(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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Augustus (Cambridge 2005). Augustus was responsible for founding several **colonies** in Sicily, on which there are two specifically Sicilian papers (K. Korhonen, 233–54; G. Salmeri, 255–308) in G.Salmeri, A. Raggi and A. Baroni (eds), *Colonie romane nel mondo greco. Atti del Convegno, Pisa, novembre 2000* (Minima Epigraphica et Papyrologica suppl. vol. 3) (Rome 2004).

Connections between Sicily and **Egypt** are explored by G. Manganaro (*Mediterraneo Antico* 4 [2002], 615–38). The **Barbarian invasions** are discussed in three volumes: P. Delogu (ed.), *Le invasioni barbariche nel meridione dell'impero: Visigoti, Vandali, Ostrogoti* (Soveria Mannelli 2001); G. Arnaldi, *L'Italia e i suoi invasori* (Bari 2002) (English ed. 2005); C. Azzara, *L'Italia dei barbari* (Bologna 2002).

On **demography**, W. Scheidel, *Journal of Roman Studies* 91 (2001), 1–26; W. Scheidel (ed.), *Debating Roman Demography* (Brill 2001) (reviewed by D. Rathbone, *JRA* 15 [2002], 558–60); G. Kron, *Athenaeum* 92 (2005), 441–95, arguing that Italy under Augustus probably had the same population as early 19th Ct AD Italy. On mobility, W. Scheidel, *Journal of Roman Studies* 94 (2004), 1–26; 95 (2005), 64–79. The connection between **economy and war** for Sicily and other regions is explored by T. Yaco del Hoyo, *Vectigal incertum: economía de guerra y fiscalidad republicana en el occidente romano, su impacto histórico en el territorio (218–133 a.C.)* (Oxford 2003). On **coinage**: F. Catalli, *La monetazione romana repubblicana* (Rome 2001); A. Burnett, M. Amandry and I. Carradice, *Roman Provincial Coinage II: From Vespasian to Domitian (AD 69–96)*, 2 vols (London 2003); C. Howgego, V. Heuchert and A. Burnett (eds), *Coinage and Identity in the Roman provinces* (Oxford 2005). **Grain** is discussed in two works: C. Soraci, *Quaderni Catanesi di Studi Antichi e Medievali* ns 2 (2004) 289–401; P. Erdkamp, *The Grain Market in the Roman Empire: A Social, Political and Economic Study* (Cambridge 2005) (reviewed by J. Lemak, *BMCR* 2006.12.09). On **animals**, see M. Mackinnon, *Production and Consumption of Animals in Roman Italy: Integrating the Zooarchaeological and Textual Evidence* (Portsmouth, RI 2004). On **wine** and **olive oil**: J.-P. Brun, *Archéologie du vin et l'huile dans l'Empire romain* (Paris 2004). On **dietary change** as a result of empire, see N. Purcell, *American Journal of Philology* 124 (2003), 329–58. On **pottery**, there is a general overview in D. Gandolfi (ed.), *La ceramica e i materiali di età romana: classi, produzioni, commerci e consumi* (Bordighera 2005). On mid-Republican wine amphorae: C. Vandermersch, *Ostraka* 10.1–2 (2001), 157–206. For Sigillata in Italy and Sicily: A. Polito, *QuadMess* 1.2 (2000 [2001]), 65–102; A. Faber, *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* 38 (2003), 171–79; A. Mandruzzato, *Thalassa* 1 (2004), 171–83; J. Poblome *et al.* (eds), *Early Italian Sigillata. The Chronological Framework and Trade Patterns: Proceedings of the First International ROCT–Congress, Leuven, May 7 and 8, 1999* (Leuven 2004); D. Malfitana, J. Poblome and J. Lund, *BABesch* 80 (2005), 199–212. On coarse wares, cooking wares, and amphorae: J.M. Gurt i Esparraguera, J. Buxeda i Garrigós and M.A. Cau Ontiveros (eds), *LRCW I. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry* (Oxford 2005), which includes a contribution by S. Santoro Bianchi on 'Pantellerian Ware'.

On **urbanism**, there are three works: P.P.M. Erdkamp, *Historia* 50 (2001), 332–56; L. Lavan (ed.), *Recent Research in Late-Antique Urbanism* (JRA suppl. vol. 42) (Portsmouth, RI 2001) (reviewed by D.E. Trout, *BMCR* 2002.09.28); F. Bocchi, M. Ghizzoni and R. Smurra, *Storia delle città: dal tardoantico al Rinascimento* (Turin 2002). On 'entertainment' **architecture**: D.L. Bomgardner, *The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre* (London 2000); G. Tosi, *Gli edifici per spettacoli nell'Italia romana*, 2 vols (Rome 2003). Beyond the city, in the **countryside**, we have a general overview by S.L. Dyson, *The Roman Countryside* (London 2003) (reviewed by H. Kiiskinen, *BMCR* 2004.04.25). On marshes across Rom Italy, see F. Elia, *Quaderni Catanesi di Studi Antichi e Medievali* ns 1 (2003) 43–94, and on Rom policies to Sicily's volcanoes, see C. Soraci, *Quaderni Catanesi di Studi Antichi e Medievali* ns 3 (2004), 447–74. On **roads**: *RTA/JAT* suppl. vol. 2 (2004); AA.VV., *Le strade dell'Italia romana* (Milan 2004). On **bridges** in Sicily, from Rom to mod. times: F. Maurici and G. Fanelli, *SicArch* xxxiv.99 (2001), 131–56. On **rural settlement and structures** in Rom Italy: *RTA/JAT* 12 (2002 [2004]); 13 (2003 [2005]). On **lodging**: O.R. Constable, *Housing the Stranger in the Mediterranean World: Lodging, Trade and Travel in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages* (Cambridge 2003). On residential **villas** in Sicily and Italy: C. Sfameni, *Orizzonti* 5 (2004), 151–63, and in W. Bowen, L. Lavan and C. Machado (eds), *Recent Research on the Late Antique Countryside* (Leiden 2004), 335–75. On the evolution of villas into villages: R. Francovich and R. Hodges, *Villa to Village* (London 2003).

On **mosaics**, in villas and other contexts: E. Cilia Platamone (*AISCOM VI*, 527–34) for those in Imperial villas; E. Cilia Platamone, V. Fichera and S. La Spina (*AISCOM VII*, 655–59) and various papers in M. Di Ferro *et al.* (eds), *Apparati musivi antichi nell'area del Mediterraneo* (Palermo 2004) on questions of conservation and cultural tourism, and E. Vitale (*AISCOM IX*, 479–94) for LRom iconography and geometric motifs. On **art and imperialism**: S. Scott and J. Webster (eds), *Roman Imperialism and Provincial Art* (New York 2003). On a related topic, commemoration: P.J. Holliday, *The Origins of Roman Historical Commemoration in the Visual Arts* (Cambridge 2002), some of whose story takes us back to Sicily. On the plunder of art in Verrine Sicily: A. Lazzeretti, *Kokalos* 46 (2000 [2005]), 261–305. On **painting**, J.-M. Croisille, *La peinture romaine* (Paris 2005) contains Sicilian material. On LRom **sarcophagi** in the Palermo Museum: M.A. Lima, *QuadMess* 6 (2000 [2002]), 21–72.

There has been some work in this period on **religion**. On Imperial cult, we have another instalment of D. Fishwick, *The Imperial Cult in the Latin West. Studies in the Ruler Cult of the Western Provinces of the Roman Empire III: Provincial Cult, Part 2: The Provincial Priesthood* (Leiden 2002). On Isis, there are three works: L. Bricault, *Atlas de la diffusion des cultes isiaques (4 s. av. J-C.–4 s. apr. J.-C.)* (Paris 2001); L. Bricault (ed.), *Isis en Occident. Actes du IIème colloque international sur les études isiaques, Lyon III 16–17 mai 2002* (Leiden 2004); L. Bricault, *Recueil des inscriptions concernant les cultes isiaques: RICIS*, 3 vols (Paris 2005). On **Christianity**, three works have appeared: F.P. Rizzo, *Sicilia cristiana dal I al V secolo*, 2 vols (Kokalos suppl. vol. 17) (Rome 2005) (reviews by: R.J.A. Wilson, *BMCR* 2007.03.37; P.D. Scirpo, *BMCR* 2007.04.13); F.P. Rizzo, *Gli albori della Sicilia cristiana. Secoli I–V* (Bari 2005) (reviewed by: R.J.A. Wilson, *BMCR* 2007.03.37); K. Merlin, in J. Desmulliez and C. Hoët-Van Cauwenberghe (eds), *Le monde romain à travers l'épigraphie: méthodes et pratiques* (Villeneuve d'Ascq 2005), 315–25. On Sicilian **catacombs**, there is a useful round-up, including of recent work, with colour pictures in AA.VV., *Scavi e restauri nelle catacombe siciliane* (Vatican City 2003). On **travel and religion**: L. Ellis and F.L. Kidner (eds), *Travel, Communication and Geography in Late Antiquity: Sacred and Profane* (Aldershot 2004) (reviewed by S. Weingarten, *BMCR* 2005.10.12).

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