

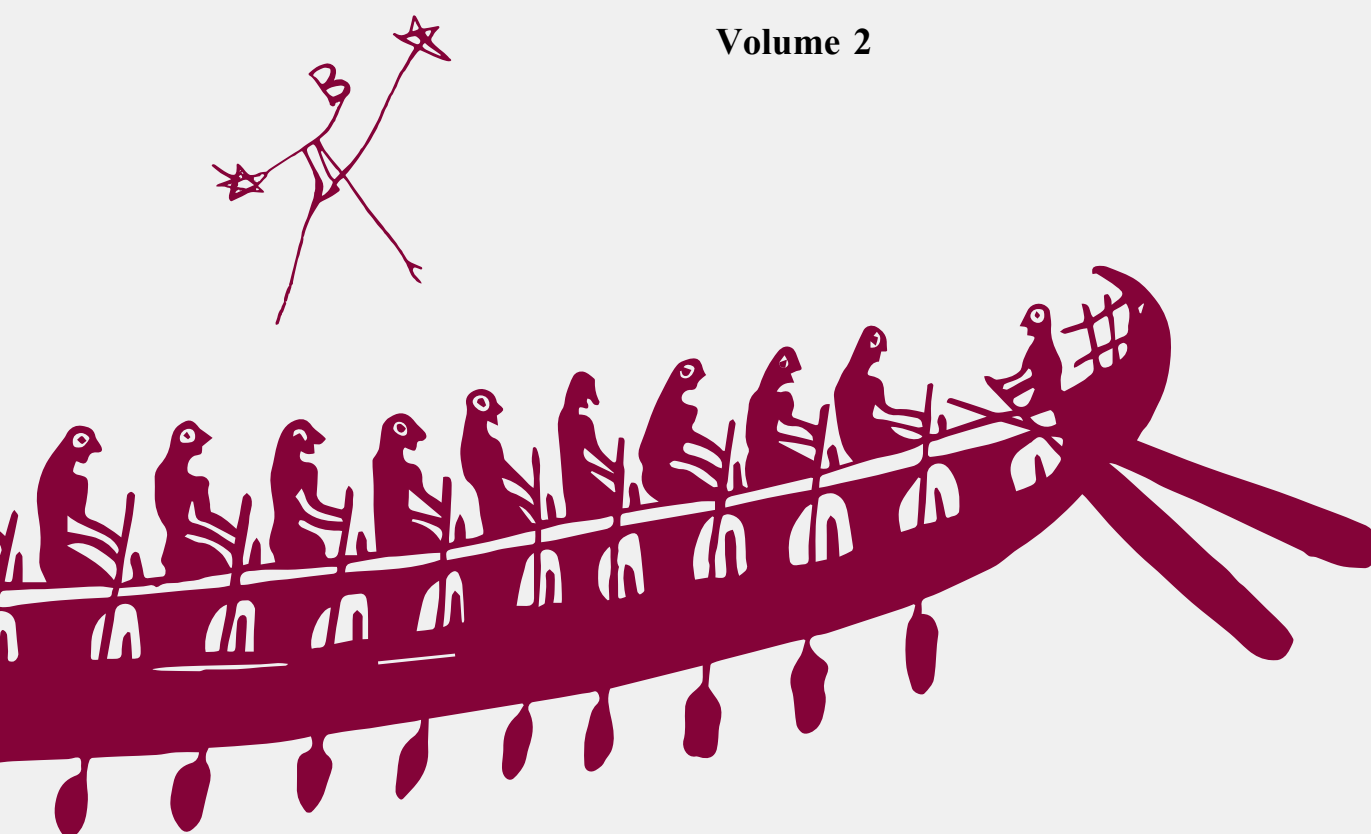
EUBOICA II

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

UNIVERSITÀ DI NAPOLI L'ORIENTALE
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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NAXOS BETWEEN THE EIGHTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES BC REVISITED*

Maria Costanza Lentini

The origins of Naxos date back to the early colonial enterprise that reached Sicily from Euboea following the route through the Strait of Messina that led to the Tyrrhenian Sea. It was the first Greek colony in Sicily, founded in 734 BC by settlers from Chalcis in Euboea and Naxos in the Cyclades¹. Its primacy and the special status of its altar of Apollo Archegetes continued to be recognised by the Sicilian Greeks (THUC. 6.3.1)². It lies on the east coast of the island, south of Messina, at the natural landing-point for ships sailing west to Sicily.

The city had a short life: in 403 BC, it was utterly destroyed by Dionysius of Syracuse (DIOD. SIC. 14.15.2). Thanks to its destruction, though, Naxos preserves the layout of its development over the three preceding centuries.

The extensive and in-depth excavations at the crossroads of *plateia A* and *stenopos 11* have produced a wealth of new data on urban systems and their dynamics, from the early colonial settlement through the Archaic city plan – only at the begin-

ning of 6th century BC arranged *per strigas* – to the Classical orthogonal city³. At the northern edge of the city, the unique complex of late Archaic shipsheds (*neoria*)⁴ was discovered immediately to the north of the most likely location of the *agora* (Fig. 1)⁵. This find is crucial to defining the layout of the ancient city of Naxos. It finally provides the location of the public hub, outlining the spatial and functional relationships between the harbour and the city plan. Of the features of the city's ancient landscape, the bay must have played a central role and gave clues to locating the site of the famous altar of Apollo Archegetes, which has never been found. The topographical work carried out since 2012 has resulted in the first georeferenced plan of the city (Fig. 1)⁶. This work has now evolved into a three-way collaborative fieldwork project between the Archaeological Park of Naxos and the Finnish Institutes at Athens and in Rome.

The early colonial settlement seems to have occupied the eastern area of the Schisò peninsula, in close contact with the bay and the harbour. Archaeological investigations undertaken in the area from 1998 have continued almost without interruption until 2013. They were carried out over an area of about 2,000 m², uncovering *plateia A* – the widest (9.46-9.52 m) east-west road axis of the fifth-century city – between intersections 10 and 11 (Fig. 2).

* I sincerely thank the organizers, Professors Matteo D'Acun-
to and Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro for inviting me to participate in
this stimulating conference. I express my great esteem for Profes-
sor Bruno d'Agostino, who has taught me a lot in our conversa-
tions. I want to thank Professor David Blackman for his com-
ments and suggestions. I extend special thanks to Professor Jari
Pakkanen for the georeferenced plan of ancient Naxos and his
pivotal work at the site. Finally, I thank arch. Vera Greco, current
director of the Archaeological Park of Naxos, for her support and
friendship. I am grateful to Dr Maria Grazia Vanaria for her help
in supervising the excavation, to Giusy Pelleriti for the photo-
graphs and arch. Giovanna Buda for the plan in fig. 3.

¹ HELLANICUS, *FGrH* 4 F 82; THUC. 6.3.1.

² On the altar and its importance for the Greek Sicilian cities,
see MALKIN 2011, 97-118, and more recently MURRAY 2014, 457-
459, 468-473.

³ LENTINI 2012, 310; LENTINI – PAKKANEN – SARRIS 2015.

⁴ BLACKMAN – LENTINI 2003; LENTINI – BLACKMAN – PAK-
KANEN 2008; LENTINI – BLACKMAN – PAKKANEN 2013; PAKKANEN
2018, 133-136, figs. 6.11a (orthomosaic of the complex), 6.11b
(reconstruction of the northwest part of the complex).

⁵ LENTINI – PAKKANEN 2012, 157-158, fig. 3; LENTINI – PAKKA-
NEN – SARRIS 2015, 3-4, figs. 6, 8.

⁶ PAKKANEN 2013, 56, fig. 4.2.

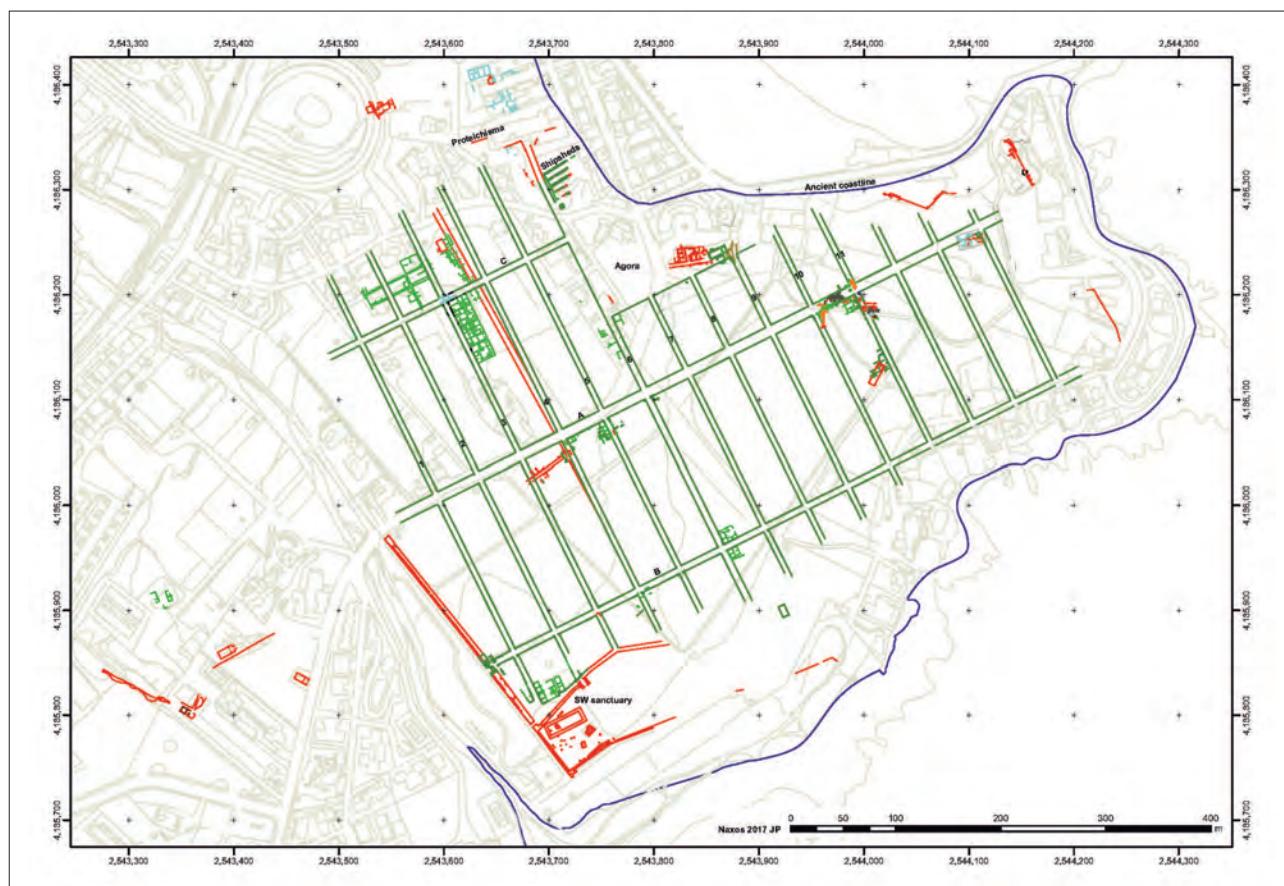


Fig. 1. Naxos: the geo-referenced plan of the city (by J. Pakkanen, 2017)

Extended portions of the *stenopoi* and housing blocks A10 and C10 were also excavated⁷. In-depth excavations have been carried out at different points of the outlined area: in *plateia* A, in the southeast corner of housing block C10, and especially near the southern flank of the crossroad 11, where a landfill was found in direct relationship with the remains of a 5th-6th century AD building. These excavations have produced many data on the early settlement and on the growth of the city (Fig. 2)⁸.

The focus of the present paper is on the data related to the arrangement of the early settlement and the following development of the city. The review of the data from the area of the Buildings “g”, “d”, and “f” is key to achieving this aim. These buildings are discontinuous from the nearby group of buildings (11 altogether) dating from the eighth to seventh centuries BC that lay to the west in *plateia* A and in the immediately adjacent areas (excavations 1998-2001). With the same east-west

orientation, they line up in a row, separated by narrow open-air passages.⁹ The tightly aggregated arrangement, although not clustered, would seem to delineate a landscape in many ways similar to that of the late Geometric urban centres located in the Cycladic archipelago, with particular reference to Zagora, but also to Hypsele¹⁰. The construction features would have greatly contributed to this appearance: the walls of the houses are carefully built with small stones and have flat roofs, at least to judge from what has been discovered so far. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that House 5 is rectangular in plan with two rooms, the larger of which preserves, on its short side, a Π-shaped bench, which was widespread in Cycladic architecture¹¹.

⁹ LENTINI 2009, 23-25, figs. 25-27.

¹⁰ In general, on the LG Cycladic urban system, cf. most recently MAZARAKIS AINIAN 2012, 126-128.

¹¹ MAZARAKIS AINIAN 1997, 134-137, 293 (Zagora – Complex H19); LENTINI 2012, 314, pl. 40.2 (House 5).

⁷ LENTINI 2009, 10-19.

⁸ LENTINI 2012, 311-12, pls. 36-37.



Fig. 2. View from the southeast of the crossroads of *plateia* A and *stenopos* 11: on the left is the in-depth excavation area (excavations 2003-2006)

HUTS “g”, “d” (Fig. 3)

The buildings “g”, “d”, and “f” seem in contrast with the cityscape outlined above. Close to each other, the structures were discovered at the base of the huge Byzantine landfill that seriously disturbed the stratigraphy of the area but also allowed deep excavation over a large area (Fig. 4). The data collected make the area of central importance for the understanding of the settlement dynamics and formation of the city of Naxos.

Because of their layout and stratigraphical unity, the three buildings had once been considered coeval and to have belonged to a single complex¹², rather than being attributable to two distinct phases, even if chronologically close, of the first settlement of the colony. For this later reading, the results of the survey conducted in 2013 proved decisive. They defined the dimensions (ca. 10.30 x 2.50 m) and plan of Building “f”, which is more likely to have been rectangular (Fig. 3). The lack of the north wall, together with the precarious conservation of the north

end of the western wall (Fig. 5), makes the previously suggested apsidal plan now uncertain¹³. The building technique of its walls, moreover, differs from that of Buildings “g” and “d”, showing rather that it has close affinities with that of the group of 8th-7th centuries BC buildings discovered below *Plateia* A¹⁴. Finally, one must add that there is no *impasto* ware mixed with the pottery so far collected inside the building. All the evidence would show that the two curvilinear Buildings “g” and “d” are earlier than Building “f” and are to be recognized as remains of huts (Fig. 6). In harmony with this identification are the elongated, oval-shaped plan and the post holes in the wall of Hut “g” (Fig. 7), which are in accordance with a system that was established in Sicily in the late Bronze Age (Ausonio II) and that is well documented in the early Iron Age village of Metapiccola at Lentini, and in the settlement of Morgantina-Cittadella.¹⁵

¹³ LENTINI 2015, 241.

¹⁴ LENTINI 2009, fig. 27 (House 5).

¹⁵ LEIGHTON 1993, fig. 39, in general, ALBANESE PROCELLI 2003, 50-55.

¹² LENTINI 2012, 2016.

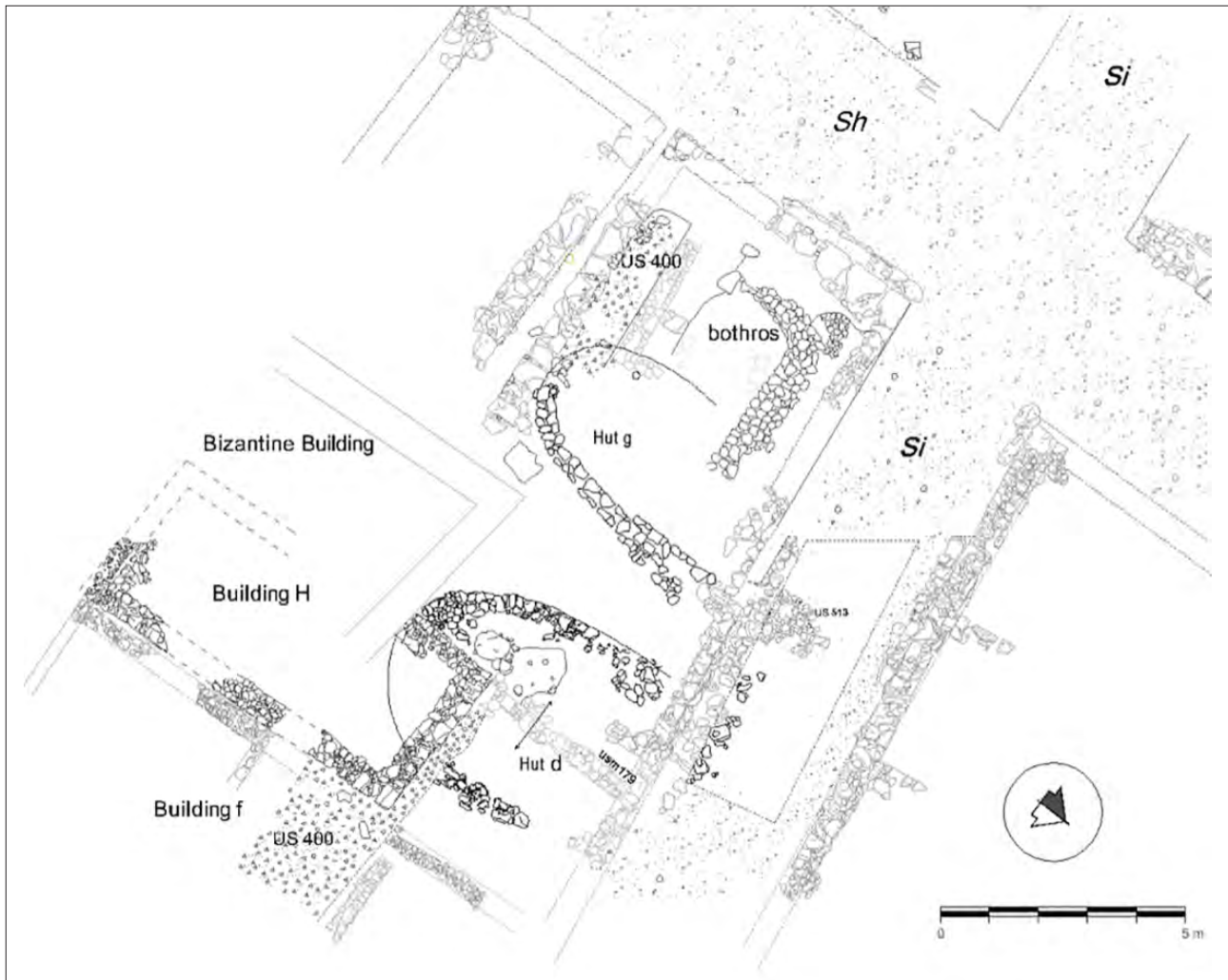


Fig. 3. Plan of the deep trench



Fig. 4. View from the north of the deep trench in the area of a huge landfill connected to the remains of a Byzantine building



Fig. 5. Remains of the northern sector of Building “P”



Fig. 6. View from the north of the Huts “g” and “d”

The contexts of both buildings show the association of Late Geometric Greek pottery (clearly prevalent) with *impasto* pots belonging to the Finocchito Culture. In this regard, a fragment of a Thapsos Class skyphos with a panel found inside Hut “d” together with fragments of an *impasto olla* with triangular handles (Fig. 8),¹⁶ and a four-han-

dled bowl of the Finocchito Culture (Phase II A) provide the most convincing evidence (Figs. 9-10)¹⁷.

phos with panel with faded three-barred sigmas, dimensions: preserved h. 7 cm; reconstructed mouth diam. 12/13 cm; *impasto* amphora dimensions: 8.6 x 7.4 x 1.6 cm (thickness).

¹⁷ Dimensions: 16.5 cm (h.), 21 cm (diam. of rim), 8 cm (diam. of base); cf. FRASCA 1981, 37 no. 324, 69 fig.7, pl. XVIII (T. LVII that belongs to the Phase IIB) and 69: 700-665 BC). On the Finocchito Culture, see also BERNABÒ BREA 1972, 157-159. On the Monte Finocchito settlement, see more recently FRASCA 2016, 77-86.

¹⁶ FRASCA 1981, 35, no. 287, 69 pl. XVI (T. LII that belongs to the Phase IIA dating from 735-700 BC). Thapsos Class sky-



Fig. 7. Detail of the Hut “g” with a post-hole in the wall, and view of a stretch of the pebbled floor overlaid on the one of gravel (top right), and of the *bothros*

The situation recalls that in Hut “g” where fragments of smoky strips pithoi belonging to the same cultural horizon have been collected¹⁸.

The evidence (huts and their material contents) makes clear the presence in the Schisò peninsula of an indigenous coastal community, in our case the Sikels, with whom the settlers on their arrival met and interacted; we do not know how harmoniously. The absence of traces of violent destruction inside the huts could indicate a peaceful occupation and a cohabitation. The phenomenon is comparable with the most recent data from Cumae, where traces of the presence of indigenous people were identified in the earliest levels of the colony¹⁹. Polyaeus (V.5) records an early cohabitation between colonists and Sikels in Leontinoi²⁰. The parallel is plausible in view of the origin of the settlers as colonists of Naxos (THUC. 6.3.3). Nor should we forget that the documentation from the rock Necropolis of Co-colonazzo di Mola, above Taormina, in the near hinterland of Naxos points in the same direction:

¹⁸ LENTINI 2009, 36-37, figs. 45-47 (fragments of pithos and situla associated with LG IIB and EPC vessels).

¹⁹ D’ACUNTO 2009, 83; 2017, 295, 306-307; D’AGOSTINO 2011, 44-45.

²⁰ LEIGHTON 1993, 181. On the problem of early cohabitation between Sikels and Chalkidians at Leontinoi, see in general FRASCA 2009, 41-44.



Fig. 8. Fragments of a Corinthian LG II skyphos, Thapsos class with panel, and of an *impasto* olla with triangular handles from the Hut “d”

here, some burial goods show Late Greek Geometric vases associated with local *impasto* pots²¹.

BUILDING “f” (Fig. 3)

Data from a 2013 trench resulted in a new and unexpected interpretation of Buildings “f” and H with its adjoining area (pebble floor), outlining their possible non-domestic use.

²¹ ORSI 1919. See specially Tombs VI (with Euboean oenochoe: PELAGATTI 1982, 157, fig. 17), X (LG kotyle Aetos 666: PELAGATTI 1982, 118, fig. 1), XI (Euboean belly-handled amphoriskos: BLAKELWAY 1932-1933, 188, fig. 12a, no. 46; LENTINI 2003, 317, no. 345).



Fig. 9. The four-handled bowl from the Hut “d” in its find-spot

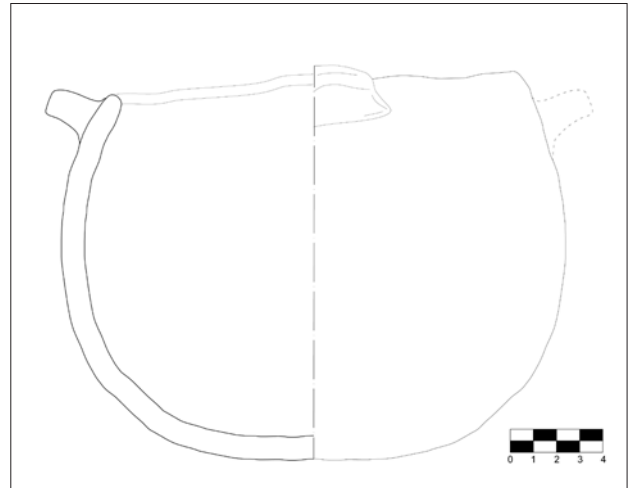


Fig. 10. Drawing of the four-handled bowl of Fig. 9

In the survey, the southeast and southwest corners, respectively belonging to Buildings H and “f”, were discovered (Fig. 11). It was found that Building H measures 9.70 m long, while the hypothetical length of Building “f” may have been 10.30 m, which is the distance of the building’s south wall from the Street Si (Fig. 3). Unexpectedly, its south wall (Wall 545) extends westward, suggesting the continuation of the building in this direction and therefore a link with wall 179 that runs further west (Figs. 3, 11)²².

Building “f” was built in the late 8th century BC not far to the east of the two huts. They must have already been abandoned or destroyed: wall 179, which crosses Hut “d” and runs parallel to Building “f”, shows that at least this hut no longer existed (Figs. 3, 6).

It is difficult to reconstruct the early layout of the area to the west of the building. Remains of a gravel floor found outside along the western side of the building could be related to an open-air area: a courtyard bounded by wall 179, which shows an opening (later closed) towards the space surrounding the *bothros* (Figs. 3, 6). Moreover, a narrow strip of the same gravel floor was uncovered further west below the pebbled floor near the *bothros* (Fig. 7): it is very likely that it, as well as the adjoining area, belonged to the early enclosure.



Fig. 11. View of the 2013 trench: top right, the southeast corner of Building H with the remains of a bench against the side wall; lower left, the southwest corner of Building “f”



Fig. 12. View from the north of Building H overlying the pebbled floor

²² The wall (Wall 532) that is superimposed on the southern side of Building “f” testifies to its rebuilding before the construction of Building H (Fig. 11).



Fig. 13. View of the eastern wall of Building H and of the western wall of Building “f” (2013 trench)



Fig. 14. Crossing of the Streets Si and Sh from the west

The remains of a hearth (?) also belong to this enclosure: it lies very close to the wall 179, east of the *bothros* and is flanked by a stone slab, on which a layer of ash was found (Figs. 3, 12)

In 700 BC, a thick-pebbled floor was laid over the building and its adjoining area (Fig. 12). Later, between the first and second quarters of the 7th century BC, Building H was built above the same pebbled floor.

The bones (mostly cattle)²³, found mixed with fragments of vases (mainly fine tableware), above the gravel floor, may shed light on the use of the open-air space. The evidence could be interpreted as a context for ritual performance that involved communal consumption of meals and drink²⁴. In the early Iron Age and after, throughout the 7th

century BC, this practice was central in Greece in the sanctuaries and also in domestic elite dwellings, which served for communal drinking as in Eretria (Building Ed 150)²⁵ or in Oropos (Buildings Θ and ΣΤ)²⁶. Unfortunately, Building “f” was investigated over an area that was too small to see if it had a comparable function. Some elements, however, may indicate its non-domestic, or not exclusively domestic, use. It is rectangular in plan with a possible west entrance on the long side and consists of three rooms (Figs. 3, 5), as ascertained by the excavation in 2013 (Figs. 11, 13). It is over 10 m in length with a detected width of 2.50 m (Fig. 3). The length, as well as the number of the rooms, are greater than any other coeval building discovered so far in Naxos. The hypothesis that it may have been a dwelling of a member of the elite of the colony is attractive but still not sufficiently supported by the excavation data. Nevertheless, the closeness to the intersection of the Streets Si and Sh (Fig. 14) is indicative of a special function of Building “f” and its adjoining area. Furthermore, its north-south orientation is crucial: unlike the buildings discov-

²³ The archaeozoological analysis was conducted by G. De Venuto and A. Pizzarelli both on site and at the University’s Archaeology Laboratory of Foggia and the Archaeozoology Laboratory of the University of Salento. The results were presented at the International Conference of Archaeozoology held in Lecce from 11th to 14th November 2015 (De Venuto *et al.* forthcoming). The sample, mostly coming from the levels of Street Si, consists of 2411 remains, of which 872 (36.2%) were attributable to a taxon animal, 1539 (63.8%) were not identified because they consisted of diaphyseal and epiphyseal splinters or fragments of ribs and vertebrae. Of the 872 identified bone elements, most (86.8%) were found to belong to mammals, 8.6% to fish, molluscs and sea crabs, 4.5% to land turtles, the remaining 0.1% (equal to a fragment) to an indeterminate bird. Among the remains of domestic mammals, the ox prevails, followed by sheep and goats; the remains of other animals, such as horses and dogs, are scarce. The presence of deer is of particular interest; the remains of other wild animals are negligible.

²⁴ MORGAN 1999, 319-320 (Isthmia, ritual meals in open-air space), more recently MORGAN 2017, 202-203 (Isthmia).

²⁵ VERDAN 2013, 182, 186; MAZARAKIS AINIAN 2016, 22, fig. 2.4.

²⁶ MAZARAKIS AINIAN 2012, 133, figs. 4-5. On the development in the 7th century BC of the Building Θ compound into a “*Heroon*” and of the Building ΣΤ into a domestic shrine devoted to the nymph Halia and the Telchines, see also CHARALAMBIDOU 2017, 140-143, fig. 14.20 (*Heroon*) On the relationship between sacred, civic and domestic space during the LG period, see especially MAZARAKIS AINIAN 2012, 131-133.



Fig. 15. Neck of an Attic (?) LG IIB amphora from Building "f"



Fig. 16. Fragments of an EPC kotyle with herons, of a Corinthian LG II oinochoe handle, and of a Euboean LG II oinochoe-lekythos from the early level of Street Si

ered below *plateia* A, Building "f" is set perpendicular to Street Si. The composition of the pottery found inside the building looks well suited to its use as a dining room. There is an absence of *impasto* vases and a predominance of fine tableware²⁷. The Protoattic (?) amphora neck is representative (Fig. 15)²⁸. Both material composition and chronology date to about 700 BC and match those from the gravel floor and the first level of Street Si. The EPC fragments of a kotyle with wirebirds and an oinochoe handle together with a Euboean LG IIB oinochoe-lekythos with horses from the first street-level show this well (Fig. 16)²⁹. The synchronism is significant: the urban layout is older than we had believed.

All the data from this complex, be it sacred or civil, bounded by Street Si and Sh³⁰, show that it is coeval with the early city plan and that it would have served as a place for communal meals and

drinks. These ritual activities are well reflected on Street Si: the fill found between the first and second road levels consists of a large amount of unburned animal bones and carbon fragments mixed with an impressive quantity of fine tableware fragments dating back to the first to the second quarter of the 7th century BC, with a significant presence of craters, including one with a rare picture of *anodos* that would fit well with ancestor worship³¹.

PEBBLED FLOOR AND BUILDING H (*HESTIATORION*) (Fig. 3)

Around the beginning of the 7th century BC, the complex underwent a thorough transformation: a thick and extensive trodden floor made of pebbles and earth levels resurfaced the area and obliterated Building "f". It can be traced over an area of 15.20 x 9.10 m, though its overall dimensions are unknown, as is its shape (Fig. 17)³². Some small enclosures found at Megara Hyblaea may offer a convincing comparison, such as that of Block 3 west of the agora with circular paving in use throughout the seventh century BC, or the one with the *bothros*, east of the large portico that closes the *agora*³³.

²⁷ LENTINI 2012, 313, footnote 19, pl. 38.3.

²⁸ LENTINI 2012, pl. 39 with petrographic analyses by I.K. Whitbread (WHITBREAD 2012, 315, pl. 40.1).

²⁹ EPC Kotyle dimensions: 2.9 x 2 cm; Corinthian LG IIB handle of oinochoe dimensions: 3.00 x 2.6 x 0.8 cm; LG II Euboean oinochoe-lekythos: max h. 9.2 cm; 0.3 cm thickness cf. LENTINI 2017a, 394, fig. 2.

³⁰ Street Si is 3.50/3.90 m wide x 16 m (ascertained length); Street Sh is 3.80 m wide x 7.20 m (ascertained length). Excavations in 2004 picked up their intersection (cf. LENTINI 2009, 19-23, figs. 16-21). Both streets are wider than those so far discovered, that with the exception of Street Sd which is 5 m wide, are m 3 or narrower. On the city's Archaic polycentric system and its street network, see PELAGATTI 1981, fig. 3 (plan).

³¹ LENTINI 2017b, figs. 29.1, 3, 7-8.

³² LENTINI 2012, 311.

³³ DE POLIGNAC 1999, 216; GRAS – TRÉZINY – BROISE 2005, 521, fig. 467.



Fig. 17. View from the east of Building H and of the overall enclosure with *bothros*

Building H was later built above the pebbled floor, which had maintained the same arguably ritual function as the previous gravel floor: a larger amount of animal bones was found above it. The ritual activities are corroborated by the *bothros* (Figs. 7, 17), which is located at the northwest corner of the area and which is considered one of the facilities associated with ritual activities, usually regarded as being connected with chthonian or ancestral cults³⁴. The animal bones recovered inside it, together with a small amount of ash, are mostly unburnt, as are almost all of the animal bones from this space. However, it should be emphasized that the *bothros* is large and unusual in shape³⁵: it consists of a pit of 1.10 m depth with two walled sides together, forming an apse 3 m long. A narrow and irregular slab paving runs around the mouth, providing a walkway (Figs. 3, 7). The pottery collected in the *bothros* testifies that the use of the area as a place of ritual banquets was maintained from the

end of the 8th century until the beginning of the 6th century BC³⁶.

It is important to notice that the tableware consists of craters, vessels for drinking and pouring, dishes, table amphorae and hydriai. With this, a notable amount of transport amphorae is associated³⁷. In contrast, cooking pots are not so copiously represented. This composition is constant and characterizes the pottery collected both on the pebbled floor and inside the *bothros*, as well as at the street levels (Street Si).

Building H is even more decisive for assigning a ceremonial use to the area. Rectangular in plan, it is 9.70 m long by 2.40 m wide, with an entrance on the long western side (Fig. 3). It is superim-

³⁴ MAZARAKIS AINIAN 1997, 281.

³⁵ The building technique is comparable to that of *Bothros* of *Aeolus* in Lipari (BERNABÒ BREA – CAVALIER – VILLARD 1998, 41-44, fig. 9), as well as that of the few wells found in Naxos (PELAGATTI 1993, 284).

³⁶ On the pottery from the *bothros*, see LENTINI 2009, 30-32, figs. 36-42. The layout of the area during the 6th century BC is uncertain because of the destruction created by the Byzantine robber trench. It would seem, however, that it was occupied by a building (9 x 6.50 m). An early 5th century BC *gorgoneion* of the master tile would belong to its roof (LENTINI 2009, 27-29, fig. 33). A regular housing block of the city grid plan (Block A11) occupied this area in the 5th century BC.

³⁷ The Corinthian A amphorae are the most frequent, followed by those Attic SOS and Euboean. Red Lesbian, as well as Chian amphorae, are attested. Among the fine pottery, the presence of miniature vessels is noteworthy, while there are no fragments of statuettes or coroplastic artefacts.

posed on the pebble floor and partially on wall 179. Its eastern wall runs close to Building “f” without ever overlying it (Fig. 13). It had mud-brick walls on a stone socle; the roof was flat (no tiles were found). The unusual block of flysch in the northeastern corner gives greater visibility to the building, enhancing both its monumental aspect and perhaps fulfilling some practical purpose related to ritual performances (Fig. 12).

It was built early in the second quarter of the 7th century BC, probably in combination with the reorganization of the area, whose effects are visible in the aforementioned filling layer of Street Si.

Although the building was only partially excavated, the finding of a bench along its southern side reinforces the hypothesis that it may have been a dining room for communal banquets (Fig. 11). Supporting this use are the plan and size of the building and the composition of the materials found inside, which are made up of animal bones, and drinking and eating vessels. It would be a non-square dining room with an entrance on a long side according to the classification done by B. Bergquist³⁸. It is interesting to observe that its dimensions are very close to those of the rooms of the *heroon* of Megara Hyblaea that B. Bergquist proposed to be a banqueting hall³⁹.

Remains of ritual meals are documented in Naxos in the southwest Sanctuary by the late 7th century BC *thysiai*, which have been related to a gentilial cult (Fig. 1)⁴⁰. The present evidence is, however, even more imposing from the sheer volume of bone and ceramic remains, which could suggest more frequent and/or more crowded feasts. The data are still too incomplete to develop the interpretation further: the extent of the open-air space and the entrance are not known. It

should be added that this enclosure could be related to the nearby Tempietto C of the seventh century BC that lies to the south⁴¹. Nor should it be overlooked that the *agora* is not much farther north (Fig. 1).

The evidence from the area in question portrays the complexity of the city’s development with its unexpected dynamics.

The remains of the two huts would attest to the presence and/or participation of Sikel populations at the time of the colony’s installation but also to the somewhat precarious and temporary nature of the early settlement, not unlike what was ascertained in Megara Hyblaea, where natives were absent⁴².

The record from Street Si shows that the city road network, and therefore the urban layout, dates back, at least in this area, to the end of the 8th century BC or soon afterwards.

The apparent discontinuity in size and style between the buildings discovered so far is the result of their different functions: the group of buildings found below Plateia A had a mainly domestic use; in contrast, the coeval building “f” and the adjoining open-air space had a public or collective use, providing a place for communal banquets. Building H shows how the practice continued throughout the 7th century BC. Dimensions and features allow this last to be identified as a banqueting hall (*hestiatorion*). Undoubtedly, the position of the public precinct or enclosure cannot be accidental: the choice may have depended on preserving the memory of an area of the early settlement deemed crucial. The hypothesis is attractive but not demonstrable. However, in Naxos, we may affirm that inside the city at a crossroads, a space with a public function linked to feasting has re-emerged, even if only partially.

³⁸ BERGQUIST 1990, 39-44, table 3, fig. 2 (broad-room shape).

³⁹ BERGQUIST 1992a, 141-142. F. de Polignac (DE POLIGNAC 1999, 224) argues that the identification is perfectly compatible with a heroic cult such as that of the Builder Gods like the Pro-domeis (“founders”) of Megara Nisaia. Because of its size, corresponding to that of the original plot, H. Tréziny recognizes the building as a materialization of the *oikopedon*, a sort of memorial of the foundation (TRÉZINY 1999, and also GRAS – TRÉZINY – BROISE 2005, 419, fig. 406).

⁴⁰ BERGQUIST 1992b, 45-46. On the sanctuary in general, see PELAGATTI 1964, 153-154, figs. 4, 9, 15, 21 (*thysiai*); 1972, 215, fig. 2 (the plan of the sanctuary); ROMEO 1989, 7, pl. I (*Oikos A*); LENTINI 2000, 156-159 (*thysiai* with weapons); LENTINI – PAKKANEN 2019, fig. 9 (3D reconstruction of Temple B).

⁴¹ PELAGATTI 1977, 46-48, fig. 4 (plan); ROMEO 1989, 8 no. 3, pl. II.1. In 2015 the GPR survey easily detected the unexcavated half of Temple C underneath the Classical houses (Block A 10). J. Pakkanen and his team recorded the temple stone by stone, producing highly precise 3D-line drawing with the help of total stations. Then they produced a three-dimensional textured model of the area of the temple (PAKKANEN *et al.* 2019, 419-423, figs. 2-4).

⁴² GRAS – TRÉZINY – BROISE 2005, 523-524.

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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.

