

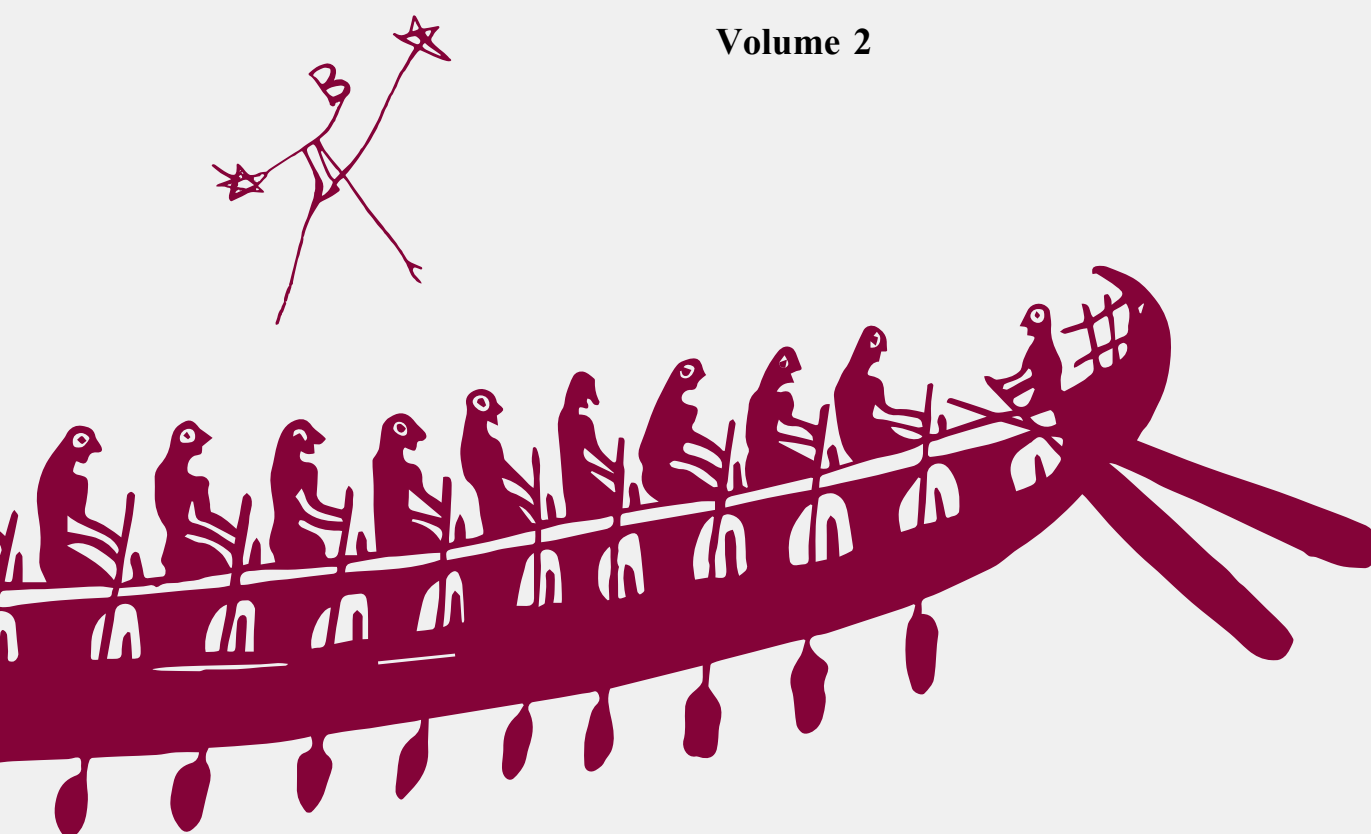
EUBOICA II

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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OINOTRIAN-EUBOEAN POTTERY FROM TIMPONE DELLA MOTTA – FRANCAVILLA MARITTIMA (CS)

Jan Kindberg Jacobsen, Gloria Mittica

INTRODUCTION

Cultural contact between Greeks and the indigenous people of the Ionian coast of Italy was not instigated by the foundation of Sybaris around 720 BC but rather predated this by as much as half a century. Since 2007, research conducted by the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA) and the Danish Institute in Rome has shown that the archaeological circumstances in the Sibaritide during the 8th and 7th centuries BC are far more complex than has previously been thought. Particularly on Timpone della Motta, new archaeological evidence encourages a reinterpretation of the social and cultural environment at the site emphasizing direct contact between the indigenous community and Greek newcomers. Greek Euboean pottery, imports as well as locally produced highly euboeanizing vessels, are featured in the archaeological material excavated on the site of Timpone della Motta from the first half of the 8th century BC. The local euboeanizing ware has been labelled Oinotrian-Euboean, and the aim of this article is to present the current state of research on the topic while highlighting its cardinal characteristics and assessing its implications for our understanding of the specific character of the cultural and social processes of the “Hellenization”¹ at the settlement of Timpone della Motta.

¹ Understood as the process by which indigenous people became partly Greek. Different theories have been proposed. Some argue for a “soft” model, while others favour a “harder” variant, see HANDBERG – JACOBSEN 2011; JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 687.

THE SETTLEMENT OF TIMPONE DELLA MOTTA

Timpone della Motta is situated 12 km to the west of the Greek *apoikia* of Sybaris in Northern Calabria, near modern-day Francavilla Marittima (Fig. 1). Activity on the site spans from the Late Middle Bronze Age until the 5th century BC when it was seemingly abandoned, with the main period of activity covering the 8th-6th centuries BC. During this period, the acropolis was furnished with multiple large structures, and several plateaux around the hilltop have provided evidence of habitation, as have the lower slopes of Timpone hill². To the east lies the Macchiabate necropolis, within which the inhabitants buried their deceased in large tumuli as well as individual burials.

Excavations have been conducted in the area since the 1960s. These have brought to light the complex nature of the interactions between the indigenous population and the Greeks during the centuries from the arrival of the latter until the culture of the population had, judging from the archaeological material, become very much Greek, although retaining some indigenous traits as, for instance, a continued use of the indigenous tumuli³.

² For a new survey on the archaeological areas on and around Timpone della Motta cf. JACOBSEN *et al.* (2018) 2019.

³ SAXKJÆR – JACOBSEN 2014, 279. For a summary of the earlier history of the excavations, see JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 11-18. On current excavations cf., MITTICA 2019b, 65-73 (Timpone della Motta); MITTICA – JACOBSEN 2019, 79-85 (Area Rovitti); JACOBSEN – MITTICA 2019, 87-95 (Area Aita); GUGGISBERG – IMBACH – SPICHTIG 2018 (Macchiabate necropolis); BROCATO – ALTOMARE 2018 (Plateau II).



Fig. 1. Map of the Sibaritide with the indication of the site Timpone della Motta – Francavilla Marittima, CS

The site thus becomes a natural locus for the study of the cultural encounter between the indigenous population, traditionally referred to as the Oinotrians, and the Greeks who traded with and settled large parts of the South Italian peninsula from the 8th century BC onwards. A very interesting facet of this encounter is constituted by the class of pottery referred to as Oinotrian-Euboean. This specific ware and its interpretative and inferential potential have only in recent years been fully acknowledged. Furthermore, recent excavations have brought to light much larger quantities than had hitherto been accessible, thereby enhancing the analytical possibilities.

OINOTRIAN-EUBOEAN POTTERY

The Oinotrian-Euboean pottery, which was produced between the second quarter of the 8th and the beginning of the 7th century BC⁴, has been defined as «[...] locally produced pottery that in shape and style closely resembles Euboean pot-

tery»⁵ The Oinotrian component of the nomenclature is thus a strictly geographical indication intended to situate the production and as such does not imply an indigenous stylistic influence on the pottery itself⁶.

Oinotrian-Euboean pottery differs from the indigenous matt-painted and *impasto* productions by several key characteristics regarding both manufacturing technique, shapes, and style. It is thrown on the fast wheel, and its potters did not employ the coiling technique that characterizes indigenous production⁷. Although the clay used in both productions has been proven to come from the same source, a deposit situated south of the Raganello river some 3 kilometres from the site, a comparison of the fabrics reveals that the productions differ with regard to the treatment of the clay⁸. The clay used for the Oinotrian-Euboean vessels is more compact. This can be caused by the firing and/or depuration process(es), either way empha-

⁴ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG – MITTICA 2008-2009, 89.

⁵ JACOBSEN 2013, 2.

⁶ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG – MITTICA 2008-2009, 89-90.

⁷ JACOBSEN 2007; MITTICA 2007; MITTICA – JACOBSEN 2024, in press.

⁸ ANDALORO *et al.* 2010, 2011.

sizing the distinctness of the *chaînes opératoires*⁹. Furthermore, the application of a shiny glaze for both interior and exterior decoration and finish clearly sets it apart from the indigenous wares¹⁰.

The morphological repertoire develops over time. In the earliest phases, two shapes, the Greek skyphos and the indigenous *scodella*, are predominant. They are, however, in the second half of the 8th century BC, joined by an extended range of shapes comprising kraters, oinochoai, amphorae, bi-conical jars and *ollae*¹¹. In contrast to the indigenous shapes, the Greek ones, particularly the skyphoi are hastily developed synchronously with those of the Greek mainland¹².

The decoration of the vessels is heavily indebted to the Euboean geometric style with ornaments such as wavy and parallel lines, chevrons, cross-hatched lozenges, circumscribed swastikas, hourglass motifs, circles of dots, and regular concentric circles. These were later accompanied by stylized depictions of water birds and horses. One example is particularly illustrative; a stand, probably from a krater, found during excavations on the acropolis (Fig. 2a-b). This piece is decorated with a frieze reproducing the “horse at the manger” motif and stylistic “tree of life”¹³. This particular scheme finds very close parallels in the Cesnola-inspired workshops of Pithekoussai but especially among the material excavated in the Apollon *Daphnéphoros* sanctuary at Eretria on Euboea¹⁴. This again stresses the close-knit connection between the pottery produced at Timpone della Motta and the regular Euboean production.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE OINOTRIAN-EUBOEAN POTTERY

Excavations conducted in the so-called Area Rovitti on the lower south-west slope of the acropolis during the years 2009-2010 and again in 2019 uncovered structures which proved to be of great im-

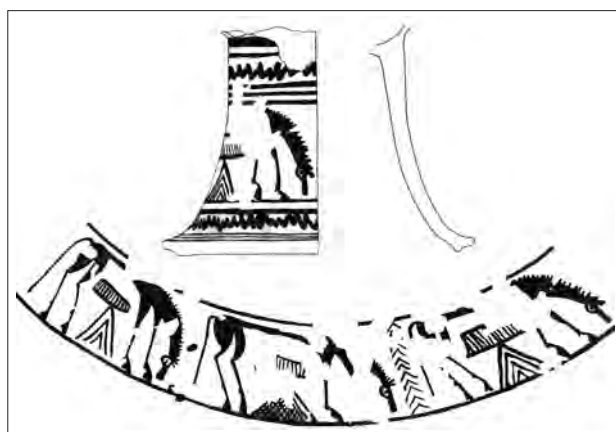


Fig. 2a-b. Stand from krater decorated in Cesnola style from the acropolis of Timpone della Motta

portance to the understanding of the production of Oinotrian-Euboean pottery as well as the spatial organization of the iron age settlement¹⁵. The excavations, which were instigated by the discovery of remains of pottery kilns suggesting a possible *kerameikos*-area, uncovered several structures. Structure A, a wattle and daub hut dating to the first half of the 8th century BC, contained a large assemblage of Oinotrian-Euboean pottery as well as utility vessels and fine and impasto ware of indigenous manufacture. What is more, several of the Oinotrian-Euboean vessels were defective or, in other ways, of a tentative or unfinished character. For instance, the excavations brought to light a skyphos upon which a painter had made several attempts at applying concentric circles with a multiple brush (Fig. 3a-b).

⁹ JACOBSEN – SAXKJÆR – MITTICA 2017, 176.

¹⁰ JACOBSEN – MITTICA – HANDBERG 2008-2009, 216.

¹¹ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 692; JACOBSEN 2013, 3.

¹² MITTICA 2007; MITTICA 2010; SAXKJÆR – JACOBSEN – MITTICA 2017, 101.

¹³ MITTICA 2007, 126-129, no. cat. 146; JACOBSEN – HANDBERG – MITTICA 2008-2009, 94, fig. 4E.

¹⁴ *Eretria XIV*, pl. 71, H93-H98; MITTICA – JACOBSEN 2024, in press.

¹⁵ MITTICA 2010; JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010.

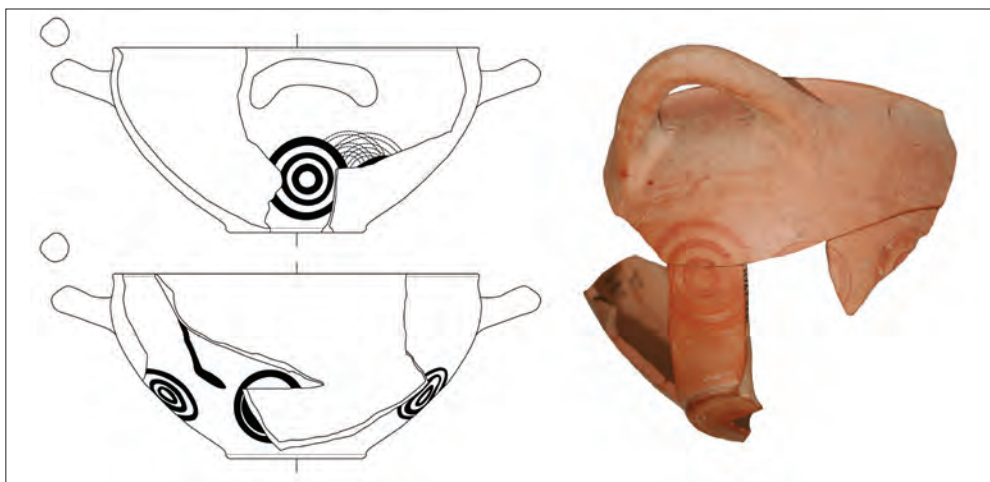


Fig. 3a-b. Oinotrian-Euboean skyphos with attempted concentric circles from Area Rovitti of Timpone della Motta

This vessel may best be characterized as a painter's unsuccessful attempt at applying a new type of decoration to the skyphos-shape¹⁶. Several fragments from large jars, the interiors of which were covered with finely depurated, unburnt clay, may serve as another example. These jars were identified as containers for the fine clay used for slip (Fig. 4). Consequently, these findings, along with the discovered kilns, suggest that the function of the hut should be understood in relation to the manufacture of pottery.

However, the occurrence of weaving utensils, cooking vessels, and indigenous pottery, along with the mentioned pieces, points towards a domestic interpretation. A reasonable assumption is, then, that structure A could have served as a potters' dwelling¹⁷. Structure A was partly covered by a subsequent hut labelled structure B and datable to the late 8th and early 7th century BC. Structure B retained its mudbrick walls and a well-preserved stone wall of the dimensions 4.00 x 0.40 x 0.40 m. Inside the structure, a pavement of stone pebbles is preserved. The material associated with Structure B covers a large range of pottery classes such as local and Iapygian matt-painted pottery, impasto vessels, Corinthian Late Geometric, and Early Proto-Corinthian pottery, as well as Oinotrian-Euboean vessels.¹⁸

The Area Rovitti is set apart from the rest of the site by its unusually high concentration of Oinotrian-Euboean pottery. This made up 20% of the assemblage, a figure remarkably higher than anywhere else on and around the Timpone della Motta.

In the sanctuary on the acropolis, for comparison, the Oinotrian-Euboean pottery constituted a considerably lower percentage of the material corpus. Here, however, the shapes were predominantly larger, with decorated kraters constituting a substantial part of the material. What is more, these were mainly discovered in the contexts of the successive buildings Vb and Vc (Fig. 5).

Recent excavations on the acropolis might indicate that an additional Iron Age building with a material composition similar to that of building Vc is located in the central part of the acropolis below an archaic structure. The Danish Institute in Rome has conducted excavations in the so-called MS3 area since 2017. A large quantity of burned and heavily fragmented animal bones was found on and around a stone structure, suggesting that animal sacrifices and possibly ritual dining had been taking place in the area during the 6th century BC¹⁹. The conglomerate bedrock slopes towards the south and in consequence, the MS3 structure had been erected directly on the conglomerate in the northern part, whereas in the southern part, the area had been filled up with levelling material prior to the construction of the structure.

¹⁶ JACOBSEN – SAXKJÆR – MITTICA 2017, 170. Similar pieces are known from the Potters Quarter in Corinth.

¹⁷ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 700; SAXKJÆR – JACOBSEN – MITTICA 2017, 100.

¹⁸ For a more detailed description of structure B, see JACOBSEN 2013, 6.

¹⁹ PERRONE 2019, 75-78.



Fig. 4. Fragments from open vessels with a layer of unfired, finely depurated clay on the interior

In the northern-eastern part of MS3, a double row of postholes cut out in the bedrock came to light. These probably pertain to an east-west orientated building from the Iron Age. Stratigraphy belonging to the 8th century BC was not encountered during the excavation, indicating that the area had been cleaned intensively prior to the construction of the 6th-century structure.

In the southern area of MS3, the conglomerate was not reached. However, a disturbance created by illegal excavations during the 1970s on the south-western corner gives some indication of the stratigraphy below the structure. The disturbed area was identified during the excavations in 2017, but its vertical extent is still to be determined. The fill of the disturbed area, however, contains a conspicuous amount of impasto fragments datable to the Recent Bronze Age as well as a few Italo-Mycenaean fragments and a possibly Mycenaean fragment. In the same area, numerous fragments datable to the 8th century BC have come to light, along with a number of Iron Age weaving implements. The pottery includes matt-painted ceramics as well as a quantity of Oinotrian-Euboean and impasto fragments (Fig. 6). At this point, it is not possible to establish the specific context to which the Bronze Age and Iron Age material belongs. However, the material is in a good state of preservation, and several fragments can be joined together, indicating that the settlement context might be located below the 6th-century BC MS3 structure²⁰.



Fig. 5a-b. Fragments from kraters, *ollae* and biconical vessels with Euboean-inspired decoration from the acropolis of Timpone della Motta

²⁰ JACOBSEN *et al.* (2018) 2019.



Fig. 6. Matt-painted and Oinotrian-Euboean pottery from the MS3 Area

NEW EVIDENCE FROM AREA AITA

A new settlement area was identified in 2017 on the lower southern slope of Timpone della Motta, some 100 meters east of Area Rovitti. This area, which has been named Area Aita after the land-owners, is located directly below plateau 1 (Fig. 7). After an initial survey in 2017, archaeological excavations were conducted in the area in 2018 and 2019. Currently, three excavations trenches denominated AAI, AAII, and AAIII are under investigation.

The research is at a preliminary state, but a series of observations can already now be made with regard to the Iron Age remains. All three trenches contain a detailed stratigraphic sequence, which covers the timespan from the beginning of the 8th to the end of the same century. This gives some indication that the whole of Area Aita – c. 4000 m³ – was settled during the Iron Age. AAI contains the remains of a large, possibly open-air, hearth, while wall structures are visible in trench AAII.

AAIII contains a thick Iron Age stratigraphy, but a structural interpretation so far remains inconclusive given the limited dimensions of the trench (Fig. 8a-b).

The Iron Age material assemblage from the three trenches is in an excellent state of preservation and reflects a composition comparable to that of Area Rovitti, although, in the case of Area Aita, there is – at least so far – no indication, neither directly nor indirectly, of pottery production during the Iron Age. As in Area Rovitti, the pottery consists of indigenous matt-painted and impasto wares together with Oinotrian-Euboean pottery as well as imported Euboean MG skyphoi and minor finds such as weaving equipment and a few smaller bronze objects. The Oinotrian-Euboean pottery constitutes around 3% of the total pottery assemblage, a figure notably lower than that observed in the Rovitti area. Skyphoi and *scodelle* are the most commonly occurring shapes in the Aita area, but larger shapes such as amphorae and kraters are also attested.



Fig. 7. Aerial photo of Area Aita, lower south slope of Timpone della Motta



Fig. 8a. Oinotrian-Euboean pottery from trench AAII

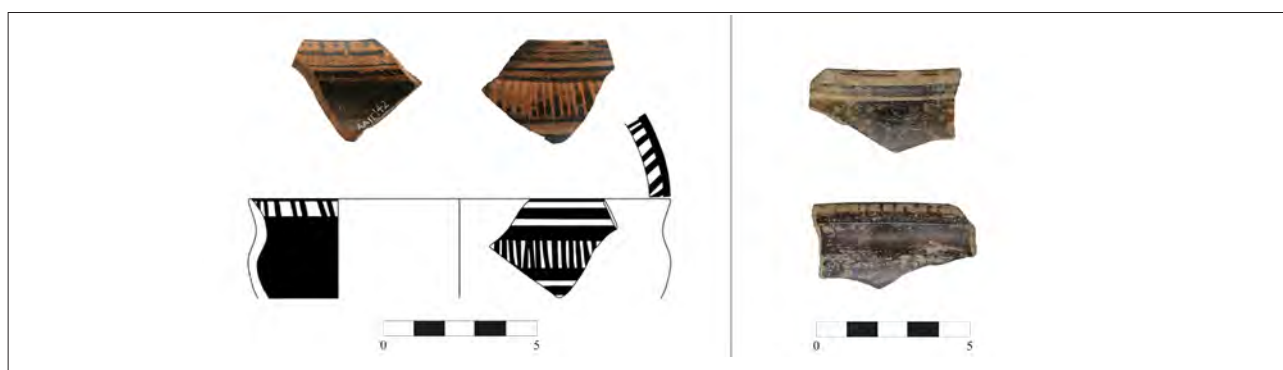


Fig. 8b. Euboean skyphoi from trench AAII

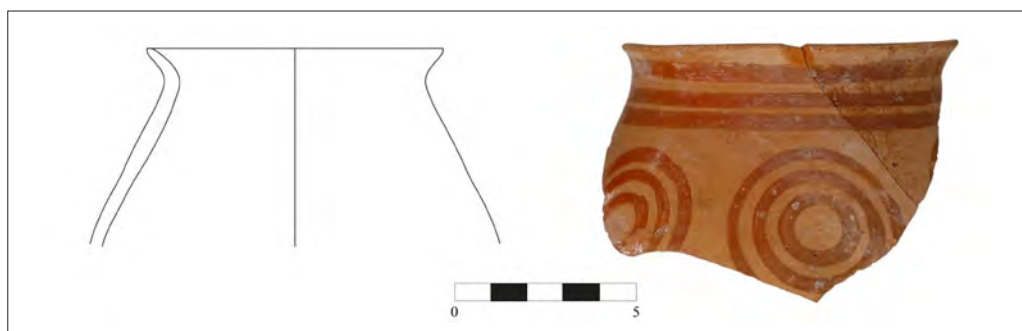


Fig. 9. Rounded vessel with concentric circles from Area Aita

A hitherto unattested vessel shape came to light during the 2018 excavation. The vessel in question has a notably rounded shape and an outward-turning rim, and the body is decorated with concentric circles (Fig. 9). The vessel shows a generic similarity with one-handled *orciolo* cups known from Iron Age graves in Latium, which are also decorated with concentric circles²¹. In addition, both the *orciolo* cups and the cups from Area Aita have horizontal lines on the upper part of the interior wall, while the rest is kept plain. A comparable shape is known from 7th-century BC deposits on the acropolis of the Timpone della Motta. The specimens of this shape are labelled lidded globular *pyxides*²² (Fig. 10). Corresponding lid fragments have so far not come to light in the Area Aita excavation, but it might nevertheless be suggested that this Iron Age vessel could be considered a forerunner of the globular *pyxis* of the archaic period.

The Macchiabate necropolis presents us with a picture not much different from that conveyed by the material from the upper plateau. Of the 89 excavated 9th-8th century BC traditional tumulus burials, only two contained Oinotrian-Euboean pottery (CR1 and T36)²³, whereas it appeared in four of the 17 individual burials recently excavated by the University of Basel²⁴. When Oinotrian-Euboean vessels do appear in graves, they often seem to have substituted an indigenous shape – e.g. a skyphos for an *attingitoio* – in the regular

burial assemblage, of which the primary constituents were, in most cases, a container and a cup²⁵.

In a slightly wider scope, Oinotrian-Euboean pottery has also been attested at various indigenous sites around the Sibaritide, albeit in more scarce quantities. For example, a few fragments of skyphoi come from the areas of Amendolara and Incoronata, and excavations at Broglio di Trebisacce have also yielded some fragments belonging to what should most likely be identified as skyphoi and larger vessels decorated with concentric circles. Torre Mordillo and Roggio Gravina have similarly produced cups, in both cases from funerary contexts where they, as was also the case at Timpone della Motta, substituted indigenous shapes²⁶.

This brief survey situates the main source at Timpone della Motta, making it, at the present time, the most likely centre of production²⁷.

IMPLICATIONS: RELATIONS, FUNCTION AND MEANING

The presence of Greek or Greek-inspired pottery does not naturally equal the permanent presence of Greeks. However, the distinct characteristics of the Oinotrian-Euboean pottery, the local production of the class and the fact that the techno-

²¹ E.g. LA ROCCA 1975, 86, figs. 1-3.

²² For the globular *pyxis* cf., SAXKJÆR 2019, 121-124.

²³ ZANCANI MONTUORO 1977-1979, 27-29, pl. XVIa; 1980-1982, 100-101, pl. LXI–LXII, fig. 36.

²⁴ GUGGISBERG – COLOMBI – SPICHTIG 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015. Subsequent publications on the Basel excavations do not provide specific classifications on pottery vessels due to ongoing conservation work.

²⁵ SAXKJÆR – JACOBSEN 2014, 266. In comparison, Corinthian pottery seems to have occupied another position. This, as has previously been argued, might stem from the fact that LG Corinthian pottery was exchanged through indigenous networks together with Iapygian pottery. If exchanged among elites, this could have imbued the Corinthian pottery with special meaning, which translated to the grave sphere, see JACOBSEN 2013.

²⁶ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 707-708 with references; see also, JACOBSEN – MITTICA – HANDBERG 2009 214-215 with references.

²⁷ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 708.



Fig. 10. Bag-shaped pyxis, 7th century BC from the acropolis of Timpone della Motta

logical advances it represents - e.g. the use of the fast wheel - were not adopted to include the indigenous pottery, all point towards a production carried out by the culturally discrete group, namely Euboean Greeks. These people manufactured pottery in the Area Rovitti for an extended period, indicating that they permanently settled alongside the indigenous people.

In terms of the distribution of their manufactured pottery, the remarkable discrepancies between the concentrations in different areas permit further inquiries into matters of social organization and consumption. Although only some habitation areas have been excavated, the Euboean habitation at Area Rovitti unmistakably exhibits the largest concentration of Oinotrian-Euboean pottery, while partially excavated indigenous houses on plateaux I-III only contained a few vessels²⁸. This allows for two conclusions to be made. That the inhabitants of the Timpone della Motta appear to have been organized in geographically separated clusters of which ethnicity seems to have been a defining characteristic, and that the *primary* consumers of the Oinotrian-Euboean pottery were the Euboeans themselves. It has previously been argued that the

prevalence of the skyphos was perhaps caused by a need for wine-drinking equipment to which no suitable counterpart could be found among the ceramic repertoire of the indigenous population²⁹.

However, as has been hinted, the indigenous people were not entirely unimpressed by the foreign pottery. The *scodella* figures prominently in the material and forms an interesting example of Greek receptiveness towards local trends and preferences. The phenomenon may also demonstrate commissioning on the part of indigenous inhabitants of known shapes in the “foreign” style, an assumption corroborated by the recent discovery at the Macchiabate necropolis of a unique *olla* of Oinotrian-Euboean fabric³⁰. This interest would, in turn, mean that the Oinotrian-Euboean vessels held some sort of meaning or embodied a kind of value to at least some of the indigenous people.

This hypothesis is further strengthened if we turn to evaluate the consumption of Oinotrian-Euboean vessels on the Acropolis. Here, as mentioned, the preference for large, decorated shapes, especially kraters, is striking, particularly in relation to building Vb and Vc, which arguably served as an elite residence³¹. It is, therefore, very likely that these shapes occupied a special position in the rites that took place there while at the same time probably signifying a heightened social status of the owner. At other sites such as, for instance, Pithekoussai, the krater shape has also been linked to elite activity.

To the kraters from the acropolis of the Timpone della Motta has been added an additional example from the Macchiabate necropolis³², and several specimens from the international art market should perhaps also be considered a part of the series³³.

Thus, all the vessels with known findspots were exhumed from ritualized contexts. If we dwell, for a moment, on the necropolis, the matter might be further illuminated. There, the Oinotrian-Euboean vessels substituted indigenous vessels that would otherwise have been included in the funerary assemblage. But it does not necessarily follow that

²⁹ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 710.

³⁰ GUGGISBERG 2014, 158-163, fig. 5.

³¹ SAXKJÆR – JACOBSEN – MITTICA 2017, 94-96.

³² GUGGISBERG – COLOMBI – SPICHTIG 2015, 105-107, pl. 18, no. 2.

³³ JACOBSEN – SAXKJÆR – MITTICA 2017, 178-182.

²⁸ JACOBSEN – SAXKJÆR – MITTICA 2017, 173.

their presence did not constitute a specific and different meaning, perhaps one tied to the consumption of wine. This has been debated back and forth – also with reference to the kraters on the acropolis, and while it is indeed a scenario with parallels from elsewhere in Italy, the evidence is not substantial enough to confirm the hypothesis³⁴.

We have recently argued that if the mentioned distinction between grouped burials in tumuli and individual burials reflects a corresponding social division, then the relatively higher concentration of Oinotrian-Euboean pottery in the latter might indicate an elite with closer ties to the Euboean residents³⁵. However, the members of the indigenous elite were apparently particular about the use of the Oinotrian-Euboean pottery, and we are certainly not at this point witnessing a senseless or passive adoption and/or acceptance of all things new. The material rather conveys the image of a selective process in which the indigenous people incorporated certain vessels into their rites, possibly altering the latter in the process while imbuing the chosen products with both meaning and social potential.

CONCLUSIONS

The Oinotrian-Euboean pottery from the Timpone della Motta provides us with an excellent ex-

ample of a cultural encounter as well as its possible outcomes and allows for inquiries into themes such as social and cultural integration between groups of separate ethnicities.

The highly euboeanizing vessels produced by settled Euboeans at the Timpone della Motta mark the beginning of a long process of cultural exchange which culminated in the 7th-6th centuries BC when the archaeological material was dominated by Greek and Greek-style pottery³⁶. However, this process was certainly not as linear and straightforward as the traditional view of Greek-indigenous relations would have it. Instead, the material presents to us an enclave of Greeks living very close to or among the indigenous people, interacting with these and manufacturing a class of pottery clearly distinguishable from that of the latter by means of the employed techniques, morphological repertoire, and decoration.

However, some vessels were specifically inspired by local shapes and traditions. These incidents, among other things, speak of cultural interaction, and the presence of Oinotrian-Euboean pottery in indigenous ritualized contexts suggests that this had indeed acquired a certain meaning to the local elite who was arguably the primary consumers apart from the Euboeans themselves, thus forming a common bond between the two groupings, a phenomenon which might be regarded as a cross-cultural elitist koine³⁷.

³⁴ JACOBSEN – SAXKJÆR – MITTICA 2017, 184.

³⁵ JACOBSEN – SAXKJÆR – MITTICA 2017, 177.

³⁶ JACOBSEN – HANDBERG 2010, 35.

³⁷ JACOBSEN – SAXKJÆR – MITTICA 2017.

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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.

