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The conference will be held in the lecture hall of the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens

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Photo by K.-V. von Eickstedt, Potter at Siphnos 1992

The Distribution of Technological Knowledge in the Production of Ancient Mediterranean Pottery

23rd - 25th November 2012



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Abstracts

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The Distribution of Technological Knowledge in the Production of Ancient Mediterranean Pottery

Pottery is generally considered as one of the most important and fruitful sources of archaeological research. But it is often merely confined to a categorization in terms of shape, function, and origin, thus reducing pottery to a marker of chronological sequences or trade. In this way pottery is hardly connected to human practise and human-ceramic-interaction and its implications are rarely considered. In the last twenty years or so, technological studies of pottery have flourished but the social dimensions of its production (and its links to circulation and consumption) are still underdeveloped. By tracing changes in technological knowledges and choices, a praxis-oriented study of pottery can allow significant insights into non-material aspects of the different life worlds, mutual influences, and interactions.

The conference aims to examine closely the dynamic object-human-interaction in the production and consumption of pottery by tracing changes of technological choices in the archaeological record. We believe that more light can be thrown on the human actor behind the pot by analysing the use of knowledge necessary to manufacture pottery (e.g. the acquisition of appropriate raw materials or the accomplishment of certain procedures), or by reconstructing habitualized processes and their implicit knowledge in production and consumption. On the basis of concrete examples from the ancient Mediterranean and beyond we want to discuss how and by whom knowledge is distributed and adopted, under which political, ideological, social, cultural, and economic conditions such a process can happen or is rejected, to what extent the diverse corpora of knowledge may have influenced each other, and how changes may or may not be related to external inspirations. Change, emulation or modification should hereby not be viewed only in light of evolutionaryprogressive or functionalistic profit-orientated paradigms. Only under specific conditions changes in the technological choice or habitualized consumption depend on factors such as efficiency or competitive capability, while social and cultural concepts and needs often play a far more essential role. An interaction of social, ecological, economic, and political parameters, therefore, has to be taken into account. The analysis of specific case studies will hopefully illustrate how technological innovations in pottery production were dealt with in the specific contexts and whether uniform patterns or general schemes exist, bridging geographical, chronological or political boundaries.

By a balanced presentation of theoretical aspects and a critical examination of case studies, we hope to better understand the dynamics and the settings of changes of technological knowledge in the pottery production, the way potters were dealing with external or internal inspirations, and how local corpora of pottery knowledge might have interacted in the world of the Ancient Mediterranean and beyond.

Friday, 23rd November

09:00 - 09:45	Registration
09:45 - 10:00	Welcomeing (Georg Ladstätter)
10:00 - 10:30	Introduction (Walter Gauß/ Gudrun Klebinder-Gauß/ Constance von Rügen)
10:30 - 11:00	Break

Theory, Historical Background, and Ethnoarchaeology

11:00 - 11:30	Constance von Rügen: Embodied Knowledge, Skill, and Materiality
11:30 - 12:00	Helmuth Schneider: Innovations in Ancient Technology: Preconditions and Contexts
12:00 - 12:30	Olivier Gosselet: Shaping a Technical Tradition in South-Central Niger: Social, Historical, and Ecological Factors
12:30 - 14:30	Break

Kilns

14:30 - 15:00	Ian K. Whitebread/David Dawson: Kiln Construction and Use in Greece: Communicating Technical Knowledge
15:00 - 15:30	Anno Hein/Susanne Prillwitz: Kilns and Firing Technology the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age: Evidence from Tiryns and Comparable Kiln Sites
15:30 - 16:00	Break

Wheel, Networks and Mobility

16:00 - 16:30	Valentine Roux: Craft Specialization: The Necessary, but not Sufficient, Condition for the Spreading of the Potter's Wheel
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16:30 - 17:00	Ina Berg: Skill and Learning Networks: Acquisition, Maintenance, and Transmission of Technological Knowledge in Bronze Age Aegean
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17:00 - 17:30	Notes/Comments/Discussion (Chair: Susan Pollock)
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Saturday, 24th November

Levant - Middle Bronze to Early Iron Age	
09:00 - 09:30	Marco Iamoni: Pottery Production during the Third and Second Millennium BC in Western Syria: The Development of the Ceramic Technology as a Result of the Rise of Qatna as Regional Capital
09:30 - 10:00	Ann Killebrew: Early Philistine Aegean-Style Pottery Technology: Implications for the Transmission of Technical Knowledge during the Late Bronze - Early Iron Age Transition in the Eastern Mediterranean
10:00 - 10:30	Ariane Jacobs: Plain Ware Technology: Mass Production and Regionalism in Late Bronze Age Cyprus
10:30 - 11:00	Break

Aegean - Middle Bronze to Early Iron Age

11:00 - 11:30	Walter Gauß/Evangelia Kiriatzil/Michael Lindblom: Ceramic Technology Transfer in the Middle and Early Late Bronze Age at Kolonna, Kythera, and Lerna
11:30 - 12:00	Jeremy B. Rutter: Ceramic Technology in Rapid Transition: The Evidence from Settlement Deposits of the Shaft Grave Era at Tsoungiza (Corinthia)

12:00 - 12:30	Bartolomej Lis/Štěpán Růček/ Maria Choleva: Mobility in the Bronze Age Aegean: The Case of Aeginetan Potters
12:30 - 14:00	Break
14:00 - 14:30	Evangelia Kiriatzil: Technological Transfer and Craftspecial Mobility in Late Bronze Age Mediterranean: Beyond the Distinction of Local or Imported "Mycenaean" Pottery
14:30 - 15:00	Sarah Strack: The Post-palatial World of Potting: Regional Responses to Changing Social Frameworks
15:00 - 15:30	Break

Aegean and Egypt - Archaic to Roman

15:30 - 16:00	Gudrun Klebinder-Gauß/Sarah Strack: 'An Aeginetan Potters' Workshop in Athens?
16:00 - 16:30	Connor Trainor/Peter Stone: Winners, Losers, and Survivors of Roman Imperialism: A Case Study from the Northern Peloponnese
16:30 - 17:00	Mandy Mamedow: Imports and Imitations: Greek Presence in Egypt and Greek Influence on Local Pottery Industries in Hellenistic Times
17:00 - 17:30	Break

Italy - Late Bronze and Early Iron Age

17:30 - 18:00	Elisabetta Borgna/Sara T. Levi: Handmade and Plain Wares in Late Bronze Age Italy and the Aegean: A Comparative Evaluation of their Technology, Modes of Production, and Social Contexts
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18:00 - 18:30	Alessandro Quercia: Production and Distribution of Greek-Style Cookin Wares in Areas of Colonial Contacts: The South Italy and Sicily Case
18:30 - 19:00	Notes/Comments/Discussion (Chair: Susan Pollock)

Sunday, 25th November

The Western Mediterranean and the North	
09:00 - 09:30	Ines Balzer: Technological Innovations in Pottery: Examples from Celtic "Princely Sites" (6th-4th Century BC) of Continental Europe
09:30 - 10:00	Anne-Marie Curé: Wheel-made Pottery and Socio-economic Changes in Indigenous Societies of Mediterranean Gaul during the Early Iron Age
10:00 - 10:30	Dirk Paul Mielke: Between Transfer and Interaction: Phoenician Pottery Technology on the Iberian Peninsula
10:30 - 11:00	Break
11:00 - 13:00	Final Discussion (Chair: Susan Pollock)

Embodied Knowledge, Skill, and Materiality

The general notion of the concept technology bears the danger of narrowing our view of the distribution of knowledge within the Mediterranean. It draws our attention almost exclusively to the world of artifacts, tools or raw materials which often results in a purely mechanical understanding of working procedures; an approach which often marginalizes the human actor as an integral part of these processes. Through a discussion of 'embodied knowledge' and 'skill' the paper aims to reintegrate the human and his or her experiences into our thinking about techniques and the making of objects. It aims to shift the focus from objects and technologies to skill and tries to demonstrate the advantages of the latter concept for a better understanding of learning and of the way knowledge might have been distributed within the Mediterranean.

Helmuth Schneider

Innovations in Ancient Technology: Preconditions and Contexts

Shaping a Technical Tradition in South-Central Niger: Social, Historical, and Ecological Factors

The Hausa male pottery tradition of South-Central Niger and Northern Nigeria is a striking technical and sociological phenomenon. Not only is it restricted to a gender usually kept aside from pottery making in the area, but it also characterizes by a high degree of technical homogeneity and craft intensity. Each day, individual potters produce from 20 to 50 water jugs of similar shape and size. Regrouping in the pottery quarters of localities scattered across a huge area, they share the same shaping technique (radiating pounding), a limited set of clay processing recipes and two main firing techniques.

Standardization in techniques and finished products is classically explained in terms of craft specialization and labour intensity. Here, however, additional factors must be taken into consideration for explaining the characteristics and spatial homogeneity of the tradition. Among them are: the progressive development of social and economical spaces within which potters engage in seasonal migrations; the connexions between potting communities through family ties, exchanges of tools or shifting trading strategies of middlemen; the historical development of polities and political boundaries since the early 1800's; the specificities of Hausa masculine praxis and worldviews; and the existence of fertile valleys that attracted farmers and traders throughout the 20th century, leading to a demographic increase from the 1950's onward.

All in all, the Hausa male pottery tradition is clearly the result of a historical process built upon a series of structuring factors operating at various temporal and spatial scales. At the end of my paper, I will show how some of these factors help to understand the current evolution of the tradition.

Ian Whitbread/David Dawson

Kiln Construction and Use in Greece: Communicating Technical Knowledge

Ancient kilns found in Greece are of the up-draught type and occur in two basic forms, circular and rectangular, with various arrangements to the structure of combustion chambers. Rarely is any direct evidence of the superstructure preserved. This paper examines the technological similarities between these kilns and the practical issues faced by potters in firing them. Potters learnt to control the firing process through a range of practices that leave little or no archaeological traces on the kiln structures. It is argued that differences in kiln construction probably reflect cultural rather than technological distinctions. The transmission of technical knowledge on firing practices is therefore better reflected in the resulting pottery rather than kiln architecture.

Kilns and Firing Technology in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age: Evidence from Tiryns and Comparable Kiln Sites

The present study is based on the material discovered at two pottery kiln contexts in Tiryns: a LH III C Early kiln on the Lower Citadel, excavated by Klaus Kilian in 1978 and a group of at least two kilns from Late Geometric Period in the north western town of Tiryns, excavated by Joseph Maran in 2000. The kilns will be discussed and compared with other known examples in an attempt to interpret their design and the use of different construction materials in relation to the firing temperature und the kiln atmosphere. Emphasis will be put on aspects like insulation, wall thickness, lining and the question whether lime was used inside the kiln for various purposes.

Valentine Roux

Craft Specialization: The Necessary Condition for the Adoption of the Potter's Wheel

The skills involved in wheel fashioning suggest that potters using the wheel were specialized. This suggests, in return, that potters might have been first specialized in order thereafter to adopt the wheel. Now, during the third millennium BC, in the Northern Levant, the spreading of the potter's wheel did occur among specialized craftsmen. However, by the same period, in the Southern Levant, the potter's wheel did not spread, remained in the hand of attached specialists and disappeared by 2300 BC. These two contrasted scenarios question the necessary and sufficient conditions for the spreading of the potter's wheel. Ethnographic examples suggest that it required not only potters to be specialized, but also a socially homogeneous context of production.

Skill and Learning Networks: Acquisition, Maintenance, and Transmission of Technological Knowledge in Bronze Age Aegean

Based on a meta-analysis of potting practices across several Bronze Age sites on Crete, this presentation investigates the nature and extent of the surprising homogeneity of common 'ways of doing' across the island despite apparent temporal and spatial inter- and intra-site variation. Drawing on Wenger's conceptual 'communities of practice' framework that emphasises the social aspects of learning and draws attention to the intersection between social practice, meaning and identity, this presentation will explore the theory's relevance to our understanding of skill and knowledge acquisition, maintenance and transmission among potters in the Bronze Age Aegean

Marco Iamoni

Pottery Production during the Third and Second Millennium BC in Western Syria: The Development of the Ceramic Technology as a Result of the Rise of Qatna as Regional Capital

Ceramics have always been considered an extremely valuable source of information for a wide variety of studies ranging from chronology to technology. In particular, the latter has been explored by means of specific analysis (e.g. petrographic and chemical) in order to demonstrate the adoption of particular techniques of production (e.g. slow or fast wheel, specific firing conditions, particular compositions of ceramic fabrics) in more or less definite chronological phases. Yet, it is difficult to find an investigation that diachronically analyzes the development of ceramic technology throughout long time spans, in order to single out significant modifications of the ceramic production. The reasons of this lie principally in the absence of long stratified sequences that offer reliable and solid bodies of data. In this respect, the recent excavations carried out by the Italian Mission of the University of Udine in the site of Mishrifeh/ancient Qatna (Syria), provide with an excellent set of ceramic data that help to investigate such issue, thanks to the excavation of a very long and almost uninterrupted occupational sequence (in particular, of ceramic workshops) that spans from the EBA to the LBA. Goal of this paper is to present the ceramic assemblages from this sequence in order to evidence the changes that occurred throughout the different chronological phases and to identify the reasons that led to these changes, verifying the existence of possible correlations with the rise of Qatna as one of the major urban settlements of the second millennium BC in the Levant.

Early Philistine Aegean-Style Pottery Technology: Implications for the Transmission of Technical Knowledge during the Late Bronze – Early Iron Age Transition in the Eastern Mediterranean

Aegean-style Late Helladic IIIC pottery unearthed in 12th century BCE contexts at sites associated with the Philistine “pentapolis cities” (Ekron, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Gath and Gaza: Joshua 13:2-3) heralds the initial appearance of this group of newcomers. During the past half century, stylistic analyses of this distinctive ceramic assemblage have played a dominant role in traditional interpretations regarding the chronology and origins of the Philistines. More recent technological studies of locally produced LH IIIC pottery and its related assemblages are challenging conventional reconstructions of the Philistines and their role in the eastern Mediterranean. These analyses are also key to new approaches regarding the transmission of technological knowledge at the end of the Late Bronze Age, the utilization of local resources and the production sequence employed in the manufacture of Aegean-style pottery, and the social, cultural and economic milieu of early Iron Age Philistine settlement in the southern coastal plain of Canaan.

Ariane Jacobs

Plain Ware Technology: Mass Production and Regionalism in Late Bronze Age Cyprus

Plain Ware pottery began as a regional phenomenon during Middle Cypriot but the production increased since Late Cypriot I and by Late Cypriote II it is the most commonly produced pottery type on the island. However, little is known about the production and consumption pattern of Plain Wares and the known typology (1972) does not allow comparisons between sites.

In this paper we are concerned with Plain Wares from a specific region, the Kouris valley in southwest Cyprus: we compared ceramics from Alassa-Pano Mandilaris with the neighbouring site of Episkopi-Bamboula. We used petrographic and chemical (SEM-XRF and Pb isotopic analyses) analysis to reconstruct the chaîne opératoire and identify local/regional characteristics. By comparing these results with the preliminary results of a case-study, namely Plain Wares from Palaepaphos in West Cyprus, an attempt is made to evaluate regional variations and assess how it is integrated in the broader regional economy.

Ceramic technology transfer in the Middle and Early Late Bronze Age at Kolonna, Kythera and Lerna

Our paper sheds light on the transfer of pottery manufacturing technologies in the Middle and early Late Bronze Age Central Aegean, an incompletely understood phenomenon. The three locations singled out, Kolonna, Kythera and Lerna, are amongst the most important Middle and Late Bronze Ages places in Southern Greece and thus of major importance for tracing the transfer of technological knowledge. We aim to present a number of technological aspects at the three settlements, such as the introduction of wheelmade pottery made of local clay or the attempt to produce a highly lustrous pattern painted decoration. By comparing the sites with each other we furthermore aim to trace the impact of the transfer of technological knowledge to the local potters' workshops.

Jeremy B. Rutter

Ceramic Technology in Rapid Transition: The Evidence from Settlement Deposits of the Shaft Grave Era at Tsoungiza (Corinthia)

The discovery at Tsoungiza of discrete deposits of pottery datable to several different stages of the terminal Middle Bronze Age (MH III) and initial Late Bronze Age (LH I, LH IIA) enable a fairly detailed assessment of technological changes in ceramics at generation-long intervals over a period of roughly two centuries (ca. 1700-1500 BCE). The changes in question involve the selective adoption of the wheel for vessel manufacture, the deployment of multiple colors of painted ornament, shifting preferences in surface treatments and paste compositions, and modifications in the standardization of vessel sizes as well as forms. The presence of plentiful imports during various chronological stages facilitates the identification of potential sources for particular aspects of technological change. But methodologies for reconstructing the specific social mechanisms whereby these changes were introduced and eventually adopted remain to be devised.

Mobility in the Bronze Age Aegean: The Case of Aeginetan Potters

As an introduction to a new project entitled “Potters on the move. Potters' mobility in Bronze and Early Iron Age Greece as a mechanism of dissemination for ceramic style and technology”, we would like to address the question of potters' mobility in the context of Bronze Age Aegean. We will argue that movement of potters, rather than pots, had a major impact on the distribution of technological knowledge. In the first part of the paper, the project's aims, methodology and theoretical background will be presented. The second part will be devoted to the first results of our research concerning Aeginetan potters.

Aeginetan cooking pottery of the later LBA is very different from the mainstream Mycenaean ceramic production, mostly in its manufacture and morphology. Interestingly enough, there are examples of such distinct Aeginetan cooking pots that lack one key characteristic – the Aeginetan clay. Based on this data, supported by theoretical as well as ethnographic work, we will argue for these vessels being the products of itinerant/migrant Aeginetan potters.

Technological Transfer and Craftspeople Mobility in Late Bronze Age Mediterranean: Beyond the Distinction of Local or Imported “Mycenaean” Pottery

Traditionally typological and science-based study and analysis of pottery tends to focus on the identification of imported vs. local pots, as well as of imitations. However, even the basic categorisation of local vs. imported is not without inherent problems, especially when the aim is to understand how these artefacts were perceived and how they interacted in the context of the ancient societies. Moreover, the widely used term ‘imitation’ masks a wide variety of attitudes ranging from copying single morphological characteristics just by looking at something to reproducing the whole operational sequence of an object's manufacture. The different attitudes reflect very different interaction patterns and are associated with distinct learning processes. The same applies to the way such objects are used, i.e. were they used in the context of ‘new’ or pre-existing practices? Addressing such questions to the material culture evidence provides the ground for a better understanding of the way technological traditions (and generally techniques of making and using things) were reproduced, and the conditions under which technological knowledge was transferred, vertically and horizontally, and at various scales in terms of time, space and social group size.

Such an approach has been adopted in the study of the so-called Mycenaean pottery that has been used as the main type of evidence for ‘Mycenaean expansion’ during the 15th-12th c. BC. It is attested in a large number of sites, mainly coastal, across the Aegean and east and central Mediterranean and it is usually assumed to have originated in the core areas of the Mycenaean world or comprise local imitations. Although such vessels are usually associated with specific practices (for example the use of aromatic oils or unguents for body treatment or drinking of alcoholic beverages), their density and the repertoire of the Mycenaean-style pots occurring in each area (or even site) vary significantly. Through a “chaîne opératoire” approach, combined with the integrated application of scientific techniques, the current research undertakes a comparative study of the so-called Mycenaean-style pots and those of the local traditions, in a number of sites in different regions, focusing on the ways in which these pots were manufactured, consumed and perceived and the social contexts within which these processes took place. The study concentrates on the conditions of the introduction of ‘Mycenaean’ potting tradition(s) and the subsequent co-existence with the local potting tradition(s), putting emphasis on issues of reproduction and technological transfer and the role of local agency and bottom-up choice instead of top-down imposition of foreign practices and material culture forms.

The Post-Palatial World of Potting: Regional Responses to Changing Social Frameworks

This paper will present an exploration of pottery production in the Aegean at the close of the Bronze Age, following the end of the Mycenaean palatial system.

An exploration of a number of key characteristics, such as fabric preparation and the prevalence of typical fabric 'recipes', potters' skill levels, and different strategies for the production of special-function ceramic vessels (e.g. cooking pots, storage vessels), reveals a post-palatial production spread across many more hands, perhaps incorporating many more novice, part-time, or ad-hoc potters, in comparison to the palatial period.

Regional divergences indicate that traditions of skill and knowledge fared differently in various macro-regions across the Aegean. Reverberations of the changes during the final stages of the Bronze Age can be traced throughout the Greek Early Iron Age until a new, trans-regional impetus in pottery production can be detected in the 8th cent. BC.

Gudrun Klebinder-Gauß/Sarah Strack

'An Aeginetan Potter's' Workshop in Athens?

Throughout the 6th and the larger part of the 5th cent. BC., Athenians were importing the majority of their cooking vessels from the island of Aegina, as attested by the rich finds from the excavations in the Athenian Agora. Starting in the last quarter of the 5th cent., these imports are being replaced by locally produced pots, which in shape and 'technological style' are equivalent to Aeginetan pottery. The fabric used for these Attico-Aeginetan cooking pots can be distinguished from other Attic cooking fabrics over the course of the Archaic and Classical periods.

This paper examines the transfer of shapes, ideas, and techniques, from Aegina to Athens, regarding it in the wider framework of political and economic processes at the time. An attempt is made to identify the identity of potters of this new group of cooking vessels, in order to gain an understanding of the mechanisms of communication, mobility and knowledge acquisition underlying the transplantation of Aeginetan cooking pot production to the city of Athens.

Winners, Losers, and Survivors of Roman Imperialism: A Case Study from the Northern Peloponnese

When Mummius sacked Corinth in 146 B.C. it disrupted both local and international trade. Nearby towns and cities that had been supplied with goods from Corinth needed to find new suppliers or produce their own. The discovery of a great quantity of wasters dated to the late Hellenistic and Roman periods at Sikyon, just 20 km to the west of Corinth, suggests that this very thing happened at Corinth's nearest neighbor. A great proportion of these wasters are amphoras of Dressel's type 25. These types are broadly distributed in the Mediterranean, and their production in large quantities at Sikyon (and at nearby Aigeira) which began around the second half of the 2nd century B.C. suggests that the sack of Corinth created opportunities for craftsmen and merchants in nearby cities and towns to increase their own international trade. Many of the other vessels that went into production at Sikyon during this time closely match the products of Hellenistic Corinth in both form and clay preparation, suggesting that Corinthian craftsmen who survived the sack and were not sold into slavery abroad found an opportunity in nearby settlements to continue their own careers.

Mandy Mamedow

Imports and Imitations: Greek Presence in Egypt and Greek Influence on Local Pottery Industries in Hellenistic Times

Under the reign of the Ptolemies, from the late 4th century BC onwards, Egypt witnessed significant changes in local pottery industries. Apart from imported fine-wares and amphorae from Greece, which are found particularly in Lower Egypt, two other groups of Greek pottery were imitated in local Egyptian fabrics: cooking wares and table wares.

Typical Greek shapes such as caccabai, lopades, fish plates, convex and carinated bowls, became the most popular imitations that were produced in different quantities and qualities all over Egypt during the Hellenistic period. Apart from copying shapes, potters endeavoured duplicating surface treatments and decorative elements too. This paper focuses on an overview of Egyptian imitations of known Hellenistic Greek cooking-wares and table-wares, and the development of local technological and stylistic variability across time.

Handmade and Plain Wares in Late Bronze Age Italy and the Aegean: A Comparative Evaluation of their Technology, Modes of Production, and Social Contexts

The paper will take into consideration the field of Italian pottery production in the Late Bronze Age, with particular reference to the relationships linking handmade impasto ceramics to the various groups of wheel-made wares known from several Italian contexts. Aspects concerning volume, scale and mode of production, social division of work and technological skills, as well as contexts of circulation, consumption and ideological use of pottery will be discussed in detail. Moving from a central Mediterranean perspective - which permits one to correlate the sudden decrease of the Mycenaean presence in Italy with a substantial fading of HBW in the Aegean -, Italian-related ceramics in the Aegean will be considered once more, and commented in the framework of the Post-palatial political economies and the ideologies related to domestic activities and the domain of subsistence.

Alessandro Quercia

Production and Distribution of Greek-Style Cooking Wares in Areas of Colonial Contacts: The South Italy and Sicily Case

Cooking pottery is a potential key indicator of craft transmissions, social exchanges and interactions in areas of cultural contacts. Pre-Roman South Italy represents an exemplary case study, since the presence of culturally different groups resulted in phenomena of assimilation, integration and adaptation, as well strong resistance and conservatism, which also influenced cuisine and food culture, and thus the pottery repertoire used for cooking and food processing.

The aim of this paper is to update the picture of the available knowledge concerning the cooking pots attested in South Italy and Sicily. Relations between Greeks and indigenous groups are characterized by early forms of contacts, even before the establishment of Greek colonies on the coast (late 8th c. BC); the presence of cooking pots related to the Greek repertoire were in small quantities and it could be tentatively a clue to new culinary habits in non-Greek or mixed sites. Only later (i.e. from late 6th c. BC) the morphological repertoire of the Greek batterie de cuisine was fully adopted and often produced locally by the different South Italian indigenous communities, although with non-homogenous intensity and by means of various forms of adaptations

Technological Innovations in Pottery: Examples from Celtic „Princely Sites“ (6th - 4th Century BC) of Continental Europe

In the 6th century BC, the contact between Celtic „Princely Sites“ („Fürstensitze“) and Mediterranean regions intensified. This is proved by importations from the South in the Celtic tombs and settlements in continental Europe.

In this time a strange pottery which seemed to be made with potter's wheel appeared in small numbers but in same type mainly on the “princely” hilltop settlements like i.e. the Mont Lassois (France), Breisach and Heuneburg (Germany) or Châtillon-sur-Glâne (Switzerland).

Was this kind of pottery locally made or imported? Were technique and looks inspired from the Mediterranean regions? How strong were the influences? Was the shaping built up by hand with the help of a tournette, or completely by throwing on the potter's wheel? Did production and distribution depend on the “Princely” sites? Was there an interaction between them? How does a further development take part?

This lecture will show methods, give answers and ask further questions in praxis-oriented case studies.

Anne-Marie Curé

Wheel-made Pottery and Socio-economic Changes in Indigenous Societies of Mediterranean Gaul during the Early Iron Age

The introduction of new pottery techniques in Mediterranean Gaul at the beginning of the 6th century BC (potter's wheel, two-chambered updraft kiln) allows the development of many regional wheel-made productions during the course of the Early Iron Age, thus completing or replacing hand-made pottery, which had been exclusive until that period. Thanks to the example of three kinds of distinct fabrics – regional wheel-made kitchen ware, grey-monochrome and ibero-languedocian ware – this study highlights the socio-economic conditions surrounding these technological changes, by insisting on the production organization as well as on the vessels themselves and their consumption within the indigenous societies of the 6th and 5th centuries BC.

Between Transfer and Interaction: Phoenician Pottery Technology on the Iberian Peninsula

Going along with the permanent presence of Phoenicians in the southern coastal regions of the Iberian Peninsula from the 9th century BC onwards an intensive and long-lasting influence of Phoenician pottery technology on the indigenous cultures can be observed. This influence consisted mainly of a vertically running technology transfer but relatively quickly, this complex process was also marked by diverse interactions. The interpretation of these archaeologically observable processes is often marked by a simple confrontation of Phoenicians and indigenous cultures, but this simplistic view does not do justice to the complex and multifaceted process which was initiated on the Iberian Peninsula by the oriental-influenced culture of the Phoenicians. At first the paper will provide an overview over the archaeologically observable influences of Phoenician pottery technology on the Iberian Peninsula from the beginnings to the cultural genesis of the Iberians. In a second step an approach for a differentiated interpretation will be provided for discussion.