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Maritime Commodity Trade from the Near East to the Mycenaean Heartland: Canaanite Jars in Final Palatial Tiryns

Canaanite Jars from the palace of Tiryns in mainland Greece are shown to have been produced at a number of centres on the Levantine coast, emphasising the important role of the Argive coastal citadel in trade with the Eastern Mediterranean at the end of the 13th century B.C. The analytical study of this assemblage draws on a detailed examination of key deposits connected to the last phase of the palace at the site and its destruction, and combines thin section petrography and chemical analysis (NAA), providing major new insights into the specific production locations of these containers along the Levantine coast. Based on comparative material from other Aegean sites and especially the harbour of Kommos in Southern Crete, typological, epigraphic and analytical data are combined to demonstrate that, towards the end of the 13th century B.C., Tiryns was interacting with different Levantine centres as did Kommos roughly 100 years earlier. This diachronic shift in the source of Canaanite Jars reaching the Aegean has much to tell us about changing centres of political power, the emergence of regular commodity trade and even diplomatic problems, all at a time when container shipment takes off and the demand for commodities starts to dominate relations between the states surrounding the seaways of the Eastern Mediterranean at the end of the Late Bronze Age.

Tiryns – Canaanite Jars – Levantine Coast – Trade – Pottery Analyses

Olaf Dörrer

On the Beginning of the Urbanization Process at Pontecagnano. A Contribution to the Current Discussion
The generally accepted thesis of a unified foundation of a Villanovan urban settlement around 1000 B.C. will be discussed critically. During the Early Iron Age it seems instead that there was a settlement structure on the Piana del Sele characterized by a coexistence of a multitude of small villages. The foundation of the centralized settlement only started with the occupation of the Pontecagnano travertine plateau in the initial Orientalizing period. At the same time hierarchically structured centre-hinterland relations evolved on the northern Piana del Sele. This allows a critical revision of the generally assumed factors for the urban development.

Pontecagnano Faiano – Settlements and Sanctuaries – Nekropoleis – Early Iron Age

Brigitte Freyer-Schauenburg – Hans Rupprecht Goette
Revisiting the Statue of Trajan on Samos – A Contribution on Reworked Imperial Portraits with Wreaths

The statue of Trajan on Samos is a reworking of an earlier portrait, probably of his predecessor Domitian. Not only the face and the hair on the forehead and temples, but also the wreath was totally refashioned in the process, the corona civica of the original becoming a laurel wreath in the secondary state. The procedure is not unique: in a number of other cases, wreathed heads of emperors that have been reworked present specific problems and possibilities, which are discussed here with reference to examples from the 1st cent. A.D. through to late antiquity. Under the altered conditions the Samian statue is then considered in respect of the way the body and chlamys as well as the palm tree support are fashioned.


Dennis Mario Beck
The Dii Mauri: The Archaeological and Epigraphic Sources for an Ensemble of North African Gods
This paper seeks to contextualize for the first time the epigraphic and archaeological sources for the *Dii Mauri*. The first inscriptions for the *Dii Mauri* date to the mid 2nd cent. A.D. The dedications reach their highest density in the 3rd cent. A.D. and run out by the late 3rd cent. A.D. The reliefs begin to be made in the first half of the 2nd cent. A.D. and display a formal language of their own that is based above all on the uniformity of eight deities. Key to the identification of the *Dii Mauri* reliefs are the finds and features at the sanctuary of Simithus, which has been shown to have had a duration from the late 2nd to the 4th cent. A.D. The results of the study show the conformities and the discrepancies between epigraphic and sculptural sources. The iconographic characteristics correspond to a Roman idiom that displays features of North African representatives in Roman art. The study provided no confirmation of the pre-Roman datings that have been proposed for the *Dii Mauri* reliefs. In consequence what we have here is presumably an ensemble of North African gods venerated in the high imperial period, and not a local pantheon existing only in the area.


*Lorenzo Cigaina*

**Relief Depiction of a Genius Militaris A.D. 238 in Aquileia**

After the victory of the army of Pupienus and Balbinus over Maximinus Thrax in Aquileia A.D. 238, two of its commanders dedicated an altar to the Capitoline Triad for the salvation of the senatorial emperors. Close inspection of the relief decoration on the sides of the altar has yielded new insights. On the left we can identify the enthroned personification of the Roman *Res Publica* – instead of the commonly assumed goddess Roma – as merciful saviour of the goddess of the city Aquileia who kneels in front of her. The right side of the altar, thoroughly chiseled away and therefore given no attention to date, has enough remnants of the relief for the standing figure of a military *genius* with vexillum, kalathos, cloak and probably also a cornucopia to be distinctly recognizable. An eagle (*aquila*) at his feet functions as an emblem of the city of Aquileia, revealing the area of activity of the army unit that took its oath under this patron deity and her
standard. The newly documented reliefs can thus be interpreted as reflecting the extraordinary political situation in Rome and the military action in and around Aquileia.


Hans Peter Obermayer
Transplanting German Archaeology to New York: Margarete Bieber, Karl Lehmann-Hartleben, Otto Brendel

This article traces the fate of three prominent German archaeologists who were able to establish a second career in New York after their expulsion from Nazi Germany. It focuses not only on biographical aspects such as the circumstances of their dismissal and the laborious process of their emigration and job search but also on the impact their appointment to Columbia University or New York University had on the institutions. W. B. Dinsmoor at CU was able to use Margarete Bieber’s internationally recognized academic expertise to expand his »Department of Fine Arts« into a »Department of Fine Arts and Archaeology«, which was tantamount to »disempowering« the Classics Departments of Barnard and Columbia. W. W. S. Cook appointed Karl Lehmann-Hartleben to NYU because he wanted to expand his »Graduate School of Fine Arts« with the addition of the field »Classical Arts«. In a final step, it is shown that the formative influence of the German tradition of art history and archaeology in New York continued even after Bieber’s retirement (1948/1956) and the early deaths of Lehmann-Hartleben (1960) and Brendel (1973), as is exemplified by such names as P. H. von Blanckenhagen, E. B. Harrison and L. Bonfante.