





CULTURAL CONTACTS ON THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC BETWEEN PREHISTORY AND ROMANIZATION

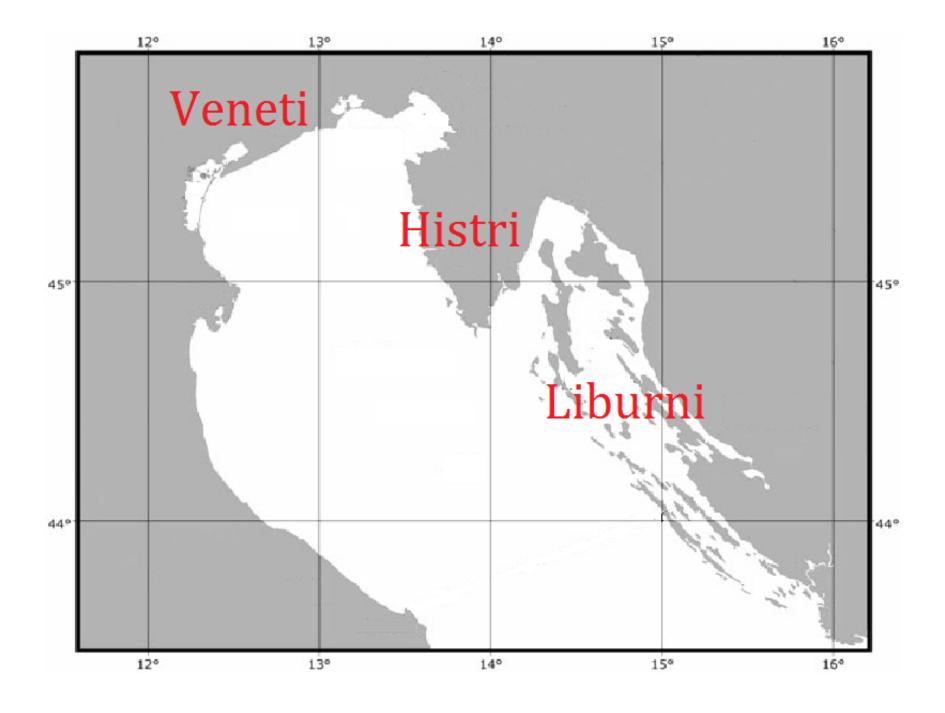
Klara Buršić-Matijašić
Robert Matijašić
Juraj Dobrila University of Pula
Centre for Interdisciplinary Research in Landscape Archaeology

Sorrento, June 1st, 2018 21st Annual International MSA Congress

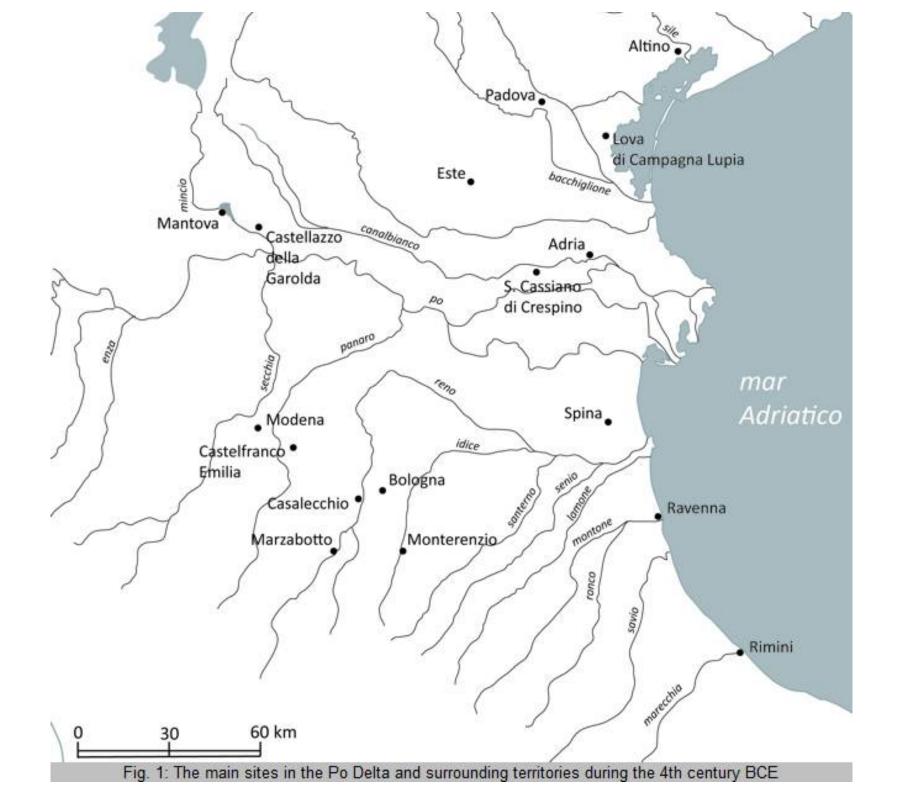


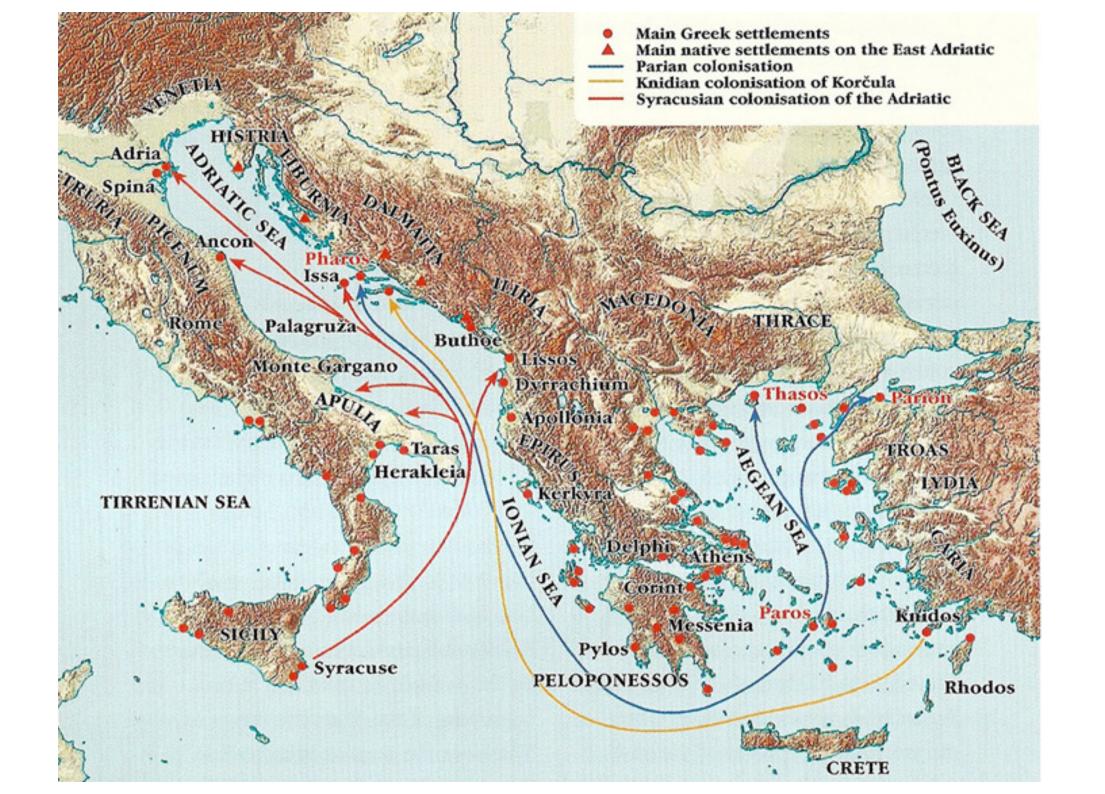














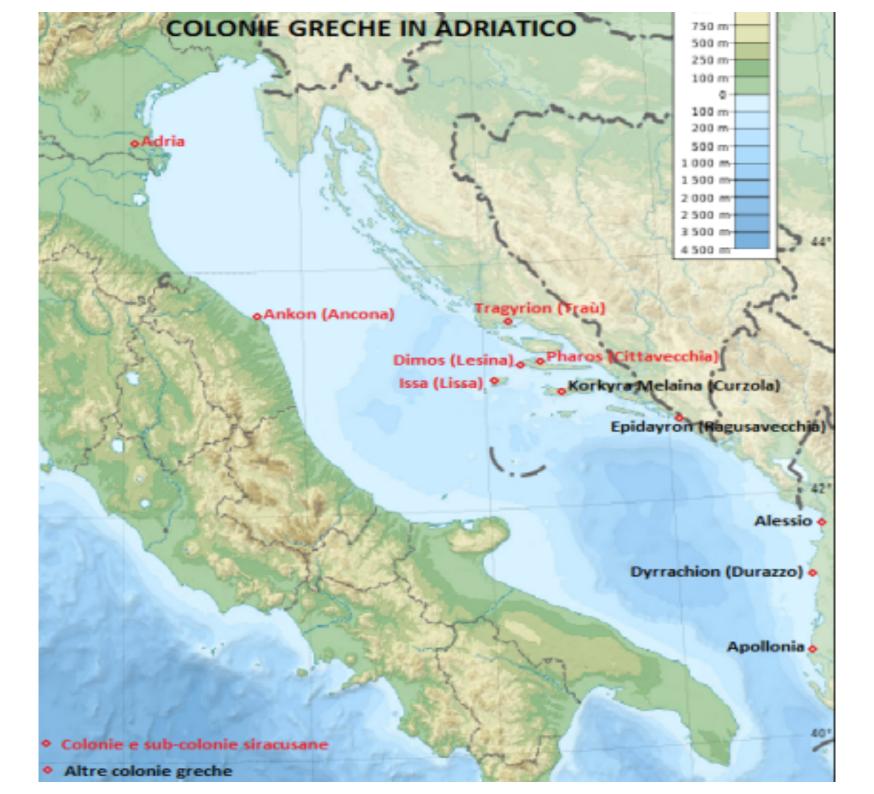


OSTIAREI

"to Ostiaris"

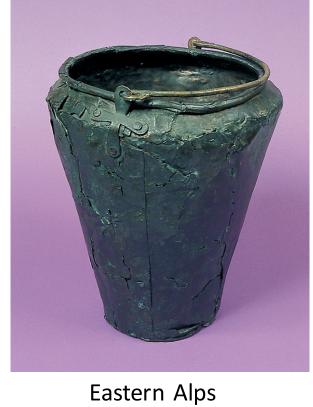
Battle of *Sentinum* 295 BC Foundation of *Ariminum* 265 BC Foundation of *Aquileia* 181 BC







Veneto





Daunia / Apulia



Red-figure Adriatic and Etruscan



Celtic origin jewelry

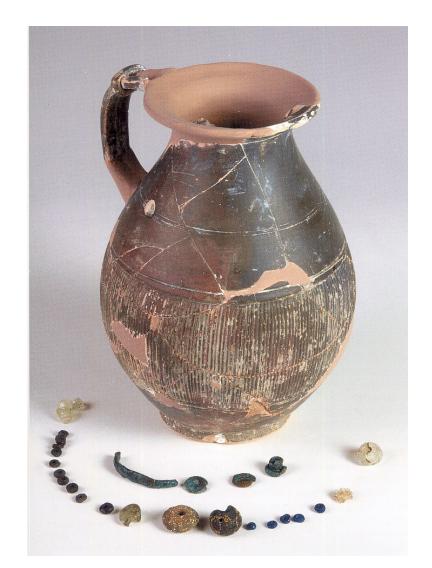




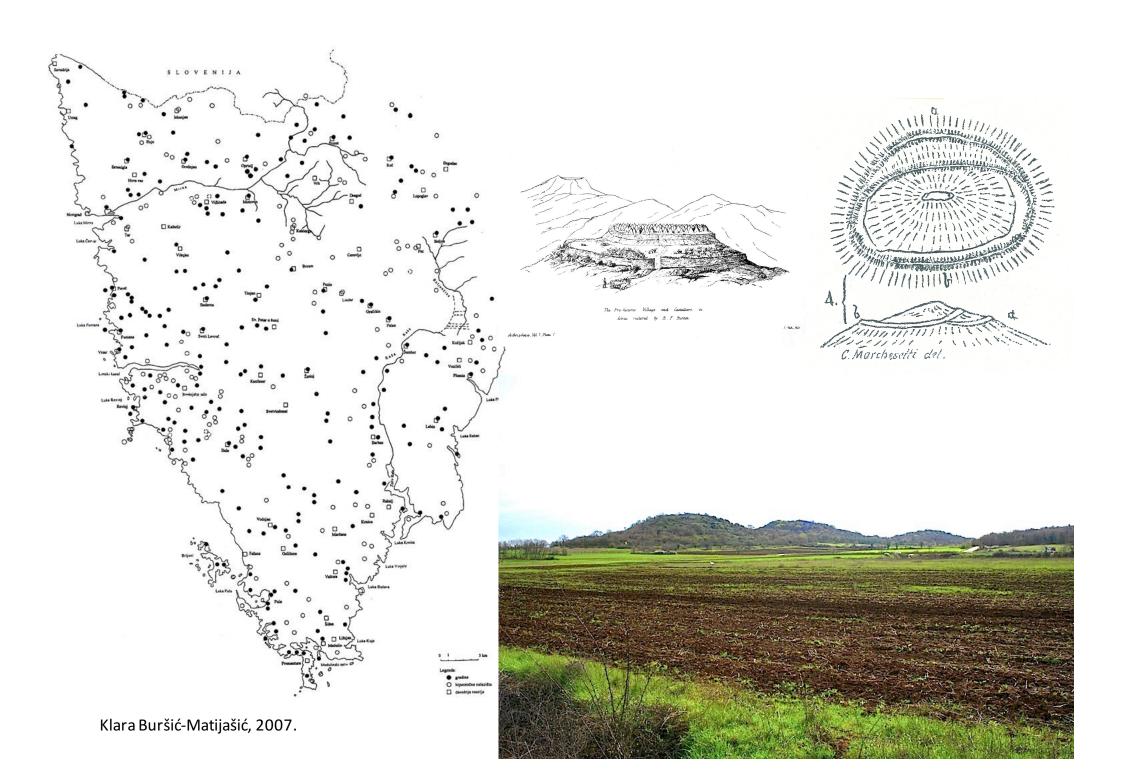




Gnathia

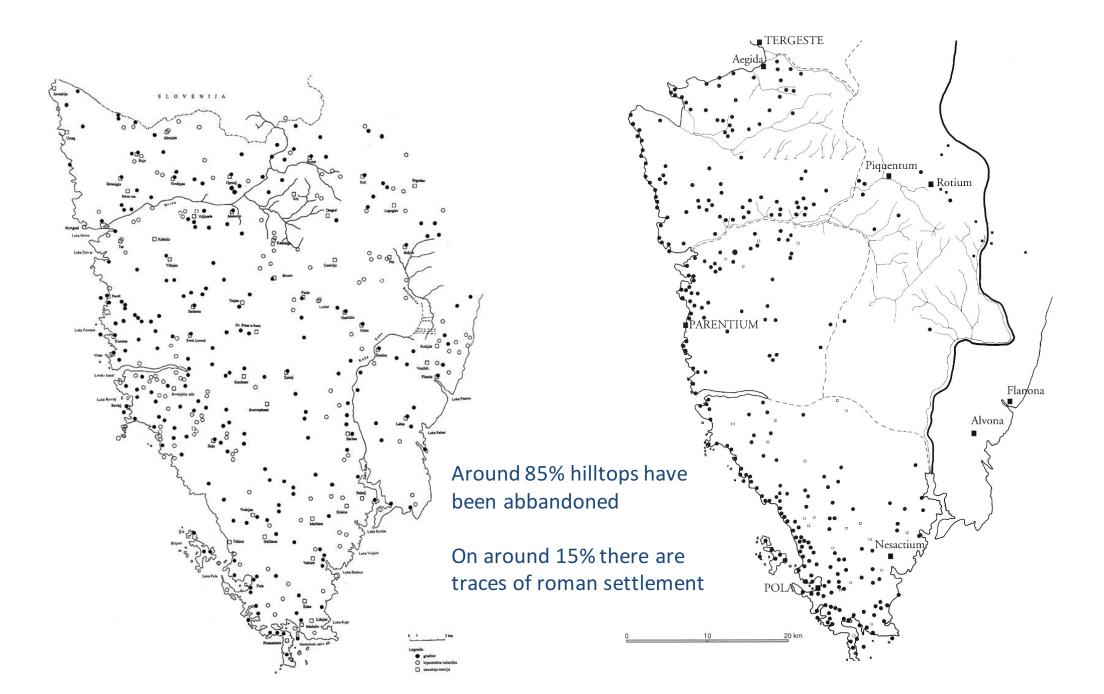






Prehistoric hilltop settlements ≈ 450

Roman villas ≈ 400

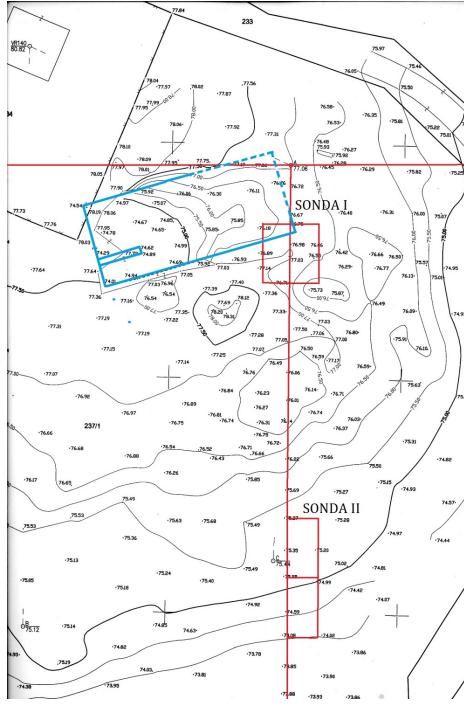


Monte Ricco near Vrsar











"Grey pottery" from Veneto



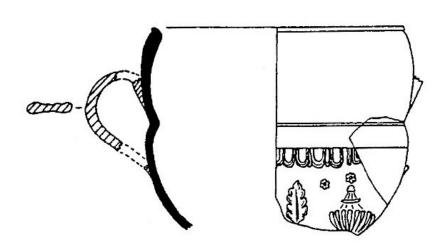


"Campana B" pottery





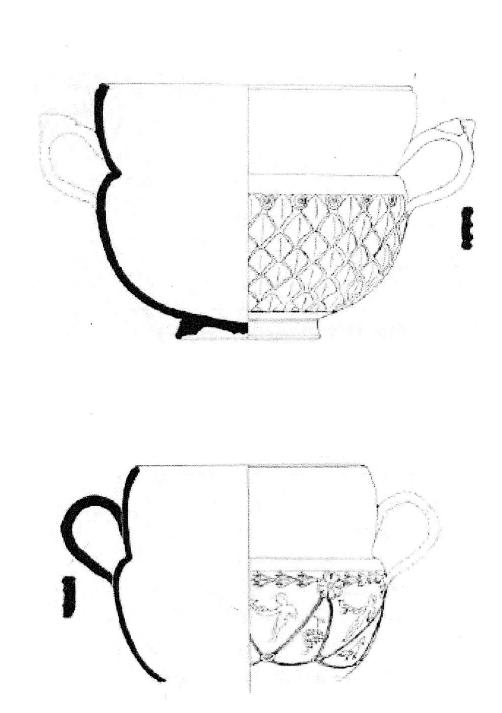








Sarius pottery: L. Sarius L. I. Surus







Lamboglia 2



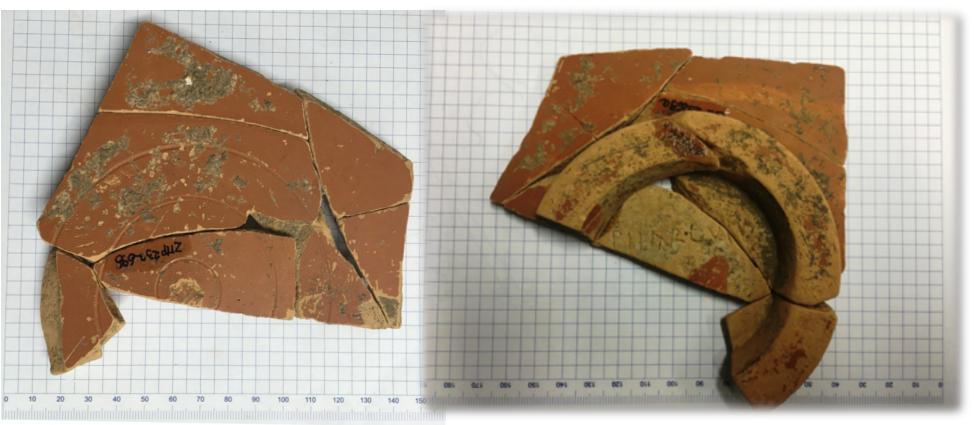




Dressel 6 A







ΦΙΛΗΜ[ΩN = Φιλήμ[ων = Philemon, gen. Φιλήμονος (Philemonos)



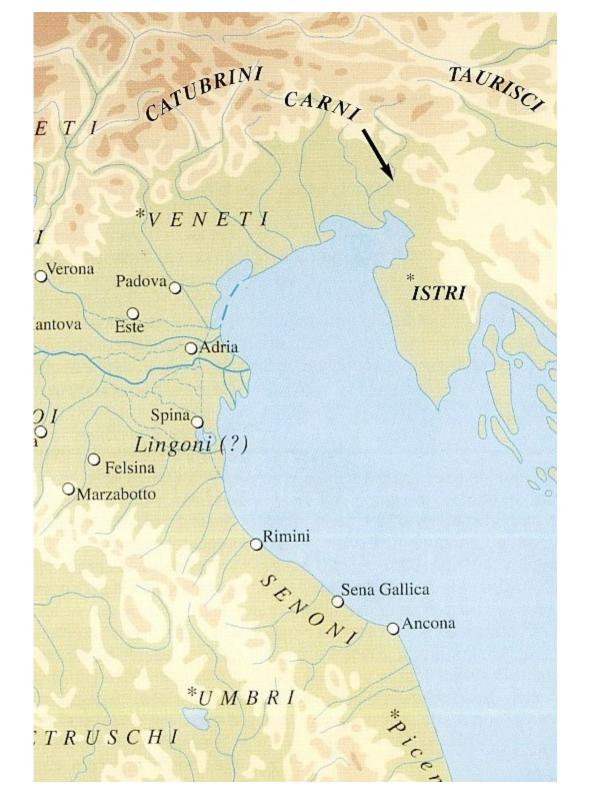




Positano, S. Maria Assunta

Vrsar, Monte Ricco





- The contacts between the autochtonous populations of the second half of the first millenium BC were a continuation of a much longer process,
- the Istrian area was more the receiving end of the traffic that covered the whole Adriatic,
- beside long range commerce/exchange, the most intensive communication was within the northern Adriatic,
- romanization caused an enormous increase in cultural contacts, as all populations around the northern Adriatic became part of the one and same socio-politic entity.



