

reference that would be still used by Modern authors considering former times, especially the Portuguese authors that firmly stated that Lusitania was indeed the Western shore sung by the old Poets.

**Catarina Miranda, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, “The Case of Ptolemaic Egypt: An Example of Cultural Duality by a Foreign Dynasty”**

Ptolemaic Egypt introduced challenging questions to the Egyptologist, used to study ancient Egypt as a remarkably cultural continuum. Even though it came into contact with several other communities, some of which having managed to rule Egypt for a period of time, the impact of a cultural contact had never been so profound until the Greco-Macedonian rule.

The dynastic sculpture of the Ptolemies are among the most noticeable and defying objects produced by this royal house: as visually identifiable they may be, they are however resistant to categorization, and to some extent to our study as well, since the statues expose one of the most complex traits of culture itself, i.e. its fluidity and its flexibility. Being so, Ptolemaic statuary demands not only for knowledge from both Classicists and Egyptologists, but also for an anthropological (re)understanding of the subject Culture (namely in Egyptology) and the ways in which we can interpret cultural contact and the objects in between. This will be the main goal of the communication, that is, to grasp the meaning of these Ptolemaic representations in the dual environment that was Egypt from the 4th to the 1st century BCE.

**Marcus Carvalho, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, “The Motif of Bound Prisoners in the Foot Case of a Mummy from Roman Egypt: A Case Study”**

The traditional pharaonic burial customs declined after the third century AD. During the Roman Period, however, the practice of mummification continued in Egypt. The rich decoration of many of the mummies reveals the importance of its external appearance. The iconographical elements have their roots in the traditional Egyptian ideas of the Afterlife and were adopted by Roman populations, even if with changes and the addition of new influences.

Roman mummies often had boot like coverings of cartonnage encasing their wrapped feet, decorated with varied motifs. An example of that can be found at the National Archaeological Museum of Venice, Italy. The outside of this artefact is decorated with the motif of bound prisoners, which has been used as a royal motif since the Predynastic Period and symbolized the victory of the Pharaoh over the enemies of Egypt.

Through this study of case it is intended to contextualize and comprehend the religious appearance and use of this motif in non-royal context by the Roman Egypt population

**Commentator: Anderson Zalewski Vargas, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul**

## **5B. Modern Migrations**

**Chair:** Scott Juall, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

**Scott Juall, University of North Carolina, Wilmington, “An Extraordinary Transnational Migration from Syria to Europe via the Eastern Mediterranean Route: Joude Jassouma’s**