

HERITAGE SCIENCE *on Air*



Levantine and Phoenician Commercial Amphorae between East and West: patterns of innovation (16th-7th centuries BCE)

May, 12th and 13th 2022
9.30-13.30 CET

Organisers *Massimo Botto, Tatiana Pedrazzi*

The webinar is an interesting opportunity to explore one of the research themes tackled within the PRIN 2017 People of the Middle Sea. Innovation and Integration in Ancient Mediterranean (1600-500 BC). Thanks to the participation of some of the most prominent specialists in the discipline, the amphora productions along the coast of the Syro-Palestinian area in the Late Bronze and Iron Age will be discussed, with a focus on the transitional period from the 2nd to the 1st millennium BC, when the Phoenician irradiation in the Mediterranean and along the Atlantic coasts of the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco started.

The innovative processes in the production, use and circulation of amphorae in the communities with which the Phoenicians came into contact will be analysed: from Sicily to Sardinia and the Iberian Peninsula, from North Africa to the Tyrrhenian coasts of the Italian Peninsula.

Due to the approach of the various lectures, focusing on the state of the art in the areas concerned, the webinar is not only addressed to the experts in the field and scholars, but also to a wider audience of students and interested people who want to enhance the knowledge of international trade between East and West in historical periods before the rise of Carthage and Rome in the Mediterranean.

Thursday 12th of May 2022



9.30-9.40 CET
GREETINGS & WELCOME

Costanza Miliani
DIRECTOR CNR ISPC



Coordination

Alfonsina Pagano
CNR ISPC



9.45-9.55
INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP

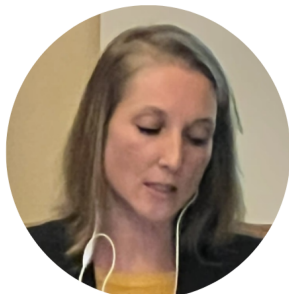
Lorenzo Nigro  <https://www.lettere.uniroma1.it/users/lorenzo-nigro>

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA, Italy



Ida Oggiano **A** <https://cnr-it.academia.edu/IdaOggiano>

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10.00-10.25

THE LEVANTINE AMPHORAE OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE: A LOGISTICAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRADE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

During the Middle and the Late Bronze Age, Levantine amphorae were exchanged all around the Eastern Mediterranean for their contents. These ceramic containers attest to the circulation of a wide variety of perishable goods that are today largely invisible from the archaeological records. The distribution pattern of this material clearly shows the main way used to transport these vessels: through navigation. Indeed, the Levantine amphorae represent a maritime transport container, specially adapted to be arranged in batches in the holds of maritime ships. Therefore, its shape, but also each one of its morphological features, was designed to meet specific needs. By studying the morphological evolution of this material, as well as its technological development, we are able to identify a number of innovations. These improvements reflect changing needs over time and may help us to better understand the logistical constraints and the organisation of exchanges that have progressively shaped these amphorae.

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10.30-10.55

THE LEVANTINE AMPHORAE IN THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD BETWEEN THE LATE BRONZE AND THE EARLY IRON AGES: PATTERNS OF CONTINUITY AND INNOVATION

During the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, in the coastal Levant, some significant political, social and economic changes were progressively introduced, and these innovations were reflected in the material culture. The amphora repertoire seems characterised by a substantial continuity of forms and models in the period between the two phases. However, differentiations are made in the repertoires of the northern Levant and the central-southern Levant, respectively. This paper will highlight the elements of continuity and those of innovation, setting them in the socio-economic framework of the Bronze and Iron Age transition.

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11.00-11.25

**MARITIME TRANSPORT CONTAINERS FROM LATE
BRONZE AGE – EARLY IRON AGE CYPRUS:
PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE EXCAVATIONS
AT KITION-BAMBOULA**

The aim of this contribution is to provide a preliminary outline of the evidence provided by the recent investigations of the French Archaeological Mission at Kition, at the locality of Bamboula, where a continuous stratigraphic succession of floor layers spanning from the 13th to the 11th centuries, and ample evidence of continuous occupation until the 8th century BC, were recovered. The presentation will provide a contextual analysis of well-dated, stratified remains from Kition-Bamboula, with the aim of evaluating the occurrence of numbers and typologies of Maritime Transport Containers, almost exclusively Levantine transport amphorae, and address the transformations observed in the intensity and nature of interregional commerce within this cosmopolitan port-site, from the late 2nd to the early 1st millennia BC.




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11.30-11.55

**INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF THE
AMPHORAE PRODUCTION OF THE PHOENICIAN
HOMELAND IN THE LATE IRON AGE. NEW INSIGHTS
FROM THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES FROM TELL
EL-BURAK**

Since 2013, the joint Lebanese German excavation at Tell el-Burak (9 km south of Sidon) has been focused on investigating the late Iron Age and Persian Period contexts of the site.

During several seasons large quantities of late IA pottery were discovered, among amphorae in considerable proportions. Although most of this material is fragmentary it does provide new insights into the production of amphorae and their significance for the Phoenician economy. In this paper, we will present methodological approach and some of our preliminary results based on a large scale analysis of amphora sherds.

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12.00-12.25

STORAGE JARS IN TYRE VS. STORAGE JARS FROM TYRE

Despite the economic and commercial relevance of Tyre in antiquity, our knowledge about its storage jar production is limited. First, there are not enough fabric analyses available. Second, the typological nature stands, therefore, on assumptions. Third, the role of the city as intermediary caused the presence of vessels from many regions, thus leading to misinterpretations.

Four, the evidence from recent excavations is still under study. Therefore, the poor definition of those productions has repercussions not only on any analysis of the economic and trade activities of the city but also on the typological features of jars produced in overseas enclaves. This presentation aims to set three points that can clarify this situation: first, a presentation of the typical fabrics in Tyre; second, an analysis of the distribution of storage jar types in Bikai's stratigraphy and the funerary contexts of al-Bass. The last section deals with the typological nature of the Tyrian productions and its repercussions in the analysis of overseas examples.

Francisco Niñez

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12.30-12.55

LE ANFORE DA TRASPORTO DA ORIENTE A OCCIDENTE: IL PROCESSO DI "MODELLIZZAZIONE" DEL TIPO 'TIRRENICO' E I SUOI RIFLESSI NELL'ICONOGRAFIA ORIENTALIZZANTE

THIS SPEECH WILL BE DONE IN ITALIAN

L'intervento, che ha carattere speculativo, mira a ricostruire il processo di modellizzazione che nel corso dell'VIII sec. a.C., in Italia centro-meridionale, ha condotto prima alla nascita e poi alla propagazione a livello interregionale del tipo anforico definito in letteratura "tirrenico".

Saranno discussi gli snodi di questo processo e analizzati alcuni documenti-chiave , di carattere iconografico, che testimoniano il fenomeno in statu nascendi nell'Etruria meridionale.

Vincenzo Bellelli

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DIRETTORE DEL PARCO ARCHEOLOGICO
DI CERVETERI E TARQUINIA



13.00-13.15
CONCLUSIONS

Tatiana Pedrazzi
CNR ISPC MILAN, Italy

Friday 13th of May 2022



9.30-9.40 CET
WELCOME & RESUME

Massimo Botto
CNR ISPC ROME, Italy



Coordination

Alfonsina Pagano
CNR ISPC ROME, Italy



9.45-10.10
**EARLY CARTHAGINIAN AMPHORA: ASPECTS OF
TRADITION AND INNOVATION**

The transport and storage containers produced in Carthage in the early years after the foundation of the Phoenician colony are being evaluated on the basis of some four decades of research by several specialists. In this presentation aspects of morphology, capacity, functions, distribution and chronology will be discussed.

Roald Docter

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10.15-10.40
**TRASFORMAZIONI SOCIO-ECONOMICHE IN
SARDEGNA FRA IX E VII SEC. A.C.: IL CASO DELLE
ANFORE DA TRASPORTO**

THIS SPEECH WILL BE DONE IN ITALIAN

L'elevato grado di organizzazione raggiunto dalle comunità nuragiche agli inizi del Fe I (metà ca. del X sec. a.C.) – capaci di gestire le ricchezze economiche



dei territori di loro competenza e di generare un surplus di beni destinati ai commerci locali e internazionali – deve aver favorito i primi contatti con i Fenici di Tiro promuovendo intese politiche e collaborazioni commerciali durature. Per il trasporto via mare delle merci – fra le quali un ruolo di rilievo doveva avere il vino – venne realizzato un nuovo tipo di contenitore, l'anfora, del tutto estraneo al repertorio locale, ma ben conosciuto sin da epoche molto antiche in ambito vicino orientale, dove risulta destinato in modo specifico allo stivaggio su nave. Partendo dai casi studio di Sant'Imbenia, di Sulky e di altri importanti insediamenti, nel presente contributo verranno analizzate le più antiche produzioni anforiche dell'isola, che se da un lato

sono il risultato della sinergia fra ceramisti orientali e nuragici, dall'altro testimoniano le trasformazioni socio-economiche in atto fra le nuove comunità miste della Sardegna.

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10.45-11.10
AL DI LÀ DEL COMMERCIO. LE ANFORE DA
TRASPORTO FENICIE DAI CONTESTI FUNERARI
DELLA SARDEGNA TRA L'VIII E IL VI SEC. A.C.

THIS SPEECH WILL BE DONE IN ITALIAN

Fin dagli albori della presenza fenicia nel Mediterraneo centro-occidentale si distinguono numerosi contesti di natura funeraria caratterizzati dalla presenza di anfore da trasporto. Concentrando l'attenzione sulla Sardegna arcaica, tra l'VIII e il VI sec. a.C. si evidenzia una non episodica presenza di anfore commerciali all'interno delle necropoli, riutilizzate per fini diversi dal trasporto. Un focus tematico sul quadro documentario del Sulcis (Sardegna sud-occidentale), consente di evidenziare contesti di grande interesse per la definizione della cronologia di produzione/uso e per le informazioni relative alle produzioni locali. Nel corso della relazione si ragionerà altresì sulla funzione di questi contenitori da trasporto all'interno delle tombe o in diretta connessione con esse, al fine di far emergere i connotati essenziali del fenomeno in una prospettiva diacronica estesa all'analoga documentazione proveniente dai siti fenici coevi del quadrante centro-mediterraneo.

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11.15-11.40

ANFORE FENICIE A MOZIA TRA LA FINE DEL IX E IL VII SECOLO A.C.

THIS SPEECH WILL BE DONE IN ITALIAN

I repertori anforici di Mozia provenienti dagli scavi dell'Università di Roma La Sapienza in diversi settori dell'isola, offrono un panorama variegato delle produzioni arcaiche attestate tra i decenni a cavallo del IX e dell'VIII secolo e la fine del VII secolo a.C. Nei contesti più antichi finora documentati a Mozia, insieme alle anfore di tradizione "cananea" a corpo ovoidale e del tipo Torpedo, è ricorrente la presenza di anfore prodotte localmente, dapprima modellate a mano, che imitano le forme levantine. A partire da un momento avanzato dell'VIII secolo e nel corso del secolo successivo cominciano ad essere documentate anfore provenienti dalle diverse regioni fenicie del Mediterraneo centrale e occidentale. La varietà delle produzioni e delle tipologie presenti a Mozia nei secoli iniziali della vita della colonia conferma la vitalità dell'isola anche in questa epoca arcaica, e, ancora una volta, la centralità dell'isola

all'interno del circuito commerciale centro-mediterraneo, vettore non soltanto di merci ma anche di interscambi culturali.

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11.45-12.10

PITHEKOUSSAN AMPHORAE: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND INNOVATION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

The aim of this paper is to highlight the deeply transformative role played by the introduction of innovative pottery production technologies on the island of Pithekoussai. A recent re-examination of the published assemblage of locally

produced amphorae stemming from the necropolis allows to propose a number of new hypotheses regarding the organisation of the production, circulation and consumption of these amphorae. Rather than simple objects of "trade" these containers fulfilled multiple functions throughout a process of commodification of labour and goods. After a presentation and brief analysis of the assemblage, the paper will propose some suggestions regarding the transfer of knowledge and the role of networks and communities of practices involved in the inception of the amphorae.

Lieve Donnellan

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12.15-12.40

ÁNFORAS FENICIAS DE IMPORTACIÓN Y PRODUCCIONES LOCALES EN EL EXTREMO OCCIDENTE, SIGLOS VIII Y VII AC

THIS SPEECH WILL BE DONE IN SPANISH

La presente comunicación trata de la presencia de ánforas fenicias en el extremo Occidente desde las primeras atestaciones de estos vasos, en la segunda mitad del siglo IX, hasta finales del siglo VII aC. Se trata del área geográfica que comprende todo el Sur y Sureste de la Península Ibérica y también, teóricamente, la costa de Marruecos y Argelia oriental donde, sin embargo, no se tienen hasta la fecha elementos de esta clase. A un primer momento, en el cual todos estos vasos fueron necesariamente de importación oriental, sucede la autoproducción occidental, atestiguada en enclaves malagueños, como el Morro de Mezquitilla, probablemente ya en el segundo cuarto del siglo VIII aC, con expansión comercial de estos vasos hacia territorios ibéricos más occidentales, como la actual Cádiz y, todo ello aún en convivencia con las importaciones orientales. La segunda mitad, o último tercio, de esta centuria verá la aparición de ánforas occidentales de formato más grande, evidencia de la consolidación in situ de las explotaciones agro-pesqueras. A ellas se suman las primeras importaciones de ánforas cartaginesas y sardas (concepto, este último, que cabe no confundir con ánforas nurágicas de morfología fenicia). Esta situación se consolidará y extenderá a lo largo del siglo VII aC, cuando las importaciones orientales muestran en esta geografía ya una importante baja cuantitativa.

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12.45-13.15 CET

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

Massimo Botto

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Tatiana Pedrazzi

CNR ISPC MILAN, Italy