

SESSION 2J

Poster Session

A New Typology of Spearheads for Iron Age South Italy

Yvonne L. Inall, University of Sydney

I present a new typology for Iron Age spearheads from pre-Roman south Italy, drawn from the functional characteristics of the weapons. This new typology facilitates the synthetic study of ancient weapons and cultural contacts, changes in form and distribution, and changes in fighting style.

The typology is a morphological taxonomy, drawing on material from a range of pre-Roman south Italian sites in Daunia (Lavello, Canosa, Ortona, Ascoli Satriano, Arpi, and Minervino Murge), Basilicata (Incoronata, Oppido Lucano, Serra di Vaglio, Ruvo del Monte, Satrianum, and Chiaromonte), and southern Campania (Pontecagnano, Sala Consilina, Oliveto Citra, Cairano, and Paestum). It is the product of a M. Phil. thesis accepted by the University of Sydney. It facilitates analysis of cultural contacts between indigenous southern Italic groups and immigrating groups of Villanovan and Greek origin. Analysis reveals the variety of spear forms in use and tracks changes over time. These changes expose cultural transformations and alterations in fighting styles.

What is in a Name? The Case of Zaraka in Arcadia

Robert J. Stark, McMaster University

The understanding and proper documentation of geographic name changes is an important part of examining the archaeological past, yet in the absence of original written and contextual evidence, such a task becomes highly difficult. Through the use of later text accounts and inference from linguistic analogs, it is possible to reconstruct the potential origins of otherwise undocumented toponyms. Such research can provide significant historical insight and cultural data, allowing for a better understanding of often poorly documented and tumultuous eras of history.

The site of Zaraka, close to ancient Stymphalos, provides an interesting example. Stymphalos, in Arcadia, has a well-documented history throughout classical antiquity. Yet following the ultimate demise of this site, little is known of the Valley of Stymphalos until the revival of recorded occupation with the building of a Cistercian monastery in the 13th century C.E. It is at this time that the name Zaraka (alt. Saracaz, Saracez, Sarakez, Zaraca, Zaracca) is first identified with the monastery and possibly the valley in general, suggesting a name transition in the interim between the Classical/Late Roman era of occupation of the valley and the later 13th-century C.E. Cistercian period of occupation. The name of Zaraka continues to provide significant etymological difficulty in terms of origin, as there are no written accounts regarding its adoption, despite the relatively late era of transition. There is also no contextual evidence or logical Greek term that can be inferred for this site-name change, suggesting a non-Greek origin.

Research was undertaken to address three potential origins of the name of Zaraka through an investigation of linguistic associations with Slavic terms, association with the Saracens, and association with Persian origins. The research presented reconstructs three potentially viable scenarios that may have resulted in the adoption of the name Zaraka for this monastic site. At this time, no definitive answer can be provided. It is intended that, through a delineation of these three possible associations, a more fruitful discourse can be derived, with the intention of providing a basis for further investigation and understanding of this important region in terms of this truly cryptic historic name change.

Julia Domna: Forensic Hairdressing

Janet Stephens, AIA Member at Large

Scholars note that the coin portraits of Empress Julia Domna (r. 193–217 C.E.) can be divided into two distinct hairstyle types, each with two variants, for a total of four discernable hairstyles in 24 years. Because of the extreme volume of hair and the variety of styles depicted on her coin and stone portraits, many conclude that all Domna's hairstyles must have been fictive (i.e., created with wigs) and not arranged using her own natural hair.

In my article "Ancient Roman Hairdressing: On (Hair)pins and Needles" (*JRA* 21 [2008]), I demonstrate how Domna's "serpentine bun" (ca. 211) could be arranged using natural hair instead of a wig. In this poster, I argue that all Domna's hairstyles were arranged with her natural hair, and that a rare hair growth disorder, distal-type, female-pattern androgenetic alopecia (FP-AGA), may have been a determining factor in the development of these styles.

Using Ghedini's chronology, I compare hairstyles depicted on four coins. I illustrate how gradually abbreviating hair-growth cycles (the chief symptom of distal-type FP-AGA) could cause the visible "wasting away" of Domna's bun from one portrait type to the next. I present four coifed manikin heads (each recreating one coin example), as well as video demonstrating recreation methodology and hair-arrangement technique.

Learning from Their Mistakes: Try-Pieces, Wasters, and Other Evidence for Ceramic Production from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth

Bice Peruzzi, University of Cincinnati, and Amanda S. Reiterman, University of Pennsylvania

Material from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth offers a hitherto untapped resource to aid in modeling the initial (manufacturing) phase of the pottery life cycle in archaic Greece. Drawing upon the paradigm outlined by Peña for Roman pottery (*Roman Pottery in the Archaeological Record* [New York 2007]), this poster presents preliminary findings from our ongoing project of examining and documenting the Potters' Quarter's try-pieces, ceramic wasters, misfires, and other vestiges of the production process, which have yet to be considered as a complete corpus. Some were published in Stillwell and Benson's (*Corinth* 15) volume of 1986, while

numerous specimens have remained unstudied in the Corinth storerooms since the time of their excavation in the 1930s.

These imperfect or unfinished ceramics from the potters' dumps provide snapshots of transitory stages in the chain of production, capturing information about middle Corinthian ceramic methods and technology, which is generally not preserved on the finished pots. Such insights include the order of painting a vessel's sides, the types of pots stacked together in a kiln, and the moments when failures occurred most often. In addition, several unusual examples of repair and reuse offer rare glimpses into the decisions made in response to mishaps. These instances of adjustments executed mid-process reveal that experimentation was a regular part of the workshops' procedures. They serve as reminders that, although Corinthian orientaling pottery was distributed throughout the Mediterranean in large quantities, it was, in fact, the product of an imperfect science.

Breaking down the manufacturing phase of the pottery life cycle into its constituent parts allows us to recognize the creative solutions developed by potters and painters at each step as they confronted the vicissitudes of their craft and conditions. These challenges had the potential to become the wellsprings of innovation.

The Gabii Project: The 2011 Season

Rachel S. Opitz, The Gabii Project, Anna Gallone, The Gabii Project, Marcello Moregetta, University of Michigan, and Nicola Terrenato, University of Michigan

In the summer of 2011, the Gabii Project conducted its third season of excavation in the city of Gabii. More than 60 students, mostly from North American institutions, participated in the exploration of more than 1 ha (2.4 acres) in the center of the ancient city of Gabii, 12 miles east of Rome. The 2011 season provided several insights into different periods of the city's life. More Early Imperial tombs were excavated, including two on which large quantities of lead were lavished. They delineate a phase when the city had noticeably contracted, and the burials were placed well inside the original wall circuit.

Our knowledge of the much larger mid-Republican city has also considerably improved. Two habitation units have now been fully exposed. They date to the late third/early second century B.C.E. and are built in massive drystone walls, with stone-paved wellheads and plastered floors characterized by distinctive moldings. The larger of the two, which shows a clear atrium-tablinum complex, provides important evidence for the formation process of this house type in central Italy. Tantalizingly, the houses have earlier phases that will be excavated in 2012 and could further illustrate their development.

In another area, remains of an occupation sequence covering the seventh and the sixth centuries B.C.E. have been explored. They seem to belong to a smaller domestic unit that was resurfaced many times. Crucially, it is not aligned with the overall city grid, further confirming a date in the Early Republican period for the complete reorganization of the urban fabric. The placement of at least three large shaft tombs with niches all around the house, not long after its abandonment, represents another remarkable feature. This is in violation of the predominant custom in central Italy at this time but finds comparanda in other similar tombs excavated elsewhere within the city of Gabii.

The excavation is expanding to another adjacent block where a similar sequence seems to be emerging, again with a massive mid-Republican phase. Thanks to a generous National Endowment for the Humanities grant, the Gabii Project will continue at least through the summer of 2014, pursuing the investigation of an urban site that is making a significant contribution to the study of the origins and development of Roman urbanism and architecture in the first millennium B.C.E.

Chryssi Island: Archaeological Exploration of a Marginal Landscape in Southeast Crete, Greece

Konstantinos Chalikias, Ruprecht-Karls University of Heidelberg

Despite evidence for a rich cultural landscape along the south part of the Ierapetra Isthmus, Crete, until recently, the region has not been the focus of systematic archaeological research. Several archaeological projects along the north part of the Ierapetra Isthmus have provided significant evidence for the settlement history of the Mirabello area, leaving the south part of the Isthmus unexplored.

Chryssi Island, located only seven nautical miles south of Ierapetra, therefore provides a unique opportunity for the exploration of an undisturbed landscape and the way in which it was transformed and exploited during the antiquity. Recent excavations by the 24th Ephoreia on Chryssi Island have increased our knowledge about the settlement history of the Ierapetra area through the centuries. Several sites there date from the Early Bronze Age to the Venetian period and reflect the diachronic changes and processes in settlement patterns that occurred along the south part of the Ierapetra Isthmus. The occupation on Chryssi demonstrates the particular importance of this small island community during Neopalatial, Hellenistic, and Roman times and suggests the existence of a thriving and complex network of settlements on the opposite coast of Crete, some of which have not yet been discovered.

Chryssi presents an ideal case study for the settlement history of islets off the coast of Crete and furthers our understanding in the field of island archaeology. Islands like Pseira, Gavdos, and Kouphonisi have been inhabited since the Neolithic period but their communities were largely dependent on the nearby settlements of mainland Crete. The archaeological investigation on Chryssi Island improves our understanding of the "colonization" of these marginal landscapes, the insular character of their communities, and their ties with the nearby coastal towns.

Map of Asia Minor Around 100 C.E.

Richard Talbert, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Jeffrey A. Becker, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Ancient World Mapping Center at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (hereafter AWMC), presents for inspection and comment a large draft map of Asia Minor. Despite the recent improvement of map resources for the study of classical antiquity, it remains a challenge for scholars who study extensive regions to gain a cartographic conspectus of them at a serviceable scale, because of the sheer extent of the landmass. Asia Minor is a prime example. Even in the *Bar-*