

have the same morphological characteristics as the ›fine‹ specimens and thus may have had the same function as the items with the coating.

Ample space is dedicated to production, establishing the predominance of local and regional artefacts with respect to imports. This significant conclusion was reached by means of naked-eye observation combined with morphological classification, which is followed by the study of the mineral and geochemical composition of selected samples. The latter made it possible to distinguish two main groups, the first compatible with local and regional production and the second with imported items, mainly of Attic origin but also from the Peloponnese, Asia Minor and lastly, the Tyrrhenian area (including Campana A Black Gloss Wares).

The analyses do not remove all doubt however, because, as already highlighted by Verena Gassner's study of the containers used for transport², and indeed stressed by the author herself, some pieces that appear to be imported on the basis of their macroscopic features are in contrast shown by the chemical-mineralogical analyses to be compatible with the local group. An example is a plate that recalls products made in the Salento peninsula belonging to the class of varnished items known as Hard-fired red (HFR), which the chemical-mineralogical analyses identify as locally made.

Despite the few exceptions then, the analyses also confirm the existence of local production, clearly made in Phoinike in the case of Moldmade Ware, the other items being made in one or more other locations in Chaonia.

The next chapter presents the classification of the wheel-made Fine Ware articles, subdivided on the basis of their function: first the drinking and pouring vessels, which include kantharoi, skyphoi, cups, amphorae, kraters, olpi and lagynoi; next vessels related to the serving and consumption of food, with plates, small plates, platters and bowls; last are the vessels for other uses, mainly unguentaria.

For each form, the recognized types are listed, including a description and attribution of each type within the general classification of black gloss ware³. Similar items from other nearby sites are also listed, together with the contexts of discovery within the site, the dating and a detailed bibliography.

Among the drinking vessels, the most frequent form is the kantharos, of which there are various types. Widely attested is the cyma kantharos, which, together with a few variants, has certain recurring characteristics: the vertical handles are always surmounted by a horizontal handle plate and the vessels have a high moulded foot. Another amply documented type of kantharos is described by the author herself as heterogeneous because the definition encompasses two sub-types, the first is the Illyrian kantharos followed by the articulated or biconical kantharos⁴. Perhaps it would have been more appropriate to analyze them as distinct types.

Another form with a complex typological differentiation is the cup, of which three types may be distinguished: footed, conical and hemispherical with no foot. With regard to the conical cups it is interesting to observe the presence of cups with moulded medallions. The

2 V. Gassner, *Le anfore Greco-occidentali. Riconsiderando la loro evoluzione e l'identificazione dei centri di produzioni*, in: R. Roure (ed.), *Contacts et acculturations en Méditerranée Occidentale. Hommages à Michel Bats. Actes du colloque de Hyères, 15–18 septembre 2011*, *Études Massaliètes* 12 (Aix-en-Provence 2015) 345–356.

3 The classification of reference is: J.-P. Morel, *Céramiques campanienne. Les formes* (Rome 1981); S. I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material*, *Agora* 29 (Princeton, NJ 1997).

4 For the definition of these shapes see P. Kögler, *Abseits der Zentren – Zwischen den Zentren. Die importierte und nicht importierte Feinkeramik aus Lissos – Eine Studie zu den ökonomischen und kulturellen Beziehungen der Stadt im späten Hellenismus*, *Iliria* 43, 2009–2010, appeared 2011, 77–89 and B. Šegvić – L. Šešelj – D. Slovenec – D. Lugović – R. F. Mählmann, *Composition, Manufacture Technology and Circulation of Hellenistic Pottery in Dalmatia*, *Geoarchaeology. An International Journal* 27, 2012, 63–87. For their distribution in the Ionian-Adriatic Area: C. De Mitri, *Trade in Pottery within the Lower Adriatic in the 2nd century BCE*, *JHP* 1, 2016, 21–36.

small number of specimens perhaps prevented the identification of a type distinct from the other conical cups. These vessels belong to the class of cups with medallions, whose most famous production sites were located both in the West, in Cales, and in the East, in Knidos. The discoveries in Phoenike confirm the existence of production in peripheral areas of lesser commercial importance, such as this part of Epirus. At the same time, the study of this local production suggests that these cups were perhaps exported in a short-to-medium commercial range, even reaching the coasts of Italy, as suggested by a discovery made in Leuca⁵ (originally attributed to a workshop in Cales) and another in Muro Tenente (2017 excavations, no published description available).

In the classification that follows, the reason for analyzing the small Epirote amphora as a distinct form rather than a type within the group of amphorae and pelikai is not explained. Aside from this methodological consideration however, the typological definition of the small amphora, which appears to be characteristic of the area of Epiros as a whole, is undoubtedly useful. The last of the forms found among the pouring vessels is the lagynos, discovered in a small number of cases in funerary contexts, confirming the symbolic value attributed to this vessel in the Hellenistic period.

In the group of vessels related to the serving and consumption of food, four forms are listed: the plate, the platter, the small plate and the bowl. The definition and analysis of the fish plate of the Epirote type, a typical product of the area, is significant.

To the final group belong the vessels linked to other uses, represented by a small number of specimens, of which the only ones that can be classified into specific types are the unguent pots and pyxides. However, I find the definition of what appear to be ›miniature pots‹ as ›unguent pots‹ rather unconvincing, especially considering their exclusive discovery in funerary contexts.

Lastly there is a paragraph on the limited quantity of imported products, mainly from Attica, among which the ›Gray Unguentaria‹ are analyzed separately, discussing the issues affecting this class.

The following chapter presents Moldmade Ware, which is known to have been produced in Phoenike thanks to the discovery of moulds, and the archaeometric analyses conducted on both the moulds and some ceramic specimens.

The final chapter describes the chronological and typological evolution of the various types identified, with the help of excellent illustrated tables that summarize the classification of the forms. Lastly, the material culture of Phoenike is analyzed in relation not only to the main regional contexts but also the Ionian-Adriatic area and, where possible, the more distant contexts in Asia Minor and the West. These valuable additions make it possible to understand not only the morphological development of the various forms but also and above all collocating Phoenike in a broader commercial network in which material culture was the tangible sign of contact and interaction between different geographical areas.

The English version of the concluding chapter is followed by the catalogue, clear and exhaustive, of the roughly 500 pieces analyzed. The volume is then rounded off with a series of appendices (lists of the samples analyzed, the tombs of the southern necropolis and the layers cited in the text), the bibliography, complete and detailed, and excellent plates.

The work thus constitutes a fundamental point of reference for ceramological studies and offers an important key for understanding the commercial exchanges, often over short distances that characterized the two shores of the Ionian and Adriatic seas, contextualizing this relationship within the broader process of economic and cultural exchange in the Mediterranean in the late Hellenistic period.

5 L. Giardino, *La ceramica "calena"*, in: R. van Compernelle et alii, *Leuca* (Galatina 1978) 122.