



SYMPOSIUM ON GREEK COLONIZATION
ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN

25 – 28, March 2007

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Faculty of Classics
University of Cambridge



The Leverhulme Trust

Symposium on Greek Colonization General Program

Sunday 25th	Monday 26th	Tuesday 27th	Wednesday 28th
	<p><u>9:00-11:00</u> The GCED Project Chair: Martin Millett 9.00 Sara Owen 9.30 Jason Lucas 10.00 Carrie Roth Murray 10.30 Discussion (30 min)</p> <p>11.00 tea/coffee (30 min break)</p> <p><u>11:20-12:50</u> Black Sea Chair: David Braund 11.30 Valerya Bylkova 12.00 Sergey Solovyov 12.30 Discussion (20 min)</p>	<p><u>9:00-11:30</u> Italy Chair: Matthew Fitzjohn 9.00 Sebastiano Tusa 10.00 Gillian Shepherd 10.30 Adolfo Dominguez Monedero 11.00 Discussion (30 min)</p> <p>11.30 tea/coffee (30 min break)</p> <p><u>12:00-1:20</u> Thrace Chair: Zosia Archibald 12.00 Alexey Gotzev 12.30 Diana Gergova 1.00 Discussion (20 min)</p>	<p><u>9:00-10:20</u> Thrace Chair: Alan Greaves 9.00 Diamandis Triandaphyllos 9.30 Vasilica Lungu 10.00 Discussion (20 min)</p> <p>10.20 tea/coffee (25 min break)</p> <p><u>10.45-1.15</u> Western Mediterranean Chair: Simon Stoddart 10.45 Michael Dietler 11.15 Marta Santos 11.45 M. Teresa Miró 12.15 Discussion (30 min)</p>
	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
<p><u>6.00</u> Keynote Address Dieter Mertens</p> <p>followed by a drinks reception in the Cast Gallery</p>	<p><u>2:30- 4:30</u> Black Sea Chair: David Braund 2.30 Sergey Buyskikh 3.00 Alla Buyskikh 3.30 Elias Petropoulos 4.00 Discussion (30 min)</p> <p>4.30 tea / coffee</p>	<p>Fitzwilliam Museum Tour at 3:00</p>	<p><u>2:30-4:00</u> Chair: Martin Millett <u>Roundtable Discussion Panel</u> Zosia Archibald Alan Greaves Anthony Snodgrass Simon Stoddart</p> <p>4.00 tea/coffee (30 min break)</p> <p><u>4:30</u> Closing Lecture Irad Malkin</p>
<p><u>8:00</u> Speakers Dinner Sala Thong Thai Restaurant</p>	<p><u>6:45</u> Dinner at Fitzwilliam College (Buttery)</p>	<p><u>6:45</u> Dinner at Fitzwilliam College (Buttery)</p>	<p><u>7:00</u> Drinks Reception The Grove, Fitzwilliam College</p> <p><u>7:30</u> Conference Dinner Walter Grave Room, Fitzwilliam College</p>

Symposium on Greek Colonization

Session Details

The GCED Project

Chair: Martin Millett, University of Cambridge

Sara Owen, University of Cambridge

Approaches to Greek Colonization

The relatively recent discussions in Greek colonization studies of ethnicity and its relationship with the ways in which people use material culture have introduced greater complexity into a picture that was previously seen as a simple case of conquest and Hellenization. Indeed, the realization that local context is crucial to the process has undermined the concept of Greek colonization as a uniform phenomenon. In the case of Thasos, some approaches have suggested that violent conquest is indicated both by literary accounts and by the archaeological evidence. This paper suggests that the study of long term trends in the material culture of the Early Iron Age Thracian inhabitants of Thasos, and in particular the study of landscape, gives a different perspective in which social change within Thracian Thasos is key to the process of Greek 'colonization'.

Jason Lucas, University of Cambridge

Landscapes of Colonization: Mapping Colonial Interactions

Landscapes, like all cultural objects, are a reflection of the individuals and societies living within, using, and modifying them. By analysing spatial patterns derived from catalogues of archaeological sites and materials, we can begin to reconstruct some aspects of past landscapes, such as settlement patterns and the location of ritual and funerary places, as well the relationships among these places. I am using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to examine the impact of the foundation of Greek colonies on the local Iron Age societies through observable changes in culturally-constructed landscapes.

The impacts of Greek colonization on these landscapes are best visualised through the examination not of synchronic distributions of sites and artefacts, but of the diachronic changes in these distributions. Therefore, this paper discusses theoretical and methodological approaches to the archaeological data, focusing on combination of spatial data at different geographic scales and the temporal changes in these data to emphasise the dynamic nature of the cultural contacts of colonization and their impact on both the indigenous societies and the Greek colonists. Despite some chronological ambiguities, the data allow the construction of models of the location of sites in the landscape both prior and subsequent to the arrival of the Greek colonists, allowing the investigation of changing patterns of landscape use and settlement. The results of these analyses will be illustrated with examples drawn from the project regions in the Western Mediterranean.

Carrie Roth Murray, University of Cambridge

Ritual Remains: Examining how Sacred and Funerary Spheres are Key to Understanding 'Colonial' Contexts

I present the preliminary results of an investigation into particular spheres of social interaction between groups traditionally identified as 'colonizer' and 'indigenous'. The focus is on the ritual sphere, both in sacred and funerary contexts. My contention is that evidence of practices from these two contexts gives insight into the degree and nature of interaction in some cases, and isolation in others. Identifying instances of change or consistency in ritual practices during periods of colonization dramatically improves our understanding of fundamental aspects of the cultures and the relationships between them.

This is demonstrated through the archaeological evidence of colonial interaction in Spain and western Sicily, specifically Empúries and Mozia. At the Greek colony, Empúries, physical changes seemingly restricting access to the sacred space, and the presence of separate cemeteries, could suggest two isolated groups living in the area. The Phoenician colony of Mozia offers a different perspective, with two disparate cemetery areas, with a change in burial form, and an increase in formalised ritual space.

I argue that closer inspection of the development of ritual space and burial forms within a wider context, reveals a more complicated picture. The populations in question can be seen to have changing relationships manifested in the landscape and development of the sites.

These case studies illustrate the complexities present in the relationships between groups at fundamental levels. New means of examining these relationships are crucial to gaining a clear understanding of the nature of intercultural action in colonial contexts.

Black Sea

Chair: David Braund, University of Exeter

Valerya Bylkova, Kherson State University

Transformations of the Landscape Use in the Lower Dnieper Region

The forms of cultural contacts between Greek colonists and the local Barbarian population of the Lower Dnieper region were different in Archaic, Late Classical and Hellenistic time. In recent years new archaeological field work was examined and interpreted, and Greek/Barbarian interaction in the area under review may be described with certain reason. Despite the Scythian settlements had been founded rather late, only in Late Classical period, and just the same time Greeks had started to develop the lands in the southern part of the region, this sedentarization could not be explained as a result of Greek colonization. This paper will present data for essential distinction between populations of the inner (Barbarian) and the outer (Greek) parts of the region which can be seen both in cultural type and in the use of landscape. The paper aims to show a different way of life within Scythian territory in compare with Greek settlements, included some natives. It also attempts to show the alterations in the inner part of the Lower Dnieper region during the Late Hellenistic period when new barbarian populations had settled here. Such an overview demonstrates two lines of landscape use – a Barbarian one and a Greek one.

Sergey Solovyov, State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg

Borysthenes and Olbia: Reflections about the character of contacts between Greeks and Natives on the initial stage of colonization

The earliest archaeological evidence of ancient Greeks' presence on the northern coast of the Black Sea is dated back the third quarter of the 7th century BC that more or less meets the information of ancient authors on the Greek colonisation of Pontus. Not vastly differing on their composition, these archaeological materials can be shared on two groups by their provenance. One group includes the finds of archaic Greek pottery on the sites and in the tombs of the local population, which inhabited the steppe and forest-steppe zones of Scythia. Other group embraces the Greek ceramic import of two coastal sites, which were attested on the Berezan Island and on the coast of the Taganrog Gulf.

The ways and reasons of Greek penetration into the Northern Black Sea now are mainly found out. In turn, the appearance of Scythians on the coast is explained by the specific character of their economy and the seasonal dependence of cattle breeding.

The small number and typological unvariety of Greek imports specify the irregularity and the short duration of first contacts between Greeks and Natives. They needed a lot of time for getting better acquainted with each other. More than a quarter of the century has passed before the first traces of their permanent and joint residing on Berezan have appeared, which were those of the cultural layer and dwellings on the site, and burials in the necropolis.

The last decade of the 7th century BC appearance of first Greek settlements, properly trading stations or port-of-trades on the northern coast of the Black Sea has cardinally changed the character of cultural interactions between Greeks and Scythians. Though the number and composition of finds of the Greek pottery in hinterland have a little changed in comparison with those of the previous stage, the ceramic assemblages of coastal settlements in turn became numerically significant and typologically various. The main feature of the coastal settlements became a mixture of the Greek and local traditions in all their cultural variety. A vivid example is that of the Berezan settlement.

The settlement was founded on a peninsula in full conformity with the Greek colonial practice. However, during first three quarters of its existence the settlement was built up by the dugout (subterranean) dwellings, which were made in accordance with the local house-building traditions. Despite of numerous and various Greek import and attempts to initiate the own ceramic manufacture on the site, Berezan inhabitants widely used the hand-made pottery derived from different types of Scythian, Thracian, Taurian table and kitchen wares. The first craft workshops, which appeared on Berezan and in its vicinities at the same time, made the bronze and iron products of local types. Depending on these cultural features of the Berezan settlement during the first 60–70 years, its main function, which was caused by interests of Greeks in trade with Natives, is defined as a trading-craft centre. Though, it is possible to speak with confidence, such interest was mutual.

It is worth noting, when Greeks along with their trade affairs have been engaged in a political arrangement of the Dnieper-Bug estuary coastal area, which was improbable without the consent of local tribal leaders, the Berezan settlement in short term was purposefully transformed into the typical Greek city and Borysthenes polis, in which non-Greeks formed the main part of rural population. These cardinal changes of architectural and cultural aspects of the Berezan settlement have taken place in the third quarter the 6th century BC. All those features, which earlier were proper to Berezan (dugout construction, hand-made pottery, elements of local cults), after that one can find in the culture of the Borysthenes agricultural population that was heterogeneous and Hellenised.

The Black Sea (continued)

The aspiration for marking the borders of the state territory was realised by means of the creation of several boundary sanctuaries, the main of which most likely was that of the sanctuary of Apollo the Healer in Olbia, which at that time obviously was just the part of Borysthene polis. However, owing to the social collisions, which have happened in Borysthene, already at the end of same century Olbia became an independent city-state.

In the second half of the 6th – first third of the 5th centuries BC the inflow of local population onto the territory of Borysthene and Olbia did not weaken. Both city-states felt a need of manpower resources for developing their rural territories, as the agriculture was a necessary condition of independent existence of poleis, along with those of trade and craft.

Sergey Buyskikh, Institute of Archaeology, Kyiv

Greek Chora in the Lower Bug Region in the Context of Colonial Landscape Development

Olbia was established in the first half of 6th century BC, from the very beginning being determined by colonists like the center of the future state that possessed an inner agrarian territory. It looks clear that along the borders of the future *chora* a system of the special sacred zones appeared simultaneously with the city. All the future investigation and development of *chora* in 6-5th centuries BC followed exactly in these frames. The dimensions of the agricultural zone for this period are equal to 55 km from West to East per 45 km from North to South.

There was no local population up to the moment of initial Greeks' appearance in the described region. That is why the colonists' husbandry (exploration of fertile lands of the territory) was multifunctional and self-developed, being the maximal useful and productive in new climatic and geological conditions, too much different from those they had in their mother-country. Agriculture and cattle-breeding, all kinds of handicraft developed in the same intensive manner. The natural resources of the Lower Bug region were helpful for all these activities. Up to nowadays 107 Greek settlements in Olbian *chora* of the late archaic period are known. They had different sizes, they belonged to the different types of inhabited settlements, they had different chronological span of existence, but all of them created the single system "city – *chora*". In colonial conditions in the Northern Black Sea littoral this link can be supposed to be the most proof argument for the *polis* organization of newly established colony.

Alla Buyskikh, Institute of Archaeology, Kyiv

The Greek Colony of Olbia Pontica: Towards the Problem of the Initial Period

The time of founding and the problem of establishing of every Greek colony in the Northern Pontus create a special interest. Olbia, an Ionian colony of Milesian origin was founded, as it is possible to consider on the basis of the latest research, at the turn between first and second quarters of 6th c. BC. It was the second (after Borysthene – a settlement on Berezan island) Greek *apoikia* sent by Milesians to the North-Western part of Pontic region. Now it is possible to conclude that almost all the necessary positions of colonization model were improved during the organization of the colony. The natural conditions of defense were used in the best manner. Olbia was established as a city on the large two-terraced plateau of triangular form surrounded with two deep ravines and the river. The development of the city territory started from the south – from the highest point (nearly 25-30 m) over the river level.

The natural conditions of the territory dictated the character of the adopting in the initial period. Until now no early defensive buildings have been found. This can be explained by the full absence of any kind of local (nomadic) population in the nearest surrounding area and the natural relief conditions. The main type of the first dwellings were dugouts –inhabited structures cut into clay subsoil with an overall depth nearly 0,5-1,2 m with the ground walls from mud-bricks. Now these structures can be considered the real phenomena of the Greek colonization of the entire Northern Pontic region. Their appearance and wide spread (in all the North-Western area it is known now nearly 500 of these structures) can be explained by climatic conditions and geological structure consisted from clay. The territory for the public center was reserved in advance in the central part of the site. It is known that the first *temenos* was organized simultaneously with the city, but the agora and the second *temenos* appeared later, in the second half of 6th c. BC. The first above-ground stone buildings were altars and temples erected in the 3rd quarter of 6th c. BC. Above-ground inhabited houses appeared even later at the end of this century. The *polis* organization and the urban structure was the distinctive feature of the colony separated the inhabitants from the barbarian surrounding.

Elias Petropoulos, Democritus University of Thrace

Title TBC

Italy

Chair: Matthew Fitzjohn, University of Liverpool

Sebastiano Tusa, Soprintendenza del Mare, Sicily

Cultural and ethnical dynamics in Sicily during Greek colonization

According to the last archaeological results, mainly based on excavation carried out in Western and Central Sicily, we can frame a new vision on the first stages of Greek colonisation in Sicily. Moreover we strongly presume that it is a mistake to deal with Greek colonisation in Sicily without taking into consideration other important partners that played an important political, as military, as ethnical (and of course cultural) role in the centuries between X and V b.C. Those other partners were Phoenicians (and Carthaginians afterwards), so called Indigenous (Siculi and Sikani) and Elymians. Four different political, ethnical and cultural entities that interacted each other giving rise to conflicts, as well as to alliances or syncretism.

In Eastern Sicily Greek colonies were characterized by two different behaviours. On one side the Megarian that based their presence on a strong alliance with the Indigenous (Siculi). On the other side we encounter the strong and violent "invasion" of the Corinthians of Syracuse that since the beginning had a clear idea of establishing a huge dominion in South-Eastern Sicily.

Totally different was the situation of western Sicily where Greeks had to compete with Phoenicians and Carthaginians on one side and Elymians on the other. Elymians and Indigenous are difficult to be identified through archaeological sources, although since some years the last researches give us some indicators to outline their respective identity. Although Elymians were part of Italic ethnical invasions suddenly they started to play and hegemonic role among Indigenous and against Greeks with the help of Phoenician / Carthaginians.

In central Sicily Gela and Akragas played an important role in the acculturation of indigenous, but the complete phenomenon took place some century, if still in the 7th century b.C. the Sikani of Sant'Angelo Muxaro were having their autonomous life.

Gillian Shepherd, University of Birmingham

Location, Location, Location: Site and Status in Sicilian Cemeteries

The Western Greek settlements of Sicily have long been recognised as important case studies for the development of town-planning in the ancient Greek world: sites such as Megara Hyblaea display regular grid plans which were apparently laid out at a very early stage of settlement. Yet, as has been observed, this order and regularity does not appear to have been carried through by the Western Greeks into their cemeteries. In contrast, the cemeteries appear highly disorganised, with graves apparently disposed at random, with little alignment or sense of planned development.

This paper attempts to explore the topography of a selection of Sicilian Greek cemeteries in more detail. It argues that, despite their apparently disorganised appearance, the cemeteries do in fact reveal levels of design and order in their layout which provide insights into the development of Western Greek society throughout the archaic period. The paper examines three main aspects: the location of the main formal city cemeteries and the extent to which they may (or may not) have formed part of any original city plan; the manner in which graves were arranged within cemeteries, especially in terms of size, decoration and highly visible location; and strategies for both grouping and isolating graves likely to belong to particular social units, such as families or elite classes, which might even extend to "private" cemeteries. Overall, it suggests that grave location was a critical tool in asserting social status in Greek settlements as they moved from small, humble beginnings in the 8th century BC to the powerful, complex states of the late archaic period.

Adolfo J. Dominguez, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Locrian Colonization in Magna Graecia: Cities and Territories

The city of Epizephyrian Locris was founded at any time between the later eighth century BC and early seventh century BC by a group of colonists coming, perhaps, from the two regions called Locris in Central Greece. The colony was established in a territory which had already experienced important relationships with other Greek navigators. The cultural and economic traces left by those early visitors were certainly important for the development of the later Locrian colony; in fact, written sources show interesting interactions between Greeks and native populations in the early moments of the Greek settlement. The expansive politics of the city of Locris was directed mainly towards the Tyrrenian coasts of Calabria, which implied the setting up of an area of political dominion in which both mother city and colonies controlled an important territory, previously occupied by the natives. Besides, in this Locrian colonial project, the intervention of Syracuse played an important role, acting as an important support to the Locrian claims of territorial control, although the alliance with Syracuse was also, sometimes, costly for Locris.

The goal of my paper is, therefore, to propose a global analysis of the Locrian colonization in southern Italy from the perspective of the creation of a wide dominion in which several native populations of southern Calabria were ultimately included. I shall also analyze some occasional Locrian projection outside Italy and, lastly, I shall not forget some Locrian colonial experience carried out by Locrians living in Greece in order to suggest, at least as an hypothesis, the existence of some mechanisms similar to those observed among Locrians living in Italy.

Thrace

Chair: Zosia Archibald, University of Liverpool

Alexey Gotzev, Institute of Archaeology, Sofia

Emporion Pistiros and its cultural and natural environment

During the last few years we are witnessing rapid development of the Thracian settlement archaeology. The temptation to explore only rich and attractive Thracian necropoleis is gradually overcome. Important archaeological excavations are taking place on settlement sites with different functional characteristics. This broadens our perceptions of the situation of the settlement system during the 1st millennium B.C. in Ancient Thrace. Among the Bulgarian settlements that are undergoing exploration, especially those south of Stara Planina, the site near Vetren, known as Emporion Pistiros, stands out.

This is the site that has been explored most thoroughly from all sites on the country's territory. Four international expeditions take part in the exploration of Pistiros. Each team uses different methods, explores separate sectors, and makes juxtaposition of the attained results. The policy of all teams taking part in the excavations is to publish their results in due time. Thus, all of the archaeological material from the excavations of Pistiros, which is very rich indeed, is initiated in academic circulation. During the explorations of the emporion scholars from a variety of disciplines are involved and thus we are able to examine certain problems in more profound plan. Of main importance is the matter of interaction between the settlement and its surrounding cultural and natural environment. The study of many years allows separate stages of the development of this settlement phenomenon from the Upper Maritza River region to be defined.

A more important thing is that scientifically consistent correlations between fixed archaeological situations and famous historical events, which took place in Thrace in the period after the end of the 5th c. B.C. until the first quarter of the 3rd c. B.C., can be proposed. The famous inscription which determines some important characteristics, even the name of the site – an emporion in the heart of Thrace – gives us the opportunity to attempt a historical interpretation of the discovered archaeological situations.

Cultural Characteristics of the Region

The explorations done, not only on the territory of Pistiros, but on its surroundings, as well, enable us to make some observations in certain directions. There is strong lack of archaeological sites that could be dated immediately before the emergence of the emporion. This fact raises questions about the status of these territories and the choice of place for establishing a trading centre. If we examine the structure of the sites that are synchronous to Pistiros from its surroundings, we will see that their diversity makes impression. Religious centres, necropoleis, and individual finds are discovered and partly explored. In order to explain the causes that led to the formation of this situation, we need to examine also the Pistiros natural environment.

The geographical characteristics of the region could be described most expressively as a place where the plain meets the mountain and this gives its reflection with the emporion Pistiros aspect is formed. There are interesting observations in relation to the Maritza river – its antique course, its significance for the communications to and from the settlement, etc. The role of the climate in this region, also in respect of the aspect and the economic characteristics of Pistiros, is to be examined with the involving of scientists from different disciplines. The situation is similar with the ores and minerals, and flora and fauna along the Upper Maritza and Western Rodhopa Mountains during the 1st millennium B.C. and their impact on the settlement's development. The combination of all known respects of the cultural characteristics of Pistiros and its natural environment will allow us to define the direction of the connections we have made, their intensity and significance not only for this particular site but also for the cultural development along the Upper Maritza during the second half of the 1st millennium B.C.

Diana Gergova, Institute of Archaeology, Sofia

Title TBC

Chair: Alan Greaves, University of Liverpool

Diamandis Triandaphyllos, Honorary Ephor of Antiquities, Orestiada, Greece

The landscape in Aegean Thrace before and after the Greek colonization

The presence and the dissemination of Thracian tribes in the area of Aegean Thrace from the beginning of the Early Iron Age until the colonization of the first Greek settlers, is nowadays detected by the localization, for the first time, of a big number of Archaeological sites of this period. Between the rivers Nestos and Hebros, the Greek-Bulgarian borders and the Aegean Sea, in the regions of Rhodopi and Ismaros hill forts and enceintes, settlements, megalithic and rock-cut graves, rock engravings and open-air sanctuaries have been spotted. Remains of settlements

Thrace (continued)

have been located also in flat and coast areas. These settlements provide new information about the residents of the region, their level of culture and their relation with the natural environment.

After the middle of the 7th century BC the foundation of the Greek colonies from settlers of the coast of Asia Minor and the islands of Eastern Aegean led to radical changes of the economic and geopolitical data. The colonies, Abdera, Dikaia, Stryme,

Maroneia and Zone were small agricultural and commercial settlements that transformed progressively into big urban centers. The activities of the settlers, that are related with the reconstruction, the agriculture, the pasturing, the manufacture, the navigation and the trade led to the economic growth and wealth of the cities, but at the same time had for the first time serious impact on the natural environment of the area around the cities, their countryside and the wider region. The activities that will be examined are the following:

- Clearing of land for cultivation and logging of forests for the acquisition of timber.
- Construction of rural road network and streets that connected the cities with the hinterland.
- Operation of quarries of marble and other stones for extracting material necessary for the manufacture of walls, harbors, buildings and works of art.
- Exploitation of mines for the mining of gold, silver and copper.
- Building of water-management systems.
- Construction of burial mounds in the extensive cemeteries of ancient cities.

Comparing the two periods before and after Greek colonization it is easily detected that the needs for rapid economic growth of the second period resulted in bigger repercussions for the natural environment.

Vasilica Lungu, Institute of South-East European Studies, Romanian Academy

Orgame, a Greek-Ionian Necropolis in the Black Sea area

An examination of burial customs in Pontic Greek-Ionian colonies can be based on significant information from a good sample of graves dating from Archaic to Hellenistic times identified in the Orgame Necropolis, an Ionian (Milesian?) colony excavated on the west shores of the Black Sea.

A substantial number of burials have been recorded in the Orgame necropolis where some sufficiently large areas have been investigated; the results have allowed their main characteristics to be defined.

Systematic investigations began there two years after its chance discovery in 1988, with yearly exploration until 2006. The excavation areas spread in many sectors in the necropolis including tumuli with cremation tombs and only few inhumations. The burials were assembled in distinct clusters of various sizes, identified as family plots, which were systematically distributed along the ancient roads leading to the city. The stone circles were used to aid the rising of the mound, to mark the tomb borders and to accomplish ceremonial practices. Their spread in Orgame indicates a custom perpetuated from Archaic to Hellenistic times. The tumulus appears as a more permanent funerary monument, and its position and shape underline the importance of funerary practices in preserving the image of social status in Orgame. Their study offers us a firmer basis for new research and hypotheses.

What is particular for the necropolis at Orgame is the clear distribution of the familial plots under the tumuli close to the dwelling area. Assemblages of individual burials in familial plots, from 4 or 5 to 10 tombs of different sizes, have been identified so far, suggesting that this necropolis might indeed be related with an urban structure, organized within some social hierarchy. A pattern could be identified of assemblages of big tombs surrounded by smaller ones.

Systematic investigation of the archaic necropolis at Orgame has revealed the presence of a tumulus-heroon. The prominent location, the large dimensions and the construction of this tumulus differed obviously from other tombs situated to the immediate east of the necropolis, as well as from other tombs in Greek necropoleis of the Black Sea. It is associated with unusual quantities of grave goods, which set it in the group of the hero tombs.

It was the principal excavated monument between 1995–2002 in the funeral area. The Heroon in Orgame and the cult activities connected to it attest that the foundational activities of the *oikistes* did really exist in Pontic area.

The complex panorama of funeral practices in the Orgame necropolis could be interpreted in the light of the typical aspect of Greek-Ionian colonization, that of west colonial milieu. This necropolis attributed to the Greek period can reveal useful information about burial customs and the Greek colonization process.

The Western Mediterranean

Chair: Simon Stoddart, University of Cambridge

Michael Dietler, University of Chicago

Greek Colonies and Colonialism in Mediterranean France

The Western Mediterranean represents the last frontier in the story of Greek colonization. It was carried out almost exclusively by settlers and traders from Phocaea, a city on the Ionian coast that had not been a player in the earlier waves of Greek colonial expansion in the Central Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Although they were the first Greeks in the area, Phocaeans were by no means the first colonial intruders from the east to reach the shores of the Western Mediterranean: they were preceded by Phoenicians in Spain and Etruscans in France. Nor were their encounters with native peoples of these regions necessarily the most significant events in the history of local social and cultural transformations, despite frequent fantasies, both ancient and modern, about their importance. This paper examines the history of the Phocaeen colonial encounter in Mediterranean France and assesses its consequences, highlighting the vast array of new archaeological data that has emerged over the last couple of decades. It focuses particularly upon the strategy of using a multi-scalar analysis of consumption as a way of opening up new questions and producing new insights into the social and cultural transformations experienced by all parties to the encounter. This means especially attempting to understand how and why some practices and goods were absorbed into the everyday lives of people, while others were ignored, rejected, or turned into arenas of contest, and how those objects or practices triggered processes of entanglement and transformation.

Marta Santos, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya

Recent archaeological evidence on the origins of the Phocaeen settlement at Emporion

The Greek settlement of Emporion, founded by Phocaeen traders during the first half of the 6th century, became over time a small port town, which acted as the hub of the Greek trading activity along the Mediterranean coast of the Iberian peninsula. The archaeological investigations carried out in recent years in Empúries have supplied new data of considerable interest, especially with regards to the more ancient periods of the first Phocaeen emporic site. These investigations have also considerably increased our knowledge of the indigenous population in this area and contribute significantly to explaining the interest of Phocaeen traders in settling in the North Eastern tip of Iberia.

M. Teresa Miró i Alaix, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya

The Attic red-figure pottery of the Greek city of Emporion

The object of the report is the attic red-figure pottery of the Greek city of Emporion. A great number of material (3.680 specimens) were founded in the official excavations realized at Empúries since 1908, or digged out before this date in the Emporitan necropolises.

The attic red-figure pottery starts to arrive to Empúries at the end of the 6th century. Along 5th and 4th centuries gradually the imports keep on being increased until 350, when begins a strong slope and they leave to arrive in 325.

In Empúries we find represented almost all the shapes carried out in attic red-figure pottery. The studied material comes from three big areas: two zones of habitat (Neàpolis and Palaiàpolis) and the necropolises, that allows us to see a differentiation between the ceramic types found in every area, with some clear-cut functions

The role of Emporion in the redistribution of the attic material in Catalonia, the Iberian Peninsula and the Languedoc is important. During the 5th century it will be the chief, if not the only, distributor of attic pottery between the Iberian people and the Punic centers of the Peninsula, like Cadix and Eivissa, that at the same time become redistributors, and the distribution will share with Massalia regarding the settlements among the gulf of Roses and the Hérault. From the 4th century will continue the distribution in its zones of influence, but in this case it can be that Emporion loses markets in favor of the Punic traders.