

RICERCHE
COLLANA DEL DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI UMANISTICI
SEZIONE ARCHEOLOGIA

XI

Studi su Kyme eolica
VI

a cura di
ANTONIO LA MARCA



Università della Calabria
2017

DIRETTORE DELLA COLLANA:
Giuseppe Roma

COMITATO SCIENTIFICO:
Peter Attema, Lorenz Baumer, Carlo Carletti, Piero Gianfrotta,
Jean Gouyon, Daniele Manacorda, Giuseppe Sassatelli, Mario Torelli

REDAZIONE SCIENTIFICA:
Paolo Brocato, Adele Coscarella, Maurizio Paoletti

RECAPITI:
Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici - Sezione Archeologia - Università della Calabria
Ponte P. Bucci, Cubo 21b - 87036 Arcavacata di Rende (Cs)
www.studiumanistici.unical.it
E-mail: dipartimento.studiumanistici@unical.it

EDITOR MANAGER:
Giuseppe Francesco Zangaro

EDITING:
Maria Chiara Sgrò

©2017. Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici - Università della Calabria

In copertina: Kyme, particolare della carta di Copeland-Beacon-Spratt. Gulf of Sandarli or Chandarli (Antient Cumaeus Sinus). HMS (1834).

ISBN 978-88-98197-09-5

INDICE

Presentazione <i>Francesco D'Andria</i>	IX
Prefazione <i>Bekir Eskici</i>	XIII
Introduzione <i>Antonio La Marca</i>	XVII
Kyme d'Eolide: dal paesaggio antico a quello moderno <i>Antonio La Marca</i>	1
Dal Protogeometrico all'età arcaica: nuovi rinvenimenti ceramici sulla Collina Sud di Kyme <i>Marco Camera</i>	41
Appunti sull'età geometrica a Kyme eolica. Cenni di storia e cultura materiale <i>Carmelo Colelli</i>	59
Scavi e ricerche sulla Collina Sud di Kyme eolica <i>Massimo Frasca</i>	75
Kyme eolica. Archeologia preventiva nell'area extraurbana della città antica. Resoconto preliminare delle campagne di scavo 2007 e 2008 <i>Fabrizio Sudano</i>	95
Un nuovo capitello a volute verticali da Kyme eolica <i>Roberto Parapetti</i>	121
Ceramica attica dalla Collina Sud <i>Cristina Di Lorenzo</i>	133
La lettera di Filetero a Kyme eolica e i decreti della città relativi a una fornitura di armamenti per la <i>phylakè</i> <i>Biagio Virgilio</i>	147
Testi dipinti e graffiti da Cuma eolica <i>Claudio Biagetti</i>	169
Vasi da mensa in ceramica fine con rivestimento bruno, nero o bicromo (c.d. <i>pergamensis Sigillata</i>) da Kyme eolica <i>Giancarlo Di Martino</i>	189
Augusto a Kyme <i>Lucia A. Scatozza Höricht</i>	203
Dedica onoraria dei <i>mystai</i> di Dioniso <i>Kathegemon</i> e <i>pro poleos</i> <i>Lara Diletta Varotto</i>	229
Kyme eolica nel III secolo d.C.: nuovi dati sulle ceramiche fini <i>Silvio La Paglia</i>	245

Le monete, segno delle relazioni di Kyme: primi risultati di un progetto a più voci <i>Benedetto Carroccio, Pasquale Apolito, Rossella Rizzari, Marianna Spinelli</i>	257
Gli uomini della necropoli bizantina sull'agorà di Kyme. Rapporto preliminare sugli studi antropologici e paleopatologici <i>Wolf-Rüdiger Teegen</i>	299
Gli studi archeometrici sulle malte e gli intonaci nel sito archeologico di Kyme eolica <i>Domenico Miriello, Raffaella De Luca, Andrea Bloise, Carmine Apollaro, Antonio La Marca, Gino Mirocle Crisci</i>	311
First observations regarding the establishment of Aigai (Aeolis) <i>Ersin Doğer</i>	325
Aigai (Aeolis) Excavations 2004-2013 Seasons. Preliminary Reports <i>Yusuf Sezgin</i>	333
Indice delle abbreviazioni bibliografiche	348
Abstracts	351

First observations regarding the establishment of Aigai (Aeolis)

ERSIN DOĞER

Abstract

Although ancient writers, including Eratosthenes, Eusebios and Pseudo-Herodotos report rather early dates about the output of the Aeolians to the Northwest coasts of Anatolia, archaeological evidence found in excavations in coastal Aeolian cities such as Kyme, Gryneion, Elaia and Pitane do not verify the dates in question. The earliest evidence from surveys and excavations, carried out in recent years in cities far from the coast, such as Aigai and Temnos, have a Late Geometric character. This study presents some considerations about the establishment of Aigai based especially on evidence of ceramic finds.

My purpose in initiating the excavations in Aigai after observations and surveys in Aeolis¹, beginning from the Eighties when I was working in the Archaeological Museum of İzmir, was my belief that excavations held in ancient cities, positioned especially in the hinterland like Temnos, Neonteichos and Aigai, would contribute to the solution of the problems regarding the colonization movements of the Aiolians.

1. Assessment of the Aeolian Colonization

Ancient writers, including Eratosthenes, Eusebios and Pseudo-Herodotos, reported rather early dates about the output of the Aiolians to the Northwest coasts of Anatolia². These writers didn't only provide early dates; at the same time they referred to the legendary city founders, beginning with Orestes and continuing with Gras, Kleus, Malaos and Theseus, who reached Troas, Lesbos, Tenedos and the northwest coasts of Anatolia³, departing from Greece. Particularly Cyme played an important role

¹ DOĞER 1995; 1998; 2001; 2006; DOĞER-GEZGIN 1996; 1998.

² A writer wrongly assumed as Herodotos and later named 'Pseudo-Herodotos' asserts that the colonization of Lesbos began 130 years after the Trojan War. According to his chronology the Trojan war took place in 1270. Accordingly Lesbos was established in 1140 B.C., Cyme in 1220 B.C., Neonteichos in 1112 B.C. and Smyrna in 1102 B.C. See Ps.-Hdt., *Vit.Hom.*, 9; 38. The chronology of Eratosthenes mentioned by Eusebios provides later dates. According to him the date of the Trojan War was 1183 B.C. Cyme was established in 1051 B.C. and Myrina in 1049 B.C. See Eus., *Chron.*, ed. Schoene, p. 58.

³ For Gras see Paus. III, 2, 1; for Kleus and Malaos see Strab. XIII, 1, 3; 3, 3; for Theseus of the Thessalian Admetos family see Ps.-Hdt., *Vit.Hom.*, 2.

in this wave of colonization, as a strategic coastal settlement and bridge founded at the point where colonists from Locris of Boiotia disembarked⁴. Some settlers, setting out from here, established Smyrna under the leadership of Theseus, Temnos under the leadership of Malaos and after the foundation of Neonteichos under an unknown commander they set out to conquer Larissa⁵.

Nevertheless evidence found in excavations even in coastal Aiolian cities such as Cyme, Gryneion, Elaia and Pitane were far from verifying the aforementioned dates⁶. On the other hand surveys carried out in the hinterland provided finds of later dates compared to the ones found in the coastal cities. In short, there was an unbridgeable gap between the traditional chronology and the dates of the finds in Aeolis. This may have been the starting point for some researchers who in the recent years are claiming that there was no mass migration from Greece and that the cultural unity, occurred in both coasts of the Aegean during the Hellenistic period, was the result of the Hellenisation of the local people under the Athens intensive propaganda during the Greco-Persian wars of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.⁷.

2. Questions and problems about the establishment of Aigai: there is not even a Malaos!

The Aigai excavations have left behind 11 years of work⁸. Along with plenty of questions which resulted in the starting of the excavations, our consciousness about the problematique of the question: 'When was Aigai founded?', has been carefully sustained up to the present. Our knowledge about the earliest pottery found in drillings at several spots of the city, all of which reached the bedrock, has increased and we have satisfactory – for the time being – evidence for the assumptions we will put forward regarding the establishment of the city.

The earliest finds from Aigai up to the present are of Late Geometric character⁹. This early find group is represented by a bird *kotyle* known as the 'North Ionic' type, some fragments of a bird *oinochoe* and one of a crater. It is possible to suggest a date between 725 and 680 B.C. for the aforementioned finds (*fig. 1*)¹⁰. Find groups which could provide a more exact dating have not yet been identified.

⁴ Strab. IX, 2, 3, 5.

⁵ For three important articles about the total of the ancient writers who cite the Aiolian migration to the coasts of West Anatolia, see BÉRARD 1959; VANSCHOONWINKEL 1991; RAGONE 2006.

⁶ For pottery found during Italian excavations in Cyme, see FRASCA 1998a; 1998b; 2005; COLELLI 2012; 2015. For the recent researches see the articles by Colelli and Camera in this volume.

⁷ ROSE 2008.

⁸ For the excavation reports of Aigai since 2004 see DOĞER *et alii* 2008; DOĞER-SEZGIN-GÜRBÜZER 2010.

⁹ The Geometric and Archaic pottery of Aigai are prepared for publishing by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neziha Aytaçlar and Ass. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Sezgin. All the pottery analyses and datings mentioned at this section have been conducted by N. Aytaçlar.

¹⁰ It has not been possible to work in the Geometric and Archaic layers of Aigai so far. The finds dated to the mentioned periods are limited to later filling materials. The fact that possible finds from excavations in earlier layers could change the discussed dates should not be overlooked. The largest group among the dateable finds of the Late Geometric period consists of bird *kotylai*. This pottery group is generally dated between the last quarter of the 8th century B.C. and the first quarter of the 7th century B.C. N. Coldstream suggests that the *kotylai* with four panels are earlier and that the 8th century B.C. examples don't show bird figures yet (COLDSTREAM 2008, pp. 278-279). The infamous 'Nestor *Kotyle*' found in the Pithekoussai grave no. 168A (former 282) is an example of this early type and is dated to 720-710 B.C. (NIZZO 2008, pp. 33-34 and related figure). J. Boardman draws attention to an example from the destruction layer of Asine which is dated to ca. 700 B.C. and dates the examples of the 'Harbour Sanctuary Period I' finds prior to 690 B.C. (BOARDMAN 1967, p. 132, note 3). A similar bird *kotyle* from Ialysos Marmaro, grave no. 51, has been found together with Late Geometric pottery which could be dated to the end of the 8th century B.C. (JAKOBI 1936, fig. 161). Bird *kotylai* of a similar type



Fig. 1. Late Geometric pottery examples from Aigai.

Therefore until earlier finds are gathered, the date of city establishment must be placed between the last quarter of the 8th century B.C and the first quarter of the 7th century B.C.

The broad timespan of 45 years considered about the establishment of the city and the sharp political changes that occurred during this span make it harder to respond to the question: “Why was

are also found in Klazomenai, sector FGT under the Building J., in the layer dated to the second half of the 8th century B.C. (ERSOY 2004, p. 49, figs. 6 c, f). It is observed that bird *kotylai* examples from Aigai also do not include a bird figure. Although the state of preservation of the *kotylai* does not allow a precise judgment, they can be accepted within the ‘Early Stage’ of Coldstream. Decorative motifs like ‘N’ and ‘Z’ are commonly preferred on both sides of the tree meander decorations on the *kotylai*. ‘Λ’ motifs traced on one of the Aigai examples can be seen on the one from Samos, possibly dated to the beginning of the 7th century B.C. (WALTER 1968, Taf. 84, no. 471). As a result of clay analysis conducted on these *kotylai*, which are extremely common during the Late Geometric period in the Eastern Greek world (for examples see WALTER 1968, Taf. 42-44, nos. 240-263; LAURENZI 1936, grave 57, ve 62, figs. 92, 99; DUGAS-RŌMATOS 1934, pls. 46, 4-9; 47, 10-15; WALTER-KARYDI 1982, Taf. 1, nos. 2-3; BOARDMAN 1967, pl. 42, nos 437-443; BAÇ 1987, Lev. 9, no. 33, ve 36; ROBERTSON 1940, fig. 8 f; ÖZGÜNEL 2003, Taf. 16, Abb. 7-10; LAGONA-FRASCA 2009, fig. 8), it is accepted that they are a product of North Ionia (KERSCHNER 2002, pp. 63-92). Local productions on other regions (Aeolis?) are controversial. However an example of a rough drawing from a possibly bigger *kotyle* from Aigai suggests a local production. Bird *oinochoe* produced in the same workshop as the bird *kotylai* are also represented in Aigai. A Late Geometric date can likewise be suggested for this form which has a sharp transition from below the shoulder to the body (for similar examples, see HANFMANN 1963, fig. 98, nos. 1445-1446; DUGAS-RŌMATOS 1934, pl. 46, 2; WALTER-KARYDI 1968, Taf. 272, no. 455; BOARDMAN 1967, pl. 48, no. 547, pl. 49, no. 551; JOHANSEN 1958, Abb. 209 a-b; ROBERTSON 1940, fig. 7 c). The decoration on the body of a sherd of a big crater has been preserved. It consists of a metope with cross-hatched triangle series and a different cross-hatched motif further below. The use of this kind of horizontal and vertical decorative strips, side by side, is quite common in Eastern Greek Late Geometric craters (for comparison see ÖZGÜNEL 2003, Taf. 13, Abb. 3; Taf. 20, Abb. 1-2; EILMANN 1933, Abb. 27 b and Beil. 24, 4.). It seems unlikely to make a distinction in the grey pottery of the period based on our current knowledge. However it must be pointed out that there are grey imitations of the bird *kotylai* with deeply notched mouth rims. An incised and cross-hatched meander motif on another grey pot (*amphora*) is of Late Geometric character. The tradition of incised decoration on monochrome pottery is also known from other centers (for an example from Troia see HERTEL 2003, Abb. 8; for examples from Cyme see LAGONA-FRASCA 2009, fig. 6; for earlier examples from Asine see WELLS 1983, fig. 161 b., pp. 412-413).



Fig. 2. Inner-Western Anatolian/Phrygian type pottery from Aigai.

Aigai established?” but allows making assumptions. Does the establishment of Aigai in the hinterland, 15 km away from the coastline and on the hard terrain of the Yund mountains have a strategic purpose for the coastal Aiolian cities? Or else, may the expansion of the coastal Aiolian cities to the hinterland be an answer to the colonization movement started from the cities of the west coast of the Aegean in the middle of the 8th century B.C. (Eretria, Chalkis, Megara, Corinthos etc.) and continued by the cities of the East coast (Miletos, Phokaia etc.) towards the Mediterranean, the Marmara and the Black Sea coasts? It would be appropriate to assess the city founder (*metropolis*) feature of Cyme which is emphasized by Strabo from this point of view¹¹. We should note that during the surveys carried out on the Yund (Aspordene), Dumanlı (Sardene) and Yamanlar (Sipylos) mountains, which form the inner hinterland on the east of the Aiolian coast, numerous settlements providing Archaic and Classical pottery finds have indeed been found¹².

If we accept that the establishment of Aigai took place on the last quarter of the 8th century B.C. according to a chronology created based on pottery finds, it would be a logical assumption that the coastal Aeolian cities must have preferred to direct their excess population formed in a timespan of approximately 200 years towards the inner regions rather than transferring it overseas, as a less problematic and efficient solution. In this case Aigai must have been established at the time when Cyme was ruled by king Agamemnon¹³, who gave his daughter Demodike/Hermodike as a wife to the king of Phrygia Midas and the title of ‘city founder Cyme’ mentioned by Strabo must have been gained during the time of this king (*fig. 2*)¹⁴.

In the case that a later chronology is adopted regarding the establishment of the city (700-680 B.C.), the serious changes in the political and military conditions of this period, compared to 25 years

¹¹ For an excerpt about Cyme being the establisher of 30 cities along with Lesbos see Strab. XIII, 3, 6.

¹² DOĞER 1998, pp. 271-289.

¹³ Poll., *Onom.*, IX, 83; Heraclid.Lemb., *Politeiai*, XI, 3 (Müller, *FHG*, II, 1848, p. 216). Arist., fr. 611, 37; ROSE 2008, p. 399, apud *IVKYME* 165, Tab. 68-69; RAGONE 2006, pp. 203-212.

¹⁴ In this respect a polychrome pottery from Aigai of a style known from Inner Anatolia and which can particularly be associated with the region of Phrygia is worth mentioning.

before, must be taken into account¹⁵. A change of power had taken place in Lydia, the close eastern neighbour of Aeolis, and the first king of the new Merminad dynasty Gyges (680-644 B.C.) had begun practicing an aggressive policy towards the west. On the other hand, it took time to remove the danger of the Kimmerians who reached Anatolia from Caucasus after the time of Gyges¹⁶. It would be appropriate to bring forward the opinion that among the external reasons for the establishment of Aigai – and maybe of Temnos¹⁷ at the same time – were the threats of the Lydian Kingdom and the aim of preventing the Kimmerian danger in the inner areas – or at least spying on them. It is indeed known that the policy of the Lydian Kingdom towards opening and, in case this is not possible, forcing to open gates to the west, to the trade routes of the Aegean sea through the coastal Greek cities, continued for over 100 years¹⁸.

Even though the two arguments we put forward within the given chronology as an answer to the question: “When and why was Aigai established?”, don’t seem to be meaningless on the aspect of external conditions, it is necessary to question whether and on what extend the territory of Yund Mountain was used by the Aeolians before the foundation of the city on Gündäği. It should not be forgotten that the fact that no finds dating earlier than the Late Geometric period have been found in the city doesn’t necessarily mean that the inner hinterland of Aeolis was not used before that time. For instance it is probable that Aspodene (Yund Dağı) with a vegetation consisting of oaks, hackberries, wild olives, strong maki-like scrubs and Turkish pines, still rich in our day, was exploited by the coastal Aiolian cities before the establishment of the city. The Aiolians may have begun destroying the vegetation of their hind mountainous areas with lumbering and less probably wood coal production (!), making room for agriculture and stockbreeding which they would take up in the future, occupations both requiring a closer contact (like founding a settlement). We may hope for the execution of paleogeography studies on the area for the verification of these assumptions.

It would be against the nature of things for Aigai not to have a founder (*ktistes, oikistes*), like all Greek cities do, guiding its establishment. The fact that the name of the founder of Aigai has not survived to our day whereas many of the names of the founders of the Aiolian cities are known must indeed be a coincidence. The city must have been founded under the leadership of Cyme, in the beginning of the 7th century B.C., during the reign of Agamemnon, probably at the same time with other coastal Aiolian cities like Myrina and Gryneion and defended together with them. The temple of Apollon Chresterios on the banks of Kocaçay (Pythikos-Titnaios) which reaches the sea in front of Myrina is considered to be an important indication of the religious and traditional relationship of Aigai with the Aiolian cities in subject.

¹⁵ Hdt. I, 14.

¹⁶ Hdt. I, 15-16.

¹⁷ Cfr. RAGONE 2008, pp. 343-356; 2009, pp. 429-442.

¹⁸ Hdt. I, 16-27.

BIBLIOGRAFIA

- BAÇ 1987: M.S. BAÇ, *Klazomenai'de Ele Geçen Geç Geometrik ve Subgeometrik Skyphoslar*, Unpublished BA Thesis, Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 1987.
- BÉRARD 1959: J. BÉRARD, *La migration éolienne*, in "RA" 1, 1959, pp. 1-28.
- BOARDMAN 1967: J. BOARDMAN, *Excavations in Chios, 1952-1955*. *Greek Emporio*, in "BSA", suppl. 6, 1967.
- COLDSTREAM 2008: J.N. COLDSTREAM, *Greek Geometric Pottery. A survey of ten local styles and their chronology. Updated second edition*, [London 1968] Exeter 2008.
- COLELLI 2012: C. COLELLI, *Lo scavo nell'angolo della stoà. Produzioni ceramiche a Kyme eolica fra VIII e VII sec. a.C.*, in L.A. SCATOZZA HÖRICH (a cura di), *Nuovi studi su Kyme eolica. Produzioni e rotte trasmarine*, Napoli 2012, pp. 41-69.
- COLELLI 2015: C. COLELLI, *The dawn of Cyme*, in E. OKAN-C. ATILA (eds.), *Prof. Dr. Ömer Özyiğit'e Armağan (Studies in Honour of Ömer Özyiğit)*, Istanbul 2015, pp. 71-88.
- DOĞER 1995: E. DOĞER, *Some Boundary Stones in Southern Aiolis*, in "ADerg" III, 1995, pp. 61-70.
- DOĞER 1998: E. DOĞER, *Menemen ya da Tarhaniyat Tarihi*, İzmir 1998.
- DOĞER 2001: E. DOĞER, *İlkçağ'da İzmir'in Stratejik Konumu*, in AA.Vv., 21. Yüzyıl Eşiğinde İzmir Sempozyumu, Papers and panel discussions presented at the symposium (İzmir, 9-10 October 2000), İzmir 2001, pp. 16-27.
- DOĞER 2006: E. DOĞER, *İzmir'in Smyrnası. Paleolitik Çağ'dan Türk Fethine Kadar*, İstanbul 2006.
- DOĞER et alii 2008: E. DOĞER-L. DOĞER-Ş. TÜL-Y. SEZGIN-M. ÖNDER-S. AKAT-M.H. KAN-B. YENER-E. DEREBOYLU-Ü. TÜRKAN-E. ATAY-M. ŞAHAN-F. GENÇ-O.K. SERTTÜRK-İ.S. ÇAKIR, *Aigai 2004-2006 Yılı Kazıları*, in AA.Vv., *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Atti del Simposio Internazionale (Kocaeli, 28 Mayıs-1 Haziran 2007)*, in "KST" 29, 1, 2008, pp. 207-232.
- DOĞER-GEZGIN 1996: E. DOĞER-İ. GEZGIN, *Aiolis'de Bir Anıt*, in "ADerg" IV, 1996, pp. 169-174.
- DOĞER-GEZGIN 1998: E. DOĞER-İ. GEZGIN, *Arkaik ve Klasik Dönemde Smyrna'nın Dış Savunması Üzerine Gözlemler*, in N. ÜLKER (ed.), *II. Uluslararası İzmir Sempozyumu*, Papers and panel discussions presented at the symposium (İzmir, 15-17 Mayıs 1998), İzmir 1998, pp. 5-30.
- DOĞER-SEZGIN-GÜRBÜZER 2010: E. DOĞER-Y. SEZGIN-M. GÜRBÜZER, *Aigai 2007-2008*, in AA.Vv., *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Atti del Simposio Internazionale (Denizli, 25-29 Mayıs 2009)*, in "KST" 31, 2 2010, pp. 343-356.
- DUGAS-RŌMAIOS 1934: C. DUGAS-K. RŌMAIOS, *Le Vases Préhelléniques et Géométriques*, Délos, 15, Paris 1934.
- EILMANN 1933: R. EILMANN, *Frühe griechische Keramik im samischen Heraion*, in "Mdl" 58, 1933, pp. 47-145.
- ERSOY 2004: Y. ERSOY, *Klazomenai: 900-500 BC. History and Settlement Evidence*, in A. MOUSTAKA-E. SKARLATIDOU-M.-C. TZANNES-Y.E. ERSOY (eds.), *Klazomenai, Teos and Abdera. Metropolis and Colony*, Proceedings of the International Symposium (Abdera, 20-21 October 2001), Thessaloniki 2004, pp. 43-76.
- FRASCA 1998a: M. FRASCA, *Ceramiche greche d'importazione a Kyme eolica nell'VIII secolo a.C.*, in M. BATS-B. D'AGOSTINO (a cura di), *Euboica. L'Eubea e la presenza euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente*, Atti del Convegno Internazionale (Napoli, 13-16 novembre 1996), Napoli 1998, pp. 273-279.
- FRASCA 1998b: M. FRASCA, *Osservazioni preliminari sulla ceramica proto arcaica e arcaica di Kyme eolica*, in S. LAGONA (a cura di), *Studi su Kyme Eolica*, Atti della giornata di studio della Scuola di Specializzazione in Archeologia dell'Università di Catania (Catania, 16 Maggio 1990), in "CronA" 32, 1998, pp. 51-70.
- FRASCA 2005: M. FRASCA, *Kyme eolica arcaica alla luce della documentazione archeologica*, in A. MELE-M.L. NAPOLITANO-A. VISCONTI (a cura di), *Eoli ed Eolide tra madrepatria e colonie*, Napoli 2005, pp. 567-579.
- HANFMANN 1963: G.M.A. HANFMANN, *The Iron Age Pottery of Tarsus*, in H. GOLDMAN (ed.), *Excavation at Gözülü Kule, Tarsus, III*, Princeton 1963, pp. 18-332.
- HERTEL 2003: D. HERTEL, *Protogeometrische, subgeometrische und geometrische Keramik Troias aus den Grabungen Schliemanns und Dörpfelds*, in RÜCKERT-KOLB 2003, pp. 91-138.
- IVKYME: H. ENGELMANN (Hrsg.), *Die Inschriften von Kyme*, IK, 5, Bonn 1976.
- JAKOBI 1929: G. JACOBI, *Scavi nella Necropoli di Jalisso, 1924-28*, CIRh, 3, 1929.
- JOHANSEN 1958: K.F. JOHANSEN, *Exochi: ein frührhodisches Gräberfeld*, in "ActaArch" 28, 1958.

- KERSCHNER 2002: M. KERSCHNER, *Ostgriechische Kalottenschalen (Vogelkotylen, Vogel-, Rosetten, Mäander- und Reifenschalen) und Vogelkannen*, in M. AKURGAL-M. KERSCHNER-H. MOMMSEN-W.D. NIEMEYER (Hrsg.), *Töpferzentren der Ostägäis. Archäometrische und archäologische Untersuchungen zur mykenischen, geometrischen und archaischen Keramik aus Fundorten in Westkleinasien*, Wien 2002, pp. 63-92.
- LAGONA-FRASCA 2009: S. LAGONA-M. FRASCA, *La ceramica grigia a Kyme e in Eolide*, in AA.Vv., *Pontic Grey Wares*, International Conference (Bucarest-Constantza, September 30th-October 3rd 2008), in "Pontica" XLII, suppl. I, 2009, pp. 285-304.
- LAURENZI 1936: L. LAURENZI, *Necropoli Ialisie (Scavi dell'anno 1914)*, ClRh, 8, 1936, pp. 7-205.
- NIZZO 2008: V. NIZZO, *Ein Arimois. Ritorno ad Ischia*, in "Forma Urbis" 13, 9, 2008, pp. 25-34.
- ÖZGÜNEL 2003: C. ÖZGÜNEL, *Geometrische Keramik von Alt-Smyrna aus der Akurgal-Grabung*, in RÜCKERT-KOLB 2003, pp. 69-89.
- RAGONE 2006: G. RAGONE *Archaiologiai. Tra Ionia ed Eolide*, Napoli 2006.
- RAGONE 2008: G. RAGONE, *Temnos (Görece Kale-Southern Aeolis) Research Project: 2006 Report*, in "AST" 25, 3, 2008, pp. 343-356.
- RAGONE 2009: G. RAGONE, *Temnos (Görece Kale-Southern Aeolis) Research Project: 2007 Report*, in "AST" 26, 3, 2009, pp. 429-442.
- ROBERTSON 1940: M. ROBERTSON, *Excavations at Al Mina, Sueidia IV. The Early Greek Vases*, in "JHS" 60, 1940, pp. 2-21.
- ROSE 2008: C.B. ROSE, *Separating Fact from Fiction in the Aiolian Migration*, in "Hesperia" 77, 2008, pp. 399-430.
- RÜCKERT-KOLB 2003: B. RÜCKERT-F. KOLB (Hrsg.), *Probleme der Keramikchronologie des südlichen und westlichen Kleinasien in geometrischer und archaischer Zeit*, Internationales Kolloquium (Tubingen, 24-26.03.1998), Antiquitas, 44, Bonn 2003.
- VANSCHOONWINKEL 1991: J. VANSCHOONWINKEL, *L'Égée et la Méditerranée Orientale à la fin du deuxième millénaire. Témoignages archéologiques et sources écrites*, Archaeologia transatlantica, 9, Louvain-la-Neuve 1991.
- WALTER 1968: H. WALTER, *Frühe samische Gefässe. Chronologie und Landschaftsstile ostgriechischer Gefässe*, Samos, V, Bonn 1968.
- WALTER-KARYDI 1968: E. WALTER-KARYDI, CVA, Deutschland 28, 6 München, Museum Antiker Klein-kunst, Munchen 1968.
- WALTER-KARYDI 1982: E. WALTER-KARYDI, *Ostgriechische Keramik*, in H. WALTER (Hrsg.), *Alt-Ägina*, 2, 1, Mainz am Rhein 1982, pp. 9-18.
- WELLS 1983: B. WELLS (ed.), *Asine II. Results of the Excavations East of the Acropolis 1970-1974. Fasc. 4. The Protogeometric Period. Part 3. Catalogue of pottery and other artefacts*, ActaAth, Stockholm 1983.

RICERCHE

COLLANA DEL DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI UMANISTICI
SEZIONE DI ARCHEOLOGIA, STORIA DELLE ARTI E DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE

Elenco dei volumi pubblicati:

- I. ARMANDO TALIANO GRASSO, *Il santuario della kourotrophos a Kyme eolica*, 2008
- II. FRANCA CATERINA PAPPARELLA, *Calabria e Basilicata: l'archeologia funeraria dal IV al VII secolo*, 2009
- III. PAOLO BROCATO, *Necropoli etrusche dei Monti della Tolfa*, 2009
- IV. SALVATORE MEDAGLIA, *Carta Archeologica della provincia di Crotona*, 2010
- V. PAOLO BROCATO, *La tomba delle Anatre di Veio*, 2012
- VI. ADELE COSCARELLA, PAOLA DE SANTIS (a cura di), *Martiri, santi, patroni: per una archeologia della devozione. Atti X Congresso Nazionale di Archeologia Cristiana (15-18 settembre 2010)*, 2012
- VII. ADELE COSCARELLA (a cura di), *Il vetro in Italia: testimonianze, produzioni, commerci in età basso medievale. Il vetro in Calabria: vecchie scoperte, nuove acquisizioni. Atti XV Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul vetro AIHV (9-11 giugno 2011)*, 2012
- VIII. ELISA MARRONI, *Ceramiche attiche a figure rosse da Tarquinia (contributo al Catalogo del Museo Archeologico Nazionale)*, 2014
- IX. ADELE COSCARELLA (a cura di), *Bova e lo Stretto tra archeologia e storia*, 2016
- X. PAOLO BROCATO, MONICA CECI, NICOLA TERRENATO (a cura di), *Ricerca nell'area dei templi di Fortuna e Mater Matuta (Roma)*, 2016

Elenco dei supplementi pubblicati:

1. PAOLO BROCATO (a cura di), *La necropoli enotria di Macchiabate a Francavilla Marittima (Cs): appunti per un riesame degli scavi*, 2011
2. FRANCA CATERINA PAPPARELLA, *Temi di iconografia ebraica e cristiana sulla ceramica tardoantica dei Bruttii*, 2011
3. PAOLO BROCATO, NICOLA TERRENATO (a cura di), *Nuove ricerche nell'area archeologica di S. Omobono a Roma*, 2012
4. PAOLO BROCATO (a cura di), *Origine e primi sviluppi delle tombe a dado etrusche*, 2012
5. PAOLO BROCATO (a cura di), *Studi sulla necropoli di Macchiabate a Francavilla Marittima (CS) e sui territori limitrofi*, 2014
6. FRANCA CATERINA PAPPARELLA, *Gli ex voto dei santuari calabresi: esempi moderni di gesti antichi*, 2015
7. CARMELO COLELLI, *Lagaria. Mito, storia e archeologia*, 2017
8. GIUSEPPE ROMA, *"Un antico vaso di pietra adorno di geroglifici" presso l'abbazia di Grottaferrata*, 2017

CONSENSO
publishing

