



WYKŁAD INAUGURACYJNY // OPENING LECTURE

John Lund

National Museum of Denmark Ancient Cultures of Denmark and the Mediterranean

**Cypriots and Cypriot connectivity in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods:
A diachronic perspective**

The aim of this paper is to explore if fluctuations in Cypriot connectivity from the 4th century BC to the 3rd century AD may contribute to our understanding of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus, and help explain why these two periods have often been perceived as being in some way different from what went before. In the Bronze Age, Cyprus is thought to have been “a diverse, highly specialised and well organised polity that coordinated if not controlled transport, communication and exchange within and beyond the island” (A.B. Knapp, *The Archaeology of Cyprus: From Earliest Prehistory through the Bronze Age*. Cambridge 2013, 432). An active role has also been attributed to the islanders in the Iron Age, and the archaeological material and written sources suggest that things were not much different in the Archaic and Classical Periods. In the Hellenistic and particularly in the Roman Periods, by contrast, the evidence for Cypriots abroad and for Cypriot exports to the outside world seems less strong, which may imply that relatively few Cypriots were active in overseas trade in these periods than before. The paper offers in conclusion some tentative suggestions about the reasons for the apparent change in the Cypriot connectivity.



ABSTRAKTY // ABSTRACTS

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Study of Subsistence and Mobility Pattern During the Iron Age in the Lake. Urmia Basin: The Case Study of Masjed-e Kabud Cemetery

Keywords: Northwestern Iran, ancient DNA, stable isotopes, bioarchaeology

After the collapse of the Bronze Age urban civilizations, Iran was inhabited mainly by groups of mobile pastoralists that gradually transitioned from tribal organization into loose federations, finally developing into the Median and Persian states. Our current understanding of this transformation during the Iron Age of northern and western Iran strongly depends on excavations at cemeteries. While the western side of the Lake Urmia has been moderately explored, the eastern side remains less known. One of a few excavated sites is Masjed-e Kabud cemetery located in Tabriz, a city on the eastern side of the Urmia Lake Basin. Approximately 100 graves dated to the Iron Age I-II were excavated there during 5 excavation seasons (2000-2004). No evidence of permanent residence has been found so far, which is typical for many contemporary cemeteries in Iran. In this research, some of the human remains from Masjed-e Kabud cemetery have been selected for absolute dating and analysis of ancient DNA, strontium ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$), carbon ($^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$) and nitrogen ($^{14}\text{N}/^{15}\text{N}$) isotopic ratios in order to reconstruct their diet and subsistence and to understand the pattern of migrations and origin of food consumed by the individuals buried at the site. The results will be compared with other Iron Age sites in Iran.

Otto Bagi
Independent Researcher

Metsamor Survey Project: The results of three years of fieldwork

Keywords: Metsamor, survey, Remote Sensing, Southern Caucasus

From 2017 to 2019, the survey project investigated with various methods – including remote sensing, pedestrian transect survey and excavation – the surroundings of the cyclopean fortress of Metsamor. The main research questions were to determine the spatial extent as well as the intensity of human activity at the site during its long occupation history with a strong focus on the period between the Late Bronze and Middle Iron Ages. The results indicate that long-held assumptions about the size of the site and the outline of its fortification system are incorrect. Furthermore, the collected data implies that even though the protracted development of cultural material during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages is often projected onto the entire socio-political fabric of the region, the situation remained much more dynamic during this period than previously thought.



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Rescue Excavations in the Historic al-Balad District of Jeddah (Saudi Arabia): The al-Shona Complex

Keywords: Jeddah, Ottoman, Mamluk, Islamic archaeology, Military architecture

The program for rescue excavations in the historic al-Balad district of Jeddah has commenced in 2020 as part of the ongoing efforts of the Ministry of Culture of Saudi Arabia to preserve and develop the UNESCO world heritage site. Our team was tasked with the excavation of five locations prior to the beginning of major construction works. This presentation will detail the preliminary results of the archaeological work at the al-Shona complex after the completion of two field campaigns. Until recently the complex served as a warehouse for a local merchant family, however its spatial arrangement and function changed considerably throughout the history of Jeddah. Historic accounts along with architectural and archaeological evidence suggest that at least the northwest part of the complex served a military purpose during the 15th-16th centuries CE, and the building was reconstructed and repurposed on multiple occasions since. Thus, the site provided a unique opportunity to investigate the urban development of the city from the late Mamluk until the late Ottoman and modern periods.

Claire Balandier
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Transition in archaeology of Hellenistic and Roman Paphos: Fabrika Hill, a case study

Keywords: Paphos, Hellenistic city wall, Roman house, transition Ptolemaic city to Roman city

Surveys and excavations led by the French archaeological Mission at Paphos since 2008 on Fabrika Hill, at the North-East corner of the ancient city of Nea Paphos, brought new evidence on the transition from the Hellenistic to the Roman periods. The quest of the Northern limit of the Ptolemaic city and the excavation of a Roman domus as well as geophysical survey gave convergent results. The trace of the Northern rampart was identified : it shows that the Hellenistic city-wall was damaged and not rebuilt after the earthquake which destroyed the city in 15 BC. It was even totally spoiled and its ashlar blocks reused in different new Roman buildings on the hill. The Roman domus is partly built on the trace of the Hellenistic city-wall and on the top of Hellenistic walls and many huge ashlar blocks were reused in its walls. To the North of the hill, "extra muros", geophysical surveys revealed lines parallel and perpendicular to the Roman house : the Roman city rebuilt with the help of Augustus (according to Dio Cassius) seem to have been larger than the Ptolemaic one. It explains why the Hellenistic city wall was methodically dismantled and why its trace remained unknown in the North-East corner of the city.



Marek Barański

Politechnika Świętokrzyska w Kielcach

Tama na Wadi el-Qubur w Palmyrze

Słowa kluczowe: Palmyra, Wadi el Qubur, woda

Wadi el-Qubur w Palmyrze jest ważnym źródłem wody na pustyni. Ulewne deszcze w okresie zimowym stwarzają sytuację zagrożenia dla miasta. Istnieją liczne dowody na to, że na Wadi el-Qubur, położonym na zachód od Palmyry, zbudowano zapórę wodną. Ta ogromna konstrukcja została wzniesiona w celu zabezpieczenia miasta i zapewnienia dodatkowego źródła wody potrzebnej w oazie.

Craig Barker

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Transitions in Performance: The Theatres of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus

Keywords: theatre, architecture, development, Hellenistic, Roman

Four ancient theatres have been archaeologically investigated in Cyprus over the past century; those of Nea Paphos, Kourion, Soloi and Salamis. A number of additional venues for performance and spectacles are also known on the island including an odeion at Nea Paphos and amphitheatres at Salamis and Nea Paphos.

A chronological review of the architectural development of these entertainment venues can allow insight in cultural changes on the island over the centuries of Ptolemaic and Roman control, as reflected through public architectural spaces. The location of these theatres reflect urban development of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus. Their positioning of them within urban centres likewise gives insight into town planning, public space usage and civic infrastructure decisions. Theatre architecture on the island is unsurprisingly influenced by architectural developments in Alexandria and Rome. Renovations to each building reflected contemporary trends and tastes in theatrical and spectacle performance. A survey of the theatres of Cyprus allows a microcosm examination of broader cultural changes across the island.

From the construction of the island's first permanent theatres in the early Hellenistic period through to the Late Roman abandonment of these buildings a number of distinct phases are visible in the architecture of the theatres of Cyprus. Alexandrian architectural influence, Augustan and Flavian theatrical traditions, the imposition of grandiose façading of the Antonine and Severan theatres and arena conversions are all visible within the Cypriot buildings. An architectural survey of these monumental structures can be used to provide evidence of broader cultural transitions within Hellenistic and Roman periods on the island.



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Geneza osadnictwa późnoneolitycznego w dolinie Qumayrah (Oman) w świetle badań w sezonie 2019

Słowa kluczowe: Neolit, osadnictwo, surowce naturalne, Qumayrah, Oman

Jesienią 2016 roku rozpoczęto realizację pierwszego polsko-omańskiego projektu archeologicznego w północnej części Omanu. Jest on wynikiem umowy pomiędzy Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej UW i Ministerstwem Dziedzictwa i Kultury Sultanatu Omanu. Celem pierwszego etapu projektu, kierowanego przez prof. Piotra Bielińskiego z Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego było wstępne rozpoznanie osadnictwa w niezbadanym dotychczas archeologicznie regionie Qumayrah w górach al-Hajar. Podczas badań powierzchniowych zarejestrowano łącznie 56 stanowisk i śladów osadniczych. Dwadzieścia z nich związanych jest z okresem późnego neolitu. Prospekcja geologiczna przeprowadzona podczas ostatniego sezonu badań ujawniła istnienie wychodni soli oraz krzemienia w najbliższej okolicy. Koncentracja stanowisk neolitycznych wokół wspomnianych surowców wskazuje, że dostęp do nich był prawdopodobną przyczyną rozwoju osadnictwa w dolinie Qumayrah w późnym neolicie.

Piotr Bieliński

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Osada z epoki żelaza II w górach północnego Omanu. Omańsko-polskie badania w Ayn Bani Saydah, 2016–2019

Słowa kluczowe: Oman, góry Hajjar, inland settlement, epoka żelaza

Stanowisko Ayn Bani Saydah leży na wschodnim brzegu wadi Qumayrah na południowych obrzeżach wsi, od której wzięło swoją nazwę. Ma ponad 400 m długości na osi północ-południe i składa się z trzech sektorów, które początkowo były uważane za trzy odrębne stanowiska nazwane QA 3, QA 20 i QA 21. W sektorze najbardziej wysuniętym na północ (QA 3) pozostałości z drugiego okresu epoki żelaza pokrywają ruiny osady Umm an-Nar, podczas gdy dalej na południe pozostałości epoki żelaza wydają się zalegać na calcu.

Każdy sektor tej rozległej osady miał wyraźnie inny charakter. W QA 21, sektorze wysuniętym najdalej na południe, o wymiarach około 300 m na 200 m, pozostałości budynków są luźno rozrzucone i tworzą ponad 30 wiejskich domostw. Natomiast na północnym krańcu osady znajdują się większe i gęsto rozlokowane jednostki architektoniczne o bardziej prestiżowym charakterze, wzniesione z większych bloków kamienia. Środkowy sektor QA 20, najmniejszy z tych trzech, zajmuje szczyt



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niewielkiego skalistego wzgórza górującego nad tą częścią doliny, gdzie znajdują się pozostałości skupiska kilku konstrukcji. To rozległe stanowisko oferuje ogromny potencjał badawczy ze względu na długotrwałe zasiedlenie tego terenu i możliwość prowadzenia analiz funkcjonalno-przestrzennych osadnictwa z epoki żelaza.

Rafał Bieńkowski,
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Turkish Koules in the Chora Sfakion – Agia Roumeli region (Crete)

Keywords: Koules, Turkish Crete

The paper presents the ongoing research on Turkish koules in south-east Crete. The koules are defensive structures, in the form of a tower or stronghold usually of modest size. These structures were usually located on hilltops, at cross-roads, and in ports. Their main function was to control trade routes and the movement of goods and people, especially of the Christian population of Crete. Koules reached the height of their popularity around 1868, when the governor of the Ottoman Empire, Anvî Pasha conducted a large-scale building program aimed at stabilizing the situation in Crete. By August 1868, some 210 koules were constructed. Koules were built all over the island, however this paper will focus on the south-east part of the island. The considered region stretches from the Frangokastello castle in the East to the town of Agia Roumeli in the West, and North from the coast of the Libyan Sea up to the Omalos and Askifou Plateau. The main goal of this contribution is to present the results of the ongoing research based on both field investigation and the analysis of the previous studies and available historical documents. Valuable additional information about Turkish monuments in Crete is provided by the accounts of 19th century travellers, visiting Crete around the turn of the century.

Aleksandra Brzozowska-Jawornicka
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**The main courtyard of the ‘Hellenistic’ House in Nea Paphos, Cyprus
– more Hellenistic or Roman in the light of an architectural study?**

Keywords: Nea Paphos, Cyprus, Hellenic House, courtyard, architectural decoration

The Hellenistic House is an extensive residence built at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, located in the southern part of Nea Paphos, Cyprus. The paper will present the architectural research that the author conducted within the House’s main courtyard. The analysis of the plan and the numerous fragments of architectural decorations found there was the basis for the theoretical reconstruction of its form and structure, as well as for the attempts to set it against the wider background of the architecture of the Greco-Roman world. In this context, the strong influence of the Ptolemaic Egypt on the artistic and architectural traditions of Cyprus, still very much alive in the Roman period, seems to be particularly important and worth taking into account. The courtyard of the Hellenistic House presents a number of features typical of the residential architecture at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, but at the same time it uses special solutions that make it unique against the background of houses not only in Nea Paphos or Cyprus, but the entire Greco-Roman world.



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Nazarij Buławka

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Some aspects of settlement pattern studies of the Yaz culture in the oases of Tedjen and Murghab rivers in Turkmenistan

Keywords: Yaz I-IV periods, settlement pattern, irrigation, Iron Age, Turkmenistan, Central Asia

The aim of the paper is to present selected conclusions of the Ph.D. thesis on the Iron Age settlement pattern in the oases of the Murghab and Tedjen rivers in Turkmenistan. In the presentation, I will discuss the most important results from the analyses of characteristics and spatial distribution of archaeological sites that are relevant to the changes in settlement pattern and irrigation during the different phases of the Iron Age in Central Asia, particularly contemporary to Achaemenid reigns. Conclusions about changes in the settlement were drawn on the basis of the analysis of the sites discovered during the surface survey. The data were analyzed using the nearest neighbor analysis, spatial statistics, and photo interpretation of satellite images, and analysis of digital elevation models.

Agnieszka Magdalena Bystroń

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**Changing patterns of ceramic trade in the 18th century Arabian Gulf.
The case of Al Zubarah and Freiha, Qatar**

Keywords: Indian Ocean trade, Late Islamic pottery, Qatar archaeology

This paper highlights the significance and limits of the archaeological pottery analysis from the settlement sites of Al Zubarah and Freiha in northern Qatar. The collection, dated to the Late Islamic period, illustrates the integration of the lower Arabian Gulf into the regional trade network and the global economy. In the 18th century, an increased quest for pearls from the Gulf reshaped the socio-economic balance of the region, driven by a demand for luxury goods in Europe and, indirectly, by the Chinese market for silver. This paper argues that the circulation of pottery in the Arabian Gulf mirrors the commercial development of the region, beginning with the pearl industry but quickly exceeding this as the main driver of trade and interaction. Luxury ceramic wares, like Persian Frit Ware or Chinese porcelain, operated as agents of culture and became symbols of sophistication.

Research from the sites in northwest Qatar shows a very high percentage of Chinese imports compared to other Late Islamic sites in the Gulf. The assemblage tells the story of pottery consumption as well as its local and global distribution in a rich variety of recorded wares and forms. In order to illustrate this narrative, this paper will present all fully reconstructed vessels and representative sherds from the extensive reference collection of Al Zubarah and Freiha.



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Mazandaran during the Iron Age: Recent excavation results of Shahne Poshte

Keywords: Northern Iran; funeral archaeology; Iron Age II; Alborz Mountains

The Iron Age in Iran begins after 1250 BCE, and the inhabitants of Iran began to use iron object to make weapons and domestic tools. The use of iron as well as bronze objects not only required extensive knowledge and expertise and also was a major technological transformation. In Mazandaran, the oldest iron discovered is related to the Shahne Poshte cemetery site both in looted grave and also from burial context.

The cemetery of Shahne Poshte is located southwestern of the Khoshroud Pey city and is one of the environs of western Band Pey located in the southern parts of Babol city in Mazandaran Province in northern Iran (36°20'12"N, 52°30'54"E, 254masl). The cemetery has an approximate area of 11 hectares. In total, 16 trenches were excavated in Shahne Poshte Cemetery to study the burials on these site & 63 human skeletons were found. 31 skeletons were retrieved to trenches during regular excavation & unfortunately 32 other cases were retrieved from during looting activity. These graves included 12 women, 11 men, 5 children, and 6 adults whose sex could not be identified due to sex identification parameters. Also, 18 cases of human remains could not be identified by sex and age, because they were severely damaged by illegal excavation activities. Our excavation represent huge amount of data related to the Iron Age I and we like to talk about the context of this period in a broader context.

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The House of Orpheus: cultural transition as seen through the architectural decoration and the history of its formation

Keywords: House of Orpheus, architectural decoration, cultural transition, elite urban housing

"House of Orpheus" is a conventional name used for describing a sequence of residential units located in a central insula of Nea Paphos. The complex has a long history that goes back to the Hellenistic period and reaches Late Antiquity. The project "Residence as a self-presentation of urban elites. Architecture and decoration of the Orpheus House in Nea Paphos, the ancient capital of Cyprus"(UMO-2017/27/B/HS3/01131), financed by the Polish National Science Centre, aims at analysing this longevity, and the successive reconstructions and changes in the general layout of the structures. This global approach looks at decoration, such as mosaics, wall paintings and architectural



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elements, as indicators of the history of the site. Architectural decoration is particularly relevant as testimony of multiple aspects. First of all, it contributes to the spatial and chronological definition of the changes that the complex underwent. Equally important, however, is the tracing of the development of the Paphian architectural language in élite urban housing and, more generally, in the entire island. Therefore, some social considerations can be drawn from a focus on the continuity and transformation in the architectural decoration of the complex, which is seen as an example of the Cypriot cultural transition at the time of the advent and subsequent development of Roman dominion.

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Lifetime mobility and land use patterns at Shahr-i Qumis, Semnan, Iran

Keywords: Parthian, Sasanian, human remains, stable isotopes, radiocarbon dating

The ancient site of Shahr-i Qumis is located five kilometers southeast of Qusheh village in Damghan city, Semnan province, near the southern slope of the Alborz mountain range. It was identified in 1966 by John Hansman as the ancient city of Hecatompylos, the second capital of Parthians, and excavated from 1967 to 1978. Unfortunately, the published articles reporting these seasons were very limited and the findings, which have been kept in the British Institute of Persian Studies repository, were inadequately curated. These conditions made it necessary to revise and catalogue available materials, which was done by Dr. Mostafa Dehpahlavan in the fall and winter of 2017-18. Human bone remains, which were a significant part of the excavation findings, were measured and examined by the author under the supervision of Arkadiusz Sołtysiak. Bone samples were taken for radiocarbon datings and stable strontium isotopes analyses. Results show that most of the burials in the abandoned buildings of the early Parthian settlement were dated between the middle Parthian and the late Sasanian period. Twenty-one out of twenty-two tooth samples also showed $87\text{Sr}/86\text{Sr}$ signatures consistent with local values, proving that most of the burials belonged to stationary farmers/herders who were permanent inhabitants of the site.

Aleksandra Grzegorska

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Echinococcus Granulosus from site Bakr Awa (Iraqi Kurdistan) in context of hygiene of inhabitants and research capacity

Keywords: palaeoparasitology, health, osteology, osteobiography

Recent years saw an increased research interest in everyday life in the past. One of the analysed aspects is hygiene; it usually is discussed in the context of ancient Greece and Rome, and more rarely regarding other regions, e.g. the Near East. Research into these issues grants a better understanding of life in the past especially in the context of health-related studies.

The presentation will concern the site of Bakr Awa on the Shahrizor plain in Iraqi Kurdistan. According to the World Health Organization, it is an endemic territory for the *Echinococcus* species. We may distinguish two types of the parasite. In the case of *E. granulosus* infection is caused by



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contact with dogs and lack of personal hygiene. Infection with *E. multilocularis* occurs via food contaminated with fox excrements. In both cases, parasite bone lesions are very rare (0,5-2%).

In 2014, during the exploration of tomb BA 2728, a small cyst was found localised at a level of the abdomen of the buried individual. Because of its localisation and morphology it has been identified as caused by the *Echinococcus* parasite. The skeleton belonged to a female. The analysis did not show evidence of bone lesions caused by the parasitic infection.

Mariusz Gwiazda

Wydział Archeologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski

Marmora Bizantina. Prezentacja nowego projektu badawczego poświęconego wykorzystaniu marmurów w południowym Lewancie w okresie wczesnobizantyjskim (IV–VII w. n.e.)

Słowa kluczowe: marmur, okres wczesnobizantyjski, południowy Lewant, handel

Podstawowym celem projektu jest ustalenie znaczenia marmuru i odtworzenie handlu nim w południowym Lewancie w okresie wczesnobizantyjskim (IV-VII w. n.e.). Kluczowym w tym zakresie jest zrozumienie, do czego marmur był wykorzystywany i w jakich budynkach. Choć surowiec ten stanowił jeden z najdroższych materiałów budowlanych w starożytności, to problem jego użytkowania w tym regionie jest cały czas w dużej mierze nierozpoznany. Wypełnienie tej luki badawczej odgrywa istotną rolę w zrozumieniu znaczenia tego materiału i handlu nim u schyłku starożytności. Do realizacji projektu zastosowana zostanie zróżnicowana metodyka uwzględniająca tradycyjne analizy archeologiczne, historyczne i z zakresu historii sztuki, jak i metody archeometryczne oraz studia statystyczne i geograficzne. Podstawę źródłową stanowią będą publikowane zabytki z marmuru jak i ich próbki pochodzące z wykopalisk w Libanie, Izraelu oraz Jordanii. W ramach niniejszego wystąpienia zaprezentowane zostaną planowane etapy realizacji projektu i metody badawcze, które zostaną wykorzystane w trakcie jego realizacji.

Mariusz Gwiazda

Wydział Archeologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski

Zanik grobowców komorowych we wczesnobizantyjskiej prowincji Palaestina Prima i wczesnoislamskim Jund Filastīn

Słowa kluczowe: Palestyna, okres wczesnobizantyjski, okres wczesnoislamski, grobowce komorowe

Grobowce komunalne stanowiły jeden z bardziej charakterystycznych elementów kultury materialnej w Palestynie przed podbojem arabskim. Ich wielka liczba zachowała się do dzisiejszych czasów, umożliwiając badania nad ciągłością tej tradycji grzebalnej między okresem wczesnobizantyjskim a wczesnoislamskim. Do tego celu wykorzystana została the Chamber Tombs Data Base zawierająca wiarygodne informacje o czasie użytkowania ponad 250 grobowców komunalnych. Analiza ilościowa tego zespołu danych umożliwiła odtworzyć dynamikę ich rozwoju między IV a X w. n.e. wśród chrześcijańskiej, żydowskiej i samarytańskiej populacji Judei, Samarii i Równiny przybrzeżnej Izraela. Wyniki tego badania wskazują, że poczynając od V w. n.e. stopniowo zmniejsza się liczba nowych fundacji grobowców komunalnych a najmłodsze pochodzą z początku VII w. n.e. Choć niektóre z nich



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wykorzystywane były jeszcze w VIII w. n.e., to w kolejnych stuleciach znikają one całkowicie. Świadczy to o istotnej zmianie kulturowej u schyłku starożytności. Podłożem załamania w budowie i wykorzystaniu grobowców komunalnych były długoterminowe zmiany społeczne, osadnicze, ekonomicznych oraz polityczne.

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A revised chronology for second millennium BC in Iranian Central Plateau

Keywords: Second Millennium B.C., Iranian Central Plateau, Chronology, Radiocarbon dating

According to many archaeologists seeds of socio-political changes that led to formation of first states in Iranian Plateau in the first half of first millennium B.C. had been sown in the second millennium B.C. in central plateau of Iran. Lack of updated archaeological investigations, well defined field projects and scant number of radiocarbon dating, the chronology of the second millennium B.C. in central plateau was controversial and ambiguous. But a recent joint archaeological project of University of Kashan and University of Warsaw in Rahaq Valley in Kashan highland compelled most archaeologists to reconsider old chronological framework. Our recent absolute dating and new archaeological data in accompany with other fresh data demonstrate that most archaeological sites and cultural materials that traditionally had been ascribed to the last quarter of second millennium B.C., virtually belongs to the whole span of second millennium B.C. Hence this presentation will shortly review the history of chronology of second millennium B.C. and then present new radiocarbon dating and fresh data that have been gathered recently from our joint project in Kashan region. These fresh dating and data will provide us a new chronological framework that in the next step will compel us to narrate the story of the second millennium in a different way.

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**Subsistence and mobility in the Iranian Central Plateau
during the Bronze Age, Kafarved-Varzaneh**

Keywords: subsistence patterns, lifetime mobility, bioarchaeology, paleopathology

During the Bronze Age, a significant decline in population size was witnessed in the Iranian Central Plateau that, by many researchers, has been considered a product of climatic and ecological change. To properly explore human-environment relationships in this part of the world during this period, it is essential to develop 'on-site' studies of diet and mobility at a series of sites. This project has been carried out based on collected human remains from several newly discovered Early Bronze Age (EBA) sites in Kafarved-Varzaneh area, located in the Iranian Plateau's heartland besides the Zayandeh-rud



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river basin near Isfahan. Investigations on the region resulted in identifying more than a hundred archaeological sites, from which three have been excavated so far and radiocarbon dated to c. 2700-2400 BC, displaying a flourished urbanization during the Bronze Age. Several graves and more than seventy human skeletons were unearthed either from secondary contexts or fieldworks in 2018 and 2019. A bioarchaeological approach to these remains enables the reconstruction of diet, subsistence, and the general quality of life in this EBA population, though such a study is yet to be carried out in an Iranian Bronze Age context, despite broad questions of social and economic upheaval during this period. This project aims to use $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, morphological and paleopathological approaches to produce insights into living conditions and ecological contexts of the local human populations across a critical Bronze Age period when significant urban settlement changes have been noted.

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**The role of fish in the daily life of the inhabitants of Kharāʿib al-Dasht
in the 17th–19th centuries**

Keywords: Kharāʿib al-Dasht, Late Islamic period, fishing, fish processing

The fieldwork at Kharāʿib al-Dasht, the settlement situated in the north-eastern part of Failaka Island, Kuwait, has been conducted since 2013. However, the analysis of the fish remains started much later, in 2018, and since that time almost 16 thousands of fish bones from 17th to 19th centuries contexts have been examined. The contexts were located within a village and its economic background where the fish processing activity most probably took place. The goal of this paper is to discuss the issues related to fishing and fish processing, the main activities of the inhabitants of the village in the Late Islamic period. The research was carried out based on the archaeological and archaeozoological materials coming from the best-studied structures, including House 1 and layers registered under the Mosque in the eastern part of the site and two Huts in the north.

Elżbieta Jastrzębowska

Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures, the Polish Academy of Sciences

Decoration and function of the House of Aion in Nea Paphos

Keywords: triclinium, mosaics, paintings, Dionysus, Apollo, muses, theatre association

The archaeological context (coins and pottery) dates the last phase of the so-called “House of Aion” to the 320s, its partial destruction to the earthquake of 332/342, and the final annihilation to another quake in 365. The much-discussed mythological decorative mosaic in the Triclinium and the newly analyzed wall paintings in one of the rooms (no. 7) with figures of Apollo and three of the Muses are typical decorative elements of Roman elite houses of Late Antiquity. And yet, the layout of the building, the triclinium located at the entrance to the house, and the presence of two rooms with a wooden floor



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laid over an earlier water cistern converted into a cellar, interpreted possibly as a treasury, suggest that the function of the complex was not residential at all. A comparison with the remains of known buildings of Dionysiac associations in the Roman East, especially these in Pergamon, as well as the close proximity of the “House of Aion” to the “Villa of Theseus”, which was rebuilt during the same period and converted into a praetorium of the governor of the island in the first half of the 4th century, suggest that this house could have been the seat of a Roman association of Dionysiac artists (ex-technitai), acting in the theatre of Paphos that was also in use still in the same 4th century.

Karol Juchniewicz

Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures, the Polish Academy of Sciences

**Rescue Excavations in the Historic al-Balad District of Jeddah (Saudi Arabia):
Uthman bin Affan mosque**

Keywords: Jeddah, Islamic Archaeology, mosque, architecture

As part of the ongoing historical research and urban development activity in the historic al-Balad district of Jeddah, the Ministry of Culture (MoC) of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia commissioned our team to conduct archaeological investigations at four sites within the city. Among others, we were tasked with the excavation of the building which is considered to be the oldest in the city – Uthman bin Affan mosque. Until now it has never been a subject of archaeological examination. Our research revealed several significant changes in the mosque architecture and layout. In this presentation archaeological works conducted during three campaigns in 2020/2021 will be outlined and some preliminary conclusions will be presented.

Małgorzata Kajzer

Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw

**The transition from Hellenistic to Roman period.
Case study based on oil lamps found in Nea Paphos**

Keywords: Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus, Nea Paphos, oil lamps, production

Changes in the material culture, the result of different processes connected with political, economic, social or religious transformations, are the main tool for understanding the general picture of ancient culture. These changes may represent different scale and dynamics, depending on the area and the category of the archaeological material.

Hellenistic and Roman oil lamps are a good example of transformations, clearly visible in vessel shape and technology of manufacture. The proposed paper discusses Hellenistic local production defined for the area of Nea Paphos in Cyprus that shows serious modifications over time, starting from open wheel-made lamps dated to the Early Hellenistic period, through closed wheel-made vessels, up to decorative mould-made lamps of the Late Hellenistic chronology. The biggest change in the production and distribution pattern was recorded in the Early Roman times, when, simultaneously with the inception of a new lamp form invented in Italian workshops, the local production was utterly replaced by the lamps from other, presumably Cypriot workshop(s). The



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presented data were obtained during the realization of the "Preludium" grant no 2015/19/N/HS3/01810 finished by the author last year.

Jacek Karmowski

Jagiellonian University in Kraków

Urbanization in the Northern Egypt and Southern Levant in the second half of the fourth millennium B.C.E. based on architecture analysis

Keywords: settlement architecture, beginnings of urbanization, Egypt, the Levant, Early Bronze Age I, Predynastic period in Egypt, 4th millennium B.C.E.

It is commonly believed that in the second half of the 4th millennium B.C.E. in south-west Asia and north-east Africa, human settlements were established at a level of complexity never present before. The number of inhabitants and the size of these settlements exceeded the ones known from earlier periods. The accumulation of these features has been noticed by many researchers, indicating in numerous publications the period of the Early Bronze Age I / the Predynastic period in Egypt as the time in which urbanization processes led to the emergence of the first cities.

The purpose of the presentation is to show the results of research carried out on the basis of the remains of settlement architecture from the second half of 4th millennium B.C.E in northern Egypt and the southern Levant. The presentation will discuss beginnings of urbanization in the above-mentioned regions and methods applied to answer the question of how architectural remains can be a determinant of the urbanization level.

Some of the research problems based on theories functioning in the scientific discourse will also be presented. The known theories and hypotheses will be confronted with archaeological data relating to settlement architecture in order to capture and discuss the process of urbanization in the discussed period.

Jacek Karmowski,

Piotr Kołodziejczyk,

Marcin Czarnowicz,

Barbara Witkowska

Jagiellonian University in Kraków

Application of GIS data in archaeological surface and excavation research in southern Jordan - HLC Project

Keywords: GIS in archeology, 3D visualizations, visibility analysis, open source software for archaeologists, archeology of southern Jordan

The presentation will discuss the use of GIS tools in research and documentation conducted in Southern Jordan by the HLC project (Heritage-Landscape-Community) carried out by the Institute of Archeology at Jagiellonian University. In our field and research activities, we use GIS system for several different purposes: to maintain a database of surface artifacts location, for field navigation with the use of vector geological maps and maps created by other archaeological projects, to create visualization of SRTM data for the areas covered by the research and to create plans and 3D visualization of excavation areas based on photogrammetry.



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Our previous research showed that methods of measuring objects based on 3D models turn out to be particularly useful. They make it possible to create descriptions of various archaeological structures also after the completion of research in a given area. Using data in a 3D environment also allows to confront traditional visibility analyzes with a simulation that makes it possible to visualize the visibility of objects in the field, taking into account additional factors like atmospheric and lighting conditions.

During the presentation we will also show attempts at visualizing the position of artifacts and calculating the volume of archaeological objects with use of the Boolean algebra. In this rather technical discussion particular attention will be paid to freely available and open source applications.

Kamil Kopij
Sebastian Bała

Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytet Jagielloński

**Ewolucja krajobrazu osadniczego obszaru północno-wschodniego
Edomu w okresach od nabatejskiego po bizantyjski**

Słowa kluczowe: analiza przestrzenna; archeologia bizantyjska; archeologia nabatejska; archeologia rzymska; Jordania; krajobraz osadniczy

W naszym referacie chcielibyśmy przedstawić wstępne wyniki analizy przestrzennej ewolucji krajobrazu osadniczego obszaru starożytnego północno-wschodniego Edomu (dzisiejsza prowincja at-Tafilah) od okresu nabatejskiego do bizantyjskiego. Mapowanie stanowisk w oparciu o kryteria chronologiczne i typologiczne wskazało na określone centra osadnicze, skoncentrowane głównie w dolinach epizodycznych rzek oraz w pobliżu szlaków handlowych biegnących na osi północ-południe. Analiza ta, choć oparta na danych pochodzących głównie z badań archeologicznych, a nie wykopaliskowych – które dostarczyłyby bardziej wiarygodnych informacji – pozwala jednak stawiać pytania o charakter, zakres i przyczyny obserwowanych zmian w krajobrazie osadniczym regionu. Nasza analiza uwzględnia przede wszystkim zmiany o charakterze administracyjnym i politycznym, a także wahania klimatyczne, które zachodziły w interesującym nas okresie i mogły wpływać na zmiany w sieci osadniczej.

Anna Kordas

Faculty Doctoral Studies, Faculty of Culture and Arts, University of Warsaw

**Preliminary observations of masons' marks from the Western Basilica
in Ptolemais, Cyrenaica**

Keywords: masons' marks, basilicas, Constantinople, Libya, stone workshops, architectural elements, marble furnishings

The Western Basilica in Ptolemais has been the subject of many studies, however, due to the lack of unequivocal evidence, its dating is still under discussion. On the other hand, masons' marks carved on building blocks of the church have not been the subject of detailed research so far. The latest analysis of mason's marks made on the basis of the photographic documentation of the Polish Archaeological Mission in Ptolemais UW in 2010 allowed for the preliminary identification of repeated marks on the walls qualifying them as marks of masons' workshops. The similarity of these marks with the markings of workshops operating at the beginning of the 6th century AD in Constantinople and, in parallel, on



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other buildings in the Mediterranean area from this period, may suggest that some of the marks from the Western Basilica in Ptolemais may belong to the workshops associated with the center in Constantinople. The confirmation of this hypothesis would provide a significant argument in the discussion of the dating of the Western Basilica in Ptolemais.

Arleta Kowalewska

The Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa

Prezentacja nowej bazy danych

"Roman to Early Islamic Bathhouses of Iudaea/Syria-Palaestina and Provincia Arabia"

Słowa kluczowe: baza danych, *open-source*, łaźnie, okres rzymski, okres bizantyjski

W niniejszej prezentacji po raz pierwszy przedstawiona została baza danych obejmująca łaźnie rzymskie, które powstawały na terenie prowincji Judei/Syrii-Palestyny i Arabii od okresu panowania Heroda Wielkiego (37-4 r. p.n.e.) aż do czasów dynastii umajadzkiej. Ta baza danych powstała w ramach i na użytek badań doktoranckich autorki, po czym wprowadzona została do systemu OCHRE, gdzie jest udostępniona online pod adresem <http://ochre.lib.uchicago.edu/BATHS/>. Aktualnie baza zawiera 181 wpisów, z których każdy dotyczy osobnego budynku lub kompleksu. Wpisy uwzględniają wiele różnorodnych parametrów, w zależności od stanu badań i publikacji danej łaźni, integrując informacje tekstowe, oryginalny materiał ilustracyjny oraz dane geograficzne. W parametrach ujęte zostały identyfikatory każdej łaźni (np. nazwa i numer ID) oraz wachlarz szczegółowych informacji, począwszy od typu planu łaźni i jej kontekstu aż do typu dekoracji oraz opisu zabytków ruchomych powiązanych z okresem jej funkcjonowania. Wprowadzone dane są dostępne pojedynczo z uwzględnieniem wszystkich informacji dotyczących danego budynku jak również mogą być wyszukiwane i grupowane na podstawie wybranych parametrów. Niniejsza baza danych jest nowym dodatkiem do innych projektów *open-source* dotyczących archeologii Bliskiego Wschodu i rozwiniętych przez polskich badaczy, jak np. Chamber Tombs Data Base (<https://chambertombs.uw.edu.pl/>).

Piotr Makowski

Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego

**Towards a new understanding of Fatimid/Seljuq (Middle Islamic I)
occupation in Transjordan**

Keywords: Fatimid period, Transjordan, settlement patterns, handmade pottery

Until relatively recently, it has been commonly believed that the period between the mid-8th century until the end of the 11th century was a time of evident settlement crisis in southern Transjordan. Browsing the results of most recent archaeological research in the region, however, one can get an impression that the paradigm of settlement decline is rather relative and subjective. It has become apparent from the various foregoing studies that a problem exists in regard to the identification and interpretation of materials gathered from archaeological field research. One aspect of this failure is that many archaeologists were merely not interested in the identification of excavated or surveyed remains, but rather in their interpretation, constructing their narration on the basis of a conventional overview of the material culture. Many sites in Transjordan express considerable continuity during the Abbasid period, but often, to a more limited extent, also during the 10th and 11th centuries. Changes in



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occupation character are, however, apparent in all of them. What has long been described as site abandonment should thus rather be considered as dispersal, contraction, or in some cases spatial reconfiguration.

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Societal segmentation and early urbanism in Mesopotamia: evidence from Tell Brak

Keywords: ASUDAS, biodistance analysis, Late Chalcolithic, Near East, urbanization, community identity, dental anthropology

The urbanisation of Mesopotamia in the 4th millennium BCE generated unprecedented social, economic, and political complexities. Tell Brak, located in the Syrian Khabur basin is one of the best-known early urban sites of its time. Archaeological surveys in the area suggest that growth resulted from peripheral expansion driven by the migration of several distinct groups. It is however not clear whether did they create distinct groups in the newly formed urban center as well.

The impact of early urbanization was explored using non-metric dental traits from skeletons excavated at Tell Brak (n=111) and its satellite mound Tell Majnuna (n=179). Biodistance between subsets of the population from the period of early urbanization in the LC and later Early Bronze Age (EBA) were examined using the Arizona State University Dental Anthropology System (ASUDAS).

The results indicate segmentation of the early urban population evidenced by differences in dental morphology among the earliest LC groups. The LC Tell Brak was also different from the EBA sample, while the LC Tell Majnuna subsets grew increasingly more homogenous with the EBA Tell Brak group.

Henryk Meyza¹

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Late Roman structures of Nea Paphos (Maloutena) during 3rd and 4th centuries – public and private spaces

Keywords: Late Roman, structural transitions, Villa of Theseus, insula of House of Aion, capital of Cyprus in Roman times, mosaics

The presentation focuses on transition in the 3rd and 4th centuries from the original insulae in rectangular grid to Late Roman edifices of Nea Paphos, which was a subject of research by the



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archaeological mission under the auspices of Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. The excavations were initiated in 1965 by K. Michałowski and continued for many years by W.A. Daszewski. Between 2008 and 2019 they were directed by H. Meyza.

Aspects of structural transitions will be presented, based on stratigraphic studies - changes in architecture, as well as external and internal decoration and probable function of these buildings. Villa of Theseus and the insula of House of Aion will be discussed separately, each in two phases. Data collected by team headed by H. Meyza would be used in particular and results of introducing context documentation system will be assessed. Analysis of decoration would support reconstructing function of richly embellished structures. Functional interpretation of selected rooms and other spaces will be referred to various movable finds found there. Discussion on character of the Villa of Theseus is related to question if Nea Paphos was a capital of Cyprus in Hellenistic and Roman times. In case of controversies concerning the Late Roman insula of the House of Aion, pagan character of triclinium mosaic and lack of anti-Christian programme is defended.

Michał Michalik

Szkoła Doktorska Nauk Humanistycznych, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków

**Redevelopments of the Agora in Nea Paphos in the perspective of water management.
Results of the Paphos Agora Project excavations (2011-2020) and future prospects**

Keywords: Cyprus archaeology, Nea Paphos, water management, public works in the Agora, antique wells, drainage

In Antiquity, Nea Pafos was the major maritime trade centre, located on the west coast of Cyprus. The City was erected at the turn of the 4th and 3rd century BCE and was the capital of the island since the 2nd century BCE until the 4th century CE. The subject under study - metropolitan Agora was the largest facility of its kind on Cyprus and one of the biggest in the Eastern Mediterranean. This main city plaza was excavated by K. Nicolaou in 1968-1978 and by E. Papuci-Władyka's team in 2011-2020. As a consequence of the later works, a chronology of site occupation and rearrangements was established, comprising seven phases, since the turn of the 4th and 3rd century BCE till first half of 2nd century CE.

As a result of an extensive excavation programme, several features connected with the water management has been unearthed. Despite their significant contribution to the functioning of the Agora, these were never the subject of study before. During the presentation water facilities such as wells, drainage, gargoyles, pipe conduits etc. found during excavations, will be discussed in the context of their functional features and chronology. This perspective will allow to unveil the significance of water implementation in the everyday life of the Agora inhabitants. Additionally special attention will be focused on the transitional periods when water facilities were redeveloped in addition to Agora buildings rearrangements. Furthermore, current results will be presented in the context of future research questions.

Łukasz Miszk

Jagiellonian University in Kraków

**From the Ptolemaic capital to the Roman province.
The Paphos Agora as a representation of the government power**



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Keywords: Nea Paphos, Agora, Ptolemaic Cyprus, Roman Cyprus

The agora in the Greek world, in its visual form, was the architectural representation of the self-government of the Greek poleis. During the Hellenistic period, the central square of newly founded cities in the East was the perfect opportunity for Hellenistic kings to manifest, on the one hand, their attachment to the tradition of urban self-government and, on the other, the representation of their position and wealth.

The phenomenon could also have taken place in Cyprus. From the second half of the second century BC, the main city of the island - Nea Paphos became the seat of members of the Ptolemaic dynasty, who either lost their rivalry for the throne in Alexandria or became independent rulers with the title of King of Cyprus. The rulers of actually new state were able to realise the need for an architectural representation of power.

Non-invasive and excavation archaeological investigations carried out on the Agora of Nea Paphos between 2011 and 2020 have made it possible to propose a new reconstruction of the chronology and spatial organisation of the city's main square. The results of this research, which will be presented, will contribute to a discussion on the changing role of Nea Paphos during the 2nd century BC, indicating the firmly established capital character of the city. This paper will also discuss the end of the functioning of the Agora, dating to the middle of the 2nd century AD in the context of possible changes occurring in the organisation of municipal self-government in Cyprus.

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**Functional adaptation of femoral midshaft in the Bronze Age Zagros highlanders,
Deh Dumen, Iran**

Keywords: bioarchaeology, histology, bone remodelling, behaviour

Archaeological human femur midshaft cross-sectional geometry and histology were used to reconstruct behaviour of individuals from Central Zagros, Iran. As these individuals likely led mobile lifestyles as a result of occupying mountainous regions, we hypothesised that their femur bone would reflect adaptation to high levels of mechanical strain.

Twenty-four midshaft cross-sections were extracted from femur shafts in 23 individuals recovered from Late Bronze Age multiple burials in Deh Dumen, Iran. Cross-sectional geometry data were recorded to analyse biomechanical bone properties. Geometric and density properties of secondary bone tissue were examined to assess localised bone functional adaptation. Comparisons of bone histology data were made with an archaeological lowland, albeit also highly mobile, population from Medieval Kulubnarti in Sudan.

Within the Deh Dumen sample, males had femora of greater bending and torsional properties compared to females. When compared to the Kulubnarti, the Deh Dumen bone histology data showed higher secondary osteon densities of smaller areas, confirming adaptation to mechanical strain possibly resulting from occupying uneven mountainous terrain. These findings allow to infer that the Bronze Age Deh Dumen individuals led a transhumant pastoralist lifestyle, which is still practised in Iranian mountainous communities today. A sex-specific division of pastoralist tasks, with females undertaking more sedentary labour, can also be proposed.



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Jolanta Młynarczyk

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An Ephesian love story depicted on a lamp from Nea Paphos

Keywords: Ephesian tale, terracotta lamp, figural decoration, Nea Paphos

An unique terracotta mould-made lamp of a late Hellenistic type was found in an early Roman context of a house at the Fabrika site, Nea Paphos. The lamp top bears a relief depiction of an embracing couple, while the inscription "Ephesians" on its base identifies the figural representation as referring to the tale about Anthia and Habrocomes from Ephesus. Their story ("Ephesiaka") was written down by Xenophon of Ephesus allegedly in the late 2nd century AD. However, the motif of an embracing couple on terracotta lamps goes back to as early as the late 3rd century BC and was diffused in the area from Egypt in the south to Phoenicia in the north. It is interesting, then, to investigate the link between the occurrence of this motif in Hellenistic terracotta lamps and the Roman-period Ephesian tale.

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The "Temple of Aphrodite" on the Fabrika hill, Nea Paphos, in transition from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman imperial period

Keywords: Nea Paphos, temple, finds analysis, chronology

This paper will present preliminary results of the recent research (2018-2019) conducted within the co-operation between the University of Warsaw and the Avignon Université ("Harmonia" project financed by the resources of the National Science Centre, UMO-2016/22/M/HS3/00351). The focus of the research is what we consider as rock-cut outlines of a temple situated on the very top of the Fabrika hill, and its surroundings. Leaving aside the question of the cult identification, we shall focus on the chronology of the building of which both the time of erection and of destruction/abandonment remain unknown.

Since no masonry survived in situ, and the bare rock-cut outlines themselves cannot yield any date, the chronology of the temple's activity can be proposed only through the study of materials retrieved from the fills in the immediate vicinity of the temple platform. The finds in question include, first of all, fragments of pottery, architectural elements in local limestone, and painted wall plasters. The analysis of the body of material suggests that the temple may have been erected around the mid-2nd century BC, and it existed till the first half of the 2nd century AD.

Majid Montazer Zohouri



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Department of Archaeology, University of Tehran

Underground Troglodytic Architecture Complex of the Ghale tappe, Khomein, Iran

Keywords: Underground Troglodytic, Ghale tappe, Islamic pottery

The inhabitants of the Iranian plateau, throughout history, have chosen various methods of habitation according to climatic, economic, political, and social conditions. Because Iran politically and culturally is located in a geopolitical region in the Middle East, sometimes its inhabitants were threatened by dangers that forced them to use different residential methods to avoid these dangers. The underground Troglodytic architecture is one of the different residential methods in the Iranian plateau. So far, many samples of it have been identified in archaeological surveys. The underground troglodytic complex of Ghale Tappe Khomein located in Markazi province in Iran is one of these samples of human settlements. The archaeological excavations carried out in this complex were done to recognize what its historical identity is and to clarify the architectural spaces of this troglodytic complex. The historical and archaeological evidence shows that the inhabitants of some central regions of Iran built underground shelters to protect themselves from the Mongol invasion, to take refuge in times of attack and danger. The underground Troglodytic architecture of Ghale Tappe probably had a shelter and residential use. Because considering the study of archaeological findings, it was created at the same time as the Mongol invasion in the 6th and 7th centuries AH (Khwarazmian period). This Troglodytic complex has been abandoned for unknown reasons after the mentioned period.

Majid Montazer Zohouri¹

Ali Moloody²

Arkadiusz Sołtysiak³

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Archaeological studies of the crypt tomb of "Hosseineh Khanqah", Bidgol, Iran

Keywords: crypt tomb, Hosseineh Khanqah, Islamic era, Iran

Residents of Iran from prehistoric times to the Islamic era, according to their different ideological and religious beliefs throughout history have applied different burial methods for their dead. One of these burial methods is to place corpses in crypt tombs in religious places. The history of this burial method in Iran dates back to the Elamite period and then the Parthians in southwestern Iran, who also adopted it from the inhabitants of Mesopotamia. This method of burial became obsolete after the Sasanians came to power and the Zoroastrian religion was recognized. The crypt burial method was once again considered in the Middle Islamic period for unknown reasons. The building of "Hosseineh Khanqah" located in Arān va Bidgol city in Isfahan province is a building belonging to the 6th and 7th centuries AH. Archaeological investigations and activities in the basement of this building led to the identification of a crypt tomb with several human burials. Archaeological studies on human remains in the tomb, indicate that the bodies of at least 14 people in this tomb were inside the wooden coffins, placed on the floor of the building. Historical and archaeological evidence suggests that this building was originally a "Khanqah" and associated with the intellectual and religious stream of "Sufism" in the Islamic Middle Ages. The religious stream of Sufism differed from the common thought of the Shia religion in some respects, and it is likely that this method of burial was related to this religious and intellectual stream.



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Kamila Niziołek

Szkoła Doktorska Nauk Humanistycznych, Uniwersytet Jagielloński

**Late Hellenistic fine ware pottery from the Well S.50 on the Agora of Nea Paphos
(Cyprus)**

Keywords: Black-Gloss pottery, Colour-coated ware, Cyprus, fine ware, Late Hellenistic period, Nea Paphos Agora, well deposit, eating habits

The proposed presentation concerns the fine ware pottery (excluding terra sigillata) from a Late Hellenistic deposit found in the well S.50 in the Agora of Nea Paphos in Cyprus. The pottery was studied using macroscopic method based on fabric characteristics and typology. As a result, the assemblage was divided into functional, technological and macroscopic groups. Additionally, the CReA-Patrimoine application was used to calculate the capacity of selected vessels. The preliminary results points out the dominant role of local pottery produced in the Paphos region, but this assumption must be verified by laboratory analyses. The functional groups were represented by drinking vessels (such as hemispherical cups, Knidian cup, Palestinian cups, and incurved rim bowls), vessels for wine service (jugs, lagynos, olpe, juglets, kraters, kyathos), vessels for other liquids (strainer jugs); as well as vessels for food service (outturned rim bowls, plates with various forms of rims). Toilet vessels – for oils (unguentarium, amphoriskos) were also included. The repeatability of forms, the ratio between the amount and function of specific shapes, together with capacity measurements constitute a base for some preliminary observations about the eating habits in the Late Hellenistic city. The research is a part of an unpublished MA thesis written by the author in 2019.

Kamila Nocoń

Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego

**Multiperspective approach on the research of the Middle and Late Roman cooking
pottery from the Agora in Nea Paphos. Questions, methods, and theories**

Słowa kluczowe: Nea Paphos, Middle and Late Roman period, cooking pottery

The Jagiellonian University excavations in Nea Paphos, conducted on the Agora and the Trial Trenches between the years 2011-2019, have provided a very large amount of systematically collected ceramic assemblages dated from the Hellenistic to Late Roman periods. Cooking pottery dated to the Middle and Late Roman period (3rd to 7th century AD) was distinguished as well. This assemblage is characterized by diversity in terms of provenance and forms (pottery of probable local provenance and from different production centres, located both in Cyprus and beyond), which has provided the basis for research questions concerning production, consumption and distribution of this category of pottery. The aim of the talk is to present a new project carried out at the Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw (NCN Sonatina 4 grant 2020/36/C/HS3/00173), with the Middle and Late Roman cooking pottery as the subject of a comprehensive, interdisciplinary study combining archaeological and archaeometric approaches in the light of the interpretation of the changes of the social processes.



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Kamila Nocoń

Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego

Contrasting consumption. Changed in standards of usage of Late Hellenistic and Early Roman cooking pottery from the Agora in Nea Paphos

Keywords: Nea Paphos, cooking pottery, consumption

The current paper contributes new evidence of consumption of the Hellenistic and Early Roman cooking pottery excavated in the Agora of Nea Paphos on Cyprus within the Jagiellonian University Paphos Agora Project. The assemblage of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman cooking pottery was the subject of systematic investigation. The methodological approach taken in the study consists of an integrated archaeological and archaeometric approach employing various theoretical approaches (pottery economy, chaîne opératoire, technological choices, regional approach, and consumption theory). The results of the current study indicate the difference in consumption patterns. Further, the evidence suggests that there was a change in the usage of cooking pottery in terms of production and consumption at the turn of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. The changes observed in the assemblage can be associated with several factors, such as technological choices made by the potters and/or a change in consumer needs reflected in a repertoire of completely new shapes, perhaps linked to the influx of new trends rooted in the Roman Empire.

Francisco J. Núñez

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The protomai from Jiyeh. Their sequential and chronological context

Keywords: Central Levant, Iron Age, pottery, ceramic sequence, chronology

This communication aims to contextualize sequentially and chronologically the two protomai recovered in the Lebanese site of Jiyeh. Its structure consists of two separate parts.

The first one deals with the analysis of the ceramic array and, in particular, its typological, morphological, and decorative features. Every separate ceramic item included in this assemblage will be distributed into formal groups and typologically classified, sequentially identified, and dated. This procedure provides a date in the 5th century BC for the context.

The second part of this presentation focuses on the connections existing between the diverse types and their place in the general sequence of the central Levant. The date of the context comprises the initial stages of the Persian period; however, the characteristics of its ceramic assemblage represent a direct evolution of the Late Iron Age. In conclusion, no direct correlation becomes evident between the historical label and the typological and decorative nature of the assemblage.

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Biḡān – ostatnie wrota na wschód

Słowa kluczowe: handel rzymsko-indyjski, ceramika, Eufrat, pogranicze, północna Mezopotamia

Celem referatu jest przedstawienie końcowych wyników badań nad dokumentacją kultury materialnej z warstw rzymskich na wyspie Biḡān zlokalizowanej w środkowym biegu rzeki Eufrat. Zabytki zostały uzyskane podczas polskich badań archeologicznych prowadzonych w latach 1979-1983.

Szczególne uwaga zostanie poświęcona materiałowi ceramicznemu, dzięki któremu przybliżona zostanie możliwa funkcja stanowiska i jego wyjątkowa rola ostatniego posterunku i przyczółku militarnej obecności Rzymu w północnej Mezopotamii. Następnie stanowisko, poprzez prezentację zidentyfikowanej na Biḡānie ceramiki indyjskiej, zostanie ukazane jako aktor handlu dalekosiężnego i ostatni punkt ekonomicznej kontroli cesarstwa na pograniczu rzymsko-perskim. Autor, powołując się na paralele w materiale naczyń transportowych oraz na inskrypcje naniesione na te naczynia, zwróci uwagę na kontakty wyspy z pobliskimi i oddalonymi geograficznie stanowiskami. W podsumowaniu zostanie podkreślona szczególna polityczno-geograficzna lokalizacja stanowiska, jako istotnego przystanku w drodze z Palmyry i Antiochii do wybrzeży Zatoki Perskiej.

Marek Tycjan Olszewski

Wydział Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego

Kim był Archippos? Nowe świadectwo ikonograficzne pomaga zidentyfikować założyciela Pelli/Apamei syryjskiej z archontem eponimem Aten

Słowa kluczowe: Syria, Pella/Apamea, Archippos, założenie kolonii, Antypatros, Kassander, mozaika rzymska, Ateny, archon eponimus

Zaprezentuję odkrycie ważnego wydarzenia historycznego dotyczącego stosunków między Macedońską Pellą, Atenami, a nową macedońską osadą wojskową w północnej Syrii – Pellą, przekształconą następnie w Apameę, która stała się jednym z największych ośrodków miejskich na Bliskim Wschodzie w okresie hellenistycznym, rzymskim i późnoantycznym. Założyciel Pelli / Apamei w Syrii nie był postacią legendarną, jak wcześniej sądzono (n.p. A.S. Hollys w 1994, lub P. Bernhard w 1995), ale postacią historyczną, a mianowicie były nim archont eponimus Aten - Archippos, który piastował urząd od 18 czerwca 321, aż do 7 czerwca 320 r. p.n.e. Według nowego świadectwa ikonograficznego - mozaiki rzymskiej z pierwszej połowy IV wieku n.e., Pella / Apamea powstała we wrześniu lub październiku 320 roku p.n.e., tuż po słynnym traktacie z Triparadeisos, z inicjatywy Antypatra i Kasandra (według Olszewskiego i Saad'a w 2018 r.). Od 322 r. p.n.e. Ateny były pod władzą Antypatra i garnizonu macedońskiego. Fokion, znany polityk ateński, był, nieformalnie, władcą Aten. Jest bardzo prawdopodobne, że po pełnieniu funkcji burmistrza miasta Aten, Archippos został poproszony przez grupę wpływową Antypatra w Atenach, a nawet, być może, przez samego Antypatra lub jego syna Kassandra, aby dołączył do jego armii jako człowiek doświadczony w organizacji struktur miejskich, religijnych, ekonomicznych i wojskowych, celem pokierowania nową kolonią począwszy od jesieni 320 r. p.n.e. Mógł mieć, nawet z nimi bliską więź. Tak więc 'zarządca' Aten stał się 'zarządcą' boskiej Pelli i być może legendarna przyjaźń Archipposa z Heraklesem, o której opowiada Pseudo-Oppian, mogła mieć swoje korzenie w Atenach, gdzie istniał aktywny kult herosa.

Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka

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**New Polish Project in Paphos, UNESCO World Heritage Site:
Modelling the cityscape of ancient capital of Cyprus**

Keywords: Nea Paphos, 3D reconstructions, cityscape, urban layout

Starting from September 2019, the two Polish missions operating in Paphos, i.e. the Mission of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw (Maloutena site) and the Paphos Agora Project of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, have been joint.

The new project has received funding from the Polish National Science Centre (NCN) OPUS competition. It is implemented by the consortium of the above mentioned institutions and the Warsaw University of Technology.

The project is realised by an interdisciplinary research team, including representatives of different fields, i.e. archaeology, geophysics, architecture as well as specialists in remote sensing, procedural modelling and spatial analysis. The team will collect the old data basing on source query and will obtain new data in the course of this project, to propose a new reconstruction of streets and buildings layout of Nea Paphos in different chronological periods, especially in Maloutena and Agora. The result of integrated research will be the reconstruction of urban network by 3D modelling. The models will be subjected to spatial analysis to show the potential interactions between urban layout and functioning of the city in terms of visibility, population flow, number of inhabitants etc. The assumptions of the project and the first results will be presented during the lecture.

Agnieszka Pieńkowska

Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego

**Osadnictwo z epoki brązu na stanowisku Ayn Bani Saydah w północnym Omanie.
Wyniki badań polsko-omańskiej misji archeologicznej w sezonie 2019**

Słowa kluczowe: epoka brązu, Oman, dolina Qumayrah

Od 2016 roku polsko-omańska misja archeologiczna z Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej UW prowadzi badania wykopaliskowe i powierzchniowe w północnym Omanie, w dolinie Qumayrah. Na stanowisku Ayn Bani Saydah, położonym w południowej części tego regionu, zlokalizowana została osada z epoki brązu z tzw. kultury Umm an-Nar. Zarejestrowano wówczas pozostałości osady mieszkalnej, trzech kamiennych wież oraz cmentarzyska złożonego z przynajmniej 11 dużych grobowców. Wyniki najnowszych badań wykopaliskowych, prowadzonych w sezonie 2019, wskazują iż mamy do czynienia z dużo rozleglejszą osadą niż pierwotnie zakładano, która ze względu na swoje położenie oraz rozmiar musiała odgrywać znaczącą rolę w tym regionie.

Efstathios Raptou

Archaeological Officer A, Department of Antiquities, Cyprus

**The transition from the Classical to the Hellenistic period in Palaepaphos evidence
from the necropoleis**

Keywords: Palaepaphos, necropolis, Classical, Hellenistic, burial customs



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The transition from the Classical to the Hellenistic period in Cyprus is marked by major changes in the political, cultural and religious life of the island. It is also considered to be a critical phase in Cypriote history when Hellenism becomes consolidated on the island. A short time span, from the late 4th to early 3rd centuries BC, encompasses changes that abruptly transform the Cypriote landscape and character of the local civilisation. The transition in the Palaepaphos area is manifested by upheavals attested to in the topography of the region from the end of the 4th century BC, associated with the foundation of Nea Paphos, bringing about a new role for the old capital of the kingdom. The lack of relevant archaeological evidence and absence of written sources has not permitted significant consideration of this critical phase of the history and local culture until now.

In response to the conference requirements, we propose in this paper to examine new evidence revealed in the Palaepaphos necropoleis, focusing in particular on the location of Phones near the village of Kouklia, a necropolis which seems to have been established at a very critical time in the late 4th century BC.

New finds from Classical and Hellenistic tombs excavated in the area attest to the change of the material culture of a city under strong Greek influence and its reorientation and new role in the Hellenistic world.

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A database of architectural elements from the House of Orpheus (Nea Paphos)

Keywords: House of Orpheus, architectural decoration, database, architectural orders

Since 2018, the House of Orpheus at Nea Paphos, explored several decades ago, is the object of new research as part of the project "Residence as a self-presentation of urban elites. Architecture and decoration of the Orpheus House in Nea Paphos, the ancient capital of Cyprus" (UMO-2017/27/B/HS3/01131), financed by the Polish National Science Centre. Laser scanning, digital ground photogrammetry and aerial photographs provide a complex documentation that is a starting point for further research. The acquired data not only allowed to update the plan of the insula but also to perform a systematic assessment of the assemblage of the architectural elements. Currently, the detailed geographically referenced orthophotography is being used in order to create a database of more than 100 architectural elements located throughout the entire excavated area. In this project, the implementation and organization of the database represents the means for understanding the architectural features of the insula and to propose reconstructions of the architectural orders across its different phases.

Łukasz Rutkowski

Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego



**Kolekcja naczyń z miękkiego kamienia z grobowca QA 1-1
z okresu Umm an-Nar (Oman)**

Słowa kluczowe: naczynia z miękkiego kamienia, "série récente", dary grobowe, grobowce Umm an-Nar, wczesny brąz, Płw. Omański

Referat poświęcony będzie naczyniom z miękkiego kamienia („chlorytowym”) wydobytym z grobowca z okresu Umm an-Nar (2600-2000 p.n.e.) na cmentarzysku QA-1 nad Wadi al-Fajj, w północno-zachodnim Omanie, w ramach polsko-omańskich badań wykopaliskowych w latach 2016-2018. Dotychczasowe prace wykopaliskowe, choć ograniczone do połowy pierwszego grobowca (QA 1-1) eksplorowanego na tym cmentarzysku, przyniosły aż 67 naczyń z miękkiego kamienia lub ich fragmentów, co jest drugim co do wielkości zespołem tej kategorii zabytków, pozyskanym z jednego grobowca typu Umm an-Nar. Referat ma na celu prezentację tego zespołu wraz z omówieniem rozmieszczenia przestrzennego naczyń w grobowcu ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem kompletnych lub dobrze zachowanych okazów, odkrytych *in situ* w jednej z czterech komór grobowca. Zaobserwowane skupisko tych naczyń w jednej z kwater grobowych daje rzadką możliwość próby odtworzenia zestawu, jaki mógł towarzyszyć bądź jednemu pochówkowi bądź kilku pochówkom złożonym w tym samym miejscu i zapewne w zbliżonym czasie.

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**Analysis of pigments from selected groups of antique objects
from Agora Nea Paphos site in Cyprus**

Keywords: Nea Paphos, pigments, terracotta, wall paintings, SEM-EDS, XRF

The communiqué will present preliminary results of pigment analyses from selected groups of archaeological objects from the Agora site in Nea Paphos (Paphos), Cyprus, within the framework of the Paphos Agora Project. New results are based on the continuation of research that has been conducted since 2017 by the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University and the Inter-Academy Institute of Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw.

In the study 13 pigment samples taken from terracottas and 8 fragments of wall decorations were analysed. So far, samples of blues, blacks, browns, yellows, greens, whites, and pinks from both Hellenistic and Roman objects have been examined. Various analytical techniques were used in the study. In the first stage a portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (XRF) was used. The analysis conducted by XRF in 2017 *in situ*, allowed the initial selection of samples for further research in Poland. The scanning electron microscopy combined with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) was used in polish laboratory. Visual observations were carried out with the 3D microscopy to identify the order and characteristic of the color layers.



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The study allowed to identify typical pigments and those recognized in the past studies. Moreover, a valuable blue pigment (Egyptian blue) and additional rare pigments were found.

The presentation of the results includes only preliminary analyses and needs to be verified using additional techniques in the next stage of research. The overall results of the study will make a valuable contribution to the already known technological aspects of terracotta and wall painting decorations at the site. It can also be a starting point for additional research on the subject.

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Reconstruction of the subsistence strategy of the Iron Age population from Qareh Tepe (Iran) based on carbon and nitrogen stable isotope analysis

Keywords: Iran, Iron Age, isotope analysis, subsistence strategy

A multi-phase cemetery of Qareh Tepe dated to the Iron Age (c. 1200-600 BC) is located in the Qazvin Plain in north-western Iran. The eastern part of the cemetery (Trench 12), excavated in 2018 and 2019, revealed human remains of at least 75 individuals. We reconstructed the subsistence strategy of the local population using stable carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and nitrogen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) isotope analysis in the dentin collagen of 21 individuals along with the 12 animals found within the burial contexts. The analysis of stable carbon isotope ratios indicated that the diet of the Qareh Tepe population was based mainly on C3 plants, most probably wheat, barley and legumes. Qazvin Plain is covered by alluvial fans that provide a suitable place for farming and animal husbandry. Moreover, a distinct share of C4 plants among consumed products may be associated with the use of the dry steppe around the site, covered with wild grasses, as a pasture for animals. The more negative average $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values in male individuals were likely associated with a different dominant source of animal-derived products in their diet. On the other hand, very high $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values, higher than at any other Near Eastern site, suggest intensive use of animal manure, combined with significant aridity (about 200 mm per year).

Monika Więch

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Tradition and innovation - general remarks on cooking pots from Maloutena (Nea Paphos, Cyprus). Late Hellenistic till late Roman period

Keywords: cooking pots, Nea Paphos, Cyprus, Late Hellenistic period, Early Roman period, Late Roman period

The presentation concerns the ceramic vessels of the Hellenistic, Early Roman and Late Roman periods, used for cooking by the ancient inhabitants of the city of Nea Paphos. Particular emphasis



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has been placed on what has changed compared to previous eras. The most important determinant of the form of the artifacts in question was functionality, therefore they were usually subject to only minor modification, limited to details of rim, handles and surface treatment or vessel size. E.g. late Roman closed, deep pots compared to Hellenistic and early Roman, are often much larger. Deep ribbing also started to appear in the late Roman period. The material used to make these vessels changes as well. The continuity and innovation observed in cooking vessels can be linked to both general trends in the Mediterranean basin and the cooking habits of Nea Paphos dwellers.

Zuzanna Wygnańska

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Megalithic phenomenon and the first urban settlements in the northern Levant

Keywords: EB I-II transition, megaliths, Lebanon, transhumant vs settled

In this talk, a megalithic culture from Akkar, northern Lebanon, will be presented in the context of the beginnings of the urbanization process in northern Levant. The Akkar megaliths, dated roughly to 3700–2800 BC, are the first structures of this type in northern Levant. They have been so far interpreted as burial structures of pastoral nomadic communities. The discovery in 2018 of house-like structures next to the megalithic tombs challenged this interpretation. It is hypothesized here that these people were not nomads but a settled population which might have successfully adapted to the challenging local landscape conditions and had access to coveted natural resources. These questions are especially important as the emergence of megaliths was concomitant with a significant increase in political and economic complexity, culminating with the rise of early states in lowland zones in the later EB II–III periods. On the other hand, no continuity has so far been observed between the EBA I megalithic culture and the first settlements of the EB II in the northern Levant. This stays in contrast with what is known about this transition from the southern Levant.

Karol Zajdowski

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Surezha (Kurdistan Region, Iraq). Social complexity in the Chalcolithic period

Keywords: social complexity, Chalcolithic period, Ubaid period, Mesopotamia

The excavations at Surezha on the Erbil plain in Iraqi Kurdistan, directed by Gil Stein and Michael Fisher, have been carried out since 2013 by the University of Chicago Oriental Institute. The aim of the mission is to investigate the origins of towns and social complexity in Northern Mesopotamia during the Chalcolithic period (from ca. 5500 to 3500 BC). Surezha is an appropriate site to investigate these developments, because the high mound is mainly prehistoric.

The presentation focuses on the results of excavations at Surezha principally dated to the Late Chalcolithic 1 period. The evidence suggests the development of an increasingly differentiated and complex society. The site is presented in the regional context. LC 1 is still a poorly understood period in Mesopotamia, but it is a timespan that is crucial for investigating the development of social complexity.