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28TH EAA ANNUAL MEETING
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
31 AUGUST - 3 SEPTEMBER 2022



PROGRAMME BOOK

192 MULTI-PROXY APPROACHES TO KINSHIP IN THE GRECO-ROMAN WORLD**Time:** Friday 2 Sept, 8:30 - 12:30**Format:** Regular session**Organisers:** Voutsaki, Sofia (University of Groningen) - Nikita, Efthymia (The Cyprus Institute - STARC) - Nevett, Lisa (The University of Michigan)**PAPERS**

- 8:30 THE STUDY OF KINSHIP IN THE ANCIENT GREEK WORLD: SOME REFLECTIONS**
Voutsaki, Sofia (Groningen Institute of Archaeology; Center for Hellenic Studies, Harvard University)
- 8:45 KINSHIP STUDIES THROUGH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD: EXPLORING MULTIPLE WAYS OF APPROACHING KIN TIES IN PREHISTORIC SOCIETIES**
Kyritsi, Maria (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)
- 9:00 HOUSE AND SETTLEMENT DISPOSITION AS A REFLECTION OF KINSHIP RELATIONSHIPS. THE PREPALATIAL HAMLET OF MYRTOS FOURNOU KORIFI AS A CASE-STUDY**
Vendramin, Daniele (Université Catholique de Louvain)
- 9:15 DISCUSSION SLOT**
- 9:30 MORTUARY STRATEGIES & KINSHIP DYNAMICS IN EARLY GREECE**
Alexandridou, Alexandra (University of Ioannina)
- 9:45 ETHNIC ROOTS, FEMALE DESCENT, FAMILY STRATEGIES: VOLTERRA, AN ETRUSCAN COMMUNITY IN THE ROMAN WORLD (CENTURIES 3RD BC-5TH AD)**
Limina, Valentina (University of Pisa)
- 10:00 DISCUSSION SLOT**
- 11:00 BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO KINSHIP PATTERN ANALYSIS IN THE GRECO-ROMAN WORLD**
Nikita, Efthymia (The Cyprus Institute)
- 11:15 KINSHIP AND SOCIAL CHANGE AT THE ONSET OF THE MYCENEAN ERA; THE CASE OF AYIOS VASILEIOS**
Tritsaroli, Paraskevi (University of Groningen, Institute of Archaeology) - Moutafi, Ioanna (The Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory for Archaeological Science Postdoctoral Fellow, American School of Classical Studies at Athens) - Nikita, Efthymia (Science and Technology in Archaeology and Culture Research Centre, The Cyprus Institute) - Voutsaki, Sofia (University of Groningen, Institute of Archaeology)
- 11:30 BLOOD WILL TELL. FAMILY BURIALS IN ROMAN SAGALASSOS (FIRST-FIFTH CENTURY CE), SOUTHWEST TURKEY**
Beaujean, Bas (Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project; KU Leuven) - Cleymans, Sam (Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project; KU Leuven; Gallo-Romeins Museum Tongeren)
- 11:45 DISCUSSION SLOT**

Ethnic Roots, Female Descent, Family Strategies: Volterra, an Etruscan Community in the Roman World (cent. 3rd BC-5th AD)

The paper aims to reassess the role of local elites in the broader debate about integration into the Roman world. One of the crucial issues about kinship in the past is defining the structures generated by genealogical relationships. The words “*clan, genos, gens, familia*” convey different meanings, excluding or including specific ties between group members. When Rome integrated populations, many possible social structures coexisted between the subjugated groups. For the Etruscans, family identity, female descent, and ethnic roots had a pivotal cultural role. Thus, the Etruscan integration into the Roman world reveals new insights when analyzed through a flexible approach to kinship and integrating archaeological materials, historical sources, epigraphy, toponymy, and prosopography. As the case study of Volterra, one of the oldest Etruscan cities, proves, it is not possible to deeply understand the city integration process into the Roman world without analyzing its local elites. Thanks to extended networks of kinship, friendship, and clientship, the local elites progressively structured and modified their power bases to benefit private interests. Epigraphy proved that a solid local power base was fundamental to support policies and patrimony. Marriages were crucial to strengthen alliances, and the phenomena of bordering estates owned by relatives are attested by toponymy and archaeology. As literary sources confirm, the contemporary adoption of opposite political positions within branches of the same family ensured its survival, whatever the results of political struggles would have been. The period 3rd BC-5th AD is crucial to understand the development of long-term family strategies from the beginning of the integration process until the end of the Western Roman Empire. Thus, reconstructing strategies of power some key groups, the paper provides a new understanding of a community in transition to the Roman world and stresses the pivotal role of women in conducting strategies supporting their families.