Antico 7 [2004], 597–613) sees a military role for the city's phratries. See also F. Cordano and C. Grottanelli (eds), *Sorteggio pubblico e cleromanzia dall'Antichità all'età moderna. Atti della tavola rotonda* (Milan 2001). Democracy at Kamarina had well-known impacts on the **countryside** through land redistribution. A first attempt to gather the evidence for water-supply installations, so important to agriculture, is provided by G. Di Stefano, *In binos actus lumina* 1 (2002), 21–25. On Kamarina's 'Mesopotamium' **wine**, see G. Di Stefano, *I Quaderni del Museo (Edizioni Comune di Vittoria)* 5 (2004), 53–54. The impressive finds from the **sea off Kamarina** discussed in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 166–7) have been rounded up in publications, all by G. Di Stefano, appearing in this period: *SicArch* xxxvi.101 (2003), 127–42; in A. Benini and M. Giacobelli (eds), *Atti del II Convegno Nazionale di Archeologia Subacquea, Castiglionallo, 7–9 settembre 2001* (Bari 2003), 147–55; in M. Giacobelli (ed.), *Lezioni Fabio Faccenna. Conferenze di archeologia subacquea (III–V ciclo)* (Bari 2004), 59–62. We also have further analysis of the Rom shipwreck 'Camarina A' (cf. *AR* [1995–1996], 71): G. Di Stefano, *Da Thabraka a Camarina. L'ultimo viaggio. Notizie preliminari sul relitto delle colonne* (Florence 2003). See also on this and the 'Randello' Rom wreck (cf. *AR* [1987–1988], 115): G. Di Stefano, in M. Khanoussi, P. Ruggeri and C. Vismara (eds), *L'Africa romana: lo spazio marittimo del Mediterraneo occidentale. Atti del XIV convegno di studio, Sassari, 7–10 dicembre 2000* (Rome 2002), 627–42.

NNE of Kamarina, in **contrada Paolina** (midway between Ragusa and Kamarina), G. Di Stefano (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 1083–86) provides a brief report on the discovery of three EBA 'megalithic' tombs, whose plans are square (in two cases) and circular (in the other case). What makes all three tombs stand out in the Castelluccio cultural tradition is that their bases and walls were constructed in stone slabs, unlike at all the usual rock-cut chamber tombs of this period. For **Comiso**, to the N, we have the publication of an inscribed golden amulet found on the surface in the Rom bath-building (*AR* [1995–1996], 73). For the amulet: G. Di Stefano, *RAL* 14 (2003), 373–87; for the inscription, G. Bevilacqua and F. De Romanis, *RAL* 14 (2003), 389–402, who observe that the sixteen-line Gr text dates to the 5th Ct AD, and that it is an exorcistic prayer to Jahweh which, though containing Jewish traditions, is unique amongst known amulets and magical papyri.

Just to the NW of Comiso is the native site at **Castiglione**, where most of the scholarship in this reporting period has engaged the spectacular 'Guerriero di Castiglione' sculpted relief found in 1999 (cf. *AR* [2000–2001], 167–68). A seminar, aimed at studying the relief closely, was devoted to this find in 2000 and published soon thereafter: F. Cordano and M. Di Salvatore (eds), *Il Guerriero di Castiglione di Ragusa. Greci e Siculi nella Sicilia sud-orientale. Atti del Seminario-Milano, 15 maggio 2000* (Hesperìa vol. 16) (Rome 2002), with a detailed review by F. De Angelis, *AWE* 6 (2007), 375–78. One of the developments in this volume to highlight regards G. Di Stefano's report (17–49) on an excavation undertaken in the area of the sculpture's find-spot, which revealed eighteen tombs, all datable to the 1st quarter of the 6th Ct. On this basis, he dates the sculpture to the end of the 7th Ct/1st quarter of the 6th Ct BC. Among these tombs was found a 'princely' burial surrounded by a circular perimeter wall containing a tumulus. The burial was made in a fossa tomb with the rare acephalous rite, with six crania lining one end of the tomb. Di Stefano hypothesises that the sculpture once decorated the architrave of a door and belonged to an aristocratic individual, perhaps linked to the land (judging from the iconography), who may have emigrated from a neighbouring Gr settlement to this native site in the Sicilian interior, whose sites are generally well known for their close ties with the Greeks and their mixed ethnic make-up. The epigraphists in the volume, especially F. Cordano (51–58), are also content with a date in the 1st half of the 6th Ct BC. The remainder of the volume sketches out the larger cultural context of the find, as well as attempting to tease out as much information as possible from the piece's inscription, iconography, and historical and artistic context. Some of views of Di Stefano and Cordano contained in this volume have been published elsewhere too: *Kokalos* 46 (2000 [2005]), 17–29; *Archeo* xvii.4 (2001), 18. We should also note G. Manganaro's (*ZPE* 128 [1999], 115–23) suggestion, missed in the last report, though made buried under an article title that gave no hint, that the word ΣϘΥΛΟΣ inscribed on the 'Guerriero di Castiglione' monument, a word which is thought to be a personal name by the great majority of scholars, should actually be read as ΣϘΥΛΟΝ, meaning 'booty'. Manganaro goes on to connect this reading with Syracuse's extraction of tribute known from later history. Of other finds, G. Di Stefano has also published a bronze statuette (4.5cm *h.*) of a well-known type in Sicily: a couple standing side by side touching each other's shoulders (*Studi PreistoriciBB*, 331–37; AA.VV., *Atti della XXXVII Riunione Scientifica dell'Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria della Calabria* [Florence 2004], 877–81). Although not found in a stratified context, Di Stefano dates the piece, via comparisons, to the 4th–3rd Ct BC and connects it to mercenaries from the Italian peninsula making a dedication in a local sanctuary. At two sites NE of Castiglione, **Chiaramonte Gulfi** (NW of which is the site usually identified as **anc. Acrillae**) and **Scornavacche**, there are two publications, both by G. Di Stefano, on, respectively, a votive funerary relief with banqueting scene of the 2nd Ct BC (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000], 277–81) and medical instruments (*Anthropos & Iatria* 8 [2004], 27–33).

NORTHEAST SICILY

Provinces of Messina and Catania

There are two important developments to report for the archaeology of **Catania province** as a whole with which we must begin. The first is the catalogue of an exhibition organized by the Superintendency: F. Privitera and U. Spigo (eds), *Dall'Alcantara agli Iblei. La ricerca archeologica in provincia di Catania. Guida alla mostra. Catania, Chiesa di S. Francesco Borgia 22 ottobre 2005–31 gennaio 2006* (Palermo 2005). (The exhibition was in fact extended into the summer of 2006.) The catalogue provides a much-welcome overview from PH to Byz times and includes a brief history by U. Spigo (21–40) of archaeological research in what is today Catania province, from the time when it was part of the Siracusa Superintendency, through to the creation of its own Superintendency in 1987, to the present. The second development to note is a CD-ROM, also produced by the Suprintendency: M.G. Branciforti (dir.), *Itinera. Siti archeologici della Provincia di Catania* (Palermo 2001). The CD-ROM is organized into four main categories, all in four modern languages (French, English, Italian and German): 'Introduction', 'Bibliography', 'Topographical Selection' and 'Chronological Selection'. Both the exhibition catalogue and CD-ROM contain a wealth of information and images and are indispensable starting-points for anyone interested in the archaeology and history of Catania province from PH to Med times.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press

For the **city of Catania**, we begin with a work on the recent refurbishment of the Museo Civico a Castello Ursino by A.L. D'Agata and C. Guastella, *Il Museo Civico a Castello Ursino. Introduzione al nuovo ordinamento* (Catania 2000). There are two general works to note: a reprinting of the 1925 Italian edition of A. Holm, *Catania antica* in 2003 in S.G. La Punta (CT) by the Gruppo Editorale Brancato, and a second edition of *Catania. I quartieri della metropoli*, edited by R. D'Amico (Catania 2001). On natural history, especially earthquakes and the many eruptions of **Mt Etna**, an entire volume has been devoted to the subject: E. Boschi and E. Guidoboni (eds), *Catania terremoti e lave dal mondo antico alla fine del Novecento* (Rome 2001), with an essay on the anc. period by E. Guidoboni and A. Muggia (13–34). Two papers in another volume also explore the history of Mt Etna's activity: A.M. Duncan, D.K. Chester and J.E. Guest, in M.S. Balmuth, D.K. Chester and P.A. Johnston (eds), *Cultural Responses to the Volcanic Landscape: The Mediterranean and Beyond* (Archaeological Institute of America Colloquia and Conference Papers vol. 8) (Boston 2005) 57–69 and 93–107. The history of Catania's **port** to the present has been studied in A. Coco and E. Iachello (eds), *Il porto di Catania: storia e prospettive* (Siracusa 2003). Two papers deal with antiquity: E. Procelli (25–29) on PH and E. Tortorici (31–44) on the Graeco-Rom period. Both authors note the difficulties of reconstructing topography given the geomorphological changes that have occurred over the centuries, but nevertheless heroically push forward, taking the discussion as far as it can be. Elsewhere the latter author, E. Tortorici, provides an important summary of chance and systematic archaeological discoveries in the **waters off Catania** (*Archeologia Subacquea* 3 [2002], 275–334). Tortorici's study contains nineteen sites, both the well-known and not so well-known ones. He concludes that anc. Catania had two ports: one used for commerce and the other for military/naval purposes. He hypothesizes that Acitrezza may have been used for landing and maintaining fishing boats in antiquity.

Developments have also occurred for particular **historical themes**. M. Branciforti (*Studi De Miro*, 95–120) reports on excavations in the **Hel–Rom** levels in various parts of the city. The best preserved finds are those retrieved through excavations in the ex-monastery of San Nicolò l'Arena, which allowed investigations to be conducted over a more extended area. Here a building with nineteen rooms has been exposed. Some of the rooms preserve simple *cocciopesto* pavements with traces of red colouring and geometric mosaics. Evidence exists for a partly porticoed courtyard (room C) and a peristyle house (rooms F–I). On Catania's Hel **coinage**, the influences of Rome and the E are traced by M. Casabona, *RIN* 100 (1999), 13–46. A Rom **house** with frescoes and at least one simple *opus sectile* floor has been found in the Purità district (near the university). At the time of writing, the photographs posted on the internet (at http://www.sudest.net/default.asp) that one could view in November 2004 have now been removed; therefore, we will have to await the publication of this discovery in future years. On the Rom **amphitheatre**, particularly its reconstruction and restoration, we have C. Sposito, *Anfiteatro romano di Catania: conoscere, recupero e valorizzazione* (Palermo 2003). G. Manganaro argues that the lamps of the Agyrinaioi, mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 161), were not made in anc. Agyrion (mod. Agira in Enna province), as suggested by R. Wilson, in a study also mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 161), but at Catania itself (in AA.VV., *Epigraphica: atti delle giornate di studio di Rome e di Atene in memoria di Margherita Guarducci (1902–1999)* [Rome 2003], 135–40). LRom remains are collected and analysed for a group of islands NW of Catania by P. Marchese, *Isola Lachea e Faraglioni dei Ciclopi. Testimonianze di età tardo romana* (Catania 2000), while, back in Catania, there is a new guide to the 'Bonajuto' **Byz** chapel by A. Scifo and G. Flaccavento, *Cappella Bonajuto: preziosa architettura bizantina a Catania* (Catania 2005), available in both Italian and English editions (on this chapel, see also A. Tempio, *ArchViva* xxiv.112 [2005], 15).

We may note next the developments for sites NW of Catania, along the **S, W, and N slopes of Mt Etna**. About 6km N of Catania, in the area of San Gregorio, we have the publication of archaeological finds, mostly PH, made in the Domenico Conti grotto (F. Alberghina and E. Procelli, *SicArch* xxxv.100 [2002], 113–23). There was an Israeli exhibition on the tetradrachms of **anc. Aitna**, the city (which one is uncertain): F. De Callatäy and H. Gitler, *The Coin of Coins: A World Premiere* (Jerusalem, 2004), also available online: http://www.imj.org.il/images/exhibitions/2004/grid_b20.pdf (cf. also the same authors in *Archéologia* 412 [June 2004], 56–60). On a Temple of Demeter at the city-site of Aitna, see E. Galvagno, *Studi Cataudella*, 473–86. Close by in the region of **Paternò**, A. Pautasso (*CdA* 36 [1997 (2002)], 67–128) publishes material recovered from the surface in 1954 at Civita. The bulk of the material is made up of figured terracottas and pottery and dates to the end of the 5th/1st half of the 4th Ct BC, and fills an important gap in our knowledge of craft production in Sicily in the two generations before Timoleon, to whom so much archaeological evidence is often wrongly attributed. It may have once belonged to a Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone, on the basis of the tell-tale terracottas of a female worshipper holding a piglet. Pautasso also throws her support behind earlier scholars who have identified the nearby settlement remains with **anc. Inessa**. From Paternò itself, there is an exhaustive study by G. Platz-Horster, *JDAI* 118 (2003), 205–83, on the nine silver cups in Berlin discovered in 1909 at the foot of the Norman tower. Parallels are found with the ceramics of Tarentum and Apulia of the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC, thus making the Paternò finds the earliest example to date of W Gr silver. The silver seems to have changed hands on several occasions before being buried during the Second Punic War. At **Adrano** and environs, A. Franco (*SicArch* xxxii.97 [1999 (2001)], 199–210) identifies Mendolito with the anc. toponym 'Trinakie'. G. Lamagna (*SicArch* xxxii.97 [2000 (2001)], 221–46) publishes terracotta theatrical masks from Adrano itself, and S. Barresi (*MEFRA* 114 [2002], 611–53) provides a most useful collection and analysis of the figured Siceliot pottery found in Adrano's anc. city and countryside since the 19th Ct. Most of the material is without context, but can be dated to the 100 years spanning the M4th to the M3rd Ct BC. There are specimens from proto-Siceliot painters, the Lentini-Manfria group, the Borelli group and the Etna group. Barresi leaves open, for lack of evidence, the question of how far his material was produced locally or at Syracuse. NE of Adrano, on the NW slopes of Mt Etna, we have news of the display of the archaeological collection of Baron Vagliasindi of **Randazzo** in the city's Med castle. The material, which includes Cor, Ionic and Attic rf pottery, as well as a Phoenician glass pasted vase, terracotta statuettes and Hel gold jewellery, was excavated by the Baron in a necropolis on his estate (*Archeo* xviii.3 [2002], 23).

We turn next to the **plain of Catania** and to the many sites known in river valleys. For **Palagonia**, we have the publication, missed in the previous report, of the results of a topographic survey conducted in the surrounding fields: L. Sapuppo, *Alle origini. La presenza umana nel territorio di Palagonia* (Palagonia 1998). 26 sites, stretching in date from PH to Byz times, have been recorded. The EIA and Hel period are poorly attested so far in the region. Sapuppo suspects that

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Palagonia did not properly belong to the territory of a Gr city and that, at best, it may have been part of the *eschatia* of either Gela or Leontinoi. PH remains of particularly the Copper Age found at Dosso Tamburaro near **Militello** uncovered through excavation are discussed by B. McConnell (*Studi De Miro*, 489–98; cf. also on the larger regional context McConnell's contribution in *Studi RiunioneBB*, 225–38). W of Militello, in the region of **Mineo**, R. Belfiore (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000 (2001)], 259–76) discusses the Hellenized native settlement on Piano dei Casazzi, in particular the evidence for a possible chthonic cult connected with a nearby necropolis, and we have a full report of work on the Sanctuary of the Palici at Rocchicella di Mineo mentioned in the last report (*AR* [2000–2001], 170) by L. Maniscalco and B.E. McConnell, *AJA* 107 (2003), 145–80. The evidence now supports earlier hypotheses regarding a religious function for the structures, which, besides the temple mentioned in the previous report, includes a stoa with mud-brick altar and libation area in one of its rooms. W of Mineo are the **Monti Algar**, an area covering some 200km^2 between the rivers Tempio-Petrarossa and Caltagirone-Mari. F. Nicoletti's (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000 (2001)], 105–27) survey here emphasizing the EBA revealed 34 sites.

At **Grammichele** and environs, to the S, there has been much scholarly activity in recent years, including the opening of an archaeological park at the old town site of Occhiolà (destroyed by that terrible earthquake of 1693), for which see E. Costanzo (ed.), *Grammichele: il parco archeologico di Occhiolà e valle dei Margi* (Catania 2000); A. Patané *et al.*, *Nuovi materiali da Terravecchia* (Grammichele 2001). These booklets provide up-to-date overviews of the region's archaeological remains, first investigated by P. Orsi in the 1880s. One of the discoveries made by Orsi has received attention in this period, namely a bronze cista with a fragmentary lid containing a scene in relief of deer (M. Micozzi, *Prospettiva* 102 [2001], 32–36). Even though Orsi noted the piece's N Italian connection, he believed that the piece was made in Gr Leontinoi. Micozzi, however, is able to relate the cista to developments since Orsi's time and notes that the cista must have been made somewhere in the Golasecca culture area in the L6th/E5th Ct BC, further wondering if such objects from elsewhere in Sicily also came therefrom. There are also some new excavations at the anc. site to report (M. Barra Bagnasco, *Orizzonti* 2 [2001], 27–35, 46–7). On Poggio del Rullo, a team from Turin in collaboration with the Catania Superintendency brought to light material of the 6th to 3rd Ct BC in contexts contaminated with Med and mod. material. Parts of a rectangular building, possibly used for religious purposes, were also revealed. Further to the N, at the EIA site at Madonna del Piano, we have three studies to report: the first on the pottery found in the necropolis by R.M. Albanese Procelli, *SicArch* xxxiii.98 (2000 [2001]), 167–80; the second on metallurgy by F. Lo Schiavo, R.M. Albanese Procelli and A. Giumlia-Mair, in A. Giumlia-Mair (ed.), *I bronzi antichi: produzione e tecnologia* (Montagnac 2002), 76–88; and the third on the site's cultural connections with Calabria by R.M. Albanese Procelli and F. Lo Schiavo, in *Atti della XXXVII Riunione Scientifica dell'Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria della Calabria* (Florence 2004), 403–20.

Almost due W of Grammichele is **Caltagirone**, where we have a new guide: *Caltagirone* (Itinerari dei musei, gallerie, scavi e monumenti d'Italia vol. 63) (Rome 2002). On the anc. period in particular, D. Seminerio (*Magna Graecia* [Cosenza] xxxvii.3–4 [2003], 29–30) finds further support for his theory that Morgantina is to be located at Caltagirone (cf. *Morgantina a Caltagirone e altre ipotesi di identificazione degli antichi abitati dei Margi* [Catania 1975]). Seminerio draws on an inscribed (and now lost) 'dagger' found in an 'a cappuccina' tomb in 1841 during construction of the public garden. The Baron of Carioto published the 'dagger' soon after in a local history. Seminerio's revisit of this find leads him to suggest that it was probably a bronze strigil, judging by the overall contents of the tomb, and that its inscription reads better, not as 'Enna', but as 'EYNA' – none other than the personal name of the leader of the famous slave revolt in the 2nd Ct BC, who was taken to Morgantina and buried there following his death. We also have another contribution (cf. *AR* [2000–2001], 171) by M. Frasca on the burials from the anc. site located at Monte San Mauro, to the SW of Caltagirone, in *BdA* 117 (2001), 1–26. Frasca focuses on a group of four aristocratic tombs of the 6th Ct BC. The tombs were isolated from the others in the necropolis and contain high-status objects, particularly metalwork and pottery. Tomb 164, which belonged to a young woman, was the most conspicuous, standing out by the number and quality of finds placed in a specially built hypogeum. Many of the finds can be paralleled with works from Samos, causing Frasca to wonder whether the woman herself hailed from this island.

In the environs of **Ramacca**, NE of Caltagirone, we have two studies on the EBA village in contrada Torricella at the NW foot of the 'Montagna': S. Agodi *et al.*, *Bollettino dell'Istituto dell'Accademia Gioenia di Scienze Naturali in Catania* 33 (2000), 17–30; E. Procelli *et al.*, in R. Laffineur, E. Warmenbo and J. Driessen (eds), *Actes du XIV^{ème} Congrès UISPP, Université de Liège, Belgique, 2–8 septembre 2001/Acts of the XIVth UISPP Congress, University of Liège, Belgium, 2–8 September 2001. Section 11: Âge du bronze en Europe et en Mediterranée/Section 11: Bronze Age in Europe and the Mediterranean* (BAR International Series vol. 1337) (Oxford 2005), 241–45. On transport amphorae from earlier excavations in the Ar and Cl site on the summit and nearby plateau of the same 'Montagna', see R.M. Albanese Procelli (*Studi De Miro*, 37–50). The amphorae consist mostly of Cor Ar types, but there are also types from other parts of the Gr world (for example: Attic, N Aegean, E Gr and W Gr), as well as the non-Gr world (Etruscan, Punic and so-called Levantine). On the Neo in the mid and lower **Simeto valley**, E of Ramacca, see L. Maniscalco (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 963–68).

For **Naxos** in the NE corner of the circum-Etna region, there has been the usual combination, as in previous reporting periods, of new explorations and the study of older material, led by Naxos' highly energetic scholar, M.C. Lentini. One of her initiatives involves an exhibition and seminar on the two cities of Naxos, both leading to publications edited by her: *The Two Naxos Cities: A Fine Link between the Aegean Sea and Sicily. Exhibition 14–30 June 2001, University of Athens, 6–31 July 2001, Archaeological Museum of the Island of Naxos* (Palermo 2001); *Le due città di Naxos. Atti del seminario di studi, Giardini Naxos, 29–31 ottobre 2000* (Florence 2004). Elsewhere Lentini (*Studi Cristofani*, 73–79) discusses the few items of jewellery in precious metals found at Naxos. These items consist of a pair of 'a grappolo' gold ear-rings and three sprial bracelets in silver, and come from inhumation burials that are datable from the L7th/1st half of the 6th Ct BC. Lentini also observes how ear-rings were usually made in silver. Lentini (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 425–28) has also published a Middle Wild Goat I oinochoe and an overview of Naxos in the 1st half of the 4th Ct BC (*Due Dionisi*, 223–41), which consists of coins, tombs and a suburban cult area with nearby pottery workshop. This same period is the focus of M. Rossi's publication (*RIN* 106 [2005], 431–34) of two coins in Berlin. Both coins depict Apollo, and for both we know nothing of their find contexts. The Rom and Byz periods at Naxos have not gone neglected in recent years. It is again thanks to the efforts of M.C. Lentini

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press

that we have another exhibition with catalogue: *Naxos di Sicilia in età romana e bizantina ed evidenze dai Peloritani: catalogo mostra archeologica, Museo di Naxos, 3 dicembre 1999–3 gennaio 2000* (Bari 2001). To be noted is the publication for the first time of the various phases of a L Imperial granary, not to mention the general collection and discussion of all the relevant material for the region's Rom and Byz occupation.

In connection with the **new work** at Naxos, more excavations have taken place in the dockyards (cf. *AR* [2000–2001], 174). D. Blackman, one of the collaborators, writes: 'After a series of tests had confirmed the identification of Gr walls at Naxos as those of the anc. dockyard, a first full season of excavation was carried out in 2001. A preliminary report has been published in Blackman and Lentini (2003). Naxos was the first Gr colony in Sicily (founded 734 BC), and was destroyed by Dionysios of Syracuse in 403 BC for having sided with Athens in the war that had just ended. A series of three seasons of excavation has been carried out since 2003 with EU funding by the Archaeological Service of the Soprintendenza of Messina, directed by Maria Costanza Lentini in collaboration with David Blackman; a final short season will be held this coming summer. Four shipsheds have so far been identified, aligned on the 5th Ct city plan (**Fig. 8**). One priority last year was therefore to define the relationship of the shipsheds as a public architectural complex to the city street plan: a main N–S cross-street (*stenopos* 6: unusually wide at 6.40m) lies just to the W of the back wall of the shipsheds We tried to delineate the relationship between street and dockyard, but the Cl Gr levels have been destroyed by deep levels of LRom occupation of the site. The northernmost shipshed (no. 1) was excavated in 2001, cut in the bedrock; its N wall was clearly the outer wall of the building, with what appears to be an unroofed slipping area beyond. In 2003–2004 two more slipways (nos 2–3) were extensively excavated. Here we made the surprising discovery of ramps of sand in the upper part of the slipways, apparently continued lower down by cobbled ramps. The sand ramps were built on the bedrock, and lined with low stone retaining walls; the ramps were re-surfaced and the retaining walls raised from time to time within the 5th Ct BC, and we are now inclined, after studying the stratified pottery, to date the early phases before 450 BC. A fine stretch of paving was found on the S side of shipshed 2, between the retaining wall of the ramp and the main shipshed wall 3 (Blackman and Lentini 2006a: 194, fig. 6). The top (W) end of this ramp has just been excavated: it had already been uncovered for a length of 15m, and its total surviving length now measures over 16m. The ramp ends just *before*, and its retaining wall and the paved side-passage end *at*, the E edge of a platform 1.80m *w*. at the back of the shipshed; a damaged platform was found at the back of shipshed 1 in 2001, but we are now able to reconstruct the back end of shipshed 1 by analogy with shipshed 2, where the situation is clearer despite the damage along its N side discovered in 2004 and again in 2005, caused by LRom pits and stone-robbing. On neither shipshed platform did we find any evidence for hauling equipment. The surprising feature of the sequence of sand ramps is that in the later (last?) phase(s) they are no longer central and 3.50m–3.65m *w*. but narrower (2.20/2.35–2.60/2.70m) and displaced by about 40cm to the S (Blackman and Lentini 2006a: 194–96); the S retaining wall remains on the same line, and it is the N retaining wall which is displaced. Excavation at the end of last season concentrated on the upper parts of shipsheds 3 and 4, where a strikingly similar arrangement was found, different from that in shipsheds 1 and 2: the ramps of the final phase had a curving end, adapted to the stern of a ship, with indications of a possibly shorter ramp in an earlier phase. An interesting discovery in 2004 was patches of red colouring in shipshed 3, on the surface of the middle phase of the ramp of the three identified, and on the bedrock of the S side-passage, about 6.80m from the back wall. One sample has been analysed and identified as iron oxide which has a natural red colour (haematite) (results of analyses conducted by Konsorzio Kavaklik-Roma: Blackman and Lentini 2006a: 196–97, fig. 7). As with lead oxide, *minium*, this pigment could have been used to paint ships. Much more evidence was found in 2005, with red pigment also found adhering to the inside of amphora body sherds and the first evidence of blue pigment in shipshed 3; the lump has not yet been analysed, but blue was another colour used on ancient ships. Clearly ships were being painted in these shipsheds We are now uncovering the E continuation of shipshed 4 and its S wall (wall 5), under many phases of Rom walls and rubble. Poorly preserved remains of the sand ramp were found in the last days of last season. We have not had the space to establish clearly whether there was a further shipshed beyond to the S; we are impeded by the thick walls of an Emod. mill. But there are some indications that wall 5 was an outside wall: in this case the dockyard had 4 shipsheds – appropriate for the small fleet of a medium-sized Gr city which was never a major maritime power. Ramps of earth have been identified at Kerkyra and at Kition, and at Syracuse (Baika 2003; Yon 2000; Basile 2002). This is clear evidence that the shipsheds concerned were roofed. At Naxos (as at Kition) we also have the evidence of roof tiles, but no evidence for the form of roof support.



8. Naxos: overview of dockyards excavations

Bibliography. Baika, K. (2003) *Neosoikoi. Installations navales en Méditerranée. Les neoria de Corcyre*. Thèse de doctorat, Université de Paris I (Panthéon, Sorbonne), Paris.

Basile, B. (2002) 'I neosoikoi di Siracusa', in V. Li Vigni and S. Tusa (eds), *Strumenti per la protezione del patrimonio culturale marino: aspetti archeologici. Atti del Convegno svoltosi a Palermo e Siracusa, 8–10 marzo 2001* (Milan), 147–75.

Blackman, D.J. and M.C. Lentini (2003) 'The shipsheds of Sicilian Naxos, researches 1998–2001: a preliminary report', *Annual of the British School at Athens* 98: 387–435.

Blackman, D.J. and M.C. Lentini (2006a) 'An ancient Greek dockyard in Sicily', in A. Hafner, U. Niffeler and U. Ruoff (eds), *Die neue Sicht. Une nouvelle interpretation de l'histoire. The New View, Unterwasserarchäologie und Geschichtsbild. Akten des 2. Internationalen Kongresses für Unterwasserarchäologie, Rüschlikon bei Zürich, 21.–24. Oktober 2004* (Basel), 193–97.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Blackman, D.J. and M.C. Lentini (2006b) 'The port of Sicilian Naxos and the ancient urban landscape', in *Common Ground: Proceedings of the 16th International Congress of Classical Archaeology, Boston, 23–26 August 2003* (Oxford), 546–50.

Yon, M. (2000) 'Les hangars du port chypro-phénicien de Kition. Campagnes 1996–1998 (Mission française de Kition Bamboula)', *Syria* 77: 95–116.'

At **Taormina**, just further N of Naxos, we have an account by the late L. Bernabò Brea (*QuadMess* 1.1 [2000 (2001)], 59–106) of the restoration undertaken on the famous theatre between 1949 and 1956. U. Spigo and M. Triscari (*AISCOM IX*, 399–418) publish the mosaic pavements of the Rom Imperial domus that came to light in 2002 during the construction of a multi-level parkade at Porta Pasquale, located less than 500m from the theatre. The structure contains five rooms aligned in an E–W manner and dates to just after Augustus' establishment of the colony. There are remains of 'cocciopesto rubricato' in one room and of wall-paintings in three other rooms. R.J.A. Wilson (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 247–74) studies a dozen house-tombs on the outskirts of the Rom city. These tombs have been long known, but neglected until Wilson's study, who observes that most of them were probably constructed in the 2nd Ct AD and that the presence of niches implies cremation as the rite for their middle-class users.

NW of Taormina, in the interior, is **Francavilla di Sicilia**, whose previously uncovered anc. remains have been further studied in this reporting period. In *Studi De Miro* (643–63) U. Spigo summarizes the two decades of archaeological work, noting that we are still poorly informed about the pre-contact native period. Later occupation can be divided into two phases: one covering most of the 6th Ct BC, and the other covering most of the following century. Elsewhere Spigo (*BdA* 111 [2000], 1–60; *BdA* 113 [2000], 1–78) has extensively discussed the well-known *pinakes*. The 118 coins recovered from the site are published by A. Carbè (*Studi De Miro,* 181–202). The coins range in date from the 5th Ct BC to mod. times, but most date from the end of the 4th to the M3rd Ct BC and mostly come from sites in NE Sicily, as well as from Rhegion and Syracuse. Carbè also observes that Rom and Byz coins are practically absent.

For **Messina**, in the NE corner of Sicily, the most important single development to report is the complete publication of the exhibition and catalogue 'Da Zankle a Messina' mentioned in the last report (*AR* [2000–2001], 171): G. Bacci and G. Tigano (eds), *Da Zancle a Messina: un percorso archeologico attraverso gli scavi*, 2 vols in 3 pts (Messina 1999–2002 [2000–2003]). This is a major achievement which constitutes, needless to say, a major boost in our understanding of the city and region in antiquity, and which has already caused scholars to rethink the history of the whole area. The Gr portions of this exhibition were put on display in the National Museum in Reggio Calabria during the second half of 2001, for which a catalogue has also appeared: G.M. Bacci and G. Tigano (eds), *Dall'altra parte dello Stretto. Zancle-Messina (VIII–I sec. a.C.)* (Messina 2001). If anything, this is yet another reminder of how both sides of the straits of Messina were linked in antiquity, just as they are today, which we are informed about in a recent large and scholarly volume published by the lobby group seeking the construction of a bridge across these straits: F. Ghedini, J. Bonetto, A.R. Ghiotto and F. Rinaldi (eds), *Lo stretto di Messina nell'antichità* (Rome 2005). Two other works linking both sides of the straits in antiquity have also appeared in this period: B. Gentili and A. Pinzone (eds), *Messina e Reggio nell'antichità: storia, società, cultura. Atti del Convegno della S.I.S.A.C. (Messina-Reggio Calabria 24–26 maggio 1999)* (Messina 2002); S. Accardo *et al.*, *Il profilo degli dei a Rhegion e Zancle Messana/The Profile of the Gods in Rhegium and Zancle Messana* (Messina 2004), the latter a catalogue from a 2004 exhibition. While the latter three works focus primarily on the well-documented Gr and Rom periods, it is important to remember, as becomes evident in reading all recent publications on the region, that the straits of Messina's crucial role as a crossroads extends well into **prehistory**. For instance, excavations have revealed a Neo settlement at Camaro, just S of Messina (G.M. Bacci, J. Caramuta and M.C. Martinelli, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 839–42), a BA site on the Via La Farina in Messina itself (G.M. Bacci *et al.*, *Origini* 22 [1998–2000 (2000)], 195–250) and a LBA/EIA settlement on Monte Tidora, in the hills behind the city (U. Spigo and M.C. Martinelli, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 899–902). On the pre-Gr situation, both in Messina and as far W along the coast as Caronia, see also the following two works: M.C. Martinelli and U. Spigo (eds), *Tra i Peloritani e i Nebrodi prima dei Greci* (Lipari 2000); C. Bonanno, *SicArch* xxxiii.98 (2000), 75–86. On the topography of the **EGr city**, we have two contributions by M. Gras and G.M. Bacci in the just cited volume edited by Gentili and Pinzone, *Messina e Reggio nell'antichità* (13–24 and 25–46, respectively). The evidence now allows us to gauge the overall extent and basic layout of the city, though the dimensions of city blocks remain unknown. Gras sees a hiatus between the BA and Gr periods and notes that no preceding conditions seem to have shaped the organization of the *polis* of Zankle. The Gentili and Pinzone volume contains a wealth of mostly (historical) studies, to which we can add some others. On Gr and Latin inscriptions, we have the first volume of a projected multi-volume publication by I. Bitto, *Le iscrizioni greche e latine di Messina* (Messina 2001). On the Euboeans in Calabria, see now L. Mercuri, *Eubéens en Calabre à l'époque archaïque* (BEFAR vol. 321) (Rome 2004) (reviewed by D. Ridgway, *JRA* 19 [2006], 375–80). On the discord between Zankle's two oikists in the literary sources, A. Jannucci (*Sileno* 24 [1998], 173–79) argues that this was a very public affair between different factions (in a study missed in the last report). G. Tigano (*Studi De Miro*, 665–70) publishes an *arula* depicting a *zoomachia* from block Z in the Ar city, from what seems to have been the courtyard of a house. She argues that it was probably made in Locri in the last quarter of the 6th Ct BC. Archaeometric analysis carried out on 25 clay specimens (tile, *arulae* and pottery) revealed a local origin for most, including the specimens of so-called 'Chalcidian' pottery: G. Barone *et al.*, in V. Kilikoglou, A. Hein and Y. Maniatis (eds), *Modern Trends in Scientific Studies on Ancient Ceramics* (BAR International Series vol. 1011) (Oxford 2002), 219–25. G. Millino considers the coinage of the tyrant Anaxilaos, in L. Braccesi (ed.), *Hesperìa XIV* (Rome 2001) 105–40. Tyche/Fortune coins are studied by M. Caccamo Caltabiano (*Studi De Miro*, 139–49). L. Campagna (*Studi De Miro*, 167–79) publishes an Ionic capital in the Messina Museum. While its find-spot is unknown, Campagna suggests that it dates to the M3rd Ct BC, and that it may have once belonged to a private dwelling. This capital takes us down into the period of transition to the **Rom Empire**. C. Bonanno (*SicArch* xxxiv.99 [2001], 175–82) publishes a funerary altar, of L Neronian/E Flavian date, found in 1952 in the via Cesare Battisti. L. De Salvo (*Studi De Miro*, 271–74) draws together the evidence of Keay LII amphorae on both sides of the straits of Messina, thereby illuminating the wine trade. There is a most useful round-up by M.A. Mastelloni (*AISCOM IX*, 419–40) of the mosaic finds made over the years in Messina. Some of these mosaics came to light following the many earthquakes Messina has suffered over the centuries. For a possible earthquake in the straits of Messina in the 4th Ct AD, see E. Guidoni, A. Muggia and G. Valensise, in W.G. McGuire

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press

et al. (eds), *The Archaeology of Geological Catastrophes* (London 2000), 45–70. The next developments to report move us into the **Norman** period. We begin with a general work: G.M. Bacci and A.M. Mastelloni (eds), *I Normanni nel sud/The Normans in the South* (Messina 2003). G. Scibona (*CNAM III*, 504–09) reports on excavations undertaken at the 'Muncipio', while C. Filangeri (*Sicilia Bizantina*, 593–609) turns to archival material to discuss two no longer extant Norman churches. The conservation of the mosaics in the Norman cathedral is discussed by G. Bernardi in two papers (*AISCOM VI*, 439–50; *AISCOM VII*, 595–608).

There are several developments to report for **Milazzo**, the long and narrow peninsula to the W of Messina city. Evidence of PH activity continues to grow (see A. Vanzetti, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 345–65; G. Tigano, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 889–93; S.T. Levi *et al.*, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 895–98; M.C. Martinelli and G. Tigano, *RSP* 55 [2005], 550–51). A helpful round-up of burial between the 8th and 1st Cts BC has appeared: G. Tigano (ed.), *Le necropoli di Mylai: VIII–I sec. a.C.: catalogo* (Milazzo 2002). Elsewhere Tigano (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 281–94) has collected her thoughts on the topography of the Gr and Rom city, noting that no evidence has so far come to light for EGr presence on the heights today home to the Norman-Swabian castle. The earliest evidence dates only to the 4th Ct BC, leading her to wonder whether the anc. Gr city developed at the foot of these heights. Tigano speculates that the very tip of the peninsula may have had a military outpost in Ar and Cl times, but calls for more work to clarify the overall topography of this area. There are notes too on the Hel and Rom periods. For the latter, A. Ollà (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 237–46) publishes the Italian and Eastern sigillata pottery from excavations in the early 1990s in zona Ciantro.

SW of Milazzo, along the Torrente Patri, is an area rich in archaeological finds. Near the small town of **Rodì**, on Monte Gonia, we have the preliminary report of the excavation of a Hel farmstead (A. Siracusano, B. Campagna and D. Falcone, *QuadMess* 1.2 [2000 (2001)], 5–40). Some structural remains were uncovered, as well as a cistern and three tombs in rectangular fossae covered with stone slabs. Floral and faunal material was also retrieved. Directly S, at **anc. Longane** near **mod. Milici**, there is the definitive publication of excavations undertaken by the late L. Bernabò Brea and G.F. Carettoni (*QuadMess* 1.1 [2000 (2001)], 7–57) in the L 1940s and E 1950s. This posthumous study by the two men directly involved in this work is an important contribution for posterity. There has also been a topographic survey of some 23km^2 on land belonging to both Rodì and Milici (B. Campagna, *Studi De Miro*, 151–66). The finds date from the BA to the Rom Imperial period. The IA settlement accompanying the native necropolis on Monte Gonia could not be identified. Gr material first appears in the M6th Ct BC, and in general the Gr presence is probably to be connected with small fortified sites in what must have been a frontier zone at this time (cf. F. De Angelis, *PBSR* 68 [2000], 131). Four small farmsteads of Hel and Rom date also came to light. Campagna ends by rightly calling for further work in this area. NW of the Rodì and Milici area, an important gap in the regional sequence has been partially filled with the discovery of a BA site at **Terme Vigliatore** (so far a brief notice has appeared: A. Ollà and G. Tigano, *RSP* 55 [2005], 549–50). In the interior, almost due S, is mod. **Tripi**, in whose environs **anc. Abakainon/Abacaenum** is usually located. G.M. Bacci (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 223–36) publishes two small lead heads of EHel date found in earlier excavations in the cemeteries (cf. *AR* [2000–2001], 171–72). The heads are both of theatrical subjects, probably the *Therapon pappos* and the *Tettix*, and the only evidence so far that can be connected with a cult of Dionysus. Since 2002 survey work in both city and country has also been undertaken by G.F. La Torre (*Sicilia Antiqua* 1 [2004], 117, n. 37). Preliminary results have yet to be published.

There is much to report for **anc. Tyndaris** on the coast to the NW. D. Musti (*Sicilia Antiqua* 2 [2005], 141–43) examines the origins of the city's name, arguing that it belongs to the political and spatial strategies of the kingdom of Dionysius I of Syracuse. Two overviews of the city's archaeology and history have also been published: M. Mollica, *Tindari: dalla città greca al culto della Madonna nera* (Messina 2000); U. Spigo (ed.), *Tindari: l'area archeologica e l'antiquarium* (Milazzo 2005). On Tyndaris between Cl and Rom times, O. Belvedere and E. Termine (*Studi de Waele*, 85–91) examine the orthogonal town plan, regarding it as the apex of Sicilian urbanism, and G.F. La Torre (*Sicilia Antiqua* 1 [2004], 111–46) devotes a lengthy and important study to the 'Romanization' of Tyndaris, arguing generally that absolute dating has paid little or no attention to archaeological contexts, preferring to rely on the general historical narrative. This leads La Torre to date Tyndaris' urban plan and fortifications, not to Dionysius I, but to Agathokles, if not later. The theatre is considered a LHel structure of around 100 BC, and the houses in insula IV to this same period, if not slightly earlier. La Torre thinks that the settlement founded by Dionysius I was probably nothing more that a small fortified village of a purely military character. The site and antiquarium at **Patti Marina**, just W of Tyndaris, has a guidebook produced in this period: AA.VV., *Patti Marina: il sito archeologico e l'antiquarium* (Patti n.d.).

At **Capo d'Orlando**, further W on the coast, a new antiquarium was inaugurated in December 2002. In connection with this event, the opportunity was seized to survey what is known of the archaeology and history of the region from PH to Byz times: U. Spigo (ed.), *Archeologia a Capo d'Orlando. Studi per l'Antiquarium* (Milazzo 2004). The new excavations mentioned in this work were reported in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 172). The archaeological work carried out at **San Marco d'Alunzio** between 1970 and 2000 went on display in an exhibition held in the town in the second half of 2005. A catalogue appeared soon after: AA.VV., *Da Alunzio a San Marco: indagini archeologiche dal 1970 al 2000* (Palermo 2006). The finds, mostly artefactual though some structural too, cover PH to mod. times. For **Caronia (anc. Kaleakte)**, further along the coast to the W, we have a preliminary report of Sicilian-Swedish excavations undertaken here between 1999 and 2001: M.C. Lentini, K. Göransson and A. Lindhagen, *Opuscula Romana* 27 (2002), 79–108. Most of the results were discussed in last report (*AR* [2000–2001], 172).

For **anc. Halaisa** near the town of **Tusa**, at the W end of Messina province, there are three studies to report. Two of them are by A.M. Prestianni Giallombardo as part of her ongoing work on the *Tabulae Halaesinae*: in *Atti elimi IV* (1059–1103), she collects the evidence for divinities and cults attested in the city, and in *Minima Ephigraphica et Papyrologica* vii–viii.9–10 (2004–2005), 229–48 she discusses watercourses in the territory (which has also had a preliminary air photography investigation in this period: O. Belvedere *et al.*, *Agri Centuriati* 1 [2004], 199–215). The third study consists of two notes by G. Scibona (*Studi De Miro*, 599–603) on *IG* xiv.352. We also have a preliminary study by M.A. Mastelloni on pavements uncovered by A. Salinas in 1912 in Tusa itself, in F. Guidobaldi and A. Paribeni (eds), *Atti dell'VIII colloquio dell'Associazione Italiana per lo Studio e la Conservazione del Mosaico (Firenze, 21–23 febbraio 2001)* (Ravenna 2001), 689–720. Mastelloni dates one of these pavements to the 3rd Ct BC, and the other to the 2nd half of 3rd Ct AD, with possibly an earlier phase around the 1st Ct AD.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press

In the **Aeolian islands**, to the N of the Messina province's mainland, there has been much work, in part the result of the outpouring of studies dedicated to the late L. Bernabò Brea. We begin with studies devoted to all or large parts of the Aeolian islands. More volumes have appeared in the *Meligunis Lipára* series created by Bernabò and M. Cavalier, and populated with studies by them and their numerous collaborators: *Meligunis Lipára IX: Topografia di Lipari in età greca e romana*, in 2 pts (Palermo 1998); *Meligunis Lipára XI: gli scavi nella necropoli greca e romana di Lipari nell'area del terreno vescovile*, in 2 pts (Palermo 2001) (reviewed by D. Ridgway, *Classical Review* 54 [2004], 214–15); *Meligunis Lipára XII: le iscrizioni greche e latine delle isole Eolie* (Palermo 2003). On maritime topography and archaeology, from PH to Rom times, we have a study by E.F. Castagnino Berlinghieri, *The Aeolian Islands: Crossroads of the Mediterranean Routes* (BAR International Series vol. 1181) (Oxford 2003), reviewed by C. Calcagno, *IJNA* 34 (2005), 163–64. On the structure of MBA and LBA settlements, see C. Albore Livadie *et al.*, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 113–42. For the alphabet, onomastics and dialect of the Aeolian islands in the anc. Gr period, see the study by L. Dubois, *REG* 118 (2005), 214–28. Forty years of petrographic work, already published in the pages of various *Meligunis Lipára* volumes, are surveyed by S.T. Levi and J.L. Williams (*Studi PreistoriciBB,* 265–304; *Studi RiunioneBB*, 987–90). On pre-20th Ct German scholars and travellers to the islands, there is a piece by H. Blanck in *Studi ClassiciBB* (25–34). The contribution of the mod. Aeolian dialect to local natural history is explored by P. Lo Cascio and S. Pasta (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 131–51).

For the island of **Lipari**, research begins in the Neo period with M.C. Martelli's publication (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 9–28) of the lithics from the village in contrada Diana. E.F. Castagnino Berlinghieri (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 1043–48) discusses the **EBA** shipwreck of Pignatoro di Fuori, found in the waters off Monte Rosa, NE of the Lipari town-site. This is the oldest known BA wreck site, containing pottery and raw material. The question of exchange with Lipari is raised as a result of L. Vagnetti's publication (*Studi PreistoriciBB*, 261–64) of a **Myc** kylix fragment from the contrada Diana necropolis of later date. Although the fragment is quite small and without context, Vagnetti hypothesizes a date of LH IIIA1. On the **Ar Gr foundation**, M. Gras (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 11–16) moves beyond the well-trodden issues and approaches to this period, putting Lipari's foundation into a wider political and economic context. Most of his attention is devoted to speculating on the names and number of oikists, for which he concludes that the replacement of Pentathlos with three oikists was meant to represent each of the three dimensions of the dead oikist's rich personality. M.A. Mastelloni (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 169–200) examines the beginnings of Lipari's bronze coinage in the 3rd quarter of the 5th Ct BC, suggesting that it was minted to celebrate a successful victory or acquisition. On the so-called 'slave' necropolis, there was an exhibition in 2001, with the following catalogue: A. Sardella and M.G. Vanaria (eds), *Lipari: la necropoli degli schiavi in contrada Portinenti* (Palermo 2001). A. Langella and M. Langella (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 153–56) discuss a iron item found in a male tomb in the Gr and Rom necropolis. The object, discovered along with a strigil, was folded like a 'W' and has two discs at either end, leading the Langella duo to speculate whether it was used for a pelvis/hip or shoulder sport injury. U. Spigo (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 29–54) explores the ceramic relationship between Lipari and Locri via a bell krater from the contrada Diana necropolis. Dancing figures on pottery and terracottas of the 4th and 3rd Cts BC are examined by A. Sardella (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 73–89), while bronze mirrors with handles in relief decoration of these same centuries are the subject of a paper by M.G. Vanaria (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 91–101). In another study by A. Sardella (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 55–63), the focus is on *pinakes* depicting horsemen dating to around 300 BC. The catalogue of an exhibition on Sicily's **theatrical masks**, particularly those of Lipari, are studied in G.M. Bacci and U. Spigo (eds), *Prosopon-Persona. Testimonianze del teatro antico in Sicilia* (Lipari 2002). On a related topic, terracotta potraits of the 1st half of the 3rd Ct BC, there is a study by the late Bernabò Brea and M. Cavalier, *I ritratti greci nelle terrecotte liparesi della prima metà del III secolo a.C.* (Rome 2000). The recovery of archaeological finds at the Banco del Bagno, in the **SW waters around Lipari**, is reported by V. Agnesi *et al.* (*Archeologia Subacquea* 3 [2002], 187–207). The finds consist of 21 amphorae (of mostly Hel and Rom date), dolia, anchors, a millstone, a lead plaque (for protecting the ship's sheathing), a copper nail and lead *fistulae*. Similar material of a similar date has been recovered from another underwater site ('Le forbici') S of the island of Lipari (A. Ollà, *Archeologia Eoliana*, 93–97). A Rom Imperial skyphos with lead glaze from the contrada Diana necropolis receives the attention of L. Campagna (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 75–85), who underlines its uniqueness. A. Ollà (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 87–91) singles out an already published example of Hayes II shape on account of its excellent (and hence representative) state of preservation. Nine Cretan transport amphorae of E Imperial date are published by G. Ancona (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 99–112), and small LRom amphorae, perhaps once containing regional wine, are discussed by E. Messina (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 113–24). On the inscription mentioning the female (possibly **ECh**) 'gatekeeper' Proba, see A. Pagliara, *Seia* ns 6–7 (2001–2002), 113–76. V. Giustolisi (*Studi Lavagnini*, 153–72), contrary to the opinion of the late Bernabò Brea, collects evidence from Lipari to reveal a **EByz** presence in the island and calls for future fieldwork on this period (see also Giustolisi [ed.], *Alla ricerca di Lipari bizantina* [Palermo 2001]). **Norman** Lipari has also received attention in recent years: L. Bernabò Brea and M. Cavalier, *QuadMess* 2 (2001), 171–268; L. Catalano, *Archeo* xix.2 (2003), 22–25.

On the island of **Salina**, NW of Lipari, there is the final publication of excavations in the MBA village at Portella: M.C. Martinelli (ed.), *Il villaggio dell'età del Bronzo medio di Portella a Salina nelle Isole Eolie* (Florence 2005), which contains discussion of seventeen well-preserved huts (cf. also M.C. Martinelli *et al.*, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 883–87). M.G. Vanaria (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 65–74) publishes five terracottas found around Valdichiesa di Luni in the 1950s. The terracottas date to the century spanning 350 to 250 BC and may have once belonged to a cult of Demeter and Persephone. Near to here, M. Cavalier (*Sicilia Antiqua* 2 [2005], 157–72) publishes eighteen tombs uncovered during and following public and agricultural works. All the tombs date to the 1st–2nd Ct AD, excepting two, which date to the 1st half of the 3rd Ct BC. The two Hel tombs are of the fossa type with stone slab coverings, and their contents consist mainly of pottery. The Rom tombs are roughly made sacrophagi with stone slab and tile coverings and their grave-goods, where they exist, comprise primarily pottery and lamps. To note are an inscription with the name DEXIS found on a tile, a pair of gold ear-rings and a silver ring. For the island of **Filicudi**, to the W of Salina, we have a study on the origins of the island's name by P. Lo Cascio and S. Pasta (*Archeologia Eoliana*, 127–29), who suggest that it derives from the Gr toponym 'Phoinkodes' meaning 'palm', and another by M. Cultraro (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 765–80) on the religion of EBA Capo Graziano.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press

We may end by mentioning here a theme entailing all of **Messina province**, namely U. Spigo's (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 103–20) overview of Siceliot pottery found throughout the province. So far there are finds from Taormina, Francavilla di Sicilia, Messina, Milazzo, Tripi and Lipari.

CENTRAL SICILY

Province of Enna

For **Enna** there are two studies relating to the cult of Demeter to report. In the first, G. Manganaro (*Epigraphica* 65 [2003], 9–18) collects the written and numismatic evidence for her cult, casting the discussion in the wider context of Enna's history and Gr settlement in Sicily. In the second, M.L. Sánchez Léon (*Gerión* 22 [2004], 135–45) argues, drawing on literary and numismatic evidence, that Eunus controlled Demeter's sanctuary during the First Slave War. We can also mention here the study by A. Mientjes (*PIA VI*, 64–75) on the rural history of Enna in the 19th and E20th Cts. The author combines documentary and archaeological sources which not only makes a contribution to Enna's history, but also provides insights for comparative purposes, especially for scholars interested in earlier periods of history.

Mientjes' study is a spin-off of the nearby **Torcicoda valley** survey project mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 176). Mark Pluciennik, one of the project's directors, has kindly supplied the following report: 'The Archaeology of the Torcicoda Valley Project has continued with further survey and small-scale excavation. Although identifying further PH material, primarily assigned to the late Copper Age, EBA and LIA, much of the recent work has concentrated on mod. landscapes and structures from the last two centuries (Mientjes *et al*. 2002; Pluciennik *et al*. 2004). Such historical archaeology is undeveloped in Sicily and southern Italy: although this area is traditionally situated in the heart of a *latifondo* landscape, a combination of fieldwork and archive research can identify changes in working patterns, and complex but geographically – and historically – differentiated systems of land tenure and use. These latter can be related to broader socio-political and economic changes such as the political unification of Italy, the rise of the rural mafia, Fascist attempts at land reform and the post-war economic frustrations of *contadini* and pastoralists.

The rich multi-period histories available in these landscapes are typified by the Riparo 1 di San Tommaso, where we have carried out three seasons of small-scale excavations. This rock-shelter has provided evidence of occupation from the Castelluccio period (EBA), to the MIA (a period unrepresented in surface survey material) and subsequently the 7th and 6th Cts BC (shown by the presence of Licodia-Euboea wares) and Hel times. The nearby mill dates back to at least the 17th Ct, while the structures inside the rock-shelter date from the M19th to M20th Ct. Within a few kilometres and stretching across a steep hillside, careful mapping has revealed the remains of an intricate series of terraces, wine presses, field roads, field divisions and occasional houses (along with the remains of a robbed-out Cl tomb), which we suggest is an area where intensive labour investment and the use of land or cash-crops as collateral could enable some degree of social mobility for all but the most impoverished. Direct linkages can be shown between some of the land-holders in this area and family or shared leasing of nearby watermills (**Fig. 9**), which were important social, cultural and economic nodes in these landscapes from late Med to mod. times.

Bibliography. Pluciennik, M., A. Mientjes and E. Giannitrapani (2004) 'Archaeologies of aspiration: historical archaeology in rural central Sicily,' *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 8(1): 27–65.

Mientjes, A., M. Pluciennik and E. Giannitrapani (2002) 'Archaeologies of recent rural Sicily and Sardinia: a comparative approach,' *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 15(2): 139–66.

Giannitrapani, E. and M. Pluciennik (2001) 'Rock shelter research in central Sicily,' *Antiquity* 75: 13–4.'

There are developments to report from sites just to the N of Enna. In the municipality of **Calascibetta**, a new 'rupestrian' site has been discovered in the heavily vegetated **Vallone Canalotto** (S. Raffiotta, *Archeo* xvii.1 [2001], 12). PH to Cl material, including tombs of the Copper Age Malpasso culture, were found on the surface, but the main part of the site consists of various rooms, for both civil and religious use (the latter indicated by various crosses), cut into the rock. Two possible churches have been identified, whose crypts, if the interpretation is correct, were presumably accessed via wooden stairs and ladders; Rom-like niches for funerary urns were cut into the walls. This new site takes its place alongside the long-known PH settlement discovered by L. Bernabò Brea in 1950 at **Realmese**. Some of the first results of the publication programme are reported by R.M. Albanese Procelli and E. Procelli, in A. Giumlia-Mair and F. Lo Schiavo (eds), *Le problème de l'étain à l'origine de la métallurgie. Actes du XIVème Congrès UISPP, Université de Liège, Belgique, 2–8 septembre 2001: Section 11, Âge du bronze en Europe et en Mediterranée* (BAR International Series vol. 1303) (Oxford 2004), 395–98. Most of the material, which consists of coarse domestic wares (including a female figure, an appliqué, it seems) and stone, dates to the Copper Age, with some earlier Neo as well.

More new work has taken place at **Montagna di Marzo**, which has not appeared in these reports since *AR* (1987–1988), 135. The new work has sought to document unplundered areas, concentrating its efforts on the summit and the E necropolis (L. Guzzardi, *Kokalos* 45 [1999 (2004)], 535–53) (**Fig. 10**). Surface work revealed another clay sarcophagus fragment of Cl Gr type, decorated with a frieze of lotus flowers, known from other parts of Sicily (**Fig. 11**). Excavations revealed LPH lithic and ceramic material in secondary deposits from historical contexts. More details are also now available on the town plan and the roads leading to other nearby settlements. In sector B, remains of a Hel–Rom and L antique structures were discovered; these are thought to lay close to the agora, posited



9. Enna: Mulino Valata (in use until 1950 and now severely damaged)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000430 Published online by Cambridge University Press