeology. Scientific assistance and documentation were provided by Apoikia Society.

³⁹ On the topography and morphology of the harbor cf. mostly GIAMPAOLA *et al.* 2005, 47 - 62; GIAMPAOLA – CARSANA 2005; CARSANA *et al.* 2009; GIAMPAOLA 2017b; DI DONATO *et al.* 2018; VACCHI *et al.* 2019; GIAMPAOLA 2020; GIAMPAOLA – CARSANA 2021.

A portion of the basin (about 4 hectares) used as a port in Greek and Roman times has been identified between Piazza Municipio and via Medina. It is mainly from the Hellenistic age that it is possible to delineate the morphology of that part of the bay, although it can be assumed that its conformation was not substantially different at least in the Archaic period (Fig. 7).

The basin was protected from the winds and the sea by the promontory of Castel Nuovo, prolonged by a shallow submerged spur, which further on emerged again forming an islet about 2.60 m above sea level at the time.

The earliest structures documented by the excavations date to the Hellenistic period: a ramp, probably for hauling or mooring small boats, and hillside terracing systems.



Fig. 8. Piazza Municipio: the dredging of the Hellenistic harbor basin

Around the first half of the 3rd century and up to the second half of the 2nd century BC, the seabed of the harbor basin, except for a small portion located at its mouth⁴⁰, undergoes a massive dredging action, documented by a series of furrows produced by the excavation tools, which overlap and intersect one another⁴¹ (Figs. 8, 26).

The archaeological finds - Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli/Piazza Municipio

Archaeological evidence from S. Maria degli Angeli will be illustrated, from the oldest finds from the second half of the 8th and 7th centuries to those from the 6th and 5th centuries BC. The oldest documentation will be supported by residual evidence of the same periods discovered in the dredged bottoms of the harbor. The presentation will be organized by classes of materials⁴².

Finally, the dredge-spared bottom (6th-5th centuries BC) found at the mouth of the harbor will be discussed.

*Impasto pottery*⁴³ (Fig. 9)

Among the few *impasto* sherds found at S. Maria degli Angeli (Fig. 9.1-3), the most recognizable one relates to a bowl attributable to EIA2, while an oinochoe with a globular body and shoulder decorated with incised angles is dated to the last quarter of the 8th century⁴⁴ (Fig. 9.4). From Piazza Municipio comes a large carinated bowl, belonging to a type attested at Pithekoussai and at Cumae (Fig. 9.5). This type is documented at Piazza Municipio also in coarse pottery⁴⁵ (Fig. 9.6). A carinated bowl with lozenge-decorated bottom from S. Maria degli Angeli (Fig. 9.7) dates to the beginning of the 6th century: it is certainly an import from an indigenous center on the Campanian plain⁴⁶.

⁴⁰ Cf. *infra*, 548-552.

⁴¹ Dredging covers almost the entire area investigated (3750 sq. m.).

⁴² The study of materials was undertaken by a research group consisting of Mariangela Barbato, Bruno d'Agostino, Giuliana Boenzi, Luca Cerchiai, Matteo D'Acunto, Daniela Giampaola, Andrea Martelli, Carmine Pellegrino, Elda Scoppetta, Amelia Tubelli. Drawings of materials were made by Mariangela Barbato and Post Scriptum of Marina Pierobon, Giuseppina Stelo. To all of them go my thanks.

⁴³ Except for the prehistoric/protostoric ceramic evidence for which see GIAMPAOLA – BARTOLI – BOENZI 2018.

⁴⁴ The type is documented in numerous Campanian sites: e.g., *Calatia* 1996, 32, 1, pl. 7 (T. 295); Capua: JOHANNOWSKY 1983, 152, 5, pl. XLVII (T. 282).

⁴⁵ Cf. *Pithekoussai I*, 370, pl. CLV (T. 315,3); 376, pl. CLVI (T. 323,5); 658, pl. CLXXXVI (T. 678, 2); 672, pl. CLXXXVIII (T. 698, 1); the type continues in the first half of the 7th century: *Pithekoussai I*, 529, pl. 159 (T. 530, 3); for Cumae, cf. NIGRO 2006a, 76, pl. 16, 2-5.

⁴⁶ Cf. e.g., *Calatia* 1996, 69, pl. 19, 66, 77 (T. 296).

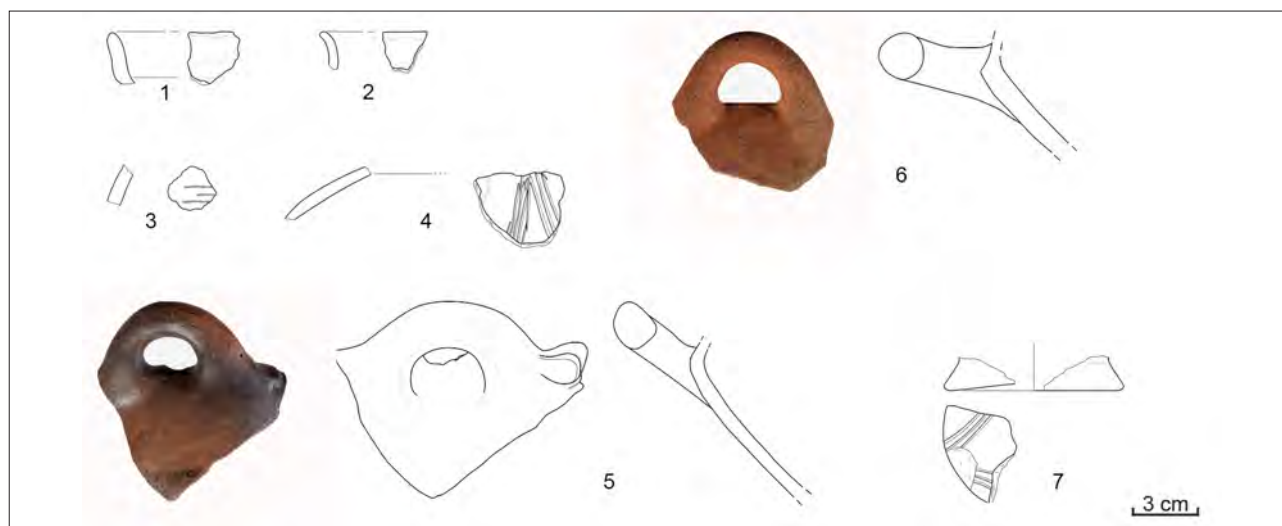


Fig. 9. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli/Piazza Municipio: *impasto* pottery

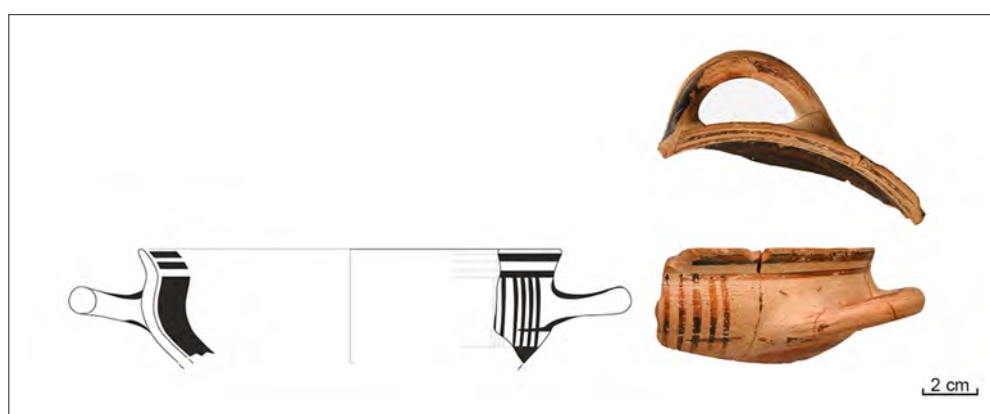


Fig. 10. Piazza Municipio: Euboean skyphos

LG pottery (Figs. 10-11)

The oldest Greek pottery found at S. Maria degli Angeli and piazza Municipio can be framed within a chronological horizon between LG I-LG II.

From the dredged bottoms of the ancient harbor comes a fragment of Euboean skyphos, datable between the third and fourth quarter of the 8th century BC, which can be added to the samples from Pithekoussai and Cumae⁴⁷ (Fig. 10).

⁴⁷ The attribution to a Euboean workshop was suggested to me by Matteo D'Acunto and Samuel Verdan, both by the colour and characteristics of clay devoid of mica and by the presence of a creamy white slip applied with a brush. I thank them both for their generous availability.

The skyphos, of good quality, has a short, flared lip with brown parallel lines on both faces and a basin with an open and rounded profile; the handles, slightly oblique, are bordered by two horizontal brown lines; the lower one extends to intersect the vertical bars bordering the central panel, whose decoration is not preserved. The interior of the vessel below the lip is painted, as is, probably, the outer wall below the panel. The sample can be relat-

ed to skyphoi from Eretria of early LG II type (735-700 BC): *Eretria XX*, nos. 312 (for profile)- 313 (for profile and decoration), 330, pl. 64; *Eretria XXII*, no. 270, 17, pl. 91. A Euboean skyphos from Ialysos, dated by Matteo D'Acunto to the turn of LG I and LG II, in terms of the Eretrian chronology, has both the same linear decoration of the lip (inner and outer) and handles margined by lines that overlap the vertical bars of the panel: D'ACUNTO 2020b, 242-243, 733, pls. XXXI, LVI, fig. 15, (T. CII/387Ts. 2). For Euboean imports from Pithekoussai: COLDSTREAM 1995; for Cumae: e.g. D'ACUNTO, 2022, 57, 76-77, catalogue I.28- I.29.

⁴⁸ KOUROU 2005, 502-504 pl. 3; D'AGOSTINO 2016, 99-100 note 15; BERNARDINI – RENDELI 2020, 327, fig. 3a-b; for examples from Sybaris cf. LUBERTO 2020, 118, pl. II F (LG Ib).

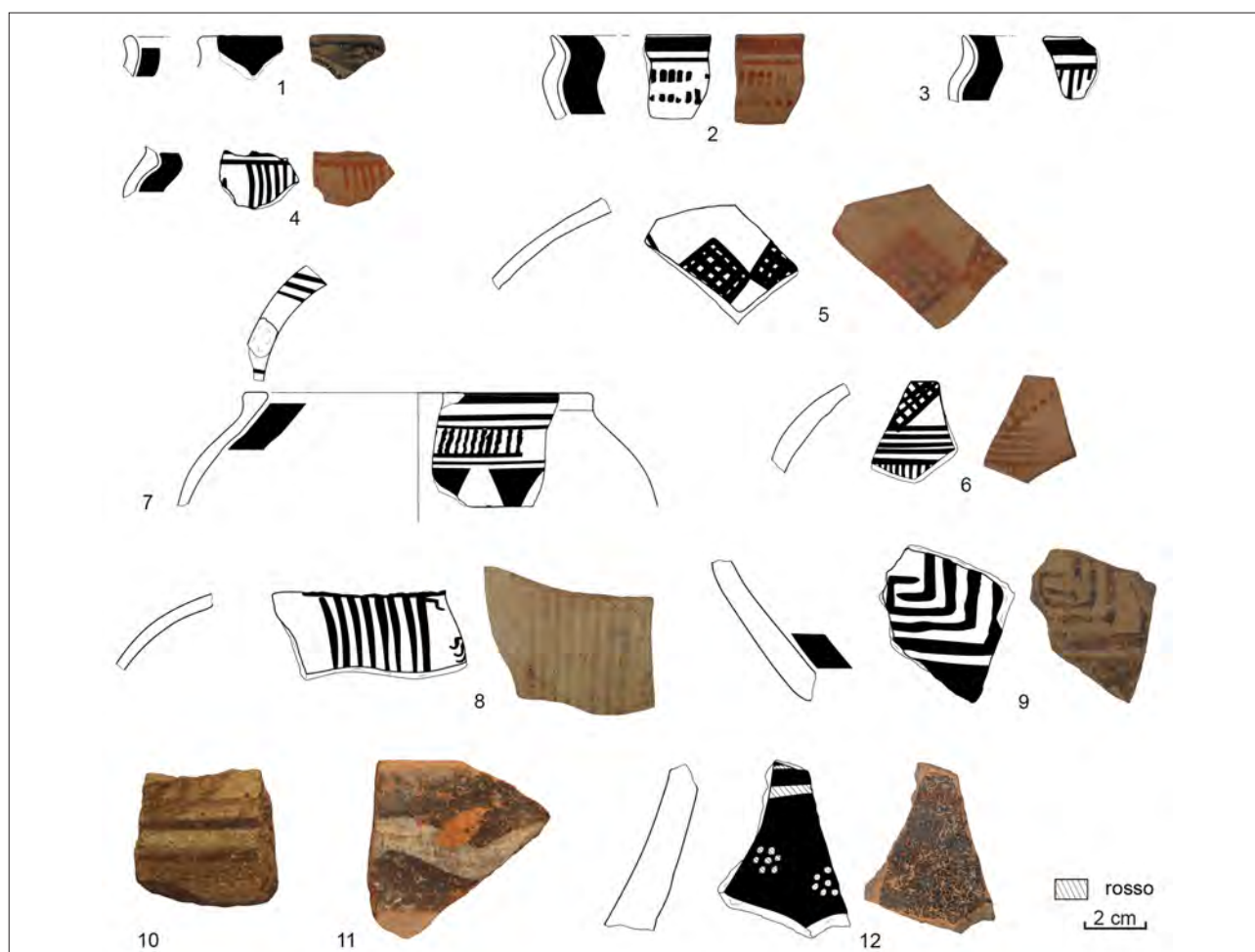


Fig. 11. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli/Piazza Municipio: LG pottery

One sample can be attributed to the hanging chevrons/sigmas type⁴⁹ (Fig. 11.2); of the second sample (Fig. 11.3), only part of the vertical lines that bordered the panel is preserved; the panel of the third is defined by vertical lines and retains only the beginning of the inner decorative pattern, most likely to be identified with a chain of lozenges or zigzags⁵⁰ (Fig. 11.4).

⁴⁹ The chevrons are placed in a wide panel below a horizontal line. The sherd appears comparable to a Cumaean sample from *Cumae*: cf. D'AGOSTINO 2006, nos. TTA 6, 20, 154, fig. 45, pl. 2, A, 7. For the skyphoi with hanging chevrons cf. e.g., D'AGOSTINO 1999, 19; 2016, 100; the decorative pattern occurs on Euboean skyphoi from Pithekoussai: cf. COLDSTREAM 1995, nos. 64, 66, 257-258, fig. 2, pl. 29, b, d (LG I).

⁵⁰ Only the rounded shoulder and lip attachment of the skyphos are preserved. The decorative pattern is present at Pithekoussai in LG I contexts: GIALANELLA 1994, 183, A8, fig. 29, 3; *Pithekoussai I*, 273, pl. 92 (T. 212, 6), 703, pl. 245; MERMATI 2012, Type M4ß, 205-206, catalogue M48, M49, M50, (LG II). For Cumae cf. D'ACUNTO 2009, 82, fig. 19; 2017, 304 (LG I?); CUOZZO 2006b, nos. TTA 29, TTA 30, 24, 157, pl. 3, 3-4 ("Thapsos" cups with panel). Chains of lozenges and zigzags are also attested in LG II skyphoi from other different sites of the Campania: MERMATI 2012, catalogue M52, M53, M78-80.

Several LG II finds of Pithekoussan-Cumaeian workshop can be traced at S. Maria degli Angeli, such as a reticulated lozenge oinochoe⁵¹ (Fig. 11.5) and a conical lekythos with pendulous reticulated rays⁵² (Fig. 11.6). A fragment of a pyxis or krateriskos can be added, with a distinct lip and flat rim; on the rim, groups of dashes are margined by a line; on the body, groups of wavy vertical lines overlap with pendulous triangles (Fig. 11.7). Finally, two sherds, pertaining to unidentified workshops, should be noted: the shoulder of an oinochoe with a metopal frame bordered by vertical lines and fielded by oblique zigzags or fishbones⁵³ and the body of a crater with a meander motif (Fig. 11.8-9) for which a date between the late 8th to mid 7th century BC can be proposed.

⁵¹ Cf. MERMATI 2012, catalogue A fr. 18 e 19.

⁵² Cf. MERMATI 2012, 156-157, catalogue D58, pls. XVII, and *Pithekoussai I*, 265, pls. 90, CXXXVI (T. 208, 3).

⁵³ Cf. e.g., MERMATI 2012, Types A1-A2, 53-57, 137-138, 140-141, catalogue A 23, A 37, A 42, A 49, A 92, A 102, A 104, A 116.

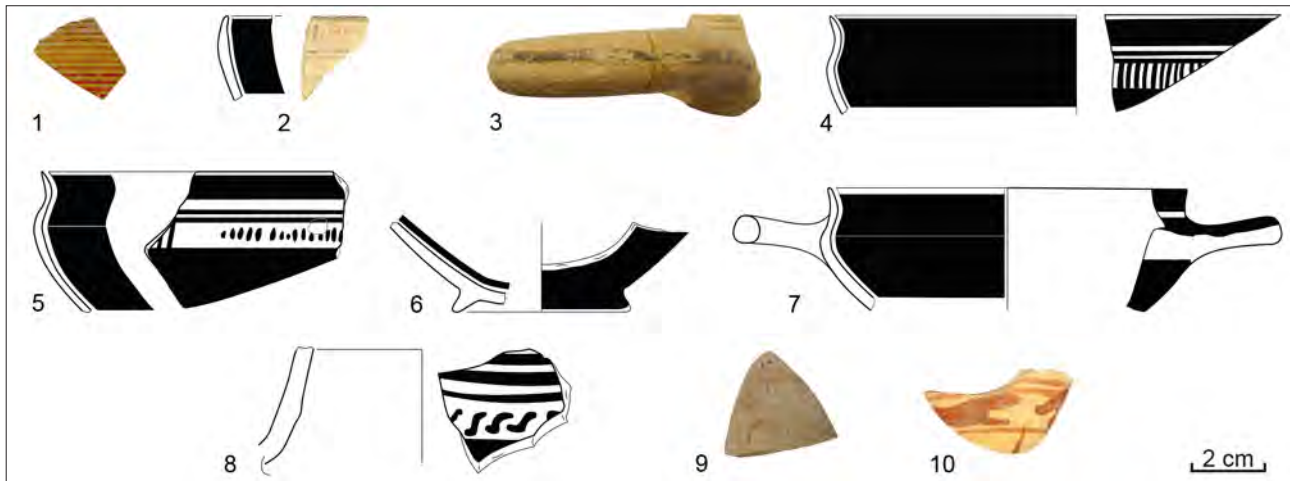


Fig. 12. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: Protocorinthian pottery

Belonging to the production of “White-on-Dark Style” are some sherds of craters and table vessels with wavy line decoration⁵⁴ (Fig. 11.10-11). Attributing an oinochoe neck fragment with linear motifs and dot-rosettes (Fig. 11.12) to this class is problematic. Because of the poorly purified clay and blackish paint, it can be likened to “White-on-Dark class”, but the decorative apparatus corresponds more probably to the LPC oinochoai of the Cumaean “Gruppo delle Rosette”⁵⁵.

Phoenician pottery

Although it comes from the Chiatamone dump and not from the one in Santa Maria degli Angeli, it may be useful to remember a small Phoenician jug datable to the late 8th to mid-7th century BC⁵⁶: the fragment may provide a little evidence of Parthenope’s inclusion in the same network of traffics and mobility from the eastern Mediterranean documented at Pithekoussai and Cumae.

Protocorinthian pottery (Fig. 12)

At Santa Maria degli Angeli, imported or locally produced Protocorinthian pottery, is attested

by a rather small number of finds consisting mainly of drinking vessels. To the EPC/ beginning MPC date a few tall kotylai, one of which, of imitation, preserves the panel fielded by hanging sigmas⁵⁷ (Fig. 12. 1-2). To the MPC and LPC belong skyphoi with sigmas⁵⁸ or with a reserved band⁵⁹ (Fig. 12.4-7).

Vessels of MPC tradition, such as an imported oinochoe with inverted S in the lower half of the neck⁶⁰ and sherds of kotylai with running dogs, can be dated to the second half of the 7th century⁶¹ (Fig. 12.8-10).

⁵⁷ The sample fig. 12.2 has thin lines on the body; the hanging sigma pattern probably fills the entire panel up to the vertical bars. On the typological evolution of the tall kotyle cf. *Perachora II*, 51 ff.; cf. also D’AGOSTINO 1968, Type 8, 92, fig. 12; RIZZO 2015, 86-94. The shape is well attested at Pithekoussai (NIZZO 2007, B410 (AI-C) B1a, LG2, B410 (AI-C) C1, MPC) and Cumae (e.g., GRECO 2009, 24, fig. 17a-b, last quarter 8th-beginning 7th century). Sample fig. 12.3 belongs to an imported, probably MPC, kotyle, of which only the handle and lip attachment are preserved.

⁵⁸ The skyphoi have a concave painted lip and shallow body; the panel, bordered by two horizontal lines and side bars, has vertical dashes in one sample: see e.g., *Perachora II*, 75-76, 79 no. 690, pl.29 (half of the 7th century). Painted lips and vertical dashes are present on MPC skyphoi from Pithekoussai: for the first pattern, NIZZO 2007, 154, B 390 (AL), D7; for the other: NIZZO 2007, 156 (AI C) D2. At Pontecagnano the sigma skyphos type can be dated between the second quarter and the end of the 7th century: D’AGOSTINO 1968, Type 11 a, 97, fig. 14. Sigma skyphoi assigned to the MPC are documented in the Archaic and Late Archaic *emphlekta* of the Cumaean wall: CUOZZO 2006b, no. TT.40, 28, fig. 48.

⁵⁹ D’AGOSTINO 1968, Type 12, 97, fig. 15 from the first quarter of the 7th century BC; for the reserved band and shallow basin cf. a local skyphos from Pithekoussai: *Pithekoussai I*, 359, pl. 115,3, (T. 303 MPC- LPC), NIZZO 2007, B390 (AL) C2 (MPC).

⁶⁰ Cf. *CVA Tarquinia III, Italy* 55, 14, pl. 8, 6,8-9; *Pithekoussai I*, 175, pl. 52, 1 (T. 144 of the MPC).

⁶¹ Cf. *NC*, 279, 191,1, fig. 9c; *CVA Gela II, Italy* 53, 17, pl. 27, 5-6.

⁵⁴ Cf. COLDSTREAM 1995, nos. 13-18, 253 - 254, 256, pl. 27, d; cf. also CUOZZO 2006a, nos. TTA 14-15, 21-22, 155-156, fig. 46, pl. 2B, 1, 2; D’ACUNTO 2017, 305, fig. 13 f; cf. also M. Cuozzo in this volume.

⁵⁵ Cf. MERMATI 2012, Type A6 β, 62, 65, 150, pls. XIV, XXXIV.6, catalogue A 295-297, A 299-301.

⁵⁶ Cf. GIAMPAOLA - D’AGOSTINO 2005, 51, 70, fig. 10 no. 21. Not taken into consideration were some fragments of possible Phoenician production from the harbor, on which more in-depth study is needed.

Italo-Geometric pottery (Fig. 13)

The repertoire of Italo-Geometric class is documented mainly from the first decades of the 7th century BC, although some fragments may date from the years immediately preceding. Most of the materials come from Santa Maria degli Angeli, one even from the Piazza Municipio basin. Bottles, lekanai, plates and cups are especially attested, following a morphological repertoire simultaneously widespread at Pithekoussai and Cumae and, more widely, in Tyrrhenian Italy. The bottles belong mainly to the type with circular mouth, cylindrical body, and flat bottom; the decorative patterns consist of rows of horizontal lines framing bands on the body and wavy lines often on the shoulder and lip (Fig. 13.1-9). The finds date from the first quarter of the 7th century, probably with a few samples that may extend to the middle of the century⁶². Similar types also come from the Chiata-mone dump and the Pizzofalcone necropolis⁶³. Also widely documented are the lekanai⁶⁴ (Fig. 13.10-17). A sample from Piazza Municipio can still be dated to the end of the 8th century BC (Fig. 13.10): it has a painted knob and is probably one-handed; its decoration consists of a narrow wave at the top of the basin and groups of strokes margined by two concentric lines on the rim⁶⁵. Some sherds from Santa Maria degli Angeli may also belong to the earliest types, because of the depth of the body, the narrow wave line on the lip, and the line group pattern on the rim⁶⁶ (Fig. 13. 11). However, a larger quantity is represented by types that continue throughout the 7th century BC, with a shallower body and a broad wave pattern; the rim may be decorated by groups of lines, a wave line, oblique bands, or be entirely painted⁶⁷

⁶² D'AGOSTINO 1968, Types 22- 23, 103-104, fig. 8. For local samples of the LG II/PCA from Pithekoussai and Cumae cf. MERMATI 2012, Type C1, 72-73, 151-152, pl. XXVI, catalogue C01 - C16; CUOZZO 2006b, 31, pl. 5, 8-12.

⁶³ Cf. *supra*, 529; on the samples from the necropolis cf. MERMATI 2012, 73, catalogue C17-C18.

⁶⁴ D'AGOSTINO 1968, Types 24-26, 104-105, fig. 19; CUOZZO 2006b, 32-33; MERMATI 2012, 120-123, 220-221.

⁶⁵ Cf e.g., single-handed lekanai with a socket between two knobs from the T. 328 of Pithekoussai: *Pithekoussai I*, 385, 3, pls. 124-125; MERMATI 2012, 121, pl. XXIX, catalogue T10-T11. For the painted knob, opposite to the handle cf. MERMATI 2012, catalogue T22-T 23.

⁶⁶ Cf. e.g. CUOZZO 2006b, no. TTA 112, 165, pl. 7, 6.

⁶⁷ Cf. e.g., CUOZZO 2006b, 33, pls. 7-8.

(Fig. 13.12-17). It is worthy of note, partly because of the nature of the finds, that there are no two-handled type. While they are not very common at Pithekoussai and Cumae, they are well documented in inner Campania⁶⁸.

There are also numerous cups similar to those documented at Pithekoussai and Cumae⁶⁹.

As for the dishes with a brimmed lip, series datable up to the middle of the 7th century can be identified (Fig. 13. 18-23): the lip is decorated inside and out with concentric lines or broader bands delimiting groups of vertical or wavy lines and festoon motifs⁷⁰.

A ring foot decorated on the outer face with helical bands probably belongs to a dish: a pattern characteristic of late-orientalising Cumaean production and documented also at Pontecagnano⁷¹ (Fig. 13. 24).

Corinthian pottery (Fig. 14)

Corinthian pottery is documented in greater quantity than Protocorinthian, with a repertoire extending from the EC to the entire LC. In addition to still prevalent drinking vessels, there are shapes pertaining to the sphere of perfume and cosmetics, such as aryballoi, alabastra and pyxides; also interesting is the presence of cothones, whose use may be related to the convivial sphere. Among the wine vases, two sherds of conical oinochoai in black polychrome style date to the EC⁷² (Fig. 14.1-2); to the MC belong two figured craters: one with a winged figure, the other with a boar hunting scene (Fig. 14.3-4). An MC dating can also be proposed for an oinochoe (with polychrome tongues on the shoulder⁷³) (Fig. 14.5).

⁶⁸ MERMATI 2012, 121, 221, pl. XXIX, catalogue T17; CUOZZO 2006b, nos. TTA 130 - 132, 32 - 33, pls. 8, 12, 15-16; BERRIOLA 2003, 120-121, 158, 165, pls. 136, 146 (middle - to last quarter of the 7th century).

⁶⁹ CUOZZO 2006b 31; MERMATI 2012, 117 - 120, 217-220, pl. XXVIII.

⁷⁰ CUOZZO 2006b, 32, 164, nos TTA102- TTA103, pl. 6, 13, 17; MUNZI 2007, 120-121, figs. 8 e 10. Cfr. also, MERMATI 2012, 123-126, 222-226, pl. XXX, especially for the Type U1a, which is well documented at Pithekoussai.

⁷¹ CUOZZO 2006b, 135, 142, 164, nos. TA6, TA93, TTA 107, pl. 6, 16, 18-19; MUNZI 2007, fig. 10. For Pontecagnano cf. CUOZZO - D'ANDREA 1991, Types 30A e 31A1, 79, fig. 11 (first quarter of the 6th century).

⁷² Cf. NC, no. 758, 299, fig. 153, Nizzo 2007, 129, B120 (AI-C) A2; *CVA Gela I, Italy* 52, 15-16, pl. 21.

⁷³ Cf. NC, nos. 1130 ff., 315, and, e.g., *CVA Heidelberg I, Germany* 10, 28-29, pl. 15, 1-2.

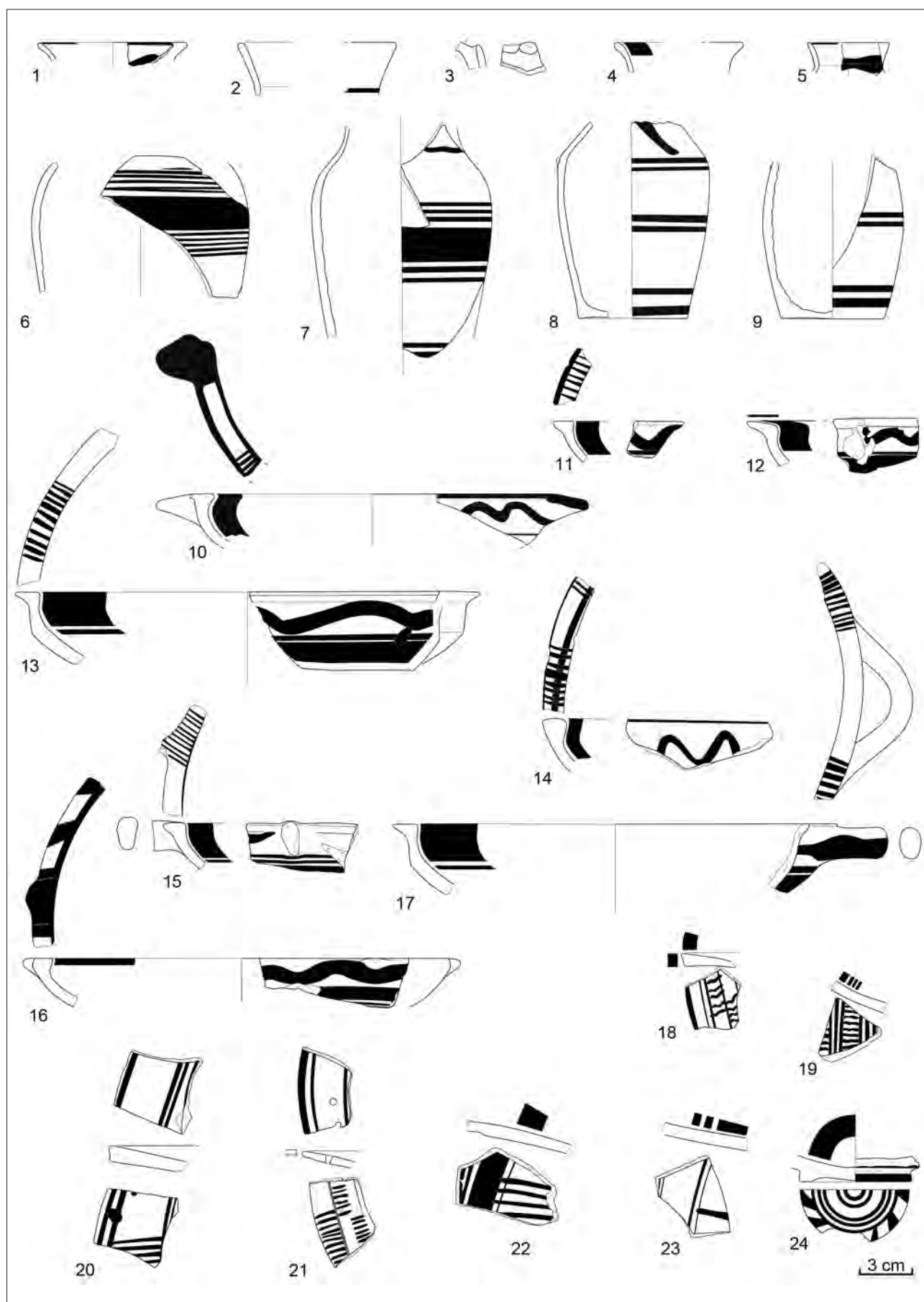


Fig. 13. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli/Piazza Municipio: Italo-Geometric pottery

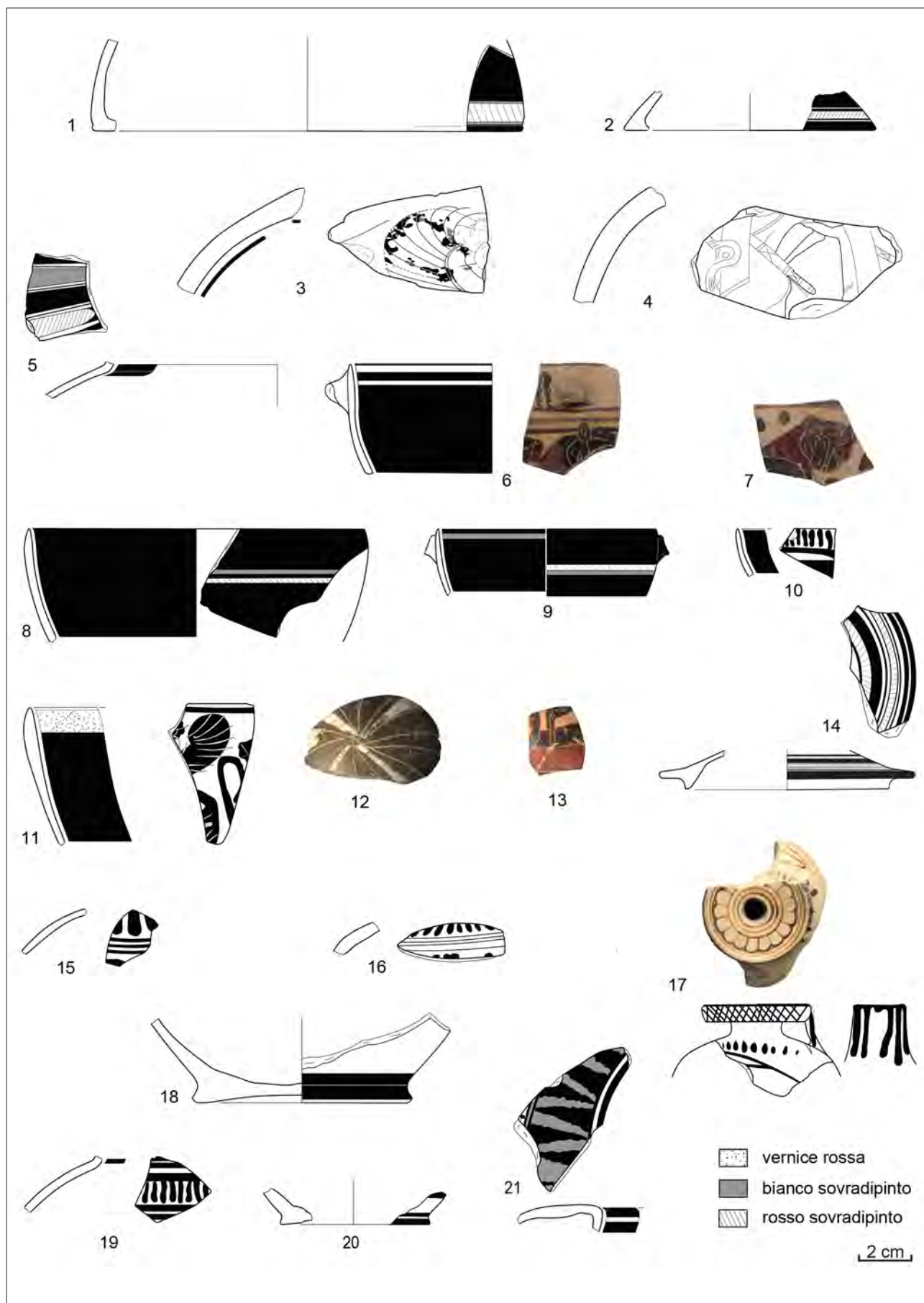


Fig. 14. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: Corinthian pottery

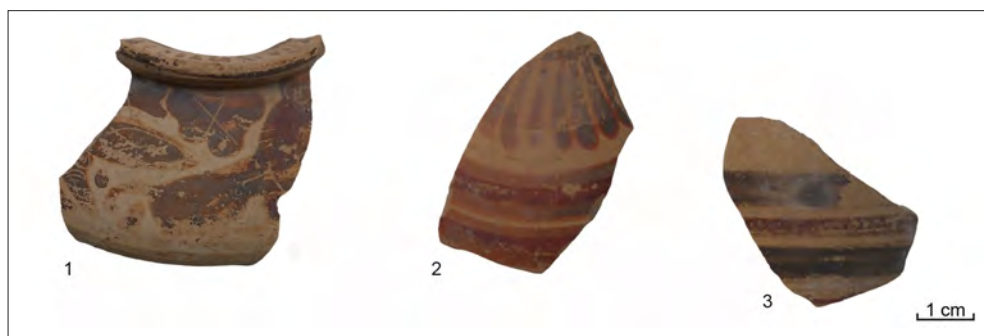


Fig. 15. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: Etruscan-Corinthian pottery

Among the drinking vessels dating to the MC are kotylai with waving vertical lines under the rim, an animalistic frieze, and rays at the bottom⁷⁴ (Fig. 14.6-7); the same dating can also be applied to the black kotylai, which can continue also into the LC⁷⁵ (Fig. 14.8-9); to the LC belong the small kotylai with vertical or wavy lines under the rim⁷⁶ and a figured kotyle with a sphinx⁷⁷ (Fig. 14.10-11).

As for the vases for cosmetics, a “football” aryballos, an alabastron with a bird and the lid of a pyxis with linear decoration are dated to the EC⁷⁸ (Fig. 14.12-14). There are also sherds of aryballoi probably of Payne’s B1 form (Fig. 14.15-16) and of the quatrefoil type, one of which, with mouth decorated with an outline rosette and rim with a reticulated line pattern, can be dated to the MC⁷⁹ (Fig. 14.17). Dating to the LC are some fragments of pyxis with linear decoration⁸⁰ and a flat-bottomed aryballos⁸¹ (Fig. 14.18-20). Belonging to the LCII is a white-style cothon⁸² (Fig. 14.21).

Etruscan-Corinthian pottery (Fig. 15)

Finally, mention should be made of Etruscan-Corinthian pottery, including two fragments of pyxis imported from Vulci⁸³ (Fig. 15.1) and numerous perfume pots with linear decoration, especially alabastra (Fig. 15.2-3), which increase the *corpus* from both Pithekoussai, Cumae, and the Pizzofalcone necropolis⁸⁴.

Bucchero pottery (Fig. 16)

As at Pithekoussai, Cumae, and the Chiatamone dump itself, the class is well attested at Santa Maria degli Angeli with imported samples from the late second half of the 7th century and a Campanian repertoire throughout the 6th century⁸⁵. The shapes refer to the sphere of the wine consumption, with amphorae, jugs and, especially, oinochoai, kantharoi and cups. Among the oldest imported samples are a few fragments of amphorae with ribbon handles, in one case decorated with incised lines⁸⁶ (Fig. 16.1-2); equally imported are a jug (Fig. 16.3) and, perhaps, a kylix, both decorated with incised lines (Fig. 16.4). The most important marker of the regional workshops of the early 6th century is the kantharos type with grooves on the lip, carination in some cases decorated with diamond notches, and trumpet-shaped foot (Fig. 16.5-8). Small stemmed bowls are also numerous (Fig. 16.9-10).

⁷⁴ Cf. *NC*, no. 966, 309, fig. 150; Nizzo 2007, B410 (AI-C) D5.

⁷⁵ Cf. *NC*, no. 973, 309-310, fig. 151; Nizzo 2007, B410 (AI-C) D2.

⁷⁶ Cf. *NC*, no. 1517, 334 - 335, fig. 181 B.

⁷⁷ Cf. *NC*, no. 1338, 323, pl. 37,4 and, e.g., *CVA Mainz I, Germany* 15, 46 - 47, pl. 20.

⁷⁸ On “football” aryballos cf. *NC*, no. 638, 291, fig. 126; *CVA Gela I, Italy* 52, 17-18, pl. 24, 1-3; on the alabastron type cf. *NC*, nos. 291ff., 282; *CVA Gela II, Italy* 53, 3-4, pls. 1-3; on the pixis lid cf. *NC*, no. 665, 292, fig. 129; *CVA Gela I, Italy* 52, 16, pl. 22, 2-3.

⁷⁹ Cf. *CVA Gela I, Italy* 52, 23-24, pl. 38, 1-5; *CVA Heidelberg I, Germany* 10, 25, pl. 12, 1-2; for the EC prototype: *NC*, nos. 485-485 A, 147-148, 287, fig. 54.

⁸⁰ Cf. *NC*, 322-323; *CVA Heidelberg I, Germany* 10, 32, pl. 17, 10, 12; *CVA Oxford II, Great Britain* 9, 65-66, pl. 2, 35.

⁸¹ Cf. *NC*, nos. 1264-1282, 321.

⁸² Cf. *NC*, no. 1519, 335, fig. 183; cf. also *CVA Louvre I, France* 1, 30, pl. 27, 18, *CVA Karlsruhe I, Germany* 7, 53, pl. 42, 13.

⁸³ SZILÁGYI 1998, 399 ff., pls. CLXIII-CLXV.

⁸⁴ BELLELLI 2001, 38; FRÈRE 2007.

⁸⁵ On the Bucchero pottery in the Gulf of Naples cf. NAPOLITANO 2011.

⁸⁶ On the amphora type cf. RASMUSSEN 1979, Type 1a-1b, 69-71, pls. 1-2; a sample from Cumae in DEL VERME 2006, no. TA, 150, 40-41, pl. 11,1; on the jug type cf. RASMUSSEN 1979, Type 1a-1b, 89-90, pl. 23; MINOJA 2000, subgroup A1, no. 30, 56-57, pls. V, XVIII.; ALBORE LIVADIE 1979, Type 9B, fig. 21; on the kylix type cf. RASMUSSEN 1979, Type 1c, 118, , pl. 37.

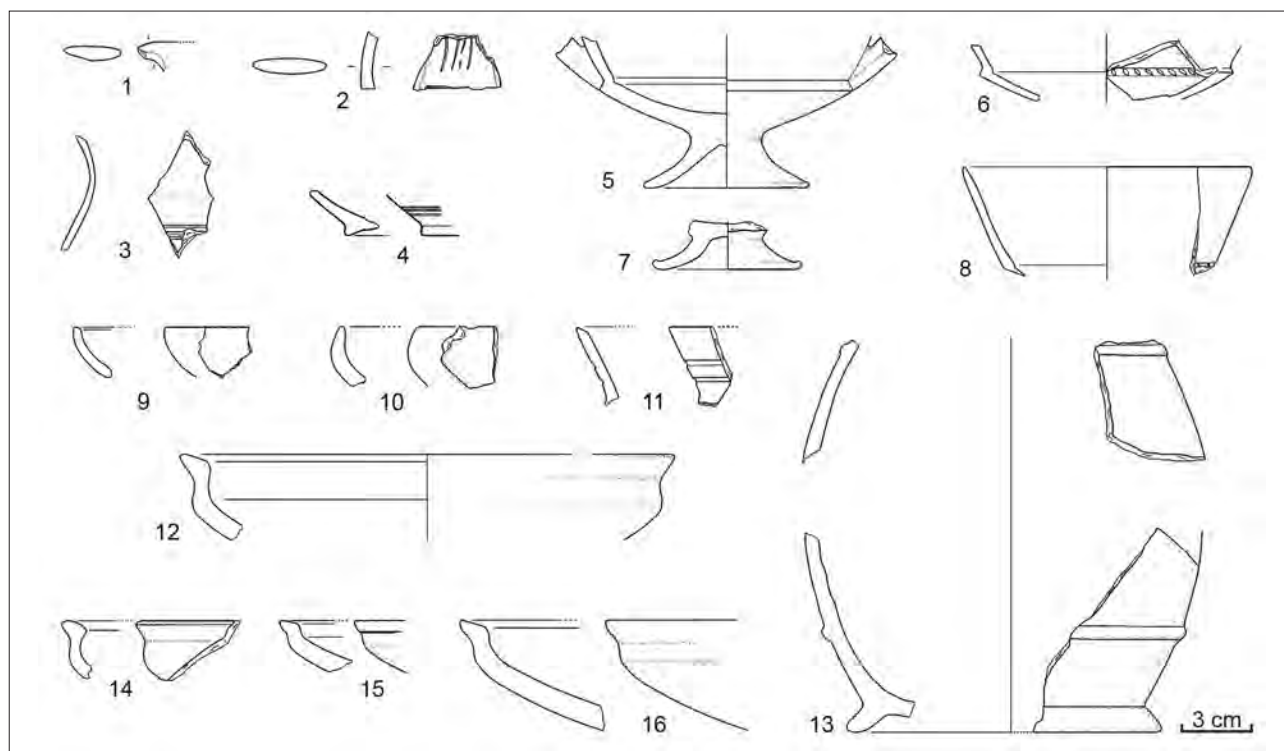


Fig. 16. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: bucchero pottery

A fragment of a chalice with a low foot dates from the middle to the last quarter of the century (Fig. 16.11), while at the end of the same century dates, e.g., an oinochoe with an ovoid body decorated with plastic moldings⁸⁷ (Fig. 16.13). Present in large numbers are the carinated bowls that are distributed throughout the 6th century BC⁸⁸ (Fig. 16.12, 14-16).

Ionian cups (Fig. 17)

Ionian cups are present, albeit with different percentages, throughout the entire production span⁸⁹. Of note, first of all, is an A1 cup (Fig. 17.1) datable between the second half of the 7th and early 6th century BC⁹⁰.

Samples of A2⁹¹ (Fig. 17.2-4), B1 - with and without overpainted lines⁹² (Fig. 17.5-8), and B3 cups⁹³ (Fig. 17.9) are also attested, but it is the B2 type which is prevalent⁹⁴. In the Neapolitan case, due to the context and the state of preservation of the evidence, it is difficult to identify its chrono-typological evolution.

As at Cumae, there is both the type with a distinct lip and rounded body (Fig. 17.10) which is considered to predate the last quarter of the century and the more common type from this period, characterized by a marked fold between lip and body⁹⁵ (Fig. 17.11-13).

Eastern-Greek type pottery (Fig. 18)

Thanks to technical and morphological characteristics one group of finds can be referred to the

⁸⁷ On the kantharos type cf. CUOZZO – D'ANDREA 1991, Type 19A1, 70, fig. 6; on the small stemmed bowl: cf. CUOZZO – D'ANDREA 1991, Type 23A, 73-74, fig. 6; on the chalice type cf. CUOZZO – D'ANDREA 1991, Type 21B, 71, fig. 8; on the oinochoe type cf. RASMUSSEN 1979, Type 8a, 87, pls. 18-19; ALBORE LIVADIE 1979, Type 10E, 97, fig. 25. A; similar type is attested at Pontecagnano: CUOZZO – D'ANDREA 1991, Type 13E, 66-67, fig. 5.

⁸⁸ Cf. CUOZZO – D'ANDREA 1991, Type 22A-22B; ALBORE LIVADIE 1979, Type 18A, 18B, figs. 23-24.

⁸⁹ The Vallet-Villard classification was employed in the study. Of significance are the comparisons with materials from the archaic *emplekta* of the Cumaeen walls: TUBELLI 2006.

⁹⁰ The cup belongs to the variety with red and white fillets overpainted on the lip: cf. PIERRO 1984, 21-29, pls. I - II, XIV - XVI; BOLDRINI 1994, 147-148, pl. 4.

⁹¹ On the sample fig. 17.2 cf. TUBELLI 2006, no. TA 123, 45, 145, pl. 12, 2; BOLDRINI 1994, 151-152, pls. 4-5; The sample fig. 17.3, probably belonging to type A2, is decorated with red and white overpainted fillets: cf. BOLDRINI 1994, nos. 274-275, 149, 155, pl. 6.

⁹² Cf. BOLDRINI 1994, 158-161, pl. 8; TUBELLI 2006, nos. TA 19, TA 152, 46, 136, 147, pl. 12, 6-7.

⁹³ The sample fig. 17.9 is near Type V/2 from Gravisca (560-530 BC): BOLDRINI 1994, 172-173, pls. 15-17; PIERRO 1984, 66-67, pl. XII. On Ionian B3 cups from Cumae cf. TUBELLI 2006, 50, pl. 12, 23.

⁹⁴ PIERRO 1984, 52-57, pls. IX-X, XXIII-XXIV; BOLDRINI 1994, 162-170, pls. 9-11.

⁹⁵ Cf. TUBELLI 2006, 48-49, pl. 12, 9-21 and 25-27.

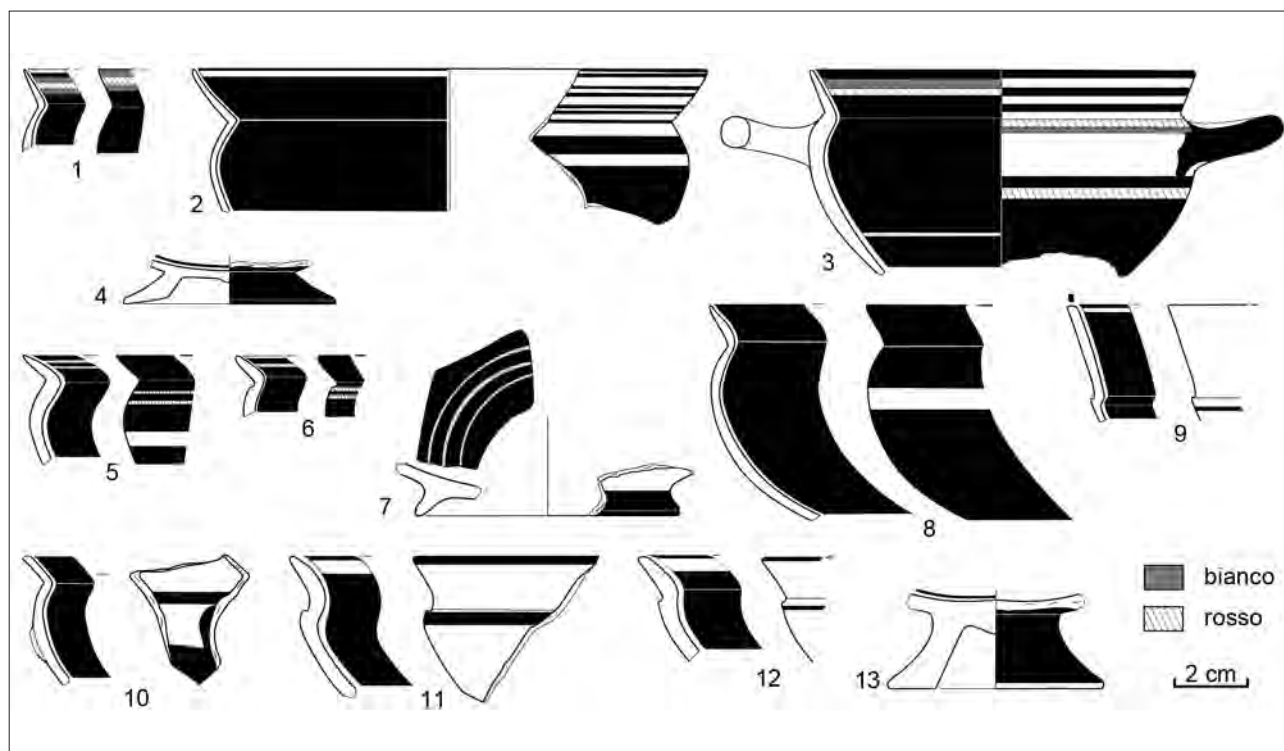


Fig. 17. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: Ionian cups

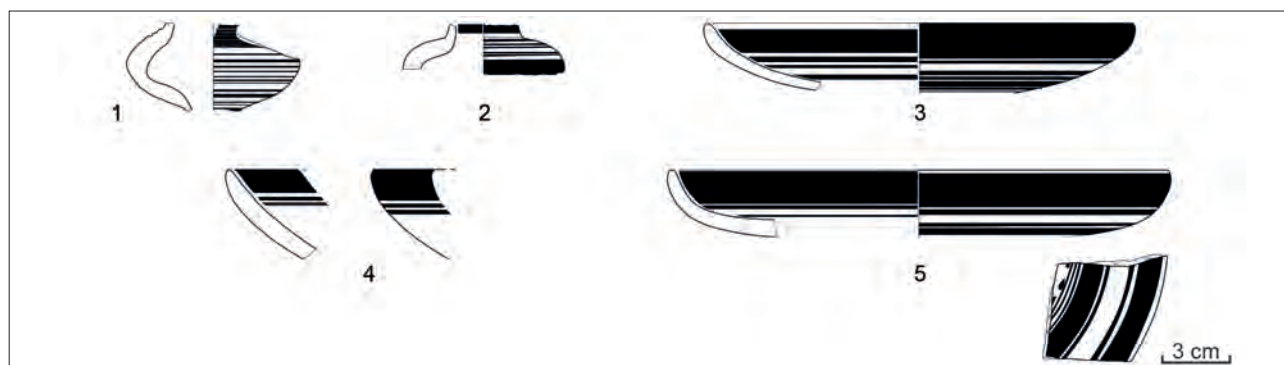


Fig. 18. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: Eastern-Greek type pottery

eastern-Greek type repertoire⁹⁶. The most indicative markers are the lydia, with or without grooves on the body⁹⁷ (Fig. 18.1-2), and the dishes with black and red linear pattern⁹⁸ (Fig. 18.3-5).

Most of this evidence can be dated between the first and second half of the 6th century BC.

⁹⁶ The still preliminary study and the lack of archaeometric analysis do not allow us to deepen the areas of production.

⁹⁷ On the two types cf. e.g., PIERRO 1984: 79 - 84, pl. XXXI (second quarter - end of the 6th century), 71-77, pls. XXIX - XXX (about mid-6th century).

⁹⁸ The sherds pertain to calotte-shape dishes with indistinct lip and high stemmed foot: cf. e.g., BOLDRINI 1994, nos. 163-177, 94-100, pl. 1; TUBELLI 2006, no. TTA 214, 53, pl. 13, A, 9.

Coarse ware (Fig. 19)

Even though it is a long-lived class which, in the absence of dating contexts, does not allow for precise chronologies, it is appropriate to include local/areal coarse ware, both because of its large quantity and because of its affinity to the Pithekoussan and Cumaeian repertoire⁹⁹. There are numerous kitchen shapes, including, foremost, the olla with collar, enlarged lip, and body often with sockets, frequent in the Phlegraean area from the late 7th through the 6th century (Fig. 19.1-6).

⁹⁹ Cf. NIGRO 2006a; BASILE 2016-2017.

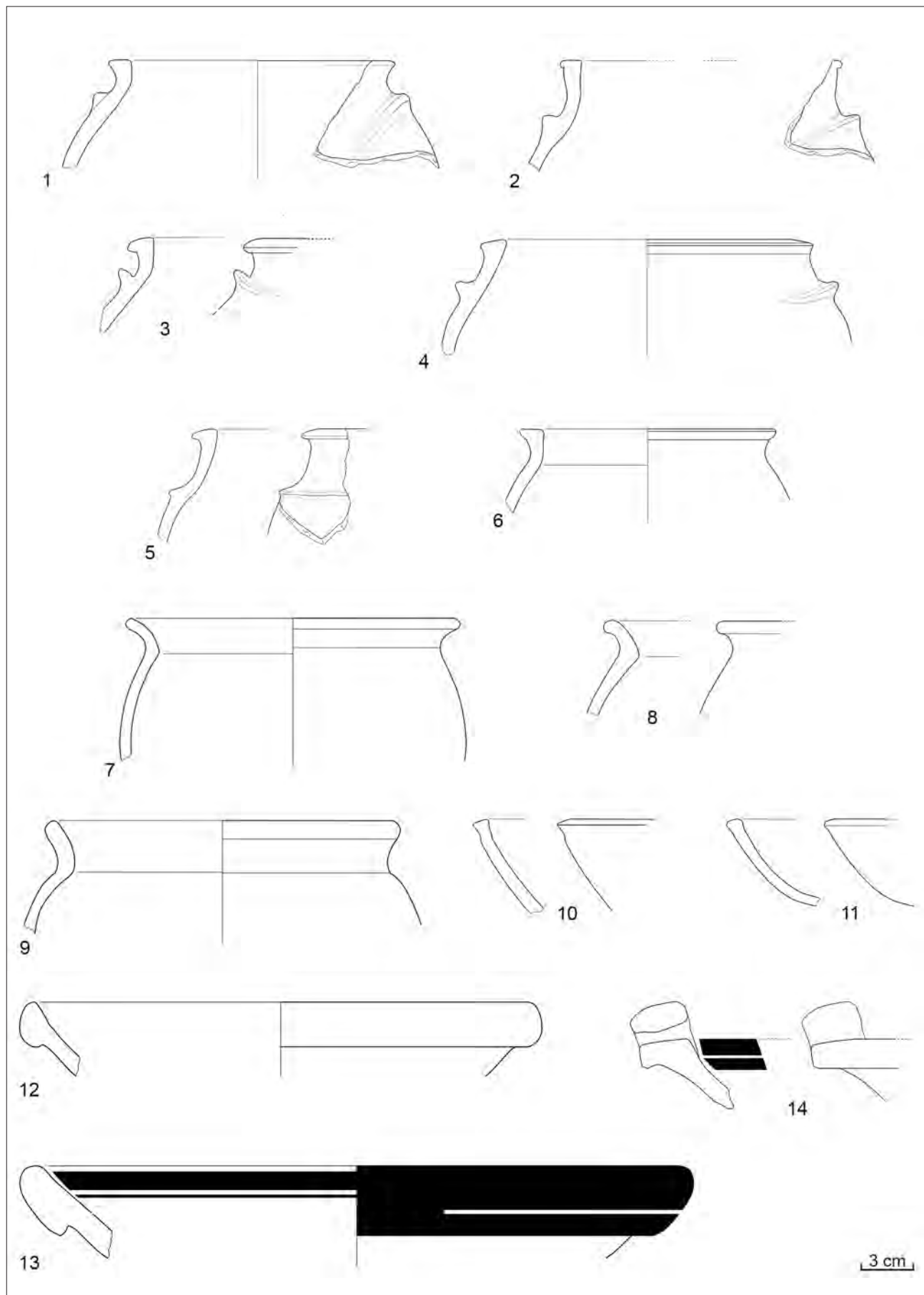


Fig. 19. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: coarse ware

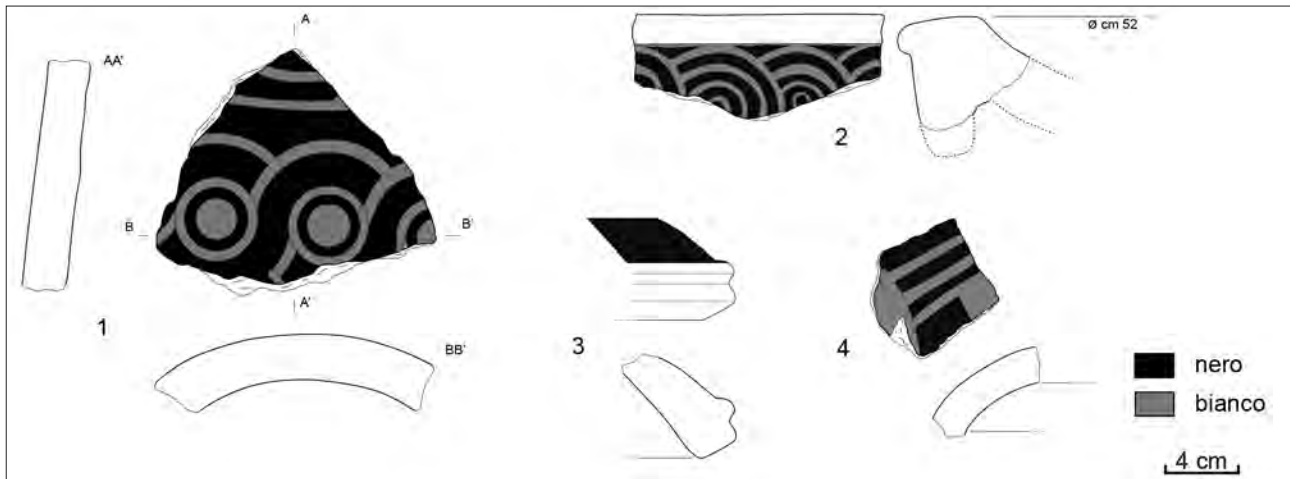


Fig. 20. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: louteria

Less well documented is the ovoid type with flared lip and rounded rim, widespread from as early as the second half of the 8th century to the middle of the 6th century¹⁰⁰ (Fig. 19.7-9). Ollae are associated with lidded bowls, present from the mid-7th century to Late-Archaic period¹⁰¹ (Fig. 19.10-11). Mortars are also numerous and well documented in Campania from the second half of the 7th and throughout the 6th century. Many samples have an orange or brown banded decoration on the lip and inner surface, which constitutes a peculiarity of the archaic Cumaean workshop¹⁰² (Fig. 19.12-13). Equally comparable to Cumaean types is the brimmed basin with surmounting handles and lip decorated with bands¹⁰³ (Fig. 19.14).

Louteria (Fig. 20)

The polychrome louteria also show close comparisons with the Pithekoussan and Cumaean types and, particularly, in terms of morphology and decorative motifs, with the “Florence-Cumae” series

dating from around the mid-6th century BC¹⁰⁴ (Fig. 20.1-4).

Depurated, partially painted and linearly decorated pottery (Fig. 21).

As for the depurated pottery, the available sampling allowed only four shapes to be recognized with certainty: amphora, olpe, cup, and small cup. Better attested are the partially painted or linearly decorated classes. This is a grouping whose decorative apparatus integrates the Italo-Geometric tradition with the Eastern-Greek repertoire¹⁰⁵.

Among the closed vessels, the most common shape is the olpe with a continuous profile, often with the upper body painted by dipping¹⁰⁶ (Fig. 21.1-4); some ring foot with linear decoration belong to oinochoai or ollae (Fig. 21.5-6). Among the open shapes the single-handled footless bowl occurs¹⁰⁷ (Fig. 21.7-10).

In addition to these widespread shapes is a series peculiar to the Gulf of Naples, well known, e.g., at Cumae: cups, both carinated or with rounded bowl and indistinct or enlarged lip, and dishes with continuous profile, decorated with bands and groups of lines¹⁰⁸ (Fig. 22.11-14). The carinated bowl imitates the bucchero shape¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰⁰ BASILE 2016-2017, 142, 145-146, fig. 2, 6 and 3, 7-13; NIGRO 2006a, 70, pl. 14, 6 - 14; for the earliest attestations (last quarter 8th-mid 7th century BC) of the flared lip shape from the necropolis of S. Montano and in the area of Cumae Forum cf. BASILE 2016-2017, 139, 145, fig. 1. For the more recent samples from Punta Chiarito and Cumae cf. BASILE 2016-2017, 141, 145, figs. 2, 3; NIGRO 2006a, 70-73, pl. 14, 15-22.

¹⁰¹ NIGRO 2006a, 78, pl. 17, 4, 7-9, 11 - 14. At Punta Chiarito lidded bowls with curved body are found in the paleosol of the late 7th-early 6th century: GIALANELLA 1994, nos. B69-70, 191, fig. 17; the shape is also attested in the northern periurban sanctuary of Cumae: cf. BASILE 2016-2017, 146, note 43.

¹⁰² Cf. NIGRO 2006a, 76, pl. 16, 6-13; MUNZI 2007, 123-124, fig. 13; BASILE 2016-2017, 148-151, fig. 6.

¹⁰³ Cf. MUNZI 2007, 124, fig. 14; BASILE 2016-2017, 147-148, fig. 5.

¹⁰⁴ Cf. RESCIGNO 1993, 1996.

¹⁰⁵ Cf. e.g., CUOZZO 2006c.

¹⁰⁶ Cf. CUOZZO – D’ANDREA 1991, Type 40 A2, 85, fig. 8.

¹⁰⁷ Cf. CUOZZO – D’ANDREA 1991, Type 38 A1, 84, fig. 8; CUOZZO 2006c, nos. TTA 262, 264, 90, pl. 21, 7-8; MUNZI 2007, 127, fig. 15.

¹⁰⁸ CUOZZO 2006c 90-91, pl. 21; for the dishes cf. also MUNZI 2007, 123, fig. 12b.

¹⁰⁹ PELLEGRINO – ROSSI 2011, 80, 91, figs. 63B 2, 66B 2.

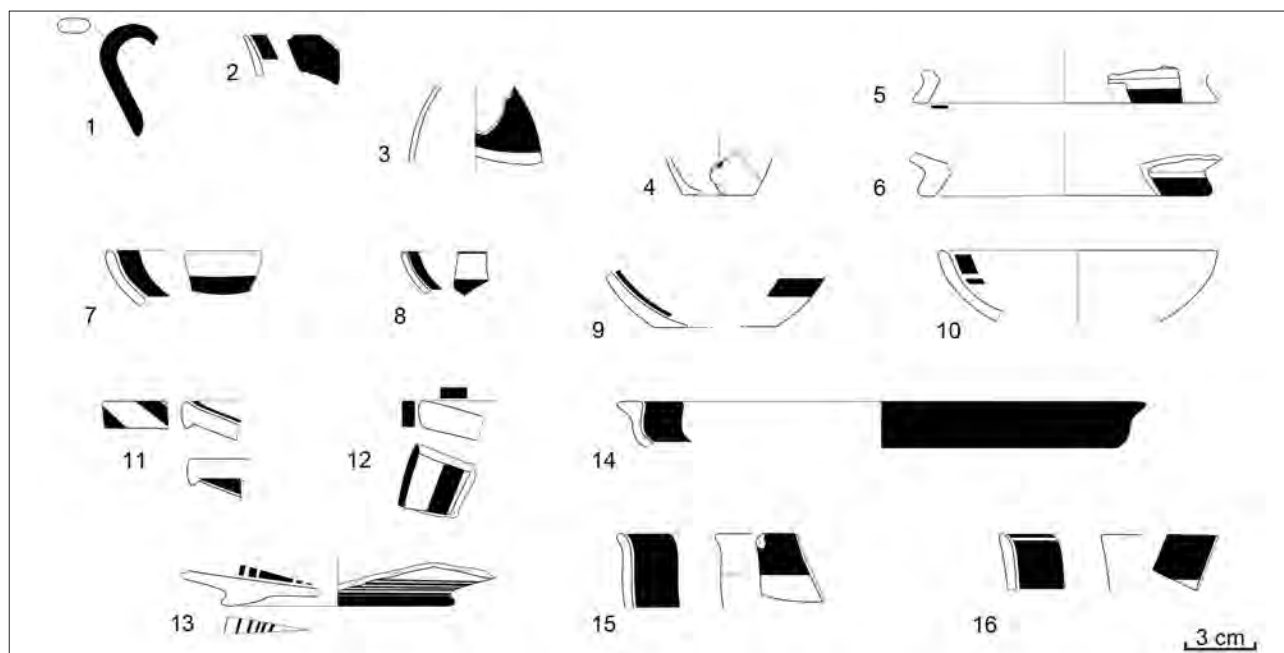


Fig. 21. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: fine pottery decorated with lines and bands

Documented by several fragments is also the Panionion-type skyphos (Fig. 21.15-16), found at Cumae and in numerous late Archaic contexts in southern Italy¹¹⁰.

Attic black and red-figure pottery (Fig. 22)

The class is documented mainly by very fragmentary black-figure samples.

Few closed shapes can be framed in the second half of the 6th century¹¹¹ (Fig. 22.1-3). More numerous are the open vases. Sherds are dated to the mid-6th century horizon and are likely to pertain to “Siana cups”: one with ivy wreath¹¹² and another decorated with palmettes and lotus blossoms¹¹³ (Fig. 22.4-5). Two wall sherds in which the head and legs of a horse are preserved, may belong to the “Siana cups”¹¹⁴ (Fig. 22.6). More numerous kylikes can be attributed to the “Little Master group”: lip and band cups, Droop¹¹⁵ (Fig. 22.7-8)

and Kassel cups¹¹⁶ (Fig. 22.9). To these is added a “Gorgoneion skyphos” fragment¹¹⁷ (Fig. 22.10).

It is worth noting that such an association documents a similar circulation to that of Cumae¹¹⁸.

The presence of Attic red-figure pottery is much lower. A very lacunose kylix is dated to the middle decades of the 5th century: the frame of the medallion is decorated with a meander interrupted by square fields with oblique crosses and dots¹¹⁹ (Fig. 22.11). A sherd, probably of a krater, with thyrsus and rosettes overpainted in white¹²⁰ is dated to the end of the 5th century BC (Fig. 22.12); whereas a skyphos with a cloaked figure attributable to the “Fat Boy group”¹²¹ dates to the early 4th century (Fig. 22.13).

Black-glaze pottery (Fig. 23)

In the earliest phase, a good percentage of Attic imports are associated with the production of Magna Graecia and probably local workshops. There

¹¹⁰ Cf. e.g., MUNZI 2007, 127, fig. 15.

¹¹¹ Two wall sherds are preserved, one with the legs of a warrior, the other with part of the body of a sea animal (or sea monster). A handle, with palmette at the lower attachment, perhaps of hydria, is slightly later.

¹¹² Cf. e.g., *CVA Bochum I, Germany* 79, 60 - 61, pl. 50, 1-4; *CVA Amsterdam II, Netherlands* 8, 11-12, pls. 71-72, 1-2.

¹¹³ Cf. e.g., *CVA Enserune II, France* 37, 28, pl. 1, 6.

¹¹⁴ Cf. e.g., a sample assigned to the *Taras Painter*: BRIJDER 1983, 252, 170, pl. 33, d-f.

¹¹⁵ Two sherds are given as examples: fig. 22. 7 has a chain of polychrome buds: see, e.g., *CVA München X, Germany* 56, 62,

pl. 41, 1-4; *CVA Louvre IX, France* 14, 85-86, pl. 93, 6-9; the other, fig. 22.8, a chain of buds on lines and a zig zag band: *CVA München X, Germany* 56, 62, pl. 41, 5-7.

¹¹⁶ Cf. e.g., *CVA Leipzig II, GDR* 2, 32, pl. 30, 6; the same decorative pattern recurs also on the Droop cup: cf., e.g., *CVA München X, Germany* 56, 63, pl. 42, 2, 66, pl. 43, 2-3.

¹¹⁷ Cf. e.g., *CVA Kiel I, Germany* 55, 47 - 48, pl. 20, 1-4.

¹¹⁸ D'ACUNTO 2009, 499-504.

¹¹⁹ The decorative pattern is common until the transition between the 5th and 4th centuries.

¹²⁰ Cf. e.g., *CVA Sarajevo IV, Yugoslavia*, 50, pl. 47, 1-4.

¹²¹ Cf. e.g., *CVA Enserune II, France* 37, 65, pl. 36, 3-6.



Fig. 22. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: Attic black and red-figure pottery

are mainly open shapes: kylixes C with plain rims and, even more, with concave lips¹²² (Fig. 23.1-3), stemmed dishes both of convex and large (Fig. 23.4-6) and convex and small type¹²³ (Fig. 23.7-8),

¹²² *Agora XII*, 91-92, fig. 4, pls.19-20; the type ranges between the last quarter of the sixth and the first quarter of the 5th century BC and rarely goes beyond that dating; NIGRO 2006b, 94, 97-98, pl. 22 B, 5-10, publishes numerous samples from the *emplekton* of the Late Archaic walls of Cumae (500-490 BC), which can be compared with those from Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli. At Naples, the type occurs, e.g., in a burial around 480/470 BC from the necropolis of Castel Capuano, (BORRIELLO *et al.* 1985, 233, pl. XXXII, 39,1, T. 1/12/ 1915), and in the *emplekton* of the wall in vico Sopramuro: GIAMPAOLA – D'AGOSTINO 2005, no.34, 74, fig. 12.

¹²³ For the large type cf. *Agora XII*, pp.139-140, tav. 35, fig. 9; the fragments fig. 23.4-6 are comparable with finds from the *emplekton* of the Late Archaic walls of Cumae: NIGRO 2006b, 95-96, pl. 23, 13-15; also, the samples of small type fig. 23.7-8 (for which cf. *Agora XII*, nos. 966-969, 979, 304-305, fig.9, pl. 35, around 525-500 BC) find a close match with Campanian contexts: e.g., from Cumae (NIGRO 2006b, 95-96, pl. 23, 17-18) and necropolis of Fratte (DONNARUMMA – TOMAY 1990, 237, fig. 401, 5, T. 42 - 2.7.1963, around 500 BC., 241, fig. 405, 6, T.19 - 15.5. 1969 of the late 6th-early 5th).

cup-skyphoi¹²⁴ (Fig. 23.9), skyphoi¹²⁵ (Fig. 23.10). For the most part such finds can be placed in the last quarter of the 6th- first decades of the 5th century BC: their typological repertoire is analogous to that of the black-glaze pottery from the late Archaic *emplekton* of the northern fortifications of Cumae. Fewer finds date after the first quarter of the 5th century: among them, e.g., a stemless cup foot¹²⁶ (Fig. 23.11) and a bowl fragment with out-turned rim¹²⁷ (Fig. 23.12).

¹²⁴ *Agora XII*, nos. 573, 576-577, 579, 276, pl. 25 (around 480 BC).

¹²⁵ There are few walls and foot fragments of Corinthian type and A, Attic type skyphoi. The sample fig. 23.10 belongs to a canted handles skyphos: *Agora XII*, nos. 332-333, 83-84, 258, fig. 4, pl. 15; NIGRO 2006b, 94, pl. 22A, 2-3.

¹²⁶ Cf. *Agora XII*, nos.483, 499 (mid-to-late 5th century), 269-270, pl. 22, fig. 5.

¹²⁷ Cf. *Agora XII*, no.779 (430 BC), 291, fig. 8.

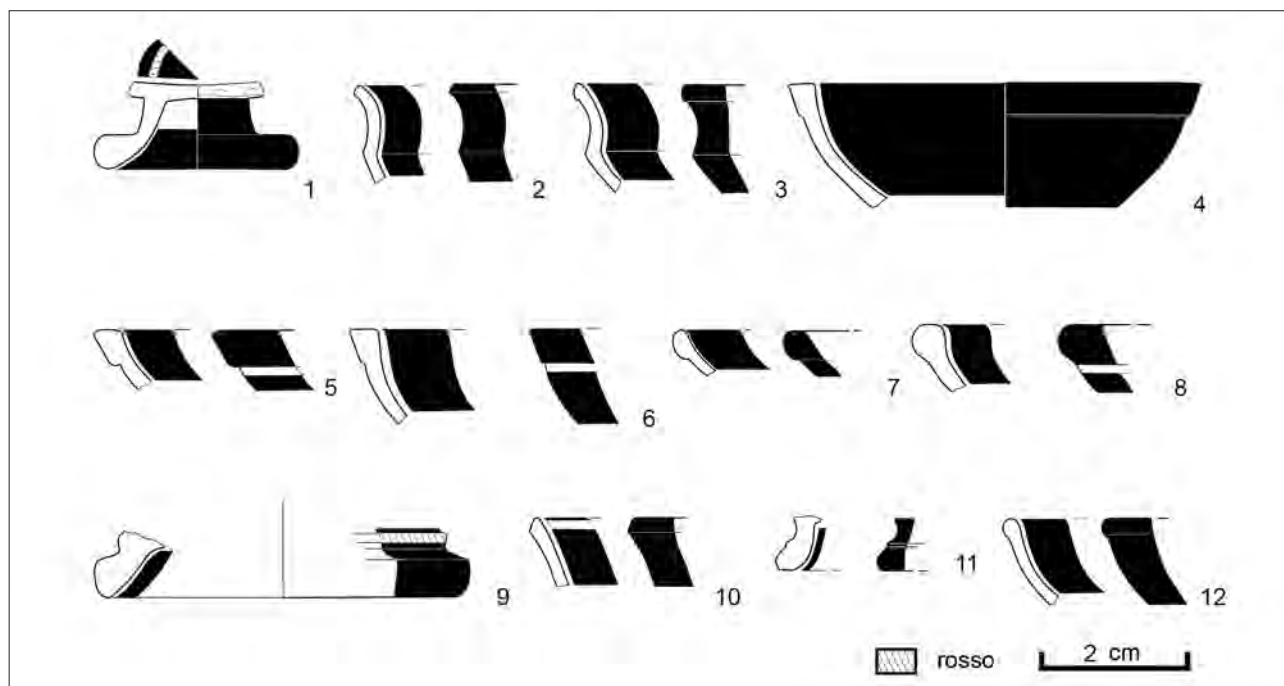


Fig. 23. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: black-glaze pottery

Mention should also be made of bowls pertaining to the Etruscan-Archaic Campanian black-painted production, commonly dated from the late 6th to the mid-5th century BC, already documented from Neapolitan contexts¹²⁸.

Transport amphorae (Fig. 24)

While deserving specific analysis, as usual there is only scant diagnostic evidence available for the transport amphorae. Few samples of “SOS” amphorae are attested: an echinus rim from the Johnston’s “Middle group” can be attributed to the Attic workshop, while a flared echinus rim from the “Late group” belongs to an unidentified workshop¹²⁹ (Fig. 24.1-2). Rim and ring foot fragments of “à la brosse” amphorae are more numerous and are datable between the mid 6th and early 5th century BC¹³⁰ (Fig. 24.3-5). A few samples of Samian,

Chiote, and Laconian amphorae are also documented.

The quantitatively largest component is the “Corinthian A type” and the “Western-Greek” amphorae¹³¹. Attributable to the “Corinthian A type” are sherds datable by their morphology from the mid to late 6th/early 5th-century BC¹³² (Fig. 24. 6-7, 9-10, 12). Regarding the “Western-Greek” amphorae, samples of Sourisseau 1β and 1α form are in smaller quantities¹³³ (Fig. 24. 8, 11, 13). More numerous sherds belong to Sourisseau 2 form, which has been attributed to unidentified workshops in

¹²⁸ FALCONE – NAPOLITANO 2010, 33-40 publish a typological classification of the class that provides a useful basis for further investigation of its chronological sequence. For the Neapolitan samples cf. e.g. D’AGOSTINO – GIAMPAOLA 2005, nos. 37, 44-49, 75, 77-79, fig. 12; cf. also *supra*, 528.

¹²⁹ JOHNSTON – JONES 1978; c.f. e.g., RIZZO 1990, no. 12, 43, figs. 26, 360, no. IV 1, 61, figs. 70-71, 362, no. VI 1, 68, figs. 92, 363.

¹³⁰ The sherds belong to Type “A-GREAtt2B”: PY – SOURISSEAU 1993, 36; for the sherd fig. 24.3 cf. a sample from the *em-plekton* of the late archaic walls of Cumae: SAVELLI 2006, no. 328, 189, pl. 24, B 7; for the sherds fig. 24.4-5 cf.: SAVELLI 2006, no. 330, 189, pl. 24, B 9.

¹³¹ Cf. GASSNER 2003, 173-219; SAVELLI 2006, 2009. The most complete synthesis can be found in SOURISSEAU 2009; more recently see GASSNER 2015.

¹³² They are comparable with Types 4 - 5 - 6 of the typology elaborated for the necropolis of Rificolaro at Camarina: SOURISSEAU 2006, 138-141, fig. 5-7; 2009, 188-189, figs. 6, 13-14. For the samples from the city wall of Cumae cf. SAVELLI 2006, 110-111, pl. 25, 1-13.

¹³³ SOURISSEAU 2009, 184-85, 188-89, figs. 6, 8-14. In her preliminary study of the amphorae from S. Maria degli Angeli Elda Scoppetta recognized, on an autoptic basis, a Sybarite or, in some cases more generically Calabrian production. For the Sourisseau 1α amphorae from Cumae cf. SAVELLI 2009, 119-120, pl. 26, 1-21; for the samples from Pithekoussai: SAVELLI 2009, 108. On the chronology of Calabrian productions cf. SAVELLI 2009, 124. A sample of such production was recognized in the excavation of the Duomo station in the context of the late 6th century BC: GASSNER – SCOPPETTA 2014, no. 1, 113, 119, fig. 1.

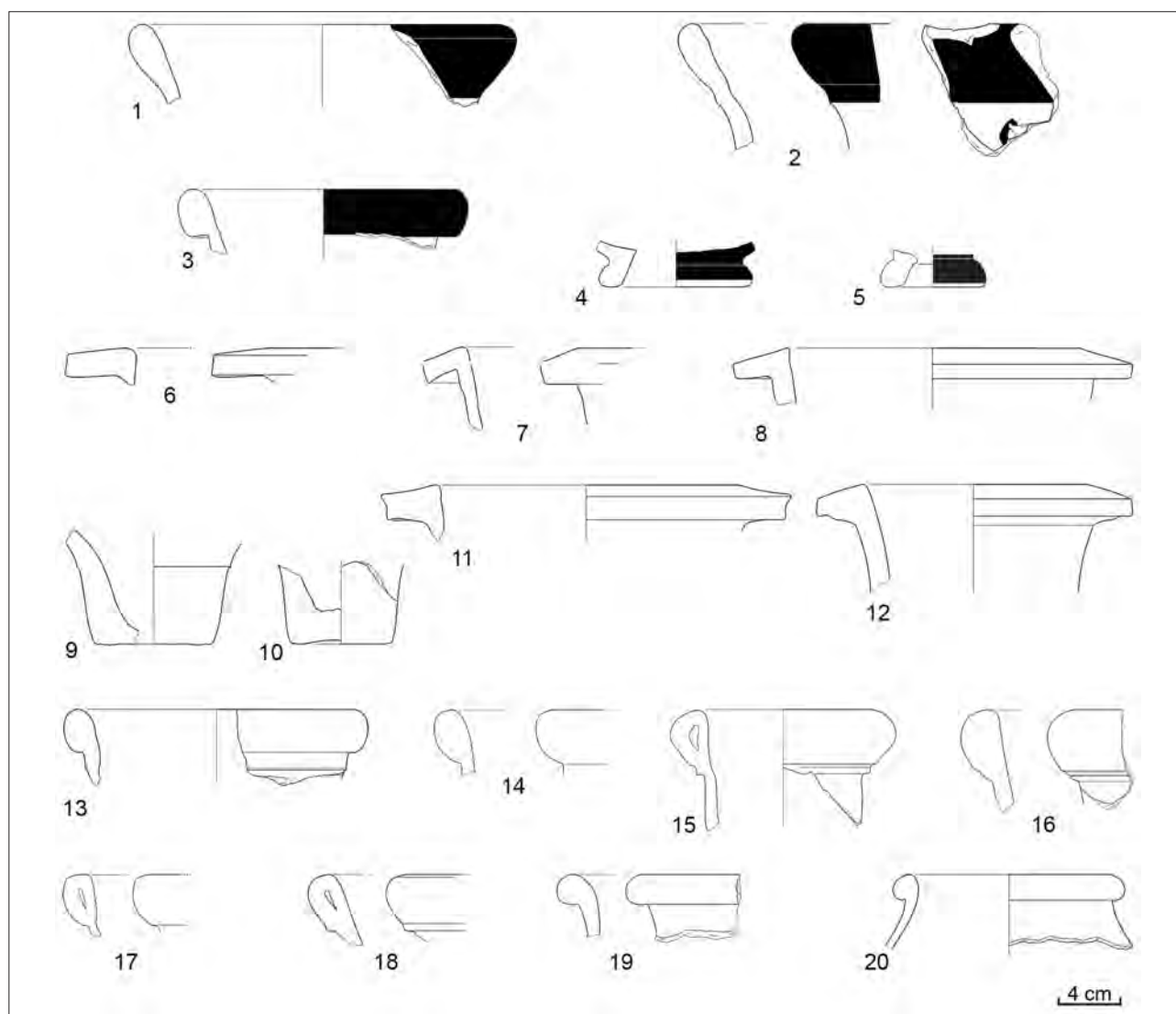


Fig. 24. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: transport amphorae

Calabria¹³⁴ (Fig. 24. 14-18). The poor state of preservation does not make it easy to distinguish in some samples the form 2, dated up to the first quarter of the 5th century BC, and the form 3, between the first quarter and mid-5th century BC¹³⁵.

No sample of Sourisseau 2 amphora from the “Bay of Naples workshop” is attested, unlike the Neapolitan context of Piazza Nicola Amore¹³⁶.

More generally, the Sourisseau 1a and Sourisseau 2 forms are present in the Western Mediterranean: the former, from the first quarter, the latter,

from the second half of the 6th century BC. Both productions have a wide distribution throughout the century; however, it should be considered that their chrono-typological framing varies according to the different areas of production¹³⁷.

Finally, some fragments of lip can be attributed to the large grouping of the “Western-Phoinician ogive-shaped amphorae” that traditionally includes the Pithekoussan amphora of type A-B, Etruscan and Etruscan-Campanian types¹³⁸ (Fig. 24.19-20).

¹³⁷ Cf. SAVELLI 2009; SOURISSEAU 2009.

¹³⁸ On Pithekoussan productions: SOURISSEAU 2009, 149-173; for relations between Pithekoussan and Etruscan and Campanian production: BELLELLI 2018; for the distribution of Etruscan and Campanian Etruscan-type amphorae in Campania: ALBORE LIVADIE 1985, 129-133 and appendix 3; for Etruscan amphorae: PY 1985, 73-94; GRAS 1985a, 325-366; for the evidence from Cumae: SAVELLI 2006, 122-126, 199-202, pl. 27. The conservation of

¹³⁴ This attribution is proposed by Elda Scoppetta in the study mentioned above.

¹³⁵ For the Sourisseau 2-3 forms cf. SOURISSEAU 2009, 189-191, fig. 6.

¹³⁶ GASSNER – SCOPPETTA 2014, nos. 5, 9, 115-117, 120-121, fig. 1. This datum adds to the attribution of samples from Velia to the Gulf of Naples: GASSNER 2015, 348, fig. 2.

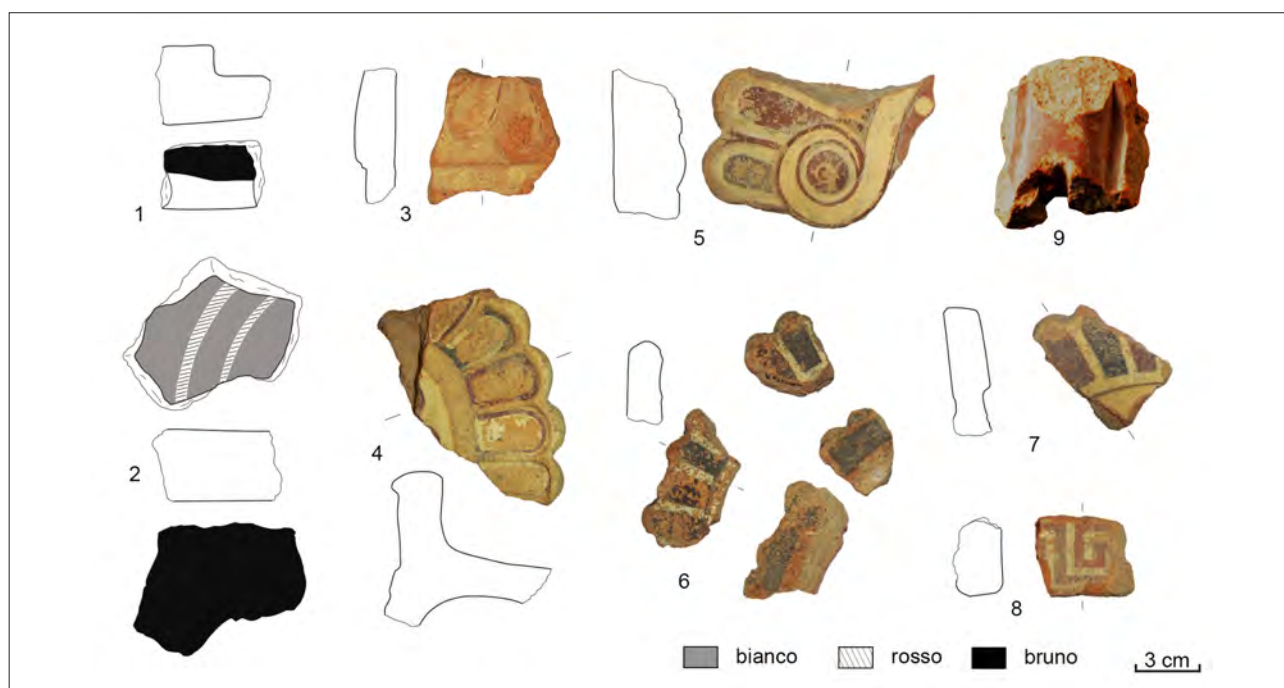


Fig. 25. Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli: architectural terracottas

In conclusion the repertoire of transport amphorae from Santa Maria degli Angeli is distributed from the late 7th to the first quarter of the 5th century BC, with a predominance of samples from the 6th century BC.

Architectural terracottas (Fig. 25)

Of note is a group of late archaic architectural terracottas that allows us to hypothesize the presence of cultic spaces on Pizzofalcone hill. Although the finds have a high fragmentation index, one can recognize cover and plain tiles, eaves tiles (Fig. 25.1-2), shell antefixes with palmettes¹³⁹ and revetment plaques (Fig. 25.3-9). A set such as this can be easily included in the “Campanian roofs-system”, with numerous comparisons from both Pithekoussai and Cumae and regional Etruscan centers¹⁴⁰.

Piazza Municipio: the undredged seabeds

After comparing the 8th- and 7th-century BC materials from S. Maria degli Angeli and the har-

bor, it seems useful to present a selection of finds recovered from the undredged seabed at the mouth of the basin near the promontory of Castel Nuovo¹⁴¹ (Fig. 26).

This context begins in the Late Archaic period and is stratigraphically included between the dredged levels of the Hellenistic period and those of BMA directly deposited on the “Neapolitan Yellow Tufa” bench. Due perhaps to the strong erosion that occurred in the outer part of the harbor, marine sedimentation is missing for a period of about eight hundred years¹⁴². The recovered materials, except for a few almost intact ones, show a medium to high fragmentation index. They are indicative of the life of the port basin and the adjacent dry land, from which they may have come due to natural or anthropogenic events. In this sense, the discovery of cover and plain tiles proba-

the fragments from S. Maria degli Angeli and the lack of archaeometric analysis makes it difficult to distinguish the specific productions. The samples in fig. 24.19-20 (type Py 3A-B, between the mid and late 6th century BC), are close to Etruscan samples from Cumae: cf. e.g., SAVELLI 2006, no. TTA 431, 199, pl.27, 2.

¹³⁹ RESCIGNO 1998, series C 2100, C 2200, 62-84.

¹⁴⁰ RESCIGNO 1998.

¹⁴¹ Cf. GIAMPAOLA 2017a. Scientific assistance for the excavation was provided by Vittoria Carsana (coordinator) and Mariella Gentile; the graphic documentation was carried out by Calcagno Architetti Associati and Politecnico di Milano, Dipartimento ABC, He.Su.Tech lab; the catalogue of the material was made by Annarita Russo; the drawings are by Valentina Miceli and Annarita Russo. To all of them goes my thanks.

¹⁴² Cf. VACCHI *et al.* 2019. The geomorphological study of the port basin is carried out by the team composed of the Department of Earth Sciences, Environment and Resources - University of Naples “Federico II”, Vesuvius Observatory, Aix-Marseille University.

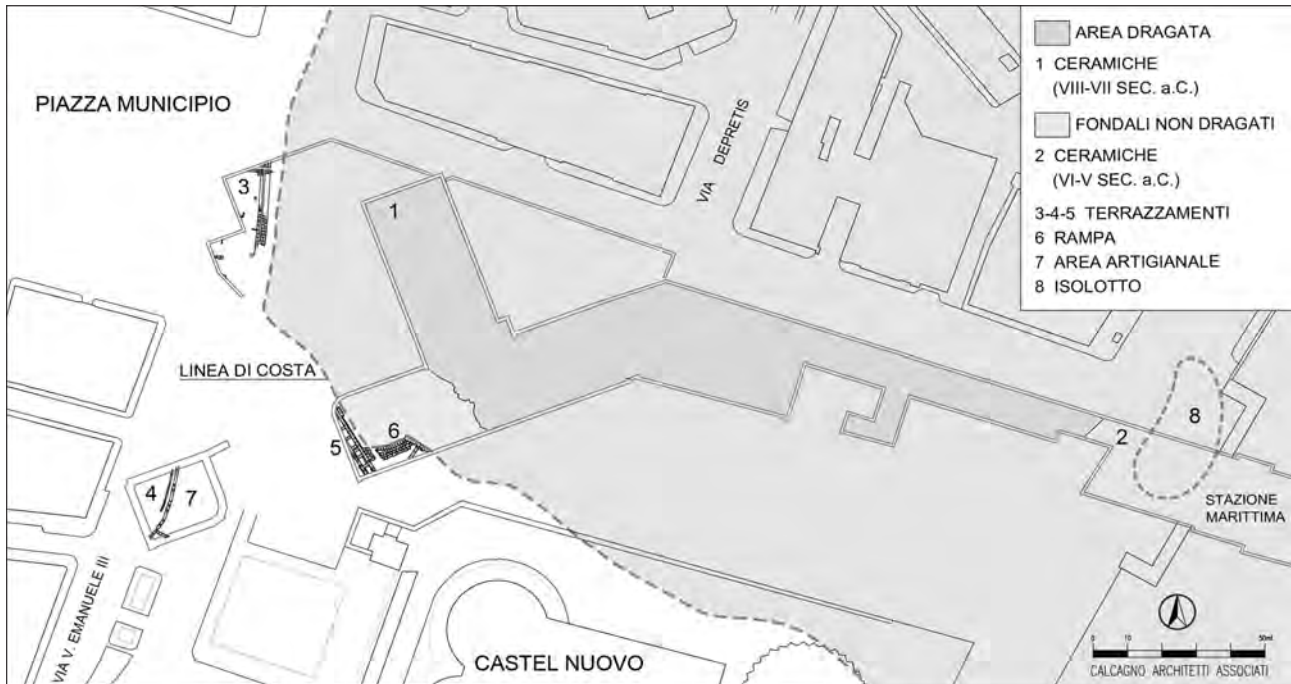


Fig. 26. Piazza Municipio: the Hellenistic harbor basin, the dredged and the undredged seabeds

bly indicates the presence of buildings on the Castel Nuovo promontory near the port entrance.

Although there are residual or more recent intrusions, the archaeological excavation has identified a stratigraphic sequence of the seabed from the Late Archaic age¹⁴³. On this occasion, the overlying datable beds from the second half of the 5th to around the middle of the 4th century BC, prior to the Hellenistic dredging action, are excluded.

The deepest sand layers (2961=2570D) (Fig. 27) contain small fragments of “Eastern-Greek¹⁴⁴ amphorae”, “à la brosse”, Sourisseau 1α form¹⁴⁵. Among the fine pottery, an Ionian B2 cup¹⁴⁶, two

partially painted olpettes¹⁴⁷ and a skyphos with linear decoration¹⁴⁸ were found; as for the common pottery, a locally produced kylix is attested, which can be compared with a Cumaean type¹⁴⁹.

These data lead to a chronology around the last quarter of the 6th to the first decades of the 5th century BC¹⁵⁰.

A second seafloor level (2958= 2570 B= 2570 C) (Fig. 28) is developed on these sediments, in which Sourisseau 1α amphorae¹⁵¹ and one of probably Eastern Greek origin¹⁵² were found.

¹⁴³ The different phases of station construction forced the stratigraphic layers to be investigated at two different times, in 2015 and 2016. In 2015, due to the outcropping of the water table, the strata were excavated by levels to which letters were assigned. Equivalences were made between the deposits identified in the two different interventions, integrating the excavation data with those derived from the chronological framing of the finds.

¹⁴⁴ The fragment fig. 27.1 probably belongs to an amphora from Clazomenai. Numerous samples come from the *emplekton* of the Late Archaic fortification of Cumae: SAVELLI 2006, 113.

¹⁴⁵ Cf., *supra*, 546 for the samples from Santa Maria degli Angeli.

¹⁴⁶ The sample, because of its distinct fold between lip and bowl, can be dated from the last quarter of the 6th century BC: cf. *supra*, 540.

¹⁴⁷ The type is widely popular up to the first quarter of the 5th century BC: cf., *supra*, 543.

¹⁴⁸ The sample fig.27.6 may be compared with exemplars dated between the last quarter of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th century BC: cf. e.g., PANVINI 2001, 46-47, pls. V, 30, VI, 31-32.

¹⁴⁹ Cf. NIGRO 2006a, no. TTA 110, 86, 143, pl. 19,3-4. The shape is found in other Neapolitan contexts from the late 6th and first quarter of the 5th century BC: SCOPPETTA 2010, 120, tav. LXXI.

¹⁵⁰ In more recent layers, not considered here, residual sherds datable from the middle to the second half of the 6th century BC were also found, such as e.g. a lydion and an Ionian B1 cup.

¹⁵¹ Due perhaps to marine action, in this layer other Sourisseau 1α and “à la brosse” fragments, belonging to the exemplars of the underlying levels, were also found.

¹⁵² For the shape of the lip and neck the sample in fig. 28.2 is similar to an amphora from the Late Archaic *emplekton* of Cumae, possibly of Greek-Oriental production: SAVELLI 2006, no. TTA 384, 195, pl. 25, 28.

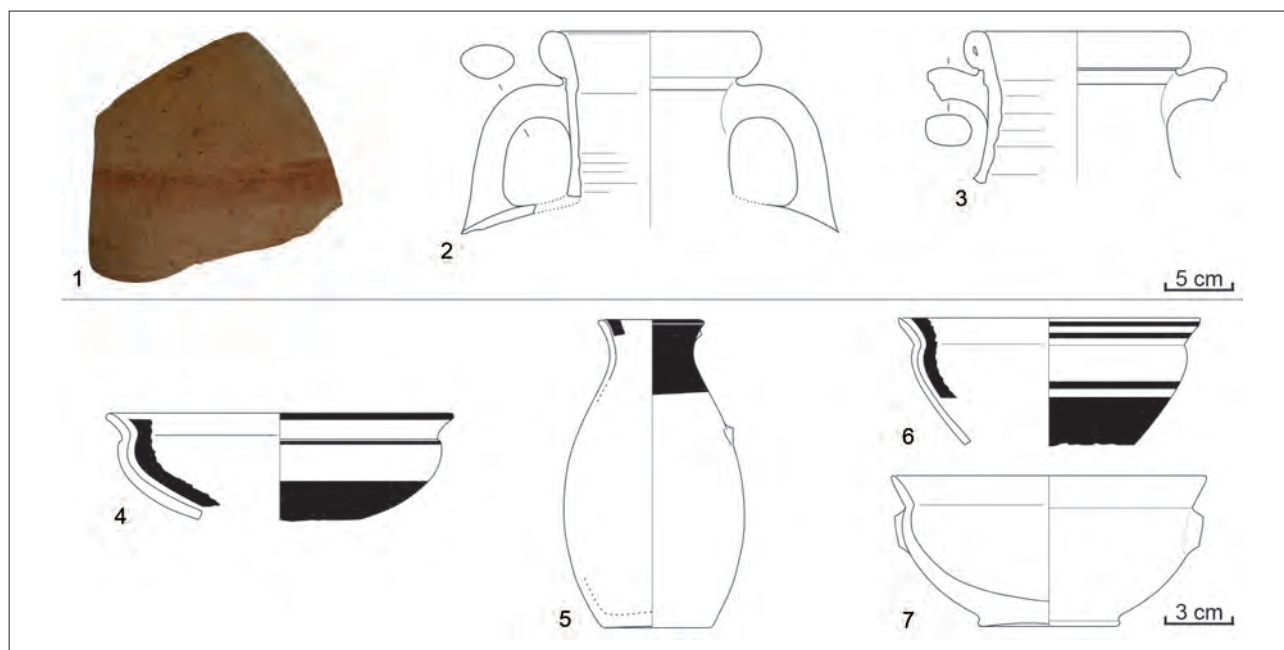


Fig. 27. Piazza Municipio: the undredged seabeds, pottery from layers 2961-2170D

From the same layers come two later fragments of amphorae, whose small size makes it difficult the classification: one perhaps of Sourisseau 3 form or the early variants of 4 form (Fig. 28.3), the other of Sourisseau 4 (Randform 4 – 5 – 7 Gassner, MGSII Vandermesch)¹⁵³ (Fig. 28.4). Ionian cups (B2 and intermediate between B2 and B3) are still present among the fine potteries. A few sherds of closed shapes with linear and vegetal patterns probably belong to Eastern-Greek workshops between the second half and the end of the 6th century BC¹⁵⁴ (Fig. 29.1-3). These materials are joined by a cup-skyphos, a bowl with linear decoration¹⁵⁵, and an Attic

type lamp¹⁵⁶. Black-glaze pottery is documented by a saltcellar with echinus wall¹⁵⁷, and a jug fragment with round mouth¹⁵⁸. A skyphos sherd dated between the late 5th and full 4th centuries BC¹⁵⁹ can be considered an intrusion from the upper seabed. Common pottery is present, in coarse and in plain depurated types: ollae and basins, but most of all, the above-mentioned kylikes and two-handled cups¹⁶⁰.

Pontecagnano (RUSSO 2017-2018, 89, pl. IX B). The bowl fig. 28.6, without handles, can be compared with a single-handled Cumaean find, from which it differs in the painted band on the outer lower part of the body: CUOZZO 2006c, no. TTA 261, 179, pl. 21.6.

¹⁵⁶ The sample fig. 28.7, with disc and shoulder decorated with black painted concentric bands, is close to lamps *Agora IV*, Type 21D (from the first quarter to end of 5th century BC), nos. 179-182, 50-51, pls. 6, 35, Type 22 A (500-460 BC), 22A variants (second quarter of the 5th century BC), nos. 193-195, 206, 52-53, 55, pls. 7, 35-36.

¹⁵⁷ The type has a great typological variety: cf. *Agora XII*, 132-137, fig. 9. The sample fig. 28.8 can be compared with *Agora XII*, no. 939 (500 - 480), 302, fig. 9; GOVI 1999, 134-135, 145-146, T. 2, (second quarter of the 5th century BC), pl. XVII; DONNARUMMA – TOMAY 1990, 259, T. 15/1963 (460-450 BC), fig. 439, 3.

¹⁵⁸ The shape fig. 28.9 resembles the banded round-mouth or black variants oinochoai: cf. *Agora XII*, no. 157 (525 BC), 247, pl. 9; cf. also jugs from Lipari, dated between late VI and mid V: e.g., *Meligunis Lipàra II*, 155, T. 430, pl. XLVII, 1, 129, T. 361 bis, pl. XLVII, 8, 152-153, T. 424, pl. LVI, 4 e.

¹⁵⁹ MOREL 1981 series 4311; for typological evolution from the late 5th to the 4th century BC cf. PONTRANDOLFO 2000, 127, tl.1; at Naples (S. Aniello a Caponapoli) cf. e.g., D'ONOFRIO – D'AGOSTINO 1987, no. E13, 154, fig. 26.

¹⁶⁰ The two-handled cup will become the best-documented shape in the upper layers. This recurs both at Cumae in the Late Archaic wall *emplekton* (NIGRO 2006a, 86-87, pl. 19, 5) and at

¹⁵³ The fragment in fig. 28.3, of indeterminate production, presents a slender lip with straight inner wall and a underlying ridge. It can be dated from the central years of the 5th century BC: cf. e.g., samples from Velia: GASSNER 2003, nos. Ic20, IIa 200, 307, 323, pl. 11, 24. For the sample fig. 28.4 cf. generally SOURISSEAU 2009, 191-193, note 164-165, fig. 6; DI SANDRO 1986, 59-68, pl. 12; VANDERMESCH 1994, 65-69; GASSNER 2003, 181-182, fig. 91. The chronology of the Sourisseau 4 form ranges from just before the mid-5th to the second half of the 4th century BC. The illustrated fragment, likely of Poseidonia, is close to BECHTOLD 2018, 2, 6, figs. 3. 1a-b (second third 5th century BC), 5, 1.a-b (late 5th-early 4th century BC); GASSNER *et al.* 2014, n. 134 (mid-4th century BC) 243, fig. 27.

¹⁵⁴ Thanks to Matteo D'Acunto for the fruitful discussion regarding these finds, for which he suggests Ionian or North Ionian workshops.

¹⁵⁵ The cup-skyphos fig. 28.5 is related to black-glaze Attic types between the late 6th and first quarter of the 5th century BC: *Agora XII*, nos. 569, 572, 109-110, 276, fig. 6, pl. 25; it is commonly attested in southern Italian contexts such as Cumae (MUNZI 2007, 127, fig. 15), Poseidonia (CITERA 2011-2012, 110-111, pl. XIII a-c),

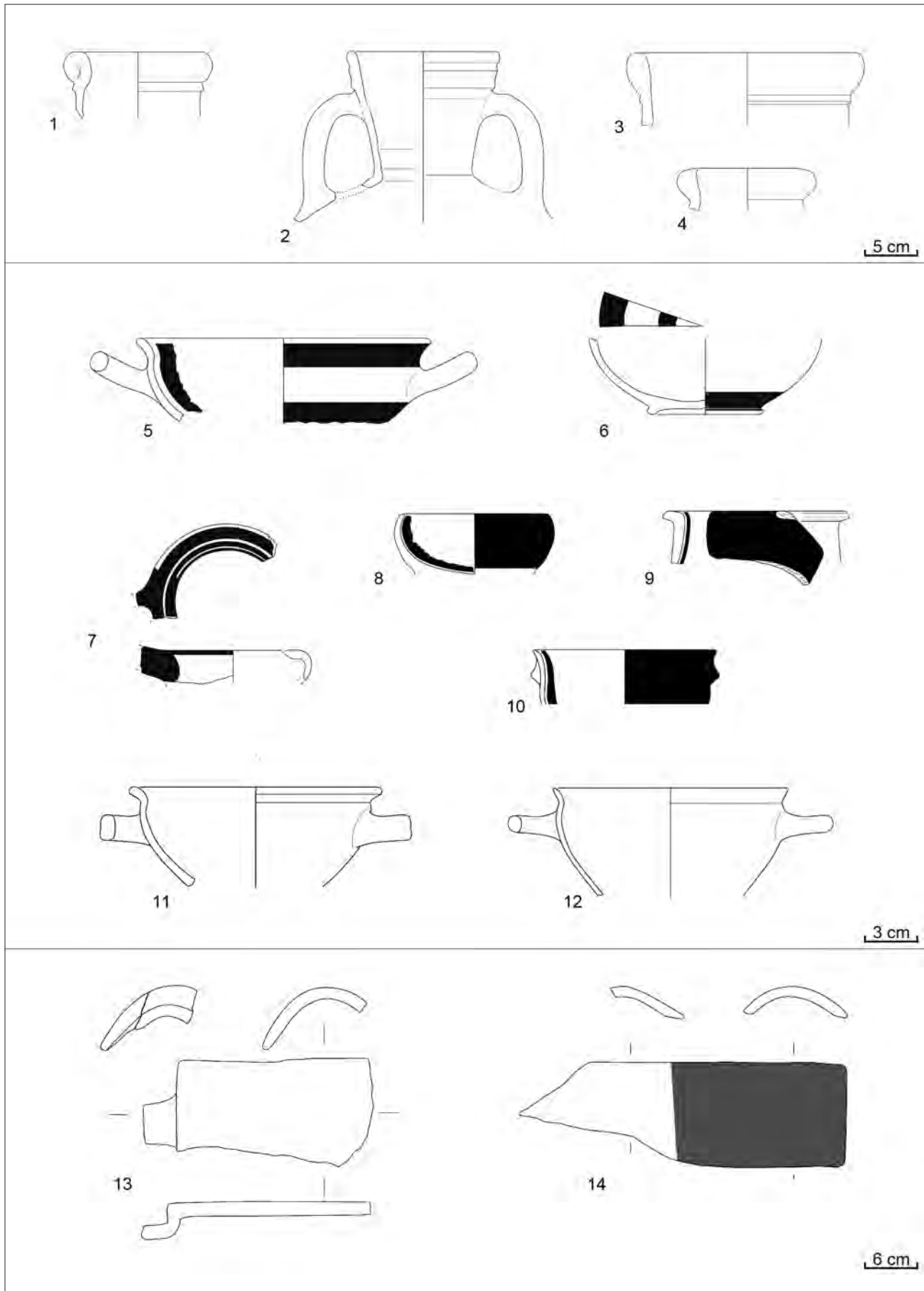


Fig. 28. Piazza Municipio: the undredged seabeds, pottery from layers 2570B-2570C-2958



Fig. 29. Piazza Municipio: the undredged seabeds, Eastern-Greek pottery from layers 2570B-2570C-2958

Many of these materials still fit into the late archaic horizon: a chronology of the seabeds development up until around the second quarter of the 5th century BC is suggested by black-glaze pottery and, albeit cautiously, by some of the amphorae types.

Despite the difficulties of the excavation, the stratigraphic sequence offers significant evidence. The archaeological records seem to indicate that the port is used in the Late Archaic period until the Hellenistic age. The inlet of Piazza Municipio will also be the site of the harbor in the Roman age, but that is another story.

FINAL REMARKS

At the end of the analytical presentation of the archaeological data, it is useful to make a synthesis.

- The archaeological records found in Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli and Piazza Municipio, although partly residual, testify to the prolonged life of the settlement.
- The earliest frequentation dating back to the second half of the 8th century BC privileges the “preferred site” of the Pizzofalcone promontory and may be connected to the control of the landing area at Piazza Municipio.

- At Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli the archaeological evidence presents a long caesura after the late Neolithic and Eneolithic phases. The installation of Parthenope marks a solution of continuity with respect to the indigenous settlement of the FBA-EIA, lacking completely residual materials from these periods, while only a few fragments of *impasto* can be attributed to the EIA2¹⁶¹. This hypothesis needs further confirmation because of the impossibility of specifying the broad chronological span between the FBA and EIA derived from the contexts of the S. Pasquale and Arco Mirelli stations, located in the Chiaia shoreline immediately west of the Pizzofalcone promontory.
- The oldest Greek pottery, associated with fewer indigenous and Phoenician finds, allows us to date the beginning of Parthenope in a chronological horizon rather close to the earliest phases of Pithekoussai and Cumae¹⁶². The surviving evidence does not however allow us to determine the nature, whether permanent or seasonal nor the extent of the first occupation of Parthenope. The comparison with Pithekoussai and Cu-

Naples from the Duomo station, dated throughout the 5th century BC: SCOPPETTA 2010, 120-121, pl. LXXII.

¹⁶¹ Cf. *supra*, 532.

¹⁶² D’AGOSTINO – D’ACUNTO 2008; D’ACUNTO 2009, 2017, 2020a; GRECO 2008, 2009.

mae will be crucial, also involving the matter of their chronological and functional relationships¹⁶³. The first Greek presence at Pizzofalcone may have marked, with Pithekoussai and Cumae, a node in the network of control of the Gulf area which was consolidated with the Cumaean *apoikia*: in this perspective, the function of *epineion* attributed by historical tradition to Parthenope can be recovered¹⁶⁴.

- The earliest archaeological records of Santa Maria degli Angeli and the harbor basin are similar to those from Pithekoussai and Cumae: LG Pithekoussan-Cumaean pottery, an Euboean import, white-on-dark style samples, a small amount of Protocorinthian vases and Italo-Geometric productions but also *impasto* pottery and coarse ware.
- The archaeological records increase during the 7th century BC, especially from the end of the century and during the 6th century BC. and reveals a qualitative change that differentiates Parthenope from the other ports of the Cumaean *paralia*.

The material culture continues to show strong affinities with that of Pithekoussai and, mainly, Cumae. What is indicative is the comparison with finds from both the *em-plekton* of the city wall and the periurban area of the *polis* investigated by the University L'Orientale and the Centre J. Bérard.

At S. Maria degli Angeli there are *impasto* vessels from the centers of the Campanian plain; bucchero pottery is imported in the late 7th century BC from Etruria and during the 6th century BC from the Etruscan Campania. Corinthian and Etruscan-Corinthian pottery, productions of the eastern-Greek tradition, numerous Attic black-figure vessels, and, from the last quarter of the century, black-glaze wares are also attested. There is

significant evidence of common (coarse and depurated) pottery associated with partially painted or linearly decorated productions.

The transport amphorae are remarkable: they begin to appear at the end of the 7th century BC and increased consistently throughout the following century, with a prevalence of Corinthian and Western-Greek productions. The materials demonstrate an active role of Parthenope in the archaic network in Campania which connects Greek, Etruscan, and indigenous communities, having as its main pole the *polis* of Cumae¹⁶⁵.

A significant marker is represented by the distribution of archaic architectural terracottas pertaining to the “Campanian roof-system”, at least partially related to sacred buildings: they were found not only in Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli, but also in the harbor seabed of Piazza Municipio and in the shoreline explored in the area of the Duomo subway station, immediately outside the walls of Neapolis¹⁶⁶.

According to the data from Santa Maria degli Angeli, the entire 6th century BC up until the first decades of the 5th century BC is to be regarded as a phase of consistent and uninterrupted development.

The picture offered by these new discoveries enhances that of the Pizzofalcone necropolis, documenting how the settlement continues beyond the end of the archaic tombs discovered in Via Nicotera: their interruption can be attributed to the fortuitousness of discovery and not to the destruction of Parthenope.

- After the first decades of the 5th century BC, the documentation from Santa Maria degli Angeli declines, restarting at the time of Palaepolis, between the 4th and 2nd century BC. In the port of Neapolis and the coastal area facing the urban plateau, there is substantial continuity between the late Archaic, classic,

¹⁶³ Cf. e.g., D'AGOSTINO 1994; GRECO 1999; D'AGOSTINO 2008; MELE 2014, 5-39; CERCHIAI forthcoming and the papers on the same subject in this volume.

¹⁶⁴ Cf. *supra*, 524; BONNIER 2008 deepens the meaning of the notion of *epineion* with respect to that of *limen*: the term denotes a port away from the “central place” on which it depends, constituting a political extension of its coastal territory.

¹⁶⁵ Cf. CERCHIAI 2013, 55-86.

¹⁶⁶ From Piazza Santa Maria degli Angeli there are cover and plain tiles, eaves tiles, antefixes, revetment plaques (cf. *supra*, 548); from the harbour cover and plain tiles; from the Duomo station cover and plain tiles, eaves tiles, antefixes and *kalypteres hegemonas*, some with painted decoration.

and even later phases. Beneath Piazza Municipio the levels of the last quarter of the 6th-early 5th century BC are covered by layers dated from the second quarter to the Hellenistic age, when the port was redesigned and the seabed was dredged. On the shoreline at the Duomo station, the sequence begins with beach deposits from the last quarter of the 6th century BC, on which layers from the first quarter of the 5th century BC up to the Hellenistic age are superimposed¹⁶⁷. The archaeological records includes, among the others finds, pieces of evidence (bucchero, Corinthian pottery, an architectural terracotta with a polychrome double guilloche¹⁶⁸) that could demonstrate the first frequentation around the mid/second half of the 6th century BC.

- The plateau where Neapolis was founded is frequented from the mid/second half to the end of the 6th century BC. The older settle-

ment of Parthenope, in full expansion, extended its control over the nearby plateau, which must have represented an important reserve for development.

- The wall found in vico Soprammuro dates back to the first decades of the 5th century BC. It documents a significant urban strengthening and suggests that the foundation of Neapolis had already occurred at an earlier date. At the same time, it was accompanied by the decrease of Pizzofalcone for which there were fewer archaeological records.
- It was through the settlement consolidation of Parthenope that the conditions for the birth of the “New Polis” were produced. This long poleogenetic process culminated at the end of the 6th century BC, following the escalation of the *stasis* within the Cumaean factions for the control of Parthenope and its territory, as historical sources testify¹⁶⁹.

¹⁶⁷ SCOPPETTA 2010.

¹⁶⁸ RESCIGNO 1998, nos. 13, 64-65, 202, 250, pls. IV, XVII-XVIII.

¹⁶⁹ Cfr. *supra*, 523-524.

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tio to discussions on the origin and development of the Greek alphabet, this article reviews some early inscribed sherds, chiefly the one from Eretria where part of a personal name (Θοῖνος or Εῤθονος) is clearly legible, and especially dwells on the problems posed by the *N* featuring on the skyphos from Cumae and the extreme similarity of its shape to that of the slightly earlier *N* of the Gabii flask (the last letter of εὐλιν). As a matter of fact, the Greek letter on the skyphos provides a remarkably significant addition to what we already knew about the circulation of Euboeans, Euboean goods, and the Euboean alphabet in Campania and Latium in the first half of the 8th century BC.

MASSIMO BOTTO, *Phoenician Trade in the Lower Tyrrhenian Sea between the 9th and 8th Centuries BC: the Case of Cumae*

An examination of Phoenician and “Sardinian-Phoenician” ceramic production finds unearthed in a pre-Hellenic domestic context from Cuma – brought to light since 2018 thanks to excavations directed by Matteo D’Acunto of the University of Naples L’Orientale – has shed new light on the politics and international trade in the Lower Tyrrhenian Sea in the phases contemporary with or immediately preceding the founding of Pithekoussai. Among the most significant aspects, the key role played by Sardinia emerged. Without fossilizing on rigid schematics, which are entirely inappropriate for the historical periods examined here, two areas of different influence can be distinguished on the island. According to widely established lines of research, in fact, it appears that the Nuragic canton systems located in the northern and central-eastern sectors of the island were more projected toward trade with the Villanovan populations of northern Etruria, while those located in southern and western Sardinia maintained relations mainly with the Iberian Peninsula and the central Mediterranean within an established circuit managed by the main Phoenician foundations in which, however, local populations also played a leading role. What emerges from the most recent investigations, and what we hope to have clarified in this paper, is that the two trade flows found a

meeting point in the Lower Tyrrhenian Sea, particularly in Campania, in the stretch of coast between the Gulf of Naples to the north and the mouth of the Picentino to the south.

GIOVANNA GRECO, *Structures and Materials of Archaic Cumae: Research of the Federico II University in the Area of the Forum*

This paper summarizes the results of excavations conducted by the University of Naples “Federico II” on the southern side of the Forum of Cumae, focusing on the chronological span between the early colonial phase and the Archaic period. Of particular interest were the excavations conducted in the so-called Tempio con Portico, where evidence from the last quarter of the 8th century BC to the beginning of the Imperial period, when the temple was built, were brought to light. From this area, which has yielded traces of occupation from the Early Archaic period, come numerous architectural fragments from the late Archaic period, possibly belonging to a pre-existing cult building, as well as a fair amount of residual ceramics (*impasto*, Late Geometric and Protocorinthian pottery). The data collected, along with what has emerged from the most recent investigations conducted in Cumae, make it possible to reconstruct the urban transformations that occurred in this sector of the ancient city.

D. GIAMPAOLA, *New Discoveries from Parthenope (Naples)*

Archaeological evidence on Parthenope has long been limited to the Chiatamone landfill and the via Nicotera necropolis, which attested to its location on the Pizzofalcone promontory. This contribution presents new data from the archaeological investigations for the subway line carried out on the Pizzofalcone site in Piazza S. Maria degli Angeli and in the area of the Greco-Roman harbor in Piazza Municipio. The discoveries deepen the knowledge of the colonial phenomenon in the Gulf of Naples, which is well known from the documentation of Pithekoussai and Cumae.

The origin of Parthenope and its evolution up to the foundation of Neapolis will be discussed, as the two sites constitute a unitary system from a historical, topographical, and archaeological point of view. This settlement unit was already occupied in the Late Neolithic/Eneolithic, then increased in the MBA and LBA until the transition between the FBA and the EIA. The archaeological documentation of S. Maria degli Angeli will be illustrated, from the oldest finds from the second half of the 8th and 7th centuries BC to those from the 6th and 5th centuries BC, and will be supported by materials from the same periods found in the harbor. The aim of this work is to compare the data recovered in different areas of the settlement unit of Parthenope and Neapolis: evidence that integrates and enhances the framework of historical tradition and previous archaeological documentation.

Magna Graecia and Sicily

JAN KINDBERG JACOBSEN, GLORIA MITTICA, *Oino-
trian-Euboean Pottery from Timpone della Motta
– Francavilla Marittima (CS)*

The current contribution focuses on the evidence for the Euboean presence and on indigenous-Greek interactions at the site of Timpone della Motta, close to present-day Francavilla Marittima in northern Calabria. Since 2007, research conducted by the Groningen Institute of Archaeology and the Danish Institute in Rome has emphasized that the indigenous settlement came into contact with the Greek world two generations prior to the establishment of the Greek colonial city of Sybaris. Production of Oino-
trian-Euboean pottery was first identified among the material excavated on the acropolis of Timpone della Motta and in the nearby Macchiabate necropolis. Subsequent fieldwork individuated a pottery production area with a high percentage of Oino-
trian-Euboean pottery as well as kiln traces and objects related to pottery production, such as misfired pottery, containers for depurated clay and experimental test pieces. Most recently, a set-

tlement area was discovered in 2017, which reflects a clear Greek material presence in the nature of Oino-
trian-Euboean and imported Euboean pottery.

MARIA COSTANZA LENTINI, *Naxos between the
Eighth and Seventh Centuries BC Revisited*

Reconsideration of the data from the deep excavation carried out in Naxos between 2011-2013 in the area of a huge Byzantine landfill outlines the initial phases of the city in all its complexity. The succession of phases between the end of the 8th century BC and the beginning of the second quarter of the 7th century BC is very compressed and not always easy to read. The intersection of Streets Si and Sh is crucial for a revision. The chronology of the earlier level of Street Si, dating back to 700 BC, shows the beginning of the urbanization process in Naxos. The southeastern corner of the intersection is occupied by an enclosure with a *bothros* and a pebble floor which, also dating back to 700 BC, was used throughout the 7th century BC for ritual-sacrificial feasting activities, judging from both the pottery (mainly tableware) and the remarkable quantity of animal bones collected. An elongated rectangular building (Building H) was built on the pebbled floor between the first and second quarters of the 7th century BC. It may be identified with a dining room. It is very likely that a similar function, although not so precisely, also belonged to the late 8th century BC Building “f”, rectangular in plan, which Building H clearly replaces. The thick pebble floor overlies Building “f” as well as the curvilinear Buildings “g” and “d”. The identification of the latter pair as huts, together with the pottery found in them, reveals the presence in the Schisò Peninsula of an indigenous coastal community, in our case the Sikel, with which the settlers on their arrival had come into contact and interacted with. Finally, it is interesting to note that it is not by chance that this area becomes after 700 BC a space of ritual use, perhaps linked to the cult of heroes or ancestors in view of the presence of the large *bothros*.

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The intent of the *Euboica II* conference, *Pithekoussai e l'Eubea tra Oriente e Occidente*, held in Lacco Ameno (Ischia, Naples) from 14 to 17 May 2018, was to discuss the themes of colonization, how colonial realities became rooted in different areas of the Mediterranean, the specific traits of Euboean colonization, and forms of contact and relationship between the Greek element and local communities. These Proceedings are divided in two volumes, arranged geographically. They feature a dialogue between historians and archaeologists, with an emphasis on the new important contributions made over the last twenty years by field archaeology in Euboea and in colonial and Mediterranean contexts.

