integrated system of recording. A. Cutroni Tusa (*AIIN* 47 [2000 (2002)], 249–265) reviews Punic coinage in Sicily and elsewhere (*SicArch* xxxiv.99 [2001], 183–189) considers the hoard *IGCH* 2119 as evidence for the first Carthaginian mint in Sicily. Three further studies on Punic coins can be noted: astral symbols (A. Cutroni Tusa, *Studi Isler*, 75–82); legends (L. Mildenberg, *Studi Isler*, 303–14); crab symbols (L.-I. Manfredi, *Studi Ciasca*, 323–36). We should also mention here C.A. Di Stefano's (*Due Dionisi*, 81–91) review of the foregoing kinds of material culture from the main Punic sites in W Sicily in the time of Dionysius I–II.

Some developments regarding **Carthage** must also be noted, given the inseparability of that city from Sicily. We must begin with an important exhibition held in Karlsruhe, whose catalogue has appeared as S. Peters (ed.), *Hannibal ad portas: Macht und Reichtum Karthagos* (Stuttgart 2004) (for a synopsis, see K. Hattler, *Minerva* 15.6 [2004], 18–21). An overview of recent excavations bearing on Carthage's Ar **topography** is provided by R.F. Docter (*Talanta* 24–25 [2002–2003], 113–33). Parallels between the **houses** of Carthage and Megara Hyblaia are noted by M. Gras, in C. Müller and F. Prost (eds), *Identités et cultures dans le monde méditerranéen antique en l'honneur de Francis Croissant* (Paris 2002), 183–198. In a related vein, B. Tang explores houses in three trading centres, including Carthage, in *Delos, Carthage, Ampurias: The Housing of Three Mediterranean Trading Centres* (Analecta Romana Instituti Danici suppl. vol. 36) (Rome 2005). On the **tophet**: H. Bénichou-Safar, *Le tophet de Salammbô à Carthage: essai de reconstitution* (Collection de l'École Française de Rome vol. 342) (Rome 2004). The structure of Carthaginian **adminstration** may be read in L.-I. Manfredi, *La politica amministrativa di Cartagine in Africa* (Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche, Memorie vol. 16.3) (Rome 2003). S.F. Bondì (*Daidalos* 3 [2001], 27–35) and S. Cataldi (*Atti elimi IV*, 217–52) sum up what we know of Carthage's **involvement in and control of Sicily**, and, in a similar way, M.H. Fantar (*Studi Ciasca*, 227–37) rounds up Carthage's relationships with Greeks from Dorieus to Hel/Rom times. On Carthaginian **mercenaries**, A.C. Fariselli has produced a work with much food for thought: *I mercenari di Cartagine* (La Spezia 2002). On a related topic, A. Cutroni Tusa (*Atti elimi IV*, 355–365) reconsiders the coin evidence for Sardinian mercenaries in Sicily, concluding that their presence in the island is possible. The Carthaginian **navy** is the focus of a monograph by S. Medas, *La marineria cartaginese. Le navi, gli uomini, la navigazione* (Sassari 2000), while for Carthaginian **trade** with the 'Far West' of the Mediterranean there is an article by J.L. López Castro (*Rivista di Studi Punici* 1 [2000], 123–44). D. Hoyos devotes a monograph to **Hannibal**: *Hannibal's Dynasty: Power and Politics in the Western Mediterranean, 247–183 BC* (Oxford 2003).

Three developments regarding the Phoenicio-Punic presence on nearby **Malta** should also be noted: C. Sagona, *The Archaeology of Punic Malta* (Leuven 2002) (reviewed by: A. Termini, *AWE* 4 [2005], 503–06); N.C. Vella, *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 39 (2002), 83–112 (on Ptolemy's Temple of Hercules); A. Bonanno, *Malta: Phoenician, Punic and Roman* (Valletta 2005).

As is well known, anc. Sicily also had connections with other **Near Eastern** peoples, not just the Phoenicians. Two general works of relevance can be noted first: M. Van De Mieroop, *A History of the Ancient Near East ca. 3000–323 BC* (Oxford 2004) (reviewed by J.C. Ross, *BASOR* 334 [2004], 77–8); D.C. Snell, *A Companion to the Ancient Near East* (Oxford 2005) (reviewed by G.D. Summers, *BMCR* 2005.05.58). For works dedicated to the **BA**, note the following on various themes: E.D. Oren (ed.), *The Sea Peoples and their World: A Reassessment* (Philadelphia 2000); J.N. Tubb, *Canaanites* (London 2002); G. Galliano and Y. Calvet (eds), *Le royaume d'Ougarit. Aux origines de l'alphabet* (Paris 2004) – the catalogue of an exhibition; G. Graziadio, *Cipro nell'età del Bronzo* (Pisa 2001); L. Steel, *Cyprus before History: From the Earliest Settlers to the End of the Bronze Age* (London 2004) (reviews by: A.B. Knapp, *AJA* 109 [2005], 579–80; J.D. Muhly, *BMCR* 2005.09.83). Some of the regions and themes treated in these works are extended chronologically in four other relevant works: C. Basile (ed.), *Sicilia antica nei rapporti con l'Egitto. Atti del convegno internazionale, Siracusa 17–18 settembre 1999* (Siracusa 2001); L. Bonfante and V. Karageorghis (eds), *Italy and Cyprus in Antiquity: 1500–450 BC* (Nicosia 2001) (reviews by: G.R. Tsetskhladze, *AWE* 1 [2002], 461–2; J.S. Smith, *BMCR* 2002.03.41; C. Smith, *Classical Review* 53 [2003], 216–18); V. Karageorghis, H. Matthaeus and S. Rogge (eds), *Cyprus: Religion and Society from the Late Bronze Age to the End of the Archaic Period* (Möhnesee-Wamel 2005); P.M.M.G. Akkermans and G.M. Schwartz, *The Archaeology of Syria: From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies (c. 16,000–300 BC)* (Cambridge 2003) (reviewed by N. Marchetti, *AJA* 109 [2005], 303–04).

GREEK

There are some **general developments in art and archaeology** that can be noted first. Although not systematically dealing with the Gr world beyond Greece, there is much relevant food for thought in R. Osborne's survey of recent work (*AJA* 108 [2004], 87–102). The same goes for the following four works which at times discuss Sicily directly or developments related to it: J. Whitley, *The Archaeology of Ancient Greece* (Cambridge 2001) (reviews by: P.D. Scotton, *BMCR* 2002.09.41; D.W. Rupp, *Mouseion* 2 [2002], 263–68; J.M. Hall, *Classical Philology* 98 [2003], 290–96; C. Smith, *Classical Review* 53 [2003], 211–13); J.G. Pedley, *Greek Art and Archaeology*, 3rd ed. (Upper Saddle River, NJ 2002); M. Belozerskaya and K. Lapatin, *Ancient Greece: Art, Architecture and History* (Los Angeles 2004) (reviewed by F. Greenland, *BMCR* 2004.12.01); L. Burn, *Hellenistic Art from Alexander the Great to Augustus* (Los Angeles 2005) (reviewed by C. Gorrie, *BMCR* 2005.07.40). The art and archaeology of the W Greeks is treated in two recent works: F. Bourbon and F. Durando, *Magna Graecia. Kunst und Kultur der Griechen in Italien* (Munich 2004); L. Cerchiai, L. Jannelli and F. Longo, *Città greche della Magna Grecia e Sicilia* (Venice 2002) (the English translation of 2004 is reviewed by J.A. Evans, *BMCR* 2005.04.56). See also more generally: G. Francesio, E. Russo and M. Minnella, *Sicilia: storia e arte* (Venice 2002); M. Oppenheimer, *The Monuments of Italy: A Regional Survey of Art, Architecture and Archaeology from Classical to Modern Times* (London 2002), especially volume five (199–266) with a long section on Sicily. The amount of 'Classical' in Sicilian art and archaeology is investigated by N. Bonacasa in his contribution to the German exhibition on *Die griechsiche Klassik. Idee oder Wirklicheit* (catalogue published in Mainz am Rhein in 2002).

Architecture and urbanism. There are two handy reviews of studies on W Gr **urbanism** dealt with in the previous report by E. Greco (*AION* 4 [1997 (2000)], 207–20; 7 [2000 (2001)], 223–33). Mediterranean urbanization as a whole is the subject of two volumes with frequent mention of Sicily: C. Gates, *Ancient Cities: The Archaeology of Urban Life in the Ancient Near East and Egypt, Greece and Rome*

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(London 2003); R. Osborne and B. Cunliffe (eds), *Mediterranean Urbanization 800–600 BC* (Proceedings of the British Academy vol. 126) (Oxford 2005). These are important contributions to comparative perspectives, which place Gr developments in a larger context, something which has traditionally not been done. In this light can E. Greco's exploration of tradition and innovation in Ar Gr urbanism be read (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 13–21), as well as a general treatment of the Gr city which often discusses Sicily: P. Morachiello, *La città greca* (Bari 2003). An exhibition rounding up recent results in Sicilian Gr urbanism was held in Agrigento in this reporting period (on the exhibition, see *Archeo* xxi.3 [2005], 14). The published catalogue has appeared as *Urbanistica e architettura nella Sicilia greca*, edited by P. Minà (Palermo 2005), whose contents are mostly made up a short scholarly articles. The **origins of town planning** are investigated in detail by J.L. Menédez Varela, *Consideraciones acerca del origen y la naturaleza de la ciudad planificada en las colonias griegas de Occidente* (BAR International Series vol. 1104) (Oxford 2003) (reviewed by A.M. Jiménez Flores, *Habis* 35 [2004], 467–70). Menédez Varela argues that Hippodamus' *floruit* is to be placed *ca* 470–460 BC, and that he may have been the first theorizer of town planning, but not its inventor, who must be sought in the early W Gr developments. These are hardly novel conclusions. On similar subjects, one can also cite here a long article by G. Shipley, in M.H. Hansen (ed.), *The Imaginary Polis* (Acts of the Copenhagen Polis Centre vol. 7) (Copenhagen 2005), 335–403, who argues, among other things, that there is no single town planning typology, and that egalitarian values cannot be read into Ar town planning. On the development of the agora, there is a summary (in *Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 23–28) of U. Kenzler's book on the early development of the agora that was cited in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 152). F. Cordano examines 'republican' and 'tyrannical' foundations in Sicily in the 5th Ct BC in M. Reddé *et al.* (eds), *La naissance de la ville dans l'antiquité. De l'archéologie à l'histoire* (Paris 2003), 121–25, while A. Di Vita surveys Sicilian urbanism in the 4th Ct BC (*Due Dionisi*, 139–46) and overall in *Greek Archaeology without Frontiers* (Athens 2002), 209–20. Fortifications of the Cl period in the Gr W are the subject of a paper (missed in the last report) by one of the leading specialists: H. Tréziny, *Pallas* 51 (1999), 241–82.

Urbanism and **structures** in the PH and Ar Greek world were the focus of a round table held in Toulouse in 2001, whose proceedings have been published as a special issue of the journal *Pallas* 58 (2002) edited by J.-M. Luce with the title *Habitat et urbanism dans le monde grec de la fin des palais mycéniens à la prise de Milet (494 av. J.-C.)*. There is much of relevance here, especially the contribution by H. Tréziny on pages 267–82, who argues that some Gr town plans with multiple orientations in E Sicily must have followed pre-existing circulation routes and other independent criteria. The transition from huts to **houses** in anc. Italy and Greece was discussed in a seminar in Rome, whose proceedings have been published in this period: J.R. Brandt and L. Karlsson (eds), *From Huts to Houses: Transformations of Ancient Societies* (Stockholm 2001). Gr houses have received attention that deserves to be noted: S. Rougier-Blanc, *Les maisons homériques. Vocabulaire architectural et sémantique du bâti* (Paris 2005); B.A. Ault and L.C. Nevett (eds), *Ancient Greek Houses and Households: Chronological, Regional and Social Diversity* (Philadelphia 2005) (reviewed by R. Westgate, *BMCR* 2006.03.35). T. Schattner discusses house models in B. Muller (ed.), *«Maquettes architecturales» de l'Antiquité* (Paris 2001), 161–209 and observes that, where the context of these finds in known, the models were mainly dedicated in chthonic sanctuaries or in votive deposits close by. **Temples** make up the bulk of the discussion contained in the two-volume work by M.-C. Hellmann, *L'architecture grecque* (Paris 2002–2006). On the origins of the Gr architectural orders, there is a monograph by B.A. Barletta, *The Origins of the Greek Architectural Orders* (Cambridge 2001), which devotes considerable attention to W Gr material (reviews by: R.F. Townsend, *BMCR* 2002.08.30; R. Tomlinson, *AWE* 4 [2005], 182–83). Elsewhere, Barletta (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 203–16) returns to the question of Ionic influence in W Gr architecture; and on Ionians abroad more generally (including craftsmen), there are two other contributions in *Ägäis und Mittelmeer* to note (by A. Faustoferri and G. Tsetskhladze on, respectively, 315–24 and 521–24). A study on the orientation of W Gr temples reveals a slight impact by Italic cultures (A.F. Aveni and G. Romano, *Archaeoastronomy* 25 [2000], 51–57; *Rivista di Archeologia* 24 [2000], 15–22). Decoration on W Gr temples is examined in three lengthy articles by P. Danner (*Römische Historische Mitteilungen* 42 [2000], 19–105; 43 [2001], 17–144; 44 [2002], 19–102). The first of these studies treats *gorgoneia*, which Danner observes were common in Sicily starting in the 6th Ct BC, but not in the Gr homeland. The second study looks at frontal decoration on funerary monuments and on models, and the conclusion is drawn that they reflect only in part what is going on in the decoration of monumental architecture. The third study investigates mythological scenes, figured and non-figured decoration in W Gr monumental architecture, and one of its conclusions is that the mythological scenes mirror homeland Gr examples, while the figured and non-figured decoration derive inspiration from independent W Gr models. Sicilian temple architecture of the 4th and 3rd Cts BC is the subject of an article by I. Correa Morales (*NAC* 29 [2000], 191–234), who concludes that, following a period of 'stagnation', Hieron II sought to turn a new leaf by latching on to the island's Ar architectural traditions, resulting in novel combinations and developments. Correa Morales hypothesizes that this was an attempt by Hieron II to set himself apart from Timoleon's democratic reforms. There has also been much attention to **theatres** in this period. Sicilian theatres are discussed in two general and two specific works: P. Ciancio Rossetto and G. Pisani Sartorio, *Memoria del teatro. Censimento dei teatri antichi greci e romani* (Rome 2002); P. Ciancio Rossetto and G. Pisani Sartorio, *Memoria del teatro. Teatri antichi di Sicilia* (Rome 2002); L. Todisco, *Teatro e spettacolo in Magna Grecia e in Sicilia: testi, immagini, architettura* (Milan 2002); D. Susanetti, *Il teatro dei greci: feste e spettacoli, eroi e buffoni* (Rome 2003). The first three of these works are reviewed by G. Calcani, *ArchClass* 54 (2003), 497–501. L. Gallo (*Atti elimi IV*, 537–48) has some thoughts of the political uses of anc. theatres in Sicily, and, on a related topic, H.P. Isler (*Studi De Miro*, 429–33) collects the evidence, both written and archaeological, for **bouleuteria** in Sicily, noting that they appear particularly in two crucial constitutional moments which favoured local autonomy, namely the period of Timoleon and the Romans following the *lex Rupilia*.

Chronology. The rekindled interest in chronology mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 153) has developed into a steady flame in this period. A broad reflection of this growing interest can be seen in the general treatments of chronology: B. Bäbler, *Archäologie und Chronologie. Eine Einführung* (Darmstadt 2004); R.M. Rosen (ed.), *Time and Temporality in the Ancient World* (Philadelphia 2004), which includes contributions on Hesiod and the Gr chronographic traditions relating to the first Olympic games; R. Hannah, *Greek and Roman Calendars: Constructions of Time in the Classical*

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World (London 2005) (reviewed by A.-M. Lewis, BMCR 2005.10.04). The Austrian-led research programme on 'Synchronisation of Civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean' (SCIEM) in the BA, whose implications go well beyond this region in antiquity, has produced five substantial volumes of edited proceedings: M. Bietak (ed.), *The Synchronisation of Civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Second Millennium B.C.* I–II (Vienna 2000 and 2003); M. Bietak (ed.), *The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant* (Vienna 2002); S. Deger-Jalkotzy and M. Zavadil (eds), *LH IIIC Chronology and Synchronisms* (Vienna 2003); M. Bietak and E. Czerny (eds), *Scarabs of the Second Millennium BC from Egypt, Nubia, Crete and the Levant* (Vienna 2004). Synchronisms between Italy and the Aegean in the later BA are explored by R. Jung (*Emporia*, 473–84), who produces a valuable table relating the different chronological systems. EIA chronology has also received considerable attention. In the E Mediterranean, the Levant and Anatolia have naturally been a centre of attention; a good overview of these discussions, citing all the relevant bibliography, can be found in G.R. Tsetskhladze's review of the state of play of Gr 'colonization' (in G.R. Tsetskhladze [ed.], *Greek Colonisation: An Account of Greek Colonies and Other Settlements Overseas* [Leiden 2006], xxxi–xxxviii): overall the trend for those challenging present chronological schemes has been to raise dates by one or two generations, to which there has been resistance in some quarters. What is happening chronology-wise in the E Mediterranean must, of necessity, be taken on board in studies on the rest of the anc. world, and it is not surprising that the new Istituto di Studi sulle Civiltà Italiche e del Mediterraneo Antico discussed earlier has dedicated its first publication to Italian IA chronology: G. Bartoloni and F. Delpino (eds), *Oriente e Occidente: metodi e discipline a confronto. Riflessioni sulla cronologia dell'età del ferro in Italia. Atti dell'incontro di studi, Roma, 30–31 ottobre 2003* (Pisa 2005) (reviewed in depth by J. MacIntosh Turfa, *BMCR* 2006.08.10). Among the many contributions, we may note here R.M. Albanese Procelli's (517–25) review of the state of play in Sicily, and the revisions to EGr pottery chronology by A.J. Nijboer (527–56; cf. also by the same author, *AWE* 4 [2005], 255–77). Nijboer begins by reviewing the foundations on which the absolute chronology currently rests, pointing out that it encapsulates a 'a veni, vidi, vici process of colonisation' which can no longer stand and that we need to lengthen the pre-colonial trading phase. He suggests raising the absolute chronology of Geo and EProtoCor as follows: EGeo = 925 BC – 875 BC; MGeo 900/875 BC – 825/800 BC; LGeo 825 BC – 750/700 BC; EProtoCor 750/740 BC – 700/675 BC. K. De Vries' review of Cor pottery from Corinth and the Gr W causes him, among other things, to doubt that Pithekoussai was founded much, if at all, before the other Gr settlements in the 730s BC (in C.K. Williams II and N. Bookidis [eds], *Corinth: The Centenary 1896–1996* [Princeton 2003], 141–56). The Ar chronology found in mainly Herodotus and Thucydides is helpfully reviewed by R. Bichler in R. Rollinger and C. Ulf (eds), *Griechische Archaik. Interne Entwicklungen-Externe Impulse* (Innsbruck 2004) 207–48, who notes the penchant of these authors for synchronisms and their avoidance of absolute dates.

Demography. Two extensive reviews of Sicilian population history have appeared in this period: M.J. Becker, *Rivista di Antropologia* (Rome) 80 (2002), 1–120; M. Rubini and S. Mogliazza, *Storia delle popolazioni italiane dal neolitico a oggi. I nuovi orientamenti dell'antropologia* (Rome 2005). Both these reviews stress that great potential exists to develop such studies, something which becomes evident in G. Kron's review of the anthropometric data from Italy (*Historia* 54 [2005], 68–83), where Sicilian data are few. As in the previous two reviews, Kron also argues for greater attention to the skeletal material in order to test and fill out his conclusion that the overall standard of nutrition in Graeco-Rom antiquity often exceeded that of the 18th and E19th centuries AD. Two topics related to the latter have received publication in this period: a 'short' history of pygmies in Greece and Italy (M. Harari, *Studies Shefton*, 163–90) and the question of old age in antiquity (see T. Parkin in P. Thane [eds], *A History of Old Age* [London and Los Angeles 2005], 31–70). Future anthropological studies of human populations will impact our understanding of anc. demography, including health, which continues to attract attention. The appearance of three general treatments of anc. medicine, with reference to Sicily, is one reflection of such interest: H. King, *Greek and Roman Medicine* (London 2001) (reviewed by M. Shefer, *BMCR* 2002.12.33); V. Nutton, *Ancient Medicine* (London 2004) (reviewed by J. Scarborough, *BMCR* 2005.07.74); H. King (ed.), *Health in Antiquity* (London 2005). On the relationship between wine and health in the anc. Gr world, there is a volume edited by J. Jouanna and L. Villard, *Vin et santé en Grèce ancienne* (Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique suppl. vol. 40) (Paris 2002). Malaria, which was also a problem along Sicilian coasts, has been the subject of study too: R. Sallares, *Malaria and Rome: A History of Malaria in Ancient Italy* (Oxford 2002), and a special issue in *World Archaeology* 35 (2003), which includes discussions on the anc. Mediterranean world from archaeological and genetics perspectives (see particularly the papers by J.C.C. Hume *et al.*; P. Mitchell; D. Soren). Absolute levels of population, including those in Sicily, have also been discussed. W. Scheidel (*JHS* 123 [2003], 122–40), using models and comparisons, considers population growth from the DA to the 4th Ct BC and argues, among other things, for the unlikelihood of overpopulation in overseas settlement and a total of 450,000–770,000 people in the Gr W. L. Gallo (*Atti elimi IV*, 537–48) argues against using the capacities of anc. theatres in Sicily to establish overall population size, and that there were more substantial populations in those communities with theatres than previous scholars have allowed.

Epigraphy. Any developments in Sicilian epigraphy to report are thoroughly reviewed in the two standard places: *REG* 114 (2001), 601–03; 115 (2002), 777; 116 (2003), 682–84; 118 (2005), 589–91, and *SEG* 48 (1998 [2001]), 387–96; 50 (2000 [2003]), 319–36; 51 (2001 [2005]), 372–400; 52 (2002 [2006]), 296–317. Some of these volumes contain material discussed in the previous Sicilian report, and some of the material published in this period, it should be noted, has not yet appeared in *SEG*. The linguistic history of Sicily is reviewed by G. Ruffino, *Sicilia* (Profili Linguistici delle Regioni) (Rome 2002). Bilingualism is one of the features in Sicily's linguistic history, and the subject in general is discussed at length in another volume: J.N. Adams, M. Janse and S. Swain (eds), *Bilingualism in Ancient Society: Language, Contact, and the Written Word* (Oxford 2002) (reviewed by J.T. Katz, *BMCR* 2004.02.19). On related topics, it is worth noting two other studies dealing with questions of culture contact and long-distance communication, both essential for understanding the Sicilian situation: B.B. Powell, *Writing and the Origin of Greek Literature* (Cambridge 2003) (reviewed by D. Steiner, *American Journal of Philology* 125 [2004], 135–40; A. D'Angour, *Classical Review* 55 [2005], 394–5) and E. Wirbelauer, in R. Rollinger and C. Ulf (eds), *Griechische Archaik. Interne Entwicklungen-Externe Impulse* (Innsbruck 2004), 187–206. An important collection of Sicilian epigraphic material in Catania, containing inscriptions from other parts of Sicily and Italy, has been re-edited and published in this period: K. Korhonen, *Le iscrizioni del Museo Civico di Catania. Storia delle collezioni-cultura epigrafica-*

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edizione (Helsinki 2004) (reviewed by F. De Angelis, *Gnomon* 79 [2007], 138–41). F. Ghinatti investigates aspirates in Sicilian inscriptions in a lengthy article (*Sileno* 26 [2000 (2002)], 13–94). Ar Gr texts on amphorae were the subject of a seminar in Milan in 2001; the proceedings, edited by F. Cordano, are published in *MEFRA* 116 (2004), 733–809. Material from Himera is the focus of one of the papers by A. Brugnone and S. Vassallo (761–80), which discusses at least 43 texts from funerary contexts, although Sicilian material is found throughout these proceedings, especially in a series of 'interventi' towards to the end of the volume. Four other more general volumes have relevance to Sicily and deserve to be noted: P. Easterling and C. Handley (eds), *Greek Scripts: An Illustrated Introduction* (London 2001) (reviewed by A. Kerkeslager, *BMCR* 2002.08.24); E. Lupu, *Greek Sacred Law: A Collection of New Documents (NGSL)* (Leiden 2005) (reviewed by J.-M. Carbon, *BMCR* 2005.04.07); R. Osborne and P.J. Rhodes, *Greek Historical Inscriptions: 404–323 BC* (Oxford 2003) (reviewed by T. Corsten, *BMCR* 2004.10.08; J.P. Sickinger, *AJA* 109 [2005], 314–15); B.H. McLean, *An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods* (Ann Arbor 2002).

Historical topics. Anc. Sicily was an important meeting-place of cultures (cf. F. Prose, *Sicilian Odyssey* [Washington, DC 2003]), and it is not surprisingly that the island makes frequent appearances in the recent flurry of comparative **culture contact** histories: K. Randsborg, *Acta Archaeologica* 71 (2000), 171–82; G. Urso (ed.), *Integrazione, mescolanza, rifiuto: incontri di popoli, lingue e culture in Europa dall'antichità all'umanesimo* (Rome 2001); C.L. Lyons and J.K. Papadopoulos (eds), *The Archaeology of Colonialism* (Malibu, CA 2002); AA.VV., *Il fenomeno coloniale dall'antichità ad oggi. Giornate dell'antichità, Roma 19 e 20 marzo 2002* (Atti dei Convegni Lincei vol. 189) (Rome 2003); C. Gosden, *Archaeology and Colonialism: Culture Contact from 5000 BC to the Present* (Cambridge 2004); H. Hurst and S. Owen (eds), *Ancient Colonizations: Analogy, Similarity and Difference* (London 2005); G.J. Stein (ed.), *The Archaeology of Colonial Encounters: Comparative Perspectives* (Santa Fe 2005). There are many studies devoted to anc. Gr culture contact (including questions of **ethnicity and identity**) that include in-depth and passing mention of Sicily: J. Boardman, *BASOR* 322 (2001), 33–42; I. Malkin (ed.), *Ancient Perceptions of Greek Ethnicity* (Cambridge, MA 2001) (reviews by: M.C. Miller, *BMCR* 2002.08.12; A. Snodgrass, *AWE* 1 [2002], 496–98; A. Dakouri-Hild, *AJA* 109 [2005], 304–07); J.M. Hall, *Hellenicity: Between Ethnicity and Culture* (Chicago 2002) (reviews by: K. Lomas, *BMCR* 2004.04.26; E. Dench, *Classical Review* 55 [2005], 204–07; L.G. Mitchell *et al.*, *AWE* 4 [2005], 409–59; P. Vasunia, *Phoenix* 59 [2005], 171–73); L. Moscati Castelnuovo (ed.), *Identità e prassi storica nel Mediterraneo greco* (Milan 2002) (reviews by: D.G. Smith, *BMCR* 2004.01.24; A. Snodgrass, *AWE* 4 [2005], 209–10); C. Dougherty and L. Kurke (eds), *The Culture within Ancient Greek Culture: Contact, Conflict, Collaboration* (Cambridge 2003) (reviews by: R. Osborne, *Classical Review* 54 [2004], 455–56; M. Squire, *AWE* 5 [2006], 338–40); W. Nippel, in R. Schulz (ed.), *Aufbruch in neue Welten und neue Zeiten. Die großen maritimen Expansionsbewegungen der Antike und Frühen Neuzeit im Vergleich der europäischen Geschichte* (Munich 2003), 13–27; J. Siapkas, *Heterological Ethnicity. Conceptualizing Identities in Ancient Greece* (Uppsala 2003) (reviewed by A. Dakouri-Hild, *AJA* 109 [2005], 304–07); D.G. Smith, *How the West was One: The Formation of Greek Cultural Identity in Italy and Sicily* (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Stanford University 2003); J.M. Hall, in R. Rollinger and C. Ulf (eds), *Griechische Archaik. Interne Entwicklungen-Externe Impulse* (Innsbruck 2004), 33–50; M. von Fludernik and H.-J. Gehrke (eds), *Normen, Ausgrenzungen, Hybridisierungen und 'Acts of Identity'* (Würzburg 2004); G.R. Tsetskhladze and F. De Angelis (eds), *The Archaeology of Greek Colonisation: Essays Dedicated to Professor Sir John Boardman*, revised paperback ed. (Oxford 2004); *Studies Shefton*.

Sicily appears in several recent **historical overviews**, whether on its own or as part of a larger study. The following two works have broad historical sweeps: J.F. Privitera, *Sicily: An Illustrated History* (New York 2002); F. Benigno and G. Giarrizzo (eds), *Storia delle Sicilia* (Rome 2003). The following works deal with the anc. period alone: L. Pareti, *La Sicilia antica* (S.G. La Punta, CT 2001) (reprint of the original 1959 Genoa ed.); A. Schnapp-Gourbeillon, *Aux origines de la Grèce: XIII^{e}–VIII^{e} siècles avant notre ère, la genèse du politique* (Paris 2002); J.N. Coldstream, *Geometric Greece: 900–700 BC*, 2nd ed. (London 2003); E. Dench, in A. Erskine (ed.), *A Companion to the Hellenistic World* (Oxford 2003), 294–310; F. Bernstein, *Konflikt und Migration. Studien zu griechischen Fluchtbewegungen im Zeitalter der sogenannten Großen Kolonisation* (St Katharinen 2004); D. Puglia and S. Panichi, *Un'altra Grecia. Le colonie d'Occidente tra mito, arte e memoria* (Turin 2005); S. Hornblower, *The Greek World 479–323 BC*, 3rd ed. (London 2002); E. Galvagno, in S.F. Bondì and M. Vallozza (eds), *Greci, Fenici, Romani: interazioni culturali nel Mediterraneo antico* (Viterbo 2005) 97–125. All these works contain discussions of historical topics that have been treated in more focused studies.

On the ***polis*** and its development, note: C. Bearzot, F. Landucci and G. Zecchini (eds), *Gli stati territoriali nel mondo antico* (Milan 2003); M.H. Hansen and T.H. Nielsen (eds), *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis: An Investigation Conducted by The Copenhagen Polis Centre for the Danish National Research Foundation* (Oxford 2004) (reviews by: F. Naerebout, *BMCR* 2005.02.29; J. Boardman, *AWE* 4 [2005], 200–02; T. Figueira, *AWE* 5 [2006], 252–303); K. Lomas, in R. Brock and S. Hodkinson (eds), *Alternatives to Athens: Varieties of Political Organization and Community in Ancient Greece* (Oxford 2000), 167–85; T. Jackman, *Political Communities in the Greek Colonies of Sicily and Southern Italy* (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Stanford University 2005).

On **élite culture**: S. Collin Bouffier, in C. Petitfrère (ed.), *Construction, reproduction et representation des patriciats urbains de l'Antiquité au XXe siècle* (Tours 1999), 363–73 (missed in the last report); C. Mann, *Athlet und Polis im archaischen und frühklassischen Griechenland* (Göttingen 2001) (reviewed by T.H. Nielsen, *BMCR* 2002.09.40); M. Golden, *Sport in the Ancient World from A to Z* (London 2004); N. Nicholson, *Aristocracy and Athletics in Archaic and Classical Greece* (Cambridge 2005) (reviewed by J. Koenig, *BMCR* 2006.02.16).

On **tyranny**: F. Fabbrini, *Quaderni Catanesi di Studi Antichi e Medievali* ns 1 (2002) 241–307; K.A. Morgan (ed.), *Popular Tyranny: Sovereignty and its Discontents in Ancient Greece* (Austin 2003) (reviewed by B.M. Lavelle, *BMCR* 2004.03.13); G. Anderson, *Classical Antiquity* 24 (2005), 173–222; I. Jordovic, *Anfänge der jüngeren Tyrannis* (Frankfurt am Main 2005).

On **warfare**: I. Spence, *A Historical Dictionary of Ancient Greek Warfare* (Lanham, MD 2002); D.G. Campbell, *Greek and Roman Siege Machinery 399 BC – AD 363* (London 2003) and *Greek and Roman Artillery 399 BC – AD 363* (London 2003); A. Chaniotis, *War in the Hellenistic World: A Social and Cultural History* (Malden, MA 2005) (reviewed by M. Fronda, *BMCR* 2005.08.20). On **mercenaries**: S. Péré-Noguès, *Pallas*

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51 (1999), 105–27 (missed in the last report); G. Millino, *Anemos* 2 (2001), 125–88; E. Zambon, *Anemos* 2 (2001), 229–77; P. Kaplan, in V.B. Gorman and E.W. Robinson (eds), *Oikistes: Studies in Constitutions, Colonies and Military Power in the Ancient World, Offered in Honour of A.J. Graham* (Leiden 2002), 229–43; M. Trundle, *Greek Mercenaries: From the Late Archaic Period to Alexander* (London 2004) (reviewed by I. Worthington, *BMCR* 2005.07.04).

Written sources provide a sizeable portion of the information on which the foregoing historical topics are based. Since Cl archaeology has traditionally received many of its marching orders and interpretative frameworks from written sources (for a recent discussion, see A. Snodgrass, *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 12 [2002], 179–94) and since approaches to written sources are quickly shifting from positivist to more sophisticated readings (for a recent discussion, see C.B.R. Pelling, *Literary Texts and the Greek Historian* [London 2000]), we must round out our archaeological arsenal with the following four basic works dealing with written sources: J. Marincola, *Greek Historians* (Greece and Rome New Surveys in the Classics vol. 31) (Oxford 2001); R. Vattuone (ed.), *Storici greci d'Occidente* (Bologna 2002) (reviewed by J. Prag, *BMCR* 2004.11.21); T.E. Duff, *The Greek and Roman Historians* (Bristol 2003); C. Higbie, *The Lindian Chronicle and the Greek Creation of their Past* (Oxford 2003) (reviews by: V. Gabrielsen, *Classical Review* 55 [2005], 319–22; J. Marincola, *BMCR* 2005.04.59); E. Galvagno, *I successori di Timeo. Studi sulla storiografia siceliota di età ellenistica* (Padua 2004).

Land, sea and economics. The **Mediterranean as a whole** has received considerable attention in this reporting period, particularly as a result of P. Horden and N. Purcell's book *The Corrupting Sea* mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 156). With this attention comes greater understanding of Sicily's place in the wider Mediterranean world. Of the many works published on the Mediterranean in this period, the following three can be suggested as essential reading: D. Abulafia (ed.), *The Mediterranean in History* (Los Angeles 2003) (reviewed by R.K. Balot, *BMCR* 2004.07.51); W.V. Harris (ed.), *Rethinking the Mediterranean* (Oxford 2005) (reviews by: F. Fernández-Armesto, *The Times Literary Supplement* [24 June 2005], 12; M. Pluciennik, *Antiquity* 80 [2006], 472–75; J. Boardman, *AWE* 5 [2006], 345–46; C. Moatti, *BMCR* 2007.02.40); I. Malkin (ed.), *Mediterranean Paradigms and Classical Antiquity* (London 2005) (reviewed by E.K. Petropoulos, *BMCR* 2006.02.41), which started its life as a special issue of *Mediterranean Historical Review* 18.2 (2003). Such work on the Mediterranean as a whole is having an impact too on particular aspects of Mediterranean geography. We may note, for instance, two works on the history of cartography, including the production of atlases referring to anc. S Italy and Sicily: F. Prontera, *Geographia Antiqua* 10–11 (2001–2002), 59–64; G. Giarrizzo and E. Iachello (eds), *Le mappe della storia: proposte per una cartografia del Mezzogiorno e della Sicilia in età moderna* (Milan 2002).

Another relevant impact can be seen in the attention to **island history**, on which one can turn to H. Dawson, *PBSR* 71 (2003), 313–14 (a summary of a comparative study of Italian islands from the Neo to IA); S.M. Fitzpatrick (ed.), *Voyages of Discovery: The Archaeology of Islands* (Oxford 2004) (reviewed by V. Fenwick, *IJNA* 34 [2005], 177–78); C. Malone and S. Stoddart, in J. Cherry *et al.* (eds), *Explaining Social Change: Studies in Honour of Colin Renfrew* (Cambridge 2004), 93–102; F. Lätsch, *Insularität und Gesellschaft in der Antike* (Stuttgart 2005). Worth citing here as well are three recent studies on Sardinia, an island with which Sicily was in frequent contact throughout history: R.J. Rowlands Jr., *The Periphery in the Center: Sardinia in the Ancient and Medieval Worlds* (BAR International Series vol. 970) (Oxford 2001); A. Mastino (ed.), *Storia della Sardegna antica* (Nuoro 2005); A. Mastino, P.G. Spanu and R. Zucca, *Mare Sardum: merci, mercati e scambi marittimi della Sardegna antica* (Rome 2005).

Of the works dealing with **Sicilian geography**, coastal geomorphology in the Quaternary is studied by F. Torre (*Archeologia delle Acque* 3 [2001], 140–43), who observes that with the melting of glaciers the sea submerged the exposed continental shelf that joined Sicily, Malta and the Aegades Islands. It is also worth noting here the important work on the Tunisian littoral by H. Slim *et al.*, *Le littoral de la Tunisie: Étude géoarchéologique et historique* (Paris 2004) (reviewed by D.L. Stone, *BMCR* 2006.04.07). On the relationship between **geology and settlement** in the Gr and Rom periods, there is book by D.P. Crouch, the seasoned field-worker, entitled *Geology and Settlement: Greco-Roman Patterns* (Oxford 2004) (reviewed by M. Anderson, *Journal of Roman Studies* 95 [2005], 319–20), whose Sicilian component consists of Agrigento, Morgantina, Selinous and Syracuse. The recent activity of **Mt Etna** has doubtless done much to stimulate interest in its history, past, present and future: see T. Pfeiffer, *Scientific American* 288.4 (2003), 58–65; A. Bonaccorso *et al.* (eds), *Mt Etna: Volcano Laboratory* (Washington, DC 2004); M.S. Balmuth, D.K. Chester and P.A. Johnston (eds), *Cultural Responses to the Volcanic Landscape: The Mediterranean and Beyond* (Boston 2005), especially the two papers co-authored by D.K. Chester, A.M. Duncan and J.E. Guest (57–69; 93–107). Several works deal with aspects of the **anc. written sources** for Sicilian geography. Of these, we may first note that E.Manni's *Geografia fisica e politica della Sicilia antica* (Rome 2004) has been reprinted (original ed. 1981). T. Braun (*Studies Shefton*, 287–347) dedicates a long article to Hectataeus' knowledge of the W Mediterranean. F.P. Rizzo (*Studi De Miro*, 591–97) collects what the anc. geographers have to say about the lengths of Sicily's coast. On constellations and sailing, in and around Sicily, there is a piece by M. Girone in *Atti elimi IV* (737–51). Communication by land and sea in the time of Dionysius I–II of Syracuse is investigated by G. Uggeri (*Due Dionisi*, 295–320). F. Cordano examines Polybius' treatment of Sicily's geography in U. Laffi *et al.* (eds), *Artissimum memoriae vinculum. Scritti di geografia storica e di antichità in ricordo di Gioia Conta* (Florence 2004), 143–48. K. Geus (*Orbis Terrarum* 6 [2000], 55–90) considers utopias, including Euhemerus the Sicilian's contribution to them. For Euhemerus, see also M. Winiarczyk, *Euhemeros von Messene* (Munich 2002) (reviewed by P.W. van der Horst, *BMCR* 2002.07.21).

The study of **landscapes and territories** continues apace, as predicted in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 145). The state of play is summarized for Italy as a whole in two works: P. Attema *et al.* (eds), *New Developments in Italian Landscape Archaeology* (BAR International Series vol. 1091) (Oxford 2002); S. Stoddart (*PIA VI*, 1–8). See also S.E. Alcock and J.F. Cherry (eds), *Side-by-side Survey: Comparative Regional Studies in the Mediterranean World* (Oxford 2004) (reviewed by D.R. Stewart, *BMCR* 2005.01.17). Discussion of W Gr landscapes and environments in all their facets can be found in three works: *Atti Taranto XL*; *Atti Taranto XLII*; G. Camassa *et al.* (eds), *Paesaggi di potere: problemi e prospettive* (Rome 2000), especially the papers by A. Muggia (199–218) on 'la zona di rispetto' (cf. *AR* [2000–2001], 152) and F. Veronese (239–83) on sanctuaries. Village life in Cl Sicily is mentioned in passing in W. Schmitz, *Nachbarschaft und Dorfgemeinschaft*

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im archaischen und klassichen Griechenland (Klio suppl. vol. 7) (Berlin 2004) (reviewed by R. Osborne, *Gnomon* 78 [2006], 423–26). On the **supplying of fresh water** for both human consumption and irrigation in Sicily, there are two articles by one of the leading specialists: S. Collin Bouffier, in J.-P. Brun and P. Jockey (eds), *Techniques et sociétés en Méditerranée* (Paris 2001), 513–27; *In binos actus lumina* 1 (2002), 27–35. In both articles, the author calls for more systematic work on a topic which, while of crucial significance, is generally overlooked. Also relevant here is J.A. Krasilnikoff, in K. Ascani *et al.* (eds), *Ancient History Matters: Studies Presented to Jens Erik Skydsgaard on his Seventieth Birthday* (Rome 2002), 48–62, who argues that irrigation occurred more frequently than most scholars currently imagine. A. Dalby, the well-known writer on anc. **food**, has produced a general work deserving citation here: *Food in the Ancient World: From A–Z* (London 2003). J. Wilkins (*Journal of Mediterranean Studies* 10.1–2 [2000], 213–22) and R. Padalino (*Siculorum Gymnasium* 56 [2003], 115–60) have some thoughts on the development of food culture in zones of culture contact, including in this case Gr S Italy and Sicily. See also Wilkins' *The Boastful Chef: The Discourse of Food in Ancient Greek Comedy* (Oxford 2000).

The first volume of a multi-volume history of Italian **agriculture**, edited by G. Forni and A. Marcone (*Storia dell' agricoltura italiana* [Florence 2002]), is devoted to the PH and Rom periods and includes a chapter on the W Gr potential by M. Nafissi. F. Cantarelli, *La primogenitura storica della Sicilia alimentare* (Noceto 2002) studies the Sicilian agricultural past in a search for elements to be deployed in future economic and marketing strategies. There is a chapter on **wine and oil** in anc. Italy from Gr 'colonization' to the Rom conquest in one of J.-P. Brun's many recent volumes: *Le vin et l'huile dans la Méditerranée antique* (Paris 2003), 159–86, which includes an overview of the evidence from Sicily. The wines of Sicily as a whole are discussed by C. Privitera, *Vini di Sicilia* (Catania 2005).

There are also works on Sicily's **fauna** to report. Sicily is mentioned at times in a work on Cl and Hel pastoralism: C. Chandezon, *L'élevage en Grèce (fin V^e^–fin I^er^ s. a.C.). L'apport des sources épigraphiques* (Bordeaux 2003) (reviews by: E. Mackil, *BMCR* 2004.07.39; H. Derks, *The European Legacy* 11 [2006], 541–46). The horse culture of Ar Italy is studied in detail by N. Lubtchansky, *Le cavalier tyrrhénien* (BEFAR vol. 320) (Paris 2005). On the 'cirneco' dog, used in hunting deer, G. Manganaro (*Quaderni Catanesi di Studi Antichi e Medievali* ns 3 [2004], 47–59) collects all the surviving literary, icongraphic and numismatic evidence. An overview of **linen** production is provided by M. Gleba, in C. Alfaro *et al.* (eds), *Purpurae vestes. Actas del I Symposium Internacional sobre Textiles y Tintes del Mediterráneo en época romana (Ibiza, 8 al 10 de noviembre, 2002)* (Valencia 2004), 29–38.

The **sea and its products** have received much attention, as part of the Mediterranean-wide perspectives referred to earlier. We begin with two works on **salt**: L. Gallo (*Studi Cataudella*, 459–71); J.M. Dillon, *Salt and Olives: Morality and Custom in Ancient Greece* (Edinburgh 2004) (reviewed by G.S. Bowe, *BMCR* 2004.12.12). On **fish**, there is an important potted history of the role of fish in the anc. economy by T. Bekker-Nielsen, in K. Ascani *et al.* (eds), *Ancient History Matters: Studies Presented to Jens Erik Skydsgaard on his Seventieth Birthday* (Rome 2002), 29–38, in which arguments against minimalist views of fishing are advanced. Archestratos of Gela continues to attract attention, as in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 157): C. Fucarino (*ArchStorSic* 28 [2002], 5–51), who emphasizes that the Arab period is not to be regarded as the chief stimulus on Sicilian fish cuisine. Sicilian clay weights attached to fishing nets are studied by P. Lo Cascio (*SicArch* xxxii.97 [1999 (2001)], 181–98). Several general works on the **sea and shipping** in all their dimensions refer to Sicily in passing and in detail, and these are listed here in chronological order: G.J. Oliver *et al.* (eds), *The Sea in Antiquity* (BAR International Series vol. S899) (Oxford 2000) (reviews by: C. Ward, *IJNA* 32 [2003], 130–31; N. Purcell, *AWE* 5 [2006], 361–62); M. Wedde, *Towards a Hermeneutics of Aegean Bronze Age Ship Imagery* (Mannheim 2000) (reviewed by C. Ward, *IJNA* 30 [2001], 306–07); J. Morton, *The Role of the Physical Environment in Ancient Greek Seafaring* (Mnemosyne suppl. vol. 213) (Leiden 2001) (reviewed by C. Ward, *IJNA* 30 [2001], 313–14); G. Allotta (ed.), *Il mare e la sua vita* (Agrigento 2002); J. Andreau and C. Virlouvet (eds), *L'information et la mer dans le monde antique* (Collection de l'École Française de Rome vol. 297) (Rome 2002); G. Harlaftis and C. Vassallo (eds), *New Directions in Mediterranean Maritime History* (St John's, Nfld 2004); A. Lindenlauf, *World Archaeology* 35 (2004), 416–33; S. Medas, *De rebus nauticis. L'arte della navigazione nel mondo antico* (Rome 2004); A. Tilley, *Seafaring on the Ancient Mediterranean: New Thoughts on Triremes and Other Ancient Ships* (BAR International Series vol. 1268) (Oxford 2004); P. Arnaud, *Les routes de la navigation antique. Itinéraires en Méditerranée* (Paris 2005); S. Mark, *Homeric Seafaring* (College Station 2005). On **landings and ports**, and the activities in and out of them, see A. Gallina Zevi and R. Turchetti (eds), *Le strutture dei porti e degli approdi antichi* (Soveria Mannelli 2004); M. Pasquinucci and T. Weski (eds), *Close Encounters: Sea- and River-borne Trade, Ports and Hinterlands* (BAR International Series vol. 1283) (Oxford 2004). On shipwrecks, including reference to Sicilian material, there is a special issue of *World Archaeology* 32 (2001), 279–428, edited by D. Gibbins and J. Adams. Stone anchors, which are often found in shipwreck sites, are ordered by type and catalogued with descriptions and photographs by A. Papò, *Ancore di pietra. Viaggio alle radici della storia* (Formello 2005).

Of the many works published in this period concerned with **economies on land and sea**, we may note the following. The collection of articles in J. Manning and I Morris (eds), *The Ancient Economy: Evidence and Models* (Stanford 2005) is perhaps the most up-to-date work in existence, which takes account of new views of the anc. Mediterranean and argues for comparative approaches, ones which, among other things, laudably seek to bring down barriers between the Near Eastern and Cl worlds and between disciplines. Other collections of articles also have much to contribute: P. Cartledge, E.E. Cohen and L. Foxhall (eds), *Money, Labour and Land: Approaches to the Economies of Ancient Greece* (London 2002), and for a convenient review of several important French works, see E.E. Cohen, *AJA* 105 (2001), 313–15. Sicily also features in other general works synthesizing particular periods of economic history: L. Migeotte, *L'économie des cités grecques* (Paris 2002) (reviewed by S. von Reden, *Gnomon* 78 [2006], 648–50) (an Italian translation, edited by U. Fantasia, appeared in 2003); A. Eich, *Die politische Ökonomie des antiken Griechenland (6.–3. Jh. v. Chr.)* (Cologne 2005); Z.H. Archibald *et al.* (eds), *Hellenistic Economies* (London 2001) (reviewed by R. Osborne, *BMCR* 2001.03.24); Z.H. Archibald *et al.* (eds), *Making, Moving and Managing: The New World of Ancient Economies* (Oxford 2004); E. Lo Cascio and D.W. Rathbone (eds), *Production and Public Powers in Classical Antiquity* (Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society suppl. vol. 26) (Cambridge 2000), particularly the general papers investi-

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gating the theme by R. Sallares and M. Austin, as well as C. Ampolo's paper on **sacred land** in the Ar and Cl Gr world, including S Italy and Sicily. The question of the ownership of land by sanctuaries is also treated in a monograph by M. Horster, *Landbesitz griechischer Heiligtuemer in archaischen and klassischer Zeit* (Berlin 2003) (reviewed by S. Isager, *BMCR* 2005.07.20). There is an excellent overview of the history of anc. Gr agricultural studies (including Sicily) over the past two centuries by U. Fantasia, *Quaderni di Storia* 57 (2003), 101–45.

Trade and human mobility are other themes that have items to report on. Workshops and production amongst the W Greeks in general are discussed by T. Fischer-Hansen, in P. Flensted-Jensen *et al.* (eds), *Polis and Politics: Studies in Ancient Greek History Presented to Mogens Herman Hansen on his Sixtieth Birthday, August 20, 2000* (Copenhagen 2000), 91–120, who considers a subject that the Copenhagen Polis Centre did not include in its database, since it was not directly relevant to the project's aims. Mobility in general is the subject of a volume edited by C. Moatti, *La mobilité des personnes en Méditerranée de l'antiquité à l'époque moderne: procédures de contrôle et documents d'identification* (Collection de l'École Française de Rome vol. 341) (Rome 2004). On the Ar Gr trader, and aristocratic connections, see F. Kudlien, *Münsterische Beiträge zur antiken Handelsgeschichte* 18.2 (1999), 56–72; A. Duplouy, *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire* 80 (2002), 5–24 and K. Raaflaub, in R. Rollinger and C. Ulf (eds), *Commerce and Monetary Systems in the Ancient World* (Stuttgart 2004), 197–217. An overview of Aeginetan trade in Italy is provided by S. Hiller (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 461–9). The relationships between trade and politics are explored in C. Zaccagnini (ed.), *Mercanti e politica nel mondo antico* (Rome 2003), with several relevant papers on the anc. Gr and Italian worlds. For **piracy** in the Adriatic, there is a book by G. Scotti, *I pirati dell'Adriatico* (Trieste 2003). We also need to mention here two works on **slavery**: F.H. Thompson, *The Archaeology of Greek and Roman Slavery* (London 2003) includes discussion of Gr S Itlay and Sicily, as also in H. Bellen and H. Heinen, *Bibliographie zur antiken Slaverei* (Stuttgart 2003) (reviewed by W. Scheidel, *BMCR* 2005.09.39).

Mining and metal-working in the W Mediterranean from PH to Rom times have received a recent in-depth treatment: A. Lehoërff (ed.), *L'artisanat métallurgique dans les sociétés ancienne en Méditerranée. Techniques, lieux et formes de production* (Collection de l'École Française de Rome vol. 332) (Rome 2004). The part played by anc. Greeks is discussed often throughout this volume, as it is by A. Zifferero in P. Attema *et al.* (eds), *New Developments in Italian Landscape Archaeology* (BAR International Series vol. 1091) (Oxford 2002) 60–68 and by V.F. Buchwald, *Iron and Steel in Ancient Times* (The Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter vol. 29) (Copenhagen 2005). Regarding the development of Sicilian Gr bronze-working, G. Manganaro (*Mediterraneo Antico* 6 [2003], 767–94) re-asserts the old line that the Greeks had a superior culture vis-à-vis the natives, and that the Greeks learned nothing from the inhabitants they encountered on the island. At the same time, Gr Sicily's bronze-working was a provincial offshoot of the Gr homeland. Whether or not true, it is important not to dismiss developments in native Sicilian metallurgy, of which our understanding is constantly growing (see 'Native and Other Italic' section above), while keeping an eye on developments in Greece itself. In this connection, one could also cite here three relevant works: J.-L. Zimmermann (*Mediterranean Archaeology* 14 [2001], 111–23) on the adoption of iron in DA Greece; J. Bouzek (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 363–69) on Macedonian bronze in PH and Ar Italian contexts; N. Papalexandrou, *The Visual Poetics of Power: Warriors, Youths and Tripods in Early Greece* (Lanham, MD 2005) (reviewed by M. Wilson Jones, *BMCR* 2005.08.23). There is also a handy catalogue of ribbed bronze bowls from across the Mediterranean in F. Sciacca, *Patere baccellate in bronzo: Oriente, Grecia, Italia in età orientalizzante* (Rome 2005).

Myth and religion. Some of the developments in myth and religion are reviewed as part of the 'Chronique archéologique de la religion grecque' by N. Cucuzza, *Kernos* 14 (2001), 292–94; 15 (2002), 470–77; 16 (2003), 341–45; 17 (2004), 290–94; 18 (2005), 519–24. Of the **general works** with relevance to anc. Sicily, we begin with a new project entitled *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum*, 5 vols (Los Angeles 2004). A refreshing cross-cultural perspective is taken in S.I. Johnston (ed.), *Religions of the Ancient World: A Guide* (Cambridge, MA 2004), and in S. Georgoudi *et al.* (eds), *La cuisine et l'autel. Les sacrifices en questions dans les sociétés de la Méditerranée ancienne* (Turnhout 2005). On Gr religion, there is now a volume by J.D. Mikalson, *Ancient Greek Religion* (Oxford 2005) (reviewed by G. Bodard, *BMCR* 2005.04.33). Nine papers are devoted to the **methods and problems** of using images in the history of religion (*MEFRA* 113 [2001], 175–400), including a contribution by M. de Cesare (383–400) on the myth of the Proetids on a Siceliot calyx krater from Syracuse. In a related vein, the limitations of the documentary sources for the study of sanctuaries are focused on in O. de Cazanove and J. Scheid, *Sanctuaires et sources. Les sources documentaires et leur limites dans la descriptions de lieux de culte* (Naples 2004). The subject of **festivals** is the richer thanks to A. Motte and C. Ternes (eds), *Dieux, fêtes, sacré dans la Grèce et la Rome antiques* (Turnhout 2003) (reviewed by J.M. Bremer, *BMCR* 2004.02.07). There are also studies on the religious history of regions of the **Gr homeland connected with Sicily's settlement**: J. de la Genière (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 133–41) on E Gr religion; R. Hägg (ed.), *Peloponnesian Sanctuaries and Cults* (Stockholm 2002) (reviews by: G. Salapata, *BMCR* 2004.04.30; C. Antonaccio, *AJA* 109 [2005], 308–11); M. Prent, *Cretan Sanctuaries and Cults* (Leiden 2005) (reviewed by N. Kourou, *BMCR* 2005.09.60). D.J.I. Begg argues that 'BA' Gr myths connected with Sicily are later propaganda, not PH reality, in J.P. Bews, I.C. Storey and M.R. Boyne (eds), *Celebratio: Thirtieth Anniversary Essays at Trent University* (Peterborough, ON 1998) 62–66 (missed in the last report).

Turning to **Sicilian religion** per se, E. Manni's important work *Sicilia pagana* was reprinted in 2003 in Palermo. This is an amplified reprint of the 1963 original, containing two introductory essays and photographic documentation prepared by disciples of his so-called Palermo School. The relationship between myth and history is explored further in four other works: B. Parodi, *Miti e storie della Sicilia antica* (Bergamo 2003); P. Schirripa, *Kokalos* 46 (2000 [2005]), 327–43, whose particular focus concerns Sicilian myths in Sophocles; C. Calame, *Myth and History in Ancient Greece: The Symbolic Creation of a Colony* (Princeton 2003), (a translation of the French original cited in *AR* [2000–2001], 158); S. des Bouvrie (ed.), *Myth and Symbol I: Symbolic Phenomena in Ancient Greek Culture* (Bergren 2002) (reviewed by B.B. Powell, *BMCR* 2004.01.16). Observations on the spatial organization of ritual in Ar and Cl Sicily can be found in M. Fitzjohn (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 197–200). The theory that ritual dramas occurred in Gr and Italic sanctuaries is proposed by I. Nielsen in *Cultic Theatres and Ritual Drama: A Study in Regional Development and Religious Interchange between East and West*

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in Antiquity (Aarhus 2002) (reviewed by R. Taylor, *BMCR* 2005.09.04). Sicilian evidence is considered and Phoenician influences on it postulated, for which see also generally S. Ribichini, M. Rocchi and P. Xella (eds), *La questione delle influenze vicino-orientali sulla religione greca* (Rome 2001) (reviews by: N. Robertson, *Mouseion* 2 [2002], 365–73; E. Lupu, *BASOR* 328 [2002], 94–95). Sicilian activity at **Panhellenic sanctuaries** is discussed in five publications. M. Rausch explores 'nationality' via the cult of Zeus at Olympia, in L. Braccesi (ed.), *Hesperìa XIV* (Rome 2001), 85–103. S.E. Harrell (*Mnemosyne* 55 [2002], 439–64) explores how Syracuse's Deinomenid tyrants represented their political position in epinician poetry and in dedications at Olympia and Delphi, pointing out that they saw themselves as Panhellenic figures benefitting the city and its people. At the same time, the poetry represented the tyrants as epic kings, while the inscriptions celebrate them as private benefactors of the sanctuaries and avoid direct reference to their political position in Syracuse. On monumental offerings made at Delphi, A.Jacquemin, *Offrandes monumentales à Delphes* (BEFAR vol. 304) (Athens 1999) (missed in the last report) and in Y. Perrin and T. Petit (eds), *Iconographie imperiale, iconographie royale, iconographie des élites dans le monde greco-romain* (St Etienne 2004). And A. Di Vita (*Sicilia Antiqua* 2 [2005], 63–73) summarizes Sicily's Olympic victors. We can also note a volume celebrating the German excavations at Olympia: H. Kyrieleis (ed.), *Olympia 1875–2000: 125 Jahre deutsche Ausgrabungen* (Mainz am Rhein 2002) (reviewed by W.A.P. Childs, *BMCR* 2004.02.26).

Three studies on **divination** can be noted here too: D. Ogden, *Greek and Roman Necromancy* (Princeton 2001); S.I. Johnston and P.T. Struck (eds), *Mantikê: Studies in Ancient Divination* (Leiden 2005) (reviewed by A. Nice, *BMCR* 2006.04.10); J. Elsner and I. Rutherford (eds), *Pilgrimage in Graeco-Roman and Early Christian Antiquity: Seeing the Gods* (Oxford 2005) (reviewed by L. Nasrallah, *BMCR* 2007.02.19).

Several **heroes and divinities** have also been the focus of scholarly attention. On **Acheloos**: E. Mussini, *Studi Etruschi* 65–68 (2002), 91–119. On **Aphrodite**: A. Dalby, *Venus: A Biography* (Los Angeles 2005) (reviewed by D. Lowe, *BMCR* 2005.10.42). On **Apollo**: I. Schachar, *Mediterranean Historical Review* 15.2 (2000), 1–26, who observes that not all of the 40 place-names derived from the god were because he guided their 'colonization'. On **Demeter and Persephone**: A.M. Corradini *et al.*, *ArchViva* xxiii.105 (2004), 54–67; G. Pruneti, *ArchViva* xxiii.107 (2004), 16–17. Demeter and Persephone are also discussed in several other works on women and anc. religion, a very topical subject at the moment. Note in particular the following works: L.E. Doherty, *Gender and the Interpretation of Classical Myth* (London 2001) (reviewed by S. Deacy, *BMCR* 2003.08.02); M. Dillon, *Girls and Women in Classical Greek Religion* (London 2002) (reviewed by K.L. Gaca, *BMCR* 2002.11.06); J.M. Redfield, *The Locrian Maidens: Love and Death in Greek Italy* (Princeton 2003) (reviewed by D. Boedeker, *Classical Review* 55 [2005], 608–10); S.G. Cole, *Landscapes, Gender, and Ritual Space: The Ancient Greek Experience* (Berkeley 2004) (reviewed by S. Lape, *BMCR* 2004.09.18; J. Larson, *Phoenix* 59 [2005], 369–70; R. Osborne, *Gnomon* 79 [2007], 80–2); B. Goff, *Citizen Bacchae. Women's Ritual Practice in Ancient Greece* (Berkeley 2004) (reviewed by W.D. Furley, *BMCR* 2005.04.12); A. Bottini (ed.), *Il rito segreto. Misteri in Grecia e a Roma* (Rome 2005). On **Hera**: J.D. Baumbach, *The Significance of Votive Offerings in Selected Hera Sanctuaries in the Peloponnese, Ionia and Western Greece* (BAR International Series vol. 1249) (Oxford 2004) (reviewed by J. Boardman, *AWE* 4 [2005], 477–78; N. Papalexandrou, *BMCR* 2005.05.55), who notes regional differences in cult practices. On **Herakles**: D. Barbagli and P. Pruneti, *ArchViva* xx.88 (2001), 26–37; M. Giangiulio and G. Panessa, *Atti elimi IV*, 719–25, 987–98 (Panessa notes that the myth of Herakles reflects historical reality of Myc contact with W Sicily); I. Malkin, in E. Gruen (ed.), *Cultural Borrowings and Ethnic Appropriations in Antiquity* (Stuttgart 2005), 238–58 (cf. also more briefly Malkin in *Modern Language Quarterly* 65.3 [2004], 359–63); P. Bernardini and R. Zucca (eds), *Il Mediterraneo di Herakles: studi e ricerche* (Rome 2005). Heroes more generally, including Herakles, are investigated in two other volumes: V. Pirenne-Delforge and E. Suarez de la Torre (eds), *Héros et heroïnes dans les mythes et les cultes grecs* (Kernos suppl. vol. 10) (Liège 2000) (reviewed by M.P.J. Dillon, *BMCR* 2002.12.17); G. Ekroth, *The Sacrificial Rituals of Greek Hero-cults* (Kernos suppl. vol. 12) (Liège 2002) (reviews: J. Jenson, *BMCR* 2003.06.28; N. Dimitrova, *AJA* 109 [2005], 307–08). On **Sichas**: G. Manganaro, *SNR* 82 (2003), 5–16, publishes a unique silver fraction of the [S]Ichaninoi of the E4th Ct BC depicting a sanctuary of the river-god Sichas. On **Zeus**: in the same article just cited, G. Manganaro also publishes a Gr silver ring whose iconography is related to Zeus Soter.

Numismatics. Six works on particular numismatic themes discuss Sicilian material throughout their pages. The **origins** of Gr coinage have received two monograph treatments in this period: R. Seaford, *Money and the Early Greek Mind* (Cambridge 2004) (reviewed by M.S. Peacock, *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 30 [2006], 637–50); D.M. Schaps, *The Invention of Coinage and the Monetization of Ancient Greece* (Ann Arbor 2004) (reviewed by J.H. Kroll, *Classical Review* 55 [2005], 344–46; M.S. Peacock, *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 30 [2006], 637–50); as well as two essays by N. Parise and C. Boehringer in L. Milano and N. Parise (eds), *Il regolamento degli scambi nell'antichità (III–I millenio a.C.)* (Bari 2003). A series of articles on coin **metrology** was edited by N. Parise and published in *AIIN* 47 (2000 [2002]), 7–213. On **money** in the Gr world, there is the monograph by A. Meadows and K. Shipton (eds), *Money and its Uses in the Ancient Greek World* (Oxford 2001) (cf. also the review of money in the anc. world by S. von Reden, *Klio* 84 [2002], 141–74). The study of Italy's coinage is much the richer thanks to N.K. Rutter (ed.), *Historia Numorum: Italy* (London 2001) (reviews by: D. Castrizio, *Polifemo* 1 [2001], 38–41; J. Morcom, *The Numismatic Chronicle* 162 [2002], 431–34; W. Fischer-Bossert, *SNR* 83 [2004], 165–71). Phokaian coins in the W were the subject of a conference published as AA.VV., *La monetazione dei focei in occidente* (Rome 2002): see especially the paper on the coinage of Velia by N. Rutter (167–85), who casts his discussion in the wider context of S Italian and Sicilian coinages as a whole. Another conference has focused on **coins in the countryside** of anc. Gr overseas settlements: AA.VV., *Presenza e funzioni della moneta nelle «chorai» delle colonie greche dall'Iberia al Mar Nero* (Rome 2004). These proceedings contain two studies specifically on Sicily by M. Caccamo Caltabiano and M. Puglisi (333–70) on the Ar and Cl periods, and A. Cutroni Tusa (371–95) on W Sicily's Gr settlements. M. Caccamo Caltabiano also has an article on **bimetallism** and bronze coinage in Sicily (in F.M. Vanni and S. Bussi [eds], *La moneta fusa nel mondo antico: quale alternativa alla coniazione?* [Milan 2004], 17–53).

Turning from the more general works, one may begin by noting a review article by the distinguished numismatist H. Mattingly on the methodology used in recent Sicilian work, mentioned in the last two reports, on the 3rd Ct BC (*SNR* 79 [2000], 35–51). M. Caccamo Caltabiano and M. Puglisi investigate the **function of coinage** in anc. Sicily, concluding

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that historical and political events stimulated the production of coinage the most, and not the distribution of wealth (in G. Gorini [ed.], *Ritrovamenti monetali nel mondo antico: problemi e metodi* [Padua 2002], 31–49). S. Garraffo (*Studi De Miro*, 351–62) updates his 1984 monograph on **overstrikes** on Sicily's Ar and Cl coinage. H. Nicolet-Pierre (*Klearchos* 40–41 [1998–1999 (2000)], 93–115; *Polis* 1 [2003], 125–36) argues for a more critical approach to **pseudo-Athenian tetradrachms**, dating this series not to the Athenian invasion of Sicily in 415–413 BC, but to the E4th Ct (before *ca* 340 BC). She singles out Memphis in Egypt as the main place of their production and hypothesizes that mercenaries carried these coins to Sicily. S. Frey-Kupper and J.-N. Barrandon (*Atti elimi IV*, 507–36) study W Sicilian **bronze coinage** in some French and Swiss collections, noting continuity in the Rom period with the preceding Punic and Syracusan monetary traditions. There are several Sicilian papers in a recent volume on the **iconography** of coinage: M. Caccamo Caltabiano, D. Castrizio and M. Puglisi (eds), *La tradizione iconica come fonte storica. Il ruolo della numismatica negli studi di iconografia* (Reggio Calabria 2004) (reviewed by G. Girola on the Società Numismatica Italiana website: http://www.socnumit.org/biblioteca/recensio.htm). Two studies touch in different ways on **pan-Sicilianism** as reflected in coinage (M. Caccamo Caltabiano, *Atti elimi IV*, 105–25; R.J.A. Wilson, *Studi De Miro*, 721–47; the latter is an earlier version of an article mentioned in the previous report: *AR* [2000–2001], 159). Sicily's coinage **from Agathokles to the Rom take-over** of the island is studied in a monograph by B. Carroccio, *Dal basileus Agatocle a Roma. Le monetazioni siciliane di età ellenistica (cronologia-iconografia-metrologia)* (Messina 2004).

Pottery. There is considerable food for thought on the mod. **collecting and trading** of Gr vases in V. Norskov, *Greek Vases in New Contexts: The Collecting and Trading of Greek Vases. An Aspect of the Modern Reception of Antiquity* (Aarhus 2002) (reviewed by C.L. Lyons, *BMCR* 2003.09.16). This study provides an excellent background for understanding Sicilian collections, on which several studies have appeared in this period (see also the section above 'History of Scholarship'). Here we can note the article by M. Scalfani (*QuadMuseoSalinas* 8 [2002 (2004)], 55–70), who throws light on a Sicilian contribution to the 18th-Ct debate about the Etruscan or Gr origins of painted pottery. The contribution came from S.M. di Blasi who argued that the vase was of Sicilian Gr manufacture, and not Etruscan, as was widely believed at the time. Scalfani reviews the matter now that the vase attributed by Beazley to the Pig Painter has been refound in the Palermo Museum, where it is thought to have arrived via a donation by the prince of Cattolica.

Moving on to **specific pottery types**, there on two updates of the ongoing archaeometric work on **Myc pottery in Italy**: L. Vagnetti, *Opuscula Atheniensia* 26 (2001), 107–15; R.E. Jones, S.T. Levi and L. Vagnetti, in V. Kilikoglou, A. Hein and Y. Maniatis (eds), *Modern Trends in Scientific Studies on Ancient Ceramics* (BAR International Series vol. 1011) (Oxford 2002), 171–84. This work has revealed both direct imports and locally made versions thereof, as well as noting that their relative proportions in overall ceramic assemblages are due to the date, location and status of the find-spot. An up-to-date overview of the pithoi of LBA Aegean inspiration, including those discovered in Sicilian sites, is provided by S.T. Levi and A. Schiappelli, in E.C. De Sena and H. Dessales (eds), *Metodi e approci archeologici: l'industria e il commercio nell'Italia antica/Archaeological Methods and Approaches: Industry and Commerce in Ancient Italy* (Oxford 2004), 96–108. J.K. Papadopoulos (*Hesperia* 70 [2001], 373–460) investigates the **Akhaian LGeo and Ar** plain banded and monochrome kantharoi found in S Italy and Sicily (specifically Naxos, Megara Hyblaia, Syracuse, Gela, Leontinoi and Himera), arguing, among other things, that they provide evidence for the continuing bonds and links between Greece and Italy in the DA.

The **uses of Gr pottery** in general was the subject of a large Spanish exhibition, with the following catalogue: P. Cabrera, P. Rouillard and A. Verbanck-Piérard (eds), *El vaso griego y sus destinos* (Madrid 2004). Questions of copying and identity are dealt with in two papers in *Studies Shefton* (R. Jones and J. Buxeda, 83–114; J. Boardman, 149–62), as well as in *Archaeometry* 47 (2005), 745–62 by G. Barone and others, who attempt, through chemical analysis, to distinguish between imported and locally produced copies of 'Chalcidian', 'banded', 'unvarnished' and 'black varnished' pottery of Ar to Hel date. Boardman argues against the recent tendency to dissociate pots from people, coining the slogan that 'pots are for people'. On **Cor pottery**, which inspired many Sicilian productions, there are up-to-date overviews by M.K. Risser, E.G. Pemberton and A.B. Brownlee, in C.K. Williams II and N. Bookidis (eds), *Corinth: The Centenary 1896–1996* (Princeton 2003). Much scholarly attention has also been paid in this period to **E Gr pottery**, also widely imported and copied in Sicily. A new classification system for E Gr pottery has been proposed by M. Kerschner and U. Schlotzhauer, *AWE* 4 (2005), 1–56 (cf. also contributions by the same two authors in *Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 407–16, 487–91). On Ar Ionic pottery, there is the publication of an important Spanish conference: P. Cabrera Bonet and M. Santos Retolaza (eds), *Ceràmiques jònies d'època arcaica: centres de producció i comercialització al Mediterráneo occidental* (Catalunya 2000). On **Attic pottery**, S. Batino devotes a study to the skyphos' iconography and function in *Lo skyphos attico dall'iconografia alla funzione* (Naples 2002). Depictions of 'barbarians' on Attic pottery was the subject of a major conference, the proceedings of which have appeared in four volumes as F. Giudice and R. Panvini (eds), *Il greco e il barbaro e la ceramica attica. Immaginario del diverso, processi di scambio e autorappresentazione degli indigeni* (Rome 2004–2006). These proceedings contain much Sicilian material. **Iconography** more generally has also been treated in two other relevant works: E. Mugione, *Miti della ceramica attica in Occidente: problemi di trasmissioni iconografiche nelle produzioni italiote* (Taranto 2000); I. Colpo, I. Favaretto and F. Ghedini (eds), *Iconografia 2001. Studi sull'immagine: atti del convegno (Padova, 30 maggio–1 giugno 2001)* (Rome 2002). Worth noting here too is G. Semeraro's overview (*Studi Ciasca*, 489–531) of Ar Gr pottery in Malta. A and Cl **transport amphorae** are the subject of three papers in *Ägäis und Mittelmeer*: the thrust of those by P. Dupont (445–60) and V. Gassner (493–96) is on production and development of types, while R.M. Albanese Procelli (479–85) focuses on the movement of foodstuffs. The state of play of Attic and Italiote pottery in Sicily in the **4th Ct** can be found in the *Due Dionisi* volume by F. Giudice (169–201), M. Schmidt (253–64) and U. Spigo (265–93). All these contributions, particularly that of Giudice, contain many details about painters and the distributions of their wares. A. Montironi (*CdA* 36 [1997 (2002)], 129–33) examines Sicilian perfume jars of the 4th Ct, noting their derivation from Attic types at first and their own development thereafter. **Apulian** pottery has also received an in-depth study: M. Denoyelle (ed.), *La céramique apulienne: bilan et perspectives* (Naples 2005). **Tragic themes** on S Italian and Sicilian pottery are investiaged by C. Bacilieri, *La rappresentazione dell'edificio teatrale nella ceramica italiota*

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(BAR International Series vol. 997) (Oxford 2001) and by L. Todisco (ed.), *La ceramica figurata a soggetto tragico in Magna Grecia e in Sicilia* (Rome 2003). The origins of **Graeco-Italic amphorae** are explored by G. Olcese, in the volume edited by De Sena and Dessales cited earlier in this section (173–92), who concludes, among other things, that Campanian wine was traded in the W Mediterranean earlier than the Second Punic War. There is a comparative study of **Gnathian and West Slope Ware** by A. Alexandropoulou, *Gnathia- und Westabhangkeramik. Eine vergleichende Betrachtung* (Münster 2002).

Sculpture and Terracotta. The reception of Ar Ionic sculpture in the Gr W is investigated by H. Kyrieleis (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 265–74). The influences of the Gr homeland can be seen in two items of sculpture that may have a Sicilian connection, as has been argued in the case of the first item (cf. R.R. Holloway, *The Archaeology of Ancient Sicily* [London 1991], 109–12), which consists of the famous **Riace bronzes**. These statues have received a detailed publication in this reporting period: A. Melucco Vaccaro *et al.* (eds), *I bronzi di Riace: restauro come conoscenza* (Rome 2003). An article on these bronzes argues that their torso and limbs were cast from life, and not modelled in clay beforehand (N. Konstam and H. Hoffmann, *OJA* 23 [2004], 397–402). The other item concerns the **'Reggio Calabria' kouros** recovered by police authorities in 1990 and acquired by the archaeological service in 2000. In her publication of the piece, E. Lattanzi (*BdA* 115 [2001], 1–22) notes that the sculpture, whose legs and arms are only partially preserved, stands to a height of 90cm and is made of white Parian marble. She dates the piece, with its Ar smile, to the end of the 6th Ct BC and suspects that it is of W Gr manufacture and, like other such contemporary kouroi, once probably resided in a sanctuary or a necropolis. Elsewhere S. Pafumi (*NAC* 33 [2004], 41–96) considers the social role of Sicilian sculpture of this very period, in which she observes that no sculptural workshops seem to have existed in cities of changeable and unstable politics, and that private funerary sculpture declined in favour of sculpture of a votive character. However, when social conditions were right, such workshops flourished, such as when Hippokrates and Gelon put the right political conditions in place. Large **sculpture in clay** in Italy and Greece is compared by A. Moustaka (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 275–82). A comparative perspective with the Gr W is also maintained by G. Salapata (*BABesch* 77 [2002], 19–42) in her study of **votive plaques**, in which she attempts to establish a new typology for this class of material. C. Marconi (*Sicilia Antiqua* 2 [2005], 75–93) investigates whether the subject-matter of a fragmentary play by the Athenian playwright Aeschylus was influenced by the **Silen antefixes** he must have seen during his sojourn in Sicily, but considers the equally possible scenario that the stimulus came from Athens.

Sicily's **theatrical masks** continue to attract attention. In 2002 in Palermo there appeared *Terrecotte teatrali e buffonesche della Sicilia orientale e centrale* by the late L. Bernabò Brea and M. Cavalier. From the pen of the same two authors is *Maschere e personaggi del teatro greco nelle terracotte liparesi* (Rome 2001), which must be read in conjunction with the review of D.C. Steures (*BABesch* 79 [2004], 215–7), who warns that this is the same book as Bernabò Brea's *Menandro e il teatro greco nelle terrecotte liparesi* (Genoa 1981), but now with a different publisher and containing many typographical errors. There are three studies on **kourotrophic statuettes**. In the first, S. Ducaté-Paarmann (*Analecta Romana Instituti Danici* 27 [2001], 37–45) publishes a statuette of this type in Copenhagen and makes some general remarks on the iconography of Demeter in Sicily. In the second study, J.P. Uhlenbrock (*Quaderni di Archeologia della Libya* 18 [2003], 15–26) nicknames 57 statuette fragments lacking aesthetic appeal 'The Ugly Family', which is derived from late Ar Sicilian prototypes and consists of an enthroned female holding a bird and wreath. He argues that the group illustrates Cyrene's dependence, in its formative period, on Sicilian terracottas, but in what exact ways remains uncertain, and suggests that this may have come about via Punic trade through Selinous. The third study is a monograph on the so-called 'Athena Lindia' statuettes by M. Albertocchi, *Athena Lindia. Le statuette siceliote con pettorali di età arcaica e classica* (Rivista di Archeologia suppl. vol. 28) (Rome 2004) (cf. also her article on the Ionic influences on this class of material in *Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 349–56). Albertocchi catalogues all the known examples by type and iconography and singles out Akragas in the 6th Ct BC as their primary place of production, thereby denying their traditional identification with Lindos in Rhodes. The distribution of these statuettes in Sicily is hypothesized to have been because of their use in fertility cults. An overview of terracotta production in the time of Dionysios I and II in another article by J.P. Uhlenbrock (*Due Dionisi*, 321–37) points out that, despite their abundance, terracottas remain a little studied class of material. Hel **mould-made lamps** are discussed by D. Käch (*Studi Isler*, 205–17).

ROMAN

Interest in the Rom Republic continues to grow, thus throwing by extension attention on anc. Sicily. For **historical overviews**, see H.I. Flower (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Roman Republic* (Cambridge 2004) (reviewed by U. Roth, *BMCR* 2005.07.47), as well as more specific portraits in four other works: R.M. Carra Bonacasa (ed.), *Atti del convegno Tradizione ellenistica nella Sicilia romana: continuità e discontinuità* (Palermo 2002) (some of the essays in this volume have also been published in *Seia* 6–7 [2001–2002]); L. Campagna, *Ostraka* 17.1 (2003), 7–31 (on the historiography of the last half century of research); *Nuove Prospettive*; E.C. Portale, S. Angiolillo and C. Vismara, *Le grandi isole del Mediterraneo occidentale: Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica* (Rome 2005). On the diversity of Rom Italy, see N. Horsfall, *Scripta Classica Israelica* 20 (2001), 39–50.

The **Punic Wars** continue to garner attention. There has been a reprinting of the classic work by S. Mazzarino, *Introduzione alle guerre puniche*, with a preface by D. Musti (Milan 2003) (original ed. Catania 1947). On the Punic Wars, see also: D. Hoyos, *Unplanned Wars: The Origins of the First and Second Punic Wars, 247–183* (Oxford 1998) (missed in the previous report); C. Steinby, *Ancient Society* 34 (2004), 77–114 (on naval warfare in the Second Punic War). The transformation of Italy under the Rom Republic is examined by N. Morley, *Journal of Roman Studies* 91 (2001), 50–62; L. De Ligt, *Mnemosyne* 57 (2004), 725–57 and H. Sidebottom, *Historia* 54 (2005), 315–30.

On **Sextus Pompey**, there is a general work by A. Powell and K. Welch (eds), *Sextus Pompeius* (London 2002) (reviewed by J. Fündling, *BMCR* 2003.11.02) and a case study by S.E.M. Zarrow on the 'numismatic dialogue' between the Caesarian and Pompeian factions, in which he argues that Sextus Pompey's use of the Catanean brothers from Sicilian myth on his coins was intended to attach himself and his adopted father to their brother and to their claim to Sicily (*The Numismatic Chronicle* 163 [2003], 123–35). On **Augustus**: K. Galinsky (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Age of*

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