ABSTRACTS
Table of Content

1. Keynote Abstracts
2. Panel and Paper Abstracts

**Session 1: The Human factor: Demography, nutrition, health, epidemics**
Panel 1.1 Economy, Society and Health-related Quality of Life in the Ancient World: Bioarchaeological perspectives from the Eastern Mediterranean
Panel 1.2 Wealthy and Healthy? Methodological Approaches to Non-élite Burials
Panel 1.3 The Economic Contribution of Migrants to Ancient Societies. Technological transfer, integration, exploitation and interaction of economic mentalities

**Session 2: The Impact of Natural Environmental Factors on Ancient Economy: Climate, landscape**
Panel 2.1 The Ancient City and Nature's Economy in Magna Graecia and Sicily
Panel 2.2 The Impact of Rivers on Ancient Economies
Panel 2.3 Coastal Geoarchaeology in the Mediterranean – On the interdependence of landscape dynamics, harbour installations and economic prosperity in the littoral realm
Panel 2.4 The Riverlands of Aegean Thrace: Production, consumption and exploitation of the natural and cultural landscapes
Panel 2.5 Halos, A City State on the Edge?
Panel 2.6 The Economic Structure of Eastern Anatolian Highland from Urartian Period to the End of Late Antiquity
Panel 2.7 River Valleys and Regional Economies
Panel 2.8 Environmental Factors on Regional Economies

**Session 3: Systems of Production: Land use, industry, technology, artistic production**
Panel 3.1 Production Beyond the Palaces: Technological and organizational aspects of LBA ceramic manufacture
Panel 3.2 Organization of Space and Work: Potter's workshops in the Greek world
Panel 3.3 (Re)Producing Images of the Divine between Late Republican Times and Late Antiquity
Panel 3.4 Reconstructing Scales of Production in the Ancient Greek World: Producers, processes, products, people
Panel 3.5 A. Making Wine in Western-Mediterranean. B. Production and the Trade of Amphorae: Some new data from Italy
Panel 3.6 Building BIG – Constructing Economies: From design to long-Term Impact of Large-Scale Building Projects
Panel 3.7 Organization of Production and Crafts in Pre-Roman Italy
Panel 3.8 Women and Men at Work! Entrepreneurs, ateliers and craftsmen in the construction and destruction of Roman tombs
Panel 3.9 Messapia: Economy and exchanges in the land between Ionian and Adriatic Seas
Panel 3.10 Contextualizing Craftsmanship in the Ancient World: An "economic" sphere?
Panel 3.11 Salt, Fish processing and Amphorae Production across the Mediterranean in the 1st Millennium BC. An overview of the technological and economic interactions
Panel 3.12 Pre-modern Industrial Districts
Panel 3.13 The rise of bling: charting the incredible increase in the consumption of decorative metal objects in the Roman Empire

Panel 3.14 “Craft Economy” and Terracotta Figurines. Approaching systems of production through coroplastic studies

Panel 3.15 Villas, Peasant Agriculture, and the Roman Rural Economy

Panel 3.16 The Logistics and Socio-economic Impact of Construction in Late Republican and Imperial Rome

Panel 3.17 Light in Context. Productions, solutions, consumptions and representations of the light and its devices for and in ancient spaces

Panel 3.18 Strictly Economic? Ancient serial production and its premises

Panel 3.19 The Role of Water in Production Processes in Antiquity

Panel 3.20 The Production of Portrait Statuary in Roman cities. An economic factor?

Panel 3.21 Farmhouses in Macedonia from the 4th Century. B.C. until the Roman Era: Rural landscape and rural economy

Panel 3.22 Local Styles or Common Pattern Books in Roman Wall Painting and Mosaics

Panel 3.23 Unfinished Details in Ancient Architecture. Consequences of financial shortages, organizational constraints or aesthetic ignorance?

Panel 3.24 Quantifying Ancient Building Economy

Panel 3.25 Production of Tiles and Bricks

Panel 3.26 Serial Production

Panel 3.27 Roman and Late Antique Glass Production

Panel 3.28 Production and Distribution of Roman Pottery

Session 4: System of Extraction: Mining, pollution, technology

Panel 4.1 Roman Mining: Dimensions, scale and social and territorial implications

Panel 4.2 Mining Landscapes

Panel 4.3 From the Quarry to the Monument. The process behind the process: Design and Organization of the work in ancient architecture

Panel 4.4 The Exploitation of Raw Materials in the Roman World: A closer look at producer-resource dynamics

Panel 4.5 Roman and Late Antique Industries

Session 5: Distribution: trade and exchange, monetarization, credit, networks, transport, infrastructure (e.g. ports)

Panel 5.1 The Friction of Connectivity – Greco-Roman trade in archaeology and texts

Panel 5.2 Tolls and Ancient Economies

Panel 5.3 Economy and the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Greece

Panel 5.4 Trade in Ancient Sardinia

Panel 5.5 Beyond the Gift: The economy of archaic “Greek colonisation”

Panel 5.6 Distribution of Greek Vases

Panel 5.7 Regional Exchange of Ceramics– Case studies and methodology

Panel 5.8 The Production and Distribution Network of the Bay of Naples: From a regional to a Mediterranean perspective

Panel 5.9 Economy and Cultural Contact in the Mediterranean Iron Age

Panel 5.10 Ingots of Metals

Panel 5.11 Politics of Value: New approaches to early money and the state
Panel 5.12 Revisiting the Roles of Roman Mediterranean Ports
Panel 5.13 Networks at Work: Trade and transport of Roman building materials in the Mediterranean
Panel 5.14 Trade and Commerce in the Harbour Town of Ostia
Panel 5.15 Greek and Etruscan Vases: Shapes and markets
Panel 5.16 Men, Goods and Ideas Traveling over the sea: Cilicia at the crossroad of Eastern Mediterranean trade network
Panel 5.17 New approaches to Seaborne Commerce in the Roman Empire
Panel 5.18 Trust, Branding and Fakes in the Ancient World
Panel 5.19 Roman Transport Systems I: "New insights on the Roman transportation systems. New applications and methodologies for a better understanding of the transportation networks and the movement of commodities"
Panel 5.20 Roman Transport Systems II: "Rivers and lakes in the Roman transport economy"
Panel 5.21 Trade and Cultural Contact in the Iron Age and Archaic Mediterranean
Panel 5.22 The Archaeology of Cross-cultural Trade: Multi-disciplinary approaches to economic and cultural exchange at Naukratis
Panel 5.23 Transport Amphorae
Panel 5.24 Greek Coinage
Panel 5.25 Roman Coinage

Session 6: Consumption: Daily and luxury consumption, conspicuous consumption, waste, recycling, diet
Panel 6.1 Culinary Traditions in an Entangled World: Continuities, innovations and hybridizations in Mediterranean culinary practices (8th – 5th centuries BC)
Panel 6.2 The Eternal Message of Marble: Prestige, symbolism and spolia in the Western Roman provinces
Panel 6.3 Textiles and Fashion in Antiquity
Panel 6.4 Making Value and the Value of Making: Theory and practice in craft production
Panel 6.5 Material Records, Consumption and Local Habits in a Proto-global Antiquity
Panel 6.6 Assemblages of Transport Amphoras: From chronology to economics and society
Panel 6.7 Classical Food and Diet under the Microscope
Panel 6.8 Recycling and Reuse of Sculpture in Roman and Late Antique Times

Session 7: Economy of Cult: Investment, religious and ritual consumption, economics of death
Panel 7.1 Religious Investment and Ritual Consumption in Peloponnesian Sanctuaries
Panel 7.2 The Economy of Death: New research on collective burial spaces in Rome from the Late Republican to Late Roman period
Panel 7.3 Boundaries Archaeology: Economy, sacred Places, cultural Influences in the Ionian Adriatic areas
Panel 7.4 Financial Resources and Management in the Sanctuaries in Greece (FiReMa)
Panel 7.5 Funerary Economy
Panel 7.6 The Economy of Palmyrene Burial and Death
Panel 7.7 Can the City Afford that God?
Panel 7.8 Consumption of Local and Imported Goods in Palaestina in Roman and Byzantine Times

Page numbers are not included in the natural text representation.
Session 8: The Role of the City in the Ancient Economy: Urban infrastructure, relations between town and country

Panel 8.1 The Storage in Urban Economy: Rome and its ports

Panel 8.2 Agrigento: Archaeology of an ancient city. Urban form, sacred and civil spaces, productions, territory.

Panel 8.3 Shops, Workshops and Urban Economic History in the Roman World

Panel 8.4 The Economics of Urbanism in the Roman East

Panel 8.5 The Economics of Urbanism in the Roman West

Panel 8.6 Judaea/Palaestina and Arabia: Cities and hinterland in Roman and Byzantine times

Panel 8.7 From Splendidissima Ciuitas to Oppidum Labens: Financial problems and material ruin in Roman provincial cities at the end of the High-Empire

Panel 8.8 The Numidian Country and its Commercial and Economic Opening on the Mediterranean Basin and its Southern Prolongation

Panel 8.9 Town-country Relations in the Northern Parts of Germania inferior from an Economic Perspective

Panel 8.10 The Aesthetics of Urban Production and Trade

Panel 8.11 Cities, Micro-regions and Economy in an Interdisciplinary Perspective. Three case studies from Hellenistic-Roman Asia Minor

Panel 8.12 Roman Street and Urban Economy

Panel 8.13 Central Places and Un-central Landscapes: Political economies and natural ressources in the longue durée

Panel 8.14 The Economy of Hellenistic, Roman and Late Antique North Africa: Linking town and country

Panel 8.15 Crisis on the Margins of the Byzantine Empire: Bioarchaeological approaches to resilience and collapse in the Negev Desert

Panel 8.16 City and Territory in Ancient Sicily

Panel 8.17 Roman Shops and Workshops

Panel 8.18 Roman Water Management and Infrastructure

Panel 8.19 Economy of Judaea-Palestine

Panel 8.20 Social Groups as Economic Actors

Panel 8.21 City and Countryside in the Roman East

Panel 8.22 Transformation of Rural Landscapes in the Roman and Late Antique West

Panel 8.23 Rural Buildings and Villas in Italy

Panel 8.24 Urban Roman Production and Distribution Sites

Session 9: The Military Economy at War and Peace

Panel 9.1 The Production of Military Equipment – Fabricae, private production and more

Panel 9.2 Strapped for Cash: Needy soldiers, reluctant authorities

Session 10: Economy of Knowledge: Education, innovation, literacy

Session 11: Methodology: Survey archaeology, natural sciences, quantification

Panel 11.1 The Rural Foundations of The Roman Economy. New approaches to Rome’s ancient countryside from the Archaic to the Early Imperial period.

Panel 11.2 New Views for Old Cities: Settlement, survey, and legacy data towards a holistic economy of the city and countryside
Panel 11.3 City-hinterland Relations on the Move? The impact of socio-political change on local economies from the perspective of survey archaeology. 350

Panel 11.4 Geochemistry and Economic History: Approaching ceramic productions in ancient times with portable Ed-XRF 353

Panel 11.5 The Economy of Progression and Regression through a Zooarchaeological and Material Culture Perspective 356

Panel 11.6 Computational approaches to Classical Archaeology 359

**Session 12: Other Topics outside the Main Theme of the Conference are open to suggestions** 361

Panel 12.1 Classical Archaeology in a Digital World (The AIAC presidential panel) 361
Panel 12.2 Communicating Archaeology in the Digital Era 364
Panel 12.3 Beyond Academia: Classical sites and local communities 365
Panel 12.4 Targeting Economic and Cultural Hotspots: An alternative view on early Roman expansionism 367
Panel 12.5 Ancient Sculpture 372
Panel 12.6 Sanctuaries and Ritual 373
Panel 12.7 Idalion 375
Panel 12.8 3D Documentation and Interpretation of Ancient Buildings 376
Panel 12.9 From Hellenistic to Roman Times: Trade relations, cultural exchanges and funerary practices in the Southern Illyria. 378
Panel 12.10 AIAC Round Table Discussion. Diversity in the past: Diversity in the Present? Issues of gender, whiteness, and class in ‘Classical’ Archaeology 380

3. Poster Abstracts 381
4. Workshop Abstracts 418
5. Index 421
14. Oscar Bonilla Santander (Universidad de Zaragoza), Ancient mining landscapes in the Iberian System (Spain)

The Iberian System is located in the center of the Iberian Peninsula in the region named in ancient Celtiberia. The region has important mineral deposits of iron, copper, lead and silver that were exploited from the Iron Age until the present time. The mountainous territory was organized by the Roman state in republican time and during the high empire for the exploitation of the mining resources of the territory transforming radically the productive landscapes.

Large-scale production begins in the second century BC after the conquest of the territory by the Roman state with the creation of new fortified mining villages that will manage the production of metal for long distance commercialization. With the restructuring of the territory in time of the emperor Augustus and the concession of the title of municipality to the cities of Turiaso, Bilbilis, Calagurris and Clunia the production continued until the beginning of the second century AD. when the mining towns that structured the mining operation were dismantled.

15. Mátyás Bajusz (University Babes-Bolyai), Roman quarries on the north-western border of Dacia Porolissensis

The scientific research of stones, as prime building material and the provenience of these have been almost totally neglected throughout the scientific research of Dacia province. Only three or four researchers could be enumerated starting from the end of the 18th century and 19th century who were intrigued to study and note the most important quarries of the region. Currently I am studying the stone as the base building material in Dacia and the process of its mining. My actual project is to map all the quarries serving the settlements and fortifications of the north-western border of Dacia Porolissensis, and based on the location of each site I am trying to model the possible roman routes of the transportation of the mined stone. In addition to these my interest is widened to the social background and human resources of the process of quarrying. Concerning the aforementioned area, I managed to identify 18 quarries of four different kinds of stone. The situation is complicated by the fact that a certain percent of the quarries are currently active, or have been used throughout the centuries, so during the research has rise a need for the methods of geology and ethnography too.

Panel 4.2 Mining Landscapes

Organiser: Frank Hulek (University of Cologne) and Sophia Nomicos (University of Münster)

Thursday | 24 May | 09:00-16:30 | HS VII

Panel abstract

The economic importance of raw material exploitation, especially metal mining, for communities in antiquity has long since been addressed, but only during recent decades have scholars increasingly focused the material remains. These include not only the primary mining remains such as underground workings, process residues and installations for beneficitation, but also habitational sites and infrastructural remains that emerged in the course of exploitation.

In view of the fact that mining can contribute or even stimulate changes of a given economic system of a society, a perspective beyond technological aspects in order to better understand these interrelations seems necessary. Consequently, taking into account also the secondary structures, such as agricultural installations, burial sites, sanctuaries or infrastructural remains may display the networks that contributed to the success of ancient mining operations. Also, the occupation of raw material deposits by foreign communities has left traces in the literary and archaeological record. Such operations necessitated the introduction of new technologies as well as administrative measures. To identify and describe
indications of this process in the archaeological record by, for example, addressing questions of technological transfer seems a promising approach. Moreover, on a landscape level the question of the ecological imprint and thus of the sustainability of raw material production in antiquity may be addressed. The intention of this panel is to provide an insight on existing and emerging research on landscapes that were distinctly transformed by mining. It aims, furthermore, at discussing how mining could affect not only the natural but also the cultural landscape. By focusing on select case studies the intention is to identify the material characteristics of such areas, to highlight and explain differences and to discuss possible recurring infrastructural and organisational patterns.

Paper abstracts

1. **Effie Photos-Jones (University of Glasgow), Μιλτωρύχοι & φαρμακοτρίβες: the elusive mineral medicinals ‘industry’ of the Greco-Roman world**

Unlike the production of metals, ceramics, textiles or glass, the industrial minerals industry of antiquity, the rocks and minerals that were extracted, processed, traded and dispensed across the Greco-Roman (G-R) world, remains largely un-explored. As pigments, mordants, cosmetics, washing powders or medicines, they were integrally associated with the daily lives of the people of antiquity, across social, cultural and economic strata; and yet as an ‘industry’ they are elusive. Dioscorides (De Materia Medica, Book 5) and Pliny (Nat Hist Book 35) suggest that the same minerals served as pigments and medicines, or medicines and mordants and no effort is made to draw a line between different applications. Pharmacotri- ves (those who grind drugs or colours, Demosthenes.48.12; Aelian Natura Animalium 9.62) seem to have provided the same materials to both painters and doctors. Could that be true? Was it a case of one mineral deposit quarried, ground-up, packed in ceramic containers, shipped and dispensed to different minerals merchants? Did it undergo a single treatment or different ones, each targeting a specific market? It is suggested that the lowly status of the pharmacotrites or the militorychoi (those who dig for μίλτος, Pollux.7.100) should not detract from the fact that the industry may have been more nuanced and there may have been a wealth of empirical knowledge which is currently invisible. To investigate the industry requires a broad-based approach taking in not only the archaeology, geology, mineralogy or geochemistry of the minerals but also their ecology, i.e. the microorganisms (bacteria, algae, fungi) which live in their immediate surroundings and affect their properties. This is because, unless the minerals have been heated to high temperatures, these microorganisms are likely to follow the minerals to their final destination, for example as medicines. Furthermore, as regards mineral medicinals, an additional parameter needs to be investigated, namely bioactivity. This is a quantifiable parameter, defined broadly as the effect (positive or negative) of a substance (in this case the G-R mineral and associated microorganisms) on a living organism (plant, animal or human). To illustrate these points we draw examples from our long-term work on Melos, W Cyclades, one of the key industrial minerals producers (alum, sulphur, Melian Earth) in the Roman world (Photos-Jones and Hall 2014; Photos-Jones et al 2016), and also our current work on the bioactivity of the miltos of Kea, NW Cyclades (Photos-Jones et al, in review).

2. **Thomas Faucher (University Orleans/IRAMAT-CEB, CNRS), Ancient gold production in the Eastern desert of Egypt: Samut as a case study**

In order to verify the intensity of the Carthaginian exploitation of its territorial resources and to define its pattern of exploitation in Iberia, we have developed a survey in the hinterland of the Barcid colony of Qart Hadash (Cartagena, Murcia, Spain). The selected area, between Trujillo and Carrasquilla’s Ramblas (Campo de Cartagena), as a result of its geo-physical features and the dominant resources, had also allowed us to evaluate the Carthaginian attitude towards the use of certain resources such as salt, silver and other metals mining, agriculture, fishing, or stone quarries.

The preliminary results that will be presented at this conference will show the compatibility of mining
with other economic activities, focusing specially in the Carthaginian period and the subsequent Republican Roman exploitation of the landscape.

3. Hannah Friedman (Texas Tech University), Feeding the Miners in Faynan. The Discovery of a New Floodwater Farm at Jabal Hamra Airbeig

The Wadi Faynan in Southern Jordan is in many ways a unique archaeological landscape. Multiple cultures were drawn to the region due to its plentiful copper ore. The landscape then is a palimpsest of mining activity, from cold working of copper in the Chalcolithic through to the modern period as a tourist/ ecological attraction. The Roman and Byzantine period saw one of the most intense periods of exploitation in the region with a large investment of resources by the Roman State. Moreover, the area is very well preserved giving unequalled access to past mining infrastructure.

This paper will present some of the results of the Barqa Landscape Project (BLP). The BLP has been focusing our archaeological survey on the little investigated south of the Faynan valley to gain a more complete understanding of human activity across the landscape. Our studies have located a new floodwater farm at the isolated Jabal Hamra Airbeig, 5km south of the center of Roman activity, Khirbet Faynan. The farm lies adjacent to the route leading to the Umm alAmad mine; famous for having the largest underground gallery in the Roman Empire. It also is removed from the center of metallurgical activities in the Wadi Faynan, measurements of pollutants such as heavy metal toxins were found in much smaller amounts than those recorded at other farms utilized by the Romans. In this presentation JHA will be discussed as a possible communications and supply site for the metallurgical industry taking place in the rest of the Faynan valley during the Classical Period.

4. Beatrice Cauuet (University of Toulouse, CNRS), The impact on territories of gold and tin mining in Gallia from Iron Age to Roman time

Recent archaeological researches had broad to light many new informations on the mining practices for gold and tin metals throughout Gallia, especially in the Iron Age. The mining was either done on reef lodes than on alluvial deposits for both metals. Some of the works are rather superficial even if spread on large areas, others especially in rock mines are much deeper and wider. All these extractive activities have been taken place in the mountains areas of the country, as Brittany, Massif Central and Pyrenees. Their impacts are mainly on the landscape and the territory occupation, as well as on the resources in wood or water. They also revealed new occupied areas with population and economy not considered in the History until then. With the Roman period, part of these mining activities were either stopped or pursued depending of the regions, the nature of the deposits or the general economical politic of the moment. We will go through the main aspects of this thema.

5. Raphael Alexander Eser (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin) - Fabian Becker (Freie Universität Berlin), New insights into an old iron mining landscape: Elba Island

While the ancient mining of iron ore and its further processing on Elba Island is an undeniable fact, the duration of iron production and its impact on the island's landscape is still not clear. Modern research assumes different beginnings for the exploitation and smelting of iron from the 9th to the 5th c. BCE. In contrast, the end of iron production is dated exactly to the late 1st c. BCE and linked to written sources such as Pliny's senate decree on abolishing mining in Italia (HN 3,138) as well as a presumed lack of wood.

Our paper presents recent archaeological results of an interdisciplinary research project on ancient iron mining and smelting on Elba. On the basis of new data and the current state of research, several aspects are discussed: 1) chronology and topography of iron mines and smelting sites; 2) handling of the necessary resources as well as transport on and around the island; 3) economic role of the Elban iron.

New radiocarbon dates and so far underestimated archaeological finds indicate a new chronology of iron production from the 6th c. BCE to the 2nd c. CE. The topo-chronological evaluation shows a concurrent acceleration of smelting even in remote areas of Elba in order to make use of the local wood and water resources as well as already existing maritime trade routes. The continuation of Elban iron
production after the presumed date of the senate’s prohibition is contrary to current opinion that Roman imperial Italia obtained iron only from the provinces.

6. Norbert Hanel (Universität zu Köln) - Bärbel Morstadt (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), The Iglesiente. Archaeological and historical landscape studies of the mining area in Southwest-Sardinia from the Early Iron Age into Late Antiquity

Sardinia was famous in Antiquity for its silver, lead, copper, and presumably zinc deposits. The metal abundance is considered to be the main reason for the Phoenician, Punic, and Roman interest on this island in the first millennium BC until Late Antiquity. Nevertheless, the exploration of Sardinia as an important mining region in these periods has scarcely been done, neither with the use of the ore-resources, the installation of the mines, the smelting and working places, the transport and trade of the ores, nor the therewith connected administrative and socio-historical aspects.

In a three-year-project, the development of the local infrastructure (e.g., roads, settlements, sanctuaries) in correlation with the ore deposits, and the smelting and working places of the chaîne opératoire, in combination with the historical background from the 1st millennium BC until the Late Roman period in the Iglesiente – the most rich in ore-region in Sardinia – shall be systematically explored and set into a broader context. Evidence is available by archaeological, literary and epigraphic sources and shall be combined by newly created data by different methods.

7. Nerantzis Nerantzis (University of Lille 3), The organization of mining and metal production in Aegean Thrace from the Archaic to the Roman period

The significant metal deposits of the North Aegean had been renowned in the ancient world as briefly mentioned in myths and historical accounts. Long before the arrival of the Greeks in the Thracian littoral, the processing of minerals to produce copper, lead-silver and collection of alluvial gold was common among the native populations. With the gradual establishment of Greek colonies and emporia in the Archaic period, an increase in mineral exploration and metal production is manifested by relevant archaeological findings. Interdisciplinary research in this region was initiated in the early 1980s when several mining shafts and metallurgical sites have been located across Mount Pangaeon and the Lekani mountain range. In recent years renewed interest on the study of mining landscapes in Aegean Thrace combined with new excavation projects brought about important new information. This paper discusses the issue of mining and metallurgical activity across this region from the Classical to the Roman period in the light of recent archaeological data. The ongoing excavation project at Pistyros (Pontolivado), a Thasian emporium west of the Nestos estuary has yielded large volumes of metallurgical slag. Initial examination has confirmed that these residues derive from the reduction of iron ores in furnaces and forging of the blooms as well as copper and lead/silver extraction dating to the Classical and Hellenistic periods. While the evidence for mining exists at various localities in the Lekani, presumably in Thracian territory, secondary processing and manufacture of objects was achieved within this Greek fortified emporium. In this context, accessing, controlling and negotiating mineral resources among the indigenous Thracian populations and the inhabitants of the Greek settlements are fundamental in understanding the organization of metals production in the North Aegean.

8. Eva Steigberger and René Ployer (Bundesdenkmalamt, Österreich), Noricum. Economic Factor Alps

The presentation deals with the cultural landscape of Noricum before and during the Roman Empire. Mining as a major economic factor changed the landscape significantly and makes it possible to discern large-scale structural pattern of trade towards the South and Italy and towards the North and the Limes. Wealth in a region with only small-scale agriculture had to come from other sources and the influx of money developed a need to luxury. The remains still visible in the landscape of the region combined with finds lead to an identification of those economic roots. The Archaeology Department of Austria’s Monuments Authority organized projects with new results towards the understanding of the economic factor Alps, that shall be presented and show, how iron, salt, marble and their trade defined the inner alpine region of Noricum for centuries.
9. David Quixal Santos (Universitat de València), Metallurgy in the Eastern Iberian Peninsula during the Late Iron Age (3rd - 1st centuries BC)

In this paper we will focus on the mining and metallurgy in the Eastern Iberian Peninsula during the Late Iron Age (3rd to 1st centuries BC), concretely in the interior of the province of Valencia (Spain). In this area we have documented three huge territories controlled by three important Iberian oppida: Kelin (Caudete de las Fuentes), Edeta (Llíria) and La Carència (Torís).

We have compiled abundant information about the processes of exploitation and transformation of the metal from the 4th/3rd centuries BC to the Imperial period. The main activity was the siderurgy, but we have also many evidences of working with other metals such as lead or bronze. We have documented surface and gallery mining, presence of reduction and forging slags in numerous sites, existence of metallurgical furnaces and a big number of tools. We will also present all the new discoveries from the siderurgic furnace of Los Chotiles (Sinarcas), which has been excavated during the summer of 2017.

10. Victor Martínez Hahnmüller and Roald Docter (Ghent University) - Carmen Ana Pardo Barriónuevo (University of Almería), More than silver. Rural Exploitation at Qart Hadasht / Carthago Nova hinterland

In order to verify the intensity of the Carthaginian exploitation of its territorial resources and to define its pattern of exploitation in Iberia, we have developed a survey in the hinterland of the Barcid colony of Qart Hadasht (Cartagena, Murcia, Spain).

The selected area, between Trujillo and Carrasquilla's Ramblas (Campo de Cartagena), as a result of its geo-physical features and the dominant resources, had also allowed us to evaluate the Carthaginian attitude towards the use of certain resources such as salt, silver and other metals mining, agriculture, fishing, or stone quarries.

The preliminary results that will be presented at this conference will show the compatibility of mining with other economic activities, focusing specially in the Carthaginian period and the subsequent Republican Roman exploitation of the landscape.

11. F. Javier Sánchez-Palencia Ramos (Instituto de Historia, CSIC) - Brais X. Currás (University of Coimbra), Roman Gold Mining in Lusitania: Territory and Society

The systematic study of the territory carried out during the last years with the support of remote sensing techniques has revealed an important mining area in Lusitania. It is, undoubtedly, one of the most important gold mining regions of the Roman Empire. The aim of this paper is to present a synthesis of the principal gold mining Lusitanian landscapes. We will focus on Aurifer Tagus, one of the most famous gold-bearing rivers of Antiquity, referred as such in the classical sources since the end of the Republic. The Alva valley and the Cavenes del Cabaco will complete the picture of the Lusitanian mining landscapes.

From a perspective that insists on the non sector-based character of ancient mining, we will present Lusitanian mines not as an isolated element but from a broader and more inclusive focus, considering its social and economic component as one of the many dimensions that define the landscape. We will pay attention to the role of mining within the broader framework of the political transformations from the Augustan Principate and we will take into account its relation with the role played by the army in the organization of the territory. We will also analyze the agricultural landscapes associated with the mining landscapes.

12. Linda Gosner (University of Michigan), Imperial Mines and Local Industries: Communities of Practice and Cross-Craft Production in Roman Mining Landscapes of Southwest Iberia

The landscapes of the Iberian Peninsula were famous in antiquity for their abundant metals, and scholars have long recognized the contribution of mining in this region to the Roman imperial economy. Studies of the economic role of mining—and other large-scale extractive industries—often focus on big questions: how much was extracted and where did it go? Recently, however, archaeological research on mining landscapes has allowed scholars to consider the impacts of Roman imperial mining on local economic organization.
In this paper, I examine subsidiary industries in the mining landscapes of the Iberian Pyrite belt in southwest Iberia during the early Empire, including the role of potters, smiths, carpenters, and basket-makers in supplying the tools necessary for underground copper mining. Roman mining stimulated pre-existing local industries (i.e., esparto grass basket-making) but also brought about the import of technological traditions (i.e., Hellenistic water-lifting devices) for use in novel ways. Here, I consider the contributions of craftsmen in subsidiary industries to the operations of Roman mining, as well as the ways that mining stimulated cross-craft production across industries through the sharing of resources, equipment, and ideas. I shed light on how large-scale mining altered local economies and labor organization, and ultimately, how economic interactions in mining landscapes stimulated the formation of diverse communities of practice among inhabitants.

13. Regula Wahl-Clerici, Territorium metallorum Tresminas/Jales: Reflexions on the profit of a goldmine in the 1st and 2nd century AD

The possession of mines or other soil resources is usually recognized as basis for either private or public wealth. By going deeper into the matter, it becomes quickly obvious that the situation is much more complicated and depends on further parameters. These reflections and the researchers curiosity were at the beginning of scrutinising the question about the profit of the Roman goldmines in the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula in the 1st and 2nd century AD.

Most discussions on the profit of mines in antiquity are connected to the extensions of the deposits and such factors as the, often falsely, evaluated quantity of extracted material and the speculative percentage of its gold-content, in short of the quantity of ore.

Such an understanding of the matter caused to the proposition to approach the topic by a wider range of single valued factors. These are based on modern evaluations of a newly detected deposit and its probable profit. They include not only the quantity and quality of the ore, the difficulties of the exploitation and the costs of the extraction of the metal from the ore, but also such decisive factors as the actual need of the product and therefore its price (see e.g. the increase of the price of Lithium in the last years), the political and economical situation of the country, the infrastructure needed for the exploitation and the difficulties of its setup, just to refer to a few.

The results of the archaeological investigations on the Roman goldmines in the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula and especially in the territorium metallorum Tresminas / Jales in the North of Portugal in the last decades allow to discuss a new approach to the concept of profit in the 1st and 2nd century AD. A new understanding of its highlights underlines as well the significance of a so far only sparsely considered and simultaneously very important sector of Roman economy.

Panel 4.3 From the Quarry to the Monument. The process behind the process: Design and Organization of the work in ancient architecture

Organiser: Adalberto Ottati (Pablo de Olavide University, Seville) and Maria Serena Vinci (Université de Bordeaux Montaigne)

Saturday | 26 May | 09:00-13:30 | HS V

Panel abstract

The project and the organizational aspects of the work represent the first fundamental steps to reach a good final product within the economical and constructive complex system of a building’s setting up. It deals with processes hardly decipherable and that we can understand only after an accurate observation and analysis. The skilled workers are a crucial element, guarding the technical knowledge and expertise about extractive and constructive working processes that guarantee the successful work-out of the “cantiere di costruzione”. Within this context, the discussion will focus on two main topics: - Quarry marks or notae lapicidinarum - Carving lines in architecture and on artifacts The complexity of the ex-