



INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
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Cy Co Med
Cypriot Connectivity in the Mediterranean



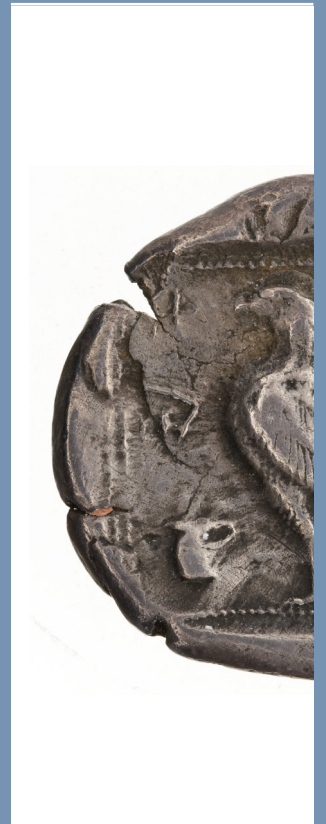
8–11 December 2020

International Digital Conference

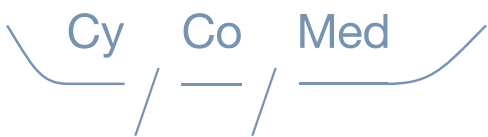
**Beyond Cyprus:
Investigating Cypriot connectivity
in the Mediterranean
from the Late Bronze Age
to the end of the Classical period**

International Digital Conference
Institute of Historical Research /
National Hellenic Research Foundation

**Programme
and Abstracts**



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Cypriot Connectivity in the Mediterranean

CyCoMed research project has received funding from the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (HFRI) and the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT), under grant agreement no. 481.

Programme

Tuesday, 8 December 2020

9:45–10:00 Welcoming addresses

Session 1A

Chair: Prof. Eleni Mantzourani

10:00–10:20 **Prof. Vasiliki Kassianidou**
(University of Cyprus): *Tracing Cypriot connectivity with the east Mediterranean and beyond through the trade of copper*

10:20–10:40 **Prof. Jennifer M. Webb**
(La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia and the University of Cyprus):
Precursors: Cyprus' maritime connectivity before and during the transition to the Late Bronze Age

10:40–11:00 **Assoc. Prof. George Papasavvas**
(University of Cyprus): *Enkomi elites and Egyptian gold*

11:00–11:20 **Dr Despina Pilides**
(Department of Antiquities, Cyprus): *The Agios Sozomenos forts: An assessment of the phenomenon of their establishment and development in light of new evidence*

11:20–11:40 Discussion

11:40–12:00 Break

Session 1B

Chair: Prof. Vasiliki Kassianidou

12:00–12:20 **Prof. Eleni Mantzourani and Assoc. Prof. Giorgos Vavouranakis**
(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens): *The anthropomorphic figurines of Cyprus in the Bronze Age: Style, local traditions and foreign associations*

12:20–12:40 **Dr Anna Lekka**
(Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Documentation and Protection of Cultural Goods): *Pottery fashion in the Late Bronze Age: Stylistic similarities between Cypriot and other local wares in Eastern Mediterranean*

12:40–13:00 **Assist. Prof. Evi Margaritis and PhD candidate Mrs Carly Hankel**
(The Cyprus Institute): *Farming the big islands of the Mediterranean: Crete and Cyprus in the Bronze Age*

13:00–13:20 **Dr Nikolas Papadimitriou**
(Institut für Klassische Archäologie – Universität Heidelberg): *Cyprus and the Aegean in the Late Bronze Age*

13:20–13:40 **Dr Hanan Charaf**
(Lebanese University): *Disentangling the relationships between Cyprus and Lebanon during the second millennium BC: What Sidon can bring to the table*

13:40–14:00 Discussion

14:00–15:20 Break

Session 1C

Chair: Assoc. Prof. Giorgos Vavouranakis

- 15:20–15:40 **Dr Tatiana Pedrazzi**
(Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Milan): *Canaanite jars in Cyprus in the 13th–11th century BC: Transfer of goods, transformation of networks*
- 15:40–16:00 **Dr Angelos Papadopoulos**
(College Year in Athens): *The Cypriot and Aegean pottery from Tell el-Hesi: Merchants from Cyprus in the southern Levantine trade networks?*
- 16:00–16:20 **Mr Jan Sienkiewicz**
(PhD candidate, University of Cambridge): *Cyprus and Rhodes in the Late Bronze Age: A Special Relationship?*
- 16:20–16:40 **Prof. Michal Artzy and PhD candidate Mrs Huixin Sha**
(University of Haifa): *The Cypriot counterpart of Late Bronze Stratum V at Tell Abu Hawam?*
- 16:40–17:00 **Dr Sarah Vilain**
(Marie Skłodowska – Curie Fellow – ITEM Project, Université Paris – Nanterre – UMR 7041 ArScAn – HAROC): *From trading connections to cultural exchanges: Cypriot imports and their imitations in the Levant and Egypt during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages*
- 17:00–17:20 Discussion

Wednesday, 9 December 2020

Session 2A

Chair: Assist. Prof. Artemis Karnava

- 10:00–10:20 **Dr Christina Ioannou**
(University of Cyprus): *The political and cultural history of Cyprus as recorded in the written sources of antiquity*
- 10:20–10:40 **Assist. Prof. Artemis Karnava**
(University of Crete): *Incoming goods and local writing: The case of classical Marion in Cyprus*
- 10:40–11:00 **Dr Philip Boyes**
(University of Cambridge): *The social context of Cypriot writing at Ugarit: Cypriot communities and Levantine elites*
- 11:00–11:20 **Dr Agnieszka Halczuk**
(Histoire et Sources des Mondes Antiques (HiSoMA), Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée-Jean Pouilloux (MOM), Lyon): *Paphians outside Paphos. Inscriptions in the Paphian Syllabary found outside Cyprus*
- 11:20–11:40 Discussion
- 11:40–12:00 Break

Session 2B

Chair: Dr Sabine Fourrier

- 12:00–12:20 **Dr Jan-Marc Henke**
(German Archaeological Institute of Athens): *Some considerations on Cypriot and Cypriot-style terracotta figurines and the identity of their donors in the archaic East Aegean*
- 12:20–12:40 **Prof. Numan Tuna, Dr Nadire Atici and Dr İlham Sakarya**
(Middle East Technical University, Ankara): *The connectivity of Cyprus and Knidia: Limestone votive figurines from the archaic Apollo sanctuary*
- 12:40–13:00 **Dr Yannick Vernet**
(Université d'Avignon et des Pays de Vaucluse): *Cypriot influence at the sanctuaries of Rhodes in the Late Geometric and Archaic periods: The reflection of religious interaction?*
- 13:00–13:20 **Dr Ross Thomas**
(The British Museum): *What Cypriot objects found at Naukratis represent: Questions resulting from new evidence from excavations*
- 13:20–13:40 Discussion
- 13:40–15:00 Break

Session 2C

Chair: Dr Maria Christides

- 15:00–15:20 **Prof. Margit Linder**
(University of Graz): *Omnium eorum ars urbibus excubabat, pictorque res communis terrarum erat – Artists' mobility in the Mediterranean from the Archaic era to the end of the Classical period*
- 15:20–15:40 **Dr Anastasia Leriou**
(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens): *Cyprus and the Mediterranean, from the 19th century until the present day: connectivity vs. insularity or the development of an archaeological narrative*
- 15:40–16:00 **Prof. Gabriele Koiner**
(University of Graz): *Cypriot antiquities in Austrian collections: History and research*
- 16:00–16:20 **Prof. Stephan Schmid**
(Humboldt Universität zu Berlin): *On the composition and whereabouts of Max Ohnefalsch-Richter's collection of Cypriot antiquities*
- 16:20–16:40 Discussion

Thursday, 10 December 2020

Session 3A

Chair: Assoc. Prof. George Papasavvas

- 10:00–10:20 **Assoc. Prof. Kostas Kopanias, Dr Ioannis Voskos, PhD candidates Mr Dimitris Papageorgiou and Mrs Chara Theotokatou**
(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens): *External contacts and a reassessment of socio-political evolution in the Kouris region during the LBA and EIA*
- 10:20–10:40 **Assoc. Prof. Kostas Kopanias, PhD candidates Mrs Erato Vemou and Mrs Katerina Sidiropoulou**
(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens): *3D Model Analysis of some LBA and EIA Swords from Cyprus*
- 10:40–11:00 **Assoc. Prof. Stella Demesticha**
(University of Cyprus): *Transport containers and maritime networks: The case of Cyprus*
- 11:00–11:20 **Assist. Prof. Alexander Vacek**
(Bursa-Uludag University): *Trading spheres, competition and cooperation within long-distance trade in the Early Iron Age eastern Mediterranean: Examining the Cypriot's share*
- 11:20–11:40 Discussion
- 11:40–12:00 Break

Session 3B

Chair: Prof. Ayelet Gilboa

- 12:00–12:20 **Dr Adriano Orsingher**
(Biblich-Archäologisches Institut, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen): *Sailing East. Networks, Mobility, Trade and Cultural Exchange between Cyprus and the central Levant during the Iron Age*
- 12:20–12:40 **Prof. Ayelet Gilboa** (University of Haifa), **Dr Paula Waiman-Barak** (Tel Aviv University), **Prof. Gunnar Lehman** (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev), **Dr Anna Georgiadou** (University of Cyprus) and **PhD candidate Mr Golan Shalvi** (University of Haifa): *Cyprus and the Southern Levant in the Iron Age: A continuously changing story*
- 12:40–13:00 **Dr Anna Lucia D'Agata**
(Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome): *Networks of similarities, worlds of shared practices: Re-interpreting the relations between Cilicia and Cyprus in the first centuries of the first millennium BC*
- 13:00–13:20 **Mr Kevin Spathmann**
(Ruhr-University Bochum): *Sidon and its relation with the Early Iron Age pottery of Cyprus*

- 13:20–13:40 **Dr Francisco J. Núñez**
(Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw): *The beginning of the Cypro-Archaic I period: A view from the East*
- 13:40–14:00 Discussion
- 14:00–15:20 Break
- Session 3C**
Chair: Prof. Stephan Schmid
- 15:20–15:40 **Dr Foteini Zervaki**
(Ephorate of Antiquities of Dodecanese): *Cypriot imports and influence in Rhodes from the 11th – 10th century BC and links to the Aegean and the central Mediterranean*
- 15:40–16:00 **Dr Nicholas Salmon**
(British School at Athens): *The ‘Spaghetti Workshop’ of Rhodes: Cypriot inspirations, Rhodian alterations*
- 16:00–16:20 **Dr Giorgos Bourogiannis**
(Institute of Historical Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation):
Cypriot Black-on-Red traits in the Aegean: In search of a beginning and an end
- 16:20–16:40 **Dr Anastasia Christophilopoulou**
(The Fitzwilliam Museum): *Ancient migration or ancient mobility? Perspectives from Cyprus*
- 16:40–17:00 Discussion

Friday, 11 December 2020

Session 4A

Chair: Dr Anastasia Christophilopoulou

- 10:00–10:20 **Dr Giuseppe Garbati**
(Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome): *Cypriot gods beyond Cyprus: Some notes on the Western Phoenician evidence*
- 10:20–10:40 **Dr Anne Destrooper-Georgiades**
(KULeuven, Belgium, ancien membre EFA): *The evolution of the specific contribution of the Cypriot coins in the relations of the island with the other geographic entities in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Achaemenid period. The case of Kition and Salamis*
- 10:40–11:00 **Mrs Eirini Paizi**
(PhD Candidate, University of Graz): *Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical pottery from the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos: New evidence for Creto-Cypriot exchange*
- 11:00–11:20 **Dr Evangelina Markou and Dr Yoav Farhi**
(Institute of Historical Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, University of Haifa): *Idalion coin production and circulation*
- 11:20–11:40 **Dr Philippa Mary Steele**
(University of Cambridge): *Cypriot writing practices through the ages, and their interactions with the Aegean*
- 11:40–12:00 Discussion
- 12:00–12:20 Break
- Session 4B**
Chair: Prof. Gabriele Koiner
- 12:20–12:40 **Dr Vyron Antoniadis**
(Institute of Historical Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation): *Cyprus and the Aegean in the 5th century BC: Hero cults at war*
- 12:40–13:00 **Dr Maria Christides**
(University of Graz): *Kerameikos goes East. The evidence of Attic black-figured pottery in Cyprus*
- 13:00–13:20 **Dr Eustathios Raptou**
(Department of Antiquities, Cyprus): *The end of the kingdoms and the role of Macedonians in Cyprus evidenced by recent finds in Marion (Polis Chrysochous)*
- 13:20–13:40 **Dr John Lund**
(The National Museum of Denmark): *A diachronic perspective on Cypriots and Cypriot artefacts outside the island from the Classical to the Roman Periods*
- 13:40–14:10 Final Discussion and Conclusions:
Prof. Robin Osborne, Dr Evangelina Markou, Dr Nikolas Papadimitriou

Abstracts

Tuesday,

8 December 2020

Session 1A

Prof. Vasiliki Kassianidou

(University of Cyprus)

Tracing Cypriot connectivity with the east Mediterranean and beyond through the trade of copper

Cyprus is rich in natural resources, which were greatly sought after from the earliest phase of prehistory until Late Antiquity and even in modern times. These included the abundant forests of the Troodos, rocks and minerals used as pigments or in the production of medicines and of course rich ore deposits out of which immense quantities of copper could be extracted. Since at least the second millennium BC, if not earlier, the island produced enough copper to satisfy the needs of the local inhabitants but also the voracious appetite for the metal of the Bronze Age cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean. It is well known that the search for metals acted as an incentive for exploration and for establishing trading networks and systems with which those areas that did not have copper ore deposits of their own could have access to the metal. Thus Cyprus, as one of the main sources of the metal, became a central node in the trade networks, which were established at this time. Ancient texts, especially the Amarna Letters, works of art, such as the Egyptian wall-paintings, and discoveries on land and in the sea all bear witness to how intimately connected Cyprus was because of copper. The aim of this paper is to bring together all this material and to discuss the effect that the trade of copper had on Cypriot society of the second millennium BC.

Prof. Jennifer M. Webb

(La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia and the University of Cyprus)

Precursors: Cyprus' maritime connectivity before and during the transition to the Late Bronze Age

Cyprus was involved in several regional interaction spheres during the Bronze Age: with Anatolia and related areas in the early EBA and MBA and with Egypt and the Levantine coastal ports from late MC III into the LBA. During the EBA and MBA this was primarily an engagement with an external trade in raw metals and involved communities associated with anchorages on the north coast. The late MC III/LC I trading networks, however, operated between coastal settlements in eastern Cyprus, the Levant and Egypt and Cyprus' participation is primarily visible in the appearance of Cypriot pottery abroad. This paper will investigate Cypriot connectivity in the Mediterranean prior to and during the transition from the MBA to the LBA. Did one maritime interaction sphere replace the other or were they in part contemporary but separate trading zones involving a different set of producers and products (metal versus oil and/or perfume and their pottery containers or/and new markets for copper)? Can external forces (shifts in demand, changing sea-lanes) and internal geostrategic factors (proximity to resources and coastal outlets, procurement strategies) help us understand the changing pattern of Cyprus' participation in Mediterranean networks and, in particular, the demise of one maritime small world and the rise of another at the MBA/LBA transition?

Assoc. Prof. George Pappasavvas

(University of Cyprus)

Enkomi elites and Egyptian gold

The establishment of Enkomi as one of the main ports of export of Cypriot copper in the Late Bronze Age has left its imprint at the site, among others on monumental architecture, extensive metallurgical remains, and the earliest use of script recorded on the island. It had also accorded considerable wealth to those engaged in copper trade and international exchanges, which in its turn led to an influx of foreign, prestige goods in the site, such as gold and silver jewellery, imported predominantly from Egypt, the Near East and the Aegean. These had a profound impact on the construction of political

authority and of social identities in the Late Cypriot period. Gold in particular, whether as raw material or as finished objects, had a profound impact on the formation and maintenance of social hierarchies and the display of power on the island.

This situation is reflected on the gold finds from Tomb 93 at Enkomi. One of the items deposited there, is a magnificent gold collar of a distinct, Egyptian type, called the "Broad Collar". This is a most emblematic type of Egyptian jewellery, indeed an iconic piece of Egyptian art, that remained in fashion from Pharaonic times down to the Roman period. These collars had an outstanding value and function, as they were offered by the Pharaoh, as a reward for various services to Egyptian dignitaries. Not many other personal items were as illustrative of high status in Egypt itself, or more precious in symbolic or economic terms, closely connected as they were with royal power and iconography. The recovery of this example on the island does not only demonstrate the appreciation of Cypriots for Egyptian things, but also poses questions on how and why did it end up on Cyprus, and more importantly, on the value and meaning it had for its Cypriot owner and the people of Enkomi.

Dr Despina Pilides

(Department of Antiquities, Cyprus)

The Agios Sozomenos forts: An assessment of the phenomenon of their establishment and development in light of new evidence

The Agios Sozomenos Survey and Excavations Project (ASESP) aims at investigating the region of Agios Sozomenos in inland Cyprus, with a view to gaining a better insight into the dynamics of the settlement pattern in the Late Bronze Age. The strategic locations of fortifications identified in earlier surveys on the high plateaus of the characteristic landscape of the area, the proximity to prime agricultural land, near the rivers of Yialias and its tributary Alykos, and the copper resources at the NE foothills of the Troodos mountains are significant factors that determined to a large extent the role this region played in one of the most formative periods of the island's history. New surveys at Dali-Kafkallia, Barsak and Nikolidhes in conjunction with targeted excavation, as well as the excavation of newly identified settlements at the foothills of the forts at Djirpoulos and Ampelia, have added considerably to the evidence.

Recent excavation indicates that the forts were not only novel architectural structures but also fully fledged defensive systems, of different character and method of construction, possibly succeeding each other chronologically. In the effort to place the forts within the context of their time, a number of questions arise, such as their role in the development of Cyprus's relations with its neighbours, and the source of their inspiration. At a time when copper dissemination was intensifying in Cyprus, were the forts inspired by foreign prototypes in emulation of mainland behaviour so as to establish the authority of the rulers or were they necessitated by impending conflict?

Session 1B

Prof. Eleni Mantzourani and Assoc. Prof. Giorgos Vavouranakis

(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)

The anthropomorphic figurines of Cyprus in the Bronze Age: Style, local traditions and foreign associations

The aim of this paper is to present the artistic development of the Bronze Age Cypriot anthropomorphic figurines from a diachronic perspective in order to explore their symbolic and social dimensions. The artifacts to be examined include both the clay and metal figurines, which were produced in the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age. The analysis of the objects of each of these three periods focuses on their form and style, as well as on their finds contexts. It aims to recognize local traditions of manufacture and use and to seek possible influences from the neighboring areas of Cyprus. The diachronic approach that is attempted here may allow a better understanding of the Late Cypriot figurines, which are emphasized, especially the mixture of local and east Mediterranean traits and the co-presence of Mycenaean and Mycenaeanizing artifacts. It is argued that the tripartite conceptual scheme of identity, connectivity and hybridity that dominates interpretations of Late Cypriot social organization needs to be revisited.

Dr Anna Lekka

(Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Documentation and Protection of Cultural Goods)

Pottery fashion in the Late Bronze Age: Stylistic similarities between Cypriot and other local wares in Eastern Mediterranean

The crisis years were an era of cultural interactions stimulated by the collapse of the Eastern Mediterranean empires. Cyprus, through the “international” trade of copper, functioned as a bridge between the Aegean and the cosmopolitan societies of the Eastern Mediterranean during these years of political turmoil. Recent excavations have shown that relations between different areas in the Eastern Mediterranean had continued throughout the 12th c. BC. The socio-political changes that occurred are mirrored in the archaeological finds. In most of the sites, various stylistic pottery assemblages coexist within the same context. The phenomenon is explained by processes of contact and exchange and indicates close ties between regions. The presence of imported Cypriot pottery and of its imitations has been studied by scholars and the attractiveness of this pottery had been noticed. In this paper, we attempt to explore the stylistic similarities between Cypriot and other local wares of the Eastern Mediterranean and trace the importance of the Cypriot pottery in shaping the taste of Levantine and other societies of the area.

Assist. Prof. Evi Margaritis and PhD candidate Mrs Carly Hankel

(The Cyprus Institute)

Farming the big islands of the Mediterranean: Crete and Cyprus in the Bronze Age

The exploitation and exchange of natural resources has been a key parameter in the survival and evolution of past and modern societies. Subsequently, specialisation and control of these resources constitutes a major indicator of increasing social complexity. In the Mediterranean, aspects of social change such as urbanisation, technological sophistication and agricultural diversification, intensification and extensification are evidenced from the later fourth into the second millennia BC but also during the late Iron Age and the Archaic period. Although these developments have been extensively studied in the past, archaeobotanical approaches – and so a whole swathe of crucial evidence – have not been brought to bear on these questions, with notable exceptions. This paper will explore these aspects of research in Crete and Cyprus, focusing on the 2nd millennium, through the lens of the archaeobotanical remains.

Dr Nikolas Papadimitriou

(Institut für Klassische Archäologie – Universität Heidelberg)

Cyprus and the Aegean in the Late Bronze Age

Interactions between Cyprus and the Aegean in the Late Bronze Age have attracted great attention by archaeologists. This is partly due to the high chronological resolution of Aegean ceramics, which allows for detailed dating and synchronisms, and partly to the scholarly interest in understanding when the Greek language (and its carriers) arrived at Cyprus. Despite (or perhaps because of) their historical gravity, such relations are often examined as an autonomous phenomenon, which is rarely embedded in a wider framework of LBA Mediterranean exchanges. As a result, conclusions about their magnitude and significance are sometimes self-referential in character (e.g. based on changes in the absolute numbers of Aegean imports in Cyprus). This paper is meant to provide a critical overview of Aegeo-Cypriot interactions in the LBA, as part of wider developments in the Eastern Mediterranean. It will focus on three distinct stages of cultural and political evolution in the Aegean (before, during and after the time of Mycenaean palaces, or pre-LH IIIA2, LH IIIA2-B and LH IIIC in ceramic terms) and examine perceptible shifts in the forms of cultural relations with Cyprus. Emphasis will be laid both on evidence of direct exchange (including artefacts, funerary and ritual customs, technological practices etc.) and to indirect forms of interaction – including possible Cypriot mediation in Aegean connections with other parts of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Dr Hanan Charaf

(Lebanese University)

Disentangling the relationships between Cyprus and Lebanon during the second millennium BC: What Sidon can bring to the table

The excavations at the site of Sidon in southern Lebanon have yielded a large funerary and cultic complex dating to the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. As of 2019, more than 179 tombs were found together associated with a feasting area and a temple that was constantly in use throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages. During the Middle Bronze Age, hundreds of Cypriot ceramics were found either in tombs or in rooms associated with cultic or feasting rituals. These imported vessels belong to nearly all Cypriot styles commonly exported to the Levant attesting, thus, to a vigorous trade interactions between the coastal city of Sidon and Cyprus. This paper presents the latest account of these imports and attempts to understand the contextual selection mechanisms with the hope at identifying and understanding the network patterns that governed the trade of these vases.

Session 1C

Dr Tatiana Pedrazzi

(Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Milan)

Canaanite jars in Cyprus in the 13th–11th century BC: Transfer of goods, transformation of networks

The so-called “Canaanite jar” is a well-known category of storage and transport container, typical of the Levantine coast, and dated from the Middle Bronze to the Iron age. The study of this pottery class offers many suggestions on the continuity/discontinuity of the exchange networks and maritime trade routes. This specific group of vessels may be viewed as a valuable body of material evidence, useful for better understanding the processes of the Late Bronze/Iron age transitional period, in the Eastern Mediterranean. In this respect, Cyprus played a crucial role: in fact, the exchange and trade relations between the island and the Levantine coast changed through the ages, and this transformation is reflected also on the amount of Levantine storage vessels found in Cyprus. Indeed, many Canaanite jars have been discovered on the island, mainly in contexts dated to the LC IIC–IIIA. In this contribution, the main morphological types of Canaanite jar unearthed in different Cypriot sites will be presented, with due consideration also of their significance in the broader context of the socio-economic transformation occurred between the final stages of the Late Bronze age and the beginning of the Iron age.

Dr Angelos Papadopoulos

(College Year in Athens)

The Cypriot and Aegean pottery from Tell el-Hesi: Merchants from Cyprus in the southern Levantine trade networks?

The site of Tell el-Hesi in southern Levant (Cisjordan) has been excavated by W.F. Petrie (1890) and F.J. Bliss (1891–92) and it revealed a number of vessels and terracotta objects from Cyprus and the Aegean. Further excavations that took place between 1970 and 1983 yielded more pottery from these areas, although they seem to come from layers dating to later chronological periods. Tell el-Hesi is located in Bell’s Zone L4, an area that has revealed data arguing in favour of Cyprus having a very active role in supplying Cypriot and Aegean pottery through the major sites of Ashdod and Tell el-Ajjul.

The Cypriot and Aegean pottery from the 1890–92 seasons, now stored at the Palestine Exploration Fund in London, has been recorded by Bergoffen for her doctoral thesis (completed in 1990) and re-examined by the author in association with the Mycenaean vessels from the same site.

In addition, new material from the later excavations will be studied within 2020, in order to provide a more comprehensive insight to the trade networks of the region. It is worth noting that Tell el-Hesi is not a coastal site, while some of the Cypriot and Mycenaean objects are very possible of cultic character and therefore they might provide comments on the nature, if not identity, of the merchants themselves.

Mr Jan Sienkiewicz

(PhD candidate, University of Cambridge)

Cyprus and Rhodes in the Late Bronze Age: A Special Relationship?

In recent decades there has been increasing amount of evidence suggesting that in the Late Bronze Age seafarers from Cyprus were active in Aegean waters and that some of them may have been actively involved in the trade of Aegean pottery. The pottery, and other goods, likely travelled to Cyprus via Rhodes, an island which historically acted as an almost compulsory port-of-call for maritime traffic between the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean. This paper will re-visit the imports from Cyprus on Rhodes and explore how this material influences our understanding of the Cypriot activity in the Late Bronze Age Aegean as a whole. By comparing the material from Rhodes to the extant evidence for Cypriot trade across the Aegean, this paper will also examine the reliability of regional evidence for the reconstruction of interregional exchange and interaction networks.

Prof. Michal Artzy and PhD candidate Mrs Huixin Sha

(University of Haifa)

The Cypriot counterpart of Late Bronze Stratum V at Tell Abu Hawam?

The majority of the imported ceramics from the excavation of the present land-locked Late Bronze II anchorage at Tell Abu Hawam, situated below the northern foothills of the Carmel Range, in the vicinity of the Qishon River estuary, originated in Cyprus. These include Fine wares such as Monochrome, White Shaved and numerous examples of Base Ring and especially White Slip Wares. Also found were utilitarian ceramics such as maritime transport containers, trays, kraters, bowls and cooking pots.

Analyses of the imported ceramics found in the bottom of the 'time capsule' anchorage, within a stratigraphic geomorphological frame, lend a tool for the understanding of trade networks originating mainly in Cyprus, but other coastal sites from Mycenae, Crete, Western Anatolia (Troy?), Syro-Lebanese Coast and Egypt. While there were several coastal sites in Cyprus from whence the ceramics originated, there seems to be one area which predominates. Data obtained in the confines of the Carmel Coast and coastal sites north of the Carmel Ridge indicates vicissitudes in origin and receiving ends among the coastal sites in both areas. The question as to the anchorages/semi-harbor in Cyprus from which the goods originate and found in the limited period anchorage of Tell Abu Hawam is approached in this study.

Dr Sarah Vilain

(Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow – ITEM Project, Université Paris-Nanterre – UMR 7041 ArScAn – HAROC)

From trading connections to cultural exchanges: Cypriot imports and their imitations in the Levant and Egypt during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages

The insularity of Cyprus was not synonymous of isolation during the Middle and Late Cypriot Bronze Ages. The discovery in the Levant and Egypt of White Painted Pendent Line Style and Cross Line Style jugs and juglets characteristic of Middle Cypriot III-IA periods attests of early trading connections between Cyprus and both these areas. The local populations quickly developed a vivid interest for these exogenous shapes and decorative motifs, as shown by the creation of imitations of Cypriot wares in the different local traditions of the regions where imports occurred. Although most of them were made in clay, imitations were occasionally created in other raw materials such as alabaster, faience and glass, especially during the Late Bronze Age. To bring a new insight on this phenomenon, this paper will investigate where and when imitations developed with a specific emphasize on regional variations. Ultimately, this presentation will assess how the imitation process is linked to trading patterns and how both of them evolved during the Middle to the Late Bronze Ages.

Wednesday, 9 December 2020

Session 2A

Dr Christina Ioannou

(University of Cyprus)

The political and cultural history of Cyprus as recorded in the written sources of antiquity

Geography has undoubtedly determined the political and cultural evolution of Cyprus. The present study aims firstly at presenting all the written sources, both direct and indirect, that refer to the island and that originate from it or its neighboring area, ranging from the second millennium BC to the end of the Classical era. This material will then be analyzed comparatively and will be commented on, in order to set a framework through which we will point out the processes that defined Cyprus' existence and presence during the period under consideration.

Assist. Prof. Artemis Karnava

(University of Crete)

Incoming goods and local writing: The case of classical Marion in Cyprus

Archaeology tracks the mobility of ancient people through the movement of objects: either people move in order to transport objects, or objects also move because people take them with them as they are on the move. But the main tenet stays the same: incoming and outgoing objects tell the story of contact, demand, commercial ties and cultural encounters.

This paper proposes to examine inscribed pottery found in tombs of the 5th-4th cent. BC in the extended necropoleis of Marion in NW Cyprus. The vases were clearly manufactured in Attica and imported in great quantities to the port site of Marion. Sometime after their arrival inscriptions were incised under their bottoms in the local, Cypriot writing system, the syllabary. The graffito inscriptions contain usually either full names or abbreviated forms of names. The vases ultimately found their way into tombs, where they were excavated primarily in the second half of the 19th cent. Old and new epigraphic evidence collected for the purposes of the corpus of Cypriot syllabic inscriptions of the 1st mill. BC, edited under the auspices of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and published as part of the *Inscriptiones Graecae* series, will be examined and discussed here.

Dr Philip Boyes

(University of Cambridge)

The social context of Cypriot writing at Ugarit: Cypriot communities and Levantine elites

Among the diverse epigraphic material from Ugarit is a small but significant corpus of Cypriot writing. As well as Akkadian letters sent from Cyprus, there is a handful of Cypro-Minoan-inscribed objects which were probably locally produced at Ugarit itself. Ugarit has also produced a significant collection of ceramics bearing Cypriot-style potmarks, many of which overlap with Cypro-Minoan signs. This paper will examine the social background of this Cypriot writing at Ugarit. Does it represent evidence of a Cypriot community there (which can reasonably be deduced from administrative and other documents) or should it be attributed to other causes? In particular, how did local Ugaritian elites engage with and appropriate Cypriot writing to serve their own ideological agendas?

Dr Agnieszka Halczuk

(Histoire et Sources des Mondes Antiques (HiSoMA), Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée-Jean Pouilloux (MOM), Lyon)

Paphians outside Paphos. Inscriptions in the Paphian Syllabary found outside Cyprus

The aim of this presentation is to examine the inscriptions written in the Paphian Syllabary discovered outside the island of Cyprus. Even though the epigraphic material is sparse, often fragmentary and geographically scattered, it sheds some significant light on the commercial expeditions abroad, the presence of the Paphians in various areas of the Mediterranean as well as on the literacy of citizens of the ancient City-Kingdom of Paphos. Firstly, the corpus of Paphian inscriptions originating outside of Cyprus will be presented. The circumstances of their discovery and their content will be analyzed in order to determine in which context writing was used outside Cyprus. The supports of those documents and types of inscriptions (funerary, religious, ownership marks etc.) are also taken into consideration. Furthermore, the questions of literacy and the role the Cypriot script played in expressing local identity will be studied. Finally, in the light of the above-mentioned aspects the conclusions regarding the corpus of Paphian documents from outside of Cyprus will be drawn.

Session 2B

Dr Jan-Marc Henke

(German Archaeological Institute of Athens)

Some considerations on Cypriot and Cypriot-style terracotta figurines and the identity of their donors in the archaic East Aegean

Cypro-Achaic terracotta figurines constitute an important archaeological find group at many East Aegean sanctuaries. The region yielded the largest complex of such finds outside Cyprus itself. Therefore, it is surprising that even after a century of research many important issues remain controversial. This applies particularly to the chronology as well as to the connotation of the figurines and the identity of their donors. Such complications make it difficult to understand when and how Cypriot terracotta figurines were used outside the island or to assess the impact they had on local production and ritual usage during a period of intense connections and cultural borrowing between the Levant, Cyprus, Egypt and the Aegean, including the phenomenon known as the orientalising phase of Greek culture.

Based on recent stratigraphic evidence from the sanctuary of Aphrodite at Miletos and the Heraion of Samos, the paper suggests a revised chronology for the Cypriot terracotta figurines in the East Aegean, with due consideration also of the possible Greek identity of their donors. Emphasis will be placed on a specific group of Cypriot-style plaque-shaped male terracotta figurines, which are dressed in what appears to be a typical Cypriot costume but modified to suit Greek taste. The group also indicates the manifold connotation of Cypriot and Cypriot-style figurines, which facilitated Greek worshippers, to include the figurines in local Greek cult practices or perhaps to adapt Cypriot practices.

Prof. Numan Tuna, Dr Nadire Atici and Dr İlham Sakarya

(Middle East Technical University, Ankara)

The connectivity of Cyprus and Knidia: Limestone votive figurines from the archaic Apollo sanctuary

The Apollon Sanctuary at Emecik, in the Knidian territory that was active since the Geometric period and particularly during the Archaic period presents abundant amount of finds including Cyprian, Egyptian, Phoenician and Etruscan artifacts as well as limestone votive figurines. Most of these figurines are dated to the first half of the 6th century BC and were used as filling material of the Lower Terrace of the Sanctuary. The variety of finds reflects the ritual network within regional and overseas context. Some votives display a more generic typology and are represented in parallel with finds of other East Greek sites, such as Lindos, Kamiros, Vroulia, Samos, Ephesos, Miletos and Chios. The paper focuses on limestone from Knidos that show a great variety are commonly thought to be Cyprian or Eastern Greek origin. The archeometric analysis of limestone figurines indicates a local production. Beside the locally produced figurines, it has been understood that majority of the figurines that were analyzed as part of this study were made of limestone from the quarries within the Pachna formation on Cyprus. The connectivity between Cyprus and Knidia will be interpreted by using the stylistic evaluations together with the archeometric results.

Dr Yannick Vernet

(Université d'Avignon et des Pays de Vaucluse)

Cypriot influence at the sanctuaries of Rhodes in the Late Geometric and Archaic periods: The reflection of religious interaction?

Cyprus was a major component in the set of interaction between Rhodes and the Eastern Mediterranean for most part of the Early Iron Age. Noticeably, the archaeological manifestation of contacts between Rhodes and Cyprus is marked by considerable variation both in terms of material involved and in terms of context. Thus, the island sanctuaries become increasingly important from the second half of the 8th BC onwards. Evidence produced at the sanctuaries of Rhodes in the 7th and early 6th century BC clearly outlines a special preference for Cypriot style figurines made in limestone

and terracotta. Although this group of evidence has often been treated stylistically, the religious connotations have not received an equal amount of attention.

The paper aims to investigate the presence of Cypriot evidence at the Rhodian sanctuaries and to discuss the special role of Cypriot statuettes in the cultic setting of archaic Rhodes.

Dr Ross Thomas

(The British Museum)

What Cypriot objects found at Naukratis represent: Questions resulting from new evidence from excavations

The ancient river-port town known in Greek as Naukratis, was established at the end of the 7th century BC on the canopic branch of the Nile where it held a monopoly on trade coming into Egypt and became a base for Mediterranean traders. The Greek historian Herodotus states various sanctuaries were founded there by Greek city states. Highly selective excavations and publications between 1884 and 1903 appeared to confirm the dominance of Greek material at the settlement, which led some scholars to suggest the site was a colony founded by Greeks, downplay Egyptian involvement, and refute the role of Cypriots or Phoenicians in this trade.

The settlement was fittingly known as Per-Meryt, or 'the-House-of-the-Harbour' in Egyptian.

The house (sanctuary) of Amun Ra, patron deity of Egyptian sailors, dominated Naukratis.

This was where the stele of Nectanebo I (380 BC) was found, detailing the taxation of goods levied and stored by the priests. Despite the obvious and crucial maritime trade role of this Egyptian entrepôt, these aspects had not been investigated until new fieldwork by the British Museum in 2012 – 2019 (largely funded by the Honor Frost Foundation). New excavations of the harbour installations and sanctuaries have revealed crucial information concerning the maritime technology used to facilitate this trade, material evidence of this trade, and who was involved in it. This presentation will discuss the (now) numerous classes of Cypriot objects that have been found at Naukratis. I will then compare their relative frequency with Greek, East Greek and Egyptian objects found there and explain how this transforms our understanding of Per-Meryt/Naukratis.

Session 2C

Prof. Margit Linder

(University of Graz)

Omnium eorum ars urbibus excubabat, pictorque res communis terrarum erat – Artists' mobility in the Mediterranean from the Archaic era to the end of the Classical period

Regarding the notices in the ancient literary sources there is plenty of evidence of artists respectively artisans from the Archaic and the Classical periods who were of “eastern origin” – for example Ephesus, Colophon, Magnesia, Miletus, Phocaea, Caunus, Cyprus and Egypt – and who were highly valued for their skills. This can be shown by the impressive list of their employers, namely poleis as well as private clients from all over the Mediterranean world who commissioned these architects, sculptors, and painters. For example, Styppax of Cyprus, dated to the middle of the 5th century BC, who is mentioned as sculptor at Athens, whereas his contemporary Pantias of Chios primarily worked at Olympia, as creator of victory-statues, and in the second half of the 4th century BC the famous Apelles, a painter from Colophon, was hired by Smyrna, Cos, Ephesus but also by Sicyon and the Macedonian king (Pella) to produce his magnificent artworks.

But it is also the aim of this paper to analyze the “eastern employers”. The ancient texts as well as epigraphical sources tell us about commissions by clients (public and private ones) from Naxos, Chios, Samos, Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Chryse, Ephesus, Halicarnassus, Clazomenae, Magnesia, Miletus and others who hired specialists from abroad to decorate their temples and theatres or design their (propaganda-)monuments. Hence, the main questions of this treatise are the following: Where did these professionals come from? What can be determined about the mobility of artists in the Eastern Mediterranean? What about the influence of their artwork on the employer's hometown/region? Where there any restrictions concerning the mobility of artists, maybe caused by political conflicts between the artists' home-polis and the employers'? Were there any preferences made by the clients regarding their choice of employees? In summary, this paper shall illustrate the dynamics of the mobility of artists and the employment policy of the Greek cities in the areas of Asia Minor, the Aegean and Egypt during the Archaic and Classical periods.

Dr Anastasia Leriou

(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)

Cyprus and the Mediterranean, from the 19th century until the present day: connectivity vs. insularity or the development of an archaeological narrative

It was not before the 1990s that historians, social anthropologists and archaeologists, after discussions stretching over several years, established that island societies should not be viewed as isolated, idiosyncratic and rather backward, due to the boundedness that characterises their physical environments (insularity). A shift of focus from land- to seascape demonstrates that islands may be much more exposed to contact and interaction than many mainland regions. In 2000, Horden and Purcell, in *The Corrupting Sea – a Study of Mediterranean History*, coined the term “connectivity”, which is currently used to describe the association of islanders' identities with movement, contact and exchange, thus rendering the Mediterranean as a cluster of cohering microregions.

Based on the facts that **a)** archaeological finds, particularly in the field of maritime archaeology, have played a significant role in the development of these theoretical developments and **b)** Cyprus, as one of the largest Mediterranean islands, has been a key player in the creation and maintenance of maritime trade networks from as early as the beginning of the Bronze Age, the proposed paper will examine the ways, through which the Cypriot material found outside Cyprus has influenced the development of scholarly views regarding the boundedness of insular societies and the sea's connecting abilities, with special emphasis in the region of the Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Bronze Age to the end of the Cypro-Classical period, i.e. the period when Cypriot communities were particularly active with regards to interaction through trade independently, i.e. not as parts of wider political formations, such as the Ptolemaic kingdom and the Roman Empire. In other words, this paper aims at outlining the formation of the archaeological narrative of Cypriot connectivity (vs.

insularity) during LCI-CCI, from the 19th century, when Cypriot archaeology was at its very beginning, until the present day.

Prof. Gabriele Koiner

(University of Graz)

Cypriot antiquities in Austrian collections: History and research

The 19th century saw an increasing interest in Cyprus and Cypriot antiquities, and Austrian citizens took part in that hype. The steamships of the Austrian Lloyd were vehicles for travelling to Cyprus, Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt, and military interests in the region added to the number of Austrian visitors. Cypriot antiquities were desirable objects, with a fresh, intriguing look, attractive to many collectors, all the more so as they could easily be acquired at the market until the 1870s.

Until these years, a large number of Cypriot objects came to Austria and were incorporated into public and private collections. Soon, first object catalogues were published, and Cypriot antiquities attracted public interest. World War I and II brought stagnation in interest in and research on Cypriot objects. Single contributions of foreign researchers did not succeed in stimulating Austrian research on Cyprus until the 1980s when first studies on Cypriot archaeology emerged and marked a turning point. Since the 1990s, an increasing number of publications have been edited not only on objects, collections and collectors but also on the archaeology of the Late Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Roman period, on cult and epigraphy of ancient Cyprus. The Cyprus exhibitions of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna and the Universalmuseum Joanneum in Graz were redesigned, thus raising public awareness for the cultural characteristics of Cypriot archaeology. Publishing Cypriot objects in public and private collections, reinforcing research on ancient Cyprus and protecting the archaeological heritage of Cyprus will be the targets for the future.

Prof. Stephan Schmid

(Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)

On the composition and whereabouts of Max Ohnefalsch-Richter's collection of Cypriot antiquities

Max Ohnefalsch-Richter (1850-1917) not only was an extremely active excavator of Cypriot antiquities for third parties and prolific promotor of Cypriot archaeology on the watershed between treasure hunting and scientific excavation, he also spent considerable effort, time, and money in order to collect and (re-)sell Cypriot antiquities. As such, he assembled a considerable collection of ancient Cypriot objects during a sojourn on the island in 1894/94. He subsequently tried to sell these objects during the Great Industrial Exposition of Berlin in 1896 with moderate success. Most, but by far not all of it was bought by the German patron Valentin Weisbach and brought to the Grassi-Museum in Leipzig. There, part of it was destroyed during WW II, while the remaining objects were sent to Berlin after WW II where they still are, now belonging to the Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte.

Nevertheless, the detailed story of this collection is much more complicated, quite many objects having been sold separately before and during 1896, and the collection as such never has made the object of a detailed study, not to speak about a comprehensive publication. In this paper, new documents from Cypriot and various continental European archives of the late 19th and early 20th century shall be presented, giving new insight in both directions, i.e.

1. The composition of the collection as put together in Cyprus in 1894/94
2. The whereabouts of the various parts of the collection from 1896 onwards

This research offers valuable insights into various aspects of the history of Cypriot archaeology. On the one hand, it is possible to assign a precise archaeological provenance to some objects; on the other hand, the various aspects of the history of collecting Cypriot antiquities as mirrored in this collection can shed light on the perception of Cypriot antiquities and archaeology over time.

Thursday, 10 December 2020

Session 3A

Assoc. Prof. Kostas Kopanias, Dr Ioannis Voskos, PhD candidates Mr Dimitris Papageorgiou and Mrs Chara Theotokatou

(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)

External contacts and a reassessment of socio-political evolution in the Kouris region during the LBA and EIA

The ancient kingdom of Kourion, mentioned in the neo-Assyrian prism of Esarhaddon, seems to have been established somewhere within the Cypro-Geometric period. Although the site of the Classical/Hellenistic and Roman acropolis is extensively excavated, its hinterland remains largely unexplored and archaeological research seems to have focused mainly on the area around the flow of river Kouris offering ample evidence for diachronic habitation since the Neolithic period. The same area was also intensively inhabited during the Middle and Late Bronze Age as older and more recent investigations has proved. Nevertheless, the Kouris region is usually excluded from most discussions of socio-political complexity, urbanisation processes and settlement hierarchies and the large coastal urban centres of east and southeast Cyprus monopolise the relevant studies. In the light of the newly begun project of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens in the area, this paper will provide a brief reassessment of the available evidence during the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Focusing on various traces of external contact, it is suggested that during the Late Bronze Age, a dynamic socio-political model based on a redistributive economy and the escalating external demand on copper characterised the area, before the advent of the early Iron Age and the gradual social restructuring that altered the regional topography.

Assoc. Prof. Kostas Kopanias and PhD candidates Mrs Erato Vemou and Mrs Katerina Sidiropoulou

(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)

3D Model Analysis of some LBA and EIA Swords from Cyprus

The paper focuses on the study of the bronze and iron swords of the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age in Cyprus. By using SolidWorks, a modeling computer-aided design and engineering program, we have produced 3D models of various sword types, based on their physical characteristics (mainly form and alloys). It was thus possible to demonstrate the degree of resistance to the applied force. The properties of the iron swords have been compared to those of their bronze predecessors and, furthermore, the benefits of using iron instead of bronze have been evaluated. This analysis offers new evidence on an old question, whether the swords were used only as prestige objects for the members of the elite or as functional weapons as well.

Assoc. Prof. Stella Demesticha

(University of Cyprus)

Transport containers and maritime networks: The case of Cyprus

Maritime Transport Containers (MTCs) were commercial commodity vessels designed specifically to move bulk organic goods over long distances by sea. In this capacity, they are directly associated with many facets of seaborne trade in the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean: exchange networks, economic systems and transactions, distribution and consumption patterns. Politico-economic changes resulted in diverse phases of growth and decline in the eastern Mediterranean, during a long period between the Late Bronze Age and the Classical period, can be manifested, among others, in the fluctuation of MTC production and circulation. Cypriot MTCs demonstrate an interesting diversity, ranging from scarce imitations of Late Bronze Age Canaanite Jars, to the production of a very distinctive type during the Archaic and Classical periods. This paper discusses the evidence in a diachronic perspective, aiming at examining the extent to which MTCs' presence (or absence) can be

used as an indicator of the island's connectivity and the character of its participation in the maritime trade networks of each period.

Assist. Prof. Alexander Vacek

(Bursa-Uludag University)

Trading spheres, competition and cooperation within long-distance trade in the Early Iron Age eastern Mediterranean: Examining the Cypriot's share

In her study on the stylistic differences between the Phoenician and North Syrian Ivory products, I. J. Winter suggested "...the possibility of a formal separation of spheres based upon principles of economic competition,...". Whether such a division of spheres can be identified through the distribution of Cypriot, Greek and Phoenician pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Early Iron Age, and if so, in what detail, should be the topic of the following paper. First, it seems necessary to discuss the question whether the term "competition" as understood in modern economic theory is also applicable in antiquity or not and how we should interpret the role of the consumers within the creation of the potential spheres of economic interests. To that aim the secondary literature concerned with the topic should be briefly presented following by a review of ancient literary sources that hint at competition or cooperation between the various stakeholders participating in long distance trade during the period from c. 1000 to 600 BC. Further, the pottery assemblages of certain key sites in Cilicia, North Syria, Phoenician and Palestine should be compared in order to identify whether the imports of the various producers may reflect different "marketing strategies" or mutual beneficial economic activities of the various active agents operating in the Eastern Mediterranean. A particular focus should be on the Cypriot pottery imports at key site in the Near East to better define specifically the Cypriot strategies to sell their products in the Near East.

Session 3B

Dr Adriano Orsingher

(Biblich-Archäologisches Institut, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen)

Sailing East. Networks, Mobility, Trade and Cultural Exchange between Cyprus and the central Levant during the Iron Age

The proximity of the Levantine coast to Cyprus is at the origin of the multiple connections between these two regions and their polities over millennia. Their relationship during the Iron Age is usually analyzed from the perspective of the central Levant, a region conventionally identified with ancient Phoenicia, and under the premise that the Phoenicians played a major role in the island. What happens if we consider the question from the opposite perspective, that is by looking at Cypriot materials in the Levant? Some of the challenges that archaeologists must face are the same, such as the difficulties in identifying Cypriot resources and products exported abroad (except for pottery and the very few and late Cypriot-syllabic inscribed artefacts) and in assessing their provenance from a specific Cypriot city/territory.

This paper aims at assembling and interpreting the scattered Cypriot evidence currently attested in the central Levant during the Iron Age (c. 12th-4th centuries BC), in order to identify routes, carriers, middlemen, harbors, stopovers and distribution centers of these resources and products.

Along with the finds that certainly come from Cyprus, those of uncertain provenance that are attested in both these regions will be also considered, because they may provide evidence of a connection between Cyprus and the central Levant or at least of their inclusion in the same trade network.

Prof. Ayelet Gilboa (University of Haifa), **Dr Paula Waiman-Barak** (Tel Aviv University),

Prof. Gunnar Lehman (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev), **Dr Anna Georgiadou**

(University of Cyprus), **PhD candidate Mr Golan Shalvi** (University of Haifa)

Cyprus and the Southern Levant in the Iron Age: A continuously changing story

As opposed to environmentally-deterministic views, popularized mainly by Braudel and the authors of the "Corrupting Sea", material evidence for exchanges between Cyprus and the close-by south Levantine shore in the Iron Age has been changing in a quick pace. These changes are evident in the distribution of the imports, the shapes involved, and the production centres of the commodities, testifying to complex webs of exchange. This paper will concentrate mainly, but not only, on Cypriot ceramics found in the Southern Levant and present preliminary results from two projects conducted in Israel, focusing on quantitative and fabric analysis of such imports.

Dr Anna Lucia D'Agata

(Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome)

Networks of similarities, worlds of shared practices: Re-interpreting the relations between Cilicia and Cyprus in the first centuries of the first millennium BC

Situated within the sphere of influence of the major core areas of the ancient Near Eastern civilizations, the plain of Cilicia can be easily defined as a 'border zone where different systems interact', its main natural, geographical and cultural features matching those listed as typical of a 'peripheral region for which one or more core regions compete'. The early first millennium BC was a period of deep social and political interaction in the region which took place among groups of population of different origins. In those centuries a new material culture developed that presents such substantive affinity with the island of Cyprus that it is generally, but not, perspicuously described by the term 'Cypro-Cilician koine'. It is therefore legitimate to ask which processes taking place in Cilicia during the early centuries of the first millennium BC led to the formation of a new material culture, and what role was played in this process by the Cypriot polities of the Iron Age.

Mr Kevin Spathmann

(Ruhr-University Bochum)

Sidon and its relation with the Early Iron Age pottery of Cyprus

At the end of the Late Bronze Age, scholars have often associated an abrupt change in the cultural environment of the Eastern Mediterranean with a “Civilization’s Collapse”. Cyprus which was linked to the wide-ranging networks beforehand took place as a dominant actor in those networks and traces of traveled Cypriot goods can be found almost everywhere in the Eastern Mediterranean. The same can be said about the Early Iron Age: more and more recent excavations uncover a growing number of Cypriot products – mainly pottery – in Mediterranean sites, foremost those of the Levant. It is to be questioned if any gap in circulating goods does really exist for the transition-period of the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age. But even without any intensive material exchange for a few generations, qualitative analyses reveal transfers of technical knowledge in making pottery at least. Such analyses will also be done for the rich Cypriot material found in the Iron Age layers of the ancient city-kingdom of Sidon on the Levantine coast. The current research of those material will help us to reveal the relationship between the Phoenician city-kingdom and the nearby island of Cyprus through the first centuries of the first millennium BCE.

Dr Francisco J. Núñez

(Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw)

The beginning of the Cypro-Archaic I period: A view from the East

The initial date of the Cypro-Archaic I period is a controversial issue ever since E. Gjerstad established the Cypriot Iron Age chrono-sequential framework almost a century ago. His original proposal was the result of three basic circumstances: an unveiled intention to mirror the Aegean sequence, an animosity towards the Semitic East and the use of evidence existing at his time. Several proposals were made, from different standpoints, to correct the chronology of E. Gjerstad’s framework in general and of some of its periods in particular. In what regards the beginning of the Cypro-Archaic I, suggestions range from the initial 700 BCE, then to 720 BCE and, finally, 750 BCE, which is the current ‘official’ date. Alternatively, 800 BCE was offered from stances using Levantine references.

This communication will offer an alternative using new evidence recovered at the Tyrian cemetery of al-Bass as a reference. This data has served previously, among other aspects, to correct and fix P. Bikai’s previous sequential structure for the Phoenician Iron Age, as well as to revise the chronology of many associations of materials of diverse origin. As a consequence, and on the basis of this new references, the initial date of the Cypro-Archaic I should be raised, at least, to the third quarter of the 9th century BCE or, else, to revise and reformulate the characteristics of the Cypro-Geometric III and its chronology.

Session 3C

Dr Foteini Zervaki

(Ephorate of Antiquities of Dodecanese)

Cypriot imports and influence in Rhodes from the 11th – 10th century BC and links to the Aegean and the central Mediterranean

New finds on the east coast of Rhodes, the cemetery at Aghia Agathe and two chamber tombs at Lindos, have shed some much needed light to the transition from the FBA to the EIA on the island. Far from indicating a time of isolation, the new finds, including imported pottery, ivories and scarabs, witness contacts with Crete and the eastern Mediterranean, particularly Cyprus. The contacts between Crete and Cyprus during the 11th century BC are well attested, and Rhodes would certainly have played the role of an unavoidable port-of-call in the sea-route. However, there are elements indicating that the role of the island in this tag-of-war between Crete and Cyprus might not be totally passive: the development of certain pottery forms and motifs in Cyprus might have also depended on the local LH IIIC late Rhodian pottery tradition.

Furthermore, certain finds provide elements new in the Aegean, but well-known in burial and cultic contexts in Cyprus and the syropalestinian coast by this time, which are also met in Italian sites during the Geometric period, indicate the transfer of social entities and religious ideas from the eastern Mediterranean to the West.

Dr Nicholas Salmon

(British School at Athens)

The 'Spaghetti Workshop' of Rhodes: Cypriot inspirations, Rhodian alterations

Rhodian spaghetti aryballoi are one of the most recognised ceramic products of seventh century BC Rhodes. They were first identified during Italian excavations at Ialysos and Kamiros and by Knud Friis Johansen in his publication of the Exochi cemetery near modern-day Lardos and have since received attention from a range of scholars. However, so far little attention has been paid to understanding their production in the context of the entire output of the 'Spaghetti workshop', which produced a far wider range of goods than simply unguent vessels. This presentation will explore the whole repertoire of this workshop, charting its full development – from its Cypriot inspirations to Rhodian alterations and diversification. It will show how this workshop modelled its production to take advantage of overseas trade, while also catering to a domestic market at home.

Dr Giorgos Bourogiannis

(Institute of Historical Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation)

Cypriot Black-on-Red traits in the Aegean: In search of a beginning and an end

Black-on-Red ware is one of the most characteristic and extensively discussed ceramic products of Cyprus. The term alludes to a distinctive pottery class, primarily of the Cypro-Geometric III and Cypro-Archaic I periods, that features black-painted geometric decoration on a usually shiny red or orange slipped surface. The fine-quality fabric of the class and the skilful execution of the decorative patterns made Black-on-Red appealing to the eye and raised it to one of the most widely distributed ceramic products of Cyprus during the ninth and eighth centuries BC.

The Aegean holds a special position in the discussion of Black-on-Red as an area where this class was imported and in certain cases also copiously reproduced. The typological uniformity of Black-on-Red vessels from Aegean contexts reflects specialised production and consumption patterns that occurred in a period of increased prosperity and interaction between Cyprus and the rest of the Mediterranean. Given the validity of Black-on-Red as a tool to investigate broader questions that are relevant to trade and cultural interaction in the Early Iron Age Mediterranean, with due consideration of the Cypriot role in them, the paper will offer contextual and chronologically secure views of

Black-on-Red pottery from the Aegean, while trying to designate the full chronological range of the phenomenon and its possible associations to the historic setting of Cypro-Geometric and Cypro-Archaic Cyprus.

Dr Anastasia Christophilopoulou

(The Fitzwilliam Museum)

Ancient migration or ancient mobility? Perspectives from Cyprus

This paper addresses the topic of population movement and mobility (whether that takes the form of large-scale organised population movements or similar to a Brownian motion smaller scale, disorganised mobility pattern), closely examining the combined region of Cyprus-Cilicia, during the Iron Age period (c.1200 – 600 BC). During this period, arguably sweeping movements between the Aegean and Near East, but also chaotic individual and entrepreneurial movements occurred. The aim of this paper is to study the evidence for people moving in, to, and through the Cyprus-Cilicia area during the Iron Age; and to use this to draw conclusions about the nature of population movements at this time. We propose to approach the subject with a wide lens perspective, incorporating evidence from archaeology, material culture studies, and ancient history; addressing two of the symposium's core questions ('socio-political changes in the Mediterranean and their influence on Cypriot activity overseas/How did Cypriot connections with each area differ?'). Finally, we hope this paper to generate a discussion on the implications of mobility and migration through history up to the present day.

Friday,

11 December 2020

Session 4A

Dr Giuseppe Garbati

(Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome)

Cypriot gods beyond Cyprus: Some notes on the Western Phoenician evidence

Placed between the Levantine lands and the central-Mediterranean region, between Syro-Palestine, Anatolia and, a little further on, the Aegean islands and Greece, Cyprus represented, at least from the second millennium BC, a privileged place of encounter, of vivid cultural relations, as well as a fundamental crossroads for the contact between the East and the western shores of the Mediterranean. Not by chance, the island played a primary role in the context of that complex and articulated phenomenon that, from the first centuries of the first millennium, saw the Phoenician people move towards the West. Such a role can be easily recognized not only in certain commercial lines that had in Cyprus their actual center, such as those focused on metals exchanges and luxury objects production, but also in some of the cultural manifestations matured in certain western Phoenician settlements, more or less directly ascribable to the island's participation in the western sites formation. Considering the religious dimension as a privileged tool to understand the dynamics of cultural construction and affirmation, the main aim of the paper, therefore, is to try to track down the possible signals of the Cypriot contribution to the Phoenician cults' (and gods') morphology adopted in the "colonial" world(s), especially during the first centuries of the settlements' life. After all, despite some evidence traditionally recorded in archaeological literature, the physiognomy and the scope of such contribution still remain rather difficult to reconstruct and to evaluate.

Dr Anne Destrooper-Georgiades

(KULeuven, Belgium, ancien membre EFA)

The evolution of the specific contribution of the Cypriot coins in the relations of the island with the other geographic entities in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Achaemenid period. The case of Kition and Salamis

In this paper I will sketch the presence of the Cypriot coins of Kition and Salamis in the Eastern Mediterranean: in Greece, Asia Minor, Near East and Egypt. The recent discoveries will shed a more complete image of the coin-exchanges of these city-kingdoms, of Kition, the Phoenician city-kingdom par excellence, and of the philhellenic Salamis. The impact of the identity of these two city-kingdoms on their relations with the settlements, also of different origins, in the eastern Mediterranean will be explored. The characteristics of the networks of the numismatic records will be confronted with other Cypriot cultural testimonies, with literary and epigraphic evidence as well as with Cypriot artifacts, for instance sculpture, terracotta figurines and ceramics found in the eastern Mediterranean. The particularity of the numismatic data and their evolution during the Achaemenid period will be stressed.

Mrs Eirini Paizi

(PhD Candidate, University of Graz)

Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical pottery from the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos: New evidence for Creto-Cypriot exchange

According to the current scholarly consensus, the importation and imitation of Iron Age Cypriot ceramics to Crete came to an end in the 7th century BC. and the following three centuries are characterized by an absence of Cypriot and Creto-Cypriot shapes from the island.

This impression is a corollary to the traditional assumption that the communication and exchange networks between the Near East and the Aegean collapsed around 600 BC.

The present paper reconsiders these consensus views in light of Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical pottery found at the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos. On the basis of previously unpublished pottery, as well as a reconsideration of the published record, the paper argues that fragments found at this site indicate contact between Cyprus and Knossos between ca. 600 and 325 BC. It goes on to contend that the lack of Cypriot archaeological material from Crete and the rest of the Aegean during the Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical periods may be a mirage created mainly by problems of ceramic identification. The paper concludes by situating its findings within the mounting evidence from Crete that speaks against a collapse in trading and contact networks between Cyprus and the Aegean during the 6th century BC.

Dr Evangeline Markou and Dr Yoav Farhi

(Institute of Historical Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, University of Haifa)

Idalion coin production and circulation

The paper will offer a general overview of the coinage minted by the kings of Idalion in Cyprus during the first half of the 5th c. BCE. The kings of Idalion adopted a local weight standard and represented a sphinx on the obverse and an irregular incuse square on the reverse of their coins, replaced later by a lotus flower.

Coin production in Idalion ended in the middle of the 5th c. BCE, when Idalion lost its autonomy and was integrated into the areas under control by the kings of Kition. Particular attention in our presentation will be given to a rare silver-plated coin of Idalion, discovered at Khirbet Qeiyafa, Israel, which allows us to raise questions regarding coin circulation in Cyprus and in the Southern Levant.

Dr Philippa Mary Steele

(University of Cambridge)

Cypriot writing practices through the ages, and their interactions with the Aegean

Cypriot writing throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages is distinctive and inventive, much like Cypriot art and material culture. Far from a passive recipient of external influences, at it has sometimes been portrayed, this is an island whose people have over thousands of years interacted meaningfully and creatively with other cultures around the Mediterranean. Cyprus' unique writing culture is a product of a number of overlapping and intersecting trends, from the development of tailored administrative practices to expressions of prestige in public and private display and the communication of multilingual and multicultural group identities.

This paper sets out to examine the relationship(s) between Cyprus and the Aegean in regard to literacy and writing, over the long-term (from the Late Bronze Age through to the end of the classical period). Beginning with the transmission of writing itself (probably with a direct link from Cretan Linear A), we will consider what Cypriots, deliberately or otherwise, did and did not adopt in terms of script, document types and writing techniques. The possibility of effects on writing culture from sustained contact with the Aegean is also of interest, and although this has attracted some brief comment in earlier scholarship, the idea has never really been studied in detail.

It is important to go beyond the Bronze Age and into the Early Iron Age to the subsequent age of the Cypriot city kingdoms, when Greek was demonstrably one of the dominant languages of the island's political centres. This linguistic link with the Aegean gives further impetus to changes in writing culture

in Cyprus, but the relationship is not always a straightforward one. Throughout the classical period, Cypriots are negotiating a Mediterranean identity where it is possible both to emulate and to reject Aegean modes of writing, most obvious perhaps in changing attitudes towards the use of the Greek alphabet from the fifth century BC onwards.

Session 4B

Dr Vyron Antoniadis

(Institute of Historical Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation)

Cyprus and the Aegean in the 5th century BC: Hero cults at war

Throughout the first half of the fifth century BC, Greek cities and entire Greek-speaking regions engaged in various battles with the Persian Empire. During this fifty-year period which is known as the Persian Wars, there are many cases where new hero cults were founded and others reinforced. There are also cases of severe punishment by the Greeks to people who had desecrated sanctuaries dedicated to heroes.

This paper revisits the textual and archaeological evidence and proposes a contextual study on the fifth century BC hero-cults from Asia Minor to Athens and Cyprus. The author suggests that hero cults all over the Greek speaking communities were transformed during the war. This is not related strictly to a Panhellenic reaction and self-representation against the Persian invaders, but mostly to past (Homeric) representations of heroes and associated cultic activities.

The paper contextualizes archaeological and historical evidence in order to shed light on the way Greeks treated their past and recent heroes during the Persian Wars.

Dr Maria Christides

(University of Graz)

Kerameikos goes East. The evidence of Attic black-figured pottery in Cyprus

Attic pottery was exported throughout the Mediterranean and also to Cyprus. Firstly, East Greek, Euboean and Corinthian ceramics were imported into the island. From the beginning of the 6th century all these imports ended and exclusively Attic pottery was frequently exported to Cyprus until the end of the 4th century BC. Concerning the archaeological context, finds of Attic pottery in Cyprus are widespread all over the island, mainly in graves but also in sanctuaries and domestic places both in the hinterland as well as in the coastal region.

The early evidence of the Attic black-figured pottery will be examined on the basis of the vases from the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia. After analyzing the material, the paper explores the presence of the pottery and focuses on shapes, iconography and vase painters (or workshops) in order to observe and define contingent affinities and to make assessments regarding particular preferences of Attic pottery in Cyprus.

Dr Eustathios Raptou

(Department of Antiquities, Cyprus)

The end of the kingdoms and the role of Macedonians in Cyprus evidenced by recent finds in Marion (Polis Chrysochous)

The last phase of the Kingdoms during the 4th c. BC until the consolidation of Ptolemaic rule at the beginning of the 3rd c. BC is a short time span encompassing changes which abruptly transformed the Cypriot landscape and local cultural identity. The Macedonians gained control of the island, representing a new dynamic phase of Hellenism.

The lack of relevant archaeological evidence and absence of written sources has not permitted comprehensive consideration of this critical phase of the island's history until now. However, recent excavations in the western part of the island, mostly in Marion and to a lesser extent in Palaepaphos and elsewhere, have revealed important new archaeological evidence. This has enabled us to view the transitional period from Classical to Hellenistic times, the role of Macedonians along with the impact of their civilisation on the island in a different light and to reconsider older discoveries, thus creating a vast field for research and study, open to everyone.

Dr John Lund

(The National Museum of Denmark)

A diachronic perspective on Cypriots and Cypriot artefacts outside the island from the Classical to the Roman Periods

The purpose of the paper is to examine the evidence for Cypriots and Cypriot-made artefacts outside the island over an extended period of time, but with a focus on the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman Periods. In the Bronze Age, Cyprus is thought to have been “a diverse, highly specialised and well organised polity that coordinated if not controlled transport, communication and exchange within and beyond the island” (A.B. Knapp, *The Archaeology of Cyprus: From Earliest Prehistory through the Bronze Age*. Cambridge 2013, 432). An active role has also been attributed to the islanders in the Iron Age, and the archaeological material and written sources suggest that things were not much different in the Archaic and Classical Periods. In the Hellenistic and particularly in the Roman Periods, the evidence for Cypriots abroad and for Cypriot exports to the outside world is by contrast less strong, and one is left with the impression that relatively few Cypriots were active in overseas trade in the 1st millennium AD. The paper offers in conclusion some tentative suggestions about the reasons for the apparent change in the Cypriot connectivity.

