

11 KUNGRESS INTERNAZZJONALI TAL-ISTUDJI FENIĊI U PUNIĊI

Valletta, Malta
9 - 13 November 2026

Programme & Abstracts

University of Malta, 2026

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Design of front cover and logo: Rachel-Ann Bowman
Reconstruction of cargo of Xlendi Phoenician Shipwreck based on the research carried out by Alberto Bravo-Morata Rodriguez.
Photographs are being produced by courtesy of:
Day 1: National Museum of Archaeology/Heritage Malta
Day 2: Department of Classics and Archaeology, University of Malta
Day 3: Daniel Cilia
Day 4: National Museum of Archaeology/Heritage Malta
Day 5: Timmy Gambin/Department of Classics and Archaeology, University of Malta
Abstracts: Nicholas Vella

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The 11th International Congress of Phoenician and Punic Studies takes place at the Old University Building (the former Jesuits' Complex) in Valletta between the 9 and 13 November 2026. It is hosted by the University of Malta in collaboration with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, the National Museum of Archaeology/Heritage Malta, and the Missione Archeologica Italiana a Malta.

Building on past editions of the Congress, this gathering brings together scholars, early-stage researchers and students working in the field of Phoenician and Punic archaeology. Presentations will be delivered in a number of parallel sessions. The overarching theme of the Congress puts emphasis on the fact that the Phoenician and Punic story unfolds in a millennium marked by the most culturally diverse settings in Mediterranean history. The varied responses to Phoenician presence and settlement are challenging the neat narratives of historical reconstruction which favoured cultures as homogenous entities. How do we marshal the material record of archaeological evidence to counter the views of the Mediterranean world of the first millennium BCE as "Graeco-Roman"? How do processes of social interaction map out archaeologically at different scales of analysis, from the level of the local site to a region and beyond? How does one explain variation at the different levels of lived experience, in politics, religion and ritual, music, art and craft, exploration and trade? How aware are scholars of the ideological biases that may have conditioned modern historiography on the ancient Phoenicians?

The official languages of the Congress will be English, French, Italian and Spanish.

The Congress is overseen by the International Scientific Committee (*ad interim*) and managed by a local Organizing Committee chaired by Nicholas Vella (University of Malta).

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHOENICIAN AND PUNIC STUDIES *(ad interim)*

Prof. Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut Nationale du Patrimoine, Tunisie
Prof. Anna Chiara Fariselli | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna
Prof. Michele Guirguis | Università degli Studi di Sassari
Prof. Ann E. Killebrew | Pennsylvania State University
Prof. Peter van Dommelen | Brown University
Prof. Nicholas Vella | L-Università ta' Malta
Prof. José Ángel Zamora López | Centro de ciencias humanas y sociales, España

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Kevin Borda | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Dr David Cardona | Heritage Malta
Prof. Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta
Prof. Giulia Recchia | Università degli Studi "La Sapienza"/Missione Archeologica Italiana a Malta
Maja Pace Sausmekat | Heritage Malta
Dr Cynthianne Spiteri | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, Malta
Sharon Sultana | Heritage Malta

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
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Dr Gianmarco Alberti | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta
Prof. Anthony Bonanno | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr David Cardona | Heritage Malta
Professor Anthony J. Frendo | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr Belinda Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta
Prof. Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr Huw Groucutt | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr Mario Mata-Gonzáles | L-Università ta' Malta
Prof. Dennis Mizzi | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr Omar N'Shea | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr Carmel Serracino | L-Università ta' Malta
Dr Cynthianne Spiteri | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, Malta
Dr Abigail Zammit | L-Università ta' Malta

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

	Monday, 9 November	Tuesday, 10 November	Wednesday, 11 November	Thursday, 12 November	Friday, 13 November
08:00–09:00	Registration	Registration	EXCURSIONS	Registration	Registration
09:00–10:30	Opening session | **AM** & **AP**	Session 10 | **AM** Session 11 | **MR103** Session 12 | **MR6** Session 13 | **AP**		Session 23 | **AM** Session 24 | **MR6** Session 25 | **AP** Session 26 | **MR103**	Session 36 | **AM**
10:30–11:00	Coffee break	Coffee break		Coffee break	Coffee break
11:00–12:30	Session 1 | **MR103** Session 2 | **MR6** Session 3 | **AM** Session 4 | **AP**	Session 14 | **MR103** Session 15 | **AM** Session 16 | **AP**		Session 27 | **MR6** Session 28 | **AP** Session 29 | **AM** Session 30 | **MR103**	Session 37 | **MR103** Session 38 | **AM** Session 39 | **AP** Session 40 | **MR6**
12:30–14:00	Lunch break (light lunch provided)	Lunch break (light lunch provided)		Lunch break (light lunch provided)	
14:00–15:30	Session 5 | **AM**	Session 17 | **Theatre** Session 18 | **AM**		Session 31 | **AM**	General assembly: election of International Committee
15:30–16:00	Coffee break	Coffee break		Coffee break	
16:00–17:30	Session 6 | **MR103** Session 7 | **AP** Session 8 | **AM** Session 9 | **MR6**	Session 19 | **MR6** Session 20 | **AM** Session 21 | **AP** Session 22 | **MR103**		Session 32 | **AP** Session 33 | **MR6** Session 34 | **AM** Session 35 | **MR103**	
	18:30 | Inauguration of exhibition on Tas-Silġ at the National Museum of Archaeology, Valletta			**18:45*** | Congress dinner, Bacchus Restaurant, Mdina	

Venues: AM [Aula Magna], AP [Aula Prima], MR6 [Meeting Room 6], MR103 [Meeting Room 103]

* Departure/drop off point in **Valletta – Mediterranean Conference Centre**: https://maps.app.goo.gl/yae5SZvUFQp6waaU6

EXHIBITIONS AND DIVE INTO HISTORY 360 EXPERIENCE

Espresso Exhibition on Tas-Silġ at the National Museum of Archaeology

Tas-Silġ is a multi-period archaeological site that is currently only open to the public by appointment. It has the remains of the *fanum Iunonis* mentioned in Cicero's orations against Verres and given coordinates in Ptolemy's *Geography*. The site includes remains of the sanctuary that was dedicated to Astarte by Phoenician and Punic settlers. A temporary exhibition has been set up to bring to public attention the results of years of archaeological excavations and research at the site by the Missione Archeologica Italiana a Malta, the University of Malta, and Heritage Malta. Delegates will be able to visit the exhibition on presentation of the Congress delegate tag after its inauguration on Monday, 9th November. The curatorial team for the exhibition included: Sharon Sultana (Heritage Malta)

Congress delegates will be able to visit the Tas-Silġ site on Wednesday, 11th November. *Comfortable walking shoes are necessary for this tour.*

The rest of the exhibition space at the National Museum of Archaeology will also be accessible to Congress delegates. This includes the early prehistoric galleries on the ground floor, the late prehistoric gallery on the first floor together with a permanent exhibition on the first floor related to the Phoenicians and one to the Xlendi Phoenician shipwreck.

Phoenician burials from Għajn Qajjet/Għajn Klieb, Rabat (Malta)

On Wednesday, 11th November, congress delegates will be able to visit the display of finds related to burials discovered in the course of infrastructural works on the outskirts of Rabat, Malta, in 2001 and in 2015. These include a rock-cut shaft-and-chamber tomb which was found to contain a unique stone sarcophagus containing two inhumations; a large selection of grave goods which accompanied cremation burials were found in another two rock-cut tombs. The display is at the Visitors Centre, St Paul's Catacombs Complex, Rabat.

The Phoenician Xlendi shipwreck: dive into History 360° experience

Dive into History 360 is a Heritage Malta initiative that uses immersive 360-degree virtual reality to bring Malta's underwater cultural heritage to a wider audience. As part of the Phoenician Shipwreck Project and the Xlendi (Gozo) Underwater Archaeological Park, this initiative introduces a new way to share the archaeological importance of these underwater sites and to involve the public in a heritage that is usually out of reach. The experience includes virtual diving, 3D printed models, and other educational materials, helping people explore these sites and better understand the Maltese archipelago's maritime history. It also helps share the results of ongoing research and promote underwater cultural heritage.

Congress delegates are being asked to take part in this experience in Meeting Room 3 at the Valletta Campus on Tuesday, 10th November and Thursday, 12th November.

Day 1

9 November 2026



OPENING SESSION

Monday 9th November 2026 | 09:15–10:30 | Aula Magna [in person] & Aula Prima [livestream]

09:00 Hon. Dr Malcolm Paul Agius Galea | Minister for Arts, Culture and National Heritage

09:15 Prof. Leonie Baldacchino | Pro-Rector for Internationalisation, Enterprise & Outreach

09:25 Mr Kurt Farrugia | Superintendent, Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (Malta)

09:35 Mr Noel Zammit | CEO, Heritage Malta

09:45 Prof. Giulia Recchia | Director, Missione Archeologica Italiana a Malta

09:55 Prof. Nicholas Vella | Chair, Organising and Scientific committees

SESSION 1 | Epigraphy, Language

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:20 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Abigail R. Zammit

11:00–11:10 [260] **Novedades de epigrafía fenicia extremo-occidental y estado de la cuestión**
José Ángel Zamora López | Instituto de Lenguas y Culturas del Mediterráneo y Oriente Próximo (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

11:10–11:20 [99] **Patterns of alphabet transmission and early use in the Mediterranean**
Stefanos Gimatzidis | Austrian Archaeological Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences

11:20–11:30 [122] **Resituating the administrative use of cursive Phoenician in Achaemenid Egypt: the contribution of the corpus from Tell el-Herr (north Sinai, Egypt)**
Catherine Defernez | CNRS, France
Robert Hawley | École Pratique des Hautes Études (EPHE)
Mitchka Shahryari | University of Helsinki, Finland

11:30–11:40 [131] **The geography of inscriptions in Cyprus and the Aegean during the Archaic and Classical periods**
Christina Ioannou | University of Cyprus

11:40–11:50 [29] **Some remarks on scribal practices in Phoenician cursive inscriptions of Cyprus**
Stevens Bernardin | Independent Researcher

11:50–12:00 [262] **Note di epigrafia fenicia e punica: aggiornamenti**
Rossana De Simone | Università degli Studi di Enna Kore

12:00–12:10 [85] **A Punic inscribed votive foot from the Santa Gilla lagoon, Cagliari**
Paolo Filigheddu | Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Cartagine (Università di Sassari)

12:10–12:20 Questions

SESSION 2 | History, Reception

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Carolina Aznar

11:00–11:10 [37] **A chair of Phoenician studies in Beirut**
Françoise Briquel Chatonnet | Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique / Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres / Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth
Maroun Khreich | Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth
Roland Tomb | Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth

11:10–11:20 [285] **Il collettivo di antichità puniche dell'università di Palermo (1975-1976)**
Pietro Giammellaro | Independent Researcher

11:20–11:30 [272] **"Greedy knaves, bringing countless trinkets": interpretations of the Phoenician westward expansion in 19th- and early 20th-century British and German historiography**
Marion Bolder-Boos | Institut für Altertumswissenschaften, Universität Mainz

11:30–11:40 [36] **Fr Emmanuel Magri SJ and the Phoenicians in early 20th-century Malta**
Josef Mario Briffa | Pontifical Biblical Institute

11:40–11:50 [175] **Carthage, the Ligurians and Greco-Roman sources**
Giuseppe Minunno | University of Genoa

11:50–12:00 [95] **The place of the Phoenicians within ancient xenologies**
Brien Garnand | Badè Museum—Pacific School of Religion / NINO—Leiden University

12:00–12:10 [43] **Through the Cyclops' eye: Carthage between myth and archaeology**
Federico Cappella | Sapienza University of Rome

12:10–12:20 [18] **Entangled networks between Iberia, Africa, and the Mediterranean at the beginning of the first millennium BC**
Ralph Araque Gonzalez | University of Freiburg
Vera Rammelkammer | University of Freiburg
Pablo Paniego Díaz | University of Freiburg
Bastian Asmus | University of Freiburg/Labor für Archäometallurgie Kenzingen
Rafael Ferreiro Mählmann | Technical University of Darmstadt

12:20–12:30 Questions

SESSION 3 | Prospection, Documentation

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:20 | Aula Magna

Chair: Cynthianne Spiteri

11:00–11:10 [90] **From Hard Hats to High Tech: Mapping 60 Years of Archaeological Intervention at the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

11:10–11:20 [137] **The Evolution of Photogrammetric Recording on the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Sergio El Kesrouwani | L-Università ta' Malta
John Wood | L-Università ta' Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

11:20–11:30 [179] **AI-Driven Object Detection on the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Pablo Morando | L-Università ta' Malta
Dylan Sychell | L-Università ta' Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

11:30–11:40 [202] **The project «PHOENIX-UASL. Research on PHOENIcian-punic sites in Andalusia with eXperimental Unmanned Aerial System with Lidar»: preliminary results**
Antonio Pecci | Universidad de Cádiz

11:40–11:50 [257] **An examination of architectural developments at Cerro del Villar using digital tools**
Andrew Wright | University of Chicago

11:50–12:00 [283] **Documentación del registro material fenicio del castell d'eivissa y sa caleta con la incorporación de la inteligencia artificial**
Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Adrià Esquembre Sellés | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Andrea Torres Ferrer | Consell Insular d'Eivissa
Ana Charquero Ballester | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Bernia Sanz Kite | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Joan Ramón Torres | Consell Insular d'Eivissa

12:00–12:10 [6] **Remote sensing and geospatial analysis for the study and protection of archaeological heritage along Morocco's Atlantic coast**
Alessia Allegrini | National Research Council of Italy/Institute of Heritage Science
Mohamed El Mhassani | University Institute of African, Euro-Mediterranean and Ibero-American Studies, Mohammed V University of Rabat

12:10–12:20 Questions

SESSION 4 | Foodways

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:00 | Aula Prima

Chair: Michele Giurgius

11:00–11:10 [128] **The ancient Near Eastern origins of the *plostellum poenicum* (Varro, Re rustica 1.52.1)**
Joseph Greene | Harvard University

11:10–11:20 [201] **Huevos, vino y otras novedades vinculadas al mundo fenicio**
Guillem Perez-Jordà | Universitat de València
Damià Ramis | Independent Researcher
Sandra Bañuls | Universidad Internacional de Valencia
Lua Valenzuela-Suau | Cardiff University
Marta Moreno-García | IH. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Yolanda Carrión Marco | Universitat de Valencia

11:20–11:30 [156] **Daily life and foodways in Punic Sardinia: a domestic context from S'Urachi, Sardinia**
Damià Ramis | Independent Researcher
Emanuele Madrigali | Independent Researcher
Lua Valenzuela Suau | Cardiff University

11:30–11:40 [130] **Le macine a scanalatura sulcitane (Sardegna meridionale) fra età arcaica e punica: tipo, origine, confronti e azionamento**
Ernesto Insinna | Università degli Studi di Sassari; DRMN Sardegna

11:40–11:50 [170] **Cerámicas comunes púnicas en Menorca (ss. IV-II a.C.): Entre la vida doméstica y la presencia militar**
Paula Mendoza Martinez | Universidad de Alicante
Helena Jiménez Vialás | Universidad de Murcia
Fernando Prados Martínez | Universidad de Alicante

11:50–12:00 Questions

SESSION 5 | Doctoral Research

Monday 9th November 2026 | 14:00-15:30 | plenary session | Aula Magna

Chair: Dirce Marzoli

14:00–14:10 [2027] **A new arrowhead with a Phoenician inscription**
Gaby Abou Samra | Lebanese University

14:10–14:20 [2017] **Redes epistolares y estrategias de legitimación científica: Salomon Reinach y la construcción de la arqueología fenicio-púnica en España (c. 1890-1911)**
Jorge del Reguero González | Instituto de Arqueología-Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)

14:20–14:30 [2003] **Phoenicians and the other: politico-cultural models of interaction on the island of Cyprus**
Miglena Dimova | Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

14:30–14:40 [240] **Phoenician digital twins. New methods of documentation, research and dissemination of Phoenician-Punic heritage in Cadiz (Spain)**
Pablo Sicre-González | Universidad de Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz

14:40–14:50 [2026] **El oppidum tartésico de tejada la vieja y su relación con los circuitos del metal en el suroeste ibérico durante la Iª Edad del Hierro (s. IX-V a.C.)**
Alberto Cruzado Romero | Universidad de Huelva

14:50–15:00 [2018] **A Mediterraneanised middle Tagus valley? A critical reappraisal of the Phoenician/Punic influence in the inner Iberian peninsula during the Iron Age**
Pablo Sánchez de Oro | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Vicente Marcos Sánchez Sánchez-Moreno | Arqueoestudio S. Coop
Lorenzo Galindo San José | Arqueoestudio S. Coop

15:00–15:10 [2016] **First millennium BC ivory networks in the western Mediterranean world**
Vera Rammelkammer | University of Freiburg
Ralph Araque Gonzalez | University of Freiburg

15:10–15:20 [2001] **Traduzione di identità**
Andrea Fuentes Aragòn | Università degli Studi di Roma "Tor Vergata"

15:20–15:30 Questions

SESSION 6 | Epigraphy, Language

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: José Ángel Zamora López

16:00–16:10 [224] **Sidon in the 13th century BC**
Carole Roche-Hawley | CNRS

16:10–16:20 [157] **New tools to characterize the material culture of "Cypro-Phoenician" communities**
Pauline Maillard | University of Basel
Bernardin Stevens | University of Basel
Juan Del Cobo | University of Basel
Anna Georgiadou | University of Basel

16:20–16:30 [279] **Deux nouvelles inscriptions funéraires néopuniques de Ksour Abd el-Melek, Tunisie**
Manel Ben Mansour | Manouba University

16:30–16:40 [138] **Me, my dad and my function: identification in Phoenician**
Maroun Khreich | Université Saint-Joseph

16:40–16:50 [28] **Phoenician Ostraca from Kition-Bamboula: New Evidence for Administrative Practices in Fourth-Century BCE Cyprus**
Stevens Bernardin | University of Basel
Françoise Briquel Chatonnet | CNRS - UMR 8167 Orient et Méditerranée, AIBL
Jimmy Daccache | Yale University
Robert Hawley | EPHE - UMR 8167 Orient et Méditerranée

16:50–17:00 [258] **The Phoenician sacrificial lexicon**
Paolo Xella | Institut für Klassische Archäologie, University of Tübingen

17:00–17:10 [87] **Philology, hermeneutics, and context: the case of CIS I, 123**
Anthony J. Frendo | L-Università ta' Malta

17:10–17:20 [70] **Taimados comerciantes fenicios: desde la Odisea hasta la época helenística**
Elena Duce Pastor | University Autonoma of Madrid

17:20–17:30 Questions

SESSION 7 | Levant

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Aula Prima

Chair: Ann E. Killebrew

16:00–16:10 [273] **Phoenician anchorages/harbours along the Carmel coast**
Michal Artzy | University of Haifa

16:10–16:20 [20] **The forgotten Phoenician sanctuary at Makmish (Tel Michal, Israel)**
Eran Arie | University of Haifa
Fabio Porzia | Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Italy

16:20–16:30 [51] **Azrm – an illustration from the marginal**
Ohad Cohen | University of Haifa

16:30–16:40 [144] **Tell Keisan and southern Phoenicia under the Assyrian Empire and Egypt's 26th dynasty**
Gunnar Lehmann | Ben-Gurion University
David Schloen | Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, University of Chicago
Bernd U. Schipper | Theologische Fakultät, Humboldt University Berlin

16:40–16:50 [182] **Kh. es-Suwweida: an ancient monumental fortified settlement in an agricultural zone**
Baerbel Morstadt | Ruhr University Bochum
Meir Edrey | University of Haifa
Zachary Dunseth | University of California San Diego

16:50–17:00 [287] **Material culture and identity: Phoenician maritime transport amphorae as architectural expressions of coastal tradition and community**
Amani Abu Hamid | Israel Antiquities Authority

17:00–17:10 [221] **Don't touch my heritage! Challenges and structural gaps in collecting samples for ancient DNA analyses**
Dalit Regev | Israel Antiquities Authority
Ilan Gronau | Reichman University

17:10–17:20 Questions

SESSION 8 | Levant

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: Francisco Jesús Núñez Calvo

16:00–16:10 [25] **Ancient Tyre between history and myth**
Hélène Sader | American University of Beirut

16:10–16:20 [271] **Attempting an archaeological understanding of the Phoenician polity of Sidon during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age**
Amelie Beyhum | American University of Beirut

16:20–16:30 [3] **Tranquility and Stability in Byblos: Causes and Consequences**
Marc Abou-Abdallah | Holy Spirit University of Kaslik

16:30–16:40 [1] **Batroun (Lebanon) from the Iron Age to the Roman Period: regional role and urban development**
Jeanine Abdul Massih | Lebanese University

16:40–16:50 [50] **Iron Age Settlement Dynamics and Ceramic Production in the Akkar Plain (Northern Lebanon)**
Hanan Charaf | Lebanese University

16:50–17:00 [136] **The Sacred Landscape of Persian Period Sidon: The Relationship of Topography with Cultic and Funerary Spaces**
Karim Fadlallah | University of Bari Aldo Moro; CNR ISPC

17:00–17:10 [277] **Defining Phoenician identities across time and space: the coin evidence**
Jack Nurpetlian | University of Warwick

17:10–17:20 [121] **Réflexions sur l'identité divine Phénicienne de la dyade de bétyles rupestre de Oumm el-Amed (Liban)**
Hassan Ramez Badawi | Lebanese University

17:20–17:30 Questions

SESSION 9 | Numismatics

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:00 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Rossana De Simone

16:00–16:10 [88] **Carthaginiancoinfinds 2.0: ampliación mediterránea del registro arqueológico de moneda cartaginesa**
Iván Fumadó Ortega | University of Valencia
P. Cerdà Insa | University of Valencia

16:10–16:20 [180] **Monedamauretana.org: a digital typological corpus of Punic-Mauretanian coinage. The case study of Tamuda**
Elena Moreno Pulido | Universidad de Cádiz

16:20–16:30 [19] **La primera monetización de Gadir. Antiguos y nuevos datos procedentes de contextos arqueológicos de la bahía de Cádiz**
Alicia Arévalo González | Universidad de Cádiz

16:30–16:40 [197] **Una moneda de Iol del tipo de B2 en la necrópolis del Puig des Molins**
Santiago Padrino Fernández | Independent Researcher, colaborador del Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Benjamí Costa Ribas | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera / Grupo Investigación “Ibiza Púnica” (F073 UAM) / Centro de Estudios Fenicios y Púnicos (CEFYP)

16:40–16:50 [54] **El inicio de la acuñación de los semis del Grupo XIX de Ebusus**
Benjamí Costa | Museu Arqueològic d’Eivissa i Formentera / Grupo Investigación “Ibiza Púnica” (F073 UAM) / CEFYP
Santiago Padrino Fernández | Independent Researcher

16:50–17:00 Questions



Day 2

10 November 2026

SESSION 10 | Deathways

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: José Ángel Zamora López

09:00–09:10 [69] **Reexamining gold face and mouth coverings from Sidonian burials**
Helen Dixon | East Carolina University

09:10–09:20 [97] ***Et in arcadia ego*. Funerary treatment of the body and ritual gestures in the western Phoenician-Punic Mediterranean: a multi-evidence intra-site comparison**
Melania Gigante | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Noemi Ruberti | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Vito Giuseppe Prillo | Department of History and Cultural Heritage, University of Siena
Federico Lugli | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Chiara Andreatta | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Alessandro Mazzariol | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Jacopo Bonetto | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua

09:20–09:30 [83] **Cuerpos diferentes, memorias divergentes: corporalidades funerarias coexistentes en panormos (siglos vii–vi a. c.)**
Meritxell Ferrer Martín | Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz

09:30–09:40 [171] **Commemorating the dead: changing mortuary rituals in Punic and Roman Malta**
Bernardette Mercieca-Spiteri | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Paolo Spadaro | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Cetty Parisi | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Cristiana Gualandi | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

09:40–09:50 [208] **Rappresentatività sociale delle tombe fenicie e puniche di Malta**
Giuseppe Ennio Pisanu | Direttore Museo di San Teodoro
Rubens D'Oriano | già funzionario Soprintendenza Sassari e Nuoro
Paola Cavaliere | Independent Researcher

09:50–10:00 [211] **Oggetti per i morti, gesti dei vivi: pratiche funerarie e interazioni culturali nella necropoli di Villamar (Sardegna)**
Elisa Pompianu | Independent Researcher

10:00–10:10 [269] **Reflejos líbico-púnicos en la cosmogonía funeraria de la Menorca prehistórica: nuevas aportaciones**
José Simón Gornés Hachero | Servei de Patrimoni Històric del Consell Insular de Menorca
Sonia Carbonell Pastor | Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC) y Grup de Recerca en Arqueologia Protohistòrica (GRAP-UB)

10:10–10:20 [227] **E la nave va…**
Luis Alberto Ruiz Cabrero | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

10:20–10:30 Questions

SESSION 11 | Sanctuaries, Ritual

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:20 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Ida Oggiano

09:00–09:10 [220] **Tas-Silġ and Malta within Mediterranean connectivity and Phoenician interactions (11th–7th centuries BC)**
Giulia Recchia | Sapienza University of Rome
Grazia Semeraro | University of Salento
Alberto Cazzella | Sapienza University of Rome

09:10–09:20 [33] **Being Punic under the Romans: religious identity, cultural negotiation, and transformation: a perspective from the Tas-Silġ sanctuary, Malta**
Francesca Bonzano | Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Florinda Notarstefano | Università del Salento

09:20–09:30 [244] **On guard of the Mediterranean: cults, sacred landscapes, and maritime routes in the Ancient Mediterranean. The case of Ras il-Wardija (Gozo)**
Federica Spagnoli | Sapienza University of Rome
Kevin Borda | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
David Cardona | Heritage Malta
Nicoline Sagona | Heritage Malta

09:30–09:40 [96] **The Sacrifood Project: foodways and ritual practices in the Phoenician and Punic societies. An archaeological, biomolecular and historical-religious approach**
Sara Giardino | Independent Researcher
Bruno D'Andrea | Carlos III University of Madrid
Qi Zeng | Bonn Center for ArcheoSciences, University of Bonn
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | University of Cadiz
Carolina Pérez Infantes | University of Cadiz
Elisa Pompianu | Independent Researcher
Maxime Rageot | Bonn Center for ArcheoSciences, University of Bonn
Elena Revert | University of Tübingen
Federica Spagnoli | Sapienza University of Rome
Francesca Spatafora | Former Director of Regional cluster of Palermo for Archaeological Parks and Museums / Archaeological Museum 'Antonino Salinas

09:40–09:50 [265] **Two sacred areas for a Sardinian-Phoenician community in the fortified village at Nuraghe Sirai (Carbonia, SU), SW Sardinia**
Carla Perra | Comune di Carbonia

09:50–10:00 [204] **Monte Sirai (Carbonia, Sardegna): le ricerche in corso presso il tempio di Astarte**
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari, Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Tiziana Matta | Independent Researcher
Giulia Esposito | Independent Researcher

10:00–10:10 [30] **IPlaCo Project: the Illa Plana Context (Ibiza)**
Giuseppe Garbati | Institute of Heritage Science, National Research Council (Italy)
Hortensia Blanco Sánchez | Archaeological Museum of Ibiza and Formentera
Mireia López Bertran | University of Valencia

10:10–10:20 Questions

SESSION 12 | Interaction

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Carla Del Vais

09:00–09:10 [188] **Batroun, a Phoenician port site in the northern Lebanese coast: Cultural interaction and integration with surrounding regions during the first half of the first millennium BCE**
Shin Nishiyama | Chubu University, Japan

09:10–09:20 [123] **Beyond homogeneity: material evidence of Phoenician-Nuragic interaction in Iron Age S'Urachi, Sardinia**
Jeremy Hayne | Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Giuliana Bonanno | Università degli Studi "La Sapienza", Roma
Federico Cappella | Università degli Studi "La Sapienza", Roma

09:20–09:30 [21] **Etruschi e Fenici in Sardegna: I dati da Pani Loriga e dalla regione del Sulcis**
Marco Arizza | CNR - Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale

09:30–09:40 [102] **Phoenician and Punic Trade and the Consumption of Exotica in Western Iberia during the Early Iron Age (8th – 6th / 5th centuries BCE): Results of the Made in the Mediterranean Project**
Francisco B. Gomes | UNIARQ - Centre for Archaeology of the University of Lisbon; School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon

09:40–09:50 [109] **Tracing Inland Trading Networks in the Iberian Peninsula (7th-4th BC)**
Guiomar Pulido González | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

09:50–10:00 [94] **Were the Punic Trading in Greek Pottery? (500–300 BCE): New Evidence from Athens and Western Sites**
Alejandro Garés Molero | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

10:00–10:10 [89] **Punic objects? Re-evaluation of the Phoenician-Punic material culture between the Palancia and Júcar rivers (Valencia) during the second half of the 1st millennium BC**
Iván Fumadó Ortega | University of Valencia
D. Quixal Santos | University of Valencia
M. Blasco Martín | University of Valencia
A. Ribera i Lacomba | Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology
G. Pascual Berlanga | University of Cádiz
V. Albelda Borrás | Independent Researcher
K. Gardía Álvarez | Municipal Museum of History and Archaeology of Cullera

D. Pérez Vidal | University of Valencia
P. Cerdà Insa | University of Valencia

10:10–10:20 [4] **La Numidie comme espace de médiation: identité africaine et monde punique**
Ouiza Aït Amara | Université d'Alger

10:20–10:30 Questions

SESSION 13 | Pottery

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Maxine Anastasi

09:00–09:10 [191] **Iron age ceramic production in Tyre: defining local fabric traditions**
Francisco Jesús Núñez Calvo | University of Warsaw / Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology
Michał Krueger | Faculty of Archaeology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Violeta Moreno Megías | Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología, Universidad de Sevilla
Jędrzej Proch | Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University
Anna Waskowska | AGH University of Krakow, Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection Krakow
Ali Khalil Badawi | Directorate General of Antiquities, Lebanon

09:10–09:20 [242] **Tracing the origins of the earliest Phoenician presence in Lisbon (Portugal): the PHOENSET project**
Elisa de Sousa | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Benjamin Cutillas Victoria | Complutense University of Madrid
Alberto López López | University of Murcia
Francisco Gomes | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Patrícia Jordão | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Petra Pinto | Uniarq – Center for Archaeology – University of Lisbon
João Luís Cardoso | Universidade Aberta
Paulo Rebelo | Neoépica, Lda - Arqueologia e Património
Ricardo Ávila | Neoépica, Lda - Arqueologia e Património

09:20–09:30 [230] **La cerámica fenicia de La Rebanadilla, Málaga: aportación a la formación del repertorio cerámico del horizonte fundacional fenicio (siglo IX a.C.) en el Mediterráneo central y occidental**
Vicente Marcos Sánchez Sánchez-Moreno | Arqueoestudio
José Luis López Castro | Universidad de Almería
Alfredo Mederos Martín | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Susana Carpintero Lozano | Universidad de Almería
Enrique Gil Orduña | Universidad de Almería
Jesús Jacinto González | Universidad de Almería
Laura Moya Cobos | Universidad de Almería
Amparo Sánchez Moreno | Universidad de Almería
Lorenzo Galindo San José | Arqueoestudio

09:30–09:40 [154] **Red slip ware pottery of the Phoenician site of La Fonteta (Guardamar del Segura, Alicante, Spain)**
Alberto Lorrio Alvarado | Universidad de Alicante
Ester López Rosendo | Universidad de Alicante
Mariano Torres Ortiz | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

09:40–09:50 [250] **Red slip ware pottery of the Phoenician site of Teatro Cómico's period III 620-580 BC (Cádiz, Spain)**
Mariano Torres-Ortiz | Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Ester López Rosendo | Universidad de Alicante
José María Gener Basallote | Ayuntamiento de Cádiz
María de los Ángeles Navarro García | Independent Researcher

09:50–10:00 [226] **Il "Grande Scarico" dell'Area Sud di Tas-Silġ, Malta: risultati dai nuovi studi archeologici e dalle recenti analisi archeometriche**
Antonella Rosa Saponara | Parchi archeologici di Crotone e Sibari
Serena D'Alfonso | Università del Salento

10:00–10:10 [105] **Pottery as a proxy for Punic craft persistence and Roman innovation in an age of transition: the CIRCE project**
Elisa Maria Grassi | National Research Council - Institute of Heritage Science (Italy)
Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta
Gillian Asciak | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Maria Catrambone | National Research Council - Institute of Heritage Science (Italy)
Chiara Colombo | National Research Council - Institute of Heritage Science (Italy)
Paolo Spadaro | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

10:10–10:20 [254] **La ceramica attica del villaggio punico di S'Uraki (San Vero Milis - OR, Sardegna)**
Carlo Tronchetti | Ricercatore indipendente, già Direttore del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Cagliari

10:20–10:30 Questions

SESSION 14 | Religion, Ritual

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Paolo Xella

11:00–11:10 [193] **The Phoenician aniconism. Reflections on contexts and images**
Ida Oggiano | Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale-CNR

11:10–11:20 [241] **Les Numides et la réappropriation de la culture punique en Numidie orientale: étude de cas de Guelma**
Abdelmalek Slatnia | Université Abou El Kacem Saâdallah – Alger 2
Fatma Zohra Belaid | Université Abdelhamid Mehri – Constantine 2

11:20–11:30 [152] **Astronomical alignments of Spica at La Gessera in Caseres (Terra Alta, Tarragona, Spain). An experimental approach to fertility cults from Anat to Tanit**
Urbano Lorenzo-Seva | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Samuel Sardà Seuma | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Jordi Diloli Fons | Universitat Rovira i Virgili

11:30–11:40 [60] **The complementary function of text and image in the Tal-Virtù papyrus**
Aloisia de Trafford | Egyptian Cultural Heritage Organisation

11:40–11:50 [49] **Wandering "Baubo": Demetriac rituals and Mediterranean connections between the Greek and Phoenician-Punic worlds**
Marianna Castiglione | Università degli Studi di Palermo

11:50–12:00 [261] **Le figurine fittili di Neapolis tra Vicino Orienta e Sardegna**
Raimondo Zucca | Università di Sassari

12:00–12:10 [104] **Descent to the netherworld, sacred marriage, and the renewal of nature: the symbolic and ritual significance of the treasure of El Carambolo**
Marta Bermúdez Cordero | University of Seville
Álvaro Gómez Peña | University of Seville

12:10–12:20 [8] **Evidence for a latent religiosity in Santa Olaia (central portugal)**
Sara Almeida | Conimbriga National Museum; Center for Archaeological, Arts and Heritage Sciences - University of Coimbra (CEAACP)

12:20–12:30 Questions

SESSION 15 | Western Mediterranean

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 11:00–12:20 | Aula Magna

Chair: Peter van Dommelen

11:00–11:10 [101] **Sardi e fenici tra Sulky (Sant'Antioco) e Cuccureddus (Villasimius): nuove ricerche 2023-2026**
Michele Guirguis | Università degli Studi di Sassari

11:10–11:20 [62] **Nuovi dati dall'acropoli di Santu Teru (Senorbì, Sardegna): campagne di scavo 2022-2025**
Carla Del Vais | Università di Cagliari
Marco Giuman | Università di Cagliari
Dario D'Orlando | Independent Researcher
Michela Collu | Independent Researcher
Valentina Chergia | Independent Researcher
Jacopo A. Conti | Independent Researcher
Alice Deiana | Independent Researcher
M. Francesca Piu | Independent Researcher

11:20–11:30 [238] **Le ricerche dell'Università di Bologna nel sito di Sarcapos (campagne di scavo 2019-2025): primi risultati**
Raimondo Secci | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna
Melania Marano | Independent Researcher
Daniele Frisoni | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

11:30–11:40 [248] **Resultados del proyecto "Cerro del Villar: naturalidad y temporalidad del proyecto territorial fenicio arcaico en la bahía de Málaga (2022-2026)"**
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Carolina López-Ruiz | Universidad de Chicago
Bartolomé Mora Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
Antonio Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Félix Teichner | Universidad de Marburgo
David Schloen | Universidad de Chicago
Francisco Machuca Prieto | Universidad de Málaga
José Luis Caro Herrero | Universidad de Málaga
Sonia López Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio Soto Iborra | Universidad de Málaga
Elías Brossoise | Universidad de Málaga
Manuel Álvarez Martí-Aguilar | Universidad de Málaga

11:40–11:50 [243] **Monte Molião (Lagos, Portugal): two decades of research on a Late Iron Age center in the Western Atlantic coast**
Elisa de Sousa | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Ana Margarida Arruda | Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
João Monte | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Petra Pinto | Uniarq Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon

11:50–12:00 [11] **Recent Excavations on the Islet of Sancti Petri and its maritime surroundings. Results of the Vestigium Project (2024-2026)**
Milagros Alzaga García | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Mili Jiménez Melero | Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
David Parrilla Casado | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Nuria E. Rodríguez Mariscal | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Lourdes Márquez Carmona | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Elisa Fernández Tudela | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Eloísa Bernáldez Sánchez | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Esteban García Viñas | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Francisco J. Blanco Arcos | Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco Carrero Ramírez | Independent researcher
Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla

12:00–12:10 [107] **Genetic diversity and interconnectivity in the Phoenician Diaspora: ancient DNA evidence from Cadiz**
Ilan Gronau | Reichman University
Dalit Regev | Israel Antiquities Authority

12:10–12:20 Questions

SESSION 16 | Arts, Crafts

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Giuseppe Garbati

11:00–11:10 [108] **A group of Nimrud ivories and their outlandish mixture of Mesopotamian, Hittite and Phoenician elements: Assyrian booty from the kingdom of Palistin?**
Eric Gubel | Free University of Brussels (VUB)

11:10–11:20 [280] **Une figurine en terre cuite de type hellénistique d'origine libanaise: "la Dame au flabellum" de Beyrouth**
Andree Pedinielli | IFPO Beyrouth

11:20–11:30 [288] **Statues of an enthroned Baal from Malta: results from a recent excavation in the grounds of the Roman domus (Mdina/Rabat) and reconsideration of a wooden statue held in the stores of the National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)**
Alba Ferreira Domínguez | Ipso Facto Scop Arl
David Cardona | Archaeological Research Unit/Melite Civitas Romana Project/Heritage Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta
Maja Sausmekat | Underwater Cultural Heritage Unit/Heritage Malta
Sharon Sultana | National Museum of Archaeology/Heritage Malta
Glen Carter | National Museum of Archaeology/Heritage Malta
Davide Tanasi | University of South Florida/Melite Civitas Romana Project
Benedict Lowe | University of North Alabama/Melite Civitas Romana Project
Andrew Wilkinson | Melite Civitas Romana Project
Robert Brown | Melite Civitas Romana Project
Stephan Hassam | Melite Civitas Romana Project
Matthew Grima | Scientific Diagnostic Laboratories/Heritage Malta
Nicholas C. Vella | L-Università ta' Malta

11:30–11:40 [148] **Between traditions: Punic–Iberian coroplastic interactions**
Mireia López-Bertran | Universitat de València
Meritxell Ferrer | Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz
Dario Pérez Vidal | Universitat de València
Jaime Vives-Ferrándiz | Museu de Prehistòria de València

11:40–11:50 [84] **L'isola delle statue: un nuovo marmo greco da Mozia**
Caterina Ferro | Università degli Studi di Palermo

11:50–12:00 [181] **Eggs for the afterlife: multi-analytical approaches to ostrich eggshells from the Villaricos Necropolis (SE Spain)**
Violeta Moreno Megías | Universidad de Sevilla
Miriam Luciáñez Triviño | Universidad del País Vasco
Alicia Rodero Riaza | Museo Arqueológico Nacional
Janet Montgomery | Durham University
Berta Morell Rovira | Institució Milà i Fontanals (CSIC)

12:00–12:10 [133] **El color en el santuario de es Culleram (Ibiza): aproximación arqueométrica y experimental a la policromía púnica**
Helena Jiménez Barrero | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera
Ana Mezquida Orti | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera
Jordi H. Fernández Gómez | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera

12:10–12:20 [53] **¿Thesmophoria en la Ibiza púnica? El conjunto de coroplastia votiva del Puig des Molins**
Benjamí Costa | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera / Grupo Investigación "Ibiza Púnica" (F073 UAM) / CEFYP
Joaquín Ruiz de Arbulo Bayona | Universitat Rovira i Virgili / Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica (ICAC)

12:20–12:30 Questions

SESSION 17 | Posters

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 14:00–15:00 | Poster session | Theatre

Posters can be set up from Monday 9th November at 12:00. Hook-and-loop fasteners (Velcro) will be available at the Registration desk. Posters need to be removed by Thursday 12th November at 11:00, as the poster boards will be dismantled in the afternoon.

[1026] **Geographies of pottery production areas in the Phoenician-Punic world.**
Anna Taibi | Università degli Studi di Palermo

[2011] **A Mediterranean business. Greek and Etruscan imports from the Phoenician settlement of Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain)**
Álvaro Miranda García | University of Sevilla
Eduardo García Alfonso | Museum of Málaga
José Suárez Padilla | University of Málaga
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | University of Sevilla

[1000] **Reperti metallici etrusco-italici nelle città fenice del sud della Penisola Iberica.**
Luigi Fusco | Universitat d'Alacant
Raimon Graells i Fabregat | Universitat d'Alacant

[1001] **Vasos de perfume en vidrio polícromo de los contextos púnicos de la Península Ibérica y Baleares (ss. VI-III a.C.)**
Ángela Pérez García | Università degli Studi di Salerno

[1002] **“Phoenician” amphorae and grinding stones from the Xlendi Shipwreck of Malta, organisation and quantities of a heterogeneous cargo: data from the latest studies.**
Alberto Bravo-Morata Rodriguez | Ipso Facto, AMU, CCJ, CNRS
Jean Christophe Sourisseau | AMU, CCJ – ARKAIA
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta’ Malta

[1023] **Tracing Mediterranean mortar technologies: a study of Carthage, Pantelleria and Solunto.**
Aalya Rekhi | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Silvia Amicone | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Frerich Schön | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Christoph Berthold | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Emma Cantisani | National Research Council of Italy
Bianca Costi Farias | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Efraim A. Andreadakis | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Severin Opel | University of Tübingen
Susanne Greiff | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

[1006] **Mesiocronologia applicata allo studio degli edifici in adobe della Prima Età del Ferro. Casas del Turuñuelo, Spagna.**
Luis Miguel Carranza Peco | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)
Sebastián Celestino Pérez | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)
Esther Rodríguez González | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)

[1010] **Le forme chiuse di età fenicia del vano C33 della Casa del Lucernario di Talco, Monte Sirai: uno studio tipologico.**
Giulia Esposito | Università degli studi di Sassari

[2007] **Drinking wine from back home: Levantine Phoenician amphorae from the 2022–2025 excavations at Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain)**
Juan del Caño Cobo | Universität Basel
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga

[1012] **Recent advances on the archaeometric characterisation of Phoenician-Punic ceramics from Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain).**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Leandro Fantuzzi | Universitat de Barcelona
Bartolomé Mora Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Evangelia Kiriatzi | Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens
Noémi S. Müller | Leibniz-Zentrum für Archäologie-LEIZA

[32] **Like a rolling stone: estudio funcional del utillaje de molienda de Sa Caleta, Baja de la Campana y Mazarrón II**
Maria Bofill Martinez | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera

[1035] **An Iron Age Ostrich Egg Jug in the Collection of the Rousse Regional Historical Museum (Bulgaria).**
Miglena Dimova | Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"
Nikolay Nenov | Rousse Regional Historical Museum

[1007] **Uso y consumo de restos malacológicos en el yacimiento fenicio de La Fonteta (Guardamar del Segura, Alicante, España).**
Alberto Lorrio Alvarado | Universidad de Alicante
Maria Sagrario Carrasco Porras | Universidad de Valencia
Ester López Rosendo | Universidad de Alicante
Mariano Torres Ortiz | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

[1009] **Turning the Sea to Lime: Coral and Mollusk Shell Calcination in Phoenician Nora (Sardinia).**
Alessandro Mazzariol | University of Padova
Vito Giuseppe Prillo | University of Siena
Simone Dilaria | University of Padova
Ivana Angelini | University of Padova
Jacopo Bonetto | University of Padova

[1032] **Osservazioni sulla cronologia del tempio del tofet di Monte Sirai (Carbonia, Sardegna).**
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari

[1017] **Materiali fenicio-punici e dinamiche insediative a Santu Pedru (Alghero, SS): Il contributo dei materiali del dromos della Tomba III.**
Claudio Loi | Università degli Studi di Sassari

[1029] **L'espansione punica nel Campidano di Cagliari: un nuovo contributo da San Sperate (Cagliari, Sardegna).**
Gianfranca Salis | SABAP Cagliari
Chiara Pilo | SABAP Cagliari
Giulio Arca | Libero professionista
Tiziana Matta | Libero professionista
Alberto Mossa | Libero professionista

[1022] **Nuovi scavi dell'Università di Bologna a Sarcapos (Villaputzu, Ca): le anfore da trasporto puniche (campagne 2019-2023).**
Debora D'Amore | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

[1013] **Fenicios y nativos: interpretación de un fenómeno de hibridación en la Mediterránea occidental.**
Maria Garcia Barberà | Independent Researcher

[1008] **Wrecks, Absences, and Exchange Networks: Punic Trade in the Mediterranean between the Archaic and Republican Periods.**
Danilo De Dominicis | Università degli Studi di Sassari; ANAS S.p.A.

[1033] **Una aportación al conocimiento de la arquitectura fenicio-púnica de los siglos IV-III a.C. en la bahía de Cádiz: el estudio arqueológico del "edificio singular" o Edificio 2, del Cerro del Castillo, Chiclana (Cádiz, España).**
Paloma Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

[1024] **Phoenicians on the southern shore of Erytheia Island. The material assemblages excavated at Teatro Andalucía (Cádiz, Spain).**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

[1004] **La colonización fenicia en el Bajo Guadiana: El sistema portuario.**
Benjamín Cabaco Encinas | Independent Researcher

[1020] **Underwater surveys in Cádiz (Spain): results of the research conducted in 2005-2007 in the Bajo de Chapitel area.**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Josefa Martí Solano | Centro de Arqueología Subacuática - Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico

[1016] **Las Redes (El Puerto de Santa María, Spain). A rural Iron Age site in the continental side of the Bay of Cádiz.**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

[1021] **Nueva necrópolis orientalizante en la periferia de Tarteso: La Tabla de las Cañas (Capilla, Badajoz).**
Pablo Paniego Díaz | Universität Freiburg
Lucía Ruano Posada | Universidade de Lisboa
Iratxe Boneta Jiménez | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Arqueozoo S.L.

[1027] **New data on Punic defensive structures from the eastern sector of Nora, Sardinia.**
Alessandro Mazzariol | Università degli Studi di Padova
Jacopo Bonetto | Università degli Studi di Padova
Chiara Andreatta | Università degli Studi di Padova
Arturo Zara | Università degli Studi di Padova

[1025] **Interactions and hybridity between Phoenicians and Autochthonous communities in the Western Maghreb.**
Younes Sidki | University of Rome "La Sapienza"

[1015] **Wood, ritual and landscape in Punic Carthage: a new interdisciplinary project on the Precinct of Tinnit and Ba'l.**
Joseph Greene | Harvard University
Jérôme Ros | Institute of Evolutionary Science of Montpellier, CNRS
Thomas Camagny | Institute of Evolutionary Science of Montpellier, CNRS
Brien Garnand | Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten (NINO)
Ingelise Stuijts | Groningen Institute of Archaeology
Welmoed Out | Archol bv

[1030] **The embrace of the Goddess: the ritual canteen of Azougada (Moura, Portugal).**
Ana Sofia Antunes | University of Lisbon

[1019] **A Late Punic mould possibly representing Tanit.**
Ricard Marlasca Martín | Posidònia S.L.
Josep M. López Garí | Posidònia S.L.

[1028] **Tra offerte e divinità: analisi delle espressioni di voto sui materiales dal santuario di Astarte a Tas-Silġ, Malta.**
Danila Piacentini | Independent Researcher
Alessandro De Bonis | Independent Researcher
Barbara De Bonis | Independent Researcher

[1031] **Bes statuettes from Ullastret and Punic exchange networks: a pXRF provenance study.**
Judith Muñoz Sogas | Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Jaume Noguera Guillén | Universitat de Barcelona
Javier Garcia Iñáñez | Universidad del País Vasco
Gabriel de Prado Cordero | Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya

[219] **At a sacred threshold: revisiting material evidence from the sanctuary of La Algaida (Sanlúcar, Cádiz)**
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

[1034] **The Image of Athena with Bull Horns on the coins of ṢDQMLK, King of Lapethos (Cyprus).**
Miglena Dimova | Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

[1018] **Excavating a Mausoleum on the South Side of the Necropolis at the Al-Bass site in Tyre.**
Hiroshi Maeno | Hiroshima University
Ali Khalil Badawi | Directorate General of Antiquities, Lebanon
Takuro Ogawa | Kyushu University
Yusuke Senoo | Lake Biwa Museum
Yu Fujimoto | Professional College of Arts and Tourism
Urszula Wicenciak-Núñez | Warsaw University

SESSION 18 | Doctoral Research

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 15:00-15:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: Nicholas Vella

15:00–15:10 [2030] **Consumo humano vs. consumo divino. La comensalidad ritual a través del análisis arqueozoológico y tafonómico de los pozos votivos de Cádiz**
Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Rodrigo Portero | Universidad de la Rioja
Ana María Niveau-de-Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz

15:10–15:20 [218] **In the Name of the Mother: Female Terracotta Figurines and Ritual Practice in Late Punic Gadir.**
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Mercedes Oria Segura | Universidad de Sevilla

15:20–15:30 [160] **A propósito de las estructuras circulares del yacimiento tartésico de Tejada la Vieja: propuesta interpretativa**
Maria Dolores Martín Lorca | Universidad de Huelva

SESSION 19 | Rabbits, scarabs and more

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:00 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Tatiana Pedrazzi

16:00–16:10 [57] **¿Conejos (y) fenicios? Desde Hispania a la conquista del este**
Bruno D'Andrea | Universidad Carlos III

16:10–16:20 [212] **Visual entanglements: tracing the crescent-bull motif across the first millennium BCE**
Fabio Porzia | Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR-Italy)
Naama Yahalom-Mack | Hebrew University of Jerusalem

16:20–16:30 [68] **Gli scarabei dal santuario dell'acropoli di Pani Loriga: nuovi dati per un inquadramento cronologico**
Enrico Dirminti | Ministero della Cultura - Soprintendenza ABAP per le province di Sassari e Nuoro

16:30–16:40 [185] **Egyptian scarabs in northeastern Iberia: circulation, meaning, and cultural appropriation in the first millennium BCE**
Judith Muñoz Sogas | Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

16:40–16:50 [40] **Negotiating new materials: craft reasoning at the Bronze-Iron Age transition in Iberia**
Bastian Asmus | University of Freiburg
Marc Gener Moret | Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Metalúrgicas (CSIC-CENIM)
Ralph Araque Gonzalez | University of Freiburg
Rui Mataloto | Municipality of Redondo
Pablo Paniego Diaz | University of Freiburg
Vera Rammelkammer | University of Freiburg
Pedro Baptista | University of Coimbra

16:50–17:00 Questions

SESSION 20 | Deathways

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Aula Magna

Chair: Adriano Orsingher

16:00–16:10 [236] **Between Traditions: Funerary Assemblages of Greek and Phoenician Pottery within the archaic necropolis of Mozia**
Gabriella Sciortino | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Valeria Tardo | Università degli Studi di Palermo

16:10–16:20 [56] **Novità sulla necropoli punica di Palermo grazie ad interventi di archeologia preventiva**
Rosa Maria Cucco | Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
Carla Aleo Nero | Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo

16:20–16:30 [14] **Glitz, grub and garb: results of the archaeological and scientific analyses of the objects from the Phoenician tombs at Għajn Klieb and Għajn Qajjet, Rabat, Malta**
Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta
Gillian Asciak | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Lisa Briggs | Barca Archaeology Ltd., London
Marie Camilleri | Diagnostic Science Laboratories, Heritage Malta
Claudio Capelli | Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, dell'Ambiente e della Vita (DISTAV), Università degli Studi di Genova
Matthew Grima | Diagnostic Science Laboratories, Heritage Malta
Paolo Spadaro | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Cynthianne Spiteri | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

16:30–16:40 [150] **Funerary landscapes and colonial processes in the Bay of Málaga (9th–7th centuries BCE)**
Sonia López-Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga

16:40–16:50 [189] **Prácticas funerarias en la necrópolis fenicia de Gadir: El sector de c/ Marqués de Crópani nº 2 (Cádiz, España)**
Ana María Niveau-de-Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz
Pablo Sicre González | Universidad de Cádiz
Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Milagros Macías López | Universidad de Cádiz
Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz
Javier Jiménez Ávila | Junta de Extremadura
Yolanda Carrión-Marco | Universitat de València
Guillem Pérez-Jordà | Universitat de València
Carmen Chulvi Escribà | Universitat de València

Rodrigo Portero | Universidad de La Rioja
Marcos Martelo Fernández | Universidad de Cádiz / BALTEUS. Arqueología y Patrimonio
Isaac Legupín Tubío | BALTEUS. Arqueología y Patrimonio
Francisco J. Blanco Jiménez | PROCASA

16:50–17:00 [165] **New data from the Phoenician and Punic necropolis of Nora (Sardinia, Italy)**
Alessandro Mazzariol | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Chiara Andreatta | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Noemi Ruberti | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Melania Gigante | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Jacopo Bonetto | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova

17:00–17:10 [166] **A Permeable Society: New Perspectives on Social Dynamics in the Phoenician Necropolis of Nora**
Alessandro Mazzariol | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova

17:10–17:20 Questions

SESSION 21 | Architecture

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Iván Fumadó Ortega

16:00–16:10 [161] **The Dolphin House at Tel Dor, Part 1: Setting, Chronology, and Plan**
S. Rebecca Martin | Boston University

16:10–16:20 [239] **The Dolphin House at Tel Dor, Part 2: Decoration and Analysis**
Jasmine Shevell | Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East
S. Rebecca Martin | Boston University

16:20–16:30 [249] **Tracing Phoenician-Punic Rabat: Preliminary data from Melite Civitas Romana Project (Area 3 excavations)**
Davide Tanasi | University of South Florida
David Cardona | Heritage Malta
Stephan Hassam | Randolph-Macon College
Robert Brown | Intercontinental Archaeology
Benedict Lowe | University of North Alabama
Andrew Wilkinson | Intercontinental Archaeology

16:30–16:40 [100] **Kerkouane tra VI e III sec. a.C.: nuove evidenze dalle indagini stratigrafiche 2023-2025**
Michele Guirguis | Università degli Studi di Sassari
Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Moez Achour | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Fahmi Kassem | Université de Tunis
Ernesto Amedeo Insinna | Ministero della Cultura
Giulia Esposito | Università degli Studi di Sassari
Claudio Loi | Università degli Studi di Sassari

16:40–16:50 [120] **Vivir en ‘Ybshm: un contexto doméstico tardo-púnico de Dalt Vila (Eivissa)**
Rosa Gurrea Barricarte | Ayuntamiento de Eivissa
Ángeles Martín Parrilla | Ayuntamiento de Eivissa
Andrea Torres Ferrer | Arqueología Ibiza

16:50–17:00 [149] **Architectural techniques and building materials used in Phoenician-Punic architecture at Cerro del Villar**
Sonia López-Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga
Esther Rodríguez González | Instituto de Arqueología (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) – Junta de Extremadura)
Benjamín Cutillas-Victoria | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Doğa Karakaya | University of Helsinki
Marta Lorenzon | University of Helsinki
Charles Wilson | Universidad de Chicago
Carolina López-Ruiz | Universidad de Chicago
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga

17:00–17:10 [286] **Domestic Architecture and Space Use in the Western Phoenician World: Insights from Cerro del Villar**
Samantha Suppes | University of Chicago

17:10–17:20 [81] **A propósito del origen de los almacenes fenicios en Tarteso**
Eduardo Ferrer Albelda | Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco José García Fernández | Universidad de Sevilla
Álvaro Fernández Flores | Independent Researcher

17:20–17:30 Questions

SESSION 22 | Pottery

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Imed Ben Jerbania

16:00–16:10 [263] **Il repertorio anforico de livelli punici di Marsala: nuovi dati dall'area di Cooperativa "il Progresso"**
Giovanni Polizzi | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Manuela Rizzo | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Babette Bechtold | Independent Researcher

16:10–16:20 [61] **Anfore Puniche nell'Area Latina: Analisi dei Contesti**
Danilo De Dominicis | Università degli Studi di Sassari; ANAS S.p.A.

16:20–16:30 [232] **Archeologia subacquea a Nora, il quadro dei contesti fenici e punici individuati nell'ampio areale marino: analisi dei siti di giacitura, studio morfo-tipologico e archeometrico dei materiali**
Ignazio Sanna | Soprintendenza ABAP CA OR - Settore archeologia subacquea e conservazione
Carla Del Vais | Dipartimento di Lettere, Lingue e Beni culturali, Università di Cagliari

16:30–16:40 [125] **Amphorae of Phoenician tradition in the Upper Guadalquivir Valley: exchange networks and materiality at the sites of El Fontanar and Cerro Andares (Jódar, Jaén)**
Jorge Hernández Egea | Universidad de Granada
Joan Ramon Torres | Consell de Eivissa
Alfonso Giménez Sánchez | Universidad de Granada
Juan José López Martínez | Universidad de Granada
Mercedes Navero Rosales | Universidad de Granada
Ada Quero Díaz | Universidad de Granada
Helena Adriana Núñez Caravaca | Universidad de Granada
Natalia García Enríquez | Universidad de Granada
Juan Francisco Bermúdez Calle | Universidad de Granada
Francisco Contreras Cortés | Universidad de Granada
Miguel Yanes Puga | Ayuntamiento de Jódar
Charles Bashore Acero | Instituto Arqueológico Alemán de Madrid
Alberto Dorado Alejos | Universidad de Granada

16:40–16:50 [66] **La presencia de ánforas fenicias T.10.1.1.1 y T.10.1.2.1 en el curso inferior del Ebro. Nuevos datos sobre la introducción del consumo del vino en el nordeste de la península ibérica**
Jordi Diloli Fons | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Samuel Sardà Seuma | Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Daniel Fibla Pujol | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Ivan Cots Serret | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Marc Prades Painous | Universitat Rovira i Virgili

16:50–17:00 [251] **Las ánforas norteafricanas tardo-púnicas, las firmas μαγων y αρισ y la recuperación económico-comercial de cartago en la primera mitad del siglo II a.C.**
Joan Ramon Torres | Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica

17:00–17:10 [55] **La influencia de Ebussus en las dinámicas de intercambio y redes comerciales del curso inferior del Ebro entre los siglos V y III anE**
Ivan Cots Serret | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Daniel Fibla Pujol | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Jordi Diloli Fons | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Ernest Capella Martínez | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Marc Prades Painous | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Samuel Sardà Seuma | Universitat Rovira i Virgili

17:10–17:20 Questions

Day 3

11 November 2026



EXCURSIONS | Wednesday 11th November 2026

Delegates can collect one ticket for the excursion from the registration desk. Tickets are given out on a first-come first-served basis. Each group is limited to 50 persons.

GROUP	DEPARTURE FROM VALLETTA Mediterranean Conference Centre	TAS-SILĠ SITE MARSAXLOKK	PICK-UP from Tas-Silġ chapel to travel to Mdina/Rabat	FREE TIME IN MDINA/RABAT	ST PAUL'S CATACOMBS, RABAT [DISPLAY OF 3 PHOENICIAN TOMBS]	TRAVEL BACK TO VALLETTA from Roman Domus
1	**08:30**	09:30-10:30	**10:45**		13:30-14:30	**15:00**
2	**09:30**	10:30-11:30	**11:45**		14:30-15:30	**16:00**
3	**10:30***	11:30-12:30	**12:45**		15:30-16:30	**17:00**
7	**11:30***	12:30-13:30	**13:45**		16:30-17:30	**18:00**

GROUP	DEPARTURE FROM VALLETTA Mediterranean Conference Centre	ST PAUL'S CATACOMBS, RABAT [DISPLAY OF 3 PHOEN. TOMBS]	FREE TIME IN MDINA/RABAT	PICK-UP from Roman Domus to travel to TAS-SILĠ	TAS-SILĠ SITE MARSAXLOKK	TRAVEL BACK TO VALLETTA from Tas-Silġ Chapel
4	**08:30**	09:30-10:30		**12:30**	13:30-14:30	**14:45**
5	**09:30**	10:30-11:30		**13:30**	14:30-15:30	**15:45**
6	**10:30***	11:30-12:30		**14:30**	15:30-16:30	**16:45**
8	**11:30***	12:30-13:30		**15:30**	16:30-17:30	**17:45**

Notes:

Groups with a late start (*) are encouraged to visit the National Museum of Archaeology in Valletta and see the Tas-Silġ and Xlendi wreck exhibitions

Departure/drop off point in **Valletta – Mediterranean Conference Centre**: https://maps.app.goo.gl/yae5SZvUFQp6waaU6

Drop off/departure point at **Tas-Silġ – Tas-Silġ Chapel**: https://maps.app.goo.gl/rHmZSNE4PC9f4MxS7

Drop off/departure point in **Mdina/Rabat at Roman Domus** (outside the walls of Mdina): https://maps.app.goo.gl/KGmiqAG9bfVw9BjJ9?g_st=am

Entrance to **St Paul's Catacombs Visitors Centre**: https://maps.app.goo.gl/VyaA1Jf7sGAafiCR6

Day 4

12 November 2026



SESSION 23 | Tophets

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: José Luis López Castro

09:00–09:10 [86] **Fire, Rock, and Stelae: New Results from the 2021–2025 Excavation Campaigns of Ca'Foscari University of Venice at the Tophet of Bithia–Su Cardolinu (Domus de Maria, South Sardinia)**
Stefano Floris | Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia
Alessandra Gilibert | Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia

09:10–09:20 [167] **Archaeological research at the Tophet-precinct of Sulci (S. Antioco, Sardinia, Italy): 2022-2026**
Valentina Melchiorri | Universität Tübingen-Institut für Klassische Archäologie
Paolo Xella | University of Tübingen
Thomas Schaefer | University of Tübingen
Matthias Lang | University of Bonn
M. Antonietta Demurtas | Independent Researcher
Chiara Tesi | Università dell'Insubria
Simona Minozzi | Università di Pisa

09:20–09:30 [168] **Investigating cremation urns from the tophet-precinct of Sulci (S. Antioco, Sardinia)**
Valentina Melchiorri | University of Tübingen
Simona Minozzi | University of Pisa
Chiara Tesi | University of Insubria

09:30–09:40 [24] **Nouvelles données archéologiques sur le culte de Baal Hammon et Tanit à Carthage**
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Nesrine Maddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine

09:40–09:50 [278a] **Nouvelles données épigraphiques sur le culte de Baal Hammon et Tanit à Carthage**
Ahmed Ferjaoui | Institut National du Patrimoine
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Nesrine Maddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine

09:50–10:00 [270] **Archaeozoological insights into the Sanctuary of Ba'al Hammon and Tanit: ritual practices and urban activities (6th–2nd century BC)**
Tarek Oueslati | CNRS
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
Henri Duday | CNRS
Kaouthar Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Nesrine Meddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Émilie Portat | CNRS

10:00–10:10 [278] **Los combustibles de las incineraciones del tophet de Cártago a partir del análisis antracológico**
María Oliva Rodríguez-Ariza | Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Arqueología Ibérica - Universidad de Jaén
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Victoria Peña Romo | Universidad Complutense de Madrid -CEFYP
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Nesrine Maddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Henri Duday | CNRS (Francia)

10:10–10:20 [158] **Skyscapes and Ritual Space in Punic Tophets: Preliminary Archaeoastronomical Patterns from the Central Mediterranean**
Maria Cristina Nicolau Kormikiari | Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology - University of São Paulo
Gustavo Jorge Peloso Peixoto | Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology - University of São Paulo

10:20–10:30 Questions

SESSION 24 | Landscapes

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:20| Meeting Room 6

Chair: David Cardona

09:00–09:10 [7] **Les fouilles syriennes d'Amrith dans le contexte de l'occupation de la plaine du 'Akkar**
Michel Al-Maqdissi | Musée du Louvre
Eva Ishaq | Université de Paris I Sorbonne

09:10–09:20 [192] **Urban transformations in Bronze Age Tyre: geomorphological perspectives**
Francisco Jesús Núñez Calvo | University of Warsaw/Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology
Kosmas Pavlopoulos | Department of Geography and Planning, Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi
Daniel Moraetis | Applied Physics and Astronomy, University of Sharjah
Olga Koukous | Independent Researcher
José María López Garí | Posidonia, S.A. Ibiza
Ali Badawi | General Directorate of Antiquities of Lebanon

09:20–09:30 [245] **Motya before the Phoenician settlement: new evidence for Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation at Motya (Area D, 14 th - 9 th century BC)**
Federica Spagnoli | Sapienza University of Rome
Federico Cappella | Sapienza University of Rome

09:30–09:40 [153] **Reading mudbrick: a geoarchaeological approach to Phoenician architecture at Motya**
Marta Lorenzon | University of Helsinki
Paola Sconzo | Università degli studi di Palermo
Doga Karakaya | University of Helsinki
Melis Uzdurum | University of Helsinki
Benjamìn Cutillas-Victoria | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

09:40–09:50 [78] **Dinamiche ambientali, paesaggio e organizzazione sociale di Tharros punica**
Anna Chiara Fariselli | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

09:50–10:00 [46] **Dinámicas de implantación fenicia en las costas de Málaga (España). La contribución del radiocarbono**
Jose L. Caro | University of Málaga
José Suárez-Padilla | University of Málaga
Emilio Martín-Córdoba | Museo de Vélez-Málaga
Bartolomé Mora-Serrano | University of Málaga, Spain

10:00–10:10 [2019] **Aplicación de tecnologías no invasivas en el yacimiento "Castillo de Doña Blanca" (El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, España).**
Pablo Sicre González | Universidad de Cádiz
Antonio Pecci | Universidad de Cádiz
Lázaro Gabriel Lagóstena Barrios | Universidad de Cádiz
Jesús Ignacio Jiménez Chaparro | Universidad de Cádiz
Isabel Mª Rondán Sevilla | Universidad de Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz

10:00–10:20 Questions

SESSION 25 | Deathways

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Helen Dixon

09:00–09:10 [246] **Palermo punica: dalla fondazione alla metà del VI sec.a.C. Indicatori archeologici dai contesti funerari**
Francesca Spatafora | Dipartimento Beni Culturali Regione Siciliana

09:10–09:20 [15] **Feeling Punic or Roman? Dying at Nora (Sardinia) during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC: Evidence from the Western Necropolis**
Chiara Andreatta | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Alessandro Mazzariol | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova

09:20–09:30 [207] **La necropoli di Bithia (Domus de Maria) in Sardegna: sepolture di età fenicia e punica dai recenti scavi d'emergenza**
Chiara Pilo | Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Gianfranca Salis | Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e Sud Sardegna

09:30–09:40 [206] **La necropoli punica di Sulky: dati d'archivio e recenti acquisizioni relativi alla Tomba della Statua e alla Tomba 11PGM**
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari
Pietro Francesco Serreli | Independent Researcher
Nicola Pagani | Independent Researcher
Cristina Antigoni | Itinera s.r.l.

09:40–09:50 [209] **Un mondo a colori: pigmenti, materiali e contesti. Nuovi dati da Sulky (Sant'Antioco) in età punica**
Rosana Pla Orquin | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Sara Muscuso | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco

09:50–10:00 [281] **Nora, Area Omega (ex Base Marina Militare): i contesti di età punica**
Romina Carboni | Università degli Studi di Cagliari
Emiliano Cruccas | Università degli Studi di Cagliari
Marco Giuman | Università degli Studi di Cagliari
Francesco Serra | Università degli Studi di Cagliari

10:00–10:10 [172] **Nuevas cronologías absolutas de la necrópolis del Puig des Molins (Ibiza)**
Ana Mezquida | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Maria Bofill | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Nicolás Márquez-Grant | University of Cranfield
Helena Jiménez | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Benjamí Costa | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Jordi H. Fernández | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Hortensia Blanco | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera

10:10–10:20 [82] **La "necrópolis púnica" de Osuna: avance del estudio estratigráfico, arquitectónico y contextual**
Eduardo Ferrer Albelda | Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco José García Fernández | Universidad de Sevilla
Fernando Prados Pérez | Universidad de Alicante
Francisco José Blanco Arcos | Universidad de Sevilla
M.ª Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla

10:20–10:30 Question

SESSION 26 | Mobility

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Nicholas Vella

09:00–09:10 [234] **From Phoenicia to the Sea of Japan: a comparative study of maritime networks from a Phoenician perspective**
Ikuko Sato | Japan Women's University

09:10–09:20 [159] **The end of a People without History: indigenous and Phoenicians in the Pitiüses Islands**
Ricard Marlasca Martín | Posidònia S.L.
Josep M. López Garí | Posidònia S.L.

09:20–09:30 [26] **Phoenician interaction and local dynamics in the Mediterranean Maghreb**
Hamza Benattia | McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge
Cyprian Broodbank | McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge

09:30–09:40 [141] **Mobility of the Punic inhabitants at the site of Kerkouane: preliminary results**
Francesco La Pastina | Dept. STEBICEF, Laboratory of Anthropology Palermo, University of Palermo; University of Messina
Sara Bernardini | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Giulia Colombo | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Elisabetta Moroni | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Anna Olivieri | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Ornella Semino | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Alfredo Coppa | Department of History, Anthropology, Religions, Art, Performing Arts, Sapienza University of Rome
Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine
Federico Lugli | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

09:40–09:50 [98] **We carry our places with us. Strontium isotope evidence of human mobility from Nora (Sardinia)**
Melania Gigante | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Noemi Ruberti | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua

Federico Lugli | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Alessandro Mazzariol | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Jacopo Bonetto | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua

09:50–10:00 [255] **Cultural Entanglements in the Sardinian Iron Age: the local community at S'Urachi (San Vero Milis)**
Peter van Dommelen | Brown University
Damià Ramis | Independent Researcher
Sara Mura | Christian-Albrechts-Universität
Enrique Díes Cusì | Independent Researcher

10:00–10:10 [183] **Land Routes and Phoenician Connectivity in the Lower Ebro Basin during the Early Iron Age: A GIS-Based Approach to Mobility**
Judith Muñoz Sogas | Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

10:10–10:20 [72] **Entre el Mediterráneo y el Atlántico: recursos, navegación y redes comerciales en las costas marroquíes durante la época fenicia y púnica**
Mohamed El Mhassani | University Institute of African, Euro-Mediterranean and Ibero-American Studies, Mohammed V University of Rabat
Michał Krueger | Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań

10:20–10:30 Questions

SESSION 27 | Interactions

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–11:50 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Raimondo Secci

11:00–11:10 [34] **Urbanisation, territorial control, and indigenous interactions: archaeological investigations in Phoenician and Punic Sardinia**
Massimo Botto | CNR-ISPC (Rome)
Livia Tirabassi | Ghent University

11:10–11:20 [67] **L'Ogliastra come area di resistenza culturale? Nuovi dati dagli scavi presso il nuraghe Ruinas di Arzana**
Enrico Dirminti | Ministero della Cultura - Soprintendenza ABAP per le province di Sassari e Nuoro

11:20–11:30 [63] **Nuovi dati sulla frequentazione fenicia e punica nell'area del Nuraghe Santa Cristina di Paulilatino (OR, Sardegna)**
Carla Del Vais | Università di Cagliari
Anna Depalmas | Università di Sassari
Salvatore Sebis | Independent Researcher
Noemi Fadda | Independent Researcher
Alice Deiana | Independent Researcher
Alfredo Carannante | IRIAE
Salvatore Chilardi | IRIAE

11:30–11:40 [59] **Punic finds in Southeastern Italy: old and new evidence**
Carlo De Mitri | Università del Salento, Facoltà di Beni Culturali, Lecce
Rita Auriemma | Università del Salento

11:40–11:50 Questions

SESSION 28 | Sanctuaries, Ritual

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–12:10 | Aula Prima

Chair: Mireia López Bertran

11:00–11:10 [145] **Un nuevo templo monumental en Utica fenicio-púnica**
José Luis López Castro | Universidad de Almería
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institute National du Patrimoine
Laura Moya Cobos | Universidad de Almería
Enrique Gil Orduña | Universidad de Almería
Alfredo Mederos Martín | Universidad de Almería
Bartolomé Mora Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
Luis Alberto Ruiz Cabrero | Universidad Complutense
Benjamí Costa Ribas | Museo de Ibiza y Formentera
Olfa Dammak | Institute National du Patrimoine
Victoria Peña Romo | Universidad Complutense
Eduardo Ferrer Albelda | Universidad de Sevilla

11:10–11:20 [186] **Cultural interaction and worship at the Lago di Venere Sanctuary, Pantelleria (Italy)**
Carrie Murray | Brock University
Eóin O'Donoghue | Brandeis University
Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta

11:20–11:30 [205] **Il santuario dell'Acropoli di Pani Loriga (Santadi, Sud Sardegna): nuovi dati per la ricostruzione della 'regione fenicia del Sulcis'**
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari, Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Vincenzo Nubile | Independent Researcher

11:30–11:40 [163] **Building A of Los Castillejos de Alcorrín (Manilva, Málaga, Spain): its meaning in the context of the beginnings of Phoenician presence in the Southern Iberian Peninsula (end of the 9th – end of the 8th century BC)**
Dirce Marzoli | Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Italy
César León Martín | Ayuntamiento de Manilva, Málaga
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga

11:40–11:50 [164] **Un santuario fenicio en el nordeste de la península Ibérica? Evidencias arquitectónicas y rituales en Sant Jaume d'Alcanar (Cataluña)**
Marta Mateu | GRAP - University of Barcelona
David Garcia i Rubert | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Laia Font | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Carme Saorin | GRAP - University of Barcelona

Sònia Carbonell | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Tània Freixas | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Margarita Rodés | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Mariona Arnó | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Ana Serrano | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Mercé Roca | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Pol Sancho | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Clàudia Ortega | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Corina Carrillo | GRAP - University of Barcelona

11:50–12:00 [217] **Anchoring the sacred? Reconsidering Cult markers from the 2022-2025 Excavations at Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain)**
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
José Suárez-Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Bartolomé Mora-Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
Antonio M. Sáez-Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Sonia López-Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga
Carolina López-Ruiz | University of Chicago

12:00–12:10 Questions

SESSION 29 | Western Mediterranean

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas

11:00–11:10 [198] **New methodologies for the study of western Iberian stelae from the Bronze-to-Iron Age transition**
Pablo Paniego Díaz | Universität Freiburg
Ralph Araque Gonzalez | Universität Freiburg
Maria-Eugenia Polo | Universidad de Extremadura
Vera Rammelkammer | Universität Freiburg
Bastian Asmus | Universität Freiburg, Labor für Archäometallurgie
Giuseppe Vintrici | Independent Researcher
Alexander Richter | Independent Researcher

11:10–11:20 [223] **Crecer en el Mar: infancia(s) y socialización marítima en la Andalucía protohistórica. Una mirada etnoarqueológica**
Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz
Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Pablo Sicre González | Universidad de Cádiz
Milagros Macías López | Universidad de Cádiz
Natalia López Sánchez | Universidad de Cádiz
Marina Camino Carrasco | Universidad de Cádiz
Lucía de la Torre Mínguez | Universidad de Cádiz
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Clara Toscano Pérez | Universidad de Huelva
Andrés M. Adroher Auroux | Universidad de Granada
Eva Alarcón García | Universidad de Granada
Paula Becerra Fuello | Universidad de Granada
María del Mar Castro García | Universidad de Granada
Marta Díaz Zorita-Bonilla | Universidad de Granada
Marga Sánchez Romero | Universidad de Granada
Miriam Vílchez Suárez | Universidad de Granada

11:20–11:30 [9] **Revisiting the end of Tartessos**
Manuel Álvarez-Martí-Aguilar | Universidad de Málaga
Carolina López-Ruiz | University of Chicago
Esther Rodríguez González | Institute of Archaeology (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) – Junta de Extremadura)

11:30–11:40 [73] **Un territorio en transformación: reevaluación de la ocupación humana y del potencial natural, histórico y arqueológico en la región atlántica marroquí en vísperas de la expansión fenicia**
Mohamed El Mhassani | University Institute of African, Euro-Mediterranean and Ibero-American Studies, Mohammed V University of Rabat

11:40–11:50 [276] **La influencia fenicia en la configuración de la Túrugi Ibérica (Galera, Granada, España)**
María Oliva Rodríguez Ariza | Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Arqueología Ibérica - Universidad de Jaén

11:50–12:00 [282] **Sesgo de encuadre: dinámicas evidenciales en el registro arqueológico e inferencias de interacción cultural en el Cerro de la Cruz de Almedinilla**
Manuel Abelleira Durán | Universidad de Sevilla
Arturo García-López | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
Andrés María Adroher Auroux | Universidad de Granada
Tomás Vinagre Vieco | Universidad de Granada
Gonzalo Martín Fernández | Universidad de Granada
Jorge Hernández Egea | Universidad de Granada

12:00–12:10 [228] **La comunicación terrestre entre las bahías de Cádiz y Algeciras en época fenicia**
José Antonio Ruiz-Gil | Universidad de Cádiz
Juan José Flores Dávila | Universidad de Cádiz

12:10–12:30 Questions

SESSION 30 | Urbanism

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Joan Ramon Torres

11:00–11:10 [22] **Spazi pubblici urbani e spazi ambientali nella cultura delle città fenicie e puniche del Mediterraneo**
Danila Artizzu | Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e del Sud Sardegna

11:10–11:20 [45] **Landscapes of Death and Commemoration: What can burial places tell us about the Phoenician and Punic centre of Malta**
David Cardona | Heritage Malta

11:20–11:30 [42] **Carthage entre substrat indigène, héritage phénicien et dynamiques puniques: nouvelles lectures du paysage historique carthaginois à la lumière des recherches récentes de la mission INP-Sapienza**
Federico Cappella | Sapienza University of Rome
Lorenzo Nigro | Sapienza University of Rome
Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine
Moez Achour | Institut National du Patrimoine

11:30–11:40 [235] **The Acropolis of Pantelleria (Yrnm/Cossyra) between Punic Carthage, Hellenistic Sicily, and Rome**
Frerich Schön | University of Tuebingen, Institute for Classical Archaeology
Kai Riehle | University of Tuebingen, Classical Archaeology & Innsbruck University, Archaeological Institute
Stefano Cespa | Independent Researcher

11:40–11:50 [210] **La frequentazione punica di Solunto alla luce delle recenti ricerche dell'Università degli Studi di Palermo: Le strutture antecedenti i Bagni Nord**
Giovanni Polizzi | Università degli Studi di Palermo

11:50–12:00 [199] **Building and rebuilding the hill: new insights from Area C at Pani Loriga (Sardinia)**
Tatiana Pedrazzi | CNR ISPC Milan
Marco Arizza | CNR ISPC Roma
Giuseppe Garbati | CNR ISPC Roma
Simona Ledda | Independent Researcher

12:00–12:10 [127] **Cultural Memory and Contemporary Models in Motya's Punic Urban Plan**
Paola Sconzo | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Jason Herrmann | University of Pennsylvania

12:10–12:20 [38] **Los inicios urbanos fenicio-púnicos en las Gadeira. Comparación de las ciudades fenicias del Castillo de Doña Blanca (CdDB) (El Puerto de Santa María) y el Cerro del Castillo (CdC) (Chiclana), España**
Paloma Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia-Cádiz
Diego Ruiz Mata | Universidad de Sevilla
Carmen J. Pérez | Universidad de Sevilla

12:20–12:30 Questions

SESSION 31 | Doctoral Research

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 14:00-15:30 | plenary session | Aula Magna

Chair: Carolina López-Ruiz

14:00–14:10 [2014] **Le strutture "puniche" dall'area pubblica di Solunto.**
Vito Polizzi | Università degli Studi di Palermo

14:10–14:20 [2009] **Between collapse and conflict: interpreting Building J at Motya through the evidence of its destruction layers.**
Francesco Leprai | Università degli Studi di Palermo

14:20–14:30 [2024] **Phoenician-Punic gestures and rituals in Hispano-Roman necropolises: continuity, transformation, or identity redefinition.**
María Luisa López Pinel | Universidad de Alicante
Fernando Prados Martínez | Universidad de Alicante

14:30–14:40 [2005] **Assemblages of Ritual Practices: evaluating the spread of the cult of Demeter in Sardinia from the 4 th c. BCE to the 2 nd c. CE.**
Katie Breyer | Bryn Mawr College

14:40–14:50 [2012] **Perception as Method: Reconstructing Ritual Experience in Punic Sacred Architecture.**
Sara Mura | Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

14:50–15:00 [2015] **Writing the religious and social history of Africa (4th century BC – 3rd century AD): the role of women, historiographical challenges and new analytical approaches**
Pierre Ragaru | Université Paris Cité

15:00–15:10 [2002] **Captación de recursos constructivos en la Primera Edad del Hierro: una revisión crítica desde el mediodía de la península ibérica.**
Arturo García-López | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

15:10–15:20 [2029] **Objets céramiques grecs et étrusques en contexto funéraire punique dans la Méditerranée centrale et occidentale durant l'époque archaïque.**
Chahla Dhahbi | Université de Barcelone

15:20–15:30 Questions

SESSION 32 | Kilns, Industry

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Anna Chiara Fariselli

16:00–16:10 [2] **La pesquería y factoría de salazones fenicio-púnica del Cerro del Castillo, Chiclana (Cádiz, España): El comercio marítimo y la explotación de los recursos marinos de Gadir**
Paloma Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia-Cádiz

16:10–16:20 [71] **El alfar púnico de Villa Maruja-Janer**
Alejandra Echevarría | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
J.M. Beltrán | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
D. González | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
E. Prados | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
A. Sáez | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
C. Vera | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.

16:20–16:30 [222] **Tornos de alfarero en el yacimiento arqueológico de Casas del Turuñuelo (Guareña, Badajoz, España)**
Carla Fernández Mallo | Instituto de Arqueología (Mérida) Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura
Esther Rodríguez González | Instituto de Arqueología (Mérida) Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)-Junta de Extremadura
Sebastián Celestino | Instituto de Arqueología (Mérida) Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)-Junta de Extremadura

16:30–16:40 [12] **Reading a Kiln in the Ceramico of Motya**
Silvia Amicone | Archaeometry Research Group, Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen
Efraim A. Andreadakis | Archaeometry Research Group, Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen
Shira Gur-Arieh | Institute of Pre- and Protohistoric Archaeology, University of Kiel
Christopher E. Miller | Archaeological Sciences and Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Paleoenvironment, University of Tübingen
Pamela Toti | Fondazione 'Giuseppe Whitaker', Museo Archeologico di Mozia
Paola Sconzo | Dipartimento Culture e Società, University of Palermo

16:40–16:50 [237] **Le mani che fanno la città: vasai, committenze e società a Mozia**
Paola Sconzo | Università degli Studi di Palermo

16:50–17:00 [65] **Western Sicilian *pignatte*: indigenous cooking practices in Phoenician colonial contexts**
Martina Di Giannantonio | University of Palermo

17:00–17:10 [284] **A kiln site in the territory of Gadir: a typo-chronological and archaeometric approach to the material assemblages and the pyro-structures of Villa Maruja – Janer (Cádiz Bay, Spain)**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Leandro Fantuzzi | Universidad de Barcelona
José Manuel Beltrán Pinzón | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Diego González Batanero | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Eduardo Prados Pérez | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Alexia Echevarría Sánchez | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Juan Carlos Vera Rodríguez | Universidad de Huelva

17:10–17:20 [23] **Fours pour la production céramique dans l'aire urbaine d'Utique phénicienne et punique**
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
José Luis López Castro | Universidad de Almería
Amparo Sánchez Moreno | Universidad de Almería
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Susana Carpintero Lozano | Universidad de Almería
Faouzzi Abidi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Jesus Jacinto González | Universidad de Almería
Whalid Khalfalli | Institut National du Patrimoine

17:20–17:30 Questions

SESSION 33 | Smell

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–16:40 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Christina Ioannou

16:00–16:10 [124] **West Asian pilgrim flasks beyond their place of origin: form, function, and adaptation**
Jeremy Hayne | Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

16:10–16:20 [256] **From Unguent to Symbol: Diachronic Transformation of Unguentaria in the Funerary Ritual of Punic Ibiza**
Urszula Wicenciak-Núñez | Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology University of Warsaw
José María Garí López | Independent Researcher

16:20–16:30 [195] **Olfactory communities of practice in the Iron Age Mediterranean**
Adriano Orsingher | University of Seville

16:30–16:40 Questions

SESSION 34 | Frontiers

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Aula Magna

Chair: Massimo Botto

16:00–16:10 [267] **¿Tirios en la frontera?: la llanura sur de Akko hacia el siglo IX a.C.**
Carolina Aznar | Universidad de Saint Louis-Campus de Madrid

16:10–16:20 [176] **Sidi Saïd (Bargou, Siliana): un établissement numide à la frontière du territoire de Carthage. Résultats des campagnes de fouilles 2018 et 2025**
David Montanero Vico | Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICAC)
Yamen Sghaïer | Institut Nationale du Patrimoine, Tunisie
Chokri Touihri | Institut Nationale du Patrimoine, Tunisie
M. Carme Belarte | ICAC and ICREA

16:20–16:30 [215] **The Carthaginian watchtower at Cabezo Beaza: an advanced position for the defence of Qart Hadasht, 228/7-209 BC (Cartagena, Spain)**
Benjamín Cutillas-Victoria | Complutense University of Madrid
Pascual Perdiguero Asensi | INAPH-Universidad de Alicante
Miguel Martín Camino | Museo Arqueológico Municipal de Cartagena
María Teresa Cabrera Marcos | Universidad de Murcia
Sebastián F. Ramallo Asensio | Universidad de Murcia

16:30–16:40 [77] **Nuevas aportaciones al sistema defensivo del asentamiento fenicio del Castell d'Eivissa**
Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Adrià Esquembre Sellés | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Andrea Torres Ferrer | Consell Insular d'Eivissa
Ana Charquero Ballester | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Bernia Sanz Kite | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
David González Ferre | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Joan Ramón Torres | Consell Insular d'Eivissa

16:40–16:50 [140] **Arqueología de la periferia de la cultura tartésica: resultados preliminares de la primera campaña de campo**
Michal Krueger | Faculty of Archaeology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan
Luis Gethsemaní Pérez Aguilar | Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología, Universidad de Granada
Pablo Paniego Díaz | Institut für Archäologische Wissenschaften, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
Michalina Dzwoniarek-Konieczna | Pracownia Geologii Morza, Uniwersytet Gdański

16:50–17:00 [190] **El sistema de acceso púnico-helenístico de la muralla norte del "Castillo de Doña Blanca" (El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, España)**
Ana María Niveau-de-Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz
Pablo Sicre-González | Universidad de Cádiz
Francisco Giles Guzmán | Universidad de Cádiz
David Montanero Vico | ICAC
Antonio Pecci | Universidad de Cádiz
Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Natalia López-Sánchez | Universidad de Cádiz
Aurora Rivera-Fernández | Universidad de Cádiz

17:00–17:10 [126] **Economic and cultural exchanges and connections during the Early Iron Age in the Vinalopó Valley: a perspective from the fortified settlement of Castellar (Villena, Alicante)**
Jorge Hernández Egea | Universidad de Granada
Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio
José Ramón Ortega Pérez | ARPA Patrimonio

17:10–17:20 Questions

SESSION 35 | Western Mediterranean

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–16:50 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Elisa de Sousa

16:00–16:10 [178] **A vueltas con Mainake: una nueva lectura de los restos fenicio-púnicos del Museo Picasso (Málaga, España)**
Bartolomé Mora Serrano | University of Malaga
Eduardo García-Alfonso | Archaeological Museum of Málaga
Ana Arancibia-Román | Taller de Investigaciones Arqueológicas, Málaga

16:10–16:20 [93] **Hitos en el paisaje. Una lectura en clave púnica de los monumentos íberos: arquitectura y semiótica**
Arturo García-López | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) – Junta de Extremadura) / Universidad de Granada
Fernando Prados Martínez | Universidad de Alicante

16:20–16:30 [47] **Una visión diacrónica del poblamiento del valle medio del río Guadiana (España) a partir de la evolución constructiva y arquitectónica entre los siglos VII y V a.C.**
Luis Miguel Carranza Peco | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)

16:30–16:40 [268] **Myrtilis and its territory in the 1st millennium BC: recent findings and future directions**
Pedro Albuquerque | University of Seville
Antonio Manuel Sáez Romero | University of Seville
Francisco José García Fernández | University of Seville
Lúcia Miguel | ERA-Arqueologia
João Fonte | ERA-Arqueologia

16:40–16:50 Questions

Day 5

13 November 2026



SESSION 36 | Doctoral Research

Friday 13th November 2026 | 09:00-10:30 | plenary session | Aula Magna

Chair: Hélène Sader

09:00–09:10 [2006] **A reassessment of the Phoenician amphorae from Kition-Kathari, Cyprus**
Juan del Caño Cobo | Universität Basel

09:10–09:20 [2021] **The Iron Age Pottery from Sector 13 at Cerro del Villar (2022–2026)**
Charles Wilson | University of Chicago

09:20–09:30 [2010] **To the tenebrous ocean. Greek pottery in Phoenician-Punic Gadir and its hinterland (Cádiz Bay, Spain)**
Álvaro Miranda García | University of Sevilla
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | University of Sevilla

09:30–09:40 [275] **The changing times: an approach to early contacts with the Phoenician world based on the study of ceramic materials from the Cádiz-Jerez countryside**
Helena Castillo Monroy | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

09:40–09:50 [2025] **Between Phoenician and Greek: Oil Lamps and Cultural Dialogue in Sicily**
Marie Drielsma | University of Geneva

09:50–10:00 [2023] **The Potential of Biomolecular Markers for Investigating Phoenician-Punic Foodways: Case Studies of Pottery from the Bay of Cádiz**
Qi Zeng | University of Bonn
Carolina Pérez Infantes | University of Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | University of Cádiz
Elena Revert Francés | University of Tübingen
Maxime Rageot | University of Bonn

10:00–10:10 [2008] **Reconstructing the Paleodiet of the Punic inhabitants at the site of Kerkouane**
Francesco La Pastina | University of Messina/University of Palermo
Emily Holt | Cardiff University
Richard Madgwick | Cardiff University
Aurelio Burgio | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Giuseppe Bazan | University of Palermo
Francesca Meli | University of Palermo
Luca Sineo | University of Palermo

Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine, Tunisie
Alfredo Coppa | Sapienza University of Rome

10:10–10:20 [2022] **From 'Out of Site' to 'Within Reach': Communicating Deepwater Cultural Heritage at the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Rebecca Xerri | L-Università ta' Malta/Heritage Malta
Maja Pace Sausmeket | Heritage Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

10:20–10:30 Questions

SESSION 37 | Representing Phoenician communities

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Paola Sconzo

11:00–11:10 [58] **Phoenicians in the age of Artificial Intelligence**
Cristina de la Escosura Balbas | University of Alcalá

11:10–11:20 [214] **Women and Childhood in Phoenician-Punic Archaeology: Invisibility and Representation in Spanish Archaeological Museums**
Lourdes Prados-Torreira | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Alba Comino Comino | Instituto de Estudios Ibéricos, Universidad de Jaén

11:20–11:30 [187] **Raccontare Sulky fenicia e punica: percorsi espositivi e media digitali nel Museo Archeologico "Ferruccio Barreca" di Sant'Antioco**
Sara Muscuso | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco
Rosana Pla Orquín | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco

11:30–11:40 [44] **From archaeological debate to public engagement: explaining Phoenician presence through digital and tactile archaeology**
Sònia Carbonell Pastor | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Marta Mateu | GRAP - University of Barcelona
David Garcia i Rubert | GRAP - University of Barcelona

11:40–11:50 [196] **The Management and Protection of the Xlendi Deep-Water Archaeological Park**
Maja Pace Sausmekat | Heritage Malta
Rebecca Xerri | L-Università ta' Malta/Heritage Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

11:50–12:00 [31] **Repensando el papel social del museo: NecroVivaLab, un laboratorio de creación comunitaria**
María Hortensia Blanco Sánchez | Museu Arqueològic Eivissa i Formentera
María Dolores Tena Medialdea | Independent Researcher

12:00–12:10 [75] **Proyecto de restauración y musealización del yacimiento fenicio de Sa Caleta (Eivissa)**
Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Adrià Esquembre Sellés | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Ana Charquero Ballester | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Bernia Sanz Kite | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Blanca Sellés Quintana | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.

Dani Tejerina Antón | Universidad de Alicante
Manolo Soler Llorca | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Joan Ramón Torres | Consell Insular d'Eivissa

12:10–12:20 [39] **Nueva Gadeira: el proyecto expositivo y la gestión cultural del yacimiento arqueológico del Cerro del Castillo (Chiclana, España)**
Paloma Rita Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

12:20–12:30 Questions

SESSION 38 | Shipwrecks, Cargoes

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–11:50 | Aula Magna

Chair: Timmy Gambin

11:00–11:10 [35] **Deep-sea Phoenician shipwrecks, research possibilities offered by current photogrammetry software: new images of the shipwrecks of Xlendi, Tanit and Elissa**
Alberto Bravo-Morata Rodriguez | Ipso Facto, Aix-Marseille University, Centre Camille Jullian, CNRS
Pierre Poveda | Ipso Facto, Aix-Marseille University, Centre Camille Jullian, CNRS
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

11:10–11:20 [13] **The Phoenician and Punic ceramic assemblage of the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

11:20–11:30 [132] **Beds and bowls: some notes on Phoenician bronzes in the western Mediterranean**
Javier Jimenez Avila | Junta de Extremadura

11:30–11:40 [231] **Rapporti commerciali marittimi mediterranei tra IV e II secolo a.C. nel quadro evolutivo dei conflitti tra Cartagine e Roma: dati della ricerca archeologica subacquea nella Sardegna centro-meridionale**
Ignazio Sanna | Soprintendenza ABAP CA OR - Settore archeologia subacquea e conservazione
Renata Arcaini | Independent Researcher

11:40–11:50 Questions

SESSION 39 | Crafts

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–12:20 | Aula Prima

Chair: Eric Gubel

11:00–11:10 [139] **Communities of belief and practice: the role of metalworkers and their deities in the transmission of Phoenician ideology, identity, and culture**
Ann E. Killebrew | Pennsylvania State University
Jane C. Skinner | Pennsylvania State University

11:10–11:20 [91] **El periodo "postorientalizante" en el Bajo Guadalquivir: nuevos datos procedentes de Cerro Macareno (La Rinconada, Sevilla)**
Francisco José García Fernández | Universidad de Sevilla
F.J. Blanco Arcos | Universidad de Sevilla
Mª Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla
A.M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

11:20–11:30 [151] **Punic goldsmithing in the necropolis of Gadir: the case of complex earrings**
M.ª Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla
María Luisa de la Bandera Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

11:30–11:40 [5] **Reassessing copper-based metallurgy at Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain): new evidence**
Carmen Alañón Ruedas | Institute of Heritage Sciences, INCIPIT-CSIC
Xosé-Lois Armada | Institute of Heritage Sciences (INCIPIT-CSIC)
Ignacio Montero | Institute of History (IH-CSIC)
Mercedes Murillo-Barroso | Department of Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Granada
José Suárez Padilla | Department of Historical Sciences, University of Málaga
Pau Sureda | Institute of Heritage Sciences (INCIPIT, CSIC)

11:40–11:50 [216] **Prácticas rituales y cultura material metálica en el extremo occidental del Mediterráneo: aportaciones desde Casas del Turuñuelo (Guareña, Badajoz)**
Guiomar Pulido González | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Arturo García-López | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Andrea Gil Llorente | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Berta Román Madrid | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Esther Rodríguez González | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Sebastián Celestino Pérez | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

11:50–12:00 [103] **The Phoenicians and the History of Glass: A (Critical) Reappraisal**
Francisco B. Gomes | UNIARQ - Centre for Archaeology of the University of Lisbon; School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon

12:00–12:10 [106] **From Production Centres to Malta: Phoenician–Punic Glass and Maritime Trade**
Matthew Grima | L-Università ta' Malta
Daniel A. Vella | L-Università ta' Malta
Simone Cagno | European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy

12:10–12:20 Questions

SESSION 40 | Textiles, Dress

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–11:50 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Francesca Spatafora

11:00–11:10 [27] **Les modes vestimentaires phénico-puniques d'après les données iconographiques: des marques identitaires ou des échos d'une diversité socio-cultuelles?**
Khaoula Bennour | Faculty of Letters, Arts and Humanities of Manouba

11:10–11:20 [79] **Marked loom weights from Motya (Sicily): functions and symbols**
Nina Ferrante | Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus

11:20–11:30 [92] **Producción textil indígena y redes de intercambio fenicias en el noreste de la península Ibérica (750–550 a.C.): negociación económica y contacto cultural**
David Garcia i Rubert | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Marta Mateu | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Laia Font | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Carme Saorin | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Sònia Carbonell | GRAP - University of Barcelona

11:30–11:40 [143] **Dressing up for the Phoenicians? Thoughts on the social and (inter)cultural roles of dress in the Early Iron Age of Southern Portugal (8th–6th/5th centuries BCE)**
Yuna Le Quéré | School of Arts and Humanities, University of Lisbon
Francisco B. Gomes | School of Arts and Humanities, University of Lisbon

11:40–11:50 Questions

GENERAL ASSEMBLY: INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHOENICIAN AND PUNIC STUDIES

Friday 13th November 2026 | 14.00-16.00 | Aula Magna

- The election of the International Scientific Committee
- Announcement of the venue to host the next congress
- Any other matters



Abstracts

SESSION 1 | Epigraphy, Language

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30

Chair: Abigail R. Zammit

[260] **Novedades de epigrafía fenicia extremo-occidental y estado de la cuestión**
José Ángel Zamora López | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

En los últimos años, se han ido produciendo en la Península Ibérica y en las Islas Baleares hallazgos epigráficos fenicio-púnicos de diferente naturaleza y entidad. Aunque de manera quizá menos espectacular que en el pasado, continua así una tendencia previa que ha ido cambiando nuestra percepción de los usos de la escritura en el extremo occidental de la Fenicidad. El repaso de estas novedades recientes nos permite pues revisar también el estado de la cuestión epigráfica en la zona y cuanto sobre él es posible decir de la cultura escrita y del desarrollo de hábitos epigráficos entre los fenicios del lejano oeste mediterráneo.

[99] **Patterns of alphabet transmission and early use in the Mediterranean**
Stefanos Gimatzidis | Austrian Archaeological Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences

This paper examines the transmission of the alphabet in light of recent advances in Aegean and Mediterranean archaeology. It critically evaluates the reliability of new chronological data by assessing their implications for reconstructing this process. Conversely, the spread of alphabetic writing is reconsidered against revised timelines, approached as a historically contingent social process and practice rather than as a sequence of discrete events. On this basis, the paper reassesses the motivations underlying alphabet diffusion, with particular emphasis on its social drivers and consequences.

[122] **Resituating the administrative use of cursive Phoenician in Achaemenid Egypt: the contribution of the corpus from Tell el-Herr (north Sinai, Egypt)**
Catherine Defernez | CNRS, France
Robert Hawley | EPHE, France
Mitchka Shahryari | Univ. Helsinki, Finland

The site of Tell el-Herr, situated some 35 kilometers east of the Suez canal in the northern Sinai (Egypt), has been excavated by a Franco-Egyptian team since 1986; the results of these excavations include a wealth of architectural, material and epigraphic data documenting several centuries in the life of this fortified frontier settlement, strategically situated near the Mediterranean coast on the Pelusian branch of the Nile and the terrestrial route linking Egypt and Palestine (the so-called “ways of Horus”). The epigraphic documentation recovered from the site includes a number of “jar labels” (also called “dipinti” in the literature) written in cursive Phoenician characters, alongside several

others written in cursive Aramaic characters. Since the typological study of transport jars in the Eastern Mediterranean has advanced considerably over the last few decades, this small but important epigraphic corpus presents an ideal opportunity for the interdisciplinary (ceramological, epigraphic and historical) study of Phoenician and Aramaic cursive script practices on the Western marches of the Persian empire in the 5th and 4th centuries BC. Our paper presents an overview of the problems and prospects presented by the relevant epigraphic corpus from Tell el-Herr.

[131] **The geography of inscriptions in Cyprus and the Aegean during the Archaic and Classical Periods**

Christina Ioannou | University of Cyprus

This paper examines the geographical distribution of Phoenician inscriptions from Cyprus and the Aegean during the Archaic and Classical periods. Through the use of comparative maps, it brings together the available epigraphic material from both regions, documenting where Phoenician inscriptions are attested, their relative quantity, and their chronological distribution in each area. It further distinguishes inscriptions according to their content, identifying those of religious, political, or funerary character. By analysing these data within their spatial and chronological contexts, the paper aims to draw conclusions regarding the character of Phoenician presence in Cyprus and the Aegean and to assess how this presence evolved from the Archaic to the Classical period across different aspects of daily life.

[29] **Some Remarks on Scribal Practices in Phoenician Cursive Inscriptions of Cyprus**

Stevens Bernardin | UMR 8167 - Orient et Méditerranée

Since 2025, a research project funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SPARK programme), Revealing Phoenician Script, directed by P. Maillard, has explored new imaging approaches applied to Phoenician cursive inscriptions. The analyses presented here focus on the Phoenician ostraca from Kition and aim to support more secure readings of cursive texts while improving the documentation of epigraphic material.

The project addresses two closely related epigraphic issues: the refinement of readings through high-resolution imaging, and the development of a more systematic and standardized description of individual signs, allowing closer observation of ductus, sequence of strokes, and writing habits. This methodological framework contributes to ongoing palaeographic discussions on Phoenician cursive writing.

Applied to the ostraca from Kition, this approach also offers new perspectives on administrative and political dynamics in Classical-period Cyprus, particularly following Kition's conquest of Idalion in the fifth century BCE. Through palaeographic analysis, the study examines how scribal practices may reflect processes of administrative continuity, adaptation, or change, and how they can inform our understanding of political domination and institutional interaction.

[262] **Note di epigrafia fenicia e punica: aggiornamenti**
Rossana De Simone | Università degli Studi di Enna Kore

La scoperta e la pubblicazione di nuove iscrizioni fenicie e puniche apre nuove prospettive di indagine grazie all'apporto di nuovi dati per la ricostruzione di fenomeni di integrazione delle comunità di genti levantine in contesti alloglotti.
Le iscrizioni puniche di Sicilia sono ora inserite in Sicily, un progetto diretto da Jonathan Prag (Università di Oxford) che mira alla digitalizzazione delle iscrizioni antiche dell'isola all'interno di un corpus in open access.

Verranno presentati i risultati delle più recenti ricerche condotte in Sicilia e in Nordafrica, unitamente a testi inediti in corso di edizione tra cui una defixio con iscrizione bilingue greco-fenicia rinvenuta ad Atene.

[85] **A Punic inscribed votive foot from the Santa Gilla Lagoon, Cagliari**
Paolo Filigheddu | Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Cartagine

A Punic terracotta votive foot recovered from the Santa Gilla lagoon (Cagliari) is presented. The object bears an incised inscription attributable to Late Punic. The text is examined from a palaeographic and linguistic perspective, with a preliminary reading and remarks on the absence of a formulaic structure. The artefact is placed within the corpus of Punic anatomical votive offerings and compared with parallels from the western Mediterranean. The find context is discussed in relation to depositional practices in wetland environments. The combined epigraphic and archaeological evidence permits hypotheses concerning the cultic function of the object and the forms of individual votive expression in southern Sardinia.

SESSION 2 | History, Reception

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30

Chair: Carolina Aznar

[37] **A chair of Phoenician studies in Beirut**
Françoise Briquel Chatonnet | Centre National de la recherche scientifique / Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres / Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth
Maroun Khreich | Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth
Roland Tomb | Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth

The Phoenician civilization originated in Lebanon and is closely linked to the history of this country. That is why Saint Joseph University in Beirut established a chair of Phoenician studies in 2023 to highlight and promote this culture by creating a unifying academic framework to bring together various specialists in the field in Lebanon. The primary aim is to highlight research carried out in Lebanon in the Phoenician field and to make Lebanese people aware of international research. The chair aims to forge links between Lebanese researchers working on Phoenician studies in different institutions, as well as between Lebanese researchers and their foreign colleagues, with a view to stimulating research in this field in Lebanon. The chair was inaugurated in May 2024 and since then has been offering courses, organizing conferences given by Lebanese or international guest researchers, and launching and enriching a website. It has a specialized library, thanks primarily to a donation from Mrs. Maha Chalabi. It is preparing publications and plans to organize international meetings. The purpose of this presentation will be to outline current and future activities and to call for collaboration.

[285] **Il Collettivo di Antichità Puniche dell'Università di Palermo (1975-1976)**
Pietro Giammellaro | Independent researcher

Dall'archivio personale di Antonella Spanò riemergono i verbali – in parte manoscritti, in parte dattiloscritti – del Collettivo di Antichità Puniche, costituitosi nell'alveo dell'Istituto di Archeologia dell'Università di Palermo e attivo tra il Novembre 1975 e il Dicembre 1976. Il gruppo, nato per iniziativa di Vincenzo Tusa e dei suoi più stretti collaboratori, era composto da alcuni tra gli studenti e gli studiosi che in capo a qualche decennio sarebbero diventati i maggiori specialisti dell'archeologia fenicia e punica in Sicilia tra la fine del Novecento e i primi anni Duemila. I verbali, che fedelmente registrano le discussioni condotte in ogni seduta, restituiscono un quadro assai interessante del confronto scientifico sullo statuto delle discipline archeologiche negli anni '70, rivelando, sia pure in una sede per certi versi periferica come Palermo, una straordinaria vitalità culturale e una piena consapevolezza dei nuovi fermenti che si agitavano nel dibattito internazionale, tra la crisi della New Archeology e le premesse, ancora non pienamente compiute, dell'archeologia post-processuale. Ma non solo: alle questioni di ordine epistemologico e scientifico si mescolano, nelle discussioni di questi giovani archeologi in formazione, istanze di ordine ideologico e politico (alla vigilia dei movimenti

studenteschi del ’77) e problemi di natura squisitamente accademica, legati ai rapporti con l’establishment locale dell’archeologia classica e ai conflitti fra le figure più carismatiche dei docenti dell’epoca.

[272] **“Greedy knaves, bringing countless trinkets”: interpretations of the Phoenician westward expansion in 19th- and early 20th-century British and German historiography**
Marion Bolder-Boos | University of Mainz

Modern scholarship in the 19th and early 20th century tended to regard the Greeks as a great colonial power, whose westward migration brought cultural advancements to many supposedly backwards areas of the ancient Mediterranean and beyond. Contemporary Phoenician expansion, on the other hand, was mostly interpreted as constituting a network of ports-of-call set up to facilitate Phoenician trade between the Levant and the central and western Mediterranean. The Phoenicians were therefore often thought to have contributed very little to the cultural development of indigenous peoples beyond supplying them with foreign goods in return for local resources. However, in some countries, notably Britain, this form of “colonisation” was regarded to be most humanising and civilising, and British intellectuals even saw a spiritual kinship with the ancient Phoenicians. In other countries, where a closer relationship with the ancient Greeks was cultivated, particularly Germany, a disdain for the Phoenicians and their westward expansion developed, not least due to growing rivalries with Britain. The paper discusses how intricately the interpretation of Phoenician westward expansion was influenced by British and German nationalist sentiments, and how the effects of this discourse can still be detected today.

[36] **Fr Emmanuel Magri SJ and the Phoenicians in early 20th-century Malta**
Josef Mario Briffa SJ | Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome

A pioneer of Maltese folklore and archaeology, Fr Emmanuel Magri SJ (1851-1907) was rather obsessed with the Phoenicians. His documentation and study of Maltese folktales had the stated aim of recovering Phoenician mythology and ancient history that — he believed — had survived in Maltese folklore (which he contrasted with the Arabic folklore). His archaeological explorations, including that of the Ħal Saflieni hypogeum, still operated within a paradigm that attributed the megalithic architecture of Malta to the Phoenicians, and sought the roots of the Maltese people in the Phoenicians, with a particular opposition to the idea of Malta ever being a Greek colony. His research cannot be divorced from the cultural and political context of Malta with its “Language Question,” and a political scenario divided between pro-Empire and pro-Italian political factions. This paper contextualises Magri’s research in early 20th-century Malta, to draw attention to the ideological frameworks within which he was operating, and how these biases coloured and conditioned his research, and the subsequent reception in Maltese historiography.

[175] **Carthage, the Ligurians and Greco-Roman sources**
Giuseppe Minunno | University of Genoa

The purpose of my paper is to examine the available documentation on the relations between the Carthaginians and the Ligurians. Greco-Roman sources, in addition to supporting the frequent presence of Ligurian mercenaries in Carthaginian armies (from Himera to Zama), also report the significant involvement of Ligurian populations in the Second Punic War, when Carthaginian forces were present on the Italian peninsula and in the territories inhabited by the Ligurian peoples themselves. The same Greco-Roman sources attest not only to the support provided by Ligurian populations to Rome's dangerous enemy during the conflict but also, after its conclusion, to the instigation and organisation of anti-Roman activities among the Ligurians by Carthaginian individuals. As far as possible, we will try to verify whether and, if so, how and to what extent the Greco-Roman tradition was influenced by the antagonistic role assumed by the Carthaginians and the Ligurians and whether it reflects forms of prejudice against them.

[95] **The place of the Phoenicians within ancient xenologies**
Brien Garnand | Badè Museum – Pacific School of Religion/NINO; Leiden University

Some within our discipline presume that Phoenician-Punic ethnicity derives from modern identity politics, even going to the extreme of denying that the ethnic terms “Canaanite” and “Phoenician” have any significance outside of these contemporary preoccupations. This paper argues instead that ethnic terms held such significance in antiquity that cannot be so easily erased, that ancient Hebrew, Greek, and Latin speakers used varied ethnic terms consistently over a wide timespan in their literary texts, and that they identified themselves in epigraphic texts almost exclusively using political and familial markers, in the same way and in the same contexts as did so-called “Phoenicians.” Ancient identity formation was not biologically fixed, nor hierarchically rigid, but was a widely practised social feature. This paper uses a comparative method to show how identity formation spanned the ancient ecumene and encompassed not only the Mediterranean but also the Near East, South Asia, and East Asia. While comparative studies have already set Greek texts alongside Chinese, here we include an even wider range of sources to demonstrate how the Canaanites/Phoenicians must have fit within broader ancient systems where social and ethnic identities were formed and maintained.

[43] **Through the Cyclops’ Eye: Carthage between Myth and Archaeology**
Federico Cappella | Sapienza University of Rome

Recent archaeological discoveries at Carthage (modern-day Tunisia) invite a reconsideration of how narratives of monstrous alterity, fractured hospitality and marginal seascapes were shaped in the central Mediterranean. Seen in this light, Phoenician Carthage should be understood not as a fixed and homogeneous entity with a well-defined identity, but as a middle ground where different people adjusted their differences through creative, and often expedient, misunderstandings, generating new shared practices and meanings. By integrating archaeological evidence with close and critical readings of literary traditions about the foundation of Carthage, this paper explores relations between Levantine newcomers, indigenous African communities and other Mediterranean cultures,

and examines how their agency is refracted through the lenses of later Greek and Roman observers, producing enduring asymmetries in the construction of Carthaginian-Punic culture. A fresh evaluation of the Carthaginian evidence makes it possible, even if only in fragmentary form, to recover autochthonous African viewpoints. This, in turn, unsettles long-standing Greco-Roman and Levantine-centred perspectives and opens new ways of writing the history of intercultural relations in the central and western Mediterranean.

[18] **Entangled networks between Iberia, Africa, and the Mediterranean at the beginning of the first millennium BC**

Ralph Araque Gonzalez | University of Freiburg
Vera Rammelkammer | University of Freiburg
Pablo Paniego Díaz | University of Freiburg
Bastian Asmus | University of Freiburg / Labor für Archäometallurgie Kenzingen
Rafael Ferreiro Mählmann | Technical University of Darmstadt

At the turn of the first millennium BCE, Mediterranean and Atlantic communities formed dense networks of interaction that challenge homogenizing narratives of a Mediterranean world retrospectively cast in Classical terms or explained only through Phoenician influence. This contribution examines how technological knowledge, materials, and social practices circulated among small-scale societies across Iberia, North Africa, and the wider Mediterranean, foregrounding cooperation, mobility, and cross-cultural entanglement rather than colonial-style diffusion.

Three case studies structure the discussion. First, early iron metallurgy in Iberia is reconsidered not simply as a Phoenician introduction, but as a process that may have involved local innovation, multidirectional knowledge flow, and possible connections with African metallurgical traditions. Second, the decorated stelae of western Iberia are approached as products of cross-craft interaction whose hard-rock engravings and complex iconography materialize technological transfer and shared symbolic vocabularies spanning Atlantic, Mediterranean, and possibly African spheres. Third, ivory and amber in Iberian contexts highlights the social dimensions of long-distance exchange, where “exotic” materials maintained enduring interpersonal networks rather than merely signalling elite consumption.

Together, these strands reveal how innovation emerged through cooperation between craftspeople, travellers, and host communities at multiple scales – from workshop practices to interregional maritime routes. By integrating African connections and decentralized actors into the picture, this study exposes historiographic biases that privilege eastern Mediterranean centres and reframes the first-millennium BCE Mediterranean as a plural, co-created world.

SESSION 3 | Prospection, Documentation

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30

Chair: Cynthianne Spiteri

[90] **From Hard Hats to High Tech: Mapping 60 Years of Archaeological Intervention at the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Timmy Gambin | University of Malta and Heritage Malta

This paper traces the archaeological history of the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park site, a deep-water deposit off Gozo, Malta, that has served as a focal point for underwater archaeology for over six decades. The site's history began in 1961 with the accidental discovery of a "trail of artefacts" by British Navy divers from HMS Falcon at a depth of 60m. These early interventions, conducted under the auspices of the Museums Department and later joined by teams from Imperial College London, relied on rudimentary SCUBA technology and "hard hat" methods to recover and document surface finds, many of which are now housed in the Gozo Museum of Archaeology. The narrative shifts to the late 20th and early 21st centuries, first marked by the 1993 French-Maltese mission (DRASSM) using the Griffon submersible, which first identified the true extent of the deep-water Punic deposit located at depths between 105 and at 115 metres. The discussion highlights the subsequent technological revolution, including the 2007 side-scan sonar surveys, ROV explorations, and recent high-resolution photogrammetric mapping. By synthesising sixty years of work, this paper illustrates the evolution of the site from a pioneer's discovery to the world's first deep-water archaeological park, demonstrating how technological advancement has redefined our understanding of this unique underwater cultural heritage landscape.

[137] **The Evolution of Photogrammetric Recording on the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Sergio El Kesrouwani | University of Malta
John Wood | University of Malta
Timmy Gambin | University of Malta / Heritage Malta

The 2021 field season at the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park marked a significant milestone in deep-water archaeology with the implementation of diver-led photogrammetric surveys at depths ranging between 105 and 115 metres. By utilising mixed-gas diving between 2021 and 2023, the team conducted high-resolution documentation of defined areas of the Park's Punic amphora assemblage, resulting in the production of digital twins that enabled unprecedented off-site analysis. Such depths impose substantial limitations, including limited bottom times, extensive decompression obligations, physical strain and increased risk to the divers. In response to these challenges, the project has transitioned toward the deployment of an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) equipped with an integrated camera module for large-scale site mapping. This paper evaluates the shift from diver-led to robotic recording strategies, comparing the resolution, efficiency, and consistency of the 2021–2023 datasets with more recent AUV-derived data. While the initial seasons demonstrated that precise recording is achievable at depth, the adoption of AUV technology has

significantly improved efficiency, enabling much broader spatial coverage and repeatable site monitoring. This methodological evolution reflects a wider trend in maritime archaeology, in which human expertise is increasingly complemented/augmented by autonomous systems to explore the “deep-water” frontiers of the Punic world.

[179] **AI-Driven Object Detection on the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Pablo Morando | University of Malta
Dylan Sychell | University of Malta
Timmy Gambin | University of Malta / Heritage Malta

The sheer scale of the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park, characterised by a dense concentration of thousands of amphoras at a depth of 105 metres and spread over an area measuring approximately 70,000m², presents a significant "big data" challenge for traditional archaeological quantification. With the advent of high-resolution 3D photogrammetric models and AUV-acquired imagery, the bottleneck has shifted from data collection to data processing. This paper presents the results of a specialised Machine Learning (ML) framework designed for Archaeological Object Detection (AOD), specifically tailored to identify and classify Punic ceramic typologies within the Xlendi assemblage. Building on the methodology developed by Morando (2025), this research utilises the YOLO (You Only Look Once) architecture to automate the identification of characteristic vessels, such as the Ramon 3.2.1.2 and various other local Punic types. The discussion addresses the complexities of training AI models in a maritime environment, where varying light conditions, marine growth, and vessel fragmentation can hinder standard computer vision algorithms, as well as the challenges of integrating these techniques to maritime archaeology as a whole. By applying Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS) and custom-trained "backbones" to the Xlendi dataset, we demonstrate how AI can achieve rapid, high-accuracy quantification that would be physically impossible through manual analysis. This digital approach not only enhances the speed of survey but also provides a repeatable, objective baseline for the long-term monitoring and management of this deep-water archaeological site.

[202] **The project «PHOENIX-UASL. Research on PHOENIcian-punic sites in Andalusia with eXperimental Unmanned Aerial System with Lidar»:preliminary results**
Antonio Pecci | Universidad de Cádiz

This contribution presents preliminary results of the PHOENIX-UASL project (MSCA PF, Project 101155484), focused on Phoenician-Punic settlements in western Andalusia through the experimental use of unmanned aerial systems equipped with LiDAR (UASL). The research aims to assess the potential and limitations of UASL for landscape archaeology and to enhance understanding of processes of habitation and territorial transformations in selected Phoenician-Punic contexts of the Bay of Cádiz. These sites, such as Castillo de Doña Blanca, provide a privileged vantage point for investigating the dynamics of interaction between Phoenician-Punic communities and local populations across different spatial and temporal scales and exploring aspects of cultural identities in the ancient Mediterranean. The methodology combines LiDAR data, GIS analysis, photogrammetry and ground verification within an integrated framework that links topographic data,

archaeological evidence and historical interpretation. Preliminary results reveal previously under-documented micro-morphologies, anthropogenic features and patterns of occupation, enabling a reassessment of spatial organisation and relationships between settlements, landscape and resources. Overall, these early data demonstrate how the use of advanced remote sensing methodologies can foster not only a more detailed topographic reconstruction of individual contexts but also a more nuanced understanding of cultural processes, both at the local level and within broader Mediterranean networks.

[257] **An examination of architectural developments at Cerro del Villar using digital tools**
Andrew M. Wright | University of Chicago

This paper examines the architectural developments of past and current excavations at Cerro del Villar (Málaga) using digital methods. The renewed campaign conducted by the University of Málaga and the University of Chicago operates at the forefront of digital archaeology, utilizing modern tools that enhance the recording and analysis of spatial data and recovered materials. Such methods include GIS, magnetometry, RTK mapping, high-resolution photogrammetry, 3D model creation, and data management and publication using the OCHRE computational platform. With these tools, new and legacy data are integrated, resulting in a more holistic understanding of the ancient settlement. The case study presented includes results of the first four excavation seasons in Sector 13 (2022–2026), intersecting with Sector 8 excavated in the 1990s. This area features multiple architectural phases including a destruction horizon, with distinct changes to the stone and adobe construction techniques and architectural layout over time. These developments can be understood within the broader context of the settlement's responses to environmental vulnerabilities, particularly recurrent flooding and marine inundation events which necessitated architectural adaptations.

[283] **Documentación del registro material fenicio del Castell D'Eivissa y Sa Caleta con la incorporación de la inteligencia artificial**
Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Adria Esquembre Selles | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Ana Charquero | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Bernia Sanz Kite | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Joan Ramón Torres | Universitat de Barcelona

El artículo quiere presentar el desarrollo de una nueva metodología de trabajo para el análisis y documentación de registros de material Fenicio de los yacimientos de Sa Caleta y Castell de Eivissa con la incorporación de motores de IA El objetivo general del trabajo en curso es el desarrollo de una plataforma tecnológica innovadora basada en la integración de técnicas avanzadas de documentación tridimensional, inteligencia artificial y sistemas de gestión digital, orientada a la conservación, valorización y difusión del registro material del mundo Fenicio. El proyecto busca desarrollar una solución tecnológica para la digitalización del conjunto material Fenicio, con los materiales documentados en los yacimientos de Castell d'Eivissa y Sa Caleta. El proyecto se inicia, con la generación de una base de datos y la implementación de un modelo neurosimbólico

discriminatorio de IA en esta (esto incluye diseño, programación, desarrollo y aprendizaje de dicho modelo a partir de esta base de datos previamente confeccionada). Esta solución tecnológica basada en una base de datos gestionada por un modelo de IA buscará acelerar los procesos de documentación y, una vez la base de datos sea suficientemente significativa y el modelo de IA perfeccionado, permitirá el registro automático del material además de su comparación y análisis.

[6] **Remote sensing and geospatial analysis for the study and protection of archaeological heritage along Morocco's Atlantic coast**

Alessia Allegrini | National Research Council (Italy)
Mohamed El Mhassani | University Institute of African, Euro-Mediterranean and Ibero-American Studies, Mohammed V University of Rabat

In recent decades, archaeological research has been enriched by the application of remote sensing (RS) techniques. These represent fundamental tools for the identification, study, and protection of historical and archaeological heritage. Remote sensing facilitates the location of buried structures, the reconstruction of ancient landscapes, and the diachronic monitoring of the conservation status of historical sites, all while minimizing invasive interventions through non-destructive diagnostics. RS plays a central role both in archaeological research and in the conservation and management of cultural heritage. Periodic monitoring enables the early detection of degradation processes, land use changes, and the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, the integration of RS data into GIS allows for more effective site management and the optimization of logistical resources, providing critical support for protection strategies and territorial planning decisions. Along the Atlantic coast of Morocco, RS is used to study and protect ancient sites such as Lixus and Essaouira, as well as other vulnerable locations exposed to environmental and human factors, helping to identify archaeological remains and assess natural and human-related threats, including the growing impact of tourism. This technological framework serves to complement ongoing transversal studies within a multidisciplinary and international project dedicated to the Moroccan Atlantic coast.

SESSION 4 | Foodways

Monday 9th November 2026 | 11:00–12:00

Chair: Michele Giurgius

[128] **The Ancient Near Eastern Origins of the *plostellum poenicum* (Varro, *Re rustica* 1.52.1)**
Joseph A. Greene | Harvard University

In his late first century B.C. treatise on agriculture, Varro describes an ox-drawn *plostellum poenicum* or "little Punic cart," used for threshing wheat: "a toothed axle running on low wheels … a contrivance used in Hither Spain and other places"(Re rustica 1.52.1).

But the *plostellum poenicum* had not originally been contrived in Hither Spain. Rather, the design had been imported to the western Mediterranean from the Phoenician homeland centuries before, along with a host of other Near Eastern agricultural implements and agrarian practices, by the Phoenicians. Among these were tools for threshing wheat.

Threshing sledges—wooden frames fitted with axles and rotating cutters (*plostellum poenicum*), and threshing boards—sturdy wooden planks set with flint or basalt (*tribulum*), both drawn by draft animals—are traditional farm implements widely reported ethnographically across the Mediterranean but rarely preserved archaeologically. However, ancient Near Eastern and Classical written sources from the second to the first millennium B.C. up to the first millennium A.D. preserve evidence of their existence as long ago as 1,700 B.C. and well into Late Antiquity.

This written evidence, coupled with ethnographic observations from the 19th and 20th centuries A.D., offer clues about how these elusive artifacts might be detected archaeologically. Using this range of evidence—archaeological, textual and ethnographic—it is possible to trace the development of the *plostellum poenicum* from its ancient Near Eastern origins to its eventual appearance in Hither Spain.

[201] **Huevos, vino y otras novedades vinculadas al mundo fenicio***
Guillem Pérez-Jordà | Universitat de València
Damià Ramis | Investigador independiente
Sandra Bañuls | Universidad Internacional de Valencia. VIU
Lua Valenzuela-Suau | Cardiff University
Marta Moreno-García | Instituto de Historia. CSIC
Yolanda carrión Marco | Universitat de València

Los encuentros que se producen en el Mediterráneo Occidental desde inicios del I milenio a.n.e. entre comunidades locales y poblaciones de origen oriental facilitaron la introducción de nuevos cultivos y de animales domésticos que ya formaban parte de la dieta de las poblaciones de origen oriental. En paralelo, se introducen taxones silvestres y especies domésticas preferentemente sin interés alimentario, como son los equinos y varios pequeños carnívoros.

En este trabajo se presentan los datos de las Islas Baleares y de Cerdeña. El proceso en cada una de estas islas fue distinto, en gran parte condicionado por la presencia o no de asentamientos fenicios. En Cerdeña, algunas de las novedades de origen oriental ya aparecen a finales del II milenio, aunque se van a consolidar durante el inicio del I milenio coincidiendo con la presencia fenicia. En Ibiza, se puede adivinar un proceso similar, quizás más tardío, mientras que en Mallorca y en Menorca, gran parte de los nuevos taxones no aparecen hasta finales del I milenio. Con todo, los registros iniciales de estas nuevas especies animales y vegetales son compatibles con la intensificación de la presencia fenicio-púnica en el Mediterráneo occidental y con las distintas dinámicas de interacción con las comunidades locales.

* Financiado por el proyecto DIVERISLAND (PID2024-160446NB-100), Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación

[156] **Daily life and foodways in Punic Sardinia: a domestic context from S'Urachi, Sardinia**

Emanuele Madrigali | Independent Researcher
Damià Ramis | Independent Researcher
Lua Valenzuela Suau | Cardiff University

This paper presents a specific domestic context investigated in Area F of the site of S'Urachi (central-western Sardinia). Long-term excavations conducted by the S'Urachi Project (Brown University and Museo di San Vero Milis) have revealed a series of structures documenting continuous occupation of the areas surrounding the nuraghe from the Bronze Age through the Roman period.

The contribution focuses on an area immediately north of the early Iron Age fortification. Within a complex stratigraphic sequence still under investigation, Room 1 was explored and can be attributed to the Punic period (5th century BC) on the basis of its architectural features and associated material culture.

Beneath collapse deposits and abandonment layers, well-preserved floor surfaces and occupation levels were identified within a quadrangular room with an access from the exterior. Of particular interest is the most recent floor (063), which yielded three cooking pots set into the floor and sealed with plates, each containing the remains of a young pig.

This exceptional context, together with the analysis of associated material culture, both local and imported, and the archaeozoological evidence, provides new insights into daily life, food practices, and dietary habits of the inhabitants of S'Urachi during the Punic period.

[130] **Le macine a scanalatura sulcitane (Sardegna meridionale) fra età arcaica e punica: tipo, origine, confronti e azionamento**

Ernesto Insinna | Università degli Studi di Sassari; DRMN Sardegna

A partire da scoperte concentrate nella Sardegna sud-occidentale, nei siti di tradizione fenicia di Pani Loriga (Santadi), Monte Sirai (Carbonia) e del Cronicario (Sant'Antioco), è emersa una forte corrispondenza tipologica e cronologica tra alcune macine locali e le macine a scanalatura assire, individuate specialmente in contesti orientali dalla fine del IX/VIII sec. a.C. al IV sec. a.C., che per prime adottarono il rivoluzionario azionamento con la leva.

Il contributo è teso all'approfondimento di questi strumenti molitori in ambito centro-mediterraneo e alla riflessione sulle relazioni interregionali che contribuirono alla diffusione in Occidente della tecnología productive funzionale alla trasformazione di beni primari. In contesti così lontani nello spazio si svilupparono soluzioni simili, forse derivate dall'interazione dei Fenici, legante economico-culturale fra il Vicino Oriente e la Sardegna.

I mulini orientali e occidentali sono caratterizzati da una macina superiore con una scanalatura longitudinale per l'alloggiamento di una leva e da una tavola litica inferiore piatta, che in Sardegna parrebbe avere un caratteristico margine rialzato. Nell'isola questi strumenti compaiono in giacitura secondaria in strati superficiali di contesti frequentati da età arcaica ed entro livelli del IV/III sec. a.C.

[170] **Cerámicas comunes púnicas en Menorca (ss. IV-II a.C.): Entre la vida doméstica y la presencia militar**

Paula Mendoza Martínez | Universidad de Alicante
Helena Jiménez Vialás | Universidad de Murcia
Fernando Prados Martínez | Universidad de Alicante

Menorca se encuentra en un nodo estratégico del Mediterráneo Occidental desde el punto de vista comercial, sin embargo, durante buena parte de la Edad del Hierro mantuvo un importante carácter autóctono. Fue a partir del siglo V a.C. cuando las relaciones entre la población local y la púnica, especialmente ebusitana, se intensificaron. Más adelante, a finales del siglo III a.C., con la segunda guerra púnica como telón de fondo, la conexión aún se amplió, si bien tomó un cariz distinto, ligado principalmente al mundo militar.

Estas particularidades junto a la insularidad convierten a la menor de las Baleares en un escenario propicio para el estudio del mundo púnico y su proyección mediterránea. A los trabajos publicados en la última década sobre la arquitectura militar, doméstica y funeraria, sumados a los que se han realizado sobre los pecios o conjuntos anfóricos, que han ido situando Menorca dentro de la órbita de Cartago e Ibiza, añadimos ahora este estudio sobre las cerámicas comunes y de cocina.

El objetivo es analizar este registro cerámico en yacimientos menorquines, con especial incidencia en Son Catlar y Torrellafuda, excavados por nuestro equipo. El estudio de estos elementos cotidianos nos permitirá reconstruir cuestiones ligadas a la dieta o las costumbres culinarias, así como analizar posibles perduraciones, detectar los cambios y proponer la presencia del ejército cartaginés en un momento preciso.

SESSION 5 | Doctoral Research

Monday 9th November 2026 | 14:00-15:30 | plenary session | Aula Magna

Chair: Dirce Marzoli

[2027] **A New Arrowhead with a Phoenician Inscription**
Gaby Abou Samra | Lebanese University

This paper presents a newly discovered bronze arrowhead bearing a Phoenician inscription, found in August 2025 in the Britel area of the Beqaa Valley (Lebanon) and now held in a private collection. The inscription, engraved on both sides of the object, will be deciphered, translated, and analyzed. The personal names attested on this arrowhead are of particular significance, as they contribute to the reconstruction of genealogical links between family names known from other inscribed arrowheads.

[2017] **Redes epistolares y estrategias de legitimación científica: Salomon Reinach y la construcción de la arqueología fenicio-púnica en España (c. 1890-1911)**
Jorge del Reguero González | Instituto de Arqueología-Mérida (CSIC-Junta de Extremadura)

Nuestra contribución tiene como principal objetivo examinar la influencia de Salomon Reinach (1858–1932) en la configuración de los primeros estudios arqueológicos sobre el mundo fenicio y púnico en España, tomando como eje analítico sus relaciones epistolares. A través de la correspondencia mantenida con las figuras que impulsaron las primeras excavaciones sistemáticas en necrópolis fenicio-púnicas, desde Louis Siret (1860-1934) en Villaricos (Almería) y George E. Bonsor (1855-1930) en los Alcores de Carmona (Sevilla), hasta Joan Roman i Calbet (1849-1910), director de la Sociedad Arqueológica Ebusitana, en el Puig des Molins (Ibiza), se pone de relieve la centralidad de Reinach como autoridad intelectual y mediador académico en la arqueología española de finales del siglo XIX y comienzos del XX.

El análisis de estas cartas permite reconstruir no solo la circulación de información y de materiales arqueológicos, sino también los procesos de validación académica y de legitimación científica que condicionaron el desarrollo de la arqueología fenicio-púnica en España. En el marco de los debates historiográficos decimonónicos sobre el potencial papel de los fenicios como agentes de transmisión cultural en el Mediterráneo, articulados entre el orientalismo y el filohelenismo, esta comunicación subraya la importancia de las redes epistolares como espacios privilegedos de circulación, negociación y jerarquización del saber arqueológico.

[2003] **Phoenicians and the Other: Politico-cultural Models of Interaction on the Island of Cyprus**
Miglena Dimova | Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

The focus of the present paper is on the mechanisms through which the Phoenicians interacted with the Other on the island of Cyprus and within its numerous kingdoms during the Archaic and Classical periods, as inferred from the use of the Phoenician script and onomastic data. The identification of

these processes is based on written sources, including legends on coins inscribed in the Phoenician alphabet and the Cypriot syllabic script, as well as on iconographic material. Each kingdom in which Phoenician kings are attested reveals different models based on patterns or mechanisms, such as the use of names, script and language, and the symbols of the Other, which were employed by Phoenician rulers to different degrees. These models reveal the processes through which the Phoenicians interact, integrate, and become part of the culture of the Other.

[240] **Phoenician digital twins. New methods of documentation, research and dissemination of Phoenician-Punic heritage in Cadiz (Spain)**

Pablo Sicre-González | Universidad de Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz

We present the creation and application of high-precision three-dimensional models, obtained using photogrammetry (DSLR + drone) and laser scanning, as digital twins of the Phoenician-Punic period in the Bay of Cádiz. These models are the most tangible result of two transfer projects developed within the PHOENIX MEDITERRANEA/HUM-509 Research Group (University of Cádiz). In the first of these, “Mapping Gadir,” a unified platform is being developed for the dissemination of the entire Phoenician-Punic heritage of the Bay of Cádiz; while in the second, “Rediscovering El Castillo de Doña Blanca”, the objective is the implementation of both new technologies and a renewed museum discourse at the Castillo de Doña Blanca Archaeological Site (El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz). Both initiatives democratize access through virtual tours, interactive visualizations, and educational resources, turning these models into effective bridges between science, society, and sustainable heritage management. Digital twins transcend visual replication, constituting a scientific documentary basis that allows for advanced spatial, metric, and stratigraphic analysis in a virtual environment. Integrating data from ancient and recent excavations, it allows for the generation of reliable reconstructive hypotheses.

[2026] **El oppidum tartésico de tejada la vieja y su relación con los circuitos del metal en el suroeste ibérico durante la Iª Edad del Hierro (s. IX-V a.C.)**

Alberto Cruzado Romero | Universidad de Huelva

Tejada la Vieja (Escacena del Campo, Huelva, España) es uno de los enclaves más destacados para el estudio de la cultura tartésica. Su ubicación estratégica le permitió controlar recursos esenciales para su florecimiento entre los s. IX y V a.C., principalmente los vinculados a la actividad minera. La especialización metalúrgica que tuvo esta ciudad se hace palpable a través del hallazgo de una gran cantidad de artefactos y residuos vinculados a esta industria. En relación con esto, las investigaciones realizadas en asentamientos de fondos de cabaña cercanos a Tejada la Vieja, han permitido observar una composición similar de sus escorias y proponer la existencia de una red que los conectara mediante al aprovechamiento de los cursos fluviales.

Con nuestra aportación, pretendemos profundizar en el conocimiento sobre Tejada la Vieja, su interacción con los asentamientos de su territorio, con los recursos de su hinterland y contrastar la posible existencia de esta red de distribución, apoyándonos en los análisis de la evolución del paisaje y los estudios arqueométricos.

[2018] **A Mediterraneanised Middle Tagus Valley? A critical reappraisal of the Phoenician/Punic influence in the inner Iberian Peninsula during the Iron Age**

Pablo Sánchez de Oro | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Vicente Marcos Sánchez Sánchez- Moreno | Arqueoestudio S. Coop
Lorenzo Galindo San José | Arqueoestudio S. Coop

Traditionally, the Middle Tagus Valley during the Iron Age has been considered an isolated territory with limited influence resulting from its opening to the Mediterranean, particularly to the Graeco-Roman koine. Prior to the Roman conquest at the beginning of the second century BC, it was assumed that no major changes had occurred. When some novelties emerged, they were simply attributed to passive reception and adoption. However, recent research is providing a more nuanced view of this region. Contact with the Mediterranean is attested from the end of the ninth century BC, initiating a process that developed into several stages, from the arrival of portable materials (e.g. pottery and brooches) to techniques (e.g. wheel thrown pottery and ironwork), and even influencing the idiosyncrasies of the local inhabitants of the Middle Tagus Valley. In this paper, we review this phenomenon from the perspective of the native people between the end of the ninth century BC and the third century BC. Our aim is to highlight the often-overlooked influence of the Phoenician/Punic world on the inner Iberian Peninsula, and to emphasise the importance of considering local agency within the complex networks that shaped the first millennium BC.

[2016] **First millennium BC ivory networks in the western Mediterranean world**

Vera Rammelkammer | University of Freiburg
Ralph Araque Gonzalez | University of Freiburg

At the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, communities along the Mediterranean shores and the Atlantic façade were connected through a tight network of direct and indirect exchanges of goods and knowledge. Few finds in the archaeological record of this period are more suitable for assessing the extension of these entangled networks between Europe, Africa, and Asia Minor, than ivory. At the end of the Bronze Age, the material itself is not to be regarded as an innovation *sensu strictu*, as ivory and diverse processing techniques have been known in Europe since the Palaeolithic. In fact, there are few, but high-quality finds that show a remarkable level of craftsmanship, and some sites, such as the exceptional workshops at Huelva and La Rebanadilla (Málaga), are well-known examples of processing and carving of ivory on the Iberian Peninsula. Based on the finds of mainly African elephant and hippopotamus ivory, this contribution explores new perspectives on the dynamics of social relations and long-distance networks during the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. It focuses on the distribution of ivory artefacts in Iberia, possible routes of trade and exchange, and their contextualisation against the backdrop of the first sites considered “Phoenician” in the western Mediterranean. Also, desiderata, methodological challenges and perspectives for future research will be discussed.

[2001] **Traduzione di identità**

Andrea Fuentes Aragòn | Università degli Studi di Roma "Tor Vergata"

Nel bacino del Mediterraneo antico, l’interazione tra culture diverse non si è configurata esclusivamente come dinamica di scontro o mero scambio commerciale, ma como un complesso esercizio di mediazione culturale. Il presente contributo intende analizzare la pratica della "traduzione" non quale semplice trasposizione lessicale, bensì come raffinata estrategia diplomatica e strumento di resilienza. Attraverso l'esame di contesti epigrafici selezionati – tra cui iscrizioni votive, funerarie e graffiti -, si metterà in luce come la scelta di tradurre antroponimi o cariche giuridico-sociali non rappresentasse una resa all'acculturazione, ma un atto consapevole volto a preservare l'essenza della propria tradizione. Tradurre, in tale ottica, significava "farsi intendere" dal potere egemone per garantire la continuità del culto e il mantenimento del prestigio sociale. Il focus si concentrerà sull'ambito fenicio-punico, analizzando casi paradigmatici di bilinguismo e trilinguismo in contesti progressivamente ellenizzati o romanizzati. Saranno presi in esame documenti epigrafici in cui il bilinguismo funge da filtro per un'identità appartenente a una terza matrice culturale, unitamente a iscrizioni fenicio-puniche in cui l'onomastica allogena preserva la propria radice etimologica, evidenziando una dinamica di persistente biculturalismo. In conclusione, si proporrà una riflessione metodologica sul valore del contesto archeologico: il supporto epigrafico non è un mero veicolo testuale, ma un oggetto diplomatico "parlante". La pietra testimonia lo sforzo millenario di gettare ponti tra mondi divergenti, negoziando la propria posizione per non soccombere nell’oblio della storia.

SESSION 6 | Epigraphy, Language

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: José Ángel Zamora López

[224] **Sidon in the 13th century BC**
Carole Roche-Hawley | CNRS

The corpus of textual evidence (updated since the publication of the 1994-2002 finds) from the tell of Ras Shamra, site of the ancient city of Ugarit on the Mediterranean coast of Syria, provides us with a wealth of information about the port cities of Phoenicia at the end of the Late Bronze Age, and especially in the well-documented 13th century BC. This presentation provides an opportunity to present a summary overview of our knowledge of the city of Sidon in the 13th century BC on the basis of these written sources.

[157] **New tools to characterize the material culture of "Cypro-Phoenician" communities**
Pauline Maillard | University of Basel
Bernardin Stevens | University of Basel
Juan Del Cobo | University of Basel
Anna Georgiadou | University of Basel

DIDO – Deconstructing Phoenician Identities on Cyprus is a 5-year multidisciplinary Starting Grant project launched at the University of Basel in 2026. It aims at questioning the narrative of the "Phoenician colonization" of Cyprus and the characterization of Cypriot communities in the Iron Age, focusing on interactions between Levantine and indigenous groups. Our investigations focus on reinterpreting the material culture of the so called "Cypro-Phoenicians" communities through three interconnected dimensions: craft activities (such as pottery production), languages and scripts (including onomastics and paleography) and ritual practices (with a focus on cults, funerary customs and social mobility). By doing so, DIDO seeks to offer a transformative model that combines temporal depth, spatial breadth, and disciplinary inclusivity. Through its multifaceted approach, DIDO is designed to deepen our understanding of Mediterranean entangled communities, examining how societies adapted to shared environments, negotiated their distinctiveness, and expressed their identities through cultural markers. We want to take this opportunity to share with the research community our objectives and methodology, discussing broader contexts where mobility and cultural fluidity were at work in shaping the so-called "Phoenician culture".

[279] **Deux nouvelles inscriptions funéraires néopuniques de Ksour Abd el-Melek, Tunisie**
Manel Ben Mansour | Manouba University

Cet article présente l'édition et l'analyse de deux inscriptions funéraires néopuniques inédites, découvertes dans une nécropole romaine à Ksour Abd el-Melek (l'antique Uzappa / WSP'N) situé à

20 km au Nord-Est de Maktar. La première stèle, découverte près de nombreuses épitaphes latines, livre un texte complet. D'une lecture aisée malgré la mutilation de sa partie droite, elle mentionne un nom de défunte problématique, ainsi que, comme de coutume, son âge et le nom de son descendant (BWBL). Le texte se termine par la formule B'YRŠT déjà attestée à Ksour Abd el-Melek et dont l'interprétation reste incertaine. La seconde stèle, très fragmentaire, ne conserve que quelques lettres. Celles-ci occupent un champ épigraphique aménagé dans la partie supérieure de la pierre, sur lequel la même formule B'[YRŠT] est de nouveau attestée. Il est difficile d'assigner une chronologie même approximative aux deux stèles. L'examen paléographique suggère qu'elles proviennent d'ateliers différents. Ces documents attestent de la vitalité de la culture punique dans ce bourg numide et témoignent du brassage culturel caractéristique du site. Ils enrichissent également le répertoire onomastique néopunique.

[138] **Me, my dad and my function: Identification in Phoenician**

Maroun Khreich | Chair for Phoenician Studies - Université Saint-Joseph

How did the Phoenicians record their identities in their inscriptions? Was there a standardized formula for identification? Phoenician inscriptions exhibit a variety of identificatory practices, ranging from patronymic references to civic and functional designations. This paper examines these forms in order to determine whether a consistent typology can be discerned or whether identification was largely individual. It also considers patterns of local and chronological variation and investigates whether these epigraphic conventions primarily reflect self-representation or external attribution.

[28] **Phoenician Ostraca from Kition-Bamboula: New Evidence for Administrative Practices in Fourth-Century BCE Cyprus**

Stevens Bernardin | UMR 8167 - Orient et Méditerranée
Françoise Briquel Chatonnet | CNRS - UMR 8167 Orient et Méditerranée, AIBL
Jimmy Daccache | Yale University
Robert Hawley | EPHE - UMR 8167 Orient et Méditerranée

Recent excavations at Kition-Bamboula (modern Larnaca, Cyprus) conducted between 2021 and 2023 have yielded a corpus of approximately 90 Phoenician ostraca, all written in black ink. Most texts are inscribed on ceramic sherds, while others appear on stones fragments, gypsum plaques, and on a single cobble. Although the majority of the ostraca are fragmentary and poorly preserved, the use of infra-red photography, multispectral digital manipulation, and microscopy has significantly improved the legibility of several specimens. Preliminary analysis suggests that the ostraca belong to an administrative context, likely reflecting routine economic or organizational activities within the Phoenician community of Kition during the 4th century BCE. The corpus also contributes valuable new data to Phoenician onomastics, expanding the repertoire of personal names attested in Cyprus. This paper presents an overview of the material, its epigraphic characteristics, and its significance for the study of Phoenician administrative practices in Late Classical and Early Hellenistic Cyprus.

[258] **The Phoenician sacrificial lexicon**
Paolo Xella | University of Tübingen

One of the aspects of Phoenician cult that is relatively well documented through direct epigraphic sources—especially in the Punic world—is the sacrificial lexicon. Dedicatory and votive inscriptions, the so-called Sacrificial Tariffs, the names of certain months, and a small number of other documents attest to the terminology of sacrifice (a term here understood, by convention, as encompassing all rites of offering addressed to superhuman beings), a complex range of sacrificial materials (including both living beings and various types of non-bloody offerings), and the vocabulary relating to cultic personnel. The present contribution collects and analyses this body of evidence, supplementing it, where possible, with information derived from classical authors and biblical parallels.

[87] **Philology, hermeneutics, and context: the case of CIS I, 123**
Anthony J. Frendo | University of Malta

It is customary for scholars of Northwest Semitic Inscriptions to delve into these inscriptions via a minute philological analysis of the texts in question. Obviously, this is an indispensable step in attempting to interpret the inscriptions, albeit not the only one. The process of interpretation demands that the scholars examining the inscriptions are also aware of their own assumptions and that they realize that reading the words of a sentence can only be done properly if the sentence is read in the light of its constituent words and the latter in the light of the former. This can lead to a hermeneutic circle and thus to circular arguments that can only be surpassed by exercising the innate human 'self-correcting process of learning'. The same holds good for various sentences in the light of the whole inscription. If the foregoing principles are applied to the interpretation of Phoenician inscription CIS I, 123, it becomes clear that out of the seven translations for it found in the literature, five are philologically possible, two are probable, but that only one is highly probable if we consider its context seriously. The interpretation offered is enhanced once CIS I, 123 *bis* too factors in it.

[70] **Taimados comerciantes fenicios: desde la Odisea hasta la época helenística**
Elena Duce Pastor | University Autonoma of Madrid, Spain

La Odisea nos trasmite el estereotipo de los fenicios como rivales comerciales, estableciendo una clara diferencia entre el noble griego y el fenicio, que busca el provecho económico y pone precio a los bienes (Hom, Odisea XV, 414-429; Odisea, XV, 459-470). Este estereotipo ha sido asumido por los investigadores helenistas, tanto que les ha llevado a asignar la categoría de comerciante a cualquier individuo procedente de lo que los griegos llamaron fenicia y fenicio a cualquier individuo que procediese de allí. En esta propuesta analizaremos las estelas de Demetrias (actual Volos, Grecia), ciudad con un corpus de inscripciones griegas de soldados acantonados que murieron en la zona. Todos responden a una estructura parecida: nombre propio, patronímico, lugar de origen y saludo final. No obstante, las estelas se han interpretado de manera diferente según el origen del individuo. Cuando se mencionan ciudades como Ascalon (Polemō̃n 5,1 (1952/53) 17,347 o Polemō̃n 5,1 (1952/53) 8,322), se les califica como mercaderes fenicios, pese a que la tipología y texto de las tumbas es la misma que las de sus compañeros y no son inscripciones bilingües en fenicio. En el

momento de producción de estas estelas (siglo II-III a.C) la zona formaba parte del reino helenístico Seleúcida. Solamente estamos ante un estereotipo construido por las fuentes griegas y sostenido por la investigación que sigue obstaculizando el análisis para conocer la evolución histórica de los habitantes de la zona de Siria-Palestina.

SESSION 7 | Levant

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Aula Prima

Chair: Ann E. Killebrew

[273] **Phoenician anchorages/harbours along the Carmel Coast**
Michal Artzy | Institute for Maritime Studies, School of Archaeology, University of Haifa

There were several candidates for Phoenician anchorages along the Carmel Coast, extending from Akko to Dor. Among them is the built and the surprisingly well-preserved Phoenician harbour of Athlit. There were anchorages which served Phoenician interests in other sites along the active coast stretching from Akko to Dor. In addition, a discussion on the differences and similarities between the construction of the Phoenician and Greek harbours of the period will be presented.

[20] **The forgotten Phoenician sanctuary at Makmish (Tel Michal, Israel)**
Eran Arie | University of Haifa – eran_arie@hotmail.com
Fabio Porzia | Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Italy

The Persian-period Phoenician sanctuary at Makmish was excavated during two short seasons in 1958 and 1960. Although more than sixty years have passed, only two short preliminary reports were published, and the sanctuary with its rich findings appears to have been forgotten. The archival material of the expedition, as well as most of the excavation finds, were recently located after countless efforts, and they are now studied in preparation for a final report.

The paper will present the stratigraphy, architecture and finds from the sanctuary. The most surprising discovery was about 250 clay figurines that were found at the sanctuary, only some 15 were published in the past. It is clear that while the assemblage is varied, two main types of figurines were offered at the sanctuary: the bearded man and the pregnant woman ('Dea Gravida'). Although located on the southern margins of Phoenicia, the good preservation of the sanctuary, its well-established plan and its rich figurative and ceramic assemblages make Makmish one of the best laboratories for the study of Phoenician cult during the Persian Period.

[51] **AZRM – An illustration from the Marginal**
Ohad Cohen | University of Haifa

The dedicatory formulae inscribed upon the stelae of Phoenician Tophet sites are remarkably standardized and repetitive. Nevertheless, a small corpus of inscriptions features the enigmatic term AZRM, the precise meaning of which has remained a subject of scholarly debate for decades. While previous hypotheses have failed to produce a coherent framework for interpreting the site, it is possible that this marginal term holds the key to understanding the broader context. Despite its statistical rarity within the epigraphic record, the AZRM may shed new light on the fundamental function of the Tophet as a whole.

This presentation commences with a renewed etymological examination of the term, employing a comparison with cognate Semitic languages, including Biblical Hebrew and Arabic. A precise understanding of its linguistic origins will allow us to transcend philological analysis in favor of a structural inquiry: exploring how an interpretation arising from the periphery illuminates the center, thereby offering a radical explanation for the nature of the rituals performed at the site. Consequently, the AZRM is transformed from an isolated, obscure term into a "magnifying glass" through which the entire complex may be decoded.

[144] **Tell Keisan and Southern Phoenicia under the Assyrian Empire and Egypt's 26th Dynasty**

Gunnar Lehmann | Department of Archaeology, Ben-Gurion University
David Schloen | Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, University of Chicago
Bernd U. Schipper | Theologische Fakultät, Humboldt University Berlin

This paper examines the role of imperial power in shaping rural landscapes in southern Phoenicia during the late 8th and 7th centuries BCE, based on recent excavations at Tell Keisan in the Akko Plain. Two successive occupation phases (Strata E6 and E5) document Assyrian domination followed by a brief period of Egyptian control under the 26th Dynasty. Architectural remains, ceramic assemblages, and administrative artifacts reveal distinct imperial strategies in each phase. During the Assyrian period, Tell Keisan was re-established after a settlement hiatus and functioned as a rural node embedded within an imperial administrative network. Domestic architecture, locally produced and regionally sourced pottery, and limited Assyrian material culture indicate a community that combined imperial practices with local traditions rather than a fully imposed colonial model. A cuneiform tablet and an Assyrian seal point to administrative activities conducted within household contexts. Following a violent destruction in the mid-7th century BCE, the site was rapidly rebuilt with large, massive storage facilities characteristic of Egyptian imperial investment. The evidence suggests that effective imperial control relied not only on major coastal centers but also on strategically integrated rural sites. Tell Keisan thus provides a bottom-up perspective on imperial governance, highlighting local agency, hybrid practices, and the importance of hinterland settlements in sustaining Near Eastern empires.

[182] **Kh. es-Suwweida: an ancient monumental fortified settlement in an agricultural zone**

Baerbel Morstadt | Ruhr University Bochum, Germany
Meir Edrey | University of Haifa, Israel
Zachary Dunseth | University of California San Diego, USA

Excavations by the universities of Bochum and Haifa have uncovered a surprisingly monumental architectural site from the early Iron Age and Hellenistic period at Kh. es-Suwweida, approximately 9 km inland from Dor. The site was settled and fortified for two short periods and likely served as an agricultural distribution and control center. The impressive architectural remains from the Iron Age and Hellenistic periods attest to the substantial investments of energy, resources, and manpower dedicated to the establishment and fortification of Kh. es-Suwweida in each respective era. However, these short-lived cycles of foundation and abandonment suggest that the site was non-resilient and highly dependent on external factors, likely including the nearby coastal city of Dor.

The team has been joined by the University of California San Diego and will resume excavations in 2026. This report covers the excavation and analysis results of the recent seasons as well as the perspectives for the upcoming seasons, including, for example, the discovery and study of a four-chamber gate and evidence of goods distributed and stored at Kh. es-Suwweida.

[287] **Material culture and identity: Phoenician maritime transport amphorae as architectural expressions of coastal tradition and community**

Amani Abu Hamid | Israel Antiquities Authority

This study examines a distinctive building tradition shared by two sites in southern Phoenicia. The first, south of Tel Achziv, dates to the seventh–early sixth centuries BCE; the second, north of Tel Akko, dates to the late fifth–early fourth centuries BCE. Despite the chronological gap, both exhibit a similar phenomenon: the deliberate incorporation of Phoenician maritime transport jars as integral components of architectural construction. At the site south of Tel Achziv, complete transport jars and large body sherds were combined with pebbles in the walls and internal partitions of a coastal industrial installation whose precise function remains uncertain. North of Tel Akko, fragments of straight-shouldered Phoenician maritime transport jars, together with imported Aegean and Cypriot amphorae, were similarly incorporated into the walls and internal partitions of buildings. At Achziv, this practice occurred within a context of coastal industrial activity during the seventh–sixth centuries BCE; at Akko, it was associated with a complex connected to harbor-related and military activity during the Persian period. Both sites lie within a region historically and archaeologically identified with southern Phoenicia, and the straight-shouldered jars belong firmly to the Phoenician ceramic tradition and constitute a characteristic element of its material culture. Their incorporation as integral construction components is therefore interpreted as reflecting a deliberate Phoenician building tradition. This tradition may represent not only a functional response but also cultural preferences and local identity expressed through the built environment of Phoenician coastal communities.

[221] **Don’t Touch My Heritage! Challenges and Structural Gaps in Collecting Samples for Ancient DNA Analyses**

Dalit Regev | Israel Antiquities Authority
Ilan Gronau | Reichman University, Israel

Over the past decade, our efforts to collect samples for ancient DNA analysis from Phoenician cemeteries across the Mediterranean have been marked by persistent and often unpredictable challenges. These obstacles rarely stem from the scholarly community itself, but rather from the regulatory frameworks and heritage authorities governing archaeological materials in different countries. The scale and consistency of these difficulties have been so widely recognized that they have repeatedly affected our ability to secure research funding, with reviewers frequently questioning whether sampling would be feasible at all.

Even after demonstrating long-term success in obtaining samples and producing robust genetic results, skepticism persists, both from external reviewers and from colleagues within certain countries, often based on earlier failed attempts or on assumptions about insurmountable legal and

ethical barriers. These constraints have consequences that extend well beyond logistics. They produce a structurally biased and geographically uneven dataset, limiting the interpretive power of aDNA studies even when analytical results are methodologically sound.

Given the wide geographic spread of Phoenician activity, a comprehensive understanding of population histories would ideally require sampling across the full Mediterranean basin. In practice, however, authorities in more than half of the relevant countries currently prohibit or severely restrict sampling from human remains. The reasons invoked range from religious and ideological to bureaucratic concerns.

In this paper, we map the geographical gaps in sampling of Phoenician aDNA and demonstrate how the current sampling availability potentially distorts conclusions from population genetic analysis. By making these gaps explicit, we aim not only to contextualize existing results but also to offer colleagues a realistic framework for anticipating, navigating, and, where possible, challenging the structural barriers to aDNA research in their own regions.

SESSION 8 | Levant

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: Francisco Jesús Núñez Calvo

[25] **Ancient Tyre between history and myth**
Hélène Sader | American University of Beirut

More than five decades after the first edition of Katzenstein's History of Tyre, important new evidence has been added to the well-known documentation he collected and discussed. My purpose in writing a book on Ancient Tyre Between History and Myth was to offer an evidence-based history of the city during the second and first millennia BCE wherein the historical and archaeological facts are disentangled from myths. The paper presents in a concise manner the specific features of Tyrian culture that the historical and archaeological investigations brought to light and it emphasizes the prominent role Tyre played in the Phoenician maritime expansion, colonization and trade. The city's immense wealth, power and fame during the Iron Age leave the mythical and legendary realm and enter the world of History.

[271] **Attempting an archaeological understanding of the Phoenician polity of Sidon during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age**
Amelie Beyhum | American University of Beirut

This paper is an attempt at an archaeological understanding of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Sidon almost thirty years since the British Museum commenced excavations in Sidon under the direction of Dr Claude Doumet-Serhal. This assessment is aimed at an understanding of the status acquired by the polity of Sidon during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age in relation to other Phoenician polities.

[3] **Tranquility and Stability in Byblos: Causes and Consequences**
Marc Abou-Abdallah | Holy Spirit University of Kaslik

During the Iron Age (1200-333 BC), Byblos did not undergo significant military conquests that resulted in widespread death and destruction. Notably, the city and its surrounding region remained largely unscathed by the Sea Peoples' invasions in the Ancient Near East between 1204 and 1130 BC, as well as by Assyrian and Babylonian military campaigns from 1075 to 539 BC. Archaeological evidence indicates no evidence of massive destruction in Byblos, and both direct and indirect textual sources do not identify it as a target of major invaders from Mesopotamia or Egypt. For example, the annals of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires do not mention Byblos among the troubled city-states that were subjected to punitive military campaigns, in contrast to many other Levantine city-states.

This study will provide an in-depth analysis of the geopolitical factors that contributed to Byblos' relative stability, utilizing a new critical perspective that incorporates archaeological findings and textual documentation. One key aspect to consider is the geographical layout, particularly Mount Lebanon, which serves as a significant barrier to Mesopotamian invaders approaching Byblos from the east. This geographical advantage benefited the city's economy, enabling Byblos to export its products, including wine, to Greek cities and Egypt. It was the first Levantine city to mint coins and became a center of religious pilgrimage during the Persian period (539-333 BC).

[1] **Batroun (Lebanon) from the Iron Age to the Roman Period: regional role and urban development**

Jeanine Abdul Massih | Lebanese University

Batroun, a coastal city 30 km north of Beirut, is best known for its “Phoenician Wall.” First mentioned in the Tell Amarna texts and later in ancient and medieval sources, the city maintained a strategic role in regional history. Although historically significant, Batroun has received little archaeological attention. Since 2018, a joint mission of the Lebanese University and Chubu University (Japan), in collaboration with the Directorate General of Antiquities, has carried out systematic excavations.

The project aims to reconstruct the city’s occupation sequence and trace its urban development within its environmental context. Investigations in the western sector has revealed links between architectural remains, port facilities, and the seawall bordering the maritime quarry. Excavations demonstrate continuous occupation from the Iron Age through the Roman and medieval periods, clarifying changes in boundaries and urban organization.

This paper presents the successive phases of occupation in Batroun and examines their relationship with the local environment and the regional context.

[50] **Iron Age Settlement Dynamics and Ceramic Production in the Akkar Plain (Northern Lebanon)**

Hanan Charaf | Lebanese University

During the Iron Age, the Akkar Plain in Northern Lebanon experienced an increase in human occupation, reaching more than two dozen settlements distributed across the plain and its surrounding foothills. This expansion contrasts sharply with earlier periods and reflects a reorganization of settlement patterns characterized by small, largely independent sites rather than hierarchically structured centers. Ceramic evidence provides the primary basis for understanding this transformation. The Iron Age assemblage comprises three main fabric groups and a wide range of forms, including plates, bowls, chalices, jugs, juglets, kraters, cooking pots, and amphorae. Most of the material dates to the Iron Age II and III, indicating sustained activity during these phases. Despite this growth, many Iron Age II sites show no evidence of continued occupation in the Iron Age III, suggesting episodes of contraction and reorganization. Typological parallels with assemblages from Tell Arqa firmly situate the Akkar material within the broader cultural Phoenician framework of the northern Levant and point to regional socio-political changes during the later Iron Age.

[136] **The Sacred Landscape of Persian Period Sidon: The Relationship of Topography with Cultic and Funerary Spaces**

Karim Fadlallah | University of Bari Aldo Moro; CNR ISPC

This research examines the relationship between topography, cult practice, and funerary landscapes in Sidon during the Persian period (6th–4th centuries BCE), arguing that the perception of sacred space-especially the liminal qualities of hills and water—shaped the city's religious and funerary organization. Using archaeological evidence, excavation reports, and GIS-based spatial analysis, the study investigates how natural features structured the placement of temples, sanctuaries, and necropoleis.

The research opens with an overview of Persian-period Sidon and its material culture, followed by detailed analyses of key sites such as the Temple of Eshmun, the Royal Necropolis, and lesser-known burial grounds, emphasizing their spatial relationships to the surrounding landscape. Particular attention is given to the Wastani area, where continuity between cultic and elite funerary practices is highlighted.

A central contribution of the study is the reassessment of the Sanctuary of Helalieh and Ayaa, a largely neglected cultic site excavated in the early 20th century. Through archival research and the study of cultic figurines now housed in the Louvre, the sanctuary's function, chronology, and possible association with the goddess Astarte are re-evaluated.

By reconstructing Sidon's sacred geography, this interdisciplinary work contributes to broader discussions on sacred space, memory, and landscape archaeology, while advocating renewed archaeological investigation, preservation, and systematic mapping of the area.

[277] **Defining Phoenician identities across time and space: the coin evidence**

Jack Nurpetlian | University of Warwick

Coins are one of the most important primary sources in Phoenician studies. This paper will trace the iconographic changes on the coinages of the Phoenician cities throughout the Persian and Hellenistic periods. Consequently, the paper will reconstruct the local identity of the Phoenicians in a culturally diverse setting, with both interruption and continuity being explored.

The paper will also present archaeological evidence as attested by the most recent coin finds excavated from Beirut, which has provided rich information on the political and social changes brought about by the various power struggles in the region during the second half of the first millennium BC.

[121] **Réflexions sur l'identité divine Phénicienne de la dyade de bétyles rupestre de Oumm el-Amed (Liban)**

Hassan Ramez Badawi | Lebanese University

Une rectification technique de l'unique photographie du double bétyle, précédemment documentée par Maurice Dunand et Raymond Duru lors des fouilles di Oumm el-Amed (1962, pl. LXXII), permet désormais une meilleure compréhension de ce monument disparu. La photographie montre une scène rupestre représentant deus bétyles aniconiques. Cet essai vise à reconstituer l'identité divine

de cette dyade de bétyles rupestre. L'objectif est de comprendre comment le sacré s'organisait dans le paysage urbain et rural environnant, influençant la vie quotidienne, et les systèmes de pouvoir.

La présence de cette dyade de bétyles confère un relief très particulier aux deux temples de Milk'Ashtart et d'Astarté, qui reflètent et révèlent la dyade phénicienne di Oumm el-Amed.

Le culte des pierres sacrées trouve ses racines chez les Sémites au cours du premier millénaire. À Oumm el Amed, il me semble qu'il ne s'agit pas tant d'un culte de la pierre elle-même, mais plutôt d'un culte de ce qu'elle représente, ou plus précisément de ce qu'elle matérialise. La comparaison avec des parallèles tyriens tels que la stèle-naiskos, typiquement caractérisée par deux bétyles aniconiques provient de Bouj el chemali, et celle de cippe-trone de Carthage, renforce l'hypothèse qu'il s'agissait d'une forme archaïque et symbolique de culte phénicien, présente à Oumm el-Amed et dans la région de Tyr comme dans d'autres centres phéniciens de la Méditerranée.

SESSION 9 | Numismatics

Monday 9th November 2026 | 16:00–17:00 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Rossana De Simone

[88] **Carthaginiancoinfinds 2.0: ampliación mediterránea del registro arqueológico de moneda cartaginesa**

Iván Fumadó Ortega | University of Valencia
P. Cerdà Insa | University of Valencia

Nuestro conocimiento sobre las monedas acuñadas bajo la autoridad del Estado cartaginés sigue siendo poco satisfactorio. En los últimos años, se ha puesto en marcha una base de datos digital, mediante la tecnología Dédalo, destinada a recoger los hallazgos de monedas preimperiales que se hayan producido en un contexto arqueológico controlado en el yacimiento de Cartago (Túnez). El objetivo de esta primera fase era unificar y geolocalizar la información arqueológica y contextual de cada hallazgo monetario preimperial de este yacimiento. En una segunda fase del proyecto, también financiado por el MCIU, se ha adoptado un enfoque diferente: Carthaginiancoinfids recogerá ahora sólo los hallazgos arqueológicamente controlados de moneda emitida bajo la autoridad del Estado de Cartago independientemente del yacimiento del que procedan. Se presentan aquí, por tanto, la perspectiva, metodología y estado de los trabajos en curso de esta segunda fase del proyecto.

[180] **Monedamauretana.org: a digital typological corpus of Punic-Mauretanian coinage. The case study of Tamuda**

Elena Moreno Pulido | Universidad de Cádiz

This paper presents the project funded by CNS2022-135815, MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033 and "Next Generation EU" (PRTR) for the creation of the Monedamauretana.org web platform. Its objective is to create a well-founded typological corpus of Punic-Mauretanian currency that allows linking all the information collected in the same geolocated documentary body. This will allow a significant advance in the current knowledge about the region’s ancient cities and their economic dynamics. As a case study, the mint of the Punic Tamuda is presented, as it is one of the cities which issued the largest monetary volume and for which there is specific contextual archaeological data thanks to excavations carried out by the University of Cadiz un the city, in which the Principal Investigator participated.

[19] **La primera monetización de Gadir. Antiguos y nuevos datos procedentes de contextos arqueológicos de la bahía de Cádiz**

Alicia Arévalo González | Universidad de Cádiz

Hasta bien entrado el siglo XX la historia monetaria de Gadir presentaba una llamativa separación entre el conocimiento de las acuñaciones locales y su papel en los usos monetarios locales. Gracias a la política de excavaciones arqueológicas impulsadas por la Ley de Patrimonio de Andalucía contamos con un importante caudal de información que redunda en el mejor conocimiento de la arqueología gaditana de época púnica.La recuperación de un número significativo de monedas en estas intervenciones arqueológicas llevadas a cabo la bahía de Cádiz, acompañadas en la mayor parte de los casos de una inestimable información sobre su contexto y ambiente arqueológico, permite ahondar en la estrecha relación entre la moneda, los usos monetarios y el fenómeno urbano.Junto al destacable conjunto de monedas recuperadas, el interés de estas excavaciones queda reforzado gracias al hallazgo en las intervenciones arqueológicas del Teatro Cómico en Cádiz y en el Cerro del Castillo en Chiclana de la Frontera de una serie de ponderales. No olvidemos que la adquisición de los sistemas ponderales supuso un gran avance para una sociedad y su conocimiento se extendió con rapidez, incluso para compras y pagos cotidianos de carácter doméstico. Es, sin duda, el primer paso en la monetización mental de las economías.

[197] **Una moneda de Iol del tipo de B2 en la necrópolis del Puig des Molins**

Santiago Padrino Fernández | Independent Researcher, colaborador del Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Benjamí Costa Ribas | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera / Grupo Investigación “Ibiza Púnica” (F073 UAM) / Centro de Estudios Fenicios y Púnicos (CEFYP)

Entre 1983-1984 se llevó a cabo una excavación de urgencia en el solar número 10 de la Calle León de la ciudad de Ibiza, en el área septentrional de la necrópolis del Puig des Molins. Esta intervención proporcionó una larga secuencia cronológica que ilustra el uso de la necrópolis durante un milenio, entre los siglos VI a.C. y IV d.C.Una de las tumbas excavadas, denominada Hipogeo 1, proporcionó una larga secuencia de uso, entre el siglo IV y el II/I a.C. Además de numerosos materiales cerámicos, este hipogeo proporcionó también el hallazgo de algunas monedas. Por desgracia, dado el estado de remoción de la estratigrafía como consecuencia de los sucesivos enterramientos, ninguna de ellas pudo asociarse a un enterramiento concreto. Una de ellas era una moneda acuñada por la ceca de Iol (Argelia) y se clasifica en el tipo B2 de Manfredi, tipo del que se conocen muy pocos ejemplares y ninguno, a excepción del hallado en Ibiza, sin contexto arqueológico.El hallazgo de esta pieza en un hipogeo del Puig des Molins permite, al contar con un contexto arqueológico, aunque sea laxo, profundizar en diversos aspectos, como el inicio de la emisión, o la metrología, entre otros, de este reducido grupo de monedas púnicas de Iol.

[54] **El inicio de la acuñación de los semis del Grupo XIX de Ebusus**

Benjamí Costa | Museu Arqueològic d’Eivissa i Formentera / Grupo Investigación “Ibiza Púnica” (F073 UAM) / CEFYP
Santiago Padrino Fernández | Independent Researcher

Los semis del Grupo XIX de Ebusus (Ibiza) monopolizan la emisión monetaria de la ceca durante el siglo I a.C. No obstante, el inicio de su acuñación se estableció en un impreciso “post 91 a.C.” En cualquier caso, se produjo tras un período de inactividad de la ceca a fines del siglo II a.C., cuya extensión exacta es desconocida, pero que probablemente se prolongó varias décadas. Cuando se reanuda la acuñación, estos nuevos semis presentan grandes diferencias tanto tipológicas como metrológicas respecto de las emisiones de los períodos anteriores. Las emisiones del siglo I a.C. son exclusivamente de bronce y acuñan un único valor, pero de módulo y peso notablemente mayores que los de los grupos anteriores. Cambia el módulo, cambia el peso, aparece leyenda por primera vez y cambia la unidad de valor, tal vez cincuenta agorats, equivalentes a un semis del sistema semiuncial romano establecido por la Lex Plauta Papiria, que será el único valor acuñado. La acuñación de este grupo XIX parece, pues, reflejar el intento de construir un nuevo entramado administrativo y fiscal en torno de la moneda por parte del estado ebusitano. que todo ello debe corresponder a una nueva organización del aparato estatal o, incluso, a un cambio del propio aparato estatal. Entendemos que un cambio de esta magnitud debe estar relacionado, por tanto, con una transformación profunda en el orden político. Y, en nuestra opinión, creemos que una explicación plausible sería que esta acuñación sea consecuencia de la federación a Roma. Recordemos que las ciudades federadas tenían el derecho de acuñar moneda previa autorización del senado romano. Además, resulta sintomático la inclusión del nombre de la ciudad en la leyenda monetal, pues ésta con la federación a la República Romana habría adquirido naturaleza jurídica y política. En esta comunicación nos proponemos intentar establecer una fecha más precisa a partir de la revisión de los contextos arqueológicos, de los depósitos monetales, de las reacuñaciones y su correlación con hechos históricos conocidos por las fuentes. De esta forma, pretendemos contrastar la hipótesis de que esta emisión pudo ser consecuencia del episodio sertoriano del 81 a.C. y la hipotética federación de Ebusus a Roma tras esa fecha.Palabras clave: Semis Grupo XIX; Ebusus; siglo I a.C.; Sertorio; federación a Roma

SESSION 10 | Deathways

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: José Ángel Zamora López

[69] **Reexamining gold face and mouth coverings from Sidonian burials**
Helen Dixon | East Carolina University

This paper reexamines the prevalence and use of gold face and mouth coverings from first millennium BCE Sidonian burials. These gold bands, or oval- and almond-shaped foils, often perforated at the sides, may have been tied on to the face or sewn onto fabric. They appear as precursors to the famous Phoenician gold face masks, now dated to the Roman period, and may reflect similar motivations. While many of these thin gold objects were found in 19th century excavations, looking closely at the published contexts of those that come from excavation, along with comparisons between those from Sidon and other Phoenician Levantine evidence, allows us to say more about how and when they were used. A pattern of emphasis on the face (including eyes, mouth, and ears) across various media can be established in mortuary contexts—gold leaf adornment seems intended to reflect this concern for the face after death. Perhaps the gold face and mouth coverings were meant to help the deceased find their way in a new otherworldly landscape or were intended to ensure the dead person would be transformed into a god-like form in the afterlife.

[97] ***Et in arcadia ego*. Funerary treatment of the body and ritual gestures in the western Phoenician-Punic Mediterranean: a multi-evidence intra-site comparison**
Melania Gigante | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Noemi Ruberti | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Vito Giuseppe Prillo | Department of History and Cultural Heritage, University of Siena
Federico Lugli | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Chiara Andreatta | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Alessandro Mazzariol | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Jacopo Bonetto | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua

This paper offers a critical reassessment of funerary practices and the ritual treatment of the deceased in the Phoenician and Punic Western Mediterranean. It is based on a systematic comparison between newly generated data from the necropolis of Nora (Cagliari, Sardinia) and the currently published archaeological and bioarchaeological record from Western Phoenician contexts. The primary aim is to identify both shared ritual frameworks and locally negotiated practices, with particular attention to the ways in which funerary behaviour contributed to the construction, transmission and transformation of social memory. The interdisciplinary Nora project integrates funerary archaeology and archaeothanatology with material culture studies, osteology, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany and proteomic analyses. This combined approach allows for a

detailed reconstruction of ritual gestures, burial sequences, and post-depositional processes, offering new insights into the differential treatment of biological groups, age classes and selected individuals, as well as into the occurrence and significance of anomalous or non-normative burials. By situating Nora's funerary evidence within the broader Western Mediterranean corpus, this contribution critically evaluates the extent to which a Phoenician–Punic cultural koiné can be identified in funerary ideology and practice, and where regional traditions, social strategies and historical contingencies prevail. Funerary contexts are approached as active arenas in which identity and memory were negotiated through ritual repetition, variation and selective commemoration, shaping collective perceptions of ancestry, belonging and continuity. The study ultimately proposes a dynamic model of Western Phoenician–Punic funerary culture, rooted in shared concepts yet continuously reconfigured at the local level.

[83] **Cuerpos diferentes, memorias divergentes: corporalidades funerarias coexistentes en panormos (siglos vii–vi a. c.)**

Meritxell Ferrer Martín | Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz

Desde finales del siglo XIX, el estudio de la muerte ha sido un eje privilegiado para aproximarse a la sociedad fenicio-púnica, cuyo interés reside no solo en analizar una experiencia universal, sino también en ofrecer la posibilidad de analizar contextos arqueológicos cerrados. No obstante, pese al amplio volumen de datos disponible, la investigación funeraria se ha articulado tradicionalmente en dos líneas: la descripción de contextos (tumbas, ajuares, tratamiento del cadáver, etc.) y la reconstrucción de las acciones de los dolientes. Ambos enfoques, aunque divergentes, coinciden en relegar al difunto a un papel secundario en su propio funeral. Esta presentación cuestiona dicha pasividad y propone situar al fallecido como motor del proceso, centrándose en una fase concreta del proceso funerario: el tratamiento del cadáver previo a su deposición final en la tumba. Para ello, se examina la necrópolis de Panormos (Sicilia) en época arcaica (ss. VII-VI a.C.), donde convergen inhumación, cremación primaria y secundaria. Se analiza cómo estas prácticas inciden en la elaboración de corporalidades nuevas y divergentes del muerto en su tránsito al Más Allá, y cómo la generación de esos "nuevos cuerpos" participa activamente en la construcción de memorias funerarias, individuales y colectivas.

[171] **Commemorating the dead: changing mortuary rituals in Punic and Roman Malta**

Bernardette Mercieca-Spiteri | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Paolo Spadaro | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Cetty Parisi | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Cristiana Gualandi | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

The Maltese archipelago has provided a rich corpus of funerary evidence that reflects shifting and diverse mortuary practices throughout the first millennium BCE. Evidence from recently excavated tombs allow an in-depth understanding of the changing burial customs. This can be carried out through careful analyses and interpretation of the treatment of the body, the secondary manipulation of skeletal remains, and associated grave goods. This paper provides an assessment of

a tomb cluster discovered and investigated between 2018 and 2021 in Ħal Tarxien and Ħaż-Żabbar, in south-central Malta. The sites comprise rock-cut shaft-and-chamber tombs in use from the 4th century BCE and extending well into the Roman Imperial period. Together, these sites provide an opportunity to study how material was curated in long-lived burial sites, assess what Romanization means in a context of death ritual, and shed light on the connections between the living and the dead in a small island context situated at the centre of the Mediterranean.

[208] **Rappresentatività sociale delle tombe fenicie e puniche di Malta**
Giuseppe Ennio Pisanu | Direttore Museo di San Teodoro
Rubens D'Oriano | già funzionario Soprintendenza Sassari e Nuoro
Paola Cavaliere | Independent Researcher

Negli atti del X CIEFP (Ibiza 2022) gli scriventi hanno presentato un contributo sul costume funerario fenicio e punico della Sardegna dal quale pare evincere che per le fasce meno fortunate della popolazione fosse praticato un rituale funebre che non ci lascia tracce archeologicamente riconoscibili (secondo la formula dell'informal burial introdotta da I. Morris nel 1987), a diferencia di quanto avviene nel mondo romano che dà sepoltura formale all'intera gerarchia sociale. In questo contributo si intende estendere tale indagine alle sepolture fenicie e puniche di Malta.

[211] **Oggetti per i morti, gesti dei vivi: pratiche funerarie e interazioni culturali nella necropoli di Villamar (Sardegna)**
Elisa Pompianu | Independent Researcher

Il contributo propone alcune considerazioni sulle pratiche rituali funerarie documentate nella necropoli punica di Villamar, a partire dai materiali deposti nei contesti sepolcrali. L'analisi dei corredi tombali, con particolare attenzione agli assemblaggi vascolari e ai prodotti importati, mostra come oggetti, gesti e scelte rituali riflettano dinamiche sociali, reti di scambio e contaminazioni culturali. I materiali suggeriscono interazioni complesse tra gruppi locali e influenze esterne, evidenziando come la memoria dei vivi e le esigenze dei morti si intreccino in spazi simbolici, con materiali e pratiche condivisi.

[269] **Reflejos líbico-púnicos en la cosmogonía funeraria de la Menorca prehistórica: nuevas aportaciones**
José Simón Gornés Hachero | Servei de Patrimoni Històric del Consell Insular de Menorca
Sonia Carbonell Pastor | Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC) y Grup de Recerca en Arqueologia Protohistòrica (GRAP-UB)

La historiografía sobre la interacción fenicio-púnica en Menorca ha transitado, desde los años noventa, desde modelos difusionistas hacia posturas que priorizan el componente indígena. Sin embargo, la convergencia actual de tres líneas de investigación independientes – el análisis de arquitectura defensiva en Son Catlar y Torrellafuda (Prados et al. 2015, 2016, 2017, 2020, 2021) el estudio de grabados en hipogeos o cuevas artificiales (De Nicolás et al. 2017, 2019, 2020) y el análisis

arquitectónico de este último tipo de tumbas (Carbonell 2023, 2024, 2025) – permite documentar, a partir de los siglos V–IV a.n.e., una estrecha relación con la esfera cultural líbico-púnica sobre el sustrato local.

La presente comunicación sistematiza y expone nuevos hallazgos en hipogeos y cuevas artificiales de la isla, donde coexisten manifestaciones iconográficas y arquitectónicas de filiación púnica con reinterpretaciones y soluciones indígenas. Los resultados sugieren un proceso de transformación en el ámbito de las creencias durante el periodo postalayótico (ss. VI–II a.n.e.), en el que conceptos simbólicos y constructivos se entrelazan y perduran de manera continuada hasta la conquista romana en el 123 a.n.e. La evidencia presentada refuerza la tesis de un proceso cambio en la formación socioecónomica postalayótica cuyo reflejo fenoménico queda patente en la aparición de nuevos elementos simbólicos y arquitectónicos en las cuevas artificiales e hipogeos, evidenciando de esta forma una transformación del valor económico y simbólico de la materialidad funeraria. Este fenómeno debe interpretarse en el marco de un contacto fluido y de una apertura hacia ideas y símbolos que llegan a la isla de Menorca vehiculadas por grupos púnicos, una interacción cultural profunda que trasciende el mero intercambio comercial, afectando a la organización del espacio sagrado y defensivo de la Menorca Postalayótica.

[227] **E la nave va…**

Luis Alberto Ruiz Cabrero | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Bajo el mismo título del film de Fellini, se presentará una visión sobre la navegación y su representación en la península Ibérica por parte de los fenicios. Se podrá observar, como, algunas atribuciones a naves utilizadas por la población autóctona, no concuerdan con aquellas imágenes que ha llegado hasta nuestros días. Además, se debe puntualizar que no todas las figuras denotan una navegación práctica, sino que se centran en una navegación ideológica relacionada con el paso tras la muerte. Un viaje símil al del grupo de personalidades que nos presenta Fellini con el fin de llevar las cenizas de una famosa diva de la ópera.

SESSION 11 | Sanctuaries, Ritual

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Ida Oggiano

[220] **Tas-Silġ and Malta within Mediterranean connectivity and Phoenician interactions (11th–7th centuries BC)**

Giulia Recchia | Sapienza University of Rome
Grazia Semeraro | University of Salento
Alberto Cazzella | Sapienza University of Rome

Owing to its uninterrupted use as a place of worship from the Late Neolithic to the Byzantine period, the Tas-Silġ site in Malta represents a key case study for exploring socio-economic and cultural continuity and transformation in the central Mediterranean. Of particular relevance to this Congress is the Phoenician period, when Tas-Silġ was selected as the location for a sanctuary dedicated to Astarte, established by turning a still-standing Late Neolithic megalithic building into the core of the new worship place.

Archaeological research conducted in the Maltese islands over the last decades, including extensive investigations at Tas-Silġ, has definitively overturned earlier hypotheses that envisaged a near abandonment of the archipelago at the time of Phoenician colonisation. Explorations at the site have revealed well-preserved stratigraphic sequences spanning from the Bronze Age to the Punic period, attesting to intense activity during the Early Iron Age.

By integrating multiple lines of evidence, from the presence of Phoenician-type pottery in mature Early Iron Age layers (9th–8th centuries BC) to changing ritual practices at the sanctuary, this presentation aims at reconsidering the role of Tas-Silġ and Malta within Mediterranean maritime networks between the 11th and 7th centuries BC. Particular attention will be devoted to the patterns of interactions with Phoenician groups, from early contacts to full incorporation into the Phoenician colonial sphere.

[33] **Being Punic under the Romans: religious identity, cultural negotiation, and transformation: a perspective from the Tas-Silġ sanctuary, Malta**

Francesca Bonzano | Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Florinda Notarstefano | Università del Salento

When the Maltese archipelago was annexed to the provincia Sicilia in 218 BC, this does not appear to have resulted in an immediate “Romanisation” of the Maltese territories, which only became evident in the late 2nd century BC.

Archaeological research conducted in the Maltese Islands—including numismatics, topography, architecture, and pottery—has long engaged with the question of the transition from “Punic” to “Roman”. Yet this process remains difficult to define both chronologically and typologically.

The sanctuary of Tas-Silġ offers a particularly informative case study for examining the dynamics of this transformation and for reconstructing the sequence and significance of the cultural and religious changes involved. At the beginning of the 1st century BC, major architectural renovations altered the sanctuary's monumental appearance. The presiding divinity was renegotiated from Astarte to Hera/Iuno Regina. Notably, despite radical architectural restructuring, material culture demonstrates substantial continuity in ritual food consumption practices.

This presentation aims to contextualize the evidence from Tas-Silġ within the broader "Graeco-Roman" Mediterranean between the 3rd and 1st centuries BC, addressing issues of cultural negotiation and religious identity. Particular attention is devoted to assessing whether, and in what ways, the major architectural renovation undertaken at the beginning of the 1st century BC impacted the cult and ritual practices performed within the sanctuary.

[244] **On guard of the Mediterranean: cults, sacred landscapes, and maritime routes in the Ancient Mediterranean. The case of Ras il-Wardija (Gozo)**

Federica Spagnoli | Sapienza University of Rome
Kevin Borda | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
David Cardona | Heritage Malta
Nicoline Sagona | Heritage Malta

The promontory of Ras il-Wardija, overlooking the sea along the north-western coast of Gozo, hosts one of the most remarkable Punic-Roman sanctuaries of the ancient Mediterranean, in use from the 4th century BC to the 2nd century AD. The general plan of the sanctuary has been clarified by the excavations of the Missione Archeologica Italiana a Malta that operated at the site between 1963-1967. However, a deep analysis of rites and cults worshipped in the sanctuary, a further interpretation of the structures with respect to the contemporary sacred architecture, and the overall chronology are still missing. Since 2021, the Sapienza Archaeological Mission to Gozo, in partnership with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage and Heritage Malta, has resumed archaeological investigations at the site. Research has focused on cult and ritual practices through the reanalysis of pottery and small finds excavated by the Missione, as well as on the analysis of the architectural remains with the aid of photogrammetry and 3D modelling.

This paper presents the preliminary results of this research and proposes a recontextualisation of the Punic-Roman sanctuary within a broader Mediterranean framework, integrating the archaeological data with new research on the site's material repertoire.

[96] **The Sacrifood Project: foodways and ritual practices in the Phoenician and Punic societies. An archaeological, biomolecular and historical-religious approach**

Sara Giardino | Independent Researcher
Bruno D'Andrea | Carlos III University of Madrid
Qi Zeng | Bonn Center for ArcheoSciences, University of Bonn
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | University of Cadiz
Carolina Pérez Infantes | University of Cadiz
Elisa Pompianu | Independent Researcher
Maxime Rageot | Bonn Center for ArcheoSciences, University of Bonn

Elena Revert | University of Tübingen
Federica Spagnoli | Sapienza University of Rome
Francesca Spatafora | Former Director of Regional cluster of Palermo for Archaeological Parks and Museums / Archaeological Museum 'Antonino Salinas

This contribution aims to present the Sacrifood (sacred landscapes) research project. It seeks to investigate the broad spectrum of ritual practices connected with the use of animal and plant substances - for food, but also psychotropic, liturgical/sensory purposes - and involving, to varying extents, human beings, deities and, presumably, deceased. The topic is primarily addressed through a historical and religious questioning of the available documentation, with the aim of identifying the acquired elements and the still open issues. An in-depth archaeological study of ritual contexts and artefacts from selected cult areas and cemeteries of the Western Mediterranean is complemented by new organic residue analyses aimed at identifying ancient foodstuffs and other organic substances with potential aromatic, odoriferous or therapeutic properties involved in ritual practices. By integrating the archaeological approach and new biomolecular evidence, this study sheds light on vessel function, as well as on the preparation and consumption of plant and animal resources in Phoenician-Punic ritual contexts. We present the sites examined so far and some preliminary results.

[265] **Two sacred areas for a Sardinian-Phoenician community in the fortified village at Nuraghe Sirai (Carbonia, SU), SW Sardinia**
Carla Perra | Comune di Carbonia

The most recent excavations at the Iron Age II (c. 625-560 BC) fortified Sardinian-Phoenician village at Nuraghe Sirai in Carbonia (Su), South-Western Sardinia, have brought to light a second sacred area (Omicron building) erected in the upper part of the village, at the foot of the Nuraghe itself. The interest of the discovery is due to the possibility of relating the temple, of clear Eastern architectural origin, to the other sacred area located near the pedestrian door and built instead in continuity with the Nuragic architectural tradition. This confirms that the Sulcis community had a multicultural background in the Sirai region at the end of the 7th century BC.

[204] **Monte Sirai (Carbonia, Sardegna): le ricerche in corso presso il tempio di Astarte**
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari, Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Tiziana Matta | Independent Researcher
Giulia Esposito | Independent Researcher

Nel 2024 è stato avviato lo scavo archeologico del settore dell'abitato di Monte Sirai immediatamente a Ovest del tempio di Astarte, denominato 'quartiere A. Mastio' e oggetto negli anni '60 del Novecento solo di una pulizia superficiale e di limitati sondaggi, lasciando molti quesiti aperti riguardo alla destinazione d'uso, anche per lo sviluppo planimetrico sensibilmente diferente rispetto agli altri isolati dell'insediamento, alle fasi di vita e al rapporto con l'adiacente luogo di culto.

Le ricerche in corso in alcuni degli ambienti del quartiere, ubicati a ridosso del muro di fondo del tempio, hanno messo in luce una sequenza stratigrafica di assetti edilizi, differenti per sviluppo planimetrico e cronologia, con depositi archeologici rivelatisi in continuità con quelli documentati

all’interno del tempio durante le precedenti indagini. Ciò consente sia di ipotizzare una stretta connessione di tali ambienti con il luogo di culto, specificatamente nelle sue fasi più antiche, sia di rileggere la sequenza cronologica delle fasi di vita e proporre qualche osservazione circa le dinamiche di occupazione, frequentazione, strutturazione e risistemazione del sito tra l’età arcaica e l’età romana repubblicana.

[30] **IPlaCo Project: the Illa Plana Context (Ibiza)**

Giuseppe Garbati | Institute of Heritage Science, National Research Council (Italy)
Hortensia Blanco Sánchez | Archaeological Museum of Ibiza and Formentera
Mireia López Bertran | University of Valencia

La Illa Plana, originally a small islet, is today a land appendage connected to the island of Ibiza. In 1907-1908, excavations carried out by A. Pérez Cabrero in the central area of the islet provided important evidence of Phoenician presence at the site. In particular, in excavation sectors “gamma” and “lambda”, two wells were identified: the first contained, among other materials, 34 wheel-made figurines (late 6th-late 5th century BCE), while the second was filled with 52 human skeletons of uncertain chronology. In sector “lambda,” a series of ovoid pits cut into the bedrock was also documented, probably associated with funerary practices (also of uncertain date). Additional finds – such as other terracotta statuettes and ostrich eggshells – were collected during surface surveys. The project “IPlaCo – Phoenicians in Ibiza. The Illa Plana Context”, co-funded by the Institute of Cultural Heritage Sciences of the CNR (Italy) and the Archaeological Museum of Ibiza and Formentera, with the collaboration of the University of Valencia, aims to reconstruct the functions of the archaeological context through a renewed and systematic study of all recovered material evidence, together with an examination of the available archival documentation.

SESSION 12 | Interaction

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Carla Del Vais

[188] **Batroun, a Phoenician port site in the northern Lebanese coast: Cultural interaction and integration with surrounding regions during the first half of the first millennium BCE**
Shin Nishiyama | Chubu University, Japan

Batroun is a recently excavated site in the Northern Lebanese coast which revealed substantial evidence of the Phoenician activities during the first half of the first millennium BCE. The Phoenician presence at the site was long assumed through textual evidence but no Iron Age archaeological remains were reported until our investigations. Since 2018, the excavations and site preservation have been conducted by the Lebanese and Japanese joint mission (Lebanese University and Chubu University).

The port site is now buried under the modern town of Batroun. Despite the difficulties of excavations conducted among modern houses, we have identified the Iron II-III and Persian Period occupations in the coastal part of the town. This discovery provides firm evidence of interactions and integration not only with the Mediterranean world but also with inland civilizations. The former includes the Greek and Cypriot cultures and the latter especially with the Mesopotamian culture. Through the analysis of specific objects, especially related to craft production, discovered from both settlement and stone quarries, we would like to present multi-faceted cultural aspects of Phoenician port city of Batroun.

[123] **Beyond homogeneity: material evidence of Phoenician-Nuragic interaction in Iron Age S'Urachi, Sardinia**
Jeremy Hayne | Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Giuliana Bonanno | Università degli Studi "La Sapienza", Roma
Federico Cappella | Università degli Studi "La Sapienza", Roma

This paper explores the cultural dynamics of a corner of Iron Age Sardinia in relation to Phoenician contact through the lens of recent excavations around the nuraghe S'Urachi in central west Sardinia. Preliminary evidence from some closed and well-dated contexts from the area to the north of the nuraghe (Area F) have revealed a complex interplay between the local Nuragic culture and Phoenician communities who settled at the site. Analysis of the ceramic assemblages from some recently explored contexts– storage jars, cooking pots and tableware – from both Nuragic and Phoenician cultural backgrounds demonstrate technological innovations reflecting increased contact with Phoenician traders and settlers. This paper focuses on some of the themes of the conference and continues the work carried out in earlier studies (cf. Gosner et al. 2020, Hayne 2025) highlighting the varied, on the ground, responses of local communities to the Phoenician settlers and traders and ultimately helps refine our understanding of cultural transitions, trade networks and chronology of

the period of contact between Phoenicians and Sardinians in the early centuries of the first millennium BCE.

[21] **Etruschi e Fenici in Sardegna: I dati da Pani Loriga e dalla regione del Sulcis**
Marco Arizza | CNR - Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale

Il contributo vuole analizzare le interazioni tra Etruschi e Fenici a partire dalla documentazione materiale proveniente dalle indagini condotte dal CNR nel sito di Pani Loriga e, più in generale, dalla regione del Sulcis, area strategica della Sardegna sud-occidentale nel quadro dei traffici tirrenici tra VIII e IV sec. a.C. Attraverso l'esame di reperti ceramici, metallici e di altri manufatti di importazione o di produzione ibrida, lo studio vuole mettere in luce le dinamiche di incontro e scambio tra le due culture; gli indicatori materiali suggeriscono, infatti, non solo relazioni commerciali, ma anche forme più complesse di interazione, quali la circolazione di modelli tecnologici e stilistici. Il caso di Pani Loriga, inserito nel più ampio contesto del Sulcis, consente di riflettere sul ruolo della Sardegna meridionale quale spazio di incontro e negoziazione tra l'Etruria tirrenica e i Fenici di Sardegna.

[102] **Phoenician and Punic Trade and the Consumption of Exotica in Western Iberia during the Early Iron Age (8th – 6th / 5th centuries BCE): Results of the Made in the Mediterranean Project**
Francisco B. Gomes | UNIARQ - Centre for Archaeology of the University of Lisbon; School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon

With the arrival and settlement of Phoenician groups in the Southern Iberian Peninsula at the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE there was an exponential quantitative and qualitative increase in the exogenous materials circulating in regional trade networks.

Research on these materials has, however, remained very uneven. Certain products, such as metals, ivory, and alabaster, received considerable attention, while others remained somewhat overlooked. Interpretive frameworks for the distribution and the role of these materials among local communities also remained somewhat limited.

The Made in the Mediterranean project (2017–2026) was conceived to improve this situation, by systematizing data from Southwestern Iberia and attempting to place these exotic materials in their historical and social context. This presentation will offer a summary of this project's main results, focusing especially on a range of materials which had been overlooked by research – glass, faïence, amber and carnelian.

An historical outline of the distribution of these materials will be presented, highlighting the existence of three different phases in their circulation (8th-7th centuries, 6th century BCE and 5th century BCE) which can be correlated to specific Mediterranean historical conjunctures, as well as to shifts in the local sociopolitical and economic structures of Southwestern Iberia.

[109] **Tracing Inland Trading Networks in the Iberian Peninsula (7th-4th BC)**
Guiomar Pulido González | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

This presentation aims to provide an overview of the inland trading routes of the Iberian Peninsula, initially integrated into the Phoenician commercial circuit and later into the Punic circuit. To do so, we focus on one illustrative case study: the Middle Guadiana River Valley. This territory, despite its distance from the coast, has proved to be a consolidated hub for the attraction and distribution of Mediterranean imports: Attic pottery, Greek marble statues, Etrurian ivory plaques, and Punic scarabs and core-formed glass vessels are among the examples that attest to its dynamic commercial activity. Moreover, along with these objects, ideas and people would have circulated as well. The modes of interaction with, and reinterpretation of, these Mediterranean elements once they reached the inland constitute another key point of interest for reconstructing the evolution over the centuries and the complex functioning of ancient trading networks.

[94] **Were the Punic Trading in Greek Pottery? (500–300 BCE): New Evidence from Athens and Western Sites**
Alejandro Garés Molero | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

This paper addresses the role of Punic agents in the circulation of Greek pottery, questioning Hellenocentric models that have interpreted these imports as the outcome of Greek colonial or commercial activity. By bringing together evidence from Athens and Western Mediterranean sites, the study explores the mechanisms through which Hellenic pottery, and especially Attic wares, reached Punic and Iberian contexts, with attention to patterns of distribution and mediation.

The analysis builds on recent advances in ceramic studies and maritime archaeology, as well as on a critical reassessment of long-standing historiographical assumptions. The presence of Greek pottery in Western shipwrecks, ports and settlements is examined as the result of complex multi-scalar exchange networks in which Carthaginian and Ebusitan traders played an active and often decisive role. Comparisons between assemblages from Athens and Punic-Iberian sites reveal selective patterns of importation that respond to local demands and commercial strategies rather than to simple models of centre–periphery diffusion.

Ultimately, this contribution argues for a more integrated view of Mediterranean connectivity in the Classical period, one that recognises the centrality of Punic agency in the redistribution of Greek pottery and reframes the Western Mediterranean as a dynamic arena of interaction, negotiation and shared economic practices.

[89] **Punic objects? Re-evaluation of the Phoenician-Punic material culture between the Palancia and Júcar rivers (Valencia) during the second half of the 1st millennium BC**
Iván Fumadó Ortega | University of Valencia
D. Quixal Santos | University of Valencia
M. Blasco Martín | University of Valencia
A. Ribera i Lacomba | Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology
G. Pascual Berlanga | University of Cádiz
V. Albelda Borrás | Independent Researcher

K. Gardía Álvarez | Municipal Museum of History and Archaeology of Cullera
D. Pérez Vidal | University of Valencia
P. Cerdà Insa | University of Valencia

The Valencian coast, between the mouths of the Palancia and Júcar rivers, presents a complex and unknown landscape. Adding to the lack of knowledge about the extension, character and status of the Iberian settlements of Arse and Sucro is the fact that none of these sites have been fully excavated. Nevertheless, different works in the municipalities of Sagunto, Valencia and Cullera, among others, have recovered materials from the Phoenician-Punic cultural sphere. Amphorae, tableware, worked bone objects, glass and coins attest to a complex and dynamic relationship that began with Phoenician trade, it would mask a brief period of Punic dominance and it would shape the early stages of Romanization process. Thanks to a project funded by the MCINN (Spanish Government) between 2023-2027, the signatories are reviewing old and new archaeological materials from this region, which allow us to explore Punic trade and population dynamics on the eastern coast of the Iberian Peninsula.

[4] **La Numidie comme espace de médiation: identité africaine et monde punique**
Ouiza Aït Amara | Université d'Alger

Les identités phéniciennes et puniques en Afrique du Nord ont longtemps été interprétées à travers un schéma binaire opposant sociétés locales et influence carthaginoise. Cette communication propose de dépasser cette lecture réductrice en envisageant la Numidie comme un espace de médiation, au sein duquel s'élaborent des identités africaines plurielles, façonnées par des interactions continues avec le monde punique et les réseaux méditerranéens.

Fondée sur une analyse croisée des sources littéraires antiques et des données archéologiques, l'étude met en évidence des processus d'appropriation sélective et de recomposition culturelle, plutôt que des dynamiques d'acculturation passive. Les élites numides apparaissent comme des acteurs centraux de ces transformations, intégrant certains marqueurs culturels puniques (religieux, politiques, économiques et symboliques), tout en les inscrivant dans des structures sociales et territoriales profondément ancrées dans les traditions locales.

Une attention particulière sera accordée aux domaines du pouvoir et des pratiques militaires, espaces privilegedos de contact, de circulation et de transfert des modèles culturels. L'intégration des contingents numides dans les armées carthaginoises illustre ainsi la capacité de la société numide à insérer dans un cadre << global >> sans renoncer à leurs logiques propre, ni à leurs formes d'expression identitaire.

En déconstruisant les catégories figées héritées des sources gréco-romaines, cette communication met en lumière des identités dynamiques, contextuelles et négociées, où le local et le global s'articules de manière complémentaire. La Numidie se révèle dès lors comme un observatoire privilegedo pour appréhender les modalités puniques en Afrique du Nord et dans la Méditerranée occidentale.

SESSION 13 | Pottery

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Maxine Anastasi

[191] **Iron age ceramic production in Tyre: defining local fabric traditions**
Francisco Jesús Núñez Calvo | University of Warsaw / Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology
Michał Krueger | Faculty of Archaeology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Violeta Moreno Megías | Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología, Universidad de Sevilla
Jędrzej Proch | Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University
Anna Waskowska | AGH University of Krakow, Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection Krakow
Ali Khalil Badawi | Directorate General of Antiquities, Lebanon

This paper defines the main ceramic fabrics of Iron Age Tyre and explores their technological significance within local production practices. The analysis identifies a limited number of coherent fabric traditions rooted in local geological resources and maintained through long-term craft continuity. Variability within these fabrics reflects functional and technological choices rather than changes in raw material procurement. The Tyrian evidence reveals a production system combining technological stability with adaptive flexibility in an urban Phoenician centre.

[242] **Tracing the origins of the earliest Phoenician presence in Lisbon (Portugal): the PHOENSET project**
Elisa de Sousa | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Benjamin Cutillas Victoria | Complutense University of Madrid
Alberto López López | University of Murcia
Francisco Gomes | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Patrícia Jordão | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Petra Pinto | Uniarq – Center for Archaeology – University of Lisbon
João Luís Cardoso | Universidade Aberta
Paulo Rebelo | Neoépica, Lda - Arqueologia e Património
Ricardo Ávila | Neoépica, Lda - Arqueologia e Património

The PHOENSET project explores the earliest phase of Phoenician presence in Lisbon (Portugal) and the Lower Tagus region, with the aim of identifying the origins of the groups involved and understanding how they adapted socially, economically, culturally, and environmentally to a new Atlantic setting.

The research is grounded in exceptional archaeological discoveries made in 2014 in Lisbon's historic center, at the site of the present-day Hotel Aurea Museum. These excavations uncovered the oldest known Phoenician contexts in the region, securely dated to the 8th century BCE.

The associated assemblage comprises nearly two hundred ceramic fragments, including both handmade and wheel-thrown vessels. Of particular importance are the wheel-thrown wares, which were imported from Phoenician production centers in southern Iberia and possibly other Mediterranean regions where Eastern ceramic technologies were already established. Their presence highlights the antiquity of these contexts and reflects complex networks of contact and supply linking the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The project adopts a multidisciplinary approach, integrating archaeological analysis with advanced physicochemical and petrographic methods applied to the entire ceramic assemblage. By comparing the results with Mediterranean-wide reference databases, the project seeks to reconstruct artifact provenance and, ultimately, to shed new light on the origins and mobility of the earliest Phoenician settlers in the Atlantic Far West.

[230] **La cerámica fenicia de La Rebanadilla, Málaga: aportación a la formación del repertorio cerámico del horizonte fundacional fenicio (siglo IX a.C.) en el Mediterráneo central y occidental**

Vicente Marcos Sánchez Sánchez-Moreno | Arqueoestudio
José Luis López Castro | Universidad de Almería
Alfredo Mederos Martín | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Susana Carpintero Lozano | Universidad de Almería
Enrique Gil Orduña | Universidad de Almería
Jesús Jacinto González | Universidad de Almería
Laura Moya Cobos | Universidad de Almería
Amparo Sánchez Moreno | Universidad de Almería
Lorenzo Galindo San José | Arqueoestudio

Por medio de este trabajo se quiere presentar el repertorio cerámico fenicio documentado en el yacimiento de La Rebanadilla, Málaga, España, complejo religioso fenicio, fundado en una de las islas del paleoestuario del Guadalhorce durante el siglo IX a.C. Este espacio fue abandonado a principios del siglo VIII a.C., por lo que sus cerámicas nos muestran el repertorio cerámico de los primeros momentos del establecimiento fenicio en la península ibérica.

Junto a los niveles documentados en Huelva, España, en la Calle Méndez Núñez/ Plaza de las Monjas y en Útica, Túnez, conforman el horizonte fundacional de los asentamientos fenicios en el Mediterráneo central y occidental, por lo que, como parte del trabajo los materiales de La Rebanadilla se estudiarán y compararán con los identificados en estos otros emplazamientos, con la finalidad de buscar elementos comunes y diferenciaciones regionales.

[154] **Red slip ware pottery of the Phoenician site of La Fonteta (Guardamar del Segura, Alicante, Spain)**

Alberto Lorrio Alvarado | Universidad de Alicante
Ester López Rosendo | Universidad de Alicante
Mariano Torres Ortiz | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

The excavations of the Phoenician site of La Fonteta in 2018-2019 have provided a good amount of Red Slip Ware pottery that can be dated from the late 8th to the late 6th centuries BC. In the earlier

layers (late 8th-7th centuries BC), a full repertoire of Phoenician pottery such as dishes, bowls, mushroom-lipped jugs, trefoil jugs and lamps produced in the Phoenician sites of the Coast of Málaga have been attested. Meanwhile, in its later layers (6th century BC), only dishes, bowls and lamps locally made in this settlement have been retrieved. Thus, La Fonteta is an ideal site for the study of the evolution, production and trading of Phoenician Red Slip Ware in Southeastern Iberia, mainly in the mouth of the Segura River and its surrounding areas.

[250] **Red slip ware pottery of the Phoenician site of Teatro Cómico's period III 620-580 BC (Cádiz, Spain)**

Mariano Torres-Ortiz | Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Ester López Rosendo | Universidad de Alicante
José María Gener Basallote | Ayuntamiento de Cádiz
María de los Ángeles Navarro García | Independent Researcher

The excavations carried out at the Phoenician site of Teatro Cómico have provided a good amount of Red Slip Ware pottery. In this paper, we aim to analyse the Red Slip tableware of Period III, dated from the late 7th to the early 6th centuries BC. In these contexts, Red Slip dishes, bowls and lamps locally produced are attested. On the other hand, some types such as mushroom lipped and trefoil jugs disappear from the archaeological record. Thus, we aim to study the typological evolution of Phoenician Red Slip Ware of Gadir and its surrounding areas.

[226] **Il "Grande Scarico" dell'Area Sud di Tas-Silġ, Malta: risultati dai nuovi studi archeologici e dalle recenti analisi archeometriche**

Antonella Rosa Saponara | Parchi archeologici di Crotone e Sibari
Serena D'Alfonso | Università del Salento

Il presente contributo intende illustrare i dati derivanti dallo studio e dall'analisi di un consistente corpus di reperti rinvenuti durante gli scavi condotti tra il 1963 e il 1970 dalla Missione Archeologica Italiana a Malta. Il contesto indagato è quello di un ampio deposito di scarico, originatosi dal settore centrale del santuario e collocato nell'area meridionale del complesso, parzialmente intaccato dalle trincee di fondazione di strutture successive di età romana e bizantina.
Attraverso l'analisi stratigrafica e lo studio tipologico è stato possibile chiarire le dinamiche di formazione del deposito, definire una seriazione crono-tipologica e ricostruire specifiche pratiche cultuali, delineando dinamiche di scambio sociale e culturale su un ampio arco temporale compreso tra la seconda metà dell'VIII e la fine del II sec. a.C. Dall'intero corpus sono stati selezionati 40 campioni ceramici — riferibili principalmente alle classi acroma e a fasce — sottoposti successivamente ad analisi archeometriche. Nello specifico, la tecnica XRF ha consentito la caratterizzazione composizionale, evidenziando analogie e differenze chimiche tra i campioni, mentre le analisi XRD hanno fornito dati puntuali sulla composizione mineralogica. Tale approccio integrato favorisce il confronto tra le produzioni locali e i materiali d'importazione, ribadendo la centralità di una metodologia multidisciplinare nello studio dei contesti archeologici.

[105] **Pottery as a proxy for Punic craft persistence and Roman innovation in an age of transition: the CIRCE project**

Elisa Maria Grassi | National Research Council - Institute of Heritage Science (Italy)
Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta
Gillian Asciak | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Maria Catrambone | National Research Council - Institute of Heritage Science (Italy)
Chiara Colombo | National Research Council - Institute of Heritage Science (Italy)
Paolo Spadaro | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Malta occupies a key position within the Phoenician-Punic central Mediterranean, where long-standing craft traditions continued to shape material culture well into the Roman period. The CIRCE project (Cooperative & Innovative Research in Ceramic Exchange, A Multidisciplinary Framework for Production Technology and Provenance in Roman Maltese Pottery), funded by Xjenza Malta and the Italian CNR, investigates pottery from Maltese contexts to explore the transition from Punic craft practices to Roman technological innovations.

The project adopts a multidisciplinary framework involving Maltese and Italian institutions, integrating non-destructive on-site analyses with high-resolution laboratory techniques. It aims to characterise ceramic fabrics, raw material selection, and manufacturing processes, with particular attention to identifying technological continuities inherited from Punic traditions, such as temper selection, firing practices, and stylistic choices, while also detecting incremental innovations introduced under Roman influence. Establishing a geochemical and mineralogical reference framework allows the distinction between locally produced wares and imports, providing insights into production organisation and central Mediterranean exchange networks.

By situating Maltese ceramics within broader Phoenician-Punic and Mediterranean circulation systems, CIRCE aims to show how pottery can serve as a sensitive proxy for the Punic–Roman transition and the endurance and integration of knowledge across cultures.

[254] **La ceramica attica del villaggio punico di S'Uraki (San Vero Milis - OR, Sardegna)**

Carlo Tronchetti | Ricercatore indipendente, già Direttore del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Cagliari

Lo scavo del villaggio punico adiacente al nuraghe S'Uraki di San Vero Milis (OR) in Sardegna ha restituito una abbondante quantità di ceramica attica, prevalentemente a vernice nera, ma anche con una relativamente buona attestazione di ceramica figurata. Il dato è molto interessante e importante perché sono pochissimi gli abitati rurali indagati con lo scavo, e di questi in assoluta maggioranza sono note unicamente le necropoli. Come noto, quantomeno nei centri urbani indagati, le facies delle importazioni ceramica sono spesso assai diverse tra abitato e necropoli. Ad esempio a Sulci l'abitato restituisce una buona quantità di ceramica attica, in taluni casi figurata, mentre nel IV secolo le necropoli ne sono completamente prive. A Cagliari invece sia l'abitato che le necropoli sono ricche di ceramica attica, ma quella figurata nelle necropoli è praticamente assente.

I dati dell'insediamento rurale di S'Uraki portano quindi un importante contributo sia per la comprensione della distribuzione delle importazioni, sia, soprattutto, per l'evidenziazione dei livelli di importanza e "ricchezza" di questi insediamenti interni definiti, a mio avviso erratamente, "minori".

SESSION 14 | Religion, Ritual

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Paolo Xella

[193] **The Phoenician aniconism. Reflections on contexts and images**
Ida Oggiano | Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale-CNR

The study of aniconism in the Levant has been the focus of a substantial body of scholarship. This paper presents a refinement of the phenomenon, based on updated methodological approaches, which are briefly outlined. It then compares the archaeological contexts of the first millennium central and southern Levant in which standing stones—the principal material expression of aniconic cult—were found in situ with the representations of these monuments that appear in different categories of artefacts, such as stelae and "thrones of Astarte." The paper further explores the motivations behind their identification as iconographic subjects and the chronological framework in which this development occurred.

[241] **Les Numides et la réappropriation de la culture punique en Numidie orientale: étude de cas de Guelma**
Abdelmalek Slatnia | Université Abou El Kacem Saâdallah – Alger 2
Fatma Zohra Belaid | Université Abdelhamid Mehri – Constantine 2

Cette communication propose une relecture des relations entre la culture punique et les sociétés numides en Afrique du Nord ancienne, à partir du champ d'étude de la Numidie orientale, et plus particulièrement de la région de Guelma, envisagée comme un espace d'interactions marqué par des dynamiques culturelles complexes au cours du Ier millénaire av. J.-C. Loin des récits traditionnels qui postulent soit une rupture culturelle après la chute de Carthage, soit une influence punique unidirectionnelle, l'étude défend l'hypothèse selon laquelle les sociétés numides, et notamment les élites locales, ont participé à un processus actif de réappropriation (réappropriation) d'éléments fondamentaux de la culture punique.

La communication adopte une approche archéologique et anthropologique à dimension symbolique, fondée sur l'analyse des données matérielles liées à l'organisation de l'espace, en particulier des espaces funéraires, des pratiques rituelles associées à la mort et des inscriptions de tradition punique, considérées comme des indicateurs privilegedos de continuités et de transformations culturelles. L'étude de plusieurs sites archéologiques de la région de Guelma met en évidence la persistance d'éléments puniques, notamment dans la symbolique funéraire, la structuration des espaces sépulcraux et l'usage continu de la langue punique dans les inscriptions, tout en révélant leur réinterprétation selon des référents culturels libyco-numides locaux.
Cette contribution vise ainsi à souligner le rôle actif de la Numidie orientale, et de Guelma en particulier, dans la conservation et la reconfiguration de l'héritage punique, invitant à dépasser les lectures réductrices de l'histoire méditerranéenne ancienne et à envisager l'interaction culturelle comme un processus dynamique et négocié plutôt que comme un simple transfert ou une rupture.

[152] **Astronomical alignments of Spica at La Gessera in Caseres (Terra Alta, Tarragona, Spain). An experimental approach to fertility cults from Anat to Tanit**

Urbano Lorenzo-Seva | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Samuel Sardà Seuma | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Jordi Diloli Fons | Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Anat, a Canaanite goddess of life, death, and regeneration, has no clear direct cult in the Iberian Peninsula, but her functions were likely assimilated to those of Phoenician Astarte and Punic Tanit, divinities of fertility and protection whose worship is well documented in the region. Spica, the main star of Virgo, has long symbolised the wheat ear, harvest, and the culmination of the agricultural cycle, embodying the visible result of regeneration rather than the preceding crisis. Anat and Spica can thus be interpreted as different expressions of a shared symbolic pattern linking death, rupture, and the renewal of life, without implying a direct ancient astral identification. We analyse the protohistoric site of La Gessera in Caseres, whose second phase presents equinoctial cultic features. We show that Spica was visible from the enclosure entrance at the spring equinox and disappeared at the autumn equinox, and, via an experimental correction for precession since the 6th century BCE, that its visibility could have been deliberately structured within the ritual worldview of local communities. This would highlight the importance of this singularity within the ritual worldview of indigenous communities, whether understood as culturally native or as an adaptive reworking of other Mediterranean cultic traditions.

[60] **The complementary function of text and image in the Tal-Virtù papyrus**

Aloisia de Trafford | Egyptian Cultural Heritage Organisation

The focus of this presentation is the Tal-Virtù Papyrus found within a cylindrical Horus-headed amulet holder, in a Phoenician rock-cut tomb at Tal-Virtù, in the limits of Rabat, Malta, during the construction of a water-cistern in 1968. Both the papyrus and its holder display clear Egyptianising features and have been dated to the 6th/5th century BCE. Although the text is written in Phoenician, (and not ancient Egyptian) script, it reveals strong parallels with ancient Egyptian religious texts, both in its genre, a magical spell to protect its wearer and ward off evil, and in the accompanying black-ink vignette depicting the goddess Isis.

This paper will examine the ways in which the magical prowess of this deity works hand-in-hand with the apotropaic and performative function of the text and its wording, bolstering the meaning within the spell, reinforcing its magical potency and helping to guide us today in our interpretation of the text. In doing so I will draw on ancient Egyptian textual parallels, and conclude by considering related ritual practices surrounding the ancient Egyptian use of amulets, as well as ancient Egyptian beliefs about the spoken and written word, that were apparently shared, albeit with some interesting variations, by the Phoenician wearer of the Tal-Virtù amulet.

This artifact is telling of the richly multi-cultural and mobile world that the Mediterranean was becoming during the 1st millennium BCE. It thereby helps us in reconstructing the complex and multi-layered relationships between different cultures across space and time and in recognizing the role of the Phoenicians as precursors in the creation of a pan-Mediterranean Greco-Roman World.

[49] **Wandering “Baubo”: Demetriac rituals and Mediterranean connections between the Greek and Phoenician-Punic worlds**
Marianna Castiglione | Università degli Studi di Palermo

This paper examines the so-called “Baubo” terracotta figurines from the Phoenician cult place of Kharayeb (Lebanon) within a comparative Hellenistic Mediterranean framework. The material is analysed in comparison with Phoenician-Punic and Greek visual and archaeological evidence to explore the circulation, variation, and local reinterpretation of a shared iconographic repertoire centred on bodily display, obscenity, and fertility.

Through iconographic and contextual analysis, the paper investigates the relationship between these figurines and ritual practices connected with fertility and liminality, including possible Demetriac associations. Particular attention is given to the mobility and transmission of images and gestures across the Mediterranean, as well as to the multiple meanings they acquired in different cultural settings.

The paper argues that “Baubo” imagery participated in interconnected yet locally inflected ritual and symbolic systems, embedded within the Hellenistic Mediterranean koine and understood here as a glocal cultural framework.

[261] **Le figurine fittili di Neapolis tra Vicino Orienta e Sardegna**
Raimondo Zucca | Università di Sassari

Le statuette, rinvenute a Neapolis (Sardegna centroccidentale), di “devoti sofferenti” sono state comunemente attribuite a fasi di IV-III sec. a. C. di cultura punica. Un riesame del complesso delle figurine fittili ignude che indicano la localizzazione delle malattie con la posizione delle mani consente di individuare paralleli in figurine in terracotta di malati, presenti nella prima età del Ferro in templi delle acque in Sardegna (Abini-Teti; Santa Cristina-Paulilatino; Orri-Terralba). Il dato aveva portato Giovanni Lilliu ad ammettere che esistesse nella Sardegna nuragica del I ferro una forma di culto minoritaria, di ambito popolare, che affidava alla divinità la richiesta di guarigione, con la rappresentazione della immagine del malato. Le figurine presenti nel deposito votivo di Neapolis, rivelano negli esemplari più antichi consonanze con la produzione coroplastica sarda ispirata a modelli levantini, parallela alla bronzistica figurata che riflette marcate rispondenze con il Vicino Oriente e l’area di Cipro. In particolare alcune caratteristiche stilistiche delle figurine di Neapolis, come i volti “a scudo” e la resa “a pastiglie” di occhi, seni (anche maschili), ombelico, sono bene attestate sia nella bronzistica nuragica “mediterraneizzante”, sia in modelli levantini siro-palestinesi.

[104] **Descent to the netherworld, sacred marriage, and the renewal of nature: the symbolic and ritual significance of the treasure of El Carambolo**
Marta Bermúdez Cordero | University of Seville
Álvaro Gómez Peña | University of Seville

This paper proposes a functional and symbolic interpretation of the golden assemblage from the Tartessian sanctuary of El Carambolo (Camas, Seville, Spain), an architectural complex dated between the 9th and 6th centuries BCE. The analysis draws primarily on parallels from Cypriot, Syrian, and

Assyrian jewellery, as well as iconographic representations dating from the 10th to the 6th centuries BCE, together with the myth of Inanna/Ishtar's Descent to the Netherworld. On this basis, the treasure is interpreted as comprising two distinct sets. The first, consisting of the rosette-decorated pieces and the necklace, would have adorned a priestess embodying the goddess Astarte. The second one would have been worn by the monarch as the goddess's divine consort. Accordingly, the assemblage is understood as ritual attire employed in ceremonies celebrating the sacred marriage, a rite intended to ensure the cyclical renewal of nature and its fertility. Finally, to further support this interpretation, additional elements documented within the sacred space of El Carambolo are examined, as they likewise find parallels in Near Eastern myths of the descent into the netherworld.

[8] **Evidence for a latent religiosity in Santa Olaia (central portugal)**

Sara Almeida | Conimbriga National Museum; Center for Archaeological, Arts and Heritage Sciences - University of Coimbra (CEAACP)

Santa Olaia is recognised as one of the most distant outposts of the Phoenician world. Understanding of the site has been limited by factors such as the antiquity of excavations and the poor preservation of the archaeological remains. The settlement's presumed connection to tin distribution networks from the Portuguese Beira interior—home to some of Europe's most important tin deposits—has traditionally been seen as key to explaining its location and function. Recent reassessment of the archaeological record, however, has highlighted previously overlooked aspects, including local ceramic production and iron metallurgical activities. A crucial but understudied domain concerns the religious dimension of the site. Despite the fragmentary nature of the evidence, religiosity cannot be ignored, as it was a structuring element of Iron Age societies, as demonstrated by well-documented parallels, shaping power relations and controlling economic resources and production. This presentation explores the archaeological traces reflecting this less visible, yet inseparable, facet of the Phoenician-derived community established in an ultraperipheral territory, examining potential ritual connotations and symbolic readings of material culture.

SESSION 15 | Western Mediterranean

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 11:00–12:20 | Aula Magna

Chair: Peter van Dommelen

[101] **Sardi e fenici tra Sulky (Sant'Antioco) e Cuccureddus (Villasimius): nuove ricerche 2023-2026**
Michele Guirguis | Università degli Studi di Sassari

Nell'ambito delle ricerche condotte dall'Università degli Studi di Sassari tra il 2023 e il 2026 negli insediamenti di Sulky-Sant'Antioco e di Cuccureddus-Villasimius sono state raccolte nuove evidenze relative alla prima strutturazione degli insediamenti fenici della Sardegna meridionale fino agli orizzonti del periodo tardo-arcaico, concretamente tra la fine del IX e la seconda metà del VI sec. a.C. Con particolare riferimento alle dinamiche di interazione tra i Sardi di tradizione nuragica e i Fenici di provenienza levantina, la comunicazione presenterà gli aspetti peculiari della cultura materiale al fine di inquadrare queste esperienze in un più ampio quadro che investe tutta la Sardegna e il Mediterraneo centrale.

[62] **Nuovi dati dall'acropoli di Santu Teru (Senorbì, Sardegna): campagne di scavo 2022-2025**
Carla Del Vais | Università di Cagliari
Marco Giuman | Università di Cagliari
Dario D'Orlando | Independent Researcher
Michela Collu | Independent Researcher
Valentina Chergia | Independent Researcher
Jacopo A. Conti | Independent Researcher
Alice Deiana | Independent Researcher
M. Francesca Piu | Independent Researcher

L'acropoli di Santu Teru, situata nella Sardegna meridionale, è parte di un insediamento di impianto punico ritenuto tra i principali centri interni funzionali allo sfruttamento rurale dell'entroterra da parte della città di Karales. Negli anni '80-'90 fu oggetto d'indagine l'ampia necropoli punico-romana di tale centro, sviluppata sui fianchi della collina di Monte Luna e caratterizzata da ipogei a camera scavati nella roccia e da tombe a fossa.

L'Università di Cagliari, dopo due campagne di prospezione nel territorio e sull'altopiano (2019, 2021), ha condotto scavi stratigrafici negli anni 2022-2025 in tre aree contermini ubicate sulla sommità del pianoro, in corrispondenza di imponenti tratti murari affioranti. Gli scavi hanno permesso di individuare parte della viabilità dell'acropoli e una serie di strutture. Un ampio edificio, situato lungo il margine occidentale del pianoro, è costituito da due ambienti paralleli e presenta tratti di pavimentazione lastricata ancora in situ. A est, si sviluppa un ampio contesto a cielo aperto di più chiara funzione sacra, caratterizzato da una serie di strutture allineate in senso nord-sud, interpretabili come altari, poste in relazione ad un ampio basolato. Verranno presentati i risultati preliminari delle indagini e i primi dati analitici dei materiali archeologici recuperati.

[238] **Le ricerche dell'Università di Bologna nel sito di Sarcapos (campagne di scavo 2019-2025): primi risultati**

Raimondo Secci | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna
Melania Marano | Independent Researcher
Daniele Frisoni | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

Obiettivo di questo contributo è quello di rendere noti, almeno in via preliminare, i principali risultati delle campagne di scavo condotte tra il 2019 e il 2025 nel sito di Sarcapos a cura dell'Università di Bologna. Tali ricerche hanno permesso di acquisire importanti informazioni sul quartiere abitativo dell'insediamento, evidenziando una complessa situazione stratigrafica determinata dalla successione di diverse fasi edilizie. L'ultima in ordine di tempo è relativa a un edificio a destinazione prevalentemente abitativa, databile tra la fine del III e la prima metà del II secolo a.C. ma rimasto in uso fino agli inizi dell'età imperiale. A questo complesso architettonico è possibile attribuire un impianto per la produzione del vino e una piccola fornace a pianta bilobata, che testimonia la persistenza in età romana di un modello di derivazione vicino orientale. Il rinvenimento di tannur e di macine e macinelli in basalto documentano inoltre l'attività di produzione del pane. Al di sotto di tale edificio sono emerse alcune strutture murarie pertinenti a una costruzione più antica, ascrivibile alla piena età punica (IV-III secolo a.C.) e direttamente impostata su una fase edilizia precedente, che rimane da datare con precisione. Una particolare attenzione è stata inoltre riservata allo studio del paesaggio costiero alla foce del Flumendosa e alla ricostruzione 3D delle emergenze archeologiche rinvenute.

[248] **Resultados del proyecto "Cerro del Villar: naturalidad y temporalidad del proyecto territorial fenicio arcaico en la bahía de Málaga (2022-2026)"**

José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Carolina López-Ruiz | Universidad de Chicago
Bartolomé Mora Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
Antonio Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Félix Teichner | Universidad de Marburgo
David Schloen | Universidad de Chicago
Francisco Machuca Prieto | Universidad de Málaga
José Luis Caro Herrero | Universidad de Málaga
Sonia López Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio Soto Iborra | Universidad de Málaga
Elías Brossoise | Universidad de Málaga
Manuel Álvarez Martí-Aguilar | Universidad de Málaga

Desde el año 2022 un equipo internacional ha retomado los trabajos de investigación arqueológica en el yacimiento fenicio del Cerro del Villar (Málaga, España) en el marco de un proyecto general de investigación que continúa los estudios llevados a cabo a partir de la década de los años ochenta del pasado siglo por María Eugencia Aubet y su equipo.

Se ha pretendido ampliar el conocimiento de la naturaleza del sitio, su evolución diacrónica, la relación con la población local y el papel que desempeñó este asentamiento dentro de la implantación fenicia en la bahía de Málaga, una de las más antiguas, junto con Huelva, del Mediterráneo occidental.

Los resultados han sido de gran interés, destacando la aportación de las prospecciones geofísicas, que han posibilitado una visión inédita de la antigua isla y de la evolución de su urbanismo. Las excavaciones de los sectores 11 al 14 han aportado un mejor conocimiento de diversos espacios de una zona perimetral de la isla, con evidencias de usos domésticos, simbólicos y de prácticas artesanales, en particular la metalurgia. Corresponden, en particular, a uno de los horizontes peor conocidos del asentamiento hasta el momento: el siglo VII a.C. A esto se suma el descubrimiento de una intensa actividad alfarera, poco valorada hasta el momento, de época púnica (siglos VI-V a.C.).

[243] **Monte Molião (Lagos, Portugal): two decades of research on a Late Iron Age center in the Western Atlantic coast**

Elisa de Sousa | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Ana Margarida Arruda | Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
João Monte | Uniarq - Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon
Petra Pinto | Uniarq Center for Archaeology - University of Lisbon

Monte Molião, located on the western Algarve coast near the city of Lagos, has been the focus of a long-term research project jointly developed by UNIARQ and the Municipality of Lagos since 2006. Over the past two decades, archaeological excavations have investigated approximately 1,400 m², enabling the definition of a well-established occupational sequence spanning the Late Iron Age, the Roman Republican period, and the Early Imperial period.

The earliest settlement dates to the second half of the 4th century BCE, a phase marked by the expansion of settlement networks in the Algarve and by intense economic, cultural, and sociopolitical connections with southern Andalusia, within the broader framework of the westward expansion of Gadir. Late Iron Age levels reveal a remarkable dependence on imported Andalusian goods, including everyday ceramics, alongside evidence for diversified subsistence strategies based on animal husbandry, exploitation of marine resources, agriculture, and iron metallurgy. Although this phase has been heavily affected by later Roman construction, recent fieldwork has begun to identify better-preserved remains of earthen architecture. The main objective of this paper is to present and discuss the most recent data recovered during the latest excavation campaigns, which provide new insights into construction techniques, domestic organization, and daily life during the formative Late Iron Age occupation of Monte Molião.

[11] **Recent Excavations on the Islet of Sancti Petri and its maritime surroundings. Results of the Vestigium Project (2024-2026)**

Milagros Alzaga García | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Mili Jiménez Melero | Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
David Parrilla Casado | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico

Nuria E. Rodríguez Mariscal | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Lourdes Márquez Carmona | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Elisa Fernández Tudela | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Eloísa Bernáldez Sánchez | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Esteban García Viñas | Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
Francisco J. Blanco Arcos | Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco Carrero Ramírez | Independent researcher
Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla

From 2024 to 2026, as part of the Vestigium Project, land and underwater surveys were carried out on the Sancti Petri islet and the mouth of the marine channel that shares its name, on the beaches of Lavaculos and Camposoto, and within the surrounding wetland area (at Coto de la Isleta). Geophysical work has also been completed in the neighboring waters and on several of these sites, and archaeological test pits and core drilling boreholes have been conducted in Camposoto, Coto de la Isleta and the islet of Sancti Petri. At the last location, which has traditionally been linked to the sanctuary of Melqart in Gadir, four trenches have been dug and an intensive survey of the non-built area has been carried out, as well as an initial analysis of the evolution of the artillery bastion and related buildings. The surveys carried out in the northern area and in the central part of the courtyard have provided complete stratigraphic sequences, contributing complementary data to the trenches completed in 1985 and 2009 in the southern area of the fort. This data now provides a basis for reconstructing the evolution of the landscape at this southern end of the ancient islands of the Bay of Cádiz, and also contributes relevant material evidence for the analysis of the Phoenician, Punic, and Roman periods. This presentation discusses the results of this fieldwork, as well as some significant findings relating to the pre-Roman period, including bronze objects (fragments of anthropomorphic figurines, arrowheads, etc.).

[107] **Genetic diversity and interconnectivity in the Phoenician Diaspora: ancient DNA evidence from Cadiz**

Ilan Gronau | Reichman University
Dalit Regev | Israel Antiquities Authority

This study presents a comprehensive genomic analysis of the Phoenician population of Cadiz, drawing from the skeletal remains of 48 individuals excavated from various tombs. We successfully generated genome-wide data for 35 individuals, most of whom date to the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE. Our analysis reveals a genetically diverse population that has dominant contribution from central Mediterranean ancestry as well as notable contribution from local Iberian ancestry. Admixture modeling suggests that integration with local Iberian populations was a long-term phenomenon, occurring from at least the mid-6th century through the 2nd century BCE. Furthermore, we identified a subtle but significant ancestry component that appears to be associated with the Near East in nearly 50% of the individuals with dominant Phoenician ancestry. This component is more prevalent in Cadiz and North Africa than in Phoenician settlements in Sicily or Sardinia, suggesting the Phoenician genetic makeup was more complex and regionally varied than previously thought.

Analysis of long shared genomic segments allows us to identify pairs of distantly related individuals. Using this approach, we construct a dense network of biological relatives within Cadiz and across the wider Phoenician diaspora. While the population in Cadiz was highly interrelated, they were not isolated; we detected genetic links to Phoenician individuals in other Iberian settlements like Malaga and Villaricos and also to Phoenician individuals in Sicily. This study highlights the dual nature of Phoenician Cadiz as both a site of deep local integration and a vital hub in a far-reaching ancestral network.

SESSION 16 | Arts, Crafts

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Giuseppe Garbati

[108] **A group of Nimrud ivories and their outlandish mixture of Mesopotamian, Hittite and Phoenician elements: Assyrian booty from the kingdom of Palistin?**
Eric Gubel | Free University of Brussels (VUB)

Over the past decades, the extent of the Phoenician trade network in northwestern Syria has been mapped with increasing precision, largely due to the publication of stratigraphically dated ceramic material and an improved understanding of the cultural interactions between the indigenous population and the wave of Aramaean immigration. New data concerning the Neo-Hittite kingdom of Palistin (/Walistin) and its rulers Taita I and II, derived inter alia from Luwian inscriptions, situate their sphere of power between Aleppo in the west and the Amuq plain in the east.
This lecture focuses on a small group of ivories from the British excavations at Nimrud which have so far received little or no scholarly attention due to their unusual style and iconography. Nevertheless, these objects appear to shed new light on the processes of cultural cross-fertilization that took place in this vast region during the early first millennium BCE. This was a process in which the Phoenician element evidently played an all but secondary role, and one apparently underway since the final phases of the Canaanite civilization.

[280] **Une figurine en terre cuite de type hellénistique d'origine libanaise: "la Dame au flabellum" de Beyrouth**
Andree Pedinielli | IFPO Beyrouth

Cette communication porte sur l'étude d'une figurine en terre cuite d'influence hellénistique, partiellement polychrome (et/ou dorée), issue des fouilles de Hans Cuvers à Beyrouth, dite "Dame au flabellum". L'analyse s'organise selon deux axes complémentaires. Le premier concerne la provenance, la description formelle, les aspects techniques et iconographiques, ainsi que les questions d'identification, de fonction et de datation. Il s'agit de replacer l'objet dans son contexte archéologique et culturel, en examinant les critères stylistiques et techniques susceptibles d'éclairer son attribution. Le second axe porte sur les traces résiduelles de pigments (et/ou de dorure) conservées à la surface de la figurine. Cette étude ouvre une réflexion sur "l' archéologie du disparu" appliquée à la petite plastique: comment détecter, documenter et analyser ces "vestiges de vestiges"? Quels protocoles et quelles méthodes scientifiques permettent d'identifier les matériaux picturaux employés? Enfin, la question de l'atelier de production sera abordée: la figurine relève-t-elle d'une production levantine locale ou d'un objet d'importation? L'objectif est de mieux cerner son contexte de fabrication et son inscription dans les dynamiques d'échanges du monde hellénistique.

[288] **Statues of an enthroned Baal from Malta: results from a recent excavation in the grounds of the Roman domus (Mdina/Rabat) and reconsideration of a wooden statue held in the stores of the National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)**

Alba Ferreira Dominguez | Ipso Facto Scop Arl
David Cardona | Archaeological Research Unit/Melite Civitas Romana Project/Heritage Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta
Maja Sausmekat | Underwater Cultural Heritage Unit/Heritage Malta
Sharon Sultana | National Museum of Archaeology/Heritage Malta
Glen Carter | National Museum of Archaeology/Heritage Malta
Davide Tanasi | University of South Florida/Melite Civitas Romana Project
Benedict Lowe | University of North Alabama/Melite Civitas Romana Project
Andrew Wilkinson | Melite Civitas Romana Project
Robert Brown | Melite Civitas Romana Project
Stephan Hassam | Melite Civitas Romana Project
Matthew Grima | Scientific Diagnostic Laboratories/Heritage Malta
Nicholas C. Vella | L-Università ta' Malta

In the *Phönizier im Westen* proceedings of the international symposium held in Cologne in 1979, William Culican reported that he had carried out analysis on a fragment of wood taken from a statue depicting a seated figure of Baal on a sphinx throne. The wooden statue was found stored in a cabinet in the Valletta Museum and was reportedly discovered in a tomb in Rabat. Culican said that preliminary analysis showed the wood to be mahogany or a wood closely related to mahogany. He wished to repeat the analysis but never did. Reluctance to see the statue as an original piece meant that it was never put on exhibition in Malta, less so in the 1988 Palazzo Grassi Venice exhibition devoted to the Phoenicians.

A recent discovery of a terracotta depicting a seated individual on a throne in the course of excavations that form part of the Melite Civitas Romana Project has led to a reconsideration of the wooden statue. We report on the results of the iconographic study, wood identification tests, and C14 dating to argue that the cult of Baal was well entrenched in Malta in Phoenician and Punic times.

[148] **Between traditions: Punic–Iberian coroplastic interactions**

Mireia López-Bertran | Universitat de València
Meritxell Ferrer | Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz
Dario Pérez Vidal | Universitat de València
Jaime Vives-Ferrándiz | Museu de Prehistòria de València

This study explores the influence of Punic material culture on Iberian communities in the territory of present-day Valencian Country, focusing specifically on terracotta production as a key medium of cultural interaction. Within the framework of the TERRACOT project, the research examines how coroplastic traditions functioned as vectors of technological transfer, symbolic exchange, and artistic hybridization between Punic and Iberian societies from the 5th to the 2nd centuries BCE.

By analysing typological features, manufacturing techniques, and iconographic motifs, the study identifies clear convergences between Punic models and Iberian adaptations, particularly in the

adoption of mould-based production, and the incorporation of stylistic traits characteristic of Carthaginian workshops. These shared practices indicate not only commercial links but also sustained cultural contact—whether through trade networks, mobility of artisans, or localized emulation of prestige goods.
The Valencian area offers a particularly rich case study due to its position as a Mediterranean crossroads, where indigenous Iberian traditions interacted dynamically with external influences. The research ultimately demonstrates that terracotta artifacts provide a sensitive lens through which to understand the nuanced processes of cultural negotiation, selective appropriation, and identity construction that shaped Iberian societies in the broader Punic sphere.

[84] **L'isola delle statue: un nuovo marmo greco da Mozia**
Caterina Ferro | Università degli Studi di Palermo

La recente scoperta a Mozia di una seconda statua marmorea contribuisce a gettare nuova luce su un patrimonio artistico e visuale, presente sull'isola probabilmente già dagli inizi del V secolo a.C., destinato a una fruizione i cui contorni etnici, culturali e funzionali appaiono sempre più sfumati e meno predeterminati. In un'epoca highly critica delle relazioni tra Punici e Greci in Sicilia, nel quadro delle più ampie dinamiche mediterranee, Mozia si conferma osservatorio privilegiato per pensare altri tipi di interazione, che non escludono la condivisione di immaginario religioso e canoni estetici. Le peculiarità del manufatto, evidenziate dall'analisi iconografica e stilistica, si connettono a quelle del contesto archeologico di rinvenimento, il Ceramico dell'area K, scavato dalla Missione dell'Università degli Studi di Palermo, restituendoci una continuità di tali interazioni che attraversa lo stesso V secolo, finendo per sovrapporre la caduta di Mozia alla caduta delle sue statue.

[181] **Eggs for the afterlife: multi-analytical approaches to ostrich eggshells from the Villaricos Necropolis (SE Spain)**
Violeta Moreno Megías | Universidad de Sevilla
Miriam Luciáñez Triviño | Universidad del País Vasco
Alicia Rodero Riaza | Museo Arqueológico Nacional
Janet Montgomery | Durham University
Berta Morell Rovira | Institució Milà i Fontanals (CSIC)

Within the framework of the project “Eggxotic and Vital”, a comprehensive study is being carried out on the presence of ostrich eggshells as funerary offerings in the necropolis of Villaricos, Almería (southeastern Iberian Peninsula), adopting a multianalytical and interdisciplinary perspective. This site has yielded the largest collection of ostrich eggshells documented from a single archaeological site in the Mediterranean, with a minimum of 700 eggshells identified, which have been extensively studied from the perspective of decorative classification and iconographic analysis.

Building on a primary objective focused on the technological analysis of manufacturing and use-wear traces on the eggshells, the proposed methodological approach encompasses archaeometric analyses of pigments, isotopic analyses aimed at determining the geographical provenance of the eggs, an experimental assessment of the potential for absolute dating of this material, and the analysis of amelogenin peptides for the identification of the biological sex of

individuals associated with ostrich eggs in funerary contexts.

This contribution will discuss current research advances and methodological perspectives derived from these studies, with particular attention to the most recent approaches to examining the relationship between artifact use and the identity of the deceased, alongside the shifting patterns of their cultural practices.

[133] **El color en el santuario de es Culleram (Ibiza): aproximación arqueométrica y experimental a la policromía púnica**

Helena Jiménez Barrero | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera
Ana Mezquida Orti | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera
Jordi H. Fernández Gómez | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera

Este estudio analiza los pigmentos empleados en la policromía de las estatuillas púnicas del santuario de es Culleram (Ibiza). Mediante técnicas físico-químicas se ha identificado la composición mineral de los colorantes y su aplicación diferenciada en rostros, ropajes y atributos simbólicos.

El análisis permite caracterizar las técnicas decorativas, determinar si los pigmentos se usaron puros o mezclados y establecer si se aplicaron sobre la cerámica o sobre preparaciones previas. La distribución y conservación de los restos cromáticos aportan datos sobre la secuencia técnica, especialmente sobre la aplicación en frío tras la cocción.

A partir de estos resultados se plantea una reconstrucción experimental orientada a comprender los procedimientos artesanales púnicos y el comportamiento de los pigmentos sobre soportes cerámicos comparables.

La combinación de análisis arqueométricos y experimentación contribuye a profundizar en las prácticas artesanales y religiosas desarrolladas en este santuario ibicenco.

[53] **¿Thesmophoria en la Ibiza púnica? El conjunto de coroplastia votiva del Puig des Molins**

Benjamí Costa | Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera / Grupo Investigación “Ibiza Púnica” (F073 UAM) / CEFYP
Joaquín Ruiz de Arbulo Bayona | Universitat Rovira i Virgili / Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica (ICAC)

En 1950 se descubrió un gran conjunto de 700 figuras de terracota, muy cerca de la necrópolis des Puis des Molins. La mayor parte son figuras femeninas de cuerpo entero, de pie sobre basas cuadrangulares, y una minoría son bustos. Todas van vestidas con túnica larga, tocadas con polos, velo trasero, portando una antorcha encendida en su mano derecha y sosteniendo con la izquierda un pequeño animal, generalmente un lechón o una paloma, pero también un ánade, un cervatillo, etc. Todas las figuras están realizadas con pastas locales y mediante un molde univalvo. Su tipología se corresponde con las ofrendas votivas dedicadas a las diosas Demeter y Koré durante las ceremonias anuales de las thesmophoria griegas. Estos cultos agrarios fueron característicos de todas las comunidades griegas de Sicilia, de donde pasaron a Atenas. La cuestión que nos planteamos es ¿pudo el ritual de las tesmosphoria instalarse en la isla de Ibiza? Y si lo hizo ¿fue como consecuencia de que, como en Cartago, también se instauró en la isla el culto a Demeter y Koré? ¿o

se trató de la adopción de este tipo de representaciones en ceremonias vinculadas al culto a Tinnit, divinidad femenina principal del panteón cartaginés y de la isla?

SESSION 17 | Posters

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 14:00–15:00 | Poster session | Theatre

[1026] **Geographies of pottery production areas in the Phoenician-Punic world.**
Anna Taibi | Università degli Studi di Palermo

This research aims to map and analyze pottery production areas across the Phoenician and Punic Mediterranean. By examining kiln sites, clay sources, and ceramic workshops, the study highlights regional technological choices, trade dynamics, and craft traditions from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period. Integrating archaeological evidence and ceramic typologies, this paper offers a comprehensive geographical framework for understanding the organization of ceramic manufacturing and distribution networks in the Phoenician-Punic sphere.

[2011] **A Mediterranean business. Greek and Etruscan imports from the Phoenician settlement of Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain)**
Álvaro Miranda García | University of Sevilla
Eduardo García Alfonso | Museum of Málaga
José Suárez Padilla | University of Málaga
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | University of Sevilla

The consumption of archaic Greek and Etruscan imports at the Phoenician site of Cerro del Villar has been a key topic since the opening excavations conducted in the Guadalhorce delta, and especially for those headed by M. A. Aubet. These projects, together with later excavations in sites like La Rebanadilla and the old town of Malaga, reveal a complex colonial settlement pattern, indicating that Cerro del Villar may have been the main hub of the bay before the foundation of Malaka.

Since 2021, an international and multidisciplinary team led by the University of Málaga has resumed fieldwork in the site, revealing a substantial number of Greek and Etruscan imports from the 7th century BC phase of Cerro del Villar, consisting mostly of transport containers, such as SOS-type amphorae, Corinthian A jars, and early Etruscan vessels. The lecture focuses on the typology and chronology of the finds, alongside their stratigraphic context, considering these items within the circulation and consumption of Mediterranean olive oil and wine in the Far West during the archaic period, probably with key hubs such as Pithekoussai serving as a bridge between the Aegean and the West from the early stages of the Greek and Phoenician diaspora.

[1000] **Reperti metallici etrusco-italici nelle città fenice del sud della Penisola Iberica.**
Luigi Fusco | Universitat d'Alacant
Raimon Graells i Fabregat | Universitat d'Alacant

Negli ultimi anni sono stati identificati e pubblicati nuovi reperti in metallo di produzione etrusco-italica rinvenuti in contesti fenici e punici del sud della Penisola Iberica. Le testimonianze, seppur numericamente esigue, delineano un arco cronologico compreso tra il VII e il IV secolo a.C.

L’obiettivo dello studio è quello di contestualizzare un’interazione spesso trascurata nell’ambito delle attività commerciali fenicio-puniche occidentali. La selezione dei tipi, nonché delle provenienze, mostra un rapporto discontinuo e di carattere eccezionale. Si tratta di vasellame e instrumentum bronzeo, oltre a un’esigua componente riconducibile al mondo femminile. Ciononostante, le caratteristiche del repertorio documentato non permettono di pensare all’intermediazione di altri agenti, quali i Greci d’Occidente. Sia il catalogo sia la discussione critica contribuiscono ad arricchire la conoscenza dei processi di interazione, selezione e appropriazione culturale nell’estremo Occidente del Mediterraneo del I millennio a.C.

[1001] **Vasos de perfume en vidrio polícromo de los contextos púnicos de la Península Ibérica y Baleares (ss. VI-III a.C.)**
Ángela Pérez García | Università degli Studi di Salerno

Se presenta un catálogo razonado de los vasos de perfume realizados en vidrio polícromo hallados en los asentamientos y necrópolis púnicas del Mediterráneo Occidental. Destaca la escasez de ejemplares respecto a lo observado en otros contextos peninsulares, de modo que su presencia en ámbito púnico va a ser tratado con especial atención a las tipologías representadas en comparación con lo que ocurre en ámbito griego occidental y en los distintos territorio ibéricos. Con ello, el trabajo presenta claves para debatir el modo como se integraron estos vasos de perfume no púnicos en el registro material púnico e intentará dar respuesta a si se usaron del mismo modo que en los demás ámbitos culturales con los que comparten la península.

[1002] **“Phoenician” amphorae and grinding stones from the Xlendi Shipwreck of Malta, organisation and quantities of a heterogeneous cargo: data from the latest studies.**
Alberto Bravo-Morata Rodriguez | Ipso Facto, AMU, CCJ, CNRS
Jean Christophe Sourisseau | AMU, CCJ – ARKAIA
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta’ Malta

From 2019 to 2024, PhD research focused on developing a 3D-based methodology for studying deep-water sites. This method allowed for the close examination of cargo elements extracted from the Xlendi shipwreck (Malta), as well as those remaining in situ at a depth of 110m. The 3D reconstruction of the excavation’s progression, and ultimately of the shipwreck’s cargo as it was discovered, facilitated an in-depth study of the site. This process provided precise quantitative data and unveiled new information regarding the site’s composition and organization.Access to the highly detailed imagery produced during this research enabled a thorough analysis of the cargo’s composition. While the assembly appeared to be a disorganized, heterogeneous mix at first glance—revealing a variety of amphora types and modules with no clear proportions—the 3D models provided a clearer perspective. Hypotheses resulting from this research regarding cargo organization and tonnage, combined with an exhaustive analysis of the containers, have unveiled details that provide meaning to this apparently chaotic arrangement. These findings suggest an underlying logic within the cargo’s original disposition.

[1023] **Tracing Mediterranean mortar technologies: a study of Carthage, Pantelleria and Solunto.**

Aalya Rekhi | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Silvia Amicone | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Frerich Schön | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Christoph Berthold | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Emma Cantisani | National Research Council of Italy
Bianca Costi Farias | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Efraim A. Andreadakis | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Severin Opel | University of Tübingen
Susanne Greiff | Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

Phoenician–Punic craftsmanship played a significant role in the political, cultural, and technological exchange across the Mediterranean during the last millennium BCE. In Classical Antiquity, lime mortar construction became a predominant architectural practice. Archaeometric analysis of ancient mortar recipes, raw materials, and technological variability offers key insights into the networks and mobility of Punic communities, later continued under Roman influence.

Our project, Technology Transfer in the Central Mediterranean: Ancient Lime Mortars and Plasters from Carthage, Pantelleria and Solunto, investigates lime mortars and plasters from three culturally connected sites, spanning from 5th century BCE to 1st century CE. These sites preserve a diverse stratigraphy of mortar technologies embedded within their urban fabric. Multivariate quantitative and qualitative analyses of these mortars explain the composition and dissemination of the Punic-Roman construction techniques. Polarized light microscopy, XRD, SEM, and FTIR are employed to characterize the petrographic, mineralogical, and chemical compositions, highlighting technological diversity and regional exchange networks.

In parallel, the Digital Humanities Centre at the University of Tübingen is developing a virtual research environment and database platform to integrate archaeometric datasets from all sites, supporting documentation and analytical interpretation of technologies, and enabling reconstruction of Punic–Roman cultural routes over space and time.

[1006] **Mesiocronologia applicata allo studio degli edifici in adobe della Prima Età del Ferro. Casas del Turuñuelo, Spagna.**

Luis Miguel Carranza Peco | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)
Sebastián Celestino Pérez | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)
Esther Rodríguez González | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)

Gli studi mensiocronologici sono ampiamente accettati in ambito archeologico per lo studio dei mattoni storici, poiché questi costituiscono elementi costruttivi che presentano un alto grado di standardizzazione, deformazioni minime e si conservano in condizioni migliori rispetto alle mattonelle di adobe. Questo studio presenta una ricerca che dimostra l'utilità degli studi mensiocronologici, adattati a partire da una metodologia di campionamento specifica e da un trattamento statistico, come preziosa fonte di informazioni per lo studio degli edifici storici costruiti

principalmente in adobe. L'applicazione di questo approccio al sito archeologico di Casas del Turuñuelo (Spagna) ha permesso di ricostruire parzialmente la catena operativa e di studiare i criteri di selezione dei mattoni di adobe, il loro uso differenziale nei diversi elementi costruttivi e la loro variazione nel tempo.

[1010] **Le forme chiuse di età fenicia del vano C33 della Casa del Lucernario di Talco, Monte Sirai: uno studio tipologico.**

Giulia Esposito | Università degli studi di Sassari

Il contributo presenta lo studio di un lotto di materiale inedito proveniente dal vano C33 della Casa del Lucernario di Talco, abitazione situata nell'insula C dell'abitato di Monte Sirai (Carbonia, Sardegna sud-occidentale, Italia). Il contesto, indagato tra il 1990 e il 1998, si sviluppa lungo l'intero arco di vita dell'abitato, offrendo un'importante testimonianza della vita domestica all'interno del sito. L'analisi, limitata alle forme chiuse, si configura come lavoro complementare rispetto allo studio condotto da Giulia Balzano nel 1999, dedicato alle forme aperte provenienti dallo stesso vano. Lo studio tipologico dei materiali, riferibili a ceramica da trasporto, mensa e cucina, integrato con i dati stratigrafici, consente di approfondire la destinazione d'uso degli spazi abitativi e di ricostruire alcuni aspetti dello stile di vita di questa comunità. Il repertorio ceramico mostra significative affinità con quello documentato nei principali centri fenici della Sardegna, confermando l'inserimento di Monte Sirai all'interno di una rete di relazioni e scambi ampiamente strutturata nel Mediterraneo centrale. Particolare interesse rivestono le forme da cucina, che presentano caratteri morfologici riconducibili alla tradizione nuragica associati a tecnologie produttive di matrice fenicia. Tali elementi testimoniano dinamiche di interazione e integrazione culturale e l'elaborazione di soluzioni ceramiche locali all'interno di una comunità mista.

[2007] **Drinking wine from back home: Levantine Phoenician amphorae from the 2022–2025 excavations at Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain)**

Juan del Caño Cobo | Universität Basel
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga

Since 2022, research on the Phoenician site of Cerro del Villar has been conducted under the direction of the University of Málaga. Within this research framework, numerous significant finds have been documented, attesting to the site's cosmopolitan character and its pan-Mediterranean connections during the 7th century BCE, particularly through the presence of Eastern Mediterranean, Aegean, and Central Mediterranean imports.

This paper focuses on the Eastern Mediterranean Phoenician Amphorae, presumably imported from the hinterland of Tyre and/or Sidon for the consumption of their contents (most likely wine) at the western end of the Mediterranean. Although the number of Levantine Phoenician Amphorae is limited, the presence of the main types distributed throughout the 7th century BCE is nevertheless significant, especially the so-called wasp-waisted and bullet amphorae. In addition to a chrono-typological analysis and a macroscopic study of their fabrics, this paper contextualises these materials within the Bay of Málaga and the Iberian Peninsula more broadly, with the aim of

understanding the social and economic dynamics associated with the consumption of wine originating in the Eastern Mediterranean during the 7th century BCE.

[1012] **Recent advances on the archaeometric characterisation of Phoenician-Punic ceramics from Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain).**

Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Leandro Fantuzzi | Universitat de Barcelona
Bartolomé Mora Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Evangelia Kiriatzi | Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens
Noémi S. Müller | Leibniz-Zentrum für Archäologie-LEIZA

Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain) is one of the most important archaeological sites of the western Phoenician–Punic world, encompassing not only a prominent settlement but also evidence of extensive pottery production facilities. The site features several kilns which were used not only to manufacture different types of amphorae—intended for the trade of wine and halieutic products—, but also a wide range of ceramics serving diverse domestic functions, as well as building materials. This contribution presents an archaeometric study of a large assemblage of local ceramic products, with the aim of characterising the production of Cerro del Villar from a compositional and technological perspective. To this end, 70 archaeological samples of different categories (amphorae, fine wares, plain wares, kiln furniture, mudbricks, kiln wasters, etc.) were analysed through a combination of thin-section petrography and elemental analysis by WD-XRF. The materials come from contexts dated between the 7th and 5th centuries BCE, thus allowing the characterisation of local products from both the Archaic and Punic phases of the site. Geological clay samples collected at the site were also studied. This integrated approach enabled characterization of the local ceramic fabrics and the establishment of a reference group for this production centre. This will allow for the identification of Cerro del Villar ceramics at consumption sites in future studies, thereby improving our understanding of their distribution patterns and contributing to a robust mapping of trade networks across the Mediterranean. Moreover, the results provide new evidence regarding the organisation of pottery production at the site, a key issue given the major economic importance of this ceramic industry during the Phoenician–Punic period.

[32] **Like a rolling stone: estudio funcional del utillaje de molienda de Sa Caleta, Baja de la Campana y Mazarrón II**

Maria Bofill Martinez | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera

El utillaje de molienda documentado en yacimientos y pecios de época fenicia (ss. VIII-VI a.C.) en la Península Ibérica constituye un registro fundamental para aproximarse a los procesos de procesado de alimentos, así como a las dinámicas de trabajo, abastecimiento y vida cotidiana en estos espacios. El presente trabajo aborda el estudio funcional y tipológico de los molinos de mano recuperados en tres contextos clave del área sudoriental e ibicenca: el yacimiento de Sa Caleta (Ibiza) y los pecios de Bajo de la Campana (San Javier, Murcia) y Mazarrón II (Mazarrón, Murcia).

[1035] **An Iron Age Ostrich Egg Jug in the Collection of the Rousse Regional Historical Museum (Bulgaria).**

Miglena Dimova | Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"
Nikolay Nenov | Rousse Regional Historical Museum

This paper examines an exceptional find—an ostrich egg jug, generally accepted as a Phoenician product—from the collection of the Rousse Regional Historical Museum (Bulgaria), dated to the 6th century BC. Ostrich eggs were luxury objects that circulated widely across the Near East and the Mediterranean from the 4th to the 1st millennium BC, symbolising high status and prestige. They were fashioned into cups, rhyta, and jugs, often decorated with incised, painted, or appliquéd motifs, and are commonly associated with ritual, funerary, and elite contexts. The manufacture and circulation of such objects during the 1st millennium BC, within the framework of the Phoenician–Punic world, as well as their symbolic meaning, are discussed in detail, given that the dating of the Rousse jug falls within this period. Parallels for the ostrich egg jug from the Rousse Museum are examined, including material from Bulgaria. The significance and functions of the ostrich egg jug within the culture and royal symbols of the Thracian tribe of the Getae are discussed in the broader context of connections with the Eastern Mediterranean and the wider Mediterranean world.

[1007] **Uso y consumo de restos malacológicos en el yacimiento fenicio de La Fonteta (Guardamar del Segura, Alicante, España).**

Alberto Lorrio Alvarado | Universidad de Alicante
Maria Sagrario Carrasco Porras | Universidad de Valencia
Ester López Rosendo | Universidad de Alicante
Mariano Torres Ortiz | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

El principal objetivo del estudio malacológico de La Fonteta (Guardamar del Segura) es la identificación y clasificación de las distintas especies recolectadas. El estudio no solo corrobora la función alimenticia, sino que ofrece un valioso testimonio acerca de los cambios en las preferencias de recolección y consumo de determinadas especies terrestres y marinas en detrimento de otras. A esto debemos añadir que se ha obtenido información sobre actividades y procesos tafonómicos que tuvieron lugar en el emplazamiento, determinando el uso dado a cada especie: amuletos, recipientes, adornos, etc. Destacamos también la presencia de moluscos marinos procedentes del océano Índico.

[1009] **Turning the Sea to Lime: Coral and Mollusk Shell Calcination in Phoenician Nora (Sardinia).**

Alessandro Mazzariol | University of Padova
Vito Giuseppe Prillo | University of Siena
Simone Dilaria | University of Padova
Ivana Angelini | University of Padova
Jacopo Bonetto | University of Padova

Since 2013, the University of Padova has conducted archaeological excavations in the Phoenician and Punic necropolis of the ancient settlement of Nora, Sardinia. In 2023, a significant context was identified in which a deposit of pure slaked lime was found in clear stratigraphic association with a Phoenician tomb dated to the last quarter of the 7th century BCE. The evidence was interpreted as a lime-slaking pit installation, where water was added to quicklime (CaO) to produce hydrated lime ($Ca(OH)_2$). The assemblage includes heavily fragmented and underburned mollusk shells (notably oyster and murex) together with a high concentration of coral fragments. Predominantly composed of calcite and aragonite ($CaCO_3$ polymorphs), these materials were likely exploited as sources of calcium carbonate for lime production. Archaeometric analyses, including Polarized Light Optical Microscopy and X-ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD), were used to characterize the materials and reconstruct the production process. Additional experimental analyses are currently underway to estimate the firing temperatures of this raw material.Archaeological evidence for shell calcination is extremely rare in the Mediterranean, and in particular no established parallels exist for coral calcination. Chronologically, this represents the earliest scientifically documented instance of lime production in Sardinia and potentially one of the oldest in the western Mediterranean, opening new perspectives on the possible relationship with Phoenician funerary and ritual practices.

[1032] **Osservazioni sulla cronologia del tempio del tofet di Monte Sirai (Carbonia, Sardegna).**
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari

Indagato negli anni ’60 e ’80 del Novecento, il tempio del tofet di Monte Sirai è stato oggetto, in diversi momenti, di una sistemazione che, lasciando coesistere due versioni differenti e contradditorie (quella di Ferruccio Barreca che ne ricostruiva l’accesso dal campo d’urne con una scalinata di sette gradini) e quella di Sandro Filippo Bondì (con due livelli di terrazzamento e i soli primi tre gradini della scalinata a delimitare il primo e una rampa in terra battuta che risale fino al sacello tra i muri di contenimento del secondo), risultava scomposta e incomprensibile.

La necessità di intervenire su porzioni ormai degradate di tale sistemazione e di restituire una versione del monumento fedele ai dati archeologici, e al contempo leggibile e chiara, ha dato l’occasione di ripercorrere la storia degli scavi e degli studi e di indagare i depositi sottostanti alle porzioni della scalinata ricostruita nel 1963 che, pur riconosciute successivamente incoerenti, erano state lasciate in situ. Da tali ricerche scaturiscono alcune osservazioni sulle relazioni stratigrafiche e cronologiche tra il tempio e il campo d’urne e sulle dinamiche culturali sottese alle trasformazioni dell’area sacra nelle diverse fasi d’uso.

[1017] **Materiali fenicio-punici e dinamiche insediative a Santu Pedru (Alghero, SS): Il contributo dei materiali del dromos della Tomba III.**
Claudio Loi | Università degli Studi di Sassari

Studio e analisi di un gruppo selezionato di materiali fenicio-punici, editi e inediti, provenienti dal dromos della Tomba III della necropoli preistorica di Santu Pedru (Alghero, Sardegna), rinvenuti nel corso delle campagne di scavo svolte tra il 1991 e il 2005. L’analisi tipologica e cronologica dei reperti consente di approfondire le dinamiche di frequentazione del sito tra l’età fenicia arcaica e la prima fase punica, in un arco compreso tra la fine dell’VIII e il V–inizi IV sec. a.C. Lo studio contribuisce ad

ampliare il quadro delle conoscenze sulla Nurra meridionale e sulla Sardegna nord-occidentale, evidenziando rapporti strutturati con l'areale tharrense e con le officine del Sinis, cui sembrerebbe riconducibile parte del repertorio ceramico. La presenza di forme da mensa, di manufatti di tradizione autoctona e di materiali d'importazione suggerisce l'esistenza di una rete di scambi a breve e lunga distanza e rafforza l'ipotesi di un insediamento stabile sull'altura di Monte San Pietro, in relazione con il territorio e con il riutilizzo degli spaces ipogei della necropoli nel corso del I millennio a.C.

[1029] **L'espansione punica nel Campidano di Cagliari: un nuovo contributo da San Sperate (Cagliari, Sardegna).**

Gianfranca Salis | SABAP Cagliari
Chiara Pilo | SABAP Cagliari
Giulio Arca | Libero professionista
Tiziana Matta | Libero professionista
Alberto Mossa | Libero professionista

L'attuale centro urbano di San Sperate, che sorge nella parte interna del Campidano di Cagliari, insiste sopra un insediamento antico che emerge in occasione di lavori privati o opere pubbliche, talora anche di piccolo impatto. Strutture e reperti che emergono durante interventi casulai non programmati consentono di ricostruire la complessa topografia dell'abitato antico ed evidenziano una frequentazione pluristratificata dell'areale attualmente occupato dal paese moderno, che sembra succedersi senza solución di continuità almeno dall'età nuragica. Questa continuità d'uso rende San Sperate un caso studio ideale per la ricostruzione delle fasi di progressiva trasformazione che si verificano dalla fine dell'età nuragica all'età arcaica e le trasformazioni storiche e culturali connesse alla progressiva occupazione cartaginese nell'isola, particolarmente indirizzata allo sfruttamento delle fertili piane del Campidano per l'impianto di produzioni cerealicole. Le modalità in cui si afferma il dominio cartaginese in Sardegna è stata oggetto negli ultimi anni di riflessioni e analisi che suggeriscono una rilettura dei modelli consolidati in letteratura. I nuovi dati raccolti in recenti indagini di archeologia preventiva offrono nuovi elementi utili all'approfondimento di queste problematiche.

[1022] **Nuovi scavi dell'Università di Bologna a Sarcapos (Villaputzu, Ca): le anfore da trasporto puniche (campagne 2019-2023).**

Debora D'Amore | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

Le indagini condotte tra il 2019 e il 2023 dall'Università di Bologna nell'insediamento punico-romano di Sarcapos hanno permesso di integrare il quadro finora disponibile sulle anfore puniche da trasporto, consentendo di approfondire le conoscenze sulle importazioni e produzioni locali e contribuendo alla lettura del contesto archeologico di rinvenimento. Lo studio tipologico dei contenitori indica una continuità d'uso del sito almeno a partire dagli inizi del VI secolo a.C., con prevalenza, per i livelli di frequentazione, di materiali databili tra il III e il I secolo a.C. La presenza di tipi scarsamente attestati in ambito insulare, come quelli nordafricani della serie S-7.0.0.0, suggerisce l'inclusione dell'insediamento nei circuiti commerciali mediterranei e indizia contatti e scambi anche con aree produttive meno documentate. I contenitori di fabbrica sarda risultano verosimilmente

connessi alla conservazione dei prodotti di lavorazione delle vasche intonacate, costituiti dal vino e da altre bevande alcoliche basate sulla fermentazione della frutta. Inoltre, l'assenza di importazioni orientali nelle fasi arcaiche evidenzia la matrice centro-mediterranea della facies ceramica di Sarcapos e conferma l'inserimento precoce del sito nelle dinamiche commerciali fra Cartagine e la Sardegna, avviatesi già a partire dall'VIII secolo a.C.

[1013] **Fenicios y nativos: interpretación de un fenómeno de hibridación en la Mediterránea occidental.**

Maria Garcia Barberà | Independent Researcher

En múltiples espacios de contacto entre los fenicios y los pueblos nativos de las regiones de la Península Ibérica, Cerdeña y Sicilia se localizan modificaciones de elementos de la cultura material -tanto en yacimientos fenicios como nativos- que se identifican como hibridaciones, resultado de estos encuentros bidireccionales, que forman parte de un fenómeno de relaciones y de transformaciones que tejen una visión de transferencia de ideas, de aprendizajes tecnológicos y de adaptaciones sociales y culturales a la convivencia entre diversos grupos humanos. En este estudio se agrupa una selección de sitios arqueológicos del Mediterráneo centro-occidental, en los que se produjeron situaciones de interacciones directas y prolongadas entre los fenicios y los habitantes autóctonos, entre los siglos X – VII aC. Mediante éstos podemos discernir algunos datos sobre: los espacios de los yacimientos, los aspectos de la sociedad y los materiales en los que es posible reconocer las hibridaciones e identificar las modalidades de éstas que existen. La tarea de análisis, agrupación y categorización permite la construcción de un mapa de hibridaciones, que identifica su localización y las expresiones en las que se presentan puede ayudar a comprender mejor el marco de la protohistoria del Mediterráneo y las relaciones culturales constituidas.

[1008] **Wrecks, Absences, and Exchange Networks: Punic Trade in the Mediterranean between the Archaic and Republican Periods.**

Danilo De Dominicis | Università degli Studi di Sassari; ANAS S.p.A.

En múltiples espacios de contacto entre los fenicios y los pueblos nativos de las regiones de la Península Ibérica, Cerdeña y Sicilia se localizan modificaciones de elementos de la cultura material -tanto en yacimientos fenicios como nativos- que se identifican como hibridaciones, resultado de estos encuentros bidireccionales, que forman parte de un fenómeno de relaciones y de transformaciones que tejen una visión de transferencia de ideas, de aprendizajes tecnológicos y de adaptaciones sociales y culturales a la convivencia entre diversos grupos humanos. En este estudio se agrupa una selección de sitios arqueológicos del Mediterráneo centro-occidental, en los que se produjeron situaciones de interacciones directas y prolongadas entre los fenicios y los habitantes autóctonos, entre los siglos X – VII aC. Mediante éstos podemos discernir algunos datos sobre: los espacios de los yacimientos, los aspectos de la sociedad y los materiales en los que es posible reconocer las hibridaciones e identificar las modalidades de éstas que existen. La tarea de análisis, agrupación y categorización permite la construcción de un mapa de hibridaciones, que identifica su localización y las expresiones en las que se presentan puede ayudar a comprender mejor el marco de la protohistoria del Mediterráneo y las relaciones culturales constituidas.

[1033] **Una aportación al conocimiento de la arquitectura fenicio-púnica de los siglos IV-III a.C. en la bahía de Cádiz: el estudio arqueológico del "edificio singular" o Edificio 2, del Cerro del Castillo, Chiclana (Cádiz, España).**

Paloma Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Current underwater evidence from the Latin coasts reveals a notable scarcity of shipwrecks and coherent assemblages containing Punic or Late Punic amphorae. This apparently marginal observation gains interpretive value when framed within a wider Mediterranean perspective and when the shipwreck is understood as a closed context, representing the material outcome of a specific commercial episode.A comparative analysis of known wrecks dating from the late 6th to the 1st century BC indicates that Punic cargoes are quantitatively fewer than Italic ones, yet they are significantly distributed along key routes of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the western Mediterranean. The evidence documents a Punic presence from the earliest phases, with a marked increase between the second half of the 3rd and the first half of the 2nd century BC, followed by a gradual decline during the 1st century BC. This trend reflects not only changes in production systems, but also shifts in maritime routes, port hierarchies, and political and economic balances after the fall of Carthage.In this context, the few Latin finds should not be viewed solely as a documentary gap, but rather as an integral aspect of the differentiated dynamics of Mediterranean trade.

[1024] **Phoenicians on the southern shore of Erytheia Island. The material assemblages excavated at Teatro Andalucía (Cádiz, Spain).**

Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

During 1994-1996, salvage archaeological work was carried out on the site of the Teatro Andalucía, in the central area of the old town of Cádiz. The deep excavation allowed for the first extensive exploration of an area that proved key to our understanding of both Phoenician-Punic Gadir and the ancient landscape of the islands that once shaped the northern part of the paleoarchipelago. It was possible to examine a comprehensive sequence of more than 6 m in depth, located on the northern shore of the channel between the islands of Erytheia and Kotinoussa, recording its evolution from Phoenician times to beyond Late Antiquity. In relation to the 1st millennium BC, the work allowed for the excavation of successive layers of silting of the massive coastal dunes, combustion structures related to fishing activities, a small inhumation necropolis, and salted fish production facilities. Since the first preliminary publications were released shortly thereafter, the excavation has become a recurring paradigm in the discussion of the island paleogeography of the Bay of Cádiz and the evolution of the pre-Roman settlement pattern in the bay. However, most of the materials associated with these key contexts had remained unpublished. This paper presents the results of a systematic study of these findings, which allow us to discuss, based on precise data, the sequence of occupation of the area and its connection with other nearby Phoenician-Punic findspots.

[1004] **La colonización fenicia en el Bajo Guadiana: El sistema portuario.**
Benjamín Cabaco Encinas | Independent Researcher

Los asentamientos fenicios arcaicos localizados en el estuario del Guadiana, Ayamonte y Castro Marim, son un claro exponente del proceso colonizador fenicio en el suroeste peninsular. La desembocadura del Guadiana reunía unas características óptimas donde ubicaron sus asentamientos en ambas márgenes de la desembocadura, con puertos y fondeaderos naturales ubicados en espacios estratégicos; siendo el curso del río Guadiana la principal vía de acceso al interior del territorio. Aprovechando los circuitos comerciales prexistentes, establecerán un control y gestión de los minerales de la faja pirítica occidental, así como de los bienes agrícolas explotados en el hinterland, a través de la vía fluvial. La ubicación estratégica del estuario del Guadiana fue un punto de referencia en las conexiones marítimas del Atlántico. Su foreland se definiría por la influencia del emporio de Huelva, enclave principal del comercio metalúrgico, y la ciudad de Gadir como centro referente del proceso de expansivo en el Atlántico. Igualmente, la ubicación estratégica de Lixus y Tanger en los derroteros náuticos del paso del estrecho de Gibraltar, reflejarían una conexión con el sector norte africano, así como con la costa del Algarve hacia el oeste, representado en los sitios con presencia fenicia como Tavira, Rocha Branca y Alvor.

[1020] **Underwater surveys in Cádiz (Spain): results of the research conducted in 2005-2007 in the Bajo de Chapitel area.**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Josefa Martí Solano | Centro de Arqueología Subacuática - Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico

During 2005-2007, a series of underwater archaeological surveys were conducted in the area of Bajo de Chapitel, off the coast of Cádiz. These investigations allowed for the documentation and characterization of several submerged archaeological contexts containing material culture spanning from the Phoenician-Punic period to Late Antiquity and modern times. The assemblage includes a significant number of transport amphorae fragments, ceramic fine wares, and metallic artifacts, shedding light on the maritime routes, anchorage practices, and navigation dynamics in the surroundings of the ancient archipelago of Cádiz.

[1016] **Las Redes (El Puerto de Santa María, Spain). A rural Iron Age site in the continental side of the Bay of Cádiz.**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

Throughout 1980 and 1983-1984, the Museum of Cádiz conducted several archaeological excavations in the coastal area of Las Redes, located on the mainland shore of the Bay of Cádiz, northeast of the ancient islands on which the main Phoenician settlement is assumed to have been located. First, a building with several rooms and equipped with basins was investigated, which was related to the production of the famous salted tuna mentioned by some classical sources, and which would have been in operation between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC. Subsequently, excavations were carried out in the vicinity on what was initially identified as a burial mound belonging to the craftsmen and fishermen who worked in the building, also dating to Iron Age II. Here, several sets of

materials and remains of marine fauna were found. Despite some preliminary publications, the artifacts from these excavations have remained virtually unpublished since then. In recent years, a systematic study of this evidence has been carried out at the museum, and the initial results are discussed in this paper. The analysis of the materials allows us to clarify some issues regarding the function and chronology of the structures excavated in the 1980s, providing new data on consumption patterns and the distribution of imports, and ruling out that the area excavated in 1983-1984 was used as an Iron Age necropolis.

[1021] **Nueva necrópolis orientalizante en la periferia de Tarteso: La Tabla de las Cañas (Capilla, Badajoz).**

Pablo Paniego Díaz | Universität Freiburg
Lucía Ruano Posada | Universidade de Lisboa
Iratxe Boneta Jiménez | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Arqueozoo S.L.

Se presenta una primera aproximación a la necrópolis orientalizante de La Tabla de las Cañas (Capilla, Badajoz), un nuevo yacimiento localizado en la cuenca del curso medio del río Zújar, en la periferia oriental del ámbito cultural de Tarteso. Las prospecciones e intervenciones arqueológicas desarrolladas en el marco del proyecto “El valle del Zújar durante la Protohistoria” han permitido identificar una zona funeraria caracterizada por la presencia de estructuras túmulos y depósitos de cremación con un destacado ajuar cerámico y metálico. Destacan los recipientes cerámicos de pasta fina y barniz rojo, así asicompuestos por cerámica a torno, broches de cinturón y objetos de adorno en bronce. La caracterización de este conjunto ofrece nuevos datos para valorar la penetración de influencias mediterráneas y orientalizantes en el interior peninsular y para profundizar en la organización social y los rituales funerarios de las comunidades de la I Edad del Hierro en la cuenca del Guadiana.

[1027] **New data on Punic defensive structures from the eastern sector of Nora, Sardinia.**

Alessandro Mazzariol | Università degli Studi di Padova
Jacopo Bonetto | Università degli Studi di Padova
Chiara Andreatta | Università degli Studi di Padova
Arturo Zara | Università degli Studi di Padova

The paper presents the preliminary results of the new archaeological excavations conducted by the University of Padova in the eastern sector of the Punic town of Nora (Sardinia). Since 2021, research has focused on a monumental stone structure interpreted as part of the Punic defensive system of the settlement, dated between the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE. The stratigraphy, construction techniques, and associated material culture provide new elements for understanding the urban development, spatial organization, and defensive strategies of Nora during the Punic period, as well as its integration within broader Mediterranean military and trade networks.

[1025] **Interactions and hybridity between Phoenicians and Autochthonous communities in the Western Maghreb.**

Younes Sidki | University of Rome "La Sapienza"

In multiple spaces of contact between the Phoenicians and the native peoples of the regions of the Iberian Peninsula, Sardinia, and Sicily, modifications of elements of material culture are located—both in Phoenician and native sites—that are identified as hybridizations, the result of these bidirectional encounters, which are part of a phenomenon of relationships and transformations that weave a vision of transfer of ideas, technological learning, and social and cultural adaptations to coexistence between various human groups. In this study, a selection of archaeological sites from the central-western Mediterranean is grouped together, in which situations of direct and prolonged interactions between the Phoenicians and the native inhabitants occurred, between the 10th and 7th centuries BC. Through these, we can discern some data on: the spaces of the sites, aspects of society, and the materials in which it is possible to recognize hybridizations and identify the modalities of these that exist. The task of analysis, grouping, and categorization allows the construction of a map of hybridizations, which identifies their location and the expressions in which they are presented, which can help to better understand the framework of the protohistory of the Mediterranean and the cultural relations established.

[1015] **Wood, ritual and landscape in Punic Carthage: a new interdisciplinary project on the Precinct of Tinnit and Ba'l.**

Joseph Greene | Harvard University
Jérôme Ros | Institute of Evolutionary Science of Montpellier, CNRS
Thomas Camagny | Institute of Evolutionary Science of Montpellier, CNRS
Brien Garnand | Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten (NINO)
Ingelise Stuijts | Groningen Institute of Archaeology
Welmoed Out | Archol bv

Carthage, near modern Tunis, was one of the major centres of the Phoenician and Punic Mediterranean. While its political history, urban development and religious practices have been intensively studied, the environmental and material dimensions of Punic society—particularly the use of plant and wood resources—remain poorly documented.The so-called tophet of Carthage, a ritual precinct dedicated to Tinnit and Ba`l, is one of the most emblematic and debated Punic sites. Thousands of urns containing cremated remains of infants and animals, associated with inscribed votive stelae, testify to complex ritual practices whose meaning is still debated. This paper presents a new interdisciplinary research project based on the systematic re-analysis of archaeobotanical material recovered during the UNESCO "Save Carthage" excavations (1975–1984). Focusing on Punic contexts, the project explores the selection and circulation of woody resources used in ritual practices. Preliminary results show a marked variability in fuel selection, with dominant taxa such as olive and Pistacia, alongside other species reflecting local landscapes and cultivated environments. By linking ritual practices, resource management and landscape history, this project opens new perspectives on the environmental foundations of Punic religion and society.

[1030] **The embrace of the Goddess: the ritual canteen of Azougada (Moura, Portugal).**
Ana Sofia Antunes | University of Lisbon

Azougada is located in the Lower Alentejo region, in the municipality of Moura (Portugal). It is situated on a small elevation on the left bank of the Ardila River, an important tributary of the Guadiana River, near its mouth, and is just over one hectare in size. A sanctuary is believed to have existed here in the 5th century BC and the first half of the following century.

In archaeological excavations carried out in the 1940s and 50s, a red-slip ceramic canteen with molded arms and hands carved onto the body, was recovered - a piece with a strong symbolic character and unique in the panorama of the territory that is now Portugal.

Like the alabaster unguentaria of the Near East and the Mediterranean, in which a female figure embraces the body of the container with her arms, the Azougada canteen may evoke the deity (possibly Astarte or a syncretized local goddess), as a dispenser of the sacred substance, which she would protect in her embrace.

The canteen was collected in a compartment containing other apotropaic and symbolic elements, indicating the ritual and perhaps sacred atmosphere of that space, as well as the orientalizing influence disseminated within the territory.

[1019] **A Late Punic mould possibly representing Tanit.**
Ricard Marlasca Martín | Posidònia S.L.
Josep M. López Garí | Posidònia S.L.

During excavations at the Sa Capelleta site in Ibiza Town, a terracotta mold was recovered with a very particular motif, unique on this type of support. It depicts a female head with a helmet and plumes, which, following an Italic tradition, would have reached Carthage, as demonstrated by the well-known breastplate from Ksour Essef. In this work, we aim to analyse this unique piece from an iconographic perspective, as well as explore its socio-cultural implications.

[1028] **Tra offerte e divinità: analisi delle espressioni di voto sui materiales dal santuario di Astarte a Tas-Silġ, Malta.**
Danila Piacentini | Independent Researcher
Alessandro De Bonis | Independent Researcher
Barbara De Bonis | Independent Researcher

L’analisi epigrafica dei materiali iscritti rinvenuti nel santuario di Astarte a Tas-Silġ (Malta) costituisce un punto di osservazione privilegiato per lo studio delle pratiche votive e delle dinamiche di frequentazione del luogo di culto in età fenicia e punica. Il contributo prende in esame le iscrizioni, le sigle e i graffiti incisi o dipinti su differenti classi di supporto (principalmente ceramica e pietra), analizzandone le formule dedicatorie, l'onomastica e la presenza di teonimi. Attraverso lo studio integrato dei dati epigrafici e dei contesti di rinvenimento, si intende ricostruire le modalità di espressione del voto, la tipologia delle offerte e l'identità dei dedicanti, evidenziando il ruolo del santuario come polo di attrazione religiosa e culturale nel Mediterraneo centrale.

[1031] **Bes statuettes from Ullastret and Punic exchange networks: a pXRF provenance study.**
Judith Muñoz Sogas | Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Jaume Noguera Guillén | Universitat de Barcelona
Javier Garcia Iñáñez | Universidad del País Vasco
Gabriel de Prado Cordero | Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya

Bes statuettes from the site of Ullastret (Girona, Spain) represent a compelling case study for exploring Punic exchange networks and cultural interaction in the North-Western Mediterranean. This contribution presents a geochemical provenance study of these terracotta figurines using portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysis, aiming to determine whether they were imported from Punic manufacturing centres—such as Ebusus (Ibiza) or Carthage—or produced locally. By characterising the elemental composition of the clay fabrics and comparing them with established regional reference groups, this research provides new data on the mobility of religious imagery and the mechanisms of Punic trade along the Iberian coast during the Late Iron Age.

[219] **At a sacred threshold: revisiting material evidence from the sanctuary of La Algaida (Sanlúcar, Cádiz)**
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

Since its excavation in the 1980s, La Algaida (Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Cádiz) has been a key site for the study of Phoenician-Punic sanctuaries in the southern Iberian Peninsula. The sanctuary is located at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River, at a gateway between the ancient Baetican inlet and the wider Atlantic–Mediterranean world. With a sequence of use spanning from the early 6th c. BC to the early 1st c. BC, La Algaida has been traditionally associated with Tartessos, and has been tentatively identified by some scholars with the *Lux Dubiae* mentioned by Strabo (III, 1, 9).

This paper presents an updated assessment of the assemblages excavated at La Algaida based on their systematic study, with particular attention to the archaic and late archaic evidence unearthed at the sanctuary. In addition, new data resulting from recent fieldwork carried out at the site are also discussed, allowing for a reexamination of both the stratigraphic sequence and the layout and size of the sacred area (which appears to be larger than previously assumed). The combined analysis of old and new evidence aims to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the ritual practices that took place in this cultic space throughout the Iron Age and the connections of the sanctuary with the main cities of the region.

[1034] **The Image of Athena with Bull Horns on the coins of ṢDQMLK, King of Lapethos (Cyprus).**
Miglena Dimova | Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

The paper examines the image of Athena with bull horns depicted on the coins of ṢDQMLK, King of Lapethos (Cyprus), struck in the fifth century BC. Coins are an invaluable primary source for studying the religious and socio-political dynamics of Cyprus during the Classical period. Through an iconographic, contextual, and comparative analysis of the coinage, the paper explores the symbolic meaning and cultural implications of the hybrid representation of Athena. The combination of Greek

and Eastern religious attributes on royal coinage provides insights into the syncretic religious practices, political strategies, and identity construction within the kingdom of Lapethos.

[1018] **Excavating a Mausoleum on the South Side of the Necropolis at the Al-Bass site in Tyre.**
Hiroshi Maeno | Hiroshima University
Ali Khalil Badawi | Directorate General of Antiquities, Lebanon
Takuro Ogawa | Kyushu University
Yusuke Senoo | Lake Biwa Museum
Yu Fujimoto | Professional College of Arts and Tourism
Urszula Wicenciak-Núñez | Warsaw University

Since 2017, a joint Lebanese-Japanese team has been excavating the southern part of the Al-Bass site in Tyre, known for its extensive Roman-Byzantine necropolis. Work focused on a monumental structure interpreted as a mausoleum. Excavation revealed multiple burial chambers, ossuaries, and sarcophagi, providing valuable evidence on burial practices, social stratification, and architectural development in Roman Tyre. This presentation discusses the architectural features of the mausoleum, its stratigraphic sequence, and the associated material culture recovered during the recent field seasons.

SESSION 18 | Doctoral Research

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 15:00-15:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: Nicholas Vella

[2030] **Consumo humano vs. consumo divino. La comensalidad ritual a través del análisis arqueozoológico y tafonómico de los pozos votivos de Cádiz**

Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Rodrigo Portero | Universidad de la Rioja
Ana María Niveau-de-Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz

En esta comunicación se presenta el análisis de las prácticas rituales desarrolladas en la ciudad de Cádiz durante época fenicio-púnica a partir del estudio arqueozoológico de los restos óseos procedentes de pozos votivos documentados en el área de la necrópolis. En concreto, se abordarán los contextos localizados en la calle Amílcar Barca, excavados en 2001, y los identificados en las antiguas bodegas Abarzuza, excavados en 2010, ambos ejemplos singulares de una práctica ritual hasta ahora exclusiva del ámbito gadirita.

La representación anatómica y taxonómica de los restos faunísticos, junto con el análisis tafonómico, permita identificar dinámicas rituales diferenciadas entre ambos conjuntos. Los restos procedentes de los pozos de la calle Amílcar Barca evidencian prácticas de consumo ritual humano, vinculadas a episodios de comensalidad ceremonial desarrollados en un contexto funerario. Por su parte, la fauna depositada en los pozos de las bodegas Abarzuza responde a patrones compatibles con sacrificios animales de carácter ctónico, asociados a rituales de ofrenda a divinidades del inframundo.

La singularidad de estos pozos votivos, documentados únicamente en Cádiz, convierte a la ciudad en un laboratorio privilegiado para el estudio de la identidad ritual y social de la comunidad gadirita. A través de la arqueozoología y la tafonomía, esta investigación contribuye a una mejor comprensión de las prácticas simbólicas, religiosas y de construcción identitaria en el extremo occidental del Mediterráneo antiguo.

[218] **In the Name of the Mother: Female Terracotta Figurines and Ritual Practice in Late Punic Gadir.**

Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Mercedes Oria Segura | Universidad de Sevilla

Phoenician-Punic archaeology in the Bay of Cádiz (Spain). In 1993, five female terracotta busts associated with the cult of Astarte-Tanit were discovered and later finds in the surrounding area highlighted the strongly ritual character of this sector. Recent excavations at nº3 of this street have uncovered new ritual deposits, consisting of female terracotta figurines -including incense burners and maternal types-, together with fragments of fine wares and organic remains linked to food

consumption and offering practices. These materials were documented in fourteen Late Punic pits, located beneath a singular building dated between the 1st-2nd c. AD. and associated with an Isiac cult.

The assemblages point to ritual activities focused on a clearly female divinity, in which concepts of fertility, protection and care played a central role. This new evidence allows us to reconsider both the spatial organization of this area and the nature of the ritual practices that took place here during the Late Punic period, between the early 2nd c. BC and the early 1st c. BC.

[160] **A propósito de las estructuras circulares del yacimiento tartésico de Tejada la Vieja: propuesta interpretativa**

Maria Dolores Martín Lorca | Universidad de Huelva

En el yacimiento de Tejada la Vieja, situado en el término municipal de Escacena del Campo (Huelva, España), se han documentado dos estructuras de planta circular localizadas al oeste del denominado “edificio almacén”. Tradicionalmente interpretadas como silos, esta identificación se ha basado en la ausencia de evidencias vinculadas a actividades metalúrgicas, lo que llevó a descartar su consideración como hornos metalúrgicos. Sin embargo, la intervención arqueológica desarrollada en 2025 ha permitido reabrir el debate sobre su funcionalidad. Para su valoración resulta necesario atender a paralelos peninsulares como Calatrava la Vieja, el Cerro de las Cabezas o Alarcos, interpretados como hornos de pan vinculados a espacios de almacén o molienda. Asimismo, se documentan estructuras similares en yacimientos como El Palomar o Porto das Lages, cuya funcionalidad ha sido relacionada con silos aéreos de carácter familiar, lagares u hornos metalúrgicos o cerámicos. Gracias a la excavación efectuada en 2025, que combina el estudio arqueoarquitectónico con el análisis estratigráfico y de los materiales asociados, estamos en disposición de redefinir su funcionalidad, cuyo objetivo es el centro de la presente propuesta.

SESSION 19 | Rabbits, scarabs and more

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:00 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Tatiana Pedrazzi

[57] **¿Conejos (y) fenicios? Desde Hispania a la conquista del este**
Bruno D'Andrea | Universidad Carlos III

Es cada vez más evidente que los grupos fenicios y púnicos desempeñaron un papel importante en las circulaciones mediterráneas tanto de las faunas como de los bestiarios, aunque es problemático caracterizar etnoculturalmente estas circulaciones, determinar su carácter voluntario o involuntario y distinguir entre agency individual y comunitaria. Según la hipótesis planteada en este trabajo, que forma parte de un proyecto de investigación inter y multidisciplinario sobre los Leporidae (conejos y liebres), cabe la posibilidad de que esto también ocurra en relación con los conejos. En lo que respecta a la fauna, esta expansión ex Occidente, en particular desde la península ibérica, podría anticipar en varios siglos la plena difusión mediterránea y continental de la especie durante la época imperial romana y la Edad Media. En cuanto a los bestiarios, se examinarán dos casos en los que los conejos (y quizás, más ampliamente, los Leporidae) pueden haber desempeñado un papel en los mapas mentales fenicios: la elaboración del corónimo Hispania y el animal "orejudo" de la iconografía orientalizante. El análisis propuesto permite observar cómo las interacciones entre seres humanos y animales pueden ofrecer datos fundamentales tanto para la historia humana como para la de los animales, permitiendo además reflexionar sobre modelos historiográficos e interpretativos, desde el Oriente lux hasta el Mediterráneo "conectado".

[212] **Visual entanglements: tracing the crescent-bull motif across the first millennium BCE**
Fabio Porzia | Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR-Italy)
Naama Yahalom-Mack | Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Visual media played a crucial role in shaping identities and conveying religious, cultural, and political meanings in the ancient world. Small, mobile objects such as seals were especially effective vehicles of transmission, yet they have often been marginalized in favor of textual sources. Building on the material and visual turns in the humanities, this paper presents an ongoing collaborative research project that foregrounds visual culture as a key source for reconstructing ancient worldviews.

The project examines the transformation of a Levantine "crescent-on-a-pole" motif, associated with the moon god Sin and bull symbolism, well attested on seals and stelae, and explores its possible evolution into the Hellenistic and Roman caduceus. As the motif spread from the Iron Age southern Levant to Punic North Africa, it appears to have undergone significant formal and semantic shifts. In particular, caduceus-like symbols on Carthaginian stelae associated with Tanit may represent stylized continuations of earlier crescent-bull imagery.

The paper outlines the methodological framework and preliminary results of an ongoing joint investigation into long-term processes of visual transmission and reinterpretation across the

ancient Mediterranean, integrating archaeological evidence, comparative iconography, and AI-assisted image analysis.

[68] **Gli scarabei dal santuario dell'acropoli di Pani Loriga: nuovi dati per un inquadramento cronologico**

Enrico Dirminti | Ministero della Cultura - Soprintendenza ABAP per le province di Sassari e Nuoro

In occasione delle recenti ricerche condotte dalla Soprintendenza di Cagliari presso il nuraghe Diana, sull'acropoli di Pani Loriga, sono emersi nuovi e interessanti dati circa la trasformazione della torre nuragica in un santuario frequentato a partire dall'VIII sec. a.C.

Tra i rinvenimenti delle ultime campagne si segnala una coppia di scarabei in steatite, pertinenti a una fase di rifrequentazione dello spazio antistante al nuraghe. Il contesto di rinvenimento costituisce un importante caposaldo cronologico di riferimento per il tipo di scarabeo e, in misura minore, per i motivi iconografici incisi alla base.

Per il contesto della Sardegna si possono stabilire dei confronti tra gli scarabei qui presentati e altri esemplari rinvenuti a Tharros e a Sant'Antioco. Per questi, tuttavia, non si hanno a disposizione dati di contesto e, pertanto, un inquadramento cronologico preciso.

Il ritrovamento degli scarabei a Pani Loriga suggerisce di approfondire le ragioni della presenza di questo tipo di reperti, alla luce del contesto stratigrafico di rinvenimento, di tipo cultuale e certamente non funerario, anche con riferimento alle ulteriori ricerche condotte nell'area circonvicina al nuraghe.

[185] **Egyptian scarabs in northeastern Iberia: circulation, meaning, and cultural appropriation in the**
first millennium BCE

Judith Muñoz Sogas | Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

This paper explores the circulation, reception, and reinterpretation of Egyptian faience scarabs in northeastern Iberia during the first millennium BCE, emphasizing their role in processes of cultural interaction within an interconnected Mediterranean world. Originally produced within Egyptian religious and symbolic traditions and disseminated through Phoenician exchange networks, these objects were recontextualized within indigenous funerary practices. Evidence from necropoleis such as Can Canyís, Mas de Mussols, and Empúries shows that scarabs functioned not simply as indicators of long-distance trade, but as actively appropriated items through which local elites articulated identity, negotiated status, and engaged with wider Mediterranean cultural spheres.

Technological and stylistic analyses link most examples to workshops at Naukratis during the Saite period (7th–6th centuries BCE), while the material properties of faience enhanced their symbolic value and facilitated their integration into new ritual contexts. Funerary assemblages indicate that scarabs were employed in cremation rites as prestige objects and protective amulets, selectively combined with indigenous ceramics and personal ornaments. Isolated inland finds, together with later Hellenistic and Roman scarabs carved in semi-precious stones, further attest to the long-term adaptability of Egyptian iconography and its enduring significance in changing landscapes.

[40] **Negotiating new materials: craft reasoning at the Bronze-Iron Age transition in Iberia**

Bastian Asmus | University of Freiburg
Marc Gener Moret | Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Metalúrgicas (CSIC-CENIM)
Ralph Araque Gonzalez | University of Freiburg
Rui Mataloto | Municipality of Redondo
Pablo Paniego Diaz | University of Freiburg
Vera Rammelkammer | University of Freiburg
Pedro Baptista | University of Coimbra

The emergence of iron metallurgy in the western Mediterranean is frequently presented as a technological rupture associated with external influence. This paper reconsiders that narrative through the archaeometallurgical study of a ninth-century BCE iron chisel from Rocha do Vigio (south-western Iberia). Metallographic, microhardness, and compositional analyses reveal a controlled forging strategy and a low-manganese bloomery steel adapted to local resources, indicating continuity in craft knowledge rather than experimental improvisation. The observed thermal and mechanical treatments suggest that established bronze-age working practices were transferred and reconfigured within early iron production.

Rather than treating iron technology as an *ex nihilo* innovation, this case study foregrounds metallurgy as a medium through which technical knowledge, habitual gestures, and problem-solving strategies were maintained and renegotiated. Experimental smelting of local ores, previously misidentified as iron but in fact copper–arsenic bearing, further highlights the interpretive risks inherent in reconstructing early metallurgical trajectories. Such misclassifications could equally have operated in antiquity, reminding us that technological pathways were contingent and reversible.

By integrating materials analysis with a focus on craft reasoning and skill transmission, this contribution argues for a more process-oriented understanding of early ironworking, emphasizing gradual adaptation over abrupt technological replacement within Phoenician-period Iberia.

SESSION 20 | Deathways

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Aula Magna

Chair: Adriano Orsingher

[236] **Between Traditions: Funerary Assemblages of Greek and Phoenician Pottery within the archaic necropolis of Mozia**

Gabriella Sciortino | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Valeria Tardo | Università degli Studi di Palermo

This study investigates the composition, selection, and symbolic meaning of Greek and Phoenician ceramic shapes deposited in the tombs of Mozia's Archaic necropolis, contextualizing them within broader patterns of funerary behaviours across western Sicily.

The analysis is dedicated prominently to the findings from the tombs excavated by University of Palermo between 2013 and 2025, which deeply increased the the known funerary record of the island, but also taking in account the data from the previous excavation of the necropolis.

Drawing on contextual and anthropologically oriented approaches to funerary equipment—approaches that emphasize the active engagement between bodies, objects, and ritual practice—the analysis highlights how pottery types, vessel functions, and assemblage structures served as material mediators of social memory, identity negotiation, and eschatological beliefs. The paper integrates typological and contextual approaches to better understand Phoenician–Greek cultural interactions, including the recognition of shared ritual practices, hybrid material expressions, and the social implications of imported versus locally produced wares. Evidence from Motya and related necropolis in western Sicily demonstrates that funerary assemblages—often featuring varying proportions of Attic, Punic, and locally influenced ceramic forms—reflect not only economic and cultural networks but also the intentional construction of funerary identities within socially mixed environments.

[56] **Novità sulla necropoli punica di Palermo grazie ad interventi di archeologia preventiva**

Rosa Maria Cucco | Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
Carla Aleo Nero | Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo

Alcuni interventi di archeologia preventiva condotti dalla Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e ambientali di Palermo tra il 2023 e il 2025 in contesti urbani eterogenei, all'aperto (settori di viabilità urbana/ aree a verde) o all'interno di complessi edilizi di proprietà pubblica (con specifico riferimento a Piazza Indipendenza, Cortile Criscione, Palazzo De Simone e Palazzo Orlando), hanno messo in luce nuovi lembi della necropoli punica di *Panormos*. Le recenti scoperte consentono una più puntuale definizione dello sviluppo topografico dell'area cemeteriale, anche in relazione alle diverse fasi d'uso dal VI sec. a.C. all'età romana e alle modifiche subentrate con l'età islamica.

[14] **Glitz, grub and garb: results of the archaeological and scientific analyses of the objects from the Phoenician tombs at Għajn Klieb and Għajn Qajjet, Rabat, Malta**

Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta
Gillian Asciak | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Lisa Briggs | Barca Archaeology Ltd., London
Marie Camilleri | Diagnostic Science Laboratories, Heritage Malta
Claudio Capelli | Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, dell'Ambiente e della Vita (DISTAV), Università degli Studi di Genova
Matthew Grima | Diagnostic Science Laboratories, Heritage Malta
Paolo Spadaro | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
Cynthianne Spiteri | Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Over the last century, roadworks in the area of Għajn Klieb and Għajn Qajjet have revealed a Phoenician necropolis adjacent to the ancient settlement of Rabat, Malta. To date, five shaft-and-chamber tombs belonging to this group have been investigated, each containing intact burials associated with the earliest Phoenician presence on the island. Two tombs, excavated in 1906 (Zammit 1906) and 1953 (Baldacchino 1953), have provided the most comprehensive published accounts of early Phoenician material culture in Malta until recently. Recent roadworks have led to new discoveries, revealing three tombs belonging to the same cluster. Through collaboration between Heritage Malta, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, and the University of Malta, three undisturbed rock-cut chambers were surveyed, each containing human burials accompanied by a rich assemblage of well-preserved grave goods, including pottery vessels, metal jewellery, and personal items dating to the 7th century BCE. This assemblage represents the most securely dated group of early Phoenician objects from Malta, providing a unique opportunity for archaeological and scientific analyses (i.e. elemental composition, crystal structure, petrographic analysis, and organic residue analysis). These studies are aimed at understanding the composition, source, manufacture, and function of the material culture, paving the way for further scientific studies. This paper presents these results and discusses their significance within the funerary context and the wider framework of Phoenician activity in Malta and the Mediterranean.

[150] **Funerary landscapes and colonial processes in the Bay of Málaga (9th–7th centuries BCE)**

Sonia López-Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga

The mouth of the Guadalhorce River constitutes a privileged landscape for examining the earliest moments of interaction between Phoenician populations and local communities. From a diachronic perspective, it also allows an exploration of the processes through which funerary landscapes became consolidated within a colonial context. Within this framework, this paper presents a comparative study of the funerary assemblages of San Isidro and Cortijo de Montañez, analysed in relation to their territorial setting, spatial organisation, and documented ritual practices.

[189] **Prácticas funerarias en la necrópolis fenicia de Gadir: El sector de c/ Marqués de Crópani nº 2 (Cádiz, España)**

Ana María Niveau-de-Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz
Pablo Sicre González | Universidad de Cádiz
Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Milagros Macías López | Universidad de Cádiz
Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz
Javier Jiménez Ávila | Junta de Extremadura
Yolanda Carrión-Marco | Universitat de València
Guillem Pérez-Jordà | Universitat de València
Carmen Chulvi Escribà | Universitat de València
Rodrigo Portero | Universidad de La Rioja
Marcos Martelo Fernández | Universidad de Cádiz / BALTEUS. Arqueología y Patrimonio
Isaac Legupín Tubío | BALTEUS. Arqueología y Patrimonio
Francisco J. Blanco Jiménez | PROCASA

Se presenta un nuevo sector de la necrópolis de cremación (siglo VI a.n.e.), excavado en 2024 en una zona en la que anteriormente ya se habían localizado otras estructuras funerarias similares. En esta intervención se documentó un conjunto de once deposiciones primarias tipo bustum y una fosa rellena de materiales producto de los rituales desarrollados en el entorno inmediato de las tumbas. Los materiales vegetales analizados corresponden a los restos de las piras, para lo que se utilizaron maderas locales, y las ofrendas o restos de banquetes, entre los que aparecen restos de pan y de distintos frutos. El estudio arqueozoológico ha revelado la presencia de mamíferos domésticos, principalmente caprinos, junto con restos de peces, moluscos y equinodermos que formaron parte del banquete ritual. El análisis antropológico de los restos óseos cremados ha permitido aproximarse a la estructura de edad y sexo de los individuos. Estos estudios, junto con el análisis del resto del ajuar depositado en las sepulturas – entre los que destacan algunos vasos cerámicos completos y un broche de cinturón de doble gancho o "tartésico" íntegro –, permiten caracterizar algunas de las prácticas rituales llevadas a cabo en estos contextos funerarios e incidir en la complejidad social y cutural de la población gadirita durante el período arcaico.

[165] **New data from the Phoenician and Punic necropolis of Nora (Sardinia, Italy)**

Alessandro Mazzariol | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Chiara Andreatta | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Noemi Ruberti | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Melania Gigante | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Jacopo Bonetto | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova

As already illustrated in past conferences dedicated to the Phoenician and Punic world, the University of Padua is currently engaged in the excavation of a large cemetery area belonging to the ancient settlement of Nora, in southern Sardinia. The present contribution provides an update on the research conducted in this necropolis in recent years. The investigations have yielded important new data on the nature, extent, bioarchaeological framework, and chronology of what is, to date, the only Phoenician burial ground in Sardinia investigated using up-to-date stratigraphic and archaeometric

methods. Since the beginning of the research in 2013, excavations carried out in the north-western sector of the peninsula on which the city is located have reached an area of over 400 square metres. Within this space, investigations have recovered more than 100 tombs containing individuals of all age groups. These burials follow both cremation and inhumation rites, practiced between the first and second half of the 1st millennium BC, continuing until the late 2nd century BC.

Significant new findings concern the beginning of the use of the necropolis: recent radiometric dating (AMS ^{14}C analysis) performed on the cremated remains of the earliest burials indicates a date of death between the late 9th and the early 8th century BC. This chronological framework is the subject of intense debate, as it is misaligned with the traditional dating of these same burials to the beginning of the 7th century BC.

[166] **A Permeable Society: New Perspectives on Social Dynamics in the Phoenician Necropolis of Nora**

Alessandro Mazzariol | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova

Recent archaeological investigations conducted at the Phoenician necropolis of Nora have provided crucial insights into the social dynamics of the community during the 7th century BC. The findings reveal a society that was significantly more complex and permeable than previously assumed in traditional historiography.

While there is an undeniable homogeneity in the spatial distribution of the tombs, their typology, and the ritual practices documented within the investigated area, the material culture is gradually disclosing subtle yet significant indicators of human mobility and cultural hybridization. In particular, the presence of hybrid material products — such as the *vaso a collo* from tomb T54, the weapons recovered from tomb T37, and specific manufacturing techniques observed in the ceramic repertoire — suggests profound and prolonged contact with the indigenous Sardinian population.

The multidisciplinary analysis of these findings proves that in Nora, a city founded by Phoenicians, newcomers lived in tight connection with the local population. This constant interaction fostered a vibrant, blended culture, which is clearly reflected in the emergence of new syncretic products and the sharing of daily experiences and funerary rituals.

Ultimately, Nora emerges as a primary laboratory for Mediterranean integration, where colonial and local identities blurred into a unique local expression.

SESSION 21 | Architecture

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Iván Fumadó Ortega

[161] **The Dolphin House at Tel Dor, Part 1: Setting, Chronology, and Plan**
S. Rebecca Martin | Boston University

In the early Roman period, houses were built on the western side of Tel Dor (Area H), a Phoenician harbor city on the Carmel coast. In this paper, we examine one of these houses, the "Dolphin House," within the Phoenician settlement, noting first its setting, chronology, and plan, before comparing it to other Roman-era houses in and beyond the city. We show that the house was built in a mixed-use area sometime in the early Roman period and inhabited continuously until an urban renewal project of the 2nd c. CE obliterated it. We show that the house was divided into zones. Eastern rooms near the street were used for household activities, while the western rooms were more private and luxuriously decorated, including masonry and "second style" wall frescoes and the house's eponymous dolphin mosaic floor. Through brief comparison with houses from Delos, Pompeii, and Gaza, we show that the Dolphin House is both connected to broader Mediterranean tastes and has distinct local (Dorian? Phoenician?) features. And finally, through brief comparison to other Roman-era houses at Tel Dor, we underscore the variety of housing options available within a single city.

[239] **The Dolphin House at Tel Dor, Part 2: Decoration and Analysis**
Jasmine Shevell | Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East
S. Rebecca Martin | Boston University

The early Roman period "Dolphin House" stood on the western edge of the Phoenician harbor city of Tel Dor. In this paper, we examine its decorative scheme, focusing on two outstanding features found in the house's westernmost, seaside rooms: the eponymous floor mosaic decorated with two dolphins flanking a trident and some 1,500 fragments of decorative wall frescoes and molded plaster. Both appear to date to the first century CE. Although the frescoes have been carefully conserved, they have not been restored. Study of the program is ongoing. Two main decorative schemes have been identified thus far. Some belong to masonry style panels in reds, yellows, blues, and greens, and others belong to one or more gardenscapes typical of the Pompeiian Second Style. The dolphin mosaic was only partially conserved and never fully published. Its study is also ongoing. The imagery can be read variously: as a reference to Greek Poseidon, to Phoenician Tanit, or to participation in a Mediterranean koine in which dolphins and tridents appear in domestic spaces with no obvious religious intent. Altogether, the decorative scheme of the "Dolphin House," like its plan, points to participation in and distinction from widespread tastes in the early Roman period.

[249] **Tracing Phoenician-Punic Rabat: Preliminary data from Melite Civitas Romana Project (Area 3 excavations)**

Davide Tanasi | University of South Florida
David Cardona | Heritage Malta
Stephan Hassam | Randolph-Macon College
Robert Brown | Intercontinental Archaeology
Benedict Lowe | University of North Alabama
Andrew Wilkinson | Intercontinental Archaeology

Excavations conducted between 2022 and 2025 in Area 3, Trench A of the Domus Romana at Rabat as part of the Melite Civitas Romana Project have uncovered a substantial paved surface best interpreted as a Punic-period roadway. The feature comprises a carefully laid stone pavement preserved over several metres and later framed by Roman architectural additions. Above this surface, stratified sequences of compacted earthen floors and interleaved destruction deposits point to repeated cycles of use, disturbance, and rebuilding within the same spatial corridor.

The significance of this discovery lies in the chronological clarity offered by associated deposits. Destruction layers directly linked to the road's use yielded diagnostic, unequivocally pre-Roman ceramics, indicating activity during the later Punic period and suggesting that the paved surface formed part of an established local infrastructure prior to Roman monumental development. In at least one instance, pre-Roman material appears in a stratigraphic position consistent with being earlier than, or contemporary with, the paving itself—strengthening the case for a purpose-built Punic installation rather than a Roman construction later contaminated by residual finds.

These preliminary results offer a rare physical anchor for reconstructing the Phoenician–Punic urban landscape of Rabat, illuminating patterns of movement, access, and planning beneath later Roman layers, and contributing new evidence for the continuity and transformation of built infrastructure on the Melite ridge.

[100] **Kerkouane tra VI e III sec. a.C.: nuove evidenze dalle indagini stratigrafiche 2023-2025**

Michele Guirguis | Università degli Studi di Sassari
Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Moez Achour | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Fahmi Kassem | Université de Tunis
Ernesto Amedeo Insinna | Ministero della Cultura
Giulia Esposito | Università degli Studi di Sassari
Claudio Loi | Università degli Studi di Sassari

Nell'ambito delle ricerche condotte nel triennio 2023–2025, una missione archeologica congiunta dell'Institut National du Patrimoine e dell'Università degli Studi di Sassari ha svolto nuove indagini presso il sito di Kerkouane (Cap Bon, Tunisia), con il coinvolgimento di studenti, specializzandi e dottorandi tunisini e italiani. Le attività di scavo si sono concentrate sul complesso pubblico noto come Edifice à Corniche, con particolare attenzione alle fasi della prima età punico-ellenistica, precedenti alla distruzione della città nella metà del III secolo a.C. La campagna più recente ha consentito di completare l'esplorazione stratigrafica di un saggio fino al raggiungimento della roccia vergine e di analizzare sistematicamente i materiali mobili associati. I risultati confermano una

frequentazione strutturata dell'area centrale di Kerkouane già dagli inizi del VI secolo a.C., fornendo nuovi dati per la ricostruzione delle fasi più antiche dell'assetto urbano e della funzione pubblica del complesso nel contesto della città punica.

[120] **Vivir en 'Ybshm: un contexto doméstico tardo-púnico de Dalt Vila (Eivissa)**

Rosa Gurrea Barricarte | Ayuntamiento de Eivissa
Ángeles Martín Parrilla | Ayuntamiento de Eivissa
Andrea Torres Ferrer | Arqueología Ibiza

Se presenta el análisis de un contexto doméstico del periodo tardo-púnico hallado en Dalt Vila (Ibiza, España) durante una intervención arqueológica de carácter preventivo.

En el desarrollo de unas obras para la mejora de la calle Conquista de la ciudad histórica de Dalt Vila, se hallaron los restos domésticos en el fondo de una casa con una pequeña cueva y una cisterna biabsidial en el subsuelo. Las antiguas estructuras habitacionales, talladas en la roca, aparecieron al pie de un tramo de la muralla medieval que discurre por este sector. Los rellenos de colmatación de las estructuras habían sido alterados durante la época medieval, no obstante, en la pequeña cueva del interior de la casa y en una porción inalterada del relleno de amortización, se recuperó un importante lote de materiales propios de un ajuar doméstico fechados en época tardo-púnica: ánforas T-8.1.3.2. y T-8.1.3.3, vajilla de mesa y de cocina, así como algunas piezas procedentes de diferentes puntos del Mediterráneo. Junto a ello, también se recuperaron interesantes restos de fauna doméstica, malacofauna y elementos constructivos, que nos acercan a las formas de vida de los púnicos de 'Ybshm.

[149] **Architectural techniques and building materials used in Phoenician-Punic architecture at Cerro del Villar**

Sonia López-Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga
Esther Rodríguez González | Instituto de Arqueología (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) – Junta de Extremadura)
Benjamín Cutillas-Victoria | Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Doğa Karakaya | University of Helsinki
Marta Lorenzon | University of Helsinki
Charles Wilson | Universidad de Chicago
Carolina López-Ruiz | Universidad de Chicago
Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga

Recent archaeological excavations at the Phoenician–Punic settlement of Cerro del Villar have uncovered an extensive architectural assemblage, offering new evidence for the study of construction techniques in western Mediterranean colonial contexts. The investigations have produced a well-controlled stratigraphic record of walls, pavements and associated architectural features, allowing a multiscalar analysis of stone socles, masonry types, building materials, and technical solutions applied in non-monumental architecture.

The paper examines the range of different construction systems identified, including walls with masonry socles, mudbrick or rammed-earth superstructures, and mixed building techniques, as well as variability in bonding systems and the use of locally sourced stone materials. Flooring solutions were also addressed, with evidence for compacted pebble pavements and earthen surfaces, together with building access systems such as doorways, steps and associated architectural elements. In addition, our study incorporates data derived from the analysis of earthen building samples incorporating impressions, interpreted as remains associated with roofing systems, alongside preliminary archaeometric results on raw materials and possible binding agents based on chemical, mineralogical and phytolith analyses. Taken together, these data contribute to a more precise technical characterization of Phoenician–Punic architecture in southern Iberia.

[286] **Domestic Architecture and Space Use in the Western Phoenician World: Insights from Cerro del Villar**

Samantha Suppes | University of Chicago

Recent discoveries at Cerro del Villar (Malaga, Spain) have shed new light on the Phoenician presence in the Western Mediterranean in the first millennium BCE. This presentation will analyze selected buildings and activity areas at the site in light of comparative data from sites in other parts of the western and central Mediterranean, examining architecture and construction techniques, spatial organization and assignment of functional spaces, and the role of various features and material culture. Data from the Eastern Mediterranean will also be examined to understand the continuity of traditions in the west and local adaptations. This examination will help us reconstruct daily life at Cerro del Villar and illuminate the site's role in the Phoenician diaspora.

[81] **A propósito del origen de los almacenes fenicios en Tarteso**

Eduardo Ferrer Albelda | Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco José García Fernández | Universidad de Sevilla
Álvaro Fernández Flores | Independent Researcher

La excavación preventiva del yacimiento Los Pesebres I (Salteras, Sevilla) ha aportado una documentación significativa sobre los edificios de almacenamiento de cereales en el Bajo Guadalquivir. Se trata de un yacimiento con una secuencia estratigráfica con dos fases: una primera en la que predomina la actividad metalúrgica, con una datación muy antigua (fines siglo IX a primera mitad del VIII a.C.); y una segunda fase, datada en la segunda mitad del siglo VII a.C., caracterizada por la construcción de un gran edificio de adobes articulado en grandes naves paralelas, al que se supone una función de almacenamiento por la cantidad de molinos de mano y moletas y envases anfóricos registrados. Este hallazgo nos da pie a analizar el origen de este tipo de edificios y su evolución en el suroeste de Iberia (Alentejo, valle del Guadiana, Turdetania) durante el Hierro II y hasta época romana republicana.

SESSION 22 | Pottery

Tuesday 10th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Imed Ben Jerbania

[263] **Il repertorio anforico de livelli punici di Marsala: nuovi dati dall'area di Cooperativa "il Progresso"**
Giovanni Polizzi | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Manuela Rizzo | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Babette Bechtold | Independent Researcher

L'area archeologica di Via delle Ninfe, nota in bibliografia con il nome di Cooperativa "Il Progresso", è stata oggetto di scavi negli anni ottanta del secolo scorso. Le ricerche, che rientrano in operazioni di salvaguardia da parte della Soprintendenza allora guidata da C.A. Di Stefano, hanno condotto alla scoperta di una ricca *domus* di epoca imperiale sovrapposta a una casa. Quest'ultima è stata costruita nella metà del III sec. a.C. obliterando strutture risalenti all'epoca punica.

Dopo oltre trent'anni di interruzione, le ricerche su quest'area sono ricominciate nel 2024 grazie ad una collaborazione fra il Parco Archeologico di Lilibeo Marsala e l'Università di Palermo, nell'ambito del progetto PNRR S.A.M.O.T.H.R.A.C.E. È stata questa l'occasione per avviare la revisione di tutti i contesti messi in luce in precedenza, nonché lo studio dei nuovi, recuperati durante le nuove campagne di scavo.

La comunicazione intende pertanto presentare i nuovi dati provenienti dallo studio dei contesti di epoca punica messi in luce nell'area archeologica di Via delle Ninfe, con una particolare attenzione al repertorio anforico, fondamentale per lo studio delle rotte commerciali che hanno potuto interessare l'antica Lilibeo.

[61] **Anfore Puniche nell'Area Latina: Analisi dei Contesti**
Danilo De Dominicis | Università degli Studi di Sassari; ANAS S.p.A.

L'intervento offre un focus sui diversi tipi di contesti, pubblicati e inediti, in cui si attestano anfore puniche o di tradizione punica in area latina, tra la fine del VI sec. a.C. e i decenni successivi alla caduta di Cartagine.

Negli ultimi anni è incrementata la presenza di materiale punico, ed in particolare di anfore (rilevate in circa 500 unità), risalenti al periodo dei trattati e delle guerre tra Roma e Cartagine. Sono, ad oggi, oltre 90 i siti e circa 150 i contesti in cui si rilevano tali materiali: secondari, pertinenti a crolli, reimpieghi nell'edilizia, sacri, funerari, subacquei, rurali e non specificati. Questi saranno sinteticamente analizzati sia nelle loro quantità e tipi che con dettaglio nei casi maggiormente rilevanti al fine di comprendere connessioni culturali e legami storici con tali evidenze.
Questo studio espone un'analisi dei contesti ed una mappatura dei ritrovamenti punici o di tradizione punica in area latina aggiornata al 2026 ponendosi a conclusione dello studio di dottorato dello scrivente.

[232] **Archeologia subacquea a Nora, il quadro dei contesti fenici e punici individuati nell'ampio areale marino: analisi dei siti di giacitura, studio morfo-tipologico e archeometrico dei materiali**
Ignazio Sanna | Soprintendenza ABAP CA OR - Settore archeologia subacquea e conservazione
Carla Del Vais | Dipartimento di Lettere, Lingue e Beni culturali, Università di Cagliari

Le ricerche subacquee della Soprintendenza archeologica di Cagliari nella marina di Nora sono in corso dal 1997, estese dalle baie al settore acqueo meridionale della torre del Coltellazzo, fino a -30 m di profondità. Il fondale marino norense è conservativo, grazie alla folta prateria di *Posidonia* e ai processi sedimentari che inglobano i reperti mantenendo le sequenze stratigrafiche. Il sito più profondo, denominato NRS31, ha restituito il contesto più antico databile fine VIII-VII secolo a.C., comprendente anfore da trasporto di varia provenienza: CdE, Sicilia-Mozia, Cartago, Sulcis, Sant'Imbenia (tipi T-3.1.1.1., T-3.1.1.2., T-10.1.1.1., T-2.1.1.1., T-2.1.1.2.). Le anfore resinate vinarie e quelle di produzione locale contenenti carni conservate sono validi indicatori della circolazione di derrate e di materiali nel Mediterraneo occidentale. La ricorrenza delle carni nelle anfore di produzione locale prosegue anche nella fase romana del I secolo a. C. con i tipi cilindrici di tradizione punica T-5221 e T-5211. Altri contesti subacquei coprono la scansione cronologica fino alla fase romana, in alcuni casi si hanno medesime tipologie di anfore presenti in vari siti distinti. Come per la fase arcaica anche per le fasi successive, soprattutto per il IV secolo a.C., nei siti individuati si ripropongono contesti anforici coevi di produzione eterogenea. La ricerca ha compreso lo studio morfo-tipologico e l'analisi dei fabric.

[125] **Amphorae of Phoenician tradition in the Upper Guadalquivir Valley: exchange networks and materiality at the sites of El Fontanar and Cerro Andares (Jódar, Jaén)**
Jorge Hernández Egea | Universidad de Granada
Joan Ramon Torres | Consell de Eivissa
Alfonso Giménez Sánchez | Universidad de Granada
Juan José López Martínez | Universidad de Granada
Mercedes Navero Rosales | Universidad de Granada
Ada Quero Díaz | Universidad de Granada
Helena Adriana Núñez Caravaca | Universidad de Granada
Natalia García Enríquez | Universidad de Granada
Juan Francisco Bermúdez Calle | Universidad de Granada
Francisco Contreras Cortés | Universidad de Granada
Miguel Yanes Puga | Ayuntamiento de Jódar
Charles Bashore Acero | Instituto Arqueológico Alemán de Madrid
Alberto Dorado Alejos | Universidad de Granada

Archaeological surveys conducted by the University of Granada at the El Fontanar and Cerro Andares sites (Jódar, Jaén) have revealed a significant presence of Phoenician-style material dating from Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. This study examines these settlements, which functioned as key cultural hubs in the networks connecting southeastern Iberia, the Upper and Lower Guadalquivir valleys, as well as more northerly routes. The research focuses on wheel-made amphorae, with the aim of clarifying the distribution mechanisms, strategies, and exchange routes between the indigenous communities of the upper Guadalquivir valley and the Phoenician settlements on the

southern coast. Some of these amphorae, clearly of Phoenician tradition, appear to be made from allochthonous materials, suggesting an external origin, possibly from other areas within Iberia. These containers form the core material evidence of an exchange network that sustained these sites, reflecting a bidirectional flow of imported and exported goods. The findings not only underscore the existence of commercial contacts but also point to a growing socio-economic complexity within these indigenous communities during the first half of the 1st millennium BC, influenced by their interaction with Phoenician traders.

[66] **La presencia de ánforas fenicias T.10.1.1.1 y T.10.1.2.1 en el curso inferior del Ebro. Nuevos datos sobre la introducción del consumo del vino en el nordeste de la península ibérica**

Jordi Diloli Fons | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Samuel Sardà Seuma | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Daniel Fibla Pujol | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Ivan Cots Serret | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Marc Prades Painous | Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Los avances efectuados en la investigación protohistórica de las comarcas meridionales de Catalunya los últimos años nos permiten mostrar en este trabajo la distribución de las primeras ánforas fenicias que llegaron al curso inferior del Ebro procedentes del sur peninsular, concretamente las ánforas T.10.1.1.1 y T.10.1.2.1, envases destinados al transporte de vino. Con este estudio pretendemos trazar un mapa con la localización de estos recipientes en la totalidad de su conjunto, distinguiendo tanto su disposición geográfica como la evolución cronológica de su presencia en este territorio, con el objetivo de rastrear los límites de la influencia cultural fenicia en el curso inferior del Ebro entre finales del siglo VIII e inicios del VI anE, incidiendo en las dinámicas y pautas de consumo del vino asociado al contenido de dichas ánforas, así como en las cuestiones sociales y culturales ligadas al mismo.

[251] **Las ánforas norteafricanas tardo-púnicas, las firmas μαγων y αρισ y la recuperación económico-comercial de cartago en la primera mitad del siglo II a.C.**

Joan Ramon Torres | Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica

Hace ya años, llamaron la atención dos clases de estampillas que, a pesar de reproducir nombres netamente púnicos, estaban escritos en grafía griega. Dicho interés surgió de los trabajos de la Misión francesa en la colina de Byrsa (Cartago), aunque el interés se centró más en la personalidad del envasador o productor, concretamente Magón y al tipo de contenido e incluso su eventual relación con un Magón de renombre histórico, como el conocido agrónomo o un hermano de Aníbal, extremos que nunca han sido resueltos.

Ambas firmas se estamparon sobre dos morfologías anfóricas bien distintas: la primera, de neta tradición púnica, el T-7431, y la segunda sobre una forma de indudable tradición helenística. Este segundo modelo ha originado disparidad de criterios acerca de su eventual afiliación cultural, cuyo aspectro enlaza perfectamente con el espíritu del presente congreso, tendente a poner de manifiesto hasta qué punto el peso intelectual de las culturas clásicas ha enmascarado otras realidades.

El problema se ha agravado con la introducción de conceptos creados por investigadores de orientación romanizante, aunque se trata de *instrumenta* surgidos antes de la creación del *Africa vetus* y son ánforas púnicas tardías, relacionadas con la recuperación económica y comercial de Cartago en el segundo cuarto del siglo II aC. Se pretende en esta comunicación poner al día todos estos aspectos.

[55] **La influencia de Ebussus en las dinámicas de intercambio y redes comerciales del curso inferior del Ebro entre los siglos V y III anE**

Ivan Cots Serret | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Daniel Fibla Pujol | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Jordi Diloli Fons | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Ernest Capella Martínez | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Marc Prades Painous | Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Samuel Sardà Seuma | Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Entre finales del siglo V y comienzos del siglo IV anE, la costa occidental de la península ibérica experimentó una notable intensificación de los contactos comerciales con *Ebussus* (Ibiza, España). Esta situación se evidencia arqueológicamente a través de la abundante presencia en los contextos arqueológicos de contenedores anfóricos de la tipología T-8 de Ramon, vinculados al transporte de vino y claramente predominantes respecto al resto de materiales de importación documentados en la región.

En este contexto, el curso inferior del río Ebro, un foco estratégico para las redes de intercambio desde finales del siglo VIII anE, padeció una serie de transformaciones económicas que alteraron los patrones comerciales de la región entre el primer y el tercer cuarto del siglo VI anE, posiblemente afectado por las transformaciones políticas que afectaron al Mediterráneo central y occidental durante este siglo. Desde este momento, la región quedó progresivamente desvinculada de las dinámicas comerciales tradicionales, generándose nuevos escenarios de articulación mercantil

SESSION 23 | Tophets

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: José Luis López Castro

[86] **Fire, Rock, and Stelae: New Results from the 2021–2025 Excavation Campaigns of Ca'Foscari University of Venice at the Tophet of Bithia–Su Cardolinu (Domus de Maria, South Sardinia)**
Stefano Floris | Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia
Alessandra Gilibert | Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia

This paper presents the results of the excavations conducted by Ca' Foscari University of Venice at the islet of Su Cardolinu and discusses their implications for the sacred landscape of ancient Bithia.

Su Cardolinu (Bithia) is one of the least known and most debated Phoenician-Punic sanctuaries of the central Mediterranean. First identified in 1964, the site was long regarded as a marginal and short-lived cult place. Its interpretation as a tophet was proposed from the outset but often questioned.

Our recent fieldwork (2021-2025) revealed a far more elaborate and long-lasting ritual landscape, including an architectural complex and an extensive urnfield, centered on the exposed bedrock of the islet and used for several centuries (7^{th}–3^{rd}/2^{nd} BCE) for depositing cremation urns. It has now become evident that the site of Su Cardolinu was a place where natural elements such as fire, stone, and the sea were called to conjure up an exceptional sacred landscape.

Crucially, the 2024 discovery of the first stone stelae ever recovered from the site provides strong evidence for its identification as a tophet. Together with new data on votive objects, ceramic urns and their contents, they show that Su Cardolinu functioned as a long-lived and structured sanctuary.

[167] **Archaeological research at the Tophet-precinct of Sulci (S. Antioco, Sardinia, Italy): 2022-2026**
Valentina Melchiorri | Universität Tübingen-Institut für Klassische Archäologie
Paolo Xella | University of Tübingen
Thomas Schaefer | University of Tübingen
Matthias Lang | University of Bonn
M. Antonietta Demurtas | Independent Researcher
Chiara Tesi | Università dell'Insubria
Simona Minozzi | Università di Pisa

As part of the "ARS-Archaeological Research in Sardinia" Project, archaeological investigations have recently been carried out by the Eberhard-Karls Universität Tübingen (Institut für Klassische Archäologie) at the Tophet Precinct of ancient Sulci (Sant'Antioco, Sardinia). Following the fieldwork carried out in 2018-2021, a series of analyses focused on the archaeological materials recovered from the excavations has been ongoing since 2022. Particular emphasis has been placed on the setting of a data platform – encompassing both general and detailed information – on the basis of

which an attempt is being made to reassemble the identified Depositional Units, all of which can be dated to the 7th-6th cent. BCE. An integrated study of the containers – exclusively ceramic cooking pots of various types – and of their contents – bone remains – has been undertaken within a research framework that aims to achieve a holistic reconstruction of the contexts. Finally, the further fieldwork carried out in 2025-2026 will be presented, with particular attention devoted to the "Building A" and the Phoenician building "Sacello", previously investigated during the 2018-2021 Campaigns.

[168] **Investigating cremation urns from the tophet-precinct of Sulci (S. Antioco, Sardinia)**
Valentina Melchiorri | University of Tübingen
Simona Minozzi | University of Pisa
Chiara Tesi | University of Insubria

Within the framework of the archaeological investigations carried out by the University of Tübingen at the Tophet-Precinct of Sulci (S. Antioco, Sardinia), this contribution presents a preliminary osteological study of the contents of some urns recovered from the investigated areas (Campaigns 2018-2021). The study is based on the laboratory micro-excavation of cinerary containers removed intact from their archaeological context and integrates CT-scan assessment, photogrammetric documentation and reconstruction, microstratigraphic excavation, as well as detailed taphonomic and osteological analysis of the cremated remains (human and/or faunal). Regarding the anthropological analysis, this multidisciplinary approach enables the systematic documentation of internal deposits and the reconstruction of depositional practices through the assessment of the minimum number of individuals, age-at-death estimation, degree fragmentation, temperature of combustion, and the evaluation of possible depositional sequences. The anthropological study revealed a very limited quantity of bone fragments within the urns, not exceeding 50 g, all attributable to infant individuals. For this reason, particular attention is devoted to perinatal and early infant remains, which represent the primary demographic component of tophet funerary assemblages and raise well-known interpretative challenges.

[24] **Nouvelles données archéologiques sur le culte de Baal Hammon et Tanit à Carthage**
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Nesrine Maddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine

Les nouvelles fouilles menées par une équipe de chercheurs de l'Institut National du Patrimoine et des doctorants de l'Université tunisienne dans le sanctuaire de Ba'al Hammon et Tanit à Carthage ont mis au jour de nouveaux contextes archéologiques précisément datés, susceptibles de fournir une documentation sérielle et indispensable à la compréhension du fonctionnement de cet espace sacré et de ses modalités rituelles. En effet, la fouille minutieuse et le protocole rigoureux d'enregistrement de données permettent d'étudier les traces matérielles laissées sur les niveaux archéologiques, de reconstituer les pratiques et les gestes rituels et appréhender la logique qui se trouve derrière.

[278a] **Nouvelles données épigraphiques sur le culte de Baal Hammon et Tanit à Carthage**
Ahmed Ferjaoui | Institut National du Patrimoine
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Nesrine Maddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine

Dans le cadre des nouvelles fouilles du sanctuaire de Ba'al Hamon dit tophet de Carthage qui ont pour objectif de renouveler les études de cet espace sacré par de nouvelles documentations scientifiques et contribuer à éclairer le culte qui fait actuellement débat, nous présentons à la suite de la présentation d'une partie du secteur du IVème siècle par Imed Ben Jerbania le responsable de la fouille du sanctuaire, deux nouvelles stèles inscrites avec leurs micro contexte archéologique et ostéologique. Après l'étude épigraphique rapide de deux inscriptions, nous étudierons deux termes votifs qui nous sont connus jusqu'à maintenant que par leur sens générique sans pouvoir identifier les objets auxquels ils font allusion dans les inscriptions. Nous mettons à contribution dans cette étude le contexte des stèles qui met en corrélation les inscriptions avec les restes des objets du vœu déposés dans les urnes pour confronter l'apport épigraphique avec la réalité du terrain, s'assurer du sens des deux termes et saisir leur apport dans la connaissance de la nature du vœu pratiqué dans les sanctuaires de Ba'l Hamon.

[270] **Archaeozoological insights into the Sanctuary of Ba'al Hammon and Tanit: ritual practices and urban activities (6th–2nd century BC)**
Tarek Oueslati | CNRS
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
Henri Duday | CNRS
Kaouthar Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Nesrine Meddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Émilie Portat | CNRS

This paper presents an archaeozoological study of the sanctuary of Ba'al Hammon and Tanit (late 6th–mid-2nd century BC), focusing on 187 urns and their surrounding stratigraphic levels.

The study of the urns employed an innovative quantification protocol adapted from cremated human osteology. The faunal assemblage consists almost exclusively of burnt lambs (under 6 months old), occasionally accompanied by small passerines. Vertical distribution analyses demonstrate that animal and human remains share identical stratigraphic patterns within the urns, proving joint cremation on the same pyre and collective recovery during ash clearance. These results significantly refine our understanding of ritual gestures and depositional processes within the Carthaginian tophet.

In parallel, the analysis of 1,651 animal remains from the occupation layers aims to distinguish primary ritual activities from secondary depositions. This assemblage, dominated by domestic mammals (sheep, cattle, and pig), also includes fish and bone-working waste. While some burnt remains suggest spilled urn contents, the sediment fauna primarily reflects urban subsistence and craft activities, except for rare intentional offerings like a sheep horn core. Together, these results highlight the complex relationship between sacrificial offerings and the sanctuary's daily urban environment.

[278] **Los combustibles de las incineraciones del tophet de Cártago a partir del análisis antracológico**

María Oliva Rodríguez-Ariza | Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Arqueología Ibérica - Universidad de Jaén
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Victoria Peña Romo | Universidad Complutense de Madrid -CEFYP
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Nesrine Maddahi | Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunis
Henri Duday | CNRS (Francia)

El análisis antracológico de los restos de carbones de numerosas urnas recuperadas en el Tophet de Cártago, nos permite obtener información no sólo de la leña utilizada como combustible en las incineraciones de los diferentes individuos, sino que también nos permite evaluar la vegetación de la zona, la utilización que se hace de la misma, así como su evolución a lo largo del tiempo.

Las muestras se han analizado en el Laboratorio de Paleoambiente del Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Arqueología Ibérica de la Universidad de Jaén. Los primeros resultados obtenidos nos hablan de la utilización de varias especies vegetales para la incineración de los cuerpos, todas ellas de la vegetación de la zona, aunque provenientes de distintas asociaciones vegetales del norte de Túnez, junto con la aparición de especies cultivadas, lo cuales nos permite aventurar el radio de recogida de los combustibles y obtener datos sobre la introducción de cultivos arbóreos en la zona. Estos resultados vienen a coincidir con la vegetación determinada en la cercana Utica y nos dan una visión más amplia y ajustada del entorno de Cartago en el momento de uso de la necrópolis.

[158] **Skyscapes and Ritual Space in Punic Tophets: Preliminary Archaeoastronomical Patterns from the Central Mediterranean**

Maria Cristina Nicolau Kormikiari | Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology - University of São Paulo
Gustavo Jorge Peloso Peixoto | Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology - University of São Paulo.

Recent debates on Punic tophets have increasingly emphasized the need to move beyond binary interpretations centered on sacrifice versus funerary practice and to approach these spaces as complex ritual landscapes. Within this framework, this paper presents the first comparative results of an ongoing archaeoastronomical project dedicated to the analysis of tophet architecture and spatial organization in the central Mediterranean.

The study focuses on a selected group of tophets from the central Mediterranean, currently including sites in Sardinia (Bithia, Sulcis, Tharros, and Monte Sirai), Sicily (Motya), and North Africa (Carthage). In addition, the sanctuary of El Khénissia (Tunisia), chronologically later than the Punic tophets, has been included on an experimental basis as a comparative case study. This initial sample represents the first stage of a broader project, which will be expanded in subsequent phases to incorporate additional sites and architectural features as the dataset grows.

The analysis combines satellite imagery, archaeological site plans, and virtual horizon simulations developed in Stellarium. Azimuths of walls, platforms, altars, and stelae were systematically recorded and tested against solar, lunar, planetary, and stellar phenomena, with particular attention to horizon-based events and local topography.

Preliminary results indicate the presence of recurring alignment patterns that cannot be

explained as random. These include repeated orientations toward equinoxes, Cross-Quarter Days, and winter solstice positions, as well as consistent associations with Venus standstills and, in some cases, with the visible arc of the Milky Way. Notably, several of these patterns recur across different regions and chronological phases, suggesting shared conceptual frameworks in the structuring of ritual space, alongside local adaptations.

Rather than proposing definitive interpretations at this stage, the paper argues that these alignments point to a deliberate integration of celestial cycles into the design and long-term use of tophets. Such evidence opens new avenues for discussing ritual temporality, cultic rhythms, and the possible astral dimensions of Punic religious practices, complementing architectural and epigraphic data. The contribution aims to reposition tophets within broader discussions of sacred landscapes and skyscapes in the Phoenician-Punic world.

SESSION 24 | Landscapes

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:20| Meeting Room 6

Chair: David Cardona

[7] **Les fouilles syriennes d'Amrith dans le contexte de l'occupation de la plaine du 'Akkar**
Michel Al-Maqdissi | Musée du Louvre
Eva Ishaq | Université de Paris I Sorbonne

La direction par Nasib Saliby d'une mission sur le site à partir de 1954 à Amrith sera cruciale pour comprendre la nature de son occupation dans le cadre des sites de la plaine d'Akkar.

Les phases découvertes lors de la fouille du *tell* constituent une séquence stratigraphique typique de la nature de l'occupation de la plaine du 'Akkar, puisqu'elle débute vers le milieu du troisième millénaire av. J.-C. et se poursuit jusqu'à l'époque hellénistique.

Avec le Bronze ancien III/Bronze ancien IVB, on remarque le début de l'organisation de l'ensemble de la plaine autour de trois sites majeurs : Tell Kazel, Tell 'Arqa et Tell Jamous. Cette organisation visait avant tout à organiser les axes de communications et faciliter le passage des caravanes de commerce depuis les ports de la côte syro-levantine vers les plaines de Homs à l'intérieur.

Nous ne disposons que de peu de données sur les premiers siècles de l'âge du fer, notamment sur l'hégémonie assyrienne et babylonienne, mais la région connaîtra une grande prospérité durant la période phénicienne tardive. Amrith aurait eu le rôle principal avec Arados dans cette partie septentrionale de la Phénicie, une importance serait renforcée lors de la présence achéménide.

[192] **Urban transformations in Bronze Age Tyre: geomorphological perspectives**
Francisco Jesús Núñez Calvo | University of Warsaw/Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology
Kosmas Pavlopoulos | Department of Geography and Planning, Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi
Daniel Moraetis | Applied Physics and Astronomy, University of Sharjah
Olga Koukous | Independent Researcher
José María López Garí | Posidonia, S.A. Ibiza
Ali Badawi | General Directorate of Antiquities of Lebanon

This paper explores the Bronze Age urban development of Tyre through geomorphological evidence from the Acropolis and surrounding zones. The data reveal a sequence of spatial transformations marked by periods of growth, interruption, and reorganisation. While some changes align with known historical phases, others reflect unexpected breaks in the urban fabric that cannot be fully explained by textual sources alone. These results point to a complex interplay between settlement dynamics and environmental processes in shaping the early city.

[245] **Motya before the Phoenician settlement: new evidence for Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation at Motya (Area D, 14 th - 9 th century BC)**

Federica Spagnoli | Sapienza University of Rome
Federico Cappella | Sapienza University of Rome

Recent excavations carried on by the Sapienza archaeological Expedition to Motya in Area D, on the south-western slopes of the acropolis of Motya, have reached occupation levels dating to the period preceding Phoenician colonisation at the beginning of the 8th century BC. Archaeological investigations have revealed the existence of a flourishing settlement from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, within which several domestic units have been identified, attributable to the Recent Bronze Age and Final Bronze Age phases.

Imported materials from Sardinia, Malta, the Levant, and Cyprus provide crucial evidence for reconstructing the historical framework of the Late Bronze Age immediately preceding Phoenician settlement. These materials represent not only exchange networks but also the movement of people, ideas, and practices across the central Mediterranean, functioning as a connective space for long-term cultural interaction. This paper presents the preliminary results of the excavations and offers some reflections on the integration of Motya within the Sicilian and Mediterranean Bronze Age context.

[153] **Reading mudbrick: a geoarchaeological approach to Phoenician architecture at Motya**

Marta Lorenzon | University of Helsinki
Paola Sconzo | Università degli studi di Palermo
Doga Karakaya | University of Helsinki
Melis Uzdurum | University of Helsinki
Benjamìn Cutillas-Victoria | Universidad Complutense de Madrid

This paper presents preliminary results from a geoarchaeological study of earthen architecture at the Phoenician–Punic site of Motya in western Sicily. Earthen building materials, particularly mudbrick, were fundamental to Mediterranean architecture for millennia, yet they remain understudied due to their perceived ephemerality and technical simplicity.

Focusing on mudbrick and earthen mortars from domestic, and industrial contexts dating mainly to the late sixth-5th centuries BCE, this study investigates how raw materials were selected, modified, and deployed within a densely urbanised island environment. Using an integrated methodological approach combining pXRF analysis, micromorphology, multivariate statistics, petrography, and phytolith analysis, we explore patterns of material sourcing, recipe variability, construction practices, and repair.

The results demonstrate that mudbrick production at Motya was deliberate, flexible, and technically informed, reflecting both Levantine traditions and local adaptations to Sicilian resources and spatial constraints. More broadly, the study highlights earthen architecture as a key medium through which human–environment interaction, technological knowledge, and cultural identity can be investigated in Phoenician and Punic contexts.

[78] **Dinamiche ambientali, paesaggio e organizzazione sociale di Tharros punica**
Anna Chiara Fariselli | Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

La lunga stagione di studi di cui è protagonista l'Università di Bologna a Tharros, la città sul Golfo di Oristano qualificabile oramai con certezza come fondazione cartaginese, ci consente di trarre qualche considerazione utile per orientare le indagini future. La ricostruzione della storia del sito pluristratificato, vivace vettore di traffici commerciali e polo d'attrazione di mobilità umana almeno fino a età tardoantica, deve certamente tenere conto dei dati restituiti dall'intensa attività archeologica svolta, ma non può prescindere da una più ampia valutazione delle condizioni climatiche e delle trasformazioni paesaggistiche subite nel tempo dall'intero areale oristanese. Gli interventi archeologici effettuati nel settore a oriente del *cardo maximus* – cioè, in uno dei pochi contesti risparmiati dagli effetti devastanti delle ricerche non stratigrafiche del passato – e le attività di scavo e prospezione, terrestre e subacquea, in corso presso l'istmo Sa Codriola e su Capo San Marco, permettono di studiare le dinamiche ambientali in cui Tharros nasce, si sviluppa e viene abbandonata. Questi fattori endogeni condizionano in senso diacronico le scelte organizzative e produttive della comunità tharrense ancor più dei macroscopici agenti esterni, come l'avvento di Roma che, alla fine del III sec. a.C., in larga misura si adegua alla funzionalità dell'articolazione spaziale esistente.

[46] **Dinámicas de implantación fenicia en las costas de Málaga (España). La contribución del radiocarbono**
Jose L. Caro | University of Málaga
José Suárez-Padilla | University of Málaga
Emilio Martín-Córdoba | Museo de Vélez-Málaga
Bartolomé Mora-Serrano | University of Málaga, Spain

La costa de Málaga (España) es uno de los lugares clave para el estudio de la primera presencia fenicia y su consolidación en grandes centros urbanos en el occidente de la Península Ibérica. Tanto en la bahía de Málaga, como en la zona oriental (Axarquía), estos asentamientos se concentran en las inmediaciones de las desembocaduras de ríos con un número significativo de yacimientos como son, en el río Guadalhorce, los de La Rebanadilla, San Isidro, Cerro del Villar, San Pablo y Malaka, y, en los ríos Vélez y Algarrobo, los enclaves de Toscanos, Chorreras y Morro de Mezquitilla, a su vez conectados con enclaves de población local como Cerro de la Era, San Pablo y Cártama en la bahía de Málaga y en valle del Guadalhorce la Fortaleza de Vélez.

En este trabajo, planteamos que la revisión de las dataciones radiocarbónicas ya conocidas junto a otras obtenidas en el marco de nuevos proyectos de investigación que permitirán profundizar en el conocimiento de la cronología y temporalidad del fenómeno colonial fenicio, su variabilidad y, especialmente, las dinámicas temporales que afectan directamente a la interacción con las poblaciones locales así como a la articulación del poblamiento de estos territorios costeros.

[2019] **Aplicación de tecnologías no invasivas en el yacimiento “Castillo de Doña Blanca” (El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, España).**

Pablo Sicre González | Universidad de Cádiz
Antonio Pecci | Universidad de Cádiz
Lázaro Gabriel Lagóstena Barrios | Universidad de Cádiz
Jesús Ignacio Jiménez Chaparro | Universidad de Cádiz
Isabel Mª Rondán Sevilla | Universidad de Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz

Se presentan los trabajos de prospección llevados a cabo en el yacimiento protohistórico del Castillo de Doña Blanca (El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, España) mediante tecnologías no invasivas. El objetivo principal ha sido caracterizar las estructuras arqueológicas subyacentes y el paleopaisaje como paso previo a la planificación de las futuras intervenciones en el sitio. Se ha ejecutado un protocolo integrado que combina: 1) Georradar (GPR) en la zona urbana central para detectar estructuras en la parte superficial del tell; 2) Geomagnetometría en el núcleo urbano y en áreas potencialmente portuarias; 3) Tomografía de resistividad eléctrica en otra zona de posible actividad portuaria; 4) Perfiles geológicos en el entorno para reconstruir la línea de costa antigua; y 5) Teledetección aérea mediante dron equipado con LiDAR y cámara multiespectral sobre todo el sitio, generando modelos digitales del terreno e identificando anomalías en el subsuelo. La combinación y síntesis de estos datos permite avanzar significativamente en la definición de la trama urbana, la organización del espacio y la posible configuración de otras áreas periurbanas. Esta metodología demuestra su eficacia para guiar futuras excavaciones y para la gestión integral de un yacimiento de gran extensión y complejidad estratigráfica.

SESSION 25 | Deathways

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Helen Dixon

[246] **Palermo punica: dalla fondazione alla metà del VI sec.a.C. Indicatori archeologici dai contesti funerari**

Francesca Spatafora | Dipartimento Beni Culturali Regione Siciliana

Il vasto spazio necropolare dell'antica Panormos, ininterrottamente utilizzato dagli ultimi decenni del VII alla metà del III sec.a.C., oltre a offrire ampia evidenza su vari temi connessi al mondo funerario, fornisce anche – attraverso alcuni specifici indicatori archeologici che saranno analiticamente esaminati – spunti di grande interesse in relazione alle origini della città e alla composizione del primo nucleo della comunità, suggerendo un ruolo attivo di Cartagine nella Sicilia di età arcaica, non semplicemente limitato ad attività e contatti di tipo commerciale.

[15] **Feeling Punic or Roman? Dying at Nora (Sardinia) during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC: Evidence from the Western Necropolis**

Chiara Andreatta | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova
Alessandro Mazzariol | Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali, Università degli Studi di Padova

The beginning of Roman domination and the subsequent establishment of the *Provincia* in 227 BC represent epochal historical shifts for Sardinia, marking a comprehensive reorganization of its administrative and territorial framework.

Punic cities appear to have embraced the new order without significant upheaval; currently, archaeology does not record sharp breaks, at least during the initial phases of Roman rule, where previous cultural, artistic, religious, and linguistic traditions persisted. Nevertheless, the perceived identity of the Punic communities inhabiting the island remains complex to investigate. Regarding funerary rituals, one must ask how these communities reacted to the Roman advent.

This study analyzes the issue based on recent data from the western necropolis of Nora in southern Sardinia. The identification of several Hellenistic-period tombs within the earlier Phoenician and Punic burial core has provided an opportunity to delve into the theme of identity. Funerary contexts, as is well known, offer an exceptional vantage point for investigating otherwise elusive aspects such as identity, self-representation, and sense of belonging. Consequently, the necropolis of Nora offers a valuable contribution to defining the characterizing traits of the community residing at the site between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC—a phase commonly and alternatively defined in Sardinia as "Late Punic" or "Roman Republican."

[207] **La necropoli di Bithia (Domus de Maria) in Sardegna: sepolture di età fenicia e punica dai recenti scavi d'emergenza**

Chiara Pilo | Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Gianfranca Salis | Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e Sud Sardegna

Da alcuni anni la Soprintendenza ABAP di Cagliari sta conducendo indagini sistematiche sul promontorio dell'acropoli di Bithia, nel comune di Domus de Maria, sulla costa meridionale della Sardegna. Agli scavi programmati si sono accompagnati anche due importanti interventi d'emergenza nella necropoli dell'antico insediamento, resisi necessari a seguito di mareggiate verificatesi nel 2017 e nel mese di gennaio del 2026, che hanno messo in luce il settore della necropoli più esposto all'azione erosiva del mare.

Le indagini d'urgenza che sono seguite agli eventi calamitosi hanno offerto l'occasione per raccogliere nuovi dati sulle fasi della necropoli di età fenica e di età punica, che offrono nuovi interessanti elementi di conoscenza sull'antico insediamento di Bithia.

[206] **La necropoli punica di Sulky: dati d'archivio e recenti acquisizioni relativi alla Tomba della Statua e alla Tomba 11PGM**

Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari
Pietro Francesco Serreli | Independent Researcher
Nicola Pagani | Independent Researcher
Cristina Antigoni | Itinera s.r.l.

La necropoli punica di Sant'Antioco in località Is Pirixeddus è oggetto da alcuni anni di interventi di restauro e riqualificazione, cui si affiancano lo studio della documentazione d'archivio, in particolare quella relativa alle indagini degli anni '50-'80 del Novecento, e dei relativi reperti, in gran parte inediti, con la finalità di ricomporre l'intero, straordinario, complesso necropolare. Le ricerche che qui si intendono presentare, incrociando dati d'archivio e interventi recenti, riguardano in particolare la cosiddetta Tomba della Statua, dal ben noto altorilievo egittizzante rinvenuto nel 1969 e successivamente rimosso e trasferito a Cagliari, recentemente 'riscoperta' e recuperata con un impegnativo intervento di restauro, nell'ambito del quale è stato possibile indagare un lembo stratigrafico intatto, con una deposizione *in situ* e alcuni oggetti rituali e di corredo pertinenti alla medesima deposizione e, probabilmente, anche ad altre adiacenti, non conservate. Si presentano, inoltre, alcuni nuovi elementi relativi alla Tomba 11PGM emersi durante il restauro dei sarcofagi lignei che si conservavano al suo interno, ivi incluso quello ben noto detto della Dea Alata.

[209] **Un mondo a colori: pigmenti, materiali e contesti. Nuovi dati da Sulky (Sant'Antioco) in età punica**

Rosana Pla Orquin | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco
Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Sara Muscuso | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco

Il contributo presenta i risultati preliminari di un programma di analisi archeometriche condotto su tracce di colore conservate su diverse classi di materiali provenienti da Sulky (Sant'Antioco). Le indagini hanno interessato superfici eterogenee – rilievi tombali, elementi lignei, ceramica e altri supporti – con l'obiettivo di identificare i pigmenti impiegati, le modalità di applicazione e le relazioni tra scelte cromatiche, materiali e contesti d'uso.

L'approccio integrato tra osservazione archeologica e analisi consente di restituire nuovi dati sulla policromia nella Sulky punica, evidenziando come il colore costituisca un elemento significativo del linguaggio visivo e simbolico, oggi parzialmente percepibile a causa dei processi di degrado e alterazioni avvenute nel tempo.

I risultati offrono spunti per una rilettura dei manufatti e degli spazi in cui erano inseriti, contribuendo alla ricostruzione del paesaggio cromatico antico e alla comprensione del ruolo del colore nelle dinamiche rituali, funerarie e quotidiane della comunità punica locale.

[281] **Nora, Area Omega (ex Base Marina Militare): i contesti di età punica**

Romina Carboni | Università degli Studi di Cagliari
Emiliano Cruccas | Università degli Studi di Cagliari
Marco Giuman | Università degli Studi di Cagliari
Francesco Serra | Università degli Studi di Cagliari

Il settore settentrionale dell'area urbana di Nora (Pula, Sardegna), corrispondente alla postazione dell'ex base della Marina Militare e indagato dall'Università di Cagliari a partire dal 2015, ha permesso di riconoscere fasi di occupazione di spazi che evidenziano un cambio di destinazione nel corso dei secoli. Nei contesti stratigrafici precedenti ad una grande piazza con fontane di età medio imperiale, collocati sia al di sotto del basolato stradale che nelle aree che si affacciano su di esso, sono venuti alla luce elementi inquadrabili tra il VI e il III secolo a.C. Tali evidenze suggeriscono per questo settore periferico dell'abitato una vocazione al contempo funeraria e produttivo/artigianale. Tra gli elementi di sicuro interesse per una ricostruzione delle fasi di vita di Nora precedenti alla conquista romana della Sardegna, si segnalano i resti di una struttura in grandi blocchi bugnati, contigua a spazi a destinazione funeraria, individuabili dai tagli praticati sul banco roccioso in arenaria, ed altri riconducibili ad attività produttive connesse a materiali fittili e metallici.

[172] **Nuevas cronologías absolutas de la necrópolis del Puig des Molins (Ibiza)**

Ana Mezquida | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Maria Bofill | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Nicolás Márquez-Grant | University of Cranfield
Helena Jiménez | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Benjamí Costa | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Jordi H. Fernández | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera
Hortensia Blanco | Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera

En 2021, el equipo del MAEF en colaboración con el Dr. Nicolás Márquez-Grant (Univ. de Cranfield, UK), presentó un proyecto en la convocatoria de becas científicas de la National Environmental

Isotope Facility del Reino Unido, siendo seleccionado en la categoria de NERC-Grant-in-kind para la realización de dataciones radiocarbónicas. El objetivo fue profundizar en la cronología absoluta de las diversas ocupaciones humanas del yacimiento de Puig des Molins, desde la época fenicia hasta la medieval islámica. Además, para completar el análisis a escala insular, se tomaron también muestras de tumbas de necrópolis rurales de época púnica.

En esta comunicación se dan a conocer los resultados de un primer grupo de dataciones (en total, se tomaron 40 muestras) que fueron planteadas para resolver problemas concretos de las investigaciones en curso, com son las dataciones de tumbas que no presentan ajuar funerario. De este modo, el proyecto permitirá avanzar en paralelo a diversas líneas de investigación dirigidas y co-dirigidas por el MAEF: el Sistema de Información Geográfica del Puig des Molins, estudios de ADN antiguo, el análisis de isótopos estables, así como los estudios de materiales procedentes de las tumbas.

[82] **La "necrópolis púnica" de Osuna: avance del estudio estratigráfico, arquitectónico y contextual**

Eduardo Ferrer Albelda | Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco José García Fernández | Universidad de Sevilla
Fernando Prados Pérez | Universidad de Alicante
Francisco José Blanco Arcos | Universidad de Sevilla
M.ª Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla

Entre los años 2021-2022, durante las excavaciones arqueológicas previas a la construcción de nuevas instalaciones hidráulicas en los Depósitos Municipales de Agua de Osuna, solar de la antigua *Urso*, fue hallado un conjunto de estructuras hipogeas que se atribuyeron a una posible necrópolis fenicio-púnica de los siglos V-IV a.C. Estas se encontraban muy alteradas por otras infraestructuras posteriores, de época romana y de difícil interpretación debido al nivel de arrasamiento de la parcela. Con posterioridad se emprendió un Proyecto General de Investigación coordinado desde la Universidad de Sevilla y en el que se integraron los arqueólogos que excavaron los restos y otros especialistas de distintas instituciones. El objetivo es realizar un estudio sistemático de las estructuras y contextos arqueológicos documentados durante las excavaciones preventivas, garantizando su adecuada conservación, pero también la realización de nuevas intervenciones, principalmente prospecciones geofísicas y excavaciones puntuales en los sectores de la parcela que han quedado en reserva. A ello se suman los estudios previos destinados la integración urbanística de los restos, así como el desarrollo de un proyecto de puesta en valor y musealización. En esta contribución se presentará un avance de los resultados de las dos primeras campañas, especialmente orientado a la interpretación de la secuencia estratigráfica, el estudio arquitectónico de los hipogeos y el análisis de los contextos materiales que los amortizan.

SESSION 26 | Mobility

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 09:00–10:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Nicholas Vella

[234] **From Phoenicia to the Sea of Japan: a comparative study of maritime networks from a Phoenician perspective**

Ikuko Sato | Japan Women's University

Recent scholarship has increasingly reassessed Phoenician expansion in the Mediterranean not as point-based trade conducted by seafaring merchants, but as a sedentary and interconnected network structured around islands, harbors, and religious sites. Through these nodal points, Phoenician communities established multilayered and sustained relationships with surrounding societies. The Phoenician diaspora was grounded in voluntary maritime mobility and commercial activity rather than forced displacement following disruptions in the Phoenician homeland, with the Mediterranean functioning as a mediating space that enabled long-distance connectivity.

Applying this perspective comparatively, the paper turns to the ancient Sea of Japan world. In this maritime sphere, islands such as Tsushima and Iki, together with coastal ports, functioned as nodal points linking the Japanese archipelago, the Korean Peninsula, and the Chinese mainland.

This paper aims to reconceptualize the ancient Mediterranean and the ancient Sea of Japan not as peripheral spaces that separated peoples and cultures, but as “connecting seas” that facilitated mobility and connectivity. Drawing on I. Malkin’s Small World model and recent network-oriented approaches in Phoenician studies, this paper examines the analytical significance of a maritime network framework in which islands and coastal hubs function as primary nodes, moving beyond center–periphery models of the ancient world.

[159] **The end of a People without History: indigenous and Phoenicians in the Pitiüses Islands**

Ricard Marlasca Martín | Posidònia S.L.
Josep M. López Garí | Posidònia S.L.

The Phoenician settlement on the island of Eivisa, and later on the island of Formentera, led to the complete occupation of this territory for agricultural and livestock exploitation. The presence of an indigenous population on these islands, a matter of debate, is becoming increasingly evident. In this work, we present evidence from recent excavations on the island of Formentera that helps us to outline, on the one hand, some of the socio-cultural characteristics of the indigenous societies contemporary with the arrival of the eastern colonists. Furthermore, we may have uncovered a context that reflects the moment of definitive collapse, or of a radical change, marking the end of this ancient culture.

[26] **Phoenician interaction and local dynamics in the Mediterranean Maghreb**

Hamza Benattia | McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge
Cyprian Broodbank | McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge

Despite its geographical relevance, the Maghreb has often occupied a marginal position within wider debates on the late prehistoric Mediterranean. Over the last two decades, renewed excavations, survey and radiocarbon dating have begun to refine our understanding of settlement patterns, subsistence strategies and social landscapes in this region during the second and early first millennia BC.

This paper situates early Phoenician presence in the Mediterranean Maghreb within longer-term trajectories and critically examines how these processes have been traditionally framed in both archaeological and historical discourse. Drawing on recent data, it explores the range of social, economic and cultural interactions between incoming Phoenician groups and local communities. Rather than assuming uniform models of cultural imposition or population replacement, the paper emphasises diversity and highlights the role of local agency in shaping these interactions. By reassessing earlier interpretative frameworks and integrating new archaeological evidence, the paper contributes to ongoing discussions on the role of northwest Africa within wider Mediterranean dynamics.

[141] **Mobility of the Punic inhabitants at the site of Kerkouane: preliminary results**

Francesco La Pastina | Dept. STEBICEF, Laboratory of Anthropology Palermo, University of Palermo; University of Messina
Sara Bernardini | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Giulia Colombo | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Elisabetta Moroni | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Anna Olivieri | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Ornella Semino | Department of Biology and Biotechnology “L. Spallanzani”, University of Pavia
Alfredo Coppa | Department of History, Anthropology, Religions, Art, Performing Arts, Sapienza University of Rome
Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine
Federico Lugli | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

The site of Kerkouane, located on the north-east coast of Tunisia on the Cap Bon peninsula, was founded around the 6th century BCE. Owing to its strategic position within the Mediterranean, the site represents a key context for investigating patterns of human mobility during the Punic period. This study presents the results of isotopic ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and $\delta^{18}O$) and genomic analyses conducted on human skeletal remains recovered from the Arg El-Ghazouani necropolis at Kerkouane. Isotopic analyses were conducted on 36 individuals, while genomic analyses involved 13 individuals. The isotopic ratios were interpreted through comparison with an isotopic mapping of the surrounding territory, aimed at defining a local baseline framework. Variability observed in both $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and $\delta^{18}O$ values shows the presence of individuals with both local and non-local isotopic signatures, reflecting multiple mobility patterns. These findings agree with genomic data, which reveal marked

heterogeneity within the community and document the presence of African, European, and Levantine ancestries. The results presented in this study contribute to the reconstruction of the complex population dynamics at Kerkouane, providing new data on human mobility within the broader Punic Mediterranean context.

[98] **We carry our places with us. Strontium isotope evidence of human mobility from Nora (Sardinia)**

Melania Gigante | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Noemi Ruberti | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Federico Lugli | Department of Chemical and Geological Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Alessandro Mazzariol | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua
Jacopo Bonetto | Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua

This paper employs strontium isotope ratio analysis ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) to investigate patterns of human mobility at the necropolis of Nora (Cagliari, Sardinia), adopting a broad life-history approach to the study of past populations. The dataset spans a long chronological sequence, from the Phoenician and Punic phases to the Hellenistic period and comprises both inhumed and cremated individuals. Isotopic data are integrated with information on funerary rites, body treatments and material culture, enabling the assessment of individual mobility trajectories within their social and ritual contexts.

Building upon a recently published machine-learning-based isoscape for Nora and southern Sardinia, this study engages with a growing body of bioarchaeological literature addressing mobility from a biogeochemical perspective in Sardinia, a region long affected by significant interpretative gaps. The island's complex geological setting is characterised by marked lithological variability over short distances.

This heterogeneity, coupled with the multi-cultural and highly connected archaeological contexts, represents both an exceptional opportunity to explore broad-scale mobility patterns and a significant methodological challenge for isotopic provenance. Nora, therefore, constitutes a pivotal case study for evaluating the potential and limitations of strontium isotope analysis in such settings.

By situating Nora evidence within wider maritime and cultural networks, this contribution highlights the role of mobility studies in shaping social identities and connectivity beyond Sardinia, demonstrating how integrated multi-proxy approaches can refine our understanding of population dynamics in the Western Mediterranean during the first millennium BCE.

[255] **Cultural Entanglements in the Sardinian Iron Age: the local community at S'Urachi (San Vero Milis)**

Peter van Dommelen | Brown University
Damià Ramis | Independent Researcher
Sara Mura | Christian-Albrechts-Universität
Enrique Díes Cusì | Independent Researcher

Cultural encounters between Iron Age Nuragic Sardinians and Phoenician outsiders are generally closely associated with the 'colonial' Phoenician settlements on the island. An increasing number of Indigenous long-established nuraghi that continued to be occupied into the Iron Age, are nevertheless yielding evidence that these settlements were critical places for cultural encounters and commercial exchanges between local communities and Phoenician outsiders. Excavations at the nuraghi of Sirai and S'Urachi offer abundant evidence of both long-term cultural continuities and the creative and innovative impact of the collaborations and intercultural exchanges at these places.

In this paper, we present the results of the recent excavations around nuraghe S'Urachi that have been carried out as a collaborative research project of the town museum of San Vero Milis and the Joukowsky Institute of Brown University. The structural remains brought to light and the portable finds recovered demonstrate first of all strong continuities of daily life and local habits that underscore the strong Nuragic roots of the local community at S'Urachi; innovative adoptions of Phoenician objects and practices are yet no less frequent. Our overall aim is to bring out the cohesive strength and persistence of Nuragic cultural traditions at S'Urachi through at least the 6th century BCE.

[183] **Land Routes and Phoenician Connectivity in the Lower Ebro Basin during the Early Iron Age: A GIS-Based Approach to Mobility**

Judith Muñoz Sogas | Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

During the Early Iron Age (9th–6th centuries BC), the lower Ebro valley emerged as a key zone of interaction between indigenous communities and Phoenician agents, structuring exchange dynamics that extended well beyond the coastal sphere. While material culture related to these contacts has been extensively studied, the territorial dimension of interaction and the role of overland mobility networks have received comparatively little attention. This paper presents overland connectivity between major Early Iron Age settlements in the Ebro and Siurana river basins (such as Aldovesta, El Molar, Puig Roig, and Castellet de Banyoles) and their relationship with Phoenician trade networks linked to the mining districts of the Priorat and to navigable fluvial routes.

Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), digital elevation models, and cost-surface and least-cost path analyses, the study reconstructs the most plausible routes for the movement of people and goods. These models are systematically tested through fieldwork and compared with data from recent surveys and excavations.

These routes are interpreted not merely as logistical corridors but as socially meaningful spaces where interaction, negotiation, and the circulation of knowledge between indigenous and Phoenician communities took place. The results contribute to a reassessment of mobility patterns in the protohistory of the north-western Mediterranean, highlighting the active role of local societies in shaping exchange networks and demonstrating the value of digital humanities and GIS-based approaches for the study of ancient landscapes.

[72] **Entre el Mediterráneo y el Atlántico: recursos, navegación y redes comerciales en las costas marroquíes durante la época fenicia y púnica**

Mohamed El Mhassani | University Institute of African, Euro-Mediterranean and Ibero-American Studies, Mohammed V University of Rabat
Michał Krueger | Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań

Este trabajo examina el papel de las costas marroquíes durante la época fenicia y púnica como espacio estratégico de recursos, navegación y articulación comercial entre el Mediterráneo y el océano Atlántico. A partir del estudio de las materias primas disponibles - metales, productos pesqueros, sal, púrpura, madera y recursos agropecuarios - se analizan las motivaciones económicas que impulsaron la presencia fenicia y púnica en el litoral atlántico y mediterráneo de Marruecos. La investigación aborda las rutas marítimas y las condiciones de navegación en el Atlántico norafricano, prestando especial atención a los riesgos derivados de las corrientes, mareas y vientos. En este contexto, se examinan los posibles embarcaderos, los mercados locales y los circuitos comerciales de alcance regional e interregional. Se prestará especial atención al papel de la región de Tánger y el Estrecho de Gibraltar como nodo fundamental de intercambio y control de flujos comerciales. Marruecos es considerado no solo como proveedor de recursos, sino también como mercado activo de productos mediterráneos, y como espacio de desarrollo económico en época antigua.

SESSION 27 | Interactions

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–11:50 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Raimondo Secci

[34] **Urbanisation, territorial control, and indigenous interactions: archaeological investigations in Phoenician and Punic Sardinia**

Massimo Botto | CNR-ISPC (Rome)
Livia Tirabassi | Ghent University

The Phoenician and Punic settlement of Pani Loriga (Santadi, southwestern Sardinia) offers critical insights into the processes of urbanisation and territorial control during the Phoenician expansion in the central-western Mediterranean. This study focuses on Area B and its surrounding hill, employing stratigraphic excavation, architectural and topographic analysis, remote sensing, and landscape investigations in river environments. Preliminary findings reveal significant dynamics of settlement organisation and interactions between local and Phoenician communities. These results contribute to a deeper understanding of ancient Mediterranean networks and their influence on indigenous landscapes.

[67] **L'Ogliastra come area di resistenza culturale? Nuovi dati dagli scavi presso il nuraghe Ruinas di Arzana**

Enrico Dirminti | Ministero della Cultura - Soprintendenza ABAP per le province di Sassari e Nuoro

Presso l'insediamento contermine al nuraghe Ruinas, in territorio di Arzana, sono riprese le indagini archeologiche. Lo scavo interessa il settore del pozzo e le strutture ad esso adiacenti.

I primi risultati, che qui si presentano in forma preliminare, hanno permesso di chiarire la funzione utilitaristica del pozzo. Esso sorge in un'area dove sono presenti anche altre strutture, apparentemente di età più antica e in cui è testimoniato il riutilizzo di preesistenze di età neolitica, altrimenti non note per l'area.

Tra i rinvenimenti della campagna di scavo si segnala uno scarabeo in steatite, con montatura e castone in argento, di probabile produzione e provenienza fenicia.

Questo reperto si aggiunge alle altre testimonianze già note nell'area ogliastrina di interrelazioni e scambi tra la Sardegna, il Mediterraneo occidentale e orientale nella fase arcaica.

Pur nella persistente carenza di ulteriori dati archeologici, da colmare con il prosieguo delle ricerche, sembra doversi sfumare l'ipotesi della Sardegna centro-orientale in età arcaica come area di resistenza culturale, a favore di un punto di vista innovativo, in cui anche l'Ogliastra e, più in generale, tutta l'area centro-orientale della Sardegna è interessata dall'incontro di popolazioni, secondo forme e modi precipui, che si adattano alla realtà locale.

[63] **Nuovi dati sulla frequentazione fenicia e punica nell'area del Nuraghe Santa Cristina di Paulilatino (OR, Sardegna)**

Carla Del Vais | Università di Cagliari
Anna Depalmas | Università di Sassari
Salvatore Sebis | Independent Researcher
Noemi Fadda | Independent Researcher
Alice Deiana | Independent Researcher
Alfredo Carannante | IRIAE
Salvatore Chilardi | IRIAE

Gli scavi condotti negli anni 2018-2019 e 2021 presso il nuraghe Santa Cristina di Paulilatino, un sito pluristratificato con una frequentazione da età nuragica ad altomedievale, hanno messo in evidenza alcuni contesti di grande interesse, tra cui una grande fossa, riferibile al VI-V sec. a.C., che è arrivata ad intaccare i livelli nuragici dell'età del Ferro. All'interno di questa, in associazione con un numero molto consistente di resti archeozoologici attribuibili per lo più a cervidi e bovidi, sono stati individuati materiali residuali databili almeno dalla metà dell'VIII sec. a.C. che documentano contatti con la comunità indigena non limitati alla ricezione dei noti bronzi figurati provenienti dal vicino tempio a pozzo. La maggior parte della documentazione ceramica di età punica mostra precisi riscontri con il repertorio di Tharros, anche con materiali provenienti dalla città costiera, che dimostrano una notevole capacità di penetrazione verso l'hinterland dello stesso centro; si segnalano inoltre numerosi materiali coevi ad impasto, a testimonianza della vitalità della tradizione indigena. Di particolare interesse appare anche la camera inferiore del nuraghe, benché fortemente manomessa in età medievale, che documenta una frequentazione da età arcaica e un riuso come area sacra dedicata a una divinità femminile in età tardo-punica.

[59] **Punic finds in Southeastern Italy: old and new evidence**

Carlo De Mitri | Università del Salento, Facoltà di Beni Culturali, Lecce
Rita Auriemma | Università del Salento

The knowledge concerning the presence of Punic evidence in the Apulian–Lucanian area has recently expanded, largely as a result of growing scholarly interest in the "warscapes" associated with the Second Punic War. At the same time, a systematic reappraisal of previously published data, together with the recovery of information on older finds that had remained largely unpublished, has been carried out. This combined approach has allowed for a significant update of the available evidence, offering a renewed framework for interpreting the material culture attributable to a Punic cultural background in southeastern Italy, mainly between the Hellenistic and Late Republican periods.

SESSION 28 | Sanctuaries, Ritual

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–12:10 | Aula Prima

Chair: Mireia López Bertran

[145] **Un nuevo templo monumental en Utica fenicio-púnica**
José Luis López Castro | Universidad de Almería
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institute National du Patrimoine
Laura Moya Cobos | Universidad de Almería
Enrique Gil Orduña | Universidad de Almería
Alfredo Mederos Martín | Universidad de Almería
Bartolomé Mora Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
Luis Alberto Ruiz Cabrero | Universidad Complutense
Benjamí Costa Ribas | Museo de Ibiza y Formentera
Olfa Dammak | Institute National du Patrimoine
Victoria Peña Romo | Universidad Complutense
Eduardo Ferrer Albelda | Universidad de Sevilla

En la campaña de 2016 se produjo el descubrimiento de la fundación de un muro monumental en la Zona II, el sector occidental del área investigada en Utica por el equipo tuniso-hispano. Los trabajos de excavación de las campañas de 2022, 2023 y 2025 ampliando el área perimetral de este muro de grandes sillares de piedra ha permitido definir unas dimensiones monumentales de 37 m de longitud por 22 m de anchura sin parangón en la arqueología fenicio-púnica. En la comunicación se analizan la técnica de construcción y se propone una posible datación con los datos preliminares de la excavación.

[186] **Cultural interaction and worship at the Lago di Venere Sanctuary, Pantelleria (Italy)**
Carrie Murray | Brock University
Eóin O'Donoghue | Brandeis University
Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta

The sanctuary at the Lago di Venere, Pantelleria, provides a unique case study of multi-cultural social interaction at a crossroads of the Mediterranean. The results of our archaeological investigations demonstrate the existence of a sanctuary site from the eighth century BCE to the second century CE. The crystal blue but non-potable volcanic, thermal water drew people from distant corners of the Mediterranean for nearly a millennium, seemingly due to perceptions of a divine, possibly chthonic, character of the lake. This long durée involves the early Punic development of the site with the indigenous population, multiple architectural phases, and a physical expansion of the site during the Roman period. The votive materials from the Punic period involve a plethora of imported: scarabs, fine ware ceramics, glass vessels, and terracotta figurines. These goods of Punic, Greek, and Egyptian

production from locations spanning Ibiza to Egypt attest to the importance of the sanctuary and island within a wider Mediterranean religious and economic network.

[205] **Il santuario dell'Acropoli di Pani Loriga (Santadi, Sud Sardegna): nuovi dati per la ricostruzione della 'regione fenicia del Sulcis'**

Giovanna Pietra | Soprintendenza ABAP Cagliari, Oristano e Sud Sardegna
Vincenzo Nubile | Independent Researcher

Gli scavi condotti dal 2020 sull'Acropoli di Pani Loriga hanno messo in luce i resti di un santuario fenicio che riutilizza il nuraghe, ancora in buono stato, ubicato nel punto più elevato della collina. La datazione, nella prima metà/metà dell'VIII sec. a.C., la connotazione culturale fenicia, testimoniata da riti e offerte, della comunità che vi dà vita e, di contro, l'assenza di elementi riferibili alla popolazione locale posteriori al Bronzo Recente, pongono la questione del posizionamento di Pani Loriga nel processo di irradiazione e stabilizzazione dei Fenici nel Sulcis e nel Mediterraneo centro-occidentale.

Non sono chiare le cause del crollo del nuraghe, avvenuto intorno alla metà/terzo quarto del VI sec. a.C., tuttavia l'evento, cui seguono la volontaria obliterazione del santuario e la costruzione di nuovi edifici al di sopra, costituisce una soluzione di continuità, che si colloca nel contesto conflittuale che esita negli equilibri politici ed economici imposti dal trattato Roma-Cartagine del 509 a.C. Un ulteriore rifacimento del santuario si attesta *post* III sec. a.C., nell'ambito del generale riassetto della regione sulcitana conseguente all'accendersi e all'esito del conflitto tra Cartagine e Roma.

[163] **Building A of Los Castillejos de Alcorrín (Manilva, Málaga, Spain): its meaning in the context of the beginnings of Phoenician presence in the Southern Iberian Peninsula (end of the 9th – end of the 8th century BC)**

Dirce Marzoli | Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Italy
César León Martín | Ayuntamiento de Manilva, Málaga
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga

On the acropolis of the fortified settlement of Los Castillejos de Alcorrín, founded at the end of the ninth century BC and abandoned a hundred years later, there are several individual buildings which combine indigenous architectural characteristics of the Final Bronze together with those of levantine tradition.This is the case of Building A of ortogonal plan. In its two building phases it shows features present in sanctuaries of contemporary contact zones of the western Phoenician oecumene which vaguely resemble Phoenician sanctuaries of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Despite the small number of preserved finds inside Building A, one can infer its cultic character which resulted from the relations between the local and the Levantine/Phoenician society at the gates of the Straits of Gibraltar, at a period of important, global and regional changes.

[164] **Un santuario fenicio en el nordeste de la península Ibérica? Evidencias arquitectónicas y rituales en Sant Jaume d'Alcanar (Cataluña)**

Marta Mateu | GRAP - University of Barcelona

David Garcia i Rubert | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Laia Font | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Carme Saorin | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Sònia Carbonell | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Tània Freixas | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Margarita Rodés | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Mariona Arnó | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Ana Serrano | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Mercé Roca | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Pol Sancho | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Clàudia Ortega | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Corina Carrillo | GRAP - University of Barcelona

Las investigaciones recientes en el yacimiento de Sant Jaume d'Alcanar (Cataluña), situado en el nordeste de la península Ibérica, han permitido identificar tres espacios con funciones aparentemente sacras, cuya coherencia funcional y articulación interna sugieren la existencia de un complejo cultual estructurado. Se trata de una pequeña capilla (ámbito A7), un edificio interpretado como un templo (A25) y un espacio auxiliar directamente vinculado a este último (A11), configurando un conjunto destinado a prácticas rituales específicas. Desde el punto de vista arquitectónico, el templo presenta una planta lineal tripartita (patio, vestíbulo y cella), un esquema bien documentado en el ámbito fenicio. Asimismo, los indicios materiales y las prácticas rituales identificadas en los tres espacios remiten de forma consistente al universo de creencias fenicio.

A partir de estos datos, se propone como hipótesis de trabajo la interpretación del conjunto como un santuario empórico, cuya advocación concreta permanece por el momento indeterminada. La identificación de un santuario fenicio de estas características en el nordeste de la península Ibérica supondría un hecho excepcional, tanto por su localización geográfica como por sus implicaciones para los modelos actuales sobre la presencia fenicia en estas latitudes del Mediterráneo occidental. Este escenario refuerza, además, la hipótesis de que Sant Jaume d'Alcanar pueda interpretarse como una pequeña factoría fenicia, en la que las prácticas religiosas desempeñarían un papel central en la articulación económica, social y simbólica del enclave.

[217] **Anchoring the sacred? Reconsidering Cult markers from the 2022-2025 Excavations at Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain)**

Carmen Ramírez Cañas | Universidad de Sevilla
José Suárez-Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Bartolomé Mora-Serrano | Universidad de Málaga
Antonio M. Sáez-Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Sonia López-Chamizo | Universidad de Málaga
Carolina López-Ruiz | University of Chicago

Cerro del Villar is one of the best-documented archaic Phoenician settlements in the western Mediterranean, where residential, industrial and commercial spaces have been identified. Nevertheless, evidence concerning religious activities remains scarce. This paper examines the material sequence of buildings documented in Sectors 11–12, excavated between 2022 and 2025, to

identify archaeological indicators of cult ceremonies and to reassess their possible religious significance.

Recent excavations led by the University of Málaga have revealed a terraced urban layout potentially connected to a port environment. A stratigraphic and spatial approach to these buildings has made it possible to identify a diverse pottery assemblage, including oil bottles, dipper juglets and incense burners (*thymiateria*), together with grotesque terracotta masks, which all together suggest that ritual practices may have been performed in this area. Special attention is given to Room 5 of the so-called Building B, where a carefully arranged rectangular pavement of *Glycymeris insubrica* shells, linked to remains of marine resources consumption, several possible betyls and a stone anchor, defines a clearly non-domestic and potentially ritualized context.

These new data allow a comprehensive re-evaluation of previous discoveries at the site, such as a proto-Aeolic capital and the remains of M. E. Aubet's Building 2, now reconsidered within a renewed ritual-oriented framework. Rather than identifying a formal sanctuary, this contribution discusses the significance of material assemblages for understanding the ritual practices and the symbolic world of this Phoenician community in the seventh century BC.

SESSION 29 | Western Mediterranean

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Aula Magna

Chair: Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas

[198] **New methodologies for the study of western Iberian stelae from the Bronze-to-Iron Age transition**

Pablo Paniego Díaz | Universität Freiburg
Ralph Araque Gonzalez | Universität Freiburg
Maria-Eugenia Polo | Universidad de Extremadura
Vera Rammelkammer | Universität Freiburg
Bastian Asmus | Universität Freiburg, Labor für Archäometallurgie
Giuseppe Vintrici | Independent Researcher
Alexander Richter | Independent Researcher

Decorated stelae are among the most emblematic symbolic expressions of Iberian Protohistory. Although concentrated in Atlantic Iberia, their iconography and technical traits have long been discussed within wider Mediterranean interaction spheres, including possible links with Phoenician networks. Rather than treating these monuments solely as carriers of imagery, this research approaches them as technical products whose manufacturing traces provide direct evidence for technological knowledge and cultural interaction during the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age.

Recent research confirms that engravings on the hardest stone supports required hardened steel tools. The earliest iron artefacts in Iberia have often been used to argue for direct Phoenician influence, yet such claims have rarely rested on material analysis. At the same time, an early and locally rooted development of iron technology in Iberia remains plausible. To address this debate, we present a new, replicable methodology combining traceological analysis and high-resolution 3D scanning to distinguish carving techniques and relate them to specific tool types.

By identifying the actual tools used, we move beyond stylistic comparison to reconstruct technical traditions and their transmission across regions. This approach reframes decorated stelae within broader Mediterranean dynamics, highlighting variability in technological practice and challenging homogenizing narratives that attribute innovation solely to external – particularly Phoenician – agency. In doing so, the study contributes to a more nuanced, materially grounded understanding of cultural interaction in the first-millennium BCE Mediterranean.

[223] **Crecer en el Mar: infancia(s) y socialización marítima en la Andalucía protohistórica. Una mirada etnoarqueológica**

Aurora Rivera-Hernández | Universidad de Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz
Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Pablo Sicre González | Universidad de Cádiz

Milagros Macías López | Universidad de Cádiz
Natalia López Sánchez | Universidad de Cádiz
Marina Camino Carrasco | Universidad de Cádiz
Lucía de la Torre Mínguez | Universidad de Cádiz
José Suárez Padilla | Universidad de Málaga
Clara Toscano Pérez | Universidad de Huelva
Andrés M. Adroher Auroux | Universidad de Granada
Eva Alarcón García | Universidad de Granada
Paula Becerra Fuello | Universidad de Granada
María del Mar Castro García | Universidad de Granada
Marta Díaz Zorita-Bonilla | Universidad de Granada
Marga Sánchez Romero | Universidad de Granada
Miriam Vílchez Suárez | Universidad de Granada

En los últimos años, los estudios sobre infancia en las comunidades fenicias y púnicas han experimentado un notable desarrollo, contribuyendo a replantear el papel de los individuos no-adultos en los procesos sociales, económicos y simbólicos del Mediterráneo antiguo. El proyecto "Crecer en el Mar: Infancia(s) y socialización marítima en la Andalucía Protohistórica" (CREMAR) se inscribe plenamente en este renovado marco de investigación, aportando una perspectiva centrada en las relaciones entre infancia y prácticas marino-marítimas. CREMAR investiga, desde un enfoque etnoarqueológico, el papel activo de los individuos no-adultos en la construcción, transmisión y sostenimiento de saberes y actividades vinculadas al mar en diversas comunidades costeras del sur de la península ibérica durante el I milenio a. C., con especial atención a los contextos fenicios y a las poblaciones locales. A partir del análisis integrado de restos óseos infantiles, objetos y espacios productivos, domésticos, rituales y funerarios, el proyecto explora los procesos de aprendizaje, trabajo, ritualidad y socialización marítima. Estos datos se contrastan con el estudio del patrimonio inmaterial de comunidades pesqueras contemporáneas del litoral andaluz, cuya memoria oral ofrece valiosos paralelos interpretativos. La comunicación presentará el marco teórico y metodológico del proyecto, junto con algunos resultados preliminares que permiten comenzar a identificar patrones de participación infantil en diversas actividades y escenarios marino-marítimos y su reflejo material en contextos protohistóricos.

[9] **Revisiting the end of Tartessos**

Manuel Álvarez-Martí-Aguilar | Universidad de Málaga
Carolina López-Ruiz | University of Chicago
Esther Rodríguez González | Institute of Archaeology (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) – Junta de Extremadura)

Tartessos represents a unique historical phenomenon that developed in the southwest of the Iberian Peninsula during the first millennium BCE as a result of interactions between local populations and Phoenicians that arrived in southern Iberia in the late ninth century BCE. After its development, traditional historiography has maintained that the so-called "Tartessian culture" came to an end around 500 BCE due to a profound crisis. From that point on, a new culture emerged in what is now western Andalusia—connected to Tartessos but distinct, the "Turdetanian" culture. In contrast to this

traditional framework, this study offers a critical reassessment of the theory that posits a sharp rupture in Tartessos at the end of the sixth century BCE. It highlights the historicist biases that shaped this narrative, which overemphasized elements of disjuncture while downplaying cultural continuities. Although significant changes in the history and archaeology of Tartessos are documented throughout the sixth century BCE, its historical trajectory and cultural expressions did not come to an abrupt end around 500 BCE. Various features characteristic of the Tartessic world persisted beyond the supposed sixth-century crisis, evolving in diverse ways across different territories of southwestern Iberia, in some cases without interruption, until the Roman period.

[73] **Un territorio en transformación: reevaluación de la ocupación humana y del potencial natural, histórico y arqueológico en la región atlántica marroquí en vísperas de la expansión fenicia**

Mohamed El Mhassani | University Institute of African, Euro-Mediterranean and Ibero-American Studies, Mohammed V University of Rabat

El litoral atlántico marroquí atraviesa actualmente un momento de profunda transformación y desarrollo, acompañado de un renovado interés científico que está revelando su notable potencial natural, histórico y arqueológico. En este contexto, este proyecto de investigación en curso analiza la evolución histórica de la fachada atlántica marroquí desde las etapas anteriores a la llegada de los fenicios, pasando por el periodo fenicio y púnico, hasta las fases posteriores, a la luz de recientes descubrimientos arqueológicos que evidencian una ocupación humana temprana, continuada y tecnológicamente significativa.

La aparición y evolución de herramientas, las evidencias de explotación sistemática de los recursos naturales y la adaptación prolongada al medio atlántico ponen de manifiesto un grado de desarrollo humano que obliga a replantear el papel histórico de esta región dentro de los procesos de larga duración. El estudio tendrá en cuenta la abundancia de recursos y materias primas y en su explotación por las comunidades locales, fenicias y púnicas, así como en los procesos de innovación técnica, especialización productiva y organización del trabajo documentados en yacimientos recientemente identificados.

Estas evidencias permiten interpretar la fachada atlántica marroquí no como un espacio marginal, sino como un territorio dinámico y estructurado, dotado de un alto potencial económico y estratégico, conocido, buscado y explotado durante la expansión fenicia. El proyecto plantea que este desarrollo previo facilitó la integración del Atlántico marroquí en las redes fenicias y su continuidad en etapas posteriores, ofreciendo una lectura renovada de su papel en la historia antigua del norte de África y del Mediterráneo occidental.

[276] **La influencia fenicia en la configuración de la Túrtugi Ibérica (Galera, Granada, España)**

María Oliva Rodríguez Ariza | Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Arqueología Ibérica - Universidad de Jaén

El Cerro del Real es uno de los yacimientos protohistóricos más destacados del Sureste peninsular. A pesar del tiempo transcurrido desde las intervenciones arqueológicas de los años 60 del siglo XX no ha perdido actualidad, como demuestra las continuas referencias en monografías y artículos sobre el

Bronce Final y el Periodo Ibérico, etapa de indudable interés, cuando adquiere el nombre de Túgi y se desarrolla una importante necrópolis.

No obstante, desde el punto de vista científico se hacía necesario retomar su investigación con nuevos planteamientos, al tiempo que proceder a su recuperación patrimonial, mediante la musealización del conjunto. Todo ello en el marco del proyecto de investigación que venimos desarrollando en la Comarca de Huéscar, al norte de la provincia de Granada, con actuaciones en el yacimiento del Cerro del Real en Galera y la revisión de excavaciones anteriores, como La Granja de Fuencaliente en Huéscar y Fuente Amarga en Galera, que pretende estudiar las transformaciones culturales que se produjeron en el Sureste a lo largo del Bronce Final, el Hierro Antiguo y el proceso de iberización, con especial atención a la urbanización, el cambio tecnológico, económico, social e ideológico, a fin de comprender las relaciones entre las comunidades de protohistóricas y las influencias que vienen de la costa mediterránea peninsular.

[282] **Sesgo de encuadre: dinámicas evidenciales en el registro arqueológico e inferencias de interacción cultural en el Cerro de la Cruz de Almedinilla**

Manuel Abelleira Durán | Universidad de Sevilla
Arturo García-López | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
Andrés María Adroher Auroux | Universidad de Granada
Tomás Vinagre Vieco | Universidad de Granada
Gonzalo Martín Fernández | Universidad de Granada
Jorge Hernández Egea | Universidad de Granada

El grado en que unas formaciones sociales influyen sobre otras ha sido fundamental en el estudio arqueológico como método para captar los procesos de transformación de las sociedades autóctonas. Estas influencias pueden ser observadas desde diferentes puntos de vista. Entre ellos han destacado fundamentalmente (quizá por reflejar empíricamente a las culturas exógenas), las aproximaciones histórico-artísticas efectuadas sobre elementos arqueológicos, entre otras, tradición escultórica, análisis de técnicas arquitectónicas o estudio de imitaciones.

Las capacidades interpretativas de esos contactos se complican mucho más profundamente cuando no se documentan evidencias de contactos directos entre esos dos grupos culturales, aunque sí presencia de materiales exógenos. Ello suele provocar inferencias basadas solamente en sesgos de encuadre dado el prestigio que actualmente mantienen ciertas culturas antiguas.

A la luz de estos problemas revisamos, jerarquizamos y evaluamos la interacción cultural entre las sociedades de tradición púnica y la comunidad que habitó en el Cerro de la Cruz.

[228] **La comunicación terrestre entre las bahías de Cádiz y Algeciras en época fenicia**

José Antonio Ruiz-Gil | Universidad de Cádiz
Juan José Flores Dávila | Universidad de Cádiz

La localización en un tramo lineal de los yacimientos de Cerro Lobo, Loma de Taramilla y El Jautor 1, suponen un punto de conexión entre los yacimientos fenicios de la bahía de Cádiz (Cádiz, Castillo de Doña Blanca y Cerro del Castillo) con los de la bahía de Algeciras (Cerro del Prado, San Enrique de Guadiaro y Gorham's Cave). Esta ruta de comunicación solo muestra evidencias de funcionamiento

en el momento inicial, en el que nos vamos a centrar, en época romana imperial, y como vía de contrabando contemporánea. En Loma de Taramilla se ha encontrado un elenco cerámico local del Hierro I con pruebas de imitación de cerámicas fenicias como ánforas y urnas sin decorar. Muy característica resulta el número de molinos de mano y los grandes vasos de almacenaje. En este trabajo se va a incidir especialmente en mostrar el conjunto de estructuras que forman Loma de Taramilla, hasta ahora presentadas por separado, como una pequeña entidad urbana de montaña en comunicación y relación con los fenicios establecidos en la costa.

SESSION 30 | Urbanism

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Joan Ramon Torres

[22] **Spazi pubblici urbani e spazi ambientali nella cultura delle città fenicie e puniche del Mediterraneo**

Danila Artizzu | Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Cagliari e le province di Oristano e del Sud Sardegna

Nella tradizione degli studi fenici e punici si trova spesso sottolineato come, nell'interpretazione degli intenti pianificatori delle città fenicie e puniche, un ruolo importante fosse rivestito dall'organizzazione degli spazi pubblici dedicati al sacro e di quelli destinati alle attività civili. Soprattutto si pone tradizionalmente l'accento su quanto fosse fondamentale il mantenimento di un costante dialogo fra il paesaggio della natura e le diverse "attrezzature" urbane e di carattere infrastrutturale di servizio alla città, attraverso un approccio che, per semplificare una realtà di certo più complessa, potrebbe essere definito di carattere "ecologico" e "sostenibile". Lo scopo del contributo proposto sarà pertanto quello di indagare le origini di alcune soluzioni progettuali urbane, il loro ricorrere nei diversi contesti del Mediterraneo, gli sviluppi e il grado di adattabilità delle stesse rispetto ai prototipi di ispirazione (reali o immaginati) e in rapporto alle specifiche caratteristiche naturali e morfologiche dei contesti, comprendendo, con quest'ultimo termine, anche l'accezione relativa i sostrati culturali nell'ambito dei quali tali realtà andarono ad inserirsi. Nei processi sinteticamente esposti i preesistenti modelli autoctoni certamente subirono una radicale trasformazione, ma, al tempo stesso, si inaugurarono in Occidente nuovi approcci al progetto della città di matrice vicino-orientale.

[45] **Landscapes of Death and Commemoration: What can burial places tell us about the Phoenician and Punic centre of Malta**

David Cardona | Heritage Malta

Malta's underground burial traditions span over a millennium, from the Phoenician to the Byzantine periods, yet they have rarely been examined as an integrated whole. As a result, tombs of different eras have remained spatially and temporally isolated in scholarship. This paper presents the results of a doctoral study at the University of Leicester that re-evaluates the extensive funerary record from the ancient city of Melite to identify clusters and cemeteries, and to trace regional and chronological developments in tomb form, design, contents, décor, and placement. The research also considers the relationship between burial sites and their surrounding landscapes—including access, visibility, quarries, roads, and cart-ruts—to understand their role within wider funerary practices.

Focusing primarily on Phoenician and Punic material, the study explores the people who created and used these burial spaces. Were these tombs situated in symbolically meaningful

landscapes, or did practical considerations predominate? And what can these cemeteries reveal about patterns of settlement and landscape use?

The analysis integrates a detailed catalogue of tombs—many unpublished or only partially reported—and synthesizes existing typologies to assess similarities and differences in burial architecture and spatial organization. By examining these patterns both diachronically and geographically, the study identifies connections, or the absence thereof, between burial grounds, their landscapes, and nearby settlements.

[42] **Carthage entre substrat indigène, héritage phénicien et dynamiques puniques: nouvelles lectures du paysage historique carthaginois à la lumière des recherches récentes de la mission INP-Sapienza**

Federico Cappella | Sapienza University of Rome
Lorenzo Nigro | Sapienza University of Rome
Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine
Moez Achour | Institut National du Patrimoine

Les travaux de terrain menés entre 2021 et 2025 par la Mission conjointe INP-Sapienza à Carthage ont considérablement renouvelé notre compréhension de cet établissement méditerranéen. Le projet a permis d'affiner la reconstitution du développement funéraire, urbain du site, depuis les phases phéniciennes jusqu'aux périodes puniques. Parallèlement, il a fourni de nouvelles données concernant les phases d'occupation postérieures, notamment romaines, tardo-antiques et islamiques.

Les recherches se sont concentrées sur la réévaluation des séquences stratigraphiques dans trois secteurs clés de la ville antique. Le premier correspond au site phénico-punique de Dermech, situé dans le Parc archéologique des Thermes d'Antonin. Le second concerne le site punico-hellénistique conservé au sein du quartier résidentiel tardo-romain de la colline de l'Odéon. Le troisième est la zone dite *Land of the Roman House*, sur les pentes sud-orientales de la colline de Junon, élargissant ainsi l'orbite chronologique et spatiale du projet.

Les activités de terrain et la recherche ont produit de nouveaux ensembles de données relatifs aux systèmes de production, aux modes de consommation et au rôle de la ville dans les réseaux d'échanges méditerranéens. Les données stratigraphiques et architecturales ont également contribué à restituer l'évolution fonctionnelle des espaces urbains au fil des différentes phases historiques.

[235] **The Acropolis of Pantelleria (Yrnm/Cossyra) between Punic Carthage, Hellenistic Sicily, and Rome**

Frerich Schön | University of Tuebingen, Institute for Classical Archaeology
Kai Riehle | University of Tuebingen, Classical Archaeology & Innsbruck University, Archaeological Institute
Stefano Cespa | Independent Researcher

Over the past 26 years, the Tübingen-Pantelleria Project has unearthed important parts of the Punic-Roman settlement on the Acropolis of Pantelleria (Yrnm/Cossyra). While the historiographical

meta-narratives of the era, based primarily on written sources, initially portray a seemingly clear picture of the island's cultural and political affiliation, first with Carthage and the Punic world, and later with the first Roman province of Sicily and the Hellenistic-Roman world, archaeological evidence reveals a much more complex picture of the local culture and identities.

Based on key findings (sanctuaries, fortifications, residential quarter, political spaces), we aim to trace the development of the settlement from a Carthaginian garrison in the 4th/3rd cent. BCE to the central place of the island in the 1st cent. BCE. Reflection on shifting research paradigms of the past decades while taking a local perspective will help us to better understand Pantelleria's position in the Strait of Sicily between the Punic, Hellenistic, and Roman worlds.

[210] **La frequentazione punica di Solunto alla luce delle recenti ricerche dell'Università degli Studi di Palermo: Le strutture antecedenti i Bagni Nord**

Giovanni Polizzi | Università degli Studi di Palermo

La comunicazione avrà come argomento le evidenze di epoca punica (IV-metà III sec. a.C.) messe in luce a Solunto, durante gli scavi dell'Università di Palermo nei Bagni Nord, un edificio pubblico connesso all'igiene personale localizzato in corrispondenza dell'area pubblica cittadina.

Sono ancora poco chiare le tracce della frequentazione più antica a Solunto, in particolare le fasi iniziali di vita del nuovo centro di epoca "ellenistico-romana". Secondo Diodoro, infatti, la Solunto fenicio-punica, situata sul promontorio di Solanto, venne conquistata da Dionigi il Vecchio durante le operazioni militari che portarono alla distruzione di Mozia nel 397 a.C. Solo dopo questo evento, gli abitanti decisero di spostarsi sull'altura di Monte Catalfano, dove la città crebbe gradualmente sino ad una più massiccia occupazione del sito databile al II sec. a.C. Se in precedenza le più antiche fasi di vita della città non erano state adeguatamente documentate per via della loro consistenza, le nuove ricerche condotte dall'Università di Palermo consentono di apportare nuovi dati sulla vita quotidiana e la cultura materiale del periodo punico. Verranno pertanto presentati i dati delle missioni dell'ultimo quadriennio, che hanno condotto alla scoperta di un'area connessa alla preparazione e cottura dei cibi.

[199] **Building and rebuilding the hill: new insights from Area C at Pani Loriga (Sardinia)**

Tatiana Pedrazzi | CNR ISPC Milan
Marco Arizza | CNR ISPC Roma
Giuseppe Garbati | CNR ISPC Roma
Simona Ledda | Independent Researcher

This paper presents recent results from archaeological research at Pani Loriga (Area C), Sardinia, within the long-term excavation project promoted by the Italian National Research Council (CNR). Investigations at the site have been ongoing since 2007, while the CNR ISPC mission has been active in Area C (the so-called Casematte), on the eastern slope of the hill, since 2015. The contribution focuses on fieldwork conducted in recent years, with particular attention to selected stratigraphic sequences, architectural features, pottery, and small finds. The evidence from Area C sheds new light on processes of spatial organization, construction practices, and landscape modification during the Punic period. Rather than offering a general historical synthesis, the paper highlights how recent

excavations refine our understanding of settlement dynamics and site formation processes at Pani Loriga, placing them within the broader territorial framework of southwestern Sardinia.

[127] **Cultural Memory and Contemporary Models in Motya's Punic Urban Plan**

Paola Sconzo | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Jason Herrmann | University of Pennsylvania

The urban layout of Motya offers a window into the island city's social and cultural dynamics and reveals how elements of Punic and Levantine urbanism were integrated with patterns typical of Magna Graecia. A near-continuous map of the city as it appeared from the 6th to 4th centuries BCE, has been reconstructed through the integration of results from a multisensor geophysical survey with information from controlled surface collection, limited excavations, and data from prior investigations. Geophysical survey results show that long, segmented buildings, organized along a central axis road and conscribed by a ring road, dominated the urban landscape from the time of their establishment until at least the Siege of Motya. Intensive surface collection and limited excavations, as well as data from past and parallel excavations, support interpretations from the geophysical survey and have helped to determine the timing and function of mapped features. The overall results situate previously disconnected excavation results within a coherent urban context and provides fresh insight into the organization of Motya's neighbourhoods and public spaces. Moreover, they comprise an additional line of evidence for reconstructing expressions of Punic and Motyan identities in Sicily and offers a framework for understanding Motya's social and cultural interactions with its neighbors.

[38] **Los inicios urbanos fenicio-púnicos en las Gadeira. Comparación de las ciudades fenicias del Castillo de Doña Blanca (CdDB) (El Puerto de Santa María) y el Cerro del Castillo (CdC) (Chiclana), España**

Paloma Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia-Cádiz
Diego Ruiz Mata | Universidad de Sevilla
Carmen J. Pérez | Universidad de Sevilla

Se presenta un estudio de los restos constructivos fenicio-púnicos descubiertos en la bahía de Cádiz, a través de los importantes yacimientos del Castillo de Doña Blanca (El Puerto de Santa María) y el Cerro del Castillo (Chiclana). Se comparan con los hallados en el Teatro Cómico en la isla de Eritía, en Cádiz. Se abordan así las técnicas constructivas de las tres fundaciones de los primeros tiempos fenicios en los ámbitos gaditanos y del bajo Guadalquivir.

La fundación en su estructura plural de *Gadir*, trajo consigo el uso de la ciudad con el sistema urbano fenicio y los sistemas de amurallamiento. Unos modos constructivos orientales en un sistema estructural, social, económico y religioso muy distantes de las aldeas y poblados de cabañas autóctonas del Bronce Final. Lo que originó un proceso de integración entre los fenicios fundadores y los habitantes indígenas, que produjo la orientalización occidental y el nacimiento y desarrollo de Tarteso.

SESSION 31 | Doctoral Research

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 14:00-15:30 | plenary session | Aula Magna

Chair: Carolina López-Ruiz

[2014] **Le strutture "puniche" dall'area pubblica di Solunto.**

Vito Polizzi | Università degli Studi di Palermo

All'interno dell'area pubblica di Solunto (Sicilia nordoccidentale), al di sotto del settore settentrionale della cavea del teatro, sono state riconosciute alcune strutture murarie generalmente attribuite a un orizzonte cronologico compreso tra il IV e il III secolo a.C., sulla base del fatto che esse sono coperte dalla fase di monumentalizzazione dell'area pubblica, ascritta al II secolo a.C.

Nonostante tali strutture siano state più volte evocate dagli studiosi per la loro impronta "punica", non sono mai state oggetto di un'analisi sistematica e, soprattutto, non sono mai state poste in relazione con le vicine strutture inglobate dalla costruzione dell'edificio in cui è stata identificata la palestra/ginnasio dell'antico centro. Sebbene l'area sia stata più volte interessata da attività di scavo, i dati relativi a tali evidenze sono rimasti inediti.

In questo contributo si presentano i risultati ottenuti attraverso lo studio delle suddette evidenze, soffermandosi sulla ricostruzione degli interventi edilizi che hanno interessato l'area, con l'obiettivo di fornire nuovi dati utili alla definizione del quadro topografico di appartenenza e delle fasi costruttive che hanno interessato questa porzione del settore pubblico della città in età preromana.

[2009] **Between collapse and conflict: interpreting Building J at Motya through the evidence of its destruction layers.**

Francesco Leprai | Università degli Studi di Palermo

This study examines Building J, a monumental structure at Motya (Isola di San Pantaleo, Trapani), through an integrated analysis of its destruction deposits and the spatial distribution of weapons recovered within its rooms. Stratigraphic correlations between collapse layers, burned materials, and concentrations of weaponry point to a violent destruction event, plausibly linked—on the basis of epigraphic sources—to the Syracusan siege of 397 BCE.

By combining volumetric modelling, spatial analysis, and traditional archaeological interpretation, the research offers a contextualized reading of Building J and demonstrates how material traces of destruction can generate new interpretive data. These elements provide a framework for reconstructing both the dynamics of the building's final destruction and the processes that led to it, while also offering insights into its original layout and architectural appearance.

[2024] **Phoenician-Punic gestures and rituals in Hispano-Roman necropolises: continuity, transformation, or identity redefinition.**

María Luisa López Pinel | Universidad de Alicante
Fernando Prados Martínez | Universidad de Alicante

In this paper, we address the persistence of Phoenician–Punic cultural traditions attested in Roman Hispania, specifically in the southernmost area of the province of Baetica. Our analysis focuses on ritual practices and gestures. The study of funerary spaces provides a valuable framework for approaching processes of collective memory and identity construction, in which the conscious selection of gestures, objects, and practices acquires a communicative value. To this end, we draw on data obtained from archaeological interventions carried out throughout the twentieth century, as well as on evidence from excavations conducted in recent years by our research team at the University of Alicante. This new body of documentation, generated through a rigorous and up-to-date analytical methodology, makes it possible to distinguish between cultural survivals understood as inherited traditions and the deliberate incorporation of specific funerary elements and gestures aimed at shaping a distinct identity within the new social and cultural order established following the roman conquest. A detailed examination of these ritual behaviors contributes to a more nuanced understanding of romanization, challenging linear or uniform models of cultural assimilation.

[2005] **Assemblages of Ritual Practices: evaluating the spread of the cult of Demeter in Sardinia from the 4 th c. BCE to the 2 nd c. CE.**

Katie Breyer | Bryn Mawr College

Female-headed incense burners, commonly referred to as *thymiateria*, are the best studied Punic votives from the western Mediterranean. Identified as representations of either the Greek goddess Demeter or the Punic goddess Tanit, the *thymiateria* are captivating illustrations of ritual and material entanglements that resulted from colonial encounters during the late Punic and early Roman periods. Reliance on iconographical analyses and typological classifications has led to rather static interpretations of the *thymiateria* as the most consequential feature of agrarian rituals, discounting the rest of the assemblages found alongside them.

In this paper, I advocate instead to use an assemblage approach to decenter the archaeological focus from solely the *thymiateria* to the entire ritual assemblage, centering the people, places, and objects that were entangled together that were distinctive to each cult center. To do this, I compare the ritual assemblages at the sites of Nuraghe Lugherras and Nuraghe Genna Maria in order to better understand the diversity and complexity of religious rural communities in Sardinia during the late Punic period. This approach, I argue, can shed light on how similar cultural and religious traditions were disparately adopted, adapted, or rejected across Sardinia during the fourth and second centuries BCE.

[2012] **Perception as Method: Reconstructing Ritual Experience in Punic Sacred Architecture.**
Sara Mura | Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

Research on Punic sacred architecture has focused on documentation and typological comparison, tracing formal origins to Levantine prototypes, while spatial use and ritual experience remain poorly understood. This paper argues that such approaches have reached an interpretive impasse and proposes a perception-based framework, drawing on sensory and phenomenological archaeology, as a new analytical lens. Focusing on the urban temple of Monte Sirai in Sardinia (3rd-2nd centuries BC), traditionally described as architecturally simple and irregular, it re-evaluates the complex as an integrated system combining built form and natural environment. Architectural survey and digital reconstruction of sightlines, light conditions, and solar alignments indicate that the rising sun at specific seasonal moments illuminated the rear rooms, particularly the chamber containing the altar and small cult statue of Astarte, creating a material and atmospheric link between deity, light, and ritual time. The architects of Monte Sirai appear to have understood astronomical phenomena and possessed the technical capacity to embed this knowledge in the temple's design. By foregrounding sensory experience and spatial practice, this approach shows how archaeological evidence can reconstruct lived religious experience at a scale while offering a transferable model for reinterpreting Punic sacred spaces and challenging homogenising historiographic narratives of Punic culture.

[2015] **Writing the religious and social history of Africa (4th century BC – 3rd century AD): the role of women, historiographical challenges and new analytical approaches**
Pierre Ragaru | Université Paris Cité

My PhD project aims to study the ritual roles of women in order to understand the extent to which they were active participants in the religious and social life of ancient Africa over the long term, between the 4th century BC and the 3rd century AD. Historiography has long divided these centuries into two distinct periods (Punic and Roman), and women have often been rendered invisible. Gender studies and postcolonial approaches have largely broken down these barriers. Recent historical and religious studies have also highlighted continuities (as well as, of course, transformations) between the two cultural spheres and encourage us to examine women's agency at both the individual and community levels.

This paper aims to present the initial findings of the thesis, based on case studies. We shall therefore focus on historiographical issues and on how the ideological, political and methodological deconstruction carried out by gender studies and postcolonial studies enables us to reconsider the religious and social history of women in ancient Africa.

[2002] **Captación de recursos constructivos en la Primera Edad del Hierro: una revisión crítica desde el mediodía de la península ibérica.**
Arturo García-López | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

La captación de recursos y materiales constructivos, con fines arquitectónicos, constituye una vía privilegiada para explicar la estructura socioeconómica de las comunidades del pasado. Los modos de trabajar, producir y organizar el espacio permiten, en este sentido, profundizar en dinámicas

históricas concretas, particularmente relevantes en los contextos de interacción entre grupos fenicios y poblaciones locales durante la Primera Edad del Hierro en el mediodía de la península ibérica. Pese a ello, este ámbito ha recibido una atención desigual en la investigación históricoarqueológica en la región, habitualmente subordinado a lecturas formales o simbólicas de la arquitectura, y raramente integrado en análisis orientados a comprender los procesos que hacen posible su materialización. Esta comunicación presenta una revisión crítica del estado de la cuestión sobre los estudios de aprovisionamiento de materias primas constructivas en contextos del sur ibérico entre los siglos VIII y V a. C. Se examinan los principales enfoques desarrollados hasta la fecha, identificando los aspectos que han concentrado mayor atención (particularidad, monumentalidad, singular conservación…) frente a otros sistemáticamente relegados, como la localización de áreas de obtención, la gestión de los esfuerzos colectivos, la circulación de materiales o su inserción en lógicas productivas específicas, claves para analizar los procesos de contacto y transformación social en el Mediterráneo occidental.

[2029] **Objets céramiques grecs et étrusques en contexto funéraire punique dans la Méditerranée centrale et occidentale durant l'époque archaïque.**

Chahla Dhahbi | Université de Barcelone

L'aire géographique s'étend dès l'île de Malte, jusqu'à le sud de la Péninsule Ibérique, en passant par la Tunisie, la Sicile occidentale, la Sardaigne et Ibiza. Concernant les limites chronologiques c'est les IX-VIe siècles av.-J.-C. En effet, ces objets exogènes en contexte funéraire phénicien punique jusqu'à présent ont pris la valeur de simples indicateurs chronologiques dans une ambiance académique où les datations précises en sont principalement au dépens. Pourtant, la base du travail est celle d'établir une base de données exhaustive avec les tombes de cette catégorie, comportant un *corpus* actualisé de cet type d'objets, dans le but de trouver des réponses a leur présence au-delà des topiques traditionnels, tels que chronologie ou degré de richesse des sépultures, visant d'avantage à l'interprétation de questions socio-culturelles, idéologiques et symboliques, ensemble aux inévitables processus d'interaction entre le monde phénicien punique et les producteurs de ces objets.

SESSION 32 | Kilns, Industry

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–17:30 | Aula Prima

Chair: Anna Chiara Fariselli

[2] **La pesquería y factoría de salazones fenicio-púnica del Cerro del Castillo, Chiclana (Cádiz, España): El comercio marítimo y la explotación de los recursos marinos de Gadir**
Paloma Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia-Cádiz

En este trabajo se presentan los resultados de la Excavación Arqueológica Preventiva realizada en la calle Ánimas de Chiclana (Cádiz), entre los años 2021-2022. En ella se pusieron al descubierto una serie de construcciones de tipo industrial, relacionadas con la pesca y la transformación de productos del mar, y se recuperó una gran cantidad de material arqueológico mueble relacionada también con esa actividad. Estas instalaciones pertenecen a la 4ª fase de ocupación del yacimiento del Cerro del Castillo, datada entre los siglos V-III a. C.

Entre otros aspectos se abordan en este estudio, la ubicación estratégica de dicha instalación pesquera en la bahía de Cádiz, las características constructivas que presenta y la cultura material recuperada. Asimismo, se interpreta y contextualiza el desarrollo de esta actividad con la principal actividad económica que hizo alcanzar a *Gadir* fama mundial en la Antigüedad.

[71] **El alfar púnico de Villa Maruja-Janer**
Alejandra Echevarría | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
J.M. Beltrán | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
D. González | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
E. Prados | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
A. Sáez | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.
C. Vera | Ánfora G.I.P. S.L.

Nuestra aportación versará sobre el conjunto alfarero documentado en las campañas de 2015 y 2016, en el yacimiento de Villa Maruja-Janer en el término municipal de San Fernando, provincia de Cádiz (España), por un equipo de la empresa onubense Ánfora GIP SL.

El Alfar consiste en una zona industrial dedicada a la alfarería con once hornos de diferentes tamaños y tipología. Además de esta misma época hemos identificado varias estructuras formadas por ánforas dispuestas de forma cuasi circular, delimitando lo que podría ser una estancia. Respecto a éstas no hemos encontrado paralelos, sobre ellas tan solo disponemos de hipótesis interpretativas. Podemos afirmar que se trata de un complejo de relativa importancia al tener tantos hornos funcionando simultáneamente, con producción de determinados materiales en serie y otros, más especializados, para formas de factura más fina y delicada.

En la zona del yacimiento de Villa Maruja-Janer, el alfar púnico, estudiado por nosotros, comparte espacio con una necrópolis tardoantigua, un campo de alcorques y una batería doctrinal de principios del siglo XIX.

Asimismo la ponencia presentada por Antonio Sáez, como autor principal, completará y complementará la nuestra ofreciendo de este modo una visión más integral del yacimiento.

[222] **Tornos de alfarero en el yacimiento arqueológico de Casas del Turuñuelo (Guareña, Badajoz, España)**

Carla Fernández Mallo | Instituto de Arqueología (Mérida) Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura
Esther Rodríguez González | Instituto de Arqueología (Mérida) Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)-Junta de Extremadura
Sebastián Celestino | Instituto de Arqueología (Mérida) Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)-Junta de Extremadura

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Asimismo la ponencia presentada por Antonio Sáez, como autor principal, completará y complementará la nuestra ofreciendo de este modo una visión más integral del yacimiento.

[12] **Reading a Kiln in the Ceramico of Motya**

Silvia Amicone | Archaeometry Research Group, Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen
Efraim A. Andreadakis | Archaeometry Research Group, Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen
Shira Gur-Arieh | Institute of Pre- and Protohistoric Archaeology, University of Kiel
Christopher E. Miller | Archaeological Sciences and Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Paleoenvironment, University of Tübingen
Pamela Toti | Fondazione ‘Giuseppe Whitaker’, Museo Archeologico di Mozia
Paola Sconzo | Dipartimento Culture e Società, University of Palermo

The Ceramico of Area K on the island of Motya, a Phoenician Punic settlement in western Sicily, is a ceramic production area. The site preserves evidence for the operational sequence of ceramic production and provides insight into craft organisation.

Although several kilns are present, research has focused mainly on ceramic products rather than firing installations, limiting understanding of technological practices. This study addresses this gap through stratigraphic excavation and contextual analysis of kiln 6438, a firing installation in use

from the sixth century BCE. The aim is to reconstruct its construction, use, maintenance, and abandonment, and to investigate technological practices among Motyan potters.

An interdisciplinary approach integrates stratigraphic analysis with ceramic studies, archaeometric methods, geoarchaeology, and palaeobotany. Ceramic materials and associated finds from the kiln and related stratigraphic units were systematically recorded to establish a chronological framework and clarify depositional processes. Ceramic petrography and geochemical analysis characterised production waste and kiln linings, providing insight into clay procurement and processing, while soil micromorphology and micro remains analysis elucidated fuel selection and firing practices.

The results allow a reconstruction of the kiln's life cycle and demonstrate the value of integrated archaeological and archaeometric approaches for studying ancient firing installations.

[237] **Le mani che fanno la città: vasai, committenze e società a Mozia**

Paola Sconzo | Università degli Studi di Palermo

A Mozia, tra la fine del VI e l'inizio del V secolo a.C., la vita urbana prende forma nelle mani dei vasai. Questo contributo propone di rileggere la società moziese a partire dal lavoro quotidiano all'interno del Ceramico, la principale officina dell'isola, considerata non solo luogo di produzione, ma nodo di relazioni sociali, reti economiche e pratiche di committenza. Qui, materiali, spazi e operazioni quotidiane tracciano la mappa di una città viva, attraversata da interazioni e pluralità culturale.

Sigillato dalla distruzione della città nel 397 a.C., il Ceramico consente di ricostruire l'intera *chaîne opératoire*, dall'argilla grezza alla cottura, fino alla circolazione dei manufatti. Le dinamiche interne all'officina mostrano come i vasai contribuissero attivamente alla definizione dell'identità urbana e alla costruzione delle relazioni sociali, rendendo visibile la complessità della vita moziese.

All'interno dello stesso contesto, la presenza discreta di una statua in marmo di tradizione greca introduce un'eco di committenza e scambio culturale, senza spostare l'attenzione dalla centralità del lavoro artigianale. Attraverso la lente dei vasai, Mozia appare come un laboratorio sociale e materiale, dove produzione, interazione e pluralità identitaria si intrecciano e sfidano le narrazioni uniformi del Mediterraneo antico, lasciandoci comunque la percezione di un "secolo lungo" oltre cento anni.

[65] **Western Sicilian *pignatte*: indigenous cooking practices in Phoenician colonial contexts**

Martina Di Giannantonio | University of Palermo

Pignatte are handmade cooking vessels used for preparing semi-liquid foods, mainly attested at western and central indigenous Sicilian sites from the 7th to the 6th century BC, although some have also been found in the east of the island. These containers are either circular or truncated cone-shaped and have two to four handles on the sides. Their absence from the local ceramic repertoire of previous phases would suggest the emergence of new food practices. Notably, they were also adopted in contemporary Sicilian Phoenician-Punic centres, in contrast to their near-total absence in Greek colonial contexts, where the traditional Greek *chytra* was favoured.

Previous studies have already addressed the morphological origins of *pignatte* and their presence in Phoenician-Punic contexts on the island. For example, they were discovered in the Punic

necropolis of Palermo, where they could be interpreted as evidence of mixed marriages between Phoenicians and indigenous women. Based on a systematic review of the findings, this paper explores the possible meanings behind the use or refusal of *pignatte* in non-local contexts in western Sicily during the 7th–6th centuries BC. Lastly, it also addresses the importance of food practices as markers of cultural group identity, as outlined by postcolonial theories.

[284] **A kiln site in the territory of Gadir: a typo-chronological and archaeometric approach to the material assemblages and the pyro-structures of Villa Maruja – Janer (Cádiz Bay, Spain)**
Antonio Saez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla
Leandro Fantuzzi | Universidad de Barcelona
José Manuel Beltrán Pinzón | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Diego González Batanero | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Eduardo Prados Pérez | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Alexia Echevarría Sánchez | Ánfora Gestión Integral del Patrimonio S.L.
Juan Carlos Vera Rodríguez | Universidad de Huelva

Salvage archaeological activities were carried out in 2002-2003, 2012, and 2014-2015, which allowed for the excavation of different parts of a large pottery workshop located on the insular territory of Gadir. The work carried out in this sector involved the digging of a dozen kilns, several waste pits, some structures linked to the decanting of clay, and funerary areas. Pottery production took place roughly between the 5th and the 2nd centuries BC, before the area was re-shaped under Roman parameters of settlement. The data provided by this site complements the information gathered from other nearby sites, such as Camposoto and La Milagrosa, and other pottery workshops located in this southern area of the territory of Gadir (Torre Alta, Pery Junquera, etc.). This includes exceptional evidence of different types of structures and also of the workshop's production, which, in addition to amphorae, included plain, painted, and red-slip vessels, cooking ware, and terracottas. In this paper, we discuss the results of the typological and archaeometric study of these items, as well as of the building materials used in the structures, which provide a new basis for defining the characteristics of ceramic production in Gadir during the Punic and late Punic periods.

[23] **Fours pour la production céramique dans l'aire urbaine d'Utique phénicienne et punique**
Imed Ben Jerbania | Institut National du Patrimoine
José Luis López Castro | Universidad de Almería
Amparo Sánchez Moreno | Universidad de Almería
Kaouther Jendoubi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Susana Carpintero Lozano | Universidad de Almería
Faouzzi Abidi | Institut National du Patrimoine
Jesus Jacinto González | Universidad de Almería
Whalid Khalfalli | Institut National du Patrimoine

Nous présentons ici les résultats obtenus lors des campagnes de fouilles de 2022, 2023 et 2025 menées par l'équipe tuniso-espagnole dans la zone I de l'aire urbaine phénicienne et punique d'Utique. Une attention particulière est accordée à la découverte d'un ensemble de fours de

production céramique, correspondant à une phase artisanale antérieure à l'aménagement d'un nouveau quartier de la ville au Ve siècle av. J.-C. Ces fours, conservés à des degrés variables, ont été en activité au cours du VIe siècle av. J.-C.

SESSION 33 | Smell

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–16:40 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Christina Ioannou

[124] **West Asian pilgrim flasks beyond their place of origin: form, function, and adaptation**
Jeremy Hayne | Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Pilgrim flasks are a recurring category of transport and ritual vessels originating in western Asia. This paper examines the two main types in order to explore their functions and reception by local communities in the western Mediterranean. Moving beyond questions of origin and trade, the study focuses on how these flasks were used, reinterpreted, and materially transformed outside their Levantine context. Changes in form, fabric, and decorative schemes suggest processes of local appropriation in which Phoenician objects were integrated into indigenous practices, potentially acquiring new meanings related to ritual, identity, and social display. By comparing assemblages from colonial and indigenous sites, this paper argues that pilgrim flasks functioned not only as containers of commodities or sacred substances, but also, to a certain extent, as active agents in cultural interaction, reflecting negotiation between Phoenician traditions and local aesthetic and symbolic frameworks.

[256] **From Unguent to Symbol: Diachronic Transformation of Unguentaria in the Funerary Ritual of Punic Ibiza**
Urszula Wicenciak-Núñez | Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology University of Warsaw
José María Garí López | Independent Researcher

This paper examines ceramic unguentaria from the necropolis of Puig des Molins (Ibiza) as material indicators of change within Punic funerary ritual between the 3rd and 1st centuries BCE. Based exclusively on funerary contexts, the study combines typo-morphological analysis with contextual observation in order to reassess the relationship between vessel form, capacity, and ritual practice. Rather than presupposing a linear typological development, the paper explores how formal continuity, reduction, and standardisation intersect with broader transformations in burial behaviour and material choices.
Approaching the material from a broader eastern Mediterranean perspective, these observations are presented as preliminary and intended to open discussion, rather than to propose a definitive typological model.

[195] **Olfactory communities of practice in the Iron Age Mediterranean**

Adriano Orsingher | University of Seville

Olfactory landscapes are intrinsically shaped by the interaction between local environments, long-distance resources, and culturally specific practices. In the Iron Age Mediterranean, the preparation, circulation, and use of aromatic substances – whether burned, applied to bodies and objects, or employed in other ways – relied on a diverse repertoire of containers differing in shape, material, size, and capacity. This variability reflects a wide range of applications, including medicinal, cosmetic, ritual, and broader sensory purposes. Contemporary textual sources underline the social, symbolic, and frequently elite significance of scented substances, a value closely linked to the high costs, specialised knowledge, and labour-intensive processes required for their production. Despite this recognised complexity, archaeological reconstructions of Iron Age olfactory practices remain fragmentary, largely owing to the limited integration of provenance studies, technological analyses, and investigations of vessel contents. This paper proposes a theoretical framework for the study of Iron Age Mediterranean olfactory practices grounded in sensory archaeology and communities-of-practice approaches. It provides an overview of ceramic and non-ceramic containers associated with aromatic substances, before focusing on the so-called “Phoenician oil bottles” as a key case study. Drawing on recent interdisciplinary research combining ceramic petrography, geochemical characterisation, and organic residue analysis, the paper develops a socially informed reading of these vessels. Selected examples from secure archaeological contexts are used to explore patterns of production, circulation, and use, situating olfactory practices within broader multiscalar processes of mobility, interaction, and identity formation.

SESSION 34 | Frontiers

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–17:20 | Aula Magna

Chair: Massimo Botto

[267] **¿Tirios en la frontera?: la llanura sur de Akko hacia el siglo IX a.C.**
Carolina Aznar | Universidad de Saint Louis-Campus de Madrid

En el siglo IX a.C., el Monte Carmelo parece haber funcionado como frontera geográfica entre los tirios y los israelitas. Esto hace que la llanura sur de Akko, la zona inmediatamente al norte del Monte Carmelo que se extiende alrededor del bajo Quisón y sus afluentes, sea una zona de interés tanto para estudiar la cultura material de una zona de frontera supuestamente bajo el control de la ciudad de Tiro, como para comparar esa cultura material con la de la propia ciudad de Tiro. En nuestra presentación mostraremos parte de la evidencia arqueológica del Hierro IIA encontrada en una prospección regional en la llanura sur de Akko y en excavaciones arqueológicas en el yacimiento de Tel Regev (Tel Harbaj en árabe) por el "Proyecto Llanura Sur de Akko" (proyecto conjunto entre la Universidad de Saint Louis-Campus de Madrid y la Universidad de Haifa) entre 2011 y 2018, y discutiremos sobre cómo esta evidencia es similar y diferente de la evidencia de la ciudad de Tiro hacia esa época, mostrando que incluso dentro de un mismo territorio fenicio la cultura material de sus zonas de frontera no es necesariamente igual a la de la ciudad que lo controla.

[176] **Sidi Saïd (Bargou, Siliana): un établissement numide à la frontière du territoire de Carthage. Résultats des campagnes de fouilles 2018 et 2025**
David Montanero Vico | Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICAC)
Yamen Sghaïer | Institut Nationale du Patrimoine, Tunisie
Chokri Touihri | Institut Nationale du Patrimoine, Tunisie
M. Carme Belarte | ICAC and ICREA

Sidi Saïd est un site archéologique situé à 100 km au sud-ouest de Carthage, plus précisément dans la délégation de Bargou (gouvernorat de Siliana). Le site est situé sur une colline dans les plaines fertiles d'El Fahs - Bou Arada, occupant une superficie de 3,4 ha, et bordé au sud et au nord-ouest par l'oued Kebir. La spécificitéde ce site réside dans le fait qu'il ne présente aucune superposition postérieure à l'époque numide. Le projet de recherche tuniso-catalan démarré en 2025 (INP - ICAC), après une intervention préventive réalisée en 2018 (INP), a permis de récupérer des données archéologiques abondantes et de qualité, fondamentales pour la compréhension et la reconstruction de la civilisation numide. Parmi les résultats, nous avons documenté des structures à usage domestique, un système défensif avec deux phases de construction et des récipients céramiques dans un état de conservation exceptionnel, parmi lesquels il faut souligner des productions carthaginoises qui attestent du contact entre les deux civilisations. Pour l'instant, la fondation de l'établissement peut être datée au Ve siècle av. J.-C. et son abandon vers 200 av. J.-C.

[215] **The Carthaginian watchtower at Cabezo Beaza: an advanced position for the defence of Qart Hadasht, 228/7-209 BC (Cartagena, Spain)**

Benjamín Cutillas-Victoria | Complutense University of Madrid
Pascual Perdiguero Asensi | INAPH-Universidad de Alicante
Miguel Martín Camino | Museo Arqueológico Municipal de Cartagena
María Teresa Cabrera Marcos | Universidad de Murcia
Sebastián F. Ramallo Asensio | Universidad de Murcia

Cabezo Beaza is an isolated volcanic hill located 2.2 km northeast of the ancient punic city of Qart Hadasht (Cartagena, Spain), rising more than 100 m above its surroundings. It controls and dominates the landward access routes to the city. This location held particular strategic importance during the foundation of the city established by the Barcid family in 228/227 BC as their main political centre in Iberia, until its conquest by the Romans in 209 BC. This oral presentation shows the results of archaeological excavations carried out at the summit of the hill, which uncovered the remains of a Carthaginian tower. Constructed using volcanic stone from the hill itself, the tower follows Punic architectural models and was completed with the addition of floors and lime-mortar plastering. The tower formed part of the defensive system established to protect the new Carthaginian capital and underscores the hill's commanding, defensible position, as well as its strategic value as a point of visual control.

[77] **Nuevas aportaciones al sistema defensivo del asentamiento fenicio del Castell d'Eivissa**

Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Adrià Esquembre Sellés | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Andrea Torres Ferrer | Consell Insular d'Eivissa
Ana Charquero Ballester | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Bernia Sanz Kite | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
David González Ferre | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Joan Ramón Torres | Consell Insular d'Eivissa

Las recientes excavaciones desarrolladas en los años 2019 al 2024 han permitido documentar varios tramos del sistema defensivo del asentamiento de las primeras comunidades Fenicias de la ciudad de Eivissa. El presente trabajo pretende definir y presentar los trabajos realizados para la documentación del sistema defensivo Fenicio y mostrar sus características y cronología. La complejidad arqueológica del Castel d'Eivissa ha dificultado desde los inicios de las intervenciones en la década de los años 90 del pasado siglo, las definición y clarificación de los diferentes registros defensivos que conocemos del Castell. Tras varios años de investigación hemos podido definir parte de dicho sistema y podemos argumentar una propuesta de desarrollo defensivo desde las primeras comunidades en ocupar la cima de Dalt Vila en la ciudad de Eivissa.

[140] **Arqueología de la periferia de la cultura tartésica: resultados preliminares de la primera campaña de campo**

Michal Krueger | Faculty of Archaeology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan
Luis Gethsemaní Pérez Aguilar | Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología, Universidad de Granada

Pablo Paniego Díaz | Institut für Archäologische Wissenschaften, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
Michalina Dzwoniarek-Konieczna | Pracownia Geologii Morza, Uniwersytet Gdański

El valle del río Guadalquivir siempre se entendió como el núcleo cultural de la antigua región que las fuentes clásicas denominaron Tartessos. Investigaciones recientes en el valle del río Guadiana han demostrado la existencia de una civilización desarrollada, interpretada ahora como una expansión de la cultura tartésica. Sin embargo, entre el Guadalquivir y el Guadiana, vastas áreas del norte de Andalucía y el sur de Extremadura - cruciales para comprender los cambios dentro de la cultura tartésica en la transición de la Edad del Bronce a la del Hierro - no han sido aún investigadas sistemáticamente. El objetivo de esta ponencia es presentar los resultados de la primera campaña de prospecciones realizadas en el valle del arroyo Bonhabal. La elección del área no es casual: su ubicación es estratégica por su posición a lo largo de la antigua ruta de comunicación Vía de la Plata y su proximidad a fuentes de agua permanentes, un factor clave para el poblamiento de la zona. Además de la prospección arqueológica tradicional, se emplea SIG para analizar las características espaciales de los sitios individuales y su relación con el paisaje, LiDAR con el fin de detectar áreas de interés arqueológico e identificar sus características topográficas, así como la prospección geológica para realizar un reconocimiento del sustrato geológico y las materias primas disponibles localmente que pudieron ser utilizadas en el pasado.

[190] **El sistema de acceso púnico-helenístico de la muralla norte del “Castillo de Doña Blanca” (El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, España)**

Ana María Niveau-de-Villedary y Mariñas | Universidad de Cádiz
Pablo Sicre-González | Universidad de Cádiz
Francisco Giles Guzmán | Universidad de Cádiz
David Montanero Vico | ICAC
Antonio Pecci | Universidad de Cádiz
Carolina Pérez-Infantes | Universidad de Cádiz
Natalia López-Sánchez | Universidad de Cádiz
Aurora Rivera-Fernández | Universidad de Cádiz

La fortificación del Castillo de Doña Blanca III es uno de los ejemplos más destacados de arquitectura militar de época helenística del Mediterráneo por sus dimensiones, complejidad y diseño poliorcético. Sin embargo, los sistemas de acceso en el ámbito fenicio-púnico siguen siendo uno de los elementos defensivos más desconocidos para el mundo de la investigación.

Con el propósito de obtener un mejor conocimiento sobre las defensas del CDB se reanudaron, desde el año 2023, las intervenciones arqueológicas en el yacimiento por parte del equipo de investigación HUM509 “Phoenix Mediterranea” de la Universidad de Cádiz.

La posible existencia de un acceso en el sector centro-septentrional del sistema defensivo, señalada por el anterior equipo investigador, necesitaba de una confirmación arqueológica que definiera su tipología, cronología y adscripción cultural. Los trabajos arqueológicos efectuados entre 2024-2025 en esta zona han puesto al descubierto parte de un sistema de acceso monumental a la ciudad.

En esta comunicación se presentan los resultados preliminares derivados de dicha intervención, donde el empleo de nuevas tecnologías aplicadas a la arqueología como la georreferenciación de estructuras, la fotogrametría y la reconstrucción virtual en 3D han sido

fundamentales para la reconstrucción histórica de este espectacular ejemplo de la poliorcética cartaginesa.

[126] **Economic and cultural exchanges and connections during the Early Iron Age in the Vinalopó Valley: a perspective from the fortified settlement of Castellar (Villena, Alicante)**

Jorge Hernández Egea | Universidad de Granada
Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio
José Ramón Ortega Pérez | ARPA Patrimonio

In 2004, work to build a rural road affected a section of the wall at the El Castellar site (Villena) and led to an emergency archaeological intervention that revealed the existence of a settlement dating from the Orientalising period (7th-6th centuries BC) with a strong Phoenician presence and influence in terms of architecture and materials. This study aims to investigate, through various material evidence, the contact and different interactions between the indigenous communities and the Phoenician settlements on the Alicante coast and the importance of the Vinalopó valley in these relationships, both socio-economically and culturally. The findings not only demonstrate the existence of socio-economic contacts but also highlight the complexity and multiplicity of these processes and strategies of reciprocal actions and influences and their impact on the social structure and economic management of local communities.

SESSION 35 | Western Mediterranean

Thursday 12th November 2026 | 16:00–16:50 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Elisa de Sousa

[178] **A vueltas con Mainake: una nueva lectura de los restos fenicio-púnicos del Museo Picasso (Málaga, España)**

Bartolomé Mora Serrano | University of Malaga
Eduardo García-Alfonso | Archaeological Museum of Málaga
Ana Arancibia-Román | Taller de Investigaciones Arqueológicas, Málaga

Recientes investigaciones arqueológicas en la ciudad de Málaga han deparado importantes hallazgos en este asentamiento fenicio-púnico heredero del conocido Cerro del Villar: Tras la amortización de un santuario empórico, a inicios del siglo VI a.C., el período urbano o púnico se reconoce en la aparición de nuevas infraestructuras entre las que sobresalen las murallas que protegían el promontorio amesetado que se extiende entre el Museo Picasso y la Catedral.

Con independencia de su discutida conexión con la colina de la Alcazaba donde probablemente debió ubicarse el primitivo asentamiento fenicio, en diversos puntos de la ciudad, ubicados junto a la muralla, se ha documentado una llamativa concentración de cerámicas griegas. Estos materiales aparecen en una proporción muy superior a la conocida en otros puntos de la ciudad y su inmediato entorno. Además, muestran una gran variedad de formas y talleres. Estos y otros datos nos llevan a plantear no solo el posible traslado del topónimo *Mainake* desde el Cerro del Villar hasta la actual Málaga, que pudo funcionar como un corónimo referido a toda la bahía, sino también la posible identificación de este sector urbano como un barrio comercial frecuentado por mercaderes griegos.

[93] **Hitos en el paisaje. Una lectura en clave púnica de los monumentos íberos: arquitectura y semiótica**

Arturo García-López | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) – Junta de Extremadura) / Universidad de Granada
Fernando Prados Martínez | Universidad de Alicante

Los monumentos turriformes localizados en el interior de la Península Ibérica, especialmente en las actuales provincias de Albacete y Jaén (como Pozo Moro, Haches, El Salobral o Giribaile), representan un escenario privilegiado para estudiar la expansión cultural púnica hacia la Meseta. Estas arquitecturas de los siglos V y IV a. C. emplean un repertorio constructivo de clara matriz fenicio-púnica (evidenciado en el uso de cornisas de gola, falsas puertas, relieves zoomorfos o remates piramidales), aunque integran soluciones que reflejan la propia creatividad íbera.

A través del análisis arquitectónico y semiótico, este trabajo cuestiona el alcance de la presencia cartaginesa prebárquida en el sur de Iberia, por lo general minimizado, y propone una relectura de estos monumentos. Más allá de su etiqueta tradicional como mausoleos, estas torres

funcionaron como hitos de señalización y sacralización del paisaje. En este contexto, el área de estudio permite rebatir las cronologías clásicas y rechazar la sobrestimación del factor griego de estas construcciones, una visión que consideramos que se ha de revisar, heredera en gran medida de la inercia filohelena que sesgó buena parte de la arqueología española durante el pasado siglo.

[47] **Una visión diacrónica del poblamiento del valle medio del río Guadiana (España) a partir de la evolución constructiva y arquitectónica entre los siglos VII y V a.C.**

Luis Miguel Carranza Peco | Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) -Junta de Extremadura)

El poblamiento del valle medio del río Guadiana (España) durante la Primera Edad del Hierro presenta, gracias a los hallazgos de los últimos años, una gran complejidad y variabilidad. No obstante, siguen existiendo ciertos interrogantes, como la naturaleza del poblamiento más antiguo, la dificultad para establecer una cronología o la adscripción cultural e identitaria de los edificios.

En este trabajo se exponen cambios significativos en la tipología de los asentamientos y en las técnicas constructivas utilizadas durante los dos siglos de ocupación. Así, mediante el estudio integral de la arquitectura, estamos logrando definir con mayor claridad la cadena operativa, los usos y la funcionalidad de los edificios y asentamientos, así como las variaciones relacionadas con distintas necesidades y procesos históricos.

[268] **Myrtilis and its territory in the 1st millennium BC: recent findings and future directions**

Pedro Albuquerque | University of Seville
Antonio Manuel Sáez Romero | University of Seville
Francisco José García Fernández | University of Seville
Lúcia Miguel | ERA-Arqueologia
João Fonte | ERA-Arqueologia

This paper examines the recent archaeological work conducted in Mértola (Alentejo, Portugal) and its surroundings. Surveys undertaken in this territory, both pedestrian and using LiDAR technology, as well as archaeological excavations in the Iron Age necropolis of Mértola, reveal an intense and multicultural occupation of the ancient city of Myrtilis, as well as a fortified site dated from the Late Bronze Age. The main goal of this presentation is to highlight the historical significance of these findings in the examination of interactions throughout the Lower Guadiana Basin, especially in its navigable section, between the end of the Late Bronze Age and the 3rd century BC. Also, this paper presents further directions for archaeological research in Mértola and its surroundings.

SESSION 36 | Doctoral Research

Friday 13th November 2026 | 09:00-10:30 | plenary session | Aula Magna

Chair: Hélène Sader

[2006] **A reassessment of the Phoenician amphorae from Kition-Kathari, Cyprus**
Juan del Caño Cobo | Universität Basel

Kition stands out for its strong connections with the Levant during the Cypro-Archaic (8th–6th centuries BCE) and Cypro-Classical (5th–4th centuries BCE) periods. Material culture indicates that a Cypro-Phoenician identity was firmly established in the city by the 8th century BCE, while epigraphic, textual, and numismatic evidence from the Cypro-Classical period shows that Kition was ruled by a powerful Phoenician dynasty. The city has been extensively investigated archaeologically, revealing necropoleis, sacred zones, craft areas, and domestic contexts, all of which have produced a substantial corpus of Phoenician material culture.

The sacred zone of Kition-Kathari represents one of the most significant contexts of the city-kingdom and has long been central to discussions about the Phoenician presence and role in Cyprus. More than 1,200 Phoenician amphorae were inventoried during the excavations, forming the largest assemblage known on the island. Despite their importance, these vessels were not analysed in depth in the original publications (Karageorghis, 1999–2005). This paper therefore proposes a chrono-typological and macroscopic analysis of these largely unpublished amphorae to refine our understanding of Iron Age commercial networks between Kition and the Levant.

[2021] **The Iron Age Pottery from Sector 13 at Cerro del Villar (2022–2026)**
Charles Wilson | University of Chicago

This presentation shares an overview of the Iron Age pottery and other significant artifacts recovered from the first three seasons of excavations of Sector 13 at Cerro del Villar (2022–2024) along with a preliminary overview of the finds from the 2026 season. It focuses on pottery forms recovered from destruction contexts—dominated by western Phoenician transport amphorae—identifying parallels found elsewhere at Cerro del Villar and throughout the western Mediterranean. The forms documented through the 2024 season find parallels in regional contexts dating from the late eighth to the seventh centuries BCE.

[2010] **To the tenebrous ocean. Greek pottery in Phoenician-Punic Gadir and its hinterland (Cádiz Bay, Spain)**

Álvaro Miranda García | University of Sevilla
Antonio M. Sáez Romero | University of Sevilla

The increasing connectivity through maritime trade of the Western Phoenician-Punic communities with the Greek world throughout the 1st millennium BCE (and also with other thriving cultural and economic spheres, such as the Etruscans, Iberians and Carthaginians), resulted, already from the early stages of the Iron Age, in the arrival of Greek products from the Aegean and the central Mediterranean to the Phoenician-Punic port cities of southern Iberia and their hinterlands.

This contribution aims to produce an overview on the consumption of Greek pottery on the Atlantic trade hub of *Gadir*, and to address a significant gap in current scholarship, as a substantial number of pottery assemblages from salvage excavations in the Cadiz region remain unpublished, leading many authors to assume that the absence of published data corresponds to a real absence of imports.

Preliminary findings support the hypothesis of an uninterrupted arrival and consumption of Greek products, mainly wine through transport amphoras and drinking sets, among Western Phoenician-Punic communities throughout the 1st millennium BCE, peaking between the 6th and the early 3rd centuries BCE. This western network was likely managed by Punic negotiators—Carthaginians, in a broad sense—, with Gadir operating as a hegemonic redistribution midpoint in its westernmost end.

[275] **The changing times: an approach to early contacts with the Phoenician world based on the study of ceramic materials from the Cádiz-Jerez countryside**

Helena Castillo Monroy | Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

The study of Archaic Phoenician colonization within the context of the Cádiz countryside has traditionally been an underexplored subject, with a clear focus on the coastal area adjacent to Gadir. Consequently, the primary objective of this paper is to analyze the initial socioeconomic interactions between local and Phoenician populations in the Cádiz-Jerez countryside territory through the study of the ceramic record. Special emphasis is placed on the analysis of wheel-made pottery and so-called "grey ware".

In contrast to perspectives that present Phoenician colonization as a homogenized whole and the indigenous contingent as a passive subject, this new model proposes a process of convergence where both actors generate new formulas for coexistence and resource exploitation. This is exemplified by ceramic typologies such as the well-known "Campillo-type cups". To this end, several complementary archaeological sites are analyzed where geographical location plays a key role, with particular emphasis on the “El Trobal” settlement in the Jerez countryside. Providing a territorial perspective that allows for a deeper understanding of these initial contacts

[2025] **Between Phoenician and Greek: Oil Lamps and Cultural Dialogue in Sicily**
Marie Drielsma | University of Geneva

Oil lamps, as objects that are both ubiquitous and culturally marked, offer a perspective on networks of exchange, daily practices, and social interaction in the first millennium BCE Mediterranean. Phoenician lamps belong to a long-standing tradition of "saucer" forms, widespread since the Middle Bronze Age but largely confined to the Levant and Cyprus until the eighth century BCE. Their broader diffusion appears closely linked to Phoenician mobility and trade, extending into the western Mediterranean.

In Sicily, the earliest known lamps are likely of Phoenician origin. Unexpectedly, these forms are not limited to Phoenician settlements in the west, but are also attested in Greek colonies, notably at Gela and Akragas. This paper explores the significance of their presence in Greek contexts, where lamps appear to be primarily associated with cultic practices. It considers whether this pattern relates to historical links with Rhodes and Crete or reflects the selective adoption of Phoenician ritual traditions.

Phoenician lamps in Sicily enter into dialogue with contemporary Greek forms, creating a local grammar of use and meaning. Comparison with Carthage, where a specific Punic lamp type developed and later reappeared in Sicily, particularly at Lilybaeum, highlights shifting interaction networks. These distributions suggest overlapping spheres of connectivity.

[2023] **The Potential of Biomolecular Markers for Investigating Phoenician-Punic Foodways: Case Studies of Pottery from the Bay of Cádiz**
Qi Zeng | University of Bonn
Carolina Pérez Infantes | University of Cádiz
Ana María Niveau de Villedary y Mariñas | University of Cádiz
Elena Revert Francés | University of Tübingen
Maxime Rageot | University of Bonn

The analysis of organic residues in archaeological ceramics is a well-established approach for identifying ancient food products of both animal (e.g. beehive products, fats, dairy) and plant (e.g. waxes, oils, resins, fruits/grapes) origin. Such analyses provide new evidence for documenting ancient foodways, which are closely linked to cultural dynamics and can shape social identities.

This paper first highlights the potential of biomolecular analyses of pottery for investigating ancient consumption practices, culinary traditions, and exchange/trade networks involving biological resources. We then present results from organic residue analyses of Phoenician and Punic pottery from the Bay of Cádiz. This initial approach focuses on domestic, productive, funerary and cultual contexts from the 8th to the 4th century BCE across various locations (Cádiz city, Castillo de Doña Blanca, the Haza de Santa Catalina necropolis). Integrated with archaeological context and vessel techno-typology, biomolecular data provide a framework for assessing diachronic consumption patterns and comparing different site statuses, such as ritual and domestic or craft-related contexts. Preliminary results from ritual wells in Cádiz reveal a diverse range of plant (e.g. grape product) and animal products, with beehive products playing a particularly significant role, offering new insights into ritual practices within Phoenician–Punic society.

[2008] **Reconstructing the Paleodiet of the Punic inhabitants at the site of Kerkouane**
Francesco La Pastina | University of Messina/University of Palermo
Emily Holt | Cardiff University
Richard Madgwick | Cardiff University
Aurelio Burgio | Università degli Studi di Palermo
Giuseppe Bazan | University of Palermo
Francesca Meli | University of Palermo
Luca Sineo | University of Palermo
Mounir Fantar | Institut National du Patrimoine, Tunisie
Alfredo Coppa | Sapienza University of Rome

Kerkouane is located on the north-eastern coast of Tunisia, on the Cap Bon peninsula, and dates from the 6th to the 3rd century BCE. Its position in the central Mediterranean makes the site particularly suitable for investigating Punic subsistence strategies through stable isotope analysis. This study presents new isotopic analyses of 27 samples, including human and faunal remains, analysed for stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes. Twelve of these samples consist of faunal remains used to establish the local isotopic baseline, and ten samples were also analysed for sulphur isotopes. These new data are considered together with isotopic results from 20 human individuals from the same site analysed in a previous study, which did not include sulphur isotope analysis, resulting in a total of 47 analysed samples. The combined dataset is used to assess dietary patterns and intra-population variability at Kerkouane. Previously published $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ results indicate a diet mainly based on terrestrial resources, primarily C3 plants and domestic animals, with a limited contribution of marine resources. No significant differences related to age, sex, or funerary features were identified in the previous study. The integration of new and existing isotopic data provides an expanded framework for the evaluation of dietary practices at Kerkouane.

[2022] **From 'Out of Site' to 'Within Reach': Communicating Deepwater Cultural Heritage at the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**
Rebecca Xerri | L-Università ta' Malta/Heritage Malta
Maja Pace Sausmeket | Heritage Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

The expression 'out of sight, out of mind' once described the state of underwater archaeology, specifically sites located at depths greater than 50m, and thus beyond the range of typical SCUBA diving. However, advancements in technical diving and technological innovations in both remote surveillance and communication media have allowed deepwater archaeology to escape the 'out of sight' and become increasingly 'within reach'. This presentation explores these advancements and their applications to deepwater cultural heritage, using the case study of the former Tower Wreck site, now The Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park – the world's first deepwater cultural heritage site to be elevated to the status of an underwater archaeological park. The concept of accessibility is discussed with reference to UNESCO's Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001), highlighting humanity's right to access their shared heritage. The criteria used in the selection of the Tower Wreck as a candidate for transformation into a publicly accessible underwater archaeological park are also detailed, underlining the differences between underwater

archaeological sites and underwater archaeological parks. The *in situ*, *ex situ* and virtual methods employed by UCHU to communicate the Xlendi park's deepwater cultural heritage are described and analysed using quantitative and qualitative data collected during Xerri's doctoral research.

SESSION 37 | Representing Phoenician communities

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–12:30 | Meeting Room 103

Chair: Paola Sconzo

[58] **Phoenicians in the age of Artificial Intelligence**
Cristina de la Escosura Balbas | University of Alcalá

This paper critically examines Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a potent vector for perpetuating ideological biases in Phoenician and Punic studies. It argues that AI models ingest and reproduce the biases inherent in their training data, drawn from historiography and archaeological corpora fragmented along modern national lines. This problem is exacerbated by the heterogeneous terminology and divergent chronological frameworks used by museums, where identical artifacts are catalogued differently, each institution guided by its state-nation's historical narrative. The analysis demonstrates how algorithmic pattern recognition, trained on such data, risks reinforcing a "Graeco-Roman" perspective by prioritizing over-represented datatypes. Furthermore, AI's reliance on large, standardized datasets invisibly sidelines local variation, flattening complex, multi-scalar social interactions. This process creates a dangerous illusion of objectivity, calcifying outdated paradigms while omitting alternative narratives. The conclusion asserts that, without explicit critical frameworks, AI threatens to compromise our understanding of the Phoenician millennium. Scholars must first deconstruct the ideological biases embedded within their digital methodologies and source data to prevent this technology from becoming an instrument of epistemological regression.

[214] **Women and Childhood in Phoenician-Punic Archaeology: Invisibility and Representation in Spanish Archaeological Museums**
Lourdes Prados-Torreira | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Alba Comino Comino | Instituto de Estudios Ibéricos, Universidad de Jaén

Through the analysis of selected Spanish archaeological museums, this paper explores how biases in traditional archaeological research have contributed to the invisibility of women and children in the Phoenician and Punic world, and how this absence is perpetuated in museum narratives. The paper also proposes alternative approaches aimed at promoting their inclusion in museographic discourse.

[187] **Raccontare Sulky fenicia e punica: percorsi espositivi e media digitali nel Museo Archeologico "Ferruccio Barreca" di Sant'Antioco**

Sara Muscuso | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco
Rosana Pla Orquín | Parco Storico Archeologico di Sant'Antioco

Il contributo presenta le recenti innovazioni introdotte nella sezione fenicio-punica del Museo Archeologico "Ferruccio Barreca" di Sant'Antioco, frutto di un progetto di aggiornamento che ha integrato nuovi allestimenti, postazioni interattive e strumenti digitali a supporto della fruizione.
L'intervento ha previsto una rilettura dei materiali esposti attraverso un percorso che combina l'esposizione tradizionale con contenuti multimediali e giochi digitali, pensati per facilitare la comprensione dei contesti archeologici e stimolare un'interazione attiva da parte del pubblico. Le tecnologie adottate non si sostituiscono all'oggetto archeologico, ma ne amplificano la capacità narrativa, rendendo accessibili informazioni complesse e valorizzando aspetti spesso non immediatamente percepibili.

L'esperienza del Museo Barreca si propone come caso di studio sull'integrazione tra patrimonio fenicio-punico, allestimento museale e strumenti digitali, evidenziando come l'innovazione possa diventare un mezzo efficace per rinnovare il dialogo tra museo, ricerca e pubblico.

[44] **From archaeological debate to public engagement: explaining Phoenician presence through digital and tactile archaeology**

Sònia Carbonell Pastor | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Marta Mateu | GRAP - University of Barcelona
David Garcia i Rubert | GRAP - University of Barcelona

The transfer of scientific knowledge requires strategies capable of translating the archaeological record into experiences that are comprehensible to diverse audiences. This paper presents the public outreach projects developed by the GRAP (University of Barcelona, Catalonia) focused on the site of Sant Jaume d'Alcanar, a key location for the study of the earliest dynamics of contact between indigenous communities and the Phoenician world in the north-eastern Iberian Peninsula during the Early Iron Age (750–550 BC). The exceptional state of preservation of the site, with standing walls exceeding two metres in height, makes it a particularly suitable context for (proto)historical reconstruction and for the dissemination of complex processes of cultural interaction. Within this framework, Sant Jaume occupies a central position in current scholarly debate, which considers its possible interpretation as a small Phoenician trading post. The outreach projects are structured around three complementary axes: digital immersion through the *Sant Jaume Virtual* application, developed from photogrammetric data; tactile engagement with material culture through physical models and 3D prints of the architecture and principal assemblages; and visual narrative, through an exhibition combining these replicas with high-precision scientific illustrations. This methodology makes it possible to convey to a wider public key debates on Phoenician presence and on the archaeological criteria that may define a trading post, demonstrating how collaboration between archaeologists and technical specialists enables rigorous, accessible and interactive dissemination.

[196] **The Management and Protection of the Xlendi Deep-Water Archaeological Park**
Maja Pace Sausmekat | Heritage Malta
Rebecca Xerri | L-Università ta' Malta/Heritage Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

The Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park is not only a repository of Punic material culture but also a landmark in underwater cultural heritage management. Situated at a depth of 105 metres, the site's physical inaccessibility historically served as a natural barrier to human intervention; however, advancements in technical diving and remote sensing coupled with the increased affordability of related equipment have necessitated a proactive management framework. This paper discusses the designation and administration of the former Tower Wreck site as the world's first deepwater archaeological park. We examine the legislative and management framework implemented by Heritage Malta and the University of Malta to safeguard over 67,000 m² of Punic deposit while still allowing for scientific exploration and public engagement. A key focus is placed on the "in situ" preservation philosophy, utilising the high-resolution 3D digital tools generated in recent years as a primary tool for monitoring environmental impact, sedimentation, and potential site disturbance. Furthermore, the paper explores the role of public outreach through virtual reality headsets and digital platforms, which bring this inaccessible Punic landscape to the surface for a global audience. By balancing the rigors of archaeological protection with the opportunities provided by modern technology, the Xlendi Park serves as an example for the sustainable management of deepwater cultural heritage in the 21st century.

[31] **Repensando el papel social del museo: NecroVivaLab, un laboratorio de creación comunitaria**
María Hortensia Blanco Sánchez | Museu Arqueològic Eivissa i Formentera
María Dolores Tena Medialdea | Independent Researcher

En este artículo se presentan la puesta en marcha, el desarrollo y los resultados de una propuesta de educación patrimonial), NecroVivaLab, desarrollada por el Museu Arqueològic d'Eivissa i Formentera (MAEF), con el objetivo de adaptar su oferta pedagógica a la nueva definición de museo, subscrita por el ICOM en 2022. Este proyecto, basado en los laboratorios ciudadanos, surge de la necesidad de difundir el valor patrimonial de la cultura material del museo y del yacimiento arqueológico de la Necrópolis Puig des Molins, acercándolo a nuevos públicos. El objetivo es crear conexiones identitarias entre personas y el museo, poniendo de relieve la diversidad cultural de las sociedades contemporáneas a través del conocimiento del patrimonio arqueológico local. NecroVivaLab es un proyecto de carácter anual, un espacio de encuentro entre diferentes colectivos, donde las personas comparten conocimientos y experiencias para la co-creación de diversas acciones y actividades, a fin de presentarlas de manera abierta a toda la ciudadanía. La presente edición se ha desarrollado en el marco del Día Internacional de los Museos y del Día Mundial de la Diversidad Cultural (18 y 21 de mayo, respectivamente) y en ella han participado entidades que ofrecen atención integral a personas en riesgo de exclusión social. Los resultados obtenidos y la evaluación permiten adaptar el proyecto para próximas ediciones.

[75] **Proyecto de restauración y musealización del yacimiento fenicio de Sa Caleta (Eivissa)**
Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Adrià Esquembre Sellés | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Ana Charquero Ballester | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Bernia Sanz Kite | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Blanca Sellés Quintana | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Dani Tejerina Antón | Universidad de Alicante
Manolo Soler Llorca | ARPA Patrimonio, S.L.
Joan Ramón Torres | Consell Insular d'Eivissa

Entre 2023 y 2024 se llevó a cabo la creación de un centro de interpretación, musealización de los elementos BIC y la restauración de las estructuras arquitectónicas fenicias de sa Caleta de Ibiza promocionada por el Consell Insular d'Eivissa y ejecutda por Arpa Patrimonio, S.L. Este ambicioso proyecto implicó la restauración de las estructuras fenicias del yacimiento de sa Caleta, excavadas por Joan Ramon Torres en las campañas arqueológicas realizadas entre los años 86 y 94, y la musealización al aire libre de su espacio dentro de un itinerario de visitas. También se realizó la creación de un centro de interpretación del yacimiento donde el visitante puede conocer aspectos del poblado dentro del mundo fenicio como su contexto geográfico, economía, arquitectura, religión y la recreación del interior de una estructura doméstica. En el proyecto se ha apostado por la implentación de nuevas tecnologías en el discurso museográfico mediante realidad aumentada que ha permitido reconstruir el poblado y se puede visualizar tanto en el centro de intepretación mediante oculus, como in situ en el yacimiento mediante una app 360º y en la página web, creada para la difusión de sa Caleta dentro de la cultura fenicia.

[39] **Nueva Gadeira: el proyecto expositivo y la gestión cultural del yacimiento arqueológico del Cerro del Castillo (Chiclana, España)**
Paloma Rita Bueno Serrano | UNED. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Después de la presentación en 2018, en el IX Congreso Internacional de Estudios Fenicios y púnicos, del proyecto de creación del espacio expositivo Nueva Gadeira y la puesta en valor del yacimiento arqueológico del Cerro del Castillo, se presentan en este trabajo los resultados de los trabajos realizados. Entre otros muchos temas se tratará la problemática generada por la construcción del edificio que alberga el centro de visitantes, sobre el yacimiento; la importancia de la interpretación de los datos arqueológico y su presentación como contenidos históricos, atractivos y didácticos; la elaboración de reconstrucciones como técnicas de representación sin perder el rigor científico; las estrategias de marketing; la creación de rutas turísticas, etc.
Después de dos años desde la inauguración del espacio expositivo se aborda también cómo ha sido la experiencia de su gestión cultural, la relación con la administración local y el papel de la Arqueología en un proyecto de este tipo. Se presentan los aciertos y errores de una manera crítica, pero constructiva, para que pueda servir de ejemplo para futuros proyectos cuyo objetivo sea la puesta en valor del patrimonio histórico-arqueológico.

SESSION 38 | Shipwrecks, Cargoes

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–11:50 | Aula Magna

Chair: Timmy Gambin

[35] **Deep-sea Phoenician shipwrecks, research possibilities offered by current photogrammetry software: new images of the shipwrecks of Xlendi, Tanit and Elissa**

Alberto Bravo-Morata Rodriguez | Ipso Facto, Aix-Marseille University, Centre Camille Jullian, CNRS
Pierre Poveda | Ipso Facto, Aix-Marseille University, Centre Camille Jullian, CNRS
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

Deep-sea exploration is increasingly accessible due to rapid technological advancements, yet the true value lies in how we process the resulting data, which is currently becoming more and more abundant. Between 2019 and 2024, during the Xlendi shipwreck project conducted in Malta we developed a specialized method based on the use of photogrammetry to create virtual site reproductions in parallel to the excavation. This approach allowed for rigorous hypotheses regarding cargo tonnage and possible original spatial organization.

By applying these refined methodologies and modern software to legacy documentation from the Ashkelon shipwrecks (Tanit and Elissa, Israel), we have successfully generated higher-fidelity 3D models of these sites. Integrating these new models with the Xlendi method has produced updated cargo estimates and corrected historical datasets. Ultimately, this work generates new data and hypotheses that significantly expand our understanding of Phoenician maritime trade networks across the Mediterranean. This communication will present a new method that allows us to analyse deepwater 'inaccessible' sites in more detail. We will also present the latest images of the three best-preserved Phoenician shipwrecks found in situ.

[13] **The Phoenician and Punic ceramic assemblage of the Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park**

Maxine Anastasi | L-Università ta' Malta
Timmy Gambin | L-Università ta' Malta

The Xlendi Underwater Archaeological Park represents one of the most significant Punic-era maritime deposits in the Central Mediterranean, distinguished by both its depth and the vast quantity of ceramics, both in terms of density and typology. This paper provides a detailed typological analysis of the assemblage, focusing on the high concentration of Ramon 3.2.1.2 amphoras alongside more elusive local and regional types. A primary focus is placed on the "Xlendi Types" (Types 8 and 9), first identified by Azzopardi (2013), which exhibit clear Phoenician/Punic morphological traditions but remain poorly documented elsewhere in the Mediterranean. By examining the physical characteristics and fabric of these vessels, the study attempts to pinpoint their provenance and role within the broader Punic economic sphere. The presence of Sagona Type III-IV urns and other domestic wares suggests a complex cargo composition that challenges traditional views of Gozo as a mere "stop-over." Instead, the diversity of the Xlendi assemblage

points to a sophisticated regional distribution network where Malta and Gozo served as active nodes. This paper situates the Xlendi Park within the 7th–3rd century BC maritime landscape, evaluating how these unique ceramic types contribute to our understanding of Punic seafaring and the island's integration into Mediterranean trade routes.

[132] **Beds and bowls: some notes on Phoenician bronzes in the western Mediterranean**

Javier Jimenez Avila | Junta de Extremadura

The discovery of the Bajo de la Campana shipwreck (Cartagena, Spain), dated to the late seventh century BC, and the studies carried out on it have contributed to improving our understanding of certain aspects of Phoenician trade and colonization in the Mediterranean. Among the bronzes recovered from the vessel, particular attention is drawn to the corners and legs of a dismountable bed, which appear to represent a Phoenician model also recognizable in other areas of colonization. The study of this piece of furniture, together with a comparison with certain Hispano-Phoenician bronze productions—especially decorated vessels, which in the Iberian Peninsula appear as a local version of the characteristic Phoenician bowls—suggests some reflections on artisanal practices and on the responses of both Phoenician and local populations to specific artistic phenomena.

[231] **Rapporti commerciali marittimi mediterranei tra IV e II secolo a.C. nel quadro evolutivo dei conflitti tra Cartagine e Roma: dati della ricerca archeologica subacquea nella Sardegna centro-meridionale**

Ignazio Sanna | Soprintendenza ABAP CA OR - Settore archeologia subacquea e conservazione
Renata Arcaini | Independent Researcher

L’insularità della Sardegna e le sue risorse, soprattutto metallifere e cerealicole, hanno attratto da sempre contatti e scambi commerciali in tutto il Mediterraneo, dovuti anche alla posizione geografica strategica. Motivi che hanno spinto in varie epoche le potenze dominanti del mondo antico ad occupare l’isola, come avvenne tra IV e III secolo con Cartagine e Roma. Una lunga fase antagonistica, terrestre e marina.

Le ricerche subacquee della Soprintendenza archeologica di Cagliari effettuate negli ultimi decenni nelle acque della Sardegna centro-meridionale, restituiscono dati importanti sugli scambi commerciali e culturali riferibili al periodo suindicato.

In questa sede si concentra l’attenzione sulle anfore da trasporto databili tra V e II secolo a. C., provenienti dagli ambiti punici e romani del Mediterraneo occidentale, anche dall’areale egeo centrorientale e settentrionale: Corinto, Rodi, Chios, Kos, Lesbo, Samos, Ephesus, Mende e Thasos. Altri contesti sono riferibili a colonie o ex colonie greche occidentali, quali Massalia, Ischia e Locri.

Le indagini subacquee dei contesti e lo studio morfo-tipologico-archeometrico evidenziano differenti tipi di associazioni e trasporto dei materiali, in alcuni casi si tratta di anfore trasportate da vettori punici e/o romani o greci e massalioti, circolanti a prescindere dal controllo territoriale in corso.

SESSION 39 | Crafts

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–12:20 | Aula Prima

Chair: Eric Gubel

[139] **Communities of belief and practice: the role of metalworkers and their deities in the transmission of Phoenician ideology, identity, and culture**
Ann E. Killebrew | Pennsylvania State University
Jane C. Skinner | Pennsylvania State University

The Phoenician role in the search for metals and the spread of metalworking was a crucial catalyst for the westward expansion of their influence during the Iron Age and beyond. Archaeological evidence, along with Classical and biblical traditions, supports this notion and demonstrates how these activities fundamentally reshaped the Mediterranean's cultural, economic, and religious landscape during the first millennium. This transformation is particularly evident in the establishment of new coastal settlements, which modern scholarship often associates with Phoenician colonization. However, the relationship between metalworking activities, temples, deities, and cult practices at Phoenician sites is less frequently examined. This paper aims to address several key questions regarding metalworkers and their role in transmitting Phoenician ideology and culture. It will explore the archaeological contexts of metalworking remains, investigate the connections between temples, cultic activities, and metal production, and analyze the identity, status, and practices of metalworkers in relation to cults. Based on this evidence, can we establish a link between the quest for metals, the existence of smithing guilds, and the dissemination of Phoenician religion in the formation of Phoenician identity?

[91] **El periodo "postorientalizante" en el Bajo Guadalquivir: nuevos datos procedentes de Cerro Macareno (La Rinconada, Sevilla)**
Francisco José García Fernández | Universidad de Sevilla
F.J. Blanco Arcos | Universidad de Sevilla
Mª Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla
A.M. Sáez Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

Cerro Macareno es un importante emporio fluvial del bajo valle del Guadalquivir con una dilatada secuencia de ocupación que se extiende desde el siglo VIII hasta fines del II a.C. Entre los años 2018 y 2023 se ha llevado un proyecto de investigación sistemático que ha tenido por objeto, principalmente, el estudio de sus fases estratigráficas, la excavación en extensión de algunos sectores y el análisis paleogeográfico de su entorno. Este proyecto se ha visto completado posteriormente con excavaciones puntuales y trabajos de laboratorio. En las campañas de 2019 y 2025 se han documentado en extensión una serie de contextos domésticos y artesanales que se suceden a lo largo del siglo V e inicios del IV a.C. Estos llenan un vacío en el conocimiento del tránsito entre el Hierro I y el Hierro II en el Bajo Guadalquivir, donde se carece de niveles amplios y claros de este

periodo. Asimismo, han ofrecido un rico registro, tanto en lo que se refiere a estructuras constructivas y artesanales como a los repertorios materiales. Se han establecido dos fases principales: una más antigua, compuesta por un conjunto de edificios de planta rectangular y espacios abiertos, donde se suceden varios niveles de ocupación, y una más reciente, representada por una serie de dispositivos productivos: hornos metalúrgicos, hornos alfareros y otras estructuras asociadas. Se presentan los resultados preliminares de estas excavaciones y una primera interpretación sobre esta fase de transición.

[151] **Punic goldsmithing in the necropolis of Gadir: the case of complex earrings**
M.ª Reyes López Jurado | Universidad de Sevilla
María Luisa de la Bandera Romero | Universidad de Sevilla

The grave goods found in the Punic necropolis are notable primarily for their jewellery, both for the quality of the pieces and the quantity found in various tombs. Dating mainly from the 5th century BC, these tombs are located throughout the island of *Kotinoussa* and consist of groups of cists built with local stone blocks. Among the numerous grave goods consisting of beaded necklaces and amulets, rings and earrings, this “complex earrings” called “arracadas” in Spanish, stand out for their intricate composition. These pieces were designed to be worn as earrings but with complicated decoration and arrangement. This work aims to compile and study in depth the “arracadas” discovered so far in the Cádiz necropolis, contributing what is known about the funerary contexts of these pieces and their socio-cultural relationship, as well as carrying out an exhaustive analysis of the production and manufacture of the complex earrings from the point of view of goldsmithing techniques and archaeometry.

[5] **Reassessing copper-based metallurgy at Cerro del Villar (Málaga, Spain): new evidence**
Carmen Alañón Ruedas | Institute of Heritage Sciences, INCIPIT-CSIC
Xosé-Lois Armada | Institute of Heritage Sciences (INCIPIT-CSIC)
Ignacio Montero | Institute of History (IH-CSIC)
Mercedes Murillo-Barroso | Department of Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Granada
José Suárez Padilla | Department of Historical Sciences, University of Málaga
Pau Sureda | Institute of Heritage Sciences (INCIPIT, CSIC)

The settlement of Cerro del Villar (Málaga), founded in the first half of the 8th century BC, represents one of the largest Phoenician enclaves in southern Iberia. It played a crucial role in the Phoenician early colonial dynamics, the introduction of Mediterranean technologies and their impact on local communities. While previous research has focused mainly on iron metallurgy, especially in sectors 8 and 9, copper-based production has remained largely unexplored.

This paper addresses this gap by presenting new elemental analyses (XRF), scanning electron microscopy (SEM-EDS) and lead isotope analyses (LIA) conducted on a broad assemblage of metallurgical remains from the site. Sampled material includes slags, different types of crucible fragments, ingots, casting debris and finished objects, allowing the reconstruction of multiple stages of the metallurgical chaîne opératoire. Furthermore, lead ores surveyed in the nearby Llano de la

Plata (Alhaurín de la Torre, Málaga) mining district are also included in this contribution. The results of lead isotope analyses suggest the use of different supply sources.

By integrating archaeological, technological and archaeometric data, this study offers a comprehensive perspective on copper-based metallurgy within the colony and its hinterland. The results contribute to ongoing discussions on the organization of metallurgical activities in early Phoenician settlements and their role within wider Mediterranean exchange networks during the Early Iron Age.

[216] **Prácticas rituales y cultura material metálica en el extremo occidental del Mediterráneo: aportaciones desde Casas del Turuñuelo (Guareña, Badajoz)**

Guiomar Pulido González | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Arturo García-López | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Andrea Gil Llorente | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Berta Román Madrid | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Esther Rodríguez González | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Sebastián Celestino Pérez | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

Los trabajos realizados durante los últimos años en Casas del Turuñuelo (Guareña, Badajoz) han permitido la documentación de diversos ejemplares de la toréutica en bronce, caso de los jarros, los *thymiateria* y los conocidos como "braserillos", vinculados a producciones de estilo orientalizante en el marco del Hierro I peninsular.

Su aparición en contextos de acotada datación dentro del yacimiento y su presumible asociación directa con espacios y prácticas rituales concretas brindan una gran oportunidad para desarrollar un análisis preciso de dichas piezas, así como su inclusión dentro del repertorio del valle del Guadiana, donde la mayoría de este tipo de materiales suelen adolecer de contextos poco claros que limitan el estudio de su funcionalidad y cronología.

Por tanto, nuestro objetivo, además de dar a conocer estos nuevos hallazgos, es valorar qué aporta la lectura estratigráfica desde Casas del Turuñuelo a la discusión sobre la funcionalidad y cronología de estos objetos, así como sobre su papel en las prácticas rituales y estrategias de reproducción simbólica de las comunidades del Hierro I en el valle del Guadiana.

[103] **The Phoenicians and the History of Glass: A (Critical) Reappraisal**

Francisco B. Gomes | UNIARQ - Centre for Archaeology of the University of Lisbon; School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon

This contribution aims to systematise and critically review the dispersed information regarding glassmaking and glass working in the Phoenician world. A preliminary outline of an integrated history of Phoenician and Punic glass will be presented, assessing the role of these groups in the history of ancient Mediterranean glass.

Glassmaking will be addressed first. The role of the Levantine Phoenician area in the revival of glass production in the early 1st millennium BCE will be highlighted. The evidence for the transference of glassmaking technology to the West will then be reviewed, and it will be argued that

primary glass production remained confined to the Levant (and Egypt), making raw glass a valuable commodity.

Regarding glass working, an historical and technological review will be offered of a range of typically Phoenician and Punic glass objects spanning the 1st millennium BCE (cast-and-cut glass vessels, core-formed and mould-made pendants). The informative potential of other, underappreciated materials, such as glass beads, will also be stressed.

Finally, the role of the Phoenicians in the development of glass working in other cultural areas, namely in the Aegean and in Etruria, will also be discussed in the context of the intercultural exchanges of the 1st millennium BCE Mediterranean.

[106] **From Production Centres to Malta: Phoenician–Punic Glass and Maritime Trade**

Matthew Grima | L-Università ta' Malta
Daniel A. Vella | L-Università ta' Malta
Simone Cagno | European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy

This work delivers the first archaeometric study dedicated to ancient glass artefacts from the Maltese Islands, including material from the Phoenician and Punic periods. In the absence of local glass-making raw materials and without archaeological evidence for primary or secondary glass furnaces, the study tested the prevailing assumption that Phoenician glass found in Malta was imported rather than locally produced.

Forty-six Phoenician-Punic and Punic-Roman glass objects including beads, pendants, and vessel fragments were analysed using SEM-EDS, LA-ICP-MS, and Raman spectroscopy. These systems provided insight into raw material composition, glass recipe selection, and manufacturing conditions, including furnace environment, temperature regime, and redox state. Indicators of chronology and provenance could be inferred from these results. The latter also reveal a technologically sophisticated assemblage produced by highly skilled artisans, demonstrating deliberate control of furnace conditions to achieve specific visual and compositional effects.

Compositional data indicate a strong eastern Mediterranean manufacturing origin, with Maltese glass reflecting eastern Mediterranean glass recipes in use at the time. When Punic glass is assessed against the potential for secondary local glass working using secondary glass chunks, the evidence points to importation through previously established maritime trade networks, underscoring Malta's role as a key intermediary in central Mediterranean exchange systems.

SESSION 40 | Textiles, Dress

Friday 13th November 2026 | 11:00–11:50 | Meeting Room 6

Chair: Francesca Spatafora

[27] **Les modes vestimentaires phénico-puniques d'après les données iconographiques: des marques identitaires ou des échos d'une diversité socio-cultuelles?**
Khaoula Bennour | Faculty of Letters, Arts and Humanities of Manouba

Les Phéniciens ont hérité et remanié les différentes coutumes et traditions levantines de l'âge du Bronze qualifiés génétiquement de Cananéen. De ce fait, certaines composantes du costume, qui peut être qualifié de cananéo-phénicien, ont subit au fil des siècles l'influence de la mode vestimentaire mésopotamienne, hittite, égyptienne, persane, égéenne, et grecque. Cependant, malgré le caractère stéréotypé, schématique et hétérogène des représentations iconographiques cananéo-phénicien et phénico-punique, elles demeurent indispensables pour cerner certains traits socio-cultuels relatifs principalement aux prérogatives, sacerdotales, administratifs, économiques et militaires. Pareillement, l'étude des traditions vestimentaires à travers les données fournies par les figurines votives et funéraires d'origine phénico-punique et gréco-phénicienne, doit prendre en considération le langage figuratif et la vocation rituelle de tels objets. En considérant que, l'artisan phénico-punique en reproduisant les formes figuratives de types dérivée, d'imitation et hybride n'a pas négliger l'ajout des détails esthétiques d'origine locale et traditionnelle. De ce fait, la détection de la mode vestimentaire phénico-punique, à travers les représentations figuratives attestées sur divers supports iconographiques tels que stèles, parois murales, objets en marbre, en métal, en ivoire, en pierres précieuses, en terre cuite […], permet de refléter une certaine diversité des traditions thématiques, stylistiques, artistiques et vestimentaires phénico-puniques. Des traditions, qui semblent s'enrichir d'une manière spontanée, raisonnée et réciproques suite aux intermariages et des interactions essentiellement commerciales, culturelles et rituelles entre les Phénico-puniques, leurs voisins immédiats et les autochtones de ces colonies de la Méditerranée centrale et occidentale.

[79] **Marked loom weights from Motya (Sicily): functions and symbols**
Nina Ferrante | Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus

Loom weights, functional artefacts associated with textile production in the ancient world, represent a category of great interest for the analysis of craft practices. On the island of Motya, a major Phoenician centre in the Central Mediterranean, these finds allow the investigation of both the technical aspects of weaving and the meanings associated with marks occasionally present on their surfaces. Numerous examples recovered from the site show painted, incised or impressed marks, whose function remains the subject of debate. The significance of these marks is controversial: they have been interpreted as functional indicators of the production process, ownership or workshop marks, or as ritual, apotropaic or identity symbols.

In the context of Motya, characterised by the interaction among Phoenician, indigenous and Greek traditions, the analysis of these marks is particularly relevant for understanding production dynamics and the transmission of craft knowledge. Through a typological and contextual analysis of marked loom weights, this contribution aims to evaluate their role as supports of non-verbal communication and as evidence of local production practices, contributing to the debate on the social and symbolic meaning of marks on utilitarian objects in the ancient Mediterranean.

[92] **Producción textil indígena y redes de intercambio fenicias en el noreste de la península Ibérica (750–550 a.C.): negociación económica y contacto cultural**

David Garcia i Rubert | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Marta Mateu | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Laia Font | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Carme Saorin | GRAP - University of Barcelona
Sònia Carbonell | GRAP - University of Barcelona

El estudio de las dinámicas de contacto entre las comunidades indígenas del noreste de la península Ibérica y los fenicios durante la Primera Edad del Hierro (750-550 a.C.) revela escenarios de una complejidad superior al tradicional intercambio de vino por plomo. En la región de Terres del Sénia (sur de Cataluña y norte del País Valenciano), las investigaciones del GRAP de la Universidad de Barcelona en yacimientos como la Ferradura, la Cogula, la Moleta del Remei y Sant Jaume d'Alcanar sugieren que la ganadería ovina y la producción textil desempeñaron un papel clave en estos circuitos. A partir de los datos actuales, proponemos una hipótesis de trabajo centrada en la exportación de tejidos de lana producidos por comunidades indígenas y su integración en las redes mediterráneas mediante la agencia fenicia. Analizamos, asimismo, la posible introducción de tecnología textil propia del Mediterráneo oriental y cómo estos procesos transformaron la organización económica, social y política local frente a una demanda externa. Este escenario invita a reconsiderar la naturaleza de las primeras interacciones fenicio-indígenas en la región, superando los modelos de intercambio estrictamente metalúrgicos para explorar nuevas esferas de interdependencia económica.

[143] **Dressing up for the Phoenicians? Thoughts on the social and (inter)cultural roles of dress in the Early Iron Age of Southern Portugal (8th–6th/5th centuries BCE)**

Yuna Le Quéré | School of Arts and Humanities, University of Lisbon
Francisco B. Gomes | School of Arts and Humanities, University of Lisbon

This presentation examines metallic dress complements in Southern Portugal during the Early Iron Age, a period of inter- and intra-community interactions and increased Mediterranean connectivity. Within new social and identity dynamics, we witness the transformation of dress practices, which can be traced through artifacts such as fibulae and belt buckles. These objects have often been interpreted in overly reductive terms as an emulation of Phoenician appearance and interpreted as part of representation strategies employed in local–Phoenician interactions. However, the available evidence for their integration into Phoenician dress remains limited. Drawing on new morphometric data, combined with a contextual and distributional analysis, this contribution argues instead for the

continued importance of certain dress complements across the LBA–EIA transition, as markers of distinctive local identities. This points to their role in social representation and negotiation at a regional scale, functioning as instruments of display, prestige, and social recognition in peer-group interactions. Overall, the evidence suggests that Early Iron Age dress practices were primarily shaped within regional interaction networks, mediated in part through a Phoenician interface. Therefore, these objects should be seen as instrumental in the construction and display of local identities through sartorial practices in a period of societal change.



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