

MIGRATION AND COLONIZATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN DURING THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BC

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

22 **N**OV 18
23 **O**VA FCSH
MULTIUSOS 3, I&D BUILDING

CHAM
CENTRO DE
HUMANIDADES
FCSH
FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS
SOCIAIS E HUMANAS
UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA
FCT
FUNDAÇÃO
PARA A CIÊNCIA
E A TECNOLOGIA

ABSTRACTS BOOK

Isabel Almeida, Maria de Fátima Rosa

INTERNACIONAL SYMPOSIUM

Migration and Colonization in the Mediterranean during the First Millennium BC

Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas
Universidade NOVA de Lisboa
Portugal

22nd and 23rd NOVEMBER 2018

ABSTRACTS BOOK

Editado por Isabel Almeida e Maria de Fátima Rosa



Lisbon, 2018

Migration and Colonization in the Mediterranean during the First Millennium BC

Editors: Isabel Almeida and Maria de Fátima Rosa

Assistant Editor: Ronaldo Gurgel Pereira

Authors: various

Published by: CHAM – Centro de Humanidades

Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humana / Universidade NOVA de Lisboa

Universidade dos Açores

E cham@fesh.unl.pt | W <http://www.cham.fesh.unl.pt>


Design: Carla Veloso and Maria de Fátima Rosa

Cover image: *Assyrian Warship British Museum (700-692 BC) Nineveh, South-West Palace, Room VII, panel 11.* Public Domain, launched by *British Museum* on *Wiki Media Commons*

ISBN: 978-989-8492-63-0

Publication Date: 20 November 2018

Institutional Repository:

Copyright:  This is an open access work distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided that the original author and source are properly credited. Copyright is retained by the authors.

Sponsors:

This event and this publication had the support of CHAM / NOVA FCSH–UAc, through the strategic project sponsored by FCT (UID/HIS/04666/2013).



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Ana Margarida Arruda

Darío Bernal Casasola

Francisco Caramelo

Helena Trindade Lopes

Isabel Almeida

Maria de Fátima Rosa

Ronaldo Gurgel Pereira

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Isabel Almeida

Maria de Fátima Rosa

Ronaldo Gurgel Pereira

CONTENT INDEX

Introduction	6
Programme	7
Abstracts	9

INTRODUCTION

The research group “Antiquity and its Reception” (CHAM – Centre for the Humanities) will be hosting an international symposium subjected to the theme “Migration and Colonization in the Mediterranean during the first Millennium BC”. This meeting will be held at NOVA FCSH, on the 22nd and 23rd November 2018. The symposium proposes a debate on approaches to migration, colonization and cross-cultural contacts across the Mediterranean basin.

Since the dawn of time, people and material culture travelled across the Mediterranean Sea. However, during the first millennium BC, the region witnessed an unprecedented movement of people in large migratory waves, establishing colonies overseas. The Mediterranean thus became a wide trade network. The resources being explored, traded and consumed by the ancient Mediterranean societies encompassed human labor, metals, agricultural products, and processed goods. In addition, the Inner Sea also offered the means for cultural contacts and the transfer of knowledge and technologies.

The arrival of new colonial settlements and migrants also created areas of colonial encounters. Colonial relations in particular have shaped the interest in the travel of material culture and style across borders. Such interactions have often been used to debate the ethnic identity of the receiving culture.

Thus, this symposium intends to promote an interdisciplinary debate on the subject matter, gathering with researchers who work these chronological and spatial contexts on the perspectives of History, Archaeology, Cultural History, and other Social Sciences.

PROGRAMME

22nd, Thursday
Morning

9.00 Reception

9.30 Opening session

Ronaldo Gurgel Pereira (CHAM)

Isabel Almeida (CHAM)

Maria de Fátima Rosa (CHAM)

10.00 **Ludwig D. Morenz** (University of Bonn, DE)
Traces of cross cultural contacts – looking at intercultural equations of gods

11.00 Break

PANEL 1 – Migration in East Mediterranean *Discussant: Ludwig D. Morenz*

11.15 **Erik M. Trink**a (The Catholic University of America, USA)
Colonizing the Highlands of Canaan: Migration and its Effects on Internal Religious Diversity in Early Israel

Michele Gama Sosa (University of Chicago, USA)

Balkan Mercenaries in Anatolia the Late Bronze-Early Iron Transition

Jana Mokrišová (Birkbeck, University of London, UK) & **Catherine Steidl** (Dartmouth College, USA)

The ties that bind: connectivity and community encounters in first millennium Ionia

12.10 Debate

12.30 Lunch

Afternoon

- 14.30 **Ana Margarida Arruda** (UNUARQ, University of Lisbon, POR) & **Elisa de Sousa** (UNUARQ, University of Lisbon, POR)
Ceramics and migrations: the Punic Algarve

PANEL 2 – Migration in West Mediterranean
Discussant: Ana Margarida Arruda

- 15.30 **Maria Beatriz Florenzano** (Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of São Paulo, BRA)
Expressing value through coinage: cultural change and ‘hybridism’ in Southern Italy (VIII-V centuries B.C.)

Francisco B. Gomes (UNUARQ, University of Lisbon, POR)
Beyond the Indigenous/ Phoenician divide: spheres of interaction and scales of integration in the Early Iron Age of southern Portugal (8th–5th centuries BCE)

16.10 Debate

16.30 Close

23rd, Friday
Morning

- 10.00 **Ronardo Gurgel Pereira** (CHAM)
A Database for the Aegyptiaca from the Iberian SW: Colonial Encounters and the Mediterraneanization of the Atlantic Iberian Societies (8th to 6th centuries BC)

PANEL 3 – Greeks in Egypt
Discussant: Ronaldo Gurgel Pereira

- 11.00 **John Brendan Knight** (The University of Liverpool, UK)
Migration Theory and Greek ‘Colonisation’: Milesians at Naukratis and Abydos

Catarina Miranda (CHAM)
“I have seen a face with a thousand countenances”: interpreting Ptolemies’ sculpture

11.40 Debate

12.00 Closing Session

ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTES

Ludwig D. Morenz

University of Bonn

Traces of cross cultural contacts – looking at intercultural equations of gods

Equations of Egyptian Gods with “foreign” ones are known for millennia and with different settings depending on cultural and socio-economic contexts. This lecture offers an attempt to understand certain aspects of intercultural relations by looking at equations of gods. Relations and especially equations of gods are signatures as well as products of strong cultural contacts and we can certainly read them as attempts at intercultural translations, paraphrases as well as adoptions. This analysis might provide some insights into the poetics of cultural dynamics.

Keywords: Egypt; Religion; Intercultural Equations; Cultural Contacts.

LUBWIG D. MORENZ is an Egyptologist and Professor at the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität Bonn. He works with concepts from cultural semiotics, anthropology of image and ways of reception of Egyptian culture. Prof. Morenz was awarded with the Heisenberg Stipendium-DFG (2002), and the Herzog Ernst (2005). He was also a visiting scholar at the Universiteit Uppsala (2006) and Senior Fellow at the Internationalen Forschungszentrum Kulturwissenschaften, in Viena (2006-2007).

Prof. Morenz hosted many international congresses on Museology and different aspects of Egyptology. He also has published many books and articles and is the coordinator of the Egyptian mission in Moalla/ Dra Abu Said, in cooperation with Prof. M. Collier (Univ. Liverpool).

Ana Margarida Arruda

UNIARQ, University of Lisbon

Elisa de Sousa

UNIARQ, University of Lisbon

Ceramics and migrations: The Punic Algarve

Archaeological works carried out in II Iron Age sites in Algarve (IV - II centuries b.c.e.) in the last 15 years allowed to collect abundant ceramic sets that show a deep relation between the southern area of the Portuguese territory and the so-called Punic world, established, most probably, through Gadir. This relation implied the displacement of human groups originating from the ancient Phoenician colony, influencing alimentary habits that are manifested in the framework of ceramic traditions. Through the study of these vessels used in the kitchen and as tableware it becomes possible to address the complex process of migration and mobility.

Keywords: Algarve; Gadir; II Iron Age; Ceramics; Migration.

ANA MARGARIDA ARRUDA is Associate Researcher of the University of Lisbon and Professor of the Faculty of Letters of Lisbon, giving eventual collaboration in the courses of Master of the University of Évora and Seville and those of PhD of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. She has more than 200 titles published, among books, articles in national and international journal, chapters of books, Portuguese and foreign, and contributions in Proceedings of Conferences. She has held more than three dozen conferences in municipalities, associations, universities, in Portugal and abroad.

She has conducted eight doctoral dissertations and 35 master's degrees and has participated in several academic acts as a member of the jury at Portuguese Universities, as well as Spanish and French. She was principal researcher in two competitive projects and directed others three supported by the Ministry of

Culture and by city councils. She is a researcher of three Spanish projects and participate in three other as scientific consultant.

Ronaldo Gurgel Pereira

CHAM / NOVA FCSH

A Database for the Aegyptiaca from the Iberian SW: Colonial Encounters and the Mediterranization of the Atlantic Iberian Societies (8th to 6th centuries BC)

Egyptian and egyptianising objects in the Mediterranean, the so-called aegyptiaca, reflect a rich and complex nexus of cross-cultural contacts between Egypt and the south eastern Mediterranean area. Its diffusion was possible due to the intermediary of the Phoenician and Greek expansions, which spread their artifacts all over the Mediterranean during the orientalisising and archaic periods.

The Phoenician aegyptiaca show multiple origins and influences: Egyptian, Hellenic, Syrian-Levantine, and Persian. Their production encompasses the eastern Mediterranean, North Africa, Sardinia, Balears and the Iberian Peninsula. Phoenician aegyptiaca assimilated elements of late Egyptian religion and reproduced their own interpretations of it as a palimpsest in form of their self-made egyptianising objects.

This paper aims to present a new project which focuses on the presence of aegyptiaca in the Southwest of the Iberian Peninsula, between the 8th and 6th centuries BC.

The establishment of Phoenician colonies transformed indigenous territories into areas of colonial encounters. As Phoenician colonization provoked a series of transformations inside native societies, new oriental elements became assimilated by native communities, promoting the integration of the Iberian peoples to the wider Mediterranean economic and cultural network.

Keywords: Early Iron Age; Iberian SW; Phoenician Expansion; Aegyptiaca; Late Egyptian Religion.

RONALDO GURGEL PEREIRA is an Egyptologist and auxiliary researcher at CHAM – FCSH – Universidade Nova de Lisboa. He works with Late Period to Hellenistic Egypt and Late Egyptian religious thought. Recently he started dealing with the presence of aegyptiaca in Portugal in the context of Phoenician expansion towards the West. Dr. Ronaldo Pereira was Post-Doctoral fellow at CHAM – FCSH – Universidade Nova de Lisboa (2012 – 2017) and Onassis fellow at the University of the Aegean, Rhodes (2018).

PANEL

“Migration in East Mediterranean”

Erik M. Trinkka

The Catholic University of America

Colonizing the Highlands of Canaan: Migration and its Effects on Internal Religious Diversity in Early Israel

Migration is a social process. Religion is fundamentally a social entity. Like other aspects of their cultural identities, humans carry their religious identities with them as they traverse geographies. This paper explores the effects of inter-regional movement and colonization on the religious practices and beliefs of ancient Mediterranean peoples, specifically of those who come to be called Israelites. Investigations of religious identity in ancient Israel have long been tied to conceptions of ethnic identity. Migration studies have, however, not been a central conversation partner in these explorations. This paper argues that by acknowledging Israel as a multi-ethnic demographic unit with complex social ties in and beyond the Levant, we can use the findings from archaeology, anthropology and migration studies to better understand the development of internal religious diversity among this people group in ways that capture the complexities of cultural exchange in the Levantine regions of the Mediterranean in the 1st Millennium BCE. The study of the effects of migration on religion and the inverse of religion on migration helps us better account for the cultural responses observed in spaces of colonization where religion functions both as a source of control and as a resource employed to undermine colonizing power structures.

Keywords: Migration; Levant; Ancient Religiosity; Internal Religious Pluralism; Israel.

ERIC M. TRINKA is a PhD candidate at the Catholic University of America. He is interested in applying social scientific research, primarily from migration and critical spatial studies to the study of biblical texts. His cross-disciplinary work investigates modes of textual composition and inspires readings of ancient texts that are conversant with germane social science theories and data. He is currently working on several projects relating migration studies to Israelite

religion and the origins of the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament. Eric is an Instructor of Biblical Studies at James Madison University and of Sociology at Eastern Mennonite University. His most recent publication, “If you will only remain in this land’: Migration Decision-Making and Jeremiah as a Religiously Motivated Nonmover,” can be found in *Catholic Biblical Quarterly* 80.4 (2018). He lives in Harrisonburg, Virginia with his wife, Jenna Martin-Trinka.

Michele Gama Sosa

University of Chicago

Balkan Mercenaries in Anatolia the Late Bronze-Early Iron Transition

According to Greco-Roman accounts, Balkan peoples entered Anatolia around 1000BC. Balkan and Anatolian archaeologists now support a migratory network model based on the spread of Balkan culture, technology, and language through trading and mercenary warfare. Archaeological evidence indicates that there was no cultural swamping of Anatolia by Balkan peoples. Rather, there existed a cultural continuum across Southeastern Europe and Anatolia. Linguistic evidence has confirmed the existence of this continuum on the basis of shared vocabulary and toponyms between the Paleo-Balkan languages and Anatolian languages such as Luwian. These observations suggest that Balkan peoples were already present in Anatolia well before the end of the Bronze Age (c. 1300BC). With a more accurate dating of the Balkan presence in Anatolia, any study focusing on Balkan-Anatolian relations must consider the role of the Hittite Empire in the Balkan-Anatolian region. Traditional archaeological and linguistic evidence, along with Greco-Roman sources should be combined with contemporary Hittite, Akkadian, and Egyptian sources to construct a cohesive narrative of a warrior-merchant penetration of Anatolia by Balkan mercenaries at the end of the Bronze Age.

Keywords: Mercenaries; Networks; Migration; Warrior-merchants; Cultural Continuum.

MICHELE GAMA SOSA is a fifth-year Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations PhD candidate at the University of Chicago, focusing on interconnections between Europe and the Near East during the Late Bronze Age. She can be contacted at mgamasosa@uchicago.edu.

Jana Mokrišová

Birkbeck, University of London

Catherine Steidl

Dartmouth College

The ties that bind: connectivity and community encounters in first millennium Ionia

Connectivity in the Early Iron Age Mediterranean is indisputable, but its mechanisms are hotly debated. Migration and colonization are part of much longer processes that involved a broad spectrum of contact, mobility, and interaction. Their investigation, therefore, necessitates equally variable approaches to mobility and movement. Emergent Mediterranean connectivity was based in less formal connections, casual interactions, and specific forms of contact, which generated more substantial relationships and the exchange of knowledge about foreign places and people. These lead to the more formal types of contact under the umbrella term ‘mobility’, which characterized much of the first millennium BCE, and which tend to be considered more frequently in scholarship (specifically, migration and colonization). This focus is nowhere more influential than in Ionia, where migration has been used to justify the region’s firm Hellenic identity. Moreover, the establishment of Ionian colonies around the Mediterranean and Black Seas embedded its inhabitants and their practices even more deeply in basin-wide networks and far-flung communities. With Phokaia as a case study, we propose a new methodology to examine mobility and interaction at any scale, taking the community as the primary lens of identity, and we resituate Ionia within a continuum of low-level mobility and interaction.

Keywords: Mobility; Migration; Colonization; Ionia; Community

JANA MOKRIŠOVÁ is a Lecturer in Ancient Greek History and Archaeology at Birkbeck, University of London. She received her PhD from the University of Michigan and was a fellow at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and a junior fellow at Koç University’s Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations, Istanbul. Her research interests focus on mobility, identity, and

intercultural contact in western Anatolia and the eastern Aegean in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages as well as approaches to sociocultural emergence from both theoretical and methodological perspectives. She has extensive fieldwork experience in Turkey, Greece, and Georgia, among others.

CATIE STEIDL is a Lecturer at the Institute of Writing and Rhetoric at Dartmouth College (USA). She received her PhD from the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World at Brown University in 2018. Her research is focused on the dynamics of community formation and interaction in the Mediterranean during the first millennium BCE, which ties more broadly to her interests in mobility, migration, and ancient identity. She has worked on a number of fieldwork projects in Peru, Greece, and Turkey, and is currently a member of the Notion Archaeological Survey in Ionia.

PANEL

“Migration in West Mediterranean”

Maria Beatriz Florenzano

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of São Paulo

Expressing value through coinage: cultural change and 'hybridism' in Southern Italy (VIII-V centuries B.C.)

We are all familiar with the main questions involved in the adoption and use of coined metal by the Greeks back in the VII-VIth centuries B.C.; questions such as the steps in the expansion in the Mediterranean area of the habit of coining; abstract value and concrete value; intrinsic value and “fiduciarity” of coined money and so forth. Also, the “Greekness” of this invention has been stressed by historians, archaeologists and numismatists, leading to a standard statement that the adoption of coinage by non-Greek communities meant “Hellenization”. Even considering the truth contained in this statement, there is no way to deny that many other features involved the decision to mint or to use coins as a means of exchange or payment, or even as expression of social hierarchy or as means of accumulation of wealth.

Focusing attention on coin and metal finds in general (hoards, excavations, sporadic findings) in Southern Italy during the VIII- Vth centuries b. C. our case study intends to better characterize the ways of contact between the apoikiai and non-Greeks communities showing how the expansion of coinage promoted cultural change and “hybridism” in this area and period specially as far as the notion of value goes.

Keywords: Cultural Change; Notion of value; Ancient Coinage; Cultural Contact; Greek Colonization.

MARIA BEATRIZ FLORENZANO is a full professor of Classical Archaeology at the Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia, University of São Paulo, Brazil. She is the general coordinator of Labeca/MAE-USP, Laboratory for the Study of the Ancient City. Main areas of interest: Ancient Numismatics, Coin and Value in Classical Antiquity, the Greek polis: space, urbanism and social organization.

Francisco B. Gomes

UNIARQ, University of Lisbon

Beyond the Indigenous/ Phoenician divide: spheres of interaction and scales of integration in the Early Iron Age of southern Portugal (8th–5th centuries BCE)

The interpretation of the Early Iron Age material culture of the southwestern Iberian Peninsula has often emphasised the polarized differentiation between indigenous/ local and exogenous/ Phoenician elements. However, this reductionist dualism has hindered the understanding of the diversity of this period's archaeological record.

Taking the Early Iron Age communities of southern Portugal as a case study, this contribution aims to explore the complex interplay between local and foreign elements as a reflection of the integration of local groups in a complex, multi-scalar socio-political network mediated by the Phoenician merchants and colonists.

In this context, shared elements of material culture cannot be taken as mere markers of cultural diffusion or expansion, but rather as discursive resources which were locally adapted and deployed as part of representational discourses which projected each group's identity and perceived geopolitical position in the face of the other agents embedded in that same socio-political network.

The reconstruction of the multiple levels – local, micro-regional, macro-regional and trans-regional – at which those discourses operated affords valuable insights into the effects of the Phoenician presence on indigenous communities while shedding light on the complex social and cultural factors which determined local responses to that presence.

Keywords: Phoenician Colonization; Early Iron Age; Southern Portugal; identity; Sociopolitical Networks.

FRANCISCO B. GOMES is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at UNIARQ – Centre for Archaeology of the University of Lisbon. His research is focused on the relationship between the southern Portuguese territory and the Mediterranean

during the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, and particularly in exploring the impact of that relationship on the identities and political economies of local communities. He has approached these issues in his PhD dissertation through an encompassing analysis of the Early Iron Age funerary record of southern Portugal and is currently conducting a research project focused on the consumption of Mediterranean goods by local communities between the Bronze and the Iron Ages.

PANEL
“Greeks in Egypt”

John Brendan Knight

The University of Liverpool

Migration Theory and Greek ‘Colonisation’: Milesians at Naukratis and Abydos

With the application of post-colonial theoretical approaches in the last decades of the twentieth century, the study of archaic Greek overseas settlement has arrived at something of a terminological and methodological impasse. Scholars continue to debate whether Mediterranean and Black sea settlement can legitimately be termed ‘colonisation’ yet attempts to modify this language of imperialism have thus far failed to achieve significant alteration of the overarching paradigms. This paper will suggest a new approach to these problems using contemporary migration theory to conceptualise archaic Greek mobility and settlement, through the case studies of Milesian migration to Naukratis in Egypt and Abydos in the Troad during the 7th century BCE. Drawing on aspects of structuration and practice theory, it will seek to describe and explain the multi-faceted structures, practices and agency involved in the migration of Milesian Greeks to these areas. The two chosen case studies will be compared to understand how spatial, social, cultural and political factors may have impacted upon the characteristics of Naukratis and Abydos and the multitude of stimuli surrounding their settlement. This will provide ways to reenvision an important period of Mediterranean history, offering a flexible methodological approach to be utilised in other contexts.

Keywords: Migration; Archaic; Miletos; Naukratis; Abydos.

JOHN BRENDAN KNIGHT is a graduate student with the department of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology at the University of Liverpool. His PhD thesis, entitled: 'Archaic Milesian Migration in Thought and Reality', focuses on applying Migration Theory to the topic of overseas settlement from Miletos in the Aegean and Black Seas.

Catarina Miranda

CHAM / NOVA FCSH

“I have seen a face with a thousand countenances”: interpreting Ptolemies’ sculpture

Studies on the interaction between distinct cultures have too often emphasized power relations between the communities in contact as an explanation for the phenomenon. Postcolonial theory, in recent decades, has been developing a different kind of approach to this matter, reshaping some of our understanding of both modern and ancient realities of foreign subordination.

Ptolemaic Egypt was one of the subjects to benefit from the application of this theory. The new reading promoted this area of studies, thus enabling it to leave the “no man’s land” where it had been until then both for Egyptologists and Classicists. It was so to the extent that Egyptologists seemed to have overcome the “Intermediate” stigma, that took all foreign rule to be an interregnum in ancient Egypt’s culture and history.

As important a step as it was, it did not do much for the material culture that rested in between cultures. The ongoing MA dissertation seeks to further understand these within the most recent theoretical approach on cultural encounters, taking as a study case the Greco-Egyptian representations of the Ptolemies in sculpture in the round.

Keywords: Ptolemaic Egypt; Ptolemies; Sculpture; Greco-Egyptian Interaction.

CATARINA MIRANDA is doing her Master's dissertation in Egyptology at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences (FCSH) of Universidade NOVA de Lisboa. She is a research assistant at the CHAM - Centre for the Humanities of the same university and she is the coordinator and assistant editor of the journal AEGYPTOLOGUS - Cadernos de Divulgação Científica, created in 2017 by Dr. Ronaldo G. Gurgel Pereira. Catarina is interested on the Ptolemaic period in Egypt but is generally interested in cultural interactions in Antiquity and studies in historiography.

