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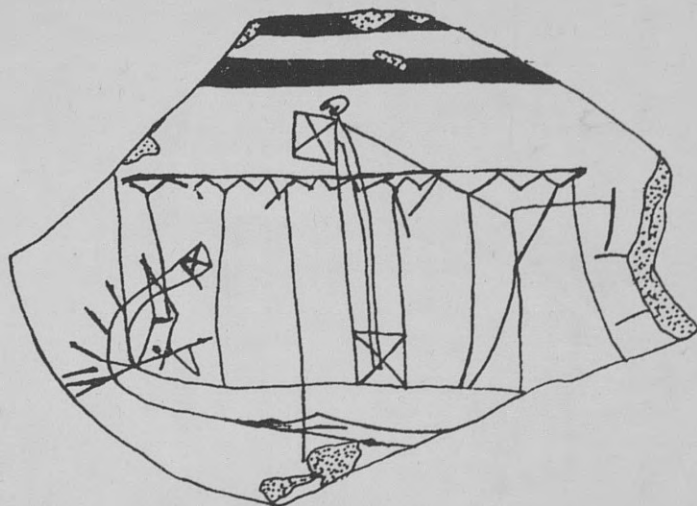
ANNALI DI ARCHEOLOGIA E STORIA ANTICA

DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI DEL MONDO CLASSICO
E DEL MEDITERRANEO ANTICO

Nuova Serie N. 1

ΑΠΟΙΚΙΑ

SCRITTI IN ONORE DI GIORGIO BUCHNER



1994 Napoli

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ΑΠΟΙΚΙΑ

I PIÙ ANTICHI INSEDIAMENTI GRECI IN OCCIDENTE:
FUNZIONI E MODI DELL'ORGANIZZAZIONE POLITICA E SOCIALE

SCRITTI IN ONORE DI GIORGIO BUCHNER

[a cura di BRUNO D'AGOSTINO - DAVID RIDGWAY]

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[a cura di BRUNO D'AGOSTINO - DAN RICHMAN]

In copertina: Skyphos LG da Eretria con graffito raffigurante una nave (da A. Andreiomenou, AE 1983)

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Abbreviazioni

Altezza: h.; ad esempio: ad es.; bibliografia: bibl.; catalogo: cat.; centimetri: cm.; circa: ca.; citato: cit.; colonna/e: col./coll.; confronta o vedi: cfr.; *et alii: et al.*; fascicolo: fasc.; figura/e: fig./figg.; frammento/i: fr./frr.; inventario: inv.; larghezza: largh.; lunghezza: lungh.; metri: m.; numero/i: n./nn.; pagina/e: p./pp.; professore/professoressa: prof.; ristampa: rist.; secolo: sec.; seguente/i: s./ss.; serie: S.; sotto voce/i: s.v./s.vv.; supplemento: suppl.; tavola/e: tav./tavv.; tomba: t.; traduzione italiana: trad. it.

Non si abbreviano: *idem, eadem, ibidem*; in corso di stampa; nord, sud, est, ovest; nota/e; *non vidi*.

PRESENTAZIONE

Non c'è oggi studioso del mondo classico o del Mediterraneo antico che non conosca il nome e l'opera di Giorgio Buchner: pur nella vastissima gamma dei suoi interessi, egli soprattutto è e resterà sinonimo dell'euboica Pithekous-sai, e dell'autentica rivoluzione che questa scoperta ha portato in tutte le nostre nozioni riguardanti la Magna Grecia, e di conseguenza anche la Grecia arcaica da un lato, e dall'altro l'Italia antica. Questi sono fatti: ma il semplice riconoscimento di una grande impresa scientifica, benché di eccezionale portata, non dà un'idea dell'uomo stesso — come ci è offerta invece dalla sentita frase usata da uno dei colleghi che ha contribuito a questo volume, C.W. Neeft, nella dedica del suo Protocorinthian Subgeometric Aryballo (Amsterdam 1987):

To
Giorgio Buchner:
a meticulous excavator,
ever ready to share his
discoveries and insights
with the world.

Per innumerevoli studenti e studiosi queste brevi parole evocano preziosi ricordi dell'ineusabile pazienza e cortesia usata dallo scavatore di Pithekous-sai con tutti i visitatori, anche sconosciuti, e del piacere ch'egli ha sempre mostrato nello scambiare informazioni e idee con i colleghi. E i colleghi dovranno ammettere, in tutta sincerità, di aver sempre appreso da lui più di quanto non gli abbiano insegnato. Un altro degli autori che hanno collaborato a questo volume, Oswyn Murray, lo definisce molto acutamente come φιλόφιλος: «un uomo che per la sua modestia e generosità è diventato per tutti un amico».

Com'è noto, gli uomini modesti e generosi raramente riscuotono gli onori che meritano, e raramente — ed è il caso del Nostro — gradiscono l'attenzione che si accompagna agli onori. Ai curatori di questo volume è sembrato tuttavia impensabile di lasciar passare l'ottantesimo genetliaco di Giorgio Buchner senza esprimergli in alcun modo la generale ammirazione, l'affetto e la gratitudine. Ma come riconoscere il valore di tanta impresa, e di tale uomo?

Abbiamo scelto la forma del Festschrift a tema, puntando su un tema in particolare che i meticolosi scavi di Giorgio Buchner a Pithekoussai hanno contribuito più di ogni altra cosa a definire nei termini validi per la nostra generazione. Il risultato costituisce il primo tentativo cosciente e concorde di affrontare la sfida che la vita e l'opera di Giorgio Buchner presenteranno a lungo. Ci auguriamo che non gli dispiaccia, anche se ci rendiamo perfettamente conto che ancora una volta egli apprenderà dal nostro sforzo meno di quanto noi tutti abbiamo appreso e continuiamo ad apprendere da lui.

DAVID RIDGWAY e BRUNO D'AGOSTINO

INDICE

I. MALKIN, Inside and outside: colonisation and the formation of the mother city	p. 1
E. GRECO, Pithekoussai: <i>empòrion</i> o <i>apoikìa</i> ?	» 11
B. D'AGOSTINO, Pithecusa - Una <i>apoikìa</i> di tipo particolare	» 19
C. AMPOLO, Tra <i>empòria</i> ed <i>emporìa</i> : note sul commercio greco in età arcaica e classica	» 29
S. DE CARO, Appunti per la topografia della <i>chora</i> di Pithekoussai nella prima età coloniale	» 37
O. MURRAY, Nestor's cup and the origin of the Greek <i>symposion</i>	» 47
A.C. CASSIO, Κεῖνος, καλλιστέφανος, e la circolazione dell'epica in area euboica	» 55
D. RIDGWAY, Daidalos and Pithekoussai	» 69
J.N. COLDSTREAM, Pithekoussai, Cyprus and the Cesnola Painter	» 77
A.M. SNODGRASS, The Euboeans in Macedonia: a new precedent for westward expansion	» 87
J. BOARDMAN, Orientalia and Orientals on Ischia	» 95
R.F. DOCTER - H.G. NIEMEYER, Pithekoussai: the Carthaginian connection. On the archaeological evidence of Euboeo-Phoenician partnership in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.	» 101
M. TORELLI, L'immaginario greco dell'oltremare. La lekythos epinima del Pittore della Megera, Pausania I, 23, 5-6 e Pithecusa	» 117
M. GRAS, Pithécusses. De l'étymologie à l'histoire	» 127
M. BATS, Les silences d'Hérodote ou Marseille, Alalia et les Phocéens en occident jusqu'à la fondation de Vélia	» 133
K. NEEFT, In search of wealth and status in the Valle di San Montano	» 149
A. ITALIANO, Evoluzione geomorfologica dell'isola d'Ischia e archeologia	» 165
C. GIALANELLA, Pithecusa: gli insediamenti di Punta Chiarito. Relazione preliminare	» 169
S. COUBRAY, Étude paléobotanique des macrorestes végétaux provenant de Ischia	» 205
Riassunti degli articoli	» 213

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|-----------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Boardman 1990b | = J. Boardman, 'Al Mina and History', in <i>OJA</i> 9, 1990, pp. 169-90. | Hölbl 1979 | = G. Hölbl, <i>Beziehungen der ägyptischen Kultur zu Altitalien</i> , Leiden 1979. |
| Buchner-Boardman 1966 | = G. Buchner - J. Boardman, 'Seals from Ischia and the Lyre-Player Group', in <i>Jdl</i> 81, 1966, pp. 1-62. | Perreault 1993 | = J.Y. Perreault, 'Les emporia grecs du Levant: mythe ou réalité?', in <i>L'Emporion</i> , A. Bresson - P. Rouillard (eds.), Paris 1993, pp. 59-83. |
| Coldstream 1969 | = J.N. Coldstream, 'The Phoenicians of Ialysos', in <i>BICS</i> 16, 1969, pp. 1-8. | Ridgway 1992 | = D. Ridgway, <i>The first Western Greeks</i> , Cambridge 1992. |

PITHEKOUSAI: THE CARTHAGINIAN CONNECTION

ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF EUBOEO-PHOENICIAN PARTNERSHIP
IN THE 8th AND 7th CENTURIES B.C.*

ROALD F. DOCTER - HANS G. NIEMEYER

Giorgio Buchner was the first to stress the Phoenician connections of Pithekoussai, after having discovered pottery of eastern origin in the by now famous necropolis of San Montano at Lacco Ameno¹. The impact of his findings can hardly be overestimated. They have altered and enriched our picture of the Mediterranean in the eighth century in general and enhanced our understanding of early Greco-Phoenician interrelations in particular. Fifteen years later, in 1979, he delivered his magnificent paper to the Cologne symposium on *Phoenicians in the West* under the lucid and at the same time somewhat intricate German title 'Die Beziehungen zwischen der euböischen Kolonie Pithekoussai auf der Insel Ischia und dem nordwestsemitischen Mittelmeerraum in der zweiten Hälfte des 8. Jhs.v.Chr.'. This contribution, summarizing the results of his research, found the most positive echo and aroused the most extended discussion².

It was early in the seventies that one of the authors received a letter from our honorand, in which he gave his opinion on some sherds found in the excavations at the Phoenician settlement of Toscanos in southern Spain. These fragments were identified by the excavators as Protocorinthian in the preliminary report, but for some fragments an Argive or a western Greek provenance had hesitatingly been suggested, inter alia

on behalf on the orange clay³. Buchner then gave his full support to this latter suggestion. Alerted by the possible identification, the addressee in one of the following years, while preparing the next preliminary report, went to study the large "tessonier" in the Akademisches Kunstmuseum at Bonn in order to prove and corroborate the identification, with positive results⁴. Next it was Brian Shefton, who, in his masterly synthesis on the Greeks in Spain, took notice of this detail, proposing for the original EPC-kotylai (and their imitations?) «that they too were taken from this area of southern Italy to the Far West by Phoenician traders» (see below, cat. 34).

There was more evidence of Phoenico-Euboean connections to be detected when the under-signed paid a visit to our honorand on the island of Ischia and was shown some wooden cases with material from the Scarico Gosetti. The aim was to find parallels for those characteristic "tuyères" with two pipes found in archaic Toscanos (fig. 2b) and, of a much developed shape, on the East slope of the Byrsa hill at Carthage⁵. The project was a successful one, as had already been presumed by host and guest when discussing at the Cologne symposium. At least one fragmentary bellows' nozzle could be found (fig. 2a), almost identical with the Phoenician ones found at Toscanos

* For their interest, critical remarks and help Kees Neeft, Hans Koens and Winfred van de Put (Amsterdam) are to be thanked. The drawings for figs. 1-3, 5 were prepared by R. Gerstmeier (Hamburg). The photographs for figs. 4, 6 were made by H. Ballschuh (University of Hamburg, Photo Department).

¹ G. Buchner, 'Discussion', in *Metropoli e colonia di Magna Grecia*, 'Atti del 3° Convegno di Studi sulla Magna Grecia, Taranto 1963', Napoli 1964, p. 271. Compare now Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 276.

² Buchner 1982, with full bibliography. The discussion is almost nine entire pages in print, as compared to 21 pages of the paper itself.

³ G. Lindemann-H.G. Niemeyer-H. Schubart, 'Toscanos, Jardín und Alarcón. Vorbericht über die Grabungskampagne 1971', in *MadrMitt* 13, 1972, p. 143, ns. 29-31, pl. 24.

⁴ H.G. Niemeyer, 'Toscanos. Vorbericht über die Grabungskampagnen 1973 und 1976', in *MadrMitt* 18, 1977, pp. 91-92, ns. 43-44.

⁵ H.G. Niemeyer, 'Phönizische Blasebalgdüsen? Die Funde im spanischen Toscanos im zeitgenössischen Vergleich', in *Der Anschnitt. Zeitschrift für Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau* 35, 1983, pp. 50-58 (with full bibliography).

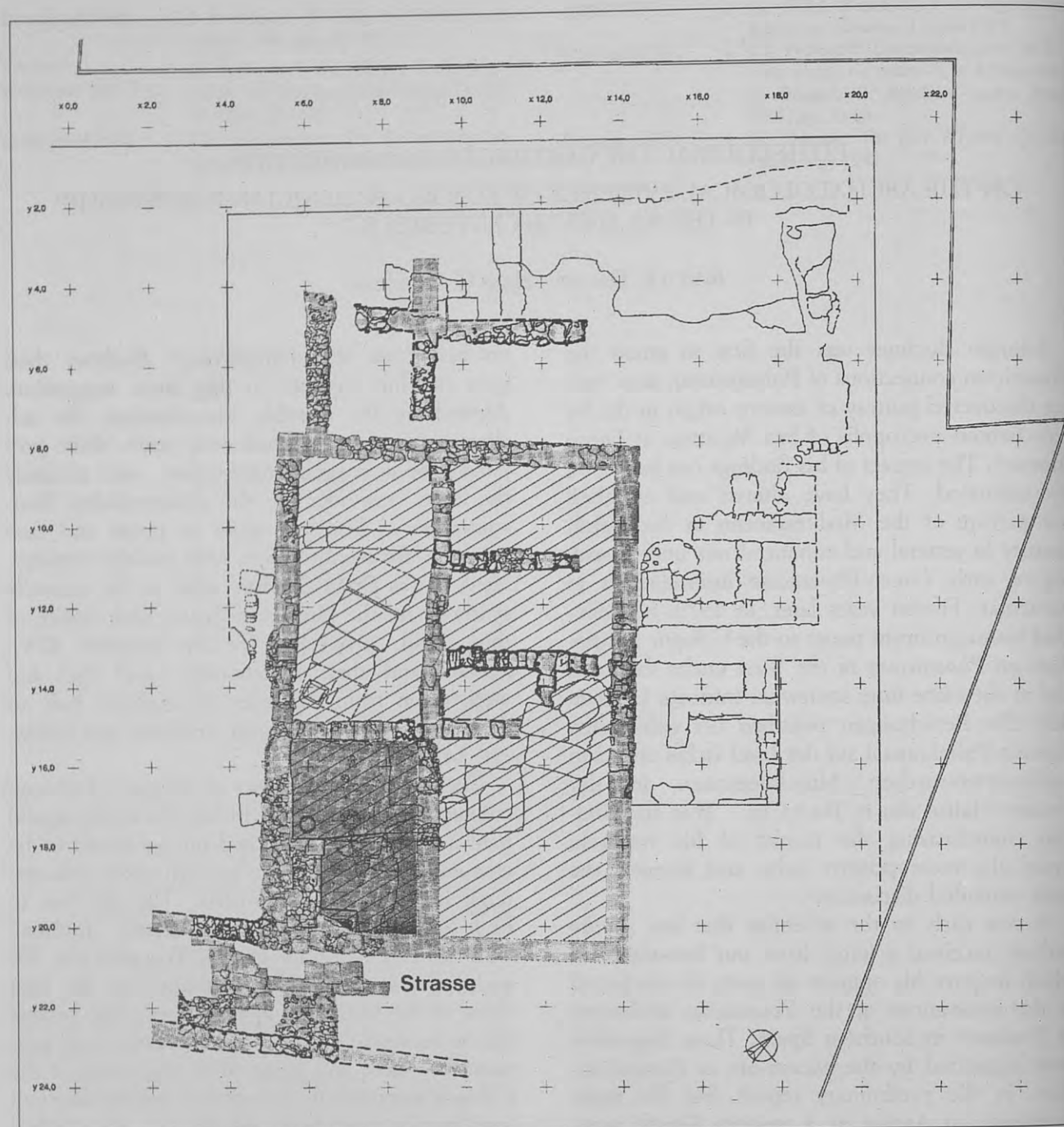


Fig. 1 - Carthage, excavation below the Roman Decumanus Maximus - Cardo X. Plan of the Archaic settlement.

and elsewhere in southern Spain⁶. It testifies to an intimate technological contact between the two regions, within a cultural horizon, which was, re-

⁶ H.G. Niemeyer, 'Die phönizische Niederlassung Toscanos: eine Zwischenbilanz', in Niemeyer 1982, pp. 200-202, figs. 6-7. See also the previous note. On the metallurgical problems in general, see I. Keesmann-H.G. Niemeyer-F. Golschani, 'Schlackenfunde von Toscanos', in *MadrMitt* 24, 1983, pp. 65-75; I. Keesmann-H.G. Niemeyer *et al.*, 'Un centro primitivo de la elaboración de hierro en la factoría fenicia de Toscanos', in Cl. Domergue (ed.), *Minería y metalurgia en las antiguas civilizaciones*

spectively, dominated and affected by Phoenician expansion and colonization.

In rendering homage to the excavator of Pithe-

mediterráneas y europeas, 'Coloquio internacional asociado Madrid, 24-28 octubre 1985', Madrid 1989, pp. 99-108; H.G. Niemeyer-Chr. Briese-R. Bahnemann, 'Die Untersuchungen auf dem Cerro del Peñón. Mit einem Beitrag von I. Keesmann', in H. Schubart (ed.), *Forschungen zur Archäologie und Geologie im Raum von Torre del Mar 1983/84* (Madrider Beiträge 14), Mainz 1988, pp. 155-171.

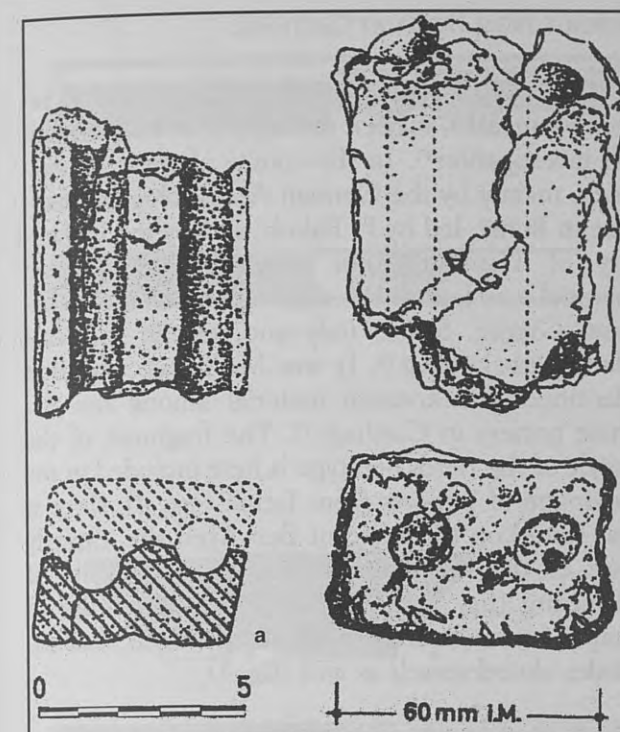


Fig. 2 - Phoenician type bellows' nuzzle. a. Ischia, agropolis dump; b. Toscanos.

koussai it seems most adequate to recall these small events of our discipline's history, which show better than any rhetoric éloge the impact his work has exerted on our knowledge of the Mediterranean life in early archaic times⁷.

The Pithekoussan connections of the Phoenician horizon in southern Spain, as demonstrated in the aftermath of the jubilee's suggestion, serves most appropriately as a prelude to part II of this paper. As a matter of fact, it reveals a new "Carthaginian connection" for Pithekoussai - and vice versa. This connection has become obvious after analyzing the pottery found in the early strata of an archaic residential quarter in Carthage (fig. 1), uncovered by the excavations of the Archaeological Institute of the University of Hamburg, begun 1986 under the cross-roads of Decumanus Maximus and Cardo X⁸.

Before turning over to the material evidence, a further preliminary remark may be granted. At a

more general level, the new evidence of intensive contacts between Pithekoussai and Carthage raises again the problem of Greco-Phoenician interrelations in the early Archaic Period. About this much has been written which need not be recounted in this context⁹. As regards the prevailing opinion three generations ago, may it suffice to remind of Eduard Meyer's woodcut-like statement: «...dringen die Hellenen ins Westmeer vor. ... Es war dem Hellenentum nicht beschieden, das ganze Gebiet, welches es im 7. Jahrhundert umspannt hat, zu behaupten, ... aber mit der Seemacht Phönikiens war es vorbei, und der unmittelbare Konnex des Ostens mit dem Westens blieb zerrissen»¹⁰. This view was, at least in part, influenced by contemporary confrontation of European nations and commercial monopolies. Alternatively, "partnership" and "competition" were the models of interpretation proposed for discussion on the Cologne symposium in 1979¹¹. Certainly, for expanding Phoenician "merchant venturers"¹², from about the middle of the eighth century onwards, there was a rivalling movement, especially in the central Mediterranean, viz. the Greek colonization of Sicily and southern Italy. Backed by strong demographic forces, it almost overshadowed the older mercantile and artisanal expansion of the Phoenicians. Pithekoussai, however, was founded one or two generations before the Greek colonial movement started and, since T.J. Dunbabin's times, it is also considered to have been a primarily mercantile settlement. Here, Phoenicians and Euboeans were able to live in peaceful coexistence and advantageous cooperation, as the excavations of Giorgio Buchner have shown¹³. When one looks at the evidence more closely, it seems as if within that period of undeniable confrontation two distinct phases can be distinguished, a first one of cooperation and a later one of growing rivalry.

At this point of argument the pottery presented in part II becomes particular relevant. Seen as a whole, the fair amount of Pithekoussan and Euboean pottery, together with the many central-Italian imports listed below, clearly testifies intense commercial connections between the regions in-

⁷ The author is all the more happy of this occasion to unveil the origin of this Pithekoussan identification which at that time, much to his regret, was not properly acknowledged.

⁸ See now Niemeyer-Docter 1993.

⁹ For recent bibliography see H.G. Niemeyer, 'Trade before the flag? On the principles of Phoenician expansion in the Mediterranean', in *Biblical Archaeology Today*, 1990, 'Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Biblical Archaeology, Jerusalem June 1990', Jerusalem 1993, pp. 335-344.

¹⁰ E. Meyer, *Geschichte des Altertums*, 3, 4th edition by H.E. Stier, Darmstadt 1965, p. 96, see also pp. 438ss.

¹¹ Niemeyer 1982, p. 3.

¹² The term may remind us of a most instigating book, W. Culican, *The first merchant venturers. The ancient Levant in history and commerce*, London 1966.

¹³ Buchner 1982; Ridgway 1992, pp. 111-118.

volved. Moreover, these connections seem to originate in an exchange horizon, which is regionally different and perhaps slightly earlier than the "Late EPC-MPC-horizon", as I would call it, that may easily be detected in the "Phoenician Far West"¹⁴.

Now, there seems to be more than just a mere coincidence with the literary account about Phoenician expansion in the Mediterranean. Within this framework, the traditional foundation date of Carthage, 814/813 B.C., if only taken as an indication of the city's belonging to an earlier or different intercultural horizon (i.e. in comparison to Almuñécar, Toscanos, Motye etc.), would be perfectly matched by the relatively numerous Pithekoussan and Euboean pottery occurring in the very lowest strata of the urban nucleus, whereas this kind of pottery is only sporadically found in the Far West (see cat. 33-34, below).

On the other hand, the picture that emerges from the analysis of the new evidence from Carthage, in combination with the material yielded by Buchner's excavations, displays a marked contrast to the one drawn by Eduard Meyer, who continued his ranking of the further rôle of the Phoenicians and the city of Carthage in the Mediterranean as follows: «Als im 6. Jahrhundert die Phöniker im Westmeer sich wieder aufrichteten und den Hellenen mit Erfolg entgegentraten, stand nicht Tyros oder Sidon, sondern das inzwischen völlig selbständig gewordene Karthago an der Spitze der Erhebung»¹⁵. Still Werner Huss considered, in 1985, the commercial relations between Carthage and the Appenine Peninsula to emerge only in the seventh century¹⁶. Such "international" relations, however, were already well established about a century earlier by the powerful Phoenician colony on the bay of Tunis.

(H.G.N.)

IMPORTS FROM ISCHIA AT CARTHAGE

The Archaic settlement of Carthage has only recently, since 1979, been the subject of archaeological investigation¹⁷. In the course of these excavations, mainly by the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, led by F. Rakob, and by the University of Hamburg, not only local Phoenician material was found, but also imports from the Levant, Greece, Spain, Italy and, not in the least place, Pithekoussai¹⁸. It was M. Vegas, who first identified Pithekoussan material among the Archaic pottery in Carthage¹⁹. The fragment of the kotyle of the Aetos 666 type is here included in the catalogue of imports from Ischia (cat. 4), since it was found on the adjacent Ben Ayed site, directly west of the site excavated by the University of Hamburg (fig. 1). Remarkably, the repertoire of shapes is not limited to drinking vessels, but includes closed vessels as well (fig. 5).

Skyphoi

Two not-joining fragments of one Pithekoussan skyphos (cat. 3; fig. 3h) may tentatively be connected with the Thapsos panel class, of which both Corinthian LG I originals and a local imitation have been found in the San Montano necropolis and the Gosetti Dump²⁰. In Carthage also another imitation of a Thapsos skyphos, of the plain type, had been found, which is probably an Italian product (see below, cat. 23). The rim fragment (cat. 1; figs. 3a, 4b) belonged probably to an imitation of an Euboean skyphos of the "Metopengattung", discussed in a Carthaginian context by M. Vegas²¹.

01- KA 86/095-010 figs. 3a, 4b; rim fragment of Euboeanizing skyphos; stratum IV-2b1, room K.

02- KA 93/464-118.119 fig. 3i; two joining base fragments of skyphos or hemispherical kotyle, with ancient repair; streetlayer IV c.

sehen Ausgrabungen in Karthago, Mainz 1990, pp. 145-147, fig. 29, 54. Cf. H.G. Niemeyer (review for *BJ* 193, 1993, p. 451). Vegas does not even exclude the possibility that the imitations of Euboean pottery found in Carthage were produced on Ischia. Vegas 1992, p. 188 (with regard to a rim fragment of kotyle K 87/7a, Vegas 1992, pp. 187-188, fig. 5, 9; Vegas 1989, pp. 216-217, fig. 1.7; Vegas 1986-1989, pp. 357, 359-360, fig. 2.9).

²⁰ Corinthian: T. 204, T. 212, Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 263; p. 273, pl. 92. Cf. C.W. Neeft, 'Observations on the Thapsos Class', in *MélRome* 93, 1981, pp. 22-24, 69-74 Appendix III, Table I, 1; Buchner-Ridgway 1983, pp. 4, 6, fig. 1.2. Imitation: Sporadico 4/3, Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 702, pl. 245.

²¹ Vegas 1989, p. 213-217. See also above, n. 19.

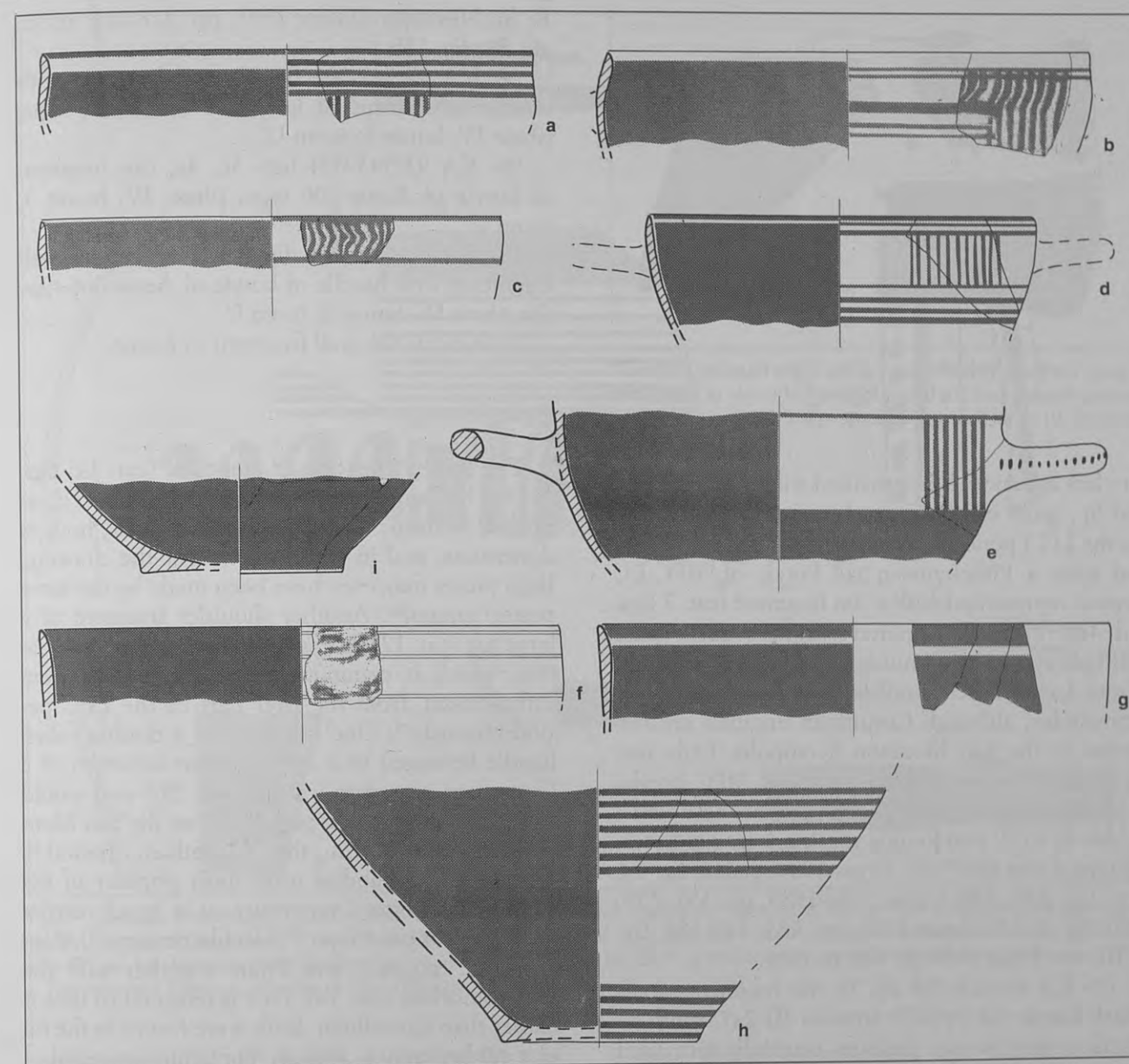


Fig. 3 - Carthage: Pithekoussan drinking vessels. a. rim fragment of Euboeanizing skyphos (cat. 1); b-c. rim fragments of kotylai of type Aetos 666 (cat. 8-9); d. rim fragment of kotyle of MPC-EC type (cat. 7); e. wall-handle fragment of kotyle of type Aetos 666? (cat. 10); f-g; rim fragments of all-black kotylai (cat. 5-6); h. base and wall fragment of skyphos of Thapsos panel class? (cat. 3); i. base fragment of skyphos/kotyle (cat. 2).

03- KA 93/543-002.005 fig. 3h; base fragment and wall fragment of Thapsos type (?) skyphos, not joining; phase IV, house 3, room U.

Kotylai

Apart from the kotyle published by Vegas (cat. 4), two, but probably three more kotylai are of the

Aetos 666 type (cat. 8-10; figs. 3b-c.e). Imitations of this type are fairly common in the San Montano necropolis, dating to LG I²². In Carthage, they come from one stratigraphical unit, including the "Thapsos type" (?) skyphos (cat. 3) as well. In another stratigraphical unit two rim fragments of all-black Pithekoussan kotylai were found (cat. 5-6; fig. 3f-g). In the San Montano necropolis they

²² For cat. 9-10 the best parallels are in T. 161, T. 469, T. 550, Sporadico 4/4, Sporadico 5/6 (Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 204, pl. 63; p. 470, pl. 138; p. 547, pl. 164; pp. 702-703, pl. 245; p. 705, pl. 247). For the careless drawing in cat. 8 (fig. 3b) compare T. 490,

T. 600, Sporadico 5/5, Sporadico 5/9 (Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 493, pl. 145; p. 589, pl. 174; p. 705, pls. CCXI, 247; p. 706, pl. 247). See also the remarks in Neeft 1994.

¹⁴ See Shefton 1982.

¹⁵ See n. 10.

¹⁶ W. Huss, *Geschichte der Karthager* (Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft 3, 8), München 1985, pp. 65ss.

¹⁷ Vegas 1984, p. 219, n. 10.

¹⁸ Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 226-229.

¹⁹ Vegas 1986-1989, p. 359; Vegas 1992, p. 188. See here cat.

4. More fragments, coming from the recent excavations by the German Archaeological Institute (Rome) were presented by Vegas on the Third International Congress of Phoenician and Punic Studies, held in Tunis in November 1991. Perhaps also the rim fragment of an EPC-MPC kotyle from house II, room P57, may be added, M. Vegas *apud* F. Rakob (ed.), *Karthago 1. Die deut-*

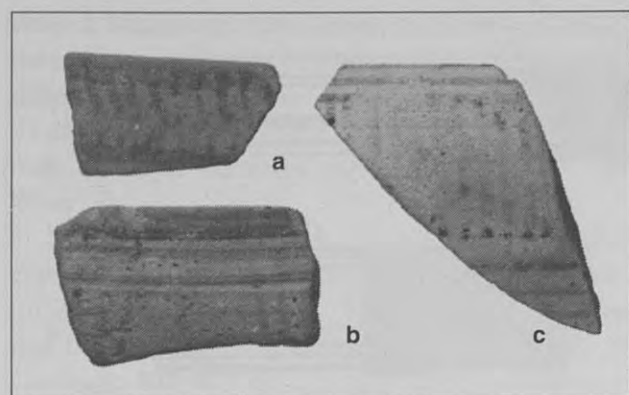


Fig. 4 - Carthage: Pithekoussan pottery. a. rim fragment of Euboeanizing skyphos (cat. 9); b. rim fragment of kotyle of type Aetos 666 (cat. 1); c. rim fragment of kotyle of MPC-EC type (cat. 7).

are less common, but, provided with a rather vertical lip, some examples are known, though, dating to the LG I period²³. At the end of the chronological scale a Pithekoussan tall kotyle of MPC-EC type is represented with a rim fragment (cat. 7 figs. 3d, 4c). It is best compared with the Pithekoussan MPC kotyle from Almuñécar (see below, cat. 34). From Ischia exact parallels have not come to my knowledge, although Corinthian originals are frequent in the San Montano necropolis. Only two sporadic Pithekoussan imitations of MPC kotylai with serpent line in the handle zone are related²⁴.

04- K 83/5; two joining rim fragments of kotyle of type Aetos 666²⁵; lit. Vegas 1984, p. 218, fig. 1, 1 pp. 226, 228, 230; Vegas 1986-1989, pp. 357, 359, 360, fig. 2, 10; Vegas 1992, pp. 183, 187-188, fig. 5, 10; von Hase 1989, p. 372, n. 188a.

05- KA 86/113-018 fig. 3f; rim fragment of all-black kotyle (or pyxis?); stratum III-2a1, room K. Surface very worn; perhaps originally provided with reserved line on the interior.

06- KA 86/113-019 fig. 3g; three joining rim fragments of all-black kotyle; stratum III-2a1, room K. Surface worn; reserved line on exterior inconclusive.

07- KA 91/178-167 figs. 3d, 4c; rim fragment of tall kotyle, MPC-EC type; stratum IV-2b1, room

K; lit. Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 228-229, n. 73, cat. 21, fig. 11b.

08- KA 93/543-001 fig. 3b; rim fragment with handle attachment of kotyle of Aetos 666 type; phase IV, house 3, room U.

09- KA 93/543-004 figs. 3c, 4a; rim fragment of kotyle of Aetos 666 type; phase IV, house 3, room U.

10- KA 93/543-008 fig. 3e; two joining wall fragments with handle of kotyle of Aetos 666 type (?); phase IV, house 3, room U.

11- KA 93/SN; wall fragment of kotyle.

Oinochoai/jugs

The large Pithekoussan oinochoe (cat. 14; figs. 5c, 6a) has an almost exact parallel in a LG I oinochoe from the San Montano necropolis, both in dimensions and in the execution of the drawing. Both pieces may even have been made by the same potter/painter²⁶. Another shoulder fragment of a large jug (cat. 12; fig. 5a) shows traces of a decoration, which is common on local oinochoai from Pithekoussai, from the later part of the EPC period onwards²⁷. One fragment of a double rolled handle belonged to a Pithekoussan imitation of a Corinthian oinochoe (cat. 13; fig. 5b) and would date, according to two parallels from the San Montano necropolis, in the Corinthian period²⁸. Double rolled handles were most popular in the Phoenician pottery repertoire at a much earlier date, esp. for oinochoai ("Kleeblattkannen"). Also since the fragment was found together with the LG I oinochoe (cat. 14). One is tempted to date it earlier than Corinthian. Both were found in the fill of a robber trench, though, containing material of mixed chronological character.

12- KA 87/089-001 fig. 5a; wall fragment of shoulder of jug; stratum disturbed in modern times, room C. Surface worn.

13- KA 93/478-065 fig. 5b; double rolled handle fragment of large jug, broken off at the lower attachment, two holes drilled before fir-

church of Lacco Ameno (cf. n. 58). The motif is nothing but a further development of the Atticizing tangential blobs of Euboean pottery, e.g. of the Cesnola Workshop, J.N. Coldstream, 'The Cesnola painter: a change of address', in *BICS* 18, 1971, p. 5, pl. 3, d-e.

²⁷ E.g. EPC-MPC: T. 536; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 532, pl. 158. C: T.133; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 162, pl. 47. Apparently, the vertical strokes on the reserved area gradually replaced the vertical zig-zags of oinochoai of LG I and EPC.

²⁸ T. 189, T. 245; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 241, pl. 81; p. 305, pls. CXLIII, 96, the latter perhaps shows the same decoration as the Carthaginian fragment.

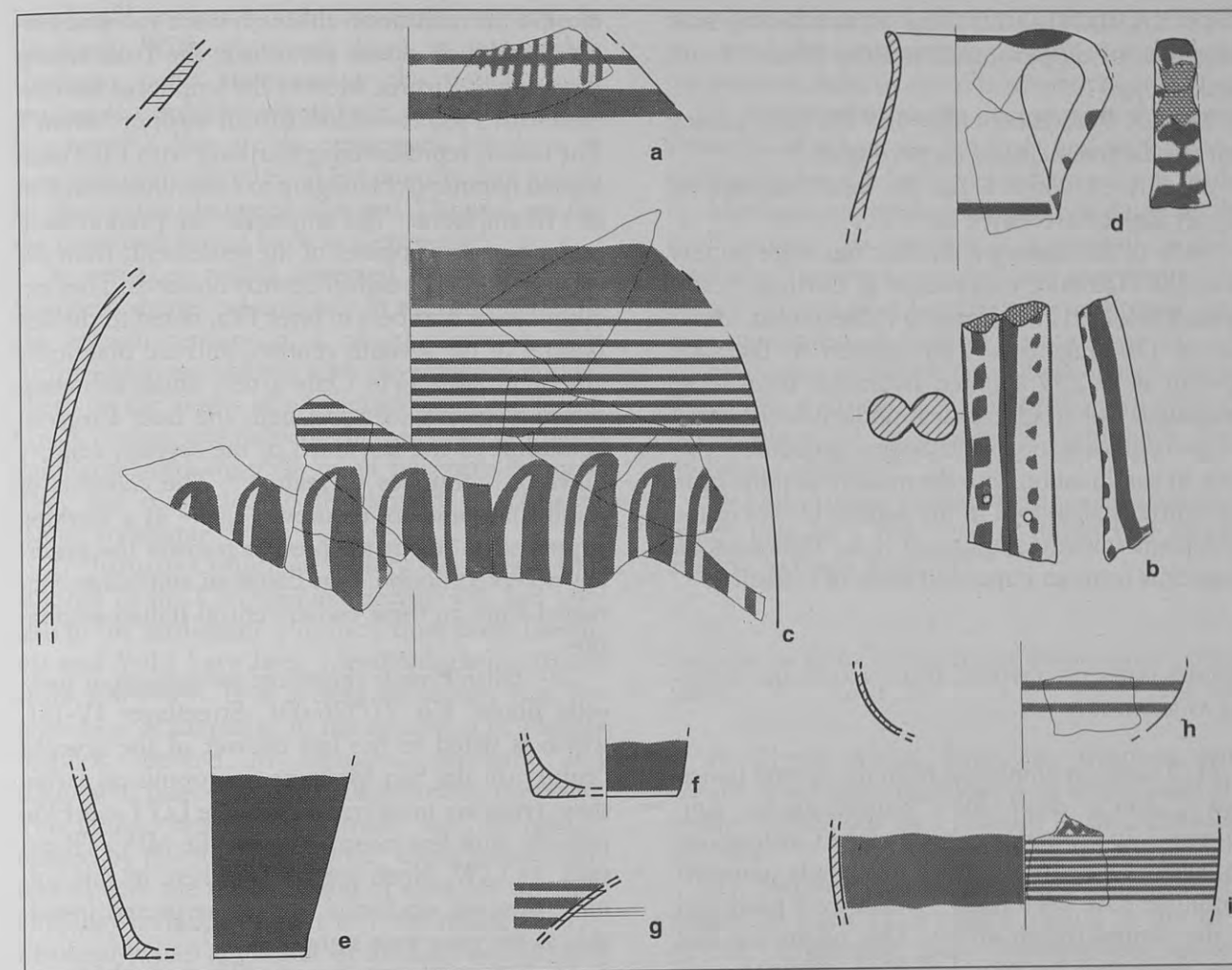


Fig. 5 - Carthage: Pithekoussan closed vessels. Toscanos: drinking vessel. a. shoulder fragment of jug/oinochoe of EPC-C type (cat. 12); b. handle fragment of oinochoe of C type? (cat. 13); c. body fragments of LG I oinochoe (cat. 14); d. upper half of dipper juglet of C type? (cat. 19); e-f. two base fragments of dipper juglets of EPC-C type (cat. 18, 20); g. Toscanos: wall fragment of kotyle of LG I type (cat. 33); h-i. two body fragments of small closed vessels (cat. 15-16).

ing²⁹; stratum Va1, fill of robber trench in the eastern section of the street, containing early material.

14- KA 93/478-066.008 figs. 5c, 6a; ten joining wall fragments and one loose one of oinochoe; stratum Va1, fill of robber trench in the eastern section of the street, containing early material.

Juglets

Two base fragments and the upperbody of small dipper juglets (cat. 18-20; figs. 5d-f, 6b) find close parallels in the pottery from the San Montano necropolis, from the EPC period onwards³⁰.

²⁹ The piercing of the handles is not unknown in a Pithekoussan (LG I) context, see e.g. Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 576, pl. CLXXVI.

³⁰ EPC (esp. for cat. 18.20): T. 332; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p.

These dipper juglets were very popular in the Phoenician pottery, too, both in the East, on Cyprus, in Carthage and in the West³¹. For the two small fragments of closed shapes (cat. 15-16; fig. 5g-h) no exact parallels could be found in the published pottery from Ischia. However, multiple horizontal lines form one of the most regular patterns on Pithekoussan pottery.

15- KA 86/71-006 fig. 5h; wall fragment of closed vessel; stratum IIb1, room K.

16- KA 86/120-004 fig. 5g; wall fragment of closed vessel; stratum VIIb2, room C.

17- KA 88/021-022; rim fragment of juglet; stratum IV-2c1, room K.

388, pl. 127. C (esp. for cat. 19): T. 279; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 337, pl. 109.

³¹ Buchner 1982, p. 297. See Chr. Briese *apud* Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 221-222, 226, fig. 10b, pl. 57, 3, with references.

²³ T. 547, T. 572 (with reserved lines on both sides of the lip); Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 543, pls. CLXXIV, 162; p. 565, pl. 168. See also Neef 1994.

²⁴ Sporadico 5/31, Sporadico 5/32, Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 711, pls. CCXII, 249.

²⁵ Note that the reconstruction drawing of these fragments, reproduced several times, is wrong.

²⁶ T. 593; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, pp. 583-584, pls. 172, CLXXVIII. The same decoration is found on the necks of another, smaller LG I (?) oinochoe as well, Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 615, pl. 178. Another fragment of a jug with this decoration was found recently by Don Pietro Monti below the parish

18- KA 91/241-001.002 fig. 5e; two joining base fragments of dipper juglet; stratum IIIa1, "Brunnenkammer".

19- KA 93/108-005 figs. 5d, 6b; four joining rim-handle fragments of dipper juglet.

20- KA 93/466-011 fig. 5f; base fragment of dipper juglet, Streetlayer IV c.

5.4% of the imported Archaic fine ware pottery from the Hamburg excavations at Carthage (campaign 1986-1991) originates in Pithekoussai, i.e. 12 out of 159 fragments³². In relation to the total amount of 34,199 counted fragments from these campaigns (all stratigraphical undisturbed layers), the percentage is too low to deserve mention. However, in combination with the massive imports from the central Italian area in the earliest phases of the settlement (mainly amphorae) these Pithekoussan fragments form an important body of evidence.

IMPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL ITALIAN AREA AND SARDINIA AT CARTHAGE

21- Transport amphorae from the central Italian area ("Zita", short for "zentralitalische Amphoren"). In the earliest phases of the Carthaginian settlement many fragments of handmade transport amphorae have been found, which were produced in the central-Italian area³³. This origin was not only suggested by morphological affinities with later Etruscan amphorae of the third quarter of the seventh century onwards, but was also indicated by the first results of a thin-section analysed by the good offices of F. Durando. These analysed linked the class with a central-Italian amphora found in T. 418 of the San Montano necropolis³⁴. Petrographical analyses made in 1993/1994 by G. Blessing on more thinsectioned samples also lead to the conclusion, that an origin of the class in the central Italian area is likely³⁵. Especially the area in the north of Tuscany (Colline Metallifere) fits the picture of

most of the inclusions, although some volcanic particles find their closest parallels in the Tolfa area in the south of Etruria. Most of the amphorae are covered with a red to reddish brown wash or "scum". The class is represented in Carthage with 1322 catalogued fragments, belonging to a maximum amount of 816 amphorae. The amphorae are predominant in the first three phases of the settlement, from the second half of the eighth century onwards. They occur in lesser numbers in layer IVa, dated to the last quarter of the seventh century, and are practically absent in layer IVb. Only a very small sub-class, morphologically identical with the later Etruscan amphorae of the last third of the seventh century onwards, continues thereafter³⁶. The contents of these amphorae are unknown, but – as a working hypothesis – one is tempted to transfer the generally accepted notion, that Etruscan amphorae contained wine, to these earlier central Italian amphorae.

22- Italian bronze rhomboid sanguisuga or navicella fibula; KA 91/526-001, Streetlayer IV-1a1, which is dated to the last quarter of the seventh century. In the San Montano necropolis on Ischia these types are most frequent in the LG I and EPC periods, with few examples from the MPC-TR period. As C.W. Neef argues elsewhere in this volume, they are on Ischia to be interpreted invariably as the poor man's grave gifts³⁷.

23- Italian (?) imitation of a Thapsos plain type skyphos, dating on stratigraphical grounds (stratum IIIa1) around the middle of the seventh century³⁸.

24- Sardo-Nuraghic askoi; three fragments, belonging to at least two askoi. One stems from a filling below a floor (stratum IV-2a1), which is dated to the last quarter of the seventh century³⁹.

25- Impasto. Two fragments of a shallow carinated bowl and a bowl/ plate, the first one with graffito⁴⁰.

26- Bucchero. Recently, F.-W. Von Hase has

sults will be published in the forthcoming dissertation of R.F. Docter. A joint preliminary article for *Rivista di Studi Fenici* is in preparation.

³² Already mentioned by von Hase 1989, p. 373.

³³ Neef 1994.

³⁴ Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 227-229, n. 69, fig. 11c.

³⁵ Two fragments were already published: Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 226-227; M. Kollund, 'Sea and Sardinia', in Chr. Briese-R.F. Docter-K. Mansel (eds.), *Interactions in the Iron Age*, 'Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums in Amsterdam (27.-28. März 1992)', 1, in *HBA* 18/19, 1991-1992 (forthcoming). A bodysherd with lower handle attachment from the 1993 campaign, KA 93/543-200, may be added.

³⁶ Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 227-229, fig. 11e, pl. 58, 3; from

listed all evidence for bucchero pottery in Carthage. With 64 vessels from its necropoleis Carthage ranks first among the non-Etruscan necropoleis outside central-Italy, that have yielded bucchero⁴¹. Also in the settlement bucchero is now well represented⁴². These imports date mainly to the century between 650 and 550 and are for the most part traced back to Cerveteri⁴³.

As von Hase rightly observed, the repertoire of bucchero shapes is, especially in the last quarter of the seventh century, of a mixed character. This picture contrasts sharply with the presence of bucchero on the coasts of southern France and in the Greek necropoleis of Sicily. In the South of France kantharoi make up 95% of all bucchero imports. They are connected to the import of Etruscan (wine) amphorae⁴⁴.

27- Etrusco-Corinthian pottery was already well attested in the Carthaginian necropoleis and now also in the settlement. Products from both Tarquinia and Vulci have been identified, dating to the years 590-540⁴⁵. It is a remarkable fact that the repertoire of shapes is, to the exception of a single skyphos, limited to aryballoi, alabastra and (stemmed) plates, as J.G. Szilágyi keenly observed. This limited repertoire contrasts with the picture offered by the South of France, where vessels connected with the consumption of wine are the rule. One may connect this fact with the distribution of Etruscan (wine) amphorae of the later seventh and sixth centuries, which are virtually absent in Carthage (see above), but are abundant in the South of France⁴⁶. Also the differences in the bucchero repertoire between both regions (see above) are significant in this respect. Apparently, by the end of the seventh century, wine was no longer being imported from the central Italian area. It is

the 1993 campaign comes a rim fragment of an impasto rosso bowl or small plate, KA 93/224-005.

⁴¹ Von Hase 1989, pp. 367-368.

⁴² Von Hase 1989, p. 330, n. 15; Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 227-229, n. 70, fig. 11d, pl. 58, 2. In the area excavated by the University of Hamburg (campaigns 1986-1993; cf. fig. 1) a total of 36 fragments has been found, belonging to 31 vessels.

⁴³ Von Hase 1989, p. 368, tab. 1 (date), pp. 333-376 (provenance). Already the earliest piece in the excavations of the University of Hamburg, a small spiral amphora, could be attributed to a craftsman, who worked in Cerveteri in the second quarter of the 7th century and moved to Veii about the middle of the century. The piece dates from about 660 and is compared, on account of the structure of the fans, with amphorae from Monte Abatone T.4; cf. N. Hirschland Ramage, 'Studies in Early Etruscan Bucchero', in *BSR* 38, 1970, fig. 9, 3. W. Regter (Amsterdam) is to be thanked for information on the piece; Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 227-229, fig. 11d, pl. 58, 2.

⁴⁴ Von Hase 1989, pp. 367-369, n. 181, tab. 1; on the link kantharoi-amphorae, von Hase 1989, pp. 381-382, fig. 33.

⁴⁵ Necropoleis: von Hase 1989, pp. 377-379, fig. 31, with refer-

ences; J.G. Szilágyi, 'Quelques remarques à propos de l'histoire de l'atelier "senza graffito" de Tarquinia', in *BMusHong* 78, 1993, pp. 22, 24-26, 30, 35-37, fig. 8. Settlement: Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 227-230, fig. 2f.h. The fragments were connected by J.G. Szilágyi with workshops from Vulci, in one case with the painter "delle code annodate", Szilágyi, p. 36, n. 44.

28- Fragmentary ivory plaque with the representation of a boar on the front and an Etruscan inscription on the back, yielded by a tomb in the St. Monique necropolis. The piece is dated to the sixth century. Its inscription is generally considered as a "tessera hospitalis" and may hint to the occasional stay of a Carthaginian in Etruria, perhaps more precisely Central-Etruria⁴⁷.

29- Bronze so-called "Schnabelkannen", dating to the late sixth and first half of the fifth century. Seven pieces or fragments of them have been found in Carthage⁴⁸.

30- Late-Archaic bronze figurine of a kore type, which may be a fifth-century product of North-Etruria, perhaps Volterra⁴⁹.

IMPORTS FROM ISCHIA IN OTHER PHOENICIAN SETTLEMENTS

31- North Africa; large rim fragment with handle attachment of skyphos or kotyle from the recent excavations by F. Chelbi in the settlement of Utica⁵⁰.

32- Sardinia; large pyxis with lid from the tophet of Sulcis (S. Antioco), dating to the EPC period. Apparently, more Pithekoussan imports had been found in the settlement of Sulcis⁵¹.

33- South of Spain; Toscanos TM 73/103-SN fig. 3i; wall fragment of Pithekoussan LG I kotyle⁵²; stratum 4 of the fill of the triangular defense ditch, west of the settlement, containing older material as well. See also the introduction by H.G. Niemeyer, above.

⁴⁶ F.-W. von Hase, 'Der archaische Handel Etruriens' (review of Gras 1985), in *HBA* 15-17, 1988-1990 [1992], p. 354.

⁴⁷ Recently rediscussed by von Hase 1989, pp. 374-375, 378, pl. 32, Ia-b with references.

⁴⁸ Von Hase 1989, pp. 378, 380-381, fig. 32, pl. 33.

⁴⁹ Von Hase 1989, p. 378, pl. 32, III a-c.

⁵⁰ Personal communication of F. Chelbi. Already mentioned in Niemeyer-Docter 1993, p. 229, n. 73.

⁵¹ Buchner 1982, p. 298; P. Bartoloni, 'La ceramica fenicia tra Oriente e Occidente', in E. Acquaro et al. (eds.), 'Atti del 2 Congresso Internazionale di Studi Fenici e Punic, Roma 9-14 Novembre 1987', (Collezione di Studi Fenici 30), Roma 1991, pp. 648, 652, fig. 6a. See for further references, *ibidem*, p. 648, n. 42.

⁵² The fragment could be studied in Málaga in May 1994. The shape and the decoration point to LG I kotylai, which as yet are

³² This number will increase when the uninventoried fragments from the 1993 campaign are taken into account.

³³ Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 231-234, fig. 12a-b,d-f.

³⁴ LG-EPC; lit. Ridgway 1982, p. 92; Durando 1989, pp. 68, 86; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 437, pls. CXCVIII, 201, 226; Neef 1994, fig. 3; Durando (forthcoming).

³⁵ The samples were selected in the course of an investigation on the manufacturing techniques of all classes of transport amphorae from Carthage, executed at the Institute of Pottery Technology of the Archaeological Centre (University of Leiden) by dr. M.B. Annis and Mr. L. Jacobs. The thinsections were analysed at the ROB (Amersfoort). The project was made possible by a generous grant of the Foundation for Archaeological Research, subsidized by the Dutch Organization for Scientific Research. The re-

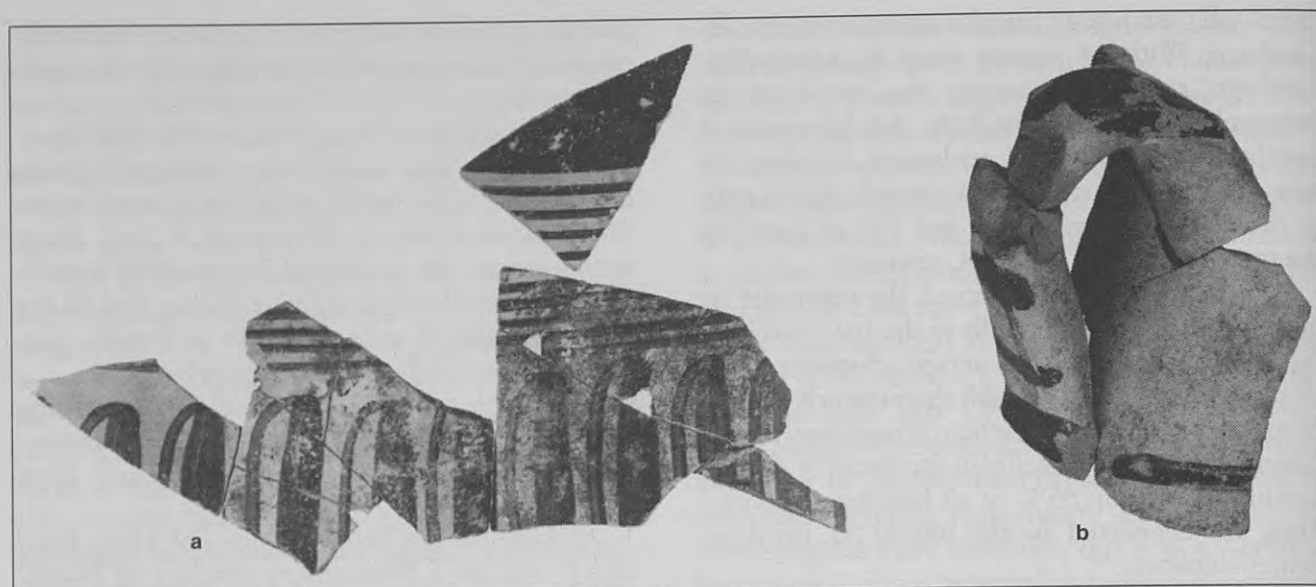


Fig. 6 - Carthage: Pithekoussan pottery. a. bodyfragments of LG I oinochoe (cat. 14); b. upper half of dipper juglet of C type? (cat. 19).

34- South of Spain; A MPC kotyle from the Laurita necropolis of Almuñécar (grave 19B). Following a suggestion by C.W. Neeft, this kotyle was assigned a Pithekoussan origin by B.B. Shefton⁵³. A second kotyle in this grave is still EPC and, moreover, a Corinthian original.

ORIENTAL IMPORTS ON ISCHIA

In the following paragraphs reference will be made to the archaeological evidence, compiled and discussed in a more extensive way by Giorgio Buchner in his contribution to the colloquium *Phönizier im Westen*. Its inclusion here seemed justified, though, since autopsy of the material in 1993 offered the possibility to redefine and elaborate on some of the provenances proposed in 1979⁵⁴.

not known in the Pithekoussan repertoire, see however: CVA Napoli Museo Nazionale (4), Collezioni Spinelli, pp. 17-18, pls. 12, 1.4. Comparable kotylai are known from the Corinthian repertoire: C.W. Neeft, 'Corinthian fragments at Utrecht and the Corinthian Late Geometric kotyle', in *BABesch* 50, pp. 108-109, type 3, 4a, 5,8; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 708, pl. 248 (Sporadico 5/21). Chronologically the decoration finds its closest parallel in a Pithekoussan skyphos of the first half of the 7th cent. from the San Montano necropolis, Sporadico 4/5, Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 703, pl. 245.

⁵³ M. Pellicer Catalán, 'Ein altpunisches Gräberfeld bei Almuñécar (Prov. Granada)', in *MadrMitt* 4, 1963, pp. 36-38, figs. 19-20, above; B.B. Shefton, 'Greeks and Greek imports in the south of the Iberian peninsula. The archaeological evidence', in Niemeyer 1982, p. 342, n. 10, cf. also pl. 30b. See for further references Niemeyer-Docter 1993, p. 229, n. 73. In this connection, one is reminded of the suggestion made by Shefton, that the

IMPORTS FROM CARTHAGE

35- Transport amphorae from the San Montano necropolis, dating exclusively to the EPC period (T.342, T.350, T.402, T.487, T.489, T.523)⁵⁵. They were considered by P. Bartoloni to be products of Phoenician colonies on Sardinia, apparently because a similar fabric is found (in numbers?) among the Archaic pottery from Sardinia. This would hint at the fact, that Carthaginian amphorae were exported to Sardinia as well⁵⁶. A provenance of the amphorae in the Carthaginian area is now corroborated by the results of a thinsection, analyzed by F. Durando⁵⁷. Probably from a settlement context, somewhere on Ischia, stems the rim fragment of a Carthaginian transport amphora, now in the Antiquarium of Santa Restituta at Lacco Ameno⁵⁸ (cf. cat. 57, below).

Attic SOS amphorae found in Spain actually came via Ischia, Shefton, p. 342, n. 8.

⁵⁴ On this occasion I would like to express my gratitude to Giorgio Buchner for his permission to study the material from his excavations and for his generous support and true interest during my stay on Ischia.

⁵⁵ Buchner 1982, pp. 282-283, figs. 5a-b,d; Ridgway 1982, p. 91; Durando 1989, pp. 67-68, 85-86; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, pp. 393-394, 397, 432, 490, 492, pls. CC, 215-216; Neeft 1994, fig. 3.

⁵⁶ This fact is now corroborated by the fragments of Carthaginian transport amphorae, found in the Riu Mannu survey on West-Central Sardinia. I thank dr. M.B. Annis for bringing these fragments to my attention.

⁵⁷ Durando (forthcoming).

⁵⁸ I thank Don Pietro Monti for his kind permission to study and mention the amphora fragment. A late example of a Carthaginian transport amphora stems from the acropolis dump (SG 87),

36- Bichrome mushroom jug; San Montano necropolis T.545 (EPC). Apparently more fragments of the type were found in the settlement, although less than open shapes in the red slip technique (see cat. 38, below); lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 280, 283, fig. 3a; Ridgway 1992, p. 79, fig. 5; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 541, pl. 161. Remarkably T. 545 also contained the miniature tripod bowl of Phoenician type but of unknown, probably Italian production.

37- Plain ware bilychne lamp; inv. 238584 (probably from Carthage, but Motya not excluded); lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 285-286, fig. 9.

38- Red slip plates and carinated bowls/plates form a very constant factor in the settlement of Pithekoussai, in layers of the second half of the eighth century (LG I-EPC)⁵⁹. In the San Montano necropolis, though, they are virtually absent. Only from the 1977 campaign five fragments were published, probably belonging to a closed find⁶⁰. One of the plates from the acropolis dump had a Phoenician graffito on the base (see cat. 42, below). The Phoenician red slip ware found on Ischia was attributed to the metropoleis of the Levant as a consequence of the discussions in Cologne in 1979⁶¹. However, the six plates that I was able to study in 1993 were, with the exception of one, products of the Carthaginian area⁶². In the light of Buchner's remark that the imported red slip ware found on Ischia is very homogeneous, one would be tempted to connect the other plates of this class with Carthage as well⁶³.

This imported Phoenician red slip pottery found local imitations on Ischia: "Red slip pithecusano", also called "burnished red slip". It was first described by G. Buchner, who stressed the resemblances in the general appearance of the sur-

face treatment and the fact that mainly Phoenician plates were imitated. In their turn these Pithekoussan imitations could have spurred the production of impasto rosso in the central Italian area⁶⁴.

39- Glass "eye-beads"; two elaborated pieces from LG I-LG II (=EPC) graves in the San Montano necropolis (T.398, T.485)⁶⁵. Four other beads from the necropolis show the simpler variety of the type, having three yellow (once white and yellow) glass blobs on the sides⁶⁶. They too date in LG I and EPC. This type of glass bead may perhaps be connected with Carthage. After the EPC period, as a rule, glass beads disappear from the grave inventories of Pithekoussai (cf. Neeft 1994, elsewhere in this volume, figs. 2-3).

40- Also another, bronze pendant from the San Montano necropolis (T.694) may be connected with Carthage⁶⁷. It belongs to the early, simple variety of a well-known class of "étuis porte-amulettes", which were made in gold, silver and bronze⁶⁸. They were meant to contain small amulets (like the piece in Carthage, below cat. 41) or magic formulas on papyrus or metal sheets. The earliest examples, that have come to our knowledge, date in the seventh century. Since the enchytrismos of the Ischia pendant is dated in the EPC period, one is confronted with the earliest piece as yet (cf. cat. 55, below).

41- Miniature double axes from the San Montano necropolis, in bone (T.575), ivory (T.495) and in bronze (T.433), dating to the LG I and EPC periods⁶⁹. Although double axes are well-known in representations on Euboean (and consequently on local Pithekoussan) and Attic LG pottery, where they were probably introduced under Cypriote influence⁷⁰, the origin of these actual miniature varieties is probably to be sought in a Phoeni-

a handle fragment of transport amphora "type Mañá C", dating to the late third or first half of the second century, with stamp on handle, probably representing a *gimel*; lit. Di Sandro 1986, pp. 37, 142, pl. 7 (erroneously inventoried as Corinthian B).

⁵⁹ Buchner 1982, pp. 283-285, figs. 6-7. The few other shapes include an incense cup and deep bowls, which are known in the Carthaginian repertoire as well.

⁶⁰ Buchner 1982, pp. 283-285, figs. 6a-c, 7a-b.

⁶¹ Buchner 1982, p. 284. Esp. the contributions to the discussion of M. Pellicer and C. Picard, *apud* Buchner 1982, pp. 302-303, 306. Here, a Carthaginian provenance was excluded by C. Picard.

⁶² The following (carinated) plates could be studied by autopsy: inv. 239086 (Scarico Gosetti, plate with Phoenician graffito, cf. Buchner 1982, p. 284, fig. 6d; Ridgway 1992, p. 117, fig. 31). 238586, 238588, 238585, 238587. The provenance of one piece remained uncertain, inv. 238589 (Sporadico, San Montano necropolis), Carthaginian provenance most likely, though.

⁶³ Buchner 1982, p. 306.

⁶⁴ Buchner 1982, pp. 288, 306, figs. 11, a-c; G. Buchner, 'Pi-

thekoussai (Ischia)', in *La céramique grecque ou de tradition grecque au VIII^e siècle en Italie Centrale et Méridionale* (Cahiers du Centre Jean Bérard 3), Naples 1982, p. 106. The process of transmission of red slip pottery, viz. the emergence of impasto rosso, in central Italy is complicated by the central Italian transport amphorae, which, more often than not, are provided with a red wash or scum as well (see above, cat. 21).

⁶⁵ Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 430, pls. CLXI, 133; p. 489; cf. Buchner 1982, 280.

⁶⁶ San Montano necropolis T.490, T.553, T.673, T.702; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 493; p. 550, pl. CLXXII; p. 655; p. 675, pl. 191.

⁶⁷ Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 669, pls. CLXXXVI, 191.

⁶⁸ B. Quillard, 'Les étuis porte-amulettes Carthaginois', in *Karthago* 16, 1971-1972 [1973], pp. 9-10, 27, pl. 1.1.

⁶⁹ Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 447, pls. CLXII, 134 (T.433); p. 496, pls. CLXVIII, 146 (T.495); p. 570, pls. CLXXXVI, 169 (T.575).

⁷⁰ See Chr. Briese-R.F. Docter, 'The Lambros group: a Late Geometric grave group between Attica and the East' in *BABesch*

cian ambiance, viz. in Carthage. It is here, in the excavations of the University of Hamburg, that we find an almost exact parallel for the five bronze double axes of T.433. A Phoenician bronze "étuis porte-amulette" (KA 91/231-001), unfortunately without stratigraphical context, was found to contain a miniature copper double axe⁷¹. It is perhaps not without significance, that one of the double axe amulettes from Ischia was found in the well-known enchytrismos T.575, the amphora with Aramaic numeral and Semitic funerary symbol, belonging to the family plot of Pithekoussans of "Levantine" - Carthaginian? - origin⁷².

42- The Phoenician inscription on the base of a Carthaginian red slip plate from the acropolis dump may, consequently, be well considered a Carthaginian graffito⁷³.

IMPORTS FROM THE LEVANT

42- Levantine transport amphora; San Montano necropolis T.483 (EPC); lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 281, 283, fig. 4d; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 487, pl. 144; Neeft 1994, fig. 2 (cf. cat. 55, below).

43- Levantine (?) "oil bottles"; four pieces from one grave, San Montano necropolis T. 166 (LG I) and one from T. 944; according to D. Ridgway, they might have been imported from Rhodes, although they clearly have a Levantine shape; lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 278, 280, figs. 2a-b; Ridgway 1992, p. 115, fig. 30; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, pp. 209-210, pls. CXXII, 66; (T. 944), Buchner-Ridgway 1983, p. 5, fig. 1,3.

44- Levantine "oil bottles"⁷⁴; San Montano necropolis T.284 and T.312 (both EPC); lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 280, 283, fig. 3b-c; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 343, pls. CLI, 110; p. 369, pls. CLV, 118.

IMPORTS FROM THE LEVANT/NORTH-SYRIA

45- "Face aryballos"; San Montano necropolis T.215 (EPC). It has close parallels at Tarsus and Zinjirli (Cilicia); lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 278, 280, figs. 2c-d; Ridgway 1992, pp. 60, 62, fig. 12; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 276, pls. CXXXVIII, 93.

69, 1994, p. 41, with references. On local Pithekoussan examples (Euboeanizing kraters) cf. Ridgway 1992, pp. 97-98, fig. 27.

⁷¹ The piece was "unwrapped" and restored by J.F.W. Koenigs and R. Leenheer (Amsterdam). For advice and information dr. G. Maaß-Lindemann and dr. K. Mansel are to be thanked. A comparable, though later miniature axe comes from an Iberian necropolis on the Spanish Levant coast (T.3), P. Guérin *et al.*, 'Tumbas infantiles en el Castellet de Bernabe (Liria, Valencia)', in *Cuad. Castell* 14, 1989 [1990], pp. 68, 90, fig. 3b, pl. 2. This latter axe,

46- Lyre-Player seals; in the San Montano necropolis they are most frequent in LG I tombs, but still occur in the EPC period; lit. Buchner 1982, 279; Ridgway 1992, pp. 65-66, fig. 15, with full bibliography on p. 151; Neeft 1994.

47- Aramaic/Northwest Semitic inscription on local "burnished red slip" kantharos, San Montano necropolis T.232* (EPC); lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 290-291, 293, fig. 14; Ridgway 1992, 117-118, fig. 31; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, pp. 289-290, pls. CXL, 95, with references. Another Aramaic/Northwest Semitic graffito was scratched on the LG I Jonian amphora in T.575 (see also cat. 41, above, and cat. 50, below).

IMPORT FROM CYPRUS (?)

48- Cypro-Phoenician (?) pear-shaped oinochoe. San Montano necropolis T.139 (MPC); lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 285-286, fig. 8; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 170, pls. CXVIII, 51.

IMPORTS FROM "PHOENICIAN" RHODES

49- "Kreis-und-Wellenbandstil" aryballoi, from the San Montano necropolis, dating mainly in the EPC period, probably made by Phoenicians at Ialysos; lit. Ridgway 1992, pp. 60-61, 113, with bibliography on p. 150.

50- Transport amphora (LG I), from the San Montano necropolis (T.575), according to D. Ridgway imported from Rhodes. This is not to be excluded, since it corresponds definitively to an early Jonian (non-Phoenician) shape, also known from Carthage and, e.g. with two pieces in Satricum (Northwest necropolis T.VIII-1?), dating to 675-650⁷⁵. On the amphora a.o. the Northwest Semitic/Aramaic numeral and the Semitic religious symbol were scratched. For the miniature double axe from this enchytrismos, see cat. 41, above. Lit. Buchner 1982, pp. 292-293, figs 15-16; Durando 1989, pp. 64, 81-84; Ridgway 1992, pp. 111-114,

though, imitates a type probably used in agriculture, cf. the iron one found elsewhere on Ischia, at Panza (Punta Chiarito).

⁷² Buchner 1982, pp. 291-295; Ridgway 1992, pp. 111-114.

⁷³ Buchner 1982, pp. 284, 294, fig. 6d; Ridgway 1992, p. 117, fig. 31.

⁷⁴ Chr. Briese, *apud* Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 220, 226, fig. 10a, with references.

⁷⁵ D.J. Waarsburg, *The northwest necropolis of Satricum. An Iron Age cemetery in Latium Vetus* (forthcoming).

fig. 29; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, pp. 569-570, pls. CXCVI, 204, 224.

IMPORTS FROM EGYPT

51- Egyptian and Egyptianizing objects, mainly scarabs. Although most of the stone scarabs might have come from Egypt, imitations are present. Mostly they were fitted in silver hoop settings with suspension attachment, so-called swivel mounts, which are of a Phoenician type⁷⁶. The silver used for these settings probably came from the Tuscan area, as is suggested by various authors; its production could well have been situated in Pithekoussai, though. These objects date almost exclusively to the LG I and EPC periods⁷⁷.

WESTPHOENICIAN IMPORTS FROM THE CÍRCULO DEL ESTRECHO

52- Transport amphorae from the Círculo del Estrecho (CdE), i.e. produced in the area around the Straits of Gibraltar; San Montano necropolis (T.441, T.513, T.614, T.661, T.666), dating to the LG I and EPC periods. Other fragments of this class of amphorae were sometimes used as cover for some of the enchytrismoi graves (like T.341; EPC). Few early examples of the shape, as well as many later amphorae with the same provenance, stem from the acropolis dump⁷⁸, (cf. cat. 56, below).

53- Phoenician red slip mushroom jug with slightly carinated shoulder. San Montano necropolis T.272 (MPC); lit. Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 330, pls. CXLVIII, 108. The complete covering of the surface with a red slip is rather typical of the Phoenician pottery of the South of Spain⁷⁹.

54- Fibula "a doble resorte" from the Iberian Peninsula. San Montano necropolis T.700*

⁷⁶ Markoe 1992, pp. 62-63; Markoe (forthcoming) and the remarks of E. Gubel in the discussion.

⁷⁷ Buchner 1982, 280; Ridgway 1992, p. 65; F. De Salvia, 'I reperti di tipo egiziano', *apud* Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 768, n. 5 (Tuscany), p. 770 (date), p. 774 (place of production).

⁷⁸ Di Sandro 1986, pp. 91-99, 146, pls. 18-22.

⁷⁹ Cf. e.g. the contemporary grave 19B in the Laurita necropolis Almuñécar, which contained, apart from the Pithekoussan imitation of a MPC kotyle (see above, cat. 34), also a red slip mushroom jug, comparable to, but larger than, the one on Ischia. Colourplate in M.E. Aubet, *apud* S. Moscati (ed.), *I Fenici*, Milano 1988, p. 235.

⁸⁰ (Cagliari) Ridgway 1992, pp. 98-99, fig. 28, (Carthage) K. Mansel, *apud* Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 236-237, fig. 15, with references.

(EPC?) Remarkably, other examples are known from Sardinia (Grotta Piroso - Su Benatzu di Santadi, Cagliari) and from Carthage⁸⁰; lit. Buchner 1982, p. 297; Buchner-Ridgway 1993, p. 673, pls. CLXXXVIII, 191.

PHOENICIAN IMPORTS IN CENTRAL ITALY

The Phoenician imports in the central Italian area were discussed only recently by M.A. Rizzo, as well as by G.E. Markoe in relation to the question, who produced the silver objects found in the area⁸¹. To the evidence treated by them the following, less conspicuous classes may be added.

55- In Campania; one Levantine transport amphora (cf. cat. 42, above) and a Carthaginian silver (?) "étuis porte-amulette" (cf. cat. 40, above) from the necropolis of Cumae⁸².

56- In Latium; one transport amphora, produced in the Círculo del Estrecho (cf. cat. 52, above) from Laurentina T.121, dating to the period 650-630⁸³.

57- In Latium; seven Carthaginian transport amphorae (cf. cat. 35, above) from Castel di Decima, Sporadico, T.15, T.93, T.100, T.101, T.183 and Laurentina T.123⁸⁴. These tombs are dated from the last quarter of the eighth century to the middle of the seventh century. This class of amphorae was attributed by M. Botto to a Sardo-Phoenician production, following the opinion of P. Bartoloni; they are, however, to be considered Carthaginian products⁸⁵.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The majority of the imported transport amphorae and fine wares in the earliest phases of Carthage, from the middle of the eighth century onwards, originates in the central Italian area, in-

⁸¹ M.A. Rizzo, 'Alcune importazioni fenicie da Cerveteri', in 'Atti del 2 congresso internazionale di Studi fenici e punic', Roma 9-14 Novembre 1987', Roma 1991, pp. 1169-1181; Markoe 1992; Markoe (forthcoming).

⁸² Amphora: E. Gabrici, 'Cuma', in *MonAL* 22, 1913, p. 245, fig. 84; "étuis porte-amulette": *ibidem*, pp. 303, 305, fig. 129.

⁸³ Botto 1990, p. 200, with bibliography.

⁸⁴ Botto 1990, pp. 200-202, 205, 210, fig. 57, 2, with full bibliography.

⁸⁵ Botto 1990, p. 200, n. 6; most of these amphorae could be studied 1993 by autopsy, for which opportunity I thank dr. M. Bedello (Rome). See also cat. 35, above.

cluding Ischia. After the middle of the seventh century these imports rapidly disappear from the archaeological record. The massive presence of transport amphorae among these imports seems to indicate that bulk commodities, perhaps wine, were involved. Among the provenances the mineral-rich Colline Metallifere in north Etruria and Ischia seems to weigh heavily.

At this point it may serve the line of argument to make a small excursion to a non-Italian class of material: Euboean pottery. It is not to be excluded, that with the same cargo's containing the central Italian amphorae and the Pithekoussan fine ware pottery also the Euboean pottery was brought to Carthage, probably by the Phoenicians themselves⁸⁶. The fair amount of Euboean pottery in the earliest strata of the Carthaginian settlement is paralleled by the situation in – southern – central Italy⁸⁷. This situation contrasts, though, with the Phoenician settlements in the Far West. There, the absence of Euboean pottery⁸⁸, the almost complete lack of early central Italian amphorae and the few indications for Pithekoussan fine ware pottery (see cat. 33-34, above), make a strong case for seeing them as three related phenomena. Moreover, they underline the regional and perhaps chronological differences of the two regions involved.

In Carthage, after this early period of intense contacts, only bucchero, Etrusco-Corinthian pottery and a few other classes of material (cat. 25-30) continued to be imported, mainly from the central and southern Etruscan area. These categories were lesser in number, of a rather mixed character and fail to give indications for the import of bulk commodities.

On the other end of the trade, in the central Italian area, imports from Carthage start in the LG I period, but seem to concentrate in the EPC period. Imports from north Syria (mainly Lyre-Player seals, see cat. 46) and, chronologically less clearly, from the Círculo del Estrecho (transport amphorae, see cat. 52) seem to have their main concentration in the LG I period. Recently, G.E. Markoe has made a strong case for a (Cypriote-) Phoenician involvement in the silver trade in central Italy,

especially in the northern mineral-rich part of Etruria, beginning in the late eighth century and continuing throughout the first half of the seventh century⁸⁹. This picture corresponds fairly well with the general impression, offered by the San Montano necropolis on Ischia, where silver – and Oriental imports – practically disappear from the grave contents after the EPC period (ca. 670), corresponding with a general declining tendency in other grave goods⁹⁰. It is perhaps not without significance, that exactly on Euboean Ischia, the Lacco Ameno sites yielded unique evidence for actual presence of Orientals, perhaps even Carthaginians (see cat. 41). The picture sketched above also corresponds with the archaeological record of Carthage, where imports from the central Italian area concentrate in the second half of the eighth and the first half of the seventh century. At that period, Carthage had a considerable interest in the Tyrrhenian basin and, centered between the Phoenician metropoleis in the East and the colonies in the Far West, it was perfectly situated to have functioned as a pivot in a trading network centered on the central Italian area.

(R.F.D.)

Supplementary abbreviations:

- Botto 1990 = M. Botto, 'Considerazioni sul commercio fenicio nel Tirreno nell'VIII e nel VII secolo a.C. II: Le anfore da trasporto nei contesti indigeni del Latium Vetus', in *AIONArchStAnt* 12, 1990, pp. 199-215.
- Buchner 1982 = G. Buchner, 'Die Beziehungen zwischen der euböischen Kolonie Pithekoussai auf der Insel Ischia und dem nordwestsemitischen Mittelmeerraum in der zweiten Hälfte des 8. Jhs. v. Chr.', in Niemeyer 1982, pp. 277-306.
- Buchner-Ridgway 1983 = G. Buchner - D. Ridgway, 'Pithekoussai 944', in *AIONArchStAnt* 5, 1983, pp. 1-9.
- Buchner-Ridgway 1993 = G. Buchner-D. Ridgway, *Pithekoussai 1. La necropoli: tombe 1-723 scavate dal 1952 al 1961*, MonAL, serie monografica 4, Roma 1993.
- Durando 1989 = F. Durando, 'Indagini metrologiche sulle anfore commerciali arcaiche della necro-

fasse in mitteltirrenischen Italien. Ein Beispiel Kultureller Rezeption', in *AA* 1995 (in print).

⁸⁸ Only in the indigenous Huelva (=Tartessos?) fragments of an isolated Euboean bird skyphos have come to light, P. Cabrera Bonet, 'El comercio fœco en Huelva: cronología y fisionomía', in J. Fernandez Jurado (ed.), *Tartessos y Huelva* (Huelva Arqueologica 10-11, 3) Huelva 1988-1989, pp. 44-45, 84, 87, fig. 1, 2.

⁸⁹ Markoe (forthcoming).

⁹⁰ Neef 1994.

- poli di Pithekoussai', in *AIONArchStAnt* 11, 1989, pp. 55-93.
- Durando (forthcoming) = F. Durando, 'Phoenician and local amphorae from Pithekoussai: archaeometrical tests', in Ch. Briese - R.F. Docter-K. Mansel (eds.), *Interactions in the Iron Age*, 'Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums in Amsterdam (27.-28. März 1992)', 2, in *HBA* 20/21, 1993-94 (forthcoming).
- von Hase 1989 = F.-W. von Hase, 'Der etruskische Bucchero aus Karthago. Ein Beitrag zu den frühen Handelsbeziehungen im westlichen Mittelmeergebiet (7.-6. Jahrhundert v. Chr.)', in *JRZGM* 36, 1989 [1992], pp. 327-410.
- Markoe 1992 = G.E. Markoe, 'In pursuit of metal: Phoenicians and Greeks in Italy', in G. Kopcke-I. Tokumaru (eds.), *Greece between East and West: 10th-8th Centuries BC*, 'Papers of the Meeting at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University March 15-16th, 1990', Mainz 1992, pp. 61-84.
- Markoe (forthcoming) = G.E. Markoe, 'In pursuit of silver: Phoenicians in central Italy', in Ch. Briese-R.F. Docter-K. Mansel (eds.), *Interactions in the Iron Age*, 'Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums in Amsterdam (27.-28. März 1992)', 1, in *HBA* 18/19, 1991-1992 (forthcoming).
- Neef 1994 = C.W. Neef, 'In search of wealth and status in the Valle San Montano', in B. d'Agostino-D. Ridgway (eds.), *I più antichi insediamenti greci in Occidente: funzioni e modi dell'organizzazione politica e sociale*, in *AIONArchStAnt* 16, 1994, pp. 149-163.
- Niemeyer 1982 = H.G. Niemeyer (ed.), *Phönizier im Westen*, 'Die Beiträge des Internationalen Symposiums über «Die phönizische Expansion im Westlichen Mittelmeerraum» in Köln vom 24., bis 27. April 1979, (Madrider Beiträge 8), Mainz 1982.
- Niemeyer-Docter 1993 = H.G. Niemeyer-R.F. Docter et al., 'Die Grabung unter dem Decumanus Maximus von Karthago. Vorbericht über die Kampagnen 1986-1991', in *RömMitt* 100, 1993, pp. 201-24.
- Ridgway 1982 = D. Ridgway, 'The eighth century pottery at Pithekoussai: an interim report', in *La céramique grecque ou de tradition grecque au VIIIe siècle en Italie centrale et Méridionale* (Cahiers du Centre Jean Bérard 3), Naples 1982, pp. 69-101.
- Ridgway 1992 = D. Ridgway, *The first western Greeks*, Cambridge 1992.
- Vegas 1984 = M. Vegas, 'Archaïsche Keramik aus Karthago', in *RömMitt* 91, 1984, pp. 215-237.
- Vegas 1986-1989 = M. Vegas, 'Céramica geométrica de Carthago', in *Ampurias* 48-50, 1986-1989, pp. 356-361.
- Vegas 1989 = M. Vegas, 'Archaïsche und mittelpunische Keramik aus Karthago. Grabungen 1987/88', in *RömMitt* 96, 1989, pp. 209-266.
- Vegas 1992 = M. Vegas, 'Carthage: la ville archaïque. Céramique d'importation de la période du géométrique récent', in *Lixus* 'Actes du colloque organisé par l'Institut des sciences de l'archéologie et du patrimoine de Rabat avec le concours de l'École française de Rome, Larache, 8-11 novembre 1989', Rome 1992, pp. 181-189.

⁸⁶ See however Vegas 1992, p. 186.

⁸⁷ Carthage: Vegas 1986-1989; Vegas 1989, pp. 213-217, fig. 1; Vegas 1992, including one skyphos from the necropoleis as well; Niemeyer-Docter 1993, pp. 226, 228-229, fig. 11a, pl. 58.4. Central Italy: D. Ridgway, 'Western Geometric pottery: new light on interactions in Italy', in J. Christiansen-T. Melander (eds.), 'Proceedings of the 3rd Symposium on Ancient Greek and Related Pottery. Copenhagen August 31-September 4 1987', Copenhagen 1988, pp. 489-505; see also A. Peserico, 'Griechische Trinkge-

SUMMARY

O. MURRAY, *Nestor's cup and the origins of the Greek symposium*.

The date of the advent of the reclining *symposium* in Greek culture has generally been placed in the late seventh century on the basis of the evidence of Alcman and Corinthian pottery, correlated with Near Eastern evidence. This article argues that development from Homeric feast to the archaic *symposium* should be placed at least a century earlier at the beginning of the Orientalizing period. Nestor's cup is already familiar with the pleasures of Aphrodite characteristic of the reclining *symposium*, and already demonstrates the sophisticated humour and self-consciousness of later sympotic poetry. The article shows that the poetry of the seventh century should be interpreted as sympotic poetry. The new date reinforces the view that the development of an aristocracy and of forms of the city-state in Italy are expressed in the adoption of Greek sympotic customs. The article concludes with a comparison between Greek and Phoenician customs of commensality, and speculates that the Greeks themselves may have first come into contact with the Phoenician *marzeah* in a trading context, perhaps on Ischia itself.

A.C. CASSIO, *Κεῖνος, καλλιστέφανος, e la circolazione dell'epica in area euboica*.

It has recently been suggested by S. West that the hexameters on Nestor's Cup are based on an epic tradition different from the Homeric one. The author maintains that arguments used to support this theory do not amount to proof, and that καλλιστέφανος Ἀφροδίτης not only points to a late stage in the epic diction, as already suggested by E. Risch, but also probably implies that the formula ἐυστέφανος Κυθήρεια was already in existence. Deviations from Homeric usage (as in the case of δῖον + consonant and κεῖνος at the end of a line) are easily accounted for by assuming either that those hexameters were composed especially for the Cup in a language strongly influenced by Euboean or that they are a local "translation" of some earlier epic. Those who believe that the epic language «acquired its definitive and normative form» in the Euboean area (M.L. West), should also take these deviations into account, as they do not seem to favour an unqualified acceptance of this theory.

D. RIDGWAY, *Daidalos and Pithekoussai*.

Following the recent suggestion (Powell 1991) that the Homeric poems could have been recited or read at Pithekoussai in the eighth century B.C., the incidence of Homeric δαῖδαλ- words (Morris 1992) is reviewed from the point of view of the putative Pithekoussan audience. It is established that local counterparts of the elaborately wrought artefacts, conspicuously valuable raw materials and social activities associated with these words are readily perceptible in the archaeological record of the first Western Greeks; and it is noted that

Virgil's account of Daidalos himself at Cumae (*Aeneid* 6. 14-33) mentions no skills other than those connected with the only Homeric reference to him (*Iliad* 18. 592).

J.N. COLDSTREAM, *Pithekoussai, Cyprus and the Cesnola painter*.

Were the early colonists of Pithekoussai led by an aristocracy? There are no obviously aristocratic burials among the c. 1300 graves so far excavated; but these graves comprise no more than 5% of the S. Montano cemetery. Sporadic finds there include some figured Geometric pieces displaced from areas as yet unexplored. These portray scenes in the repertoire of the Cesnola painter, as do many pieces from the settlement deposits of Pithekoussai.

The Cesnola painter, through his choice of figured themes, served a land-owning and horse-rearing aristocracy in the Euboean homeland; and his major figured vases were also acceptable to a princely élite in Cyprus. It would be strange if a corresponding élite did not emerge from the 95% of the Pithekoussan cemetery which still awaits excavation.

A.M. SNODGRASS, *The Euboeans in Macedonia: a new precedent for westward expansion*.

Since the rediscovery of Euboea as a leading regional centre of early Greece in the 1905's a consensus has grown up, according to which the early activity of the Euboeans as prospectors in the Levantine area led, more or less directly, to their leading role in western colonisation. This account involves a rather abrupt change of role from "travelling salesmen" to permanent settlers. Recent discoveries at the sites of Torone, Mende and Kouko, in the Chalkidike peninsula of Macedonia, have changed this picture radically by eliding the transition. We now learn that Euboeans had been involved, for centuries before the period of historical colonisation, in a long-drawn-out process of migratory movements to this part of the northern Aegean coast, attested by other kinds of evidence besides that of pottery exports. These discoveries throw some light on the nature and organisation of such "pre-colonial" movements; as such, they provide an entirely new background for the first western venture of the Euboeans at Pithekoussai and successor-settlements in the West.

J. BOARDMAN, *Orientalia and Orientals on Ischia*.

Pithekoussai 1 offers the opportunity to study in detail the orientalia from Ischia tombs, their possible origins, and the light they might shed on the sources of eastern visitors and influences. Consideration of the seals and scarabs, imported pottery, and graffiti, suggests that a major source, perhaps the major source, was north Syria and its hinterland, with Cyprus and Rhodes playing a major part in the transit of the traffic, while the major Phoenician city-ports played a secondary role and were busier elsewhere in the west.

R.F. DOCTER-H.G. NIEMEYER, *Pithekoussai: the Carthaginian connection. On the archaeological evidence of Euboeo-Phoenician partnership in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.*

The first part of this paper gives a historical outline of the study of Greco-Phoenician interrelations and more specifically of Pithekoussan-Phoenician relations. Special attention is drawn to the role of Giorgio Buchner as a protagonist in these studies and to the state of knowledge of Greco-Phoenician interrelations in the Phoenician Far West, i.e. the South of the Iberian Peninsula.

In the second part the material evidence for such interrelations is listed. In part this means a rediscussion of the archaeological evidence, excavated by Buchner in Pithekoussai and presented by him in 1979 at the colloquium *Phönizier im Westen* in Cologne, as well as evidence scattered in various publications. For a considerable part, though, "new" evidence is presented, stemming from the excavations of the Archaeological Institute of the University of Hamburg in the settlement of Carthage. It could be demonstrated that the relations between Carthage and the Central-Italian area were very strong in the second half of the eighth and the first half of the seventh century, and only later dwindled away.

M. TORELLI, *L'immaginario greco dell'oltremare. La lekythos eponima del Pittore della Megeira, Pausania I, 23, 5-6 e Pithecusa*.

The author examines the black-figure lekythos representing satyrs torturing an old Negro woman, eponymous of the Painter of the Hag, pointing out the connections of this scene with the passage in which Pausanias, explaining the *aition* of the "rock of the Silenus" on the Acropolis of Athens, tells the story of the rape of a barbarian woman, offered to satyrs populating the "islands of the outer sea". He then shows the affinities between the lekythos and Pausanias' tale, on the one hand, and the name of Pithekoussai, the "island of monkeys", on the other, as this name indicates a place at the limits of the world as it was known in that period, the abode of satyrs, men with animal behavior and features, and monkeys, animals with humanoid behavior and features, beings who live in an ἐσχατία well illustrated by an Attic cup, attributed to the Painter of Eurgides, representing goats dancing to the music of a *syrtinx* played by a satyr (side A) and a *komos* of monkeys (side B).

M. GRAS, *Pithécusses. De l'étymologie à l'histoire*.

On the basis of a corrected etymology of the name "Pithekoussai" (from *pithekos*, "monkey") recently proposed by Peruzzi (*ParPass*, 1992), the author essays to shed light on the connections of the island of Ischia, during the 8th century B.C., with other halting stations of the Euboean world in the West, especially those on the northern coast of Tunisia (area of Tabarka), where

the literary sources indicate the existence of other Pithekoussai. The author thus attempts to find additional evidence of the strong cultural interrelations existing between the Greek environments of the West and the Phoenician world of Carthage before the Greek colonization. In the final part of the paper, the author suggests the possibility that the choice of the word *arimos* ("monkey") in Etruscan is connected to the beginning of the Orientalizing period.

M. BATS, *Les silences d'Hérodote ou Marseilles, Alalia et les Phocéens en occident jusqu'à la fondation de Vélia*.

This study intends to cut down to size the role of Marseilles in Phocaean colonization. It proposes a revision of the ancient texts concerning the flight of the Phocaeans towards Alalia and Marseilles in 545 B.C. and the naval victory over the Carthaginians. Up to that date, Marseilles was but a link in a Phocaean network in the West that was dismantled when Phocaea fell, its refugees came west and the battle of Alalia was fought. Marseilles and Vélia each made a claim, legitimated by oracles, to a part of the heritage of Phocaea, but only Marseilles succeeded in recreating for its own profit a network adapted to the new *emporía*.

K. NEEFT, *In search of wealth and status in the Valle di San Montano*.

The present contribution contains an attempt at seriation of the Geometric, Orientalizing and Archaic graves published in *Pithekoussai* 1 as well as an analysis of the changes of their contents. Except for a decrease during the second quarter of the seventh century, the mean number of pots per grave appears to have gradually increased in the course of time. It is argued that the number of pots per grave is by large determined by a family's position on the wealth/status scale, as did the choice of metal for the personal accoutrements. Iron and rhomboid versions of fibulae are to be considered among the poor man's grave-gifts. The above decrease of mean number is tentatively connected with the volcanic eruption that caused the end of the first phase of the capanna at Punta Chiarito, and, possibly, the forge at Mezzavia/Mazzola. At about 590/585, there arose a temporary stop to the use of the Valle di San Montano as a necropolis.

C. GIALANELLA, *Pithecosa: gli insediamenti di Punta Chiarito. Relazione preliminare*.

The promontory of Punta Chiarito, with its steep cliffs overlooking the sea, lies a short distance to the west of small peninsula of S. Angelo, the southern extremity of the island of Ischia.

As a consequence of the fortuitous discovery of sherds of local Archaic amphorae, two brief excavation campaigns have been conducted at the foot of this promontory, bringing to light two settlements, certainly Greek.

The more ancient settlement, date to the second half of the 8th century B.C. by the imported pottery (Thap-

sos-type cups, LG Corinthian and EPC kotylai, plus a fragment of a spiral-decoration amphoriskos from the Etruscan-Latial area and numerous sherds of Attic SOS-type and Corinthian freight amphorae) was obliterated, no later than the beginning of the 7th century B.C., by an eruption that also destroyed other small agricultural settlements of the 8th century B.C., documented between Panza and S. Angelo. At Punta Chiarito, the eruptive materials sealed a long dry stone wall, probably pertaining to an enclosure, and another short segment of a slightly curving wall, which lies today at the top of a steep cliff overlooking the sea, and possibly belonged to a house.

The more recent settlement, dated between the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 6th century B.C., partially overlies the preceding one. Excavation has re-

vealed a sort of bench, made of dry stone masonry, delimiting a courtyard placed in front of a residential building with an oval plan. The settlement was destroyed by a dense mud-flow composed of tiny particles of Mt. Epomeo tuff. These volcanic formations cover most of the south side of the island, so thickly that the ancient layers of the 8th and 7th centuries are only visible in natural sections produced by erosion, or in artificial sections.

The village of Punta Chiarito must have been inhabited by a group of people whose economic activities included agriculture, livestock-raising, fishing and mollusc gathering, and who were familiar with the working of stone and horn, a community of medium social level, making use of fine table pottery and oil imported from Greece.

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