(Copenhagen), P. Harding (Vancouver), W. Heckel (Calgary), S. Hemingway (New York), T. Hikade (Vancouver), R.R. Holloway (Providence, RI), H.P. Isler (Zürich), K. Kristiansen (Gothenburg), G. Lamagna (Catania), C. Lane (Vancouver), G. La Torre (Trapani), R. Leighton (Edinburgh), M.C. Lentini (Naxos), L'Erma di Bretschneider (Rome), Libreria Archeologica (Rome), K. Lomas (London), L. Maniscalco (Catania), P. Marchese (Catania), C. Marconi (New York), B. McConnell (Boca Raton, FL), D. Mertens (Rome), I. Morris (Stanford), P. Mosca (Vancouver), A. Muggia (Pavia), C. Mühlenbock (Gothenburg), E. Narducci (Florence), A. Nijboer (Groningen), J.P. Oleson (Victoria, BC), R. Panvini (Caltanissetta), J.R.W. Prag (Oxford), C. Prescott (Oslo), F. Privitera (Catania), E. Procelli (Catania), R. Osborne (Cambridge), M. Pluciennik (Leicester), S. Rizzo (Catania), J. Russell (Vancouver), N.K. Rutter (Edinburgh), L. Sanders (Montreal), T. Schäfer (Tübingen), W. Scheidel (Stanford), V. Scott (British School at Rome), G. Shepherd (Birmingham), T. Sorge (Calgary), F. Spatafora (Palermo), U. Spigo (Catania), S. Stoddart (Cambridge), G. Storey (Iowa City), G. Tigano (Messina), A. Tsingarida (Brussels), H. Tréziny (Aix-en-Provence), G.R. Tsetskhladze (Melbourne), P. Vasunia (Reading), S. Vassallo (Palermo), D. Viviers (Brussels), G. Wellington (British School at Rome), R.J.A. Wilson (Vancouver) and J. Zeftel (New York).

Travel and research funds which allowed me to collect additional material in various Canadian and European libraries have been provided over the years by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, to which I am most grateful.

I would like to dedicate these reports to Professor Dr Dieter Mertens, who recently retired from the directorship of the DAI Rome. He has been a very supportive and encouraging colleague, ever since we first met when I was a student at the British School at Rome in 1996–1997. His many contributions to Italian and Sicilian archaeology are monuments in themselves, true models for emulation and respect. I wish him all the best.

Abbreviations, besides the standard ones used on the inside front cover of this volume, are to be found at the end of this report.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Following tradition, this report is divided into two main parts: the first deals with general developments relevant to all or large parts of Sicily, and the second with the regional developments on a site-by-site basis. Discussion of the general developments follows a roughly chronological and cultural order, with the exception of the first two sections which contain more general material relevant to all or large parts of Sicily.

History of scholarship. It is with deep regret that I report on the passing away of several distinguished scholars: D. Adamesteanu; G. Buchner; H. Cahn; S. Calderone; A. Ciasca; J. de Waele; Padre A. Ferrua; M. Ganci; J. Graham; G. Gullini; B. Isserlin; M. Jameson; E. Joly; S. Lancel; P. Lévêque; S. Runciman; F. Sartori. Accounts of their lives and scholarly legacies have already appeared.

On **Adamesteanu**: I. Berlingò, *Magna Graecia* (Cosenza) xxxviii.1–4 (2003), 41–44; L. Giardino and A. De Siena, *Archeologia Aerea* 1 (2004) 15–36; P. Alexandrescu, *Dacia* 48–49 (2004–2005), 491–500; G. Pugliese Carratelli, *Rendiconti della Pontifica Accademia Romana di Archeologia* 77 (2004–2005), 441–45. On **Buchner**: G. Castagna and others, *La Rassegna d'Ischia* 2 (2005), 26–29 (http://www.larassegnadischia.it/Rassegna% 202005/rass205/buchner.htm). On **Cahn**: S. Mani Hurter and M. Peter, *SNR* 81 (2002), 4–6. On **Calderone**: L. De Salvo, *Mediterraneo Antico* 4 (2001), 139–63. On **Ciasca**: S.F. Bondì, *RSF* 29 (2001), 5–6; P. Bartoloni, *RSF* 29 (2001), 3–4; M.G. Amadasi Guzzo, M. Liverani and P. Matthiae, *Studi Ciasca*, i–ix. On **de Waele**: E. De Miro, *QuadMess* 2 (2001), 5–6; S.T.A.M. Mols, *BABesch* 77 (2002), vi–xii; H.A.G. Brijder and E.M. Moormann, *Gnomon* 75 (2003), 94–95; R.J.A. Wilson, *Studi de Waele*, 9–17. On **Ferrua**: D. Mazzoleni, *Rendiconti della Pontifica Accademia Romana di Archeologia* 75 (2003), 455–61; F.P. Rizzo, in F.P. Rizzo (ed.), *Di abitato in abitato. In itinere fra le più antiche testimonianze cristiane degli Iblei. Atti del convegno internazionale di studi (Ragusa-Catania, 3–5 aprile 2003)*, published as a special issue of the journal *Seia* 8–9 (2003–2004) (Pisa 2005), 11–18. On **Ganci**: V. Tusa, *SicArch* xxxvii.102 (2004), 195–96. On **Graham**: M. Oswald, *The Independent*, 11 January 2006 (http://news.independent.co.uk/people/obituaries/article337759.ece). On **Gullini**: V. Tusa, *SicArch* xxxvii.102 (2004), 197–98. On **Isserlin**: see the website of the University of Leeds, where he taught for many years (http://campus.leeds.ac.uk/newsincludes/newsitem 3318.htm). On **Jameson**: see the Stanford University website, the institution at which he last taught (http://news-service.stanford.edu/news/2004/september22/obit-jameson-922.html). On **Joly**: N. Bonacasa, *Thalassa* 2 (2005), 219–24. On **Lancel**: see the website of the International Association of Phoenician and Punic Studies, drawing on items from the French media (http://www.ippsa.net/headlines/lancel.htm). On **Lévêque**: P. Brulé, *Kernos* 18 (2005), 11–15; P. Scarpi, *Incidenza dell'Antico* 3 (2005), 9–20. On **Runciman**: A. Bryer, *Proceedings of the British Academy* 120 (2003), 365–81. On **Sartori**: O. Longo, *Magna Graecia* (Cosenza) xxxviii.1–4 (2003), 40–41; S. Panciera, *Rendiconti della Pontifica Accademia Romana di Archeologia* 77 (2004–2005), 461–64; E. Gabba, *Athenaeum* 93 (2005), 323–24.

There have also been bibliographic developments to report for those scholars who passed away in the previous reporting period (*AR* [2000–2001], 147–48).

On S.L. **Agnello** (whose death was missed in the last report): S. Russo, *ArchStorSir* 13 (1999 [2000]) 5-6. On P.E. **Arias**: S. Russo, *ArchStorSir* 12 (1998 [1999]), 5–6. On **Asheri**: G. Herman, *Scripta Classica Israelica* 20 (2001), 335–37. On L. **Bernabò Brea**: Anon., *AION* ns 4 (1997 [2000]), 7–8; S. Russo, *ArchStorSir* 12 (1998 [1999]), 7–8; V. Tusa, *SicArch* xxxiii.98 (2000 [2001]), 7–8; A. Sardella and M.G. Vanaria, *Magna Grecia* (Cosenza) xxxv.1–2 (2000), 12. On R. **Martin**: E. Greco (ed.), *Architettura, urbanisitica, società nel mondo antico. Giornata di studi in ricordo di Roland Martin: Paestum, 21 febbraio 1998* (Paestum 2001). On S. **Moscati**: F. Tessitore, *Incidenza dell'Antico* 2 (2004), 9–17. On G**. Nenci**: M. Moggi, *Gnomon* 73 (2001), 281–84. On G. **Vallet**: P. Pelagatti, *Magna Grecia* (Cosenza) xxxviii.1–4 (2003), 52–53.

There is an entry on A.D. **Trendall** in R. Todd (ed.), *The Dictionary of British Classicists* (Bristol 2004), as well as entries on other figures relevant to anc. Sicily, like A. **Blakeway**, T.J. **Dunbabin**, E.A. **Freeman**, R.P. **Knight**, and H. **Payne**. An article on Freeman has also appeared in H.C.G. Matthew and B.H. Harrison (eds), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography 20* (Oxford 2004), 920–24 from the pen of F. Barlow.

A new dictionary on Cl archaeology contains several entries for scholars who worked on Sicilian material, including J.D. **Beazley**, W.B. **Dinsmoor**, P. **Orsi**, M. **Pallottino**, D. **Randall-MacIver** and H. **Payne** (L.M. Medwid, *The Makers of Classical Archaeology: A Reference Work* [Amherst, NY 2000]). There is small but important round-up of Sicilian

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archaeologists based in Palermo in the 19th and 20th Cts by N. Bonacasa (*Thalassa* 2 [2005], 195–216), who discusses A. **Salinas**, E. **Gabrici**, B. **Pace**, P. **Marconi**, G. **Cultrera**, A. **Adriani**, J. **Bove Marconi** and V. **Tusa**. Some of these scholars have also been the subject of separate studies. On **Salinas** as photographer, M.A. Castiglione has an important and insightful piece in *QuadMuseoSalinas* 5 (1999 [2001]), 33–39. For **Pace**, see G. Di Stefano (ed.), *Scritti giovanili* (Comiso 2000), and the personal reflections of A. Giuliano, *Xenia Antiqua* 10 (2002), 239–43. A. **Holm** and E. **Pais**, two other figures closely connected with Palermo, but not considered by Bonacasa in the above-cited article, have also been studied in this reporting period. For **Pais**, there is the volume edited by L. Polverini, *Aspetti della storiografia di Ettore Pais* (Rome 2002) (reviewed by F. Canali De Rossi, *BMCR* 2004.02.38; E. Federico, *Incidenza dell'Antico* 2 [2004]), and for **Holm**, G. Uggeri considers his contribution to the study of anc. Sicilian historical geography in *RTA/JTA* 10 (2000 [2002]), 277–86. A major conference was devoted to Holm as well: 'Cento anni dopo. La figura e l'opera di Adolfo Holm. Colloquio dell'Istituto Siciliano per la Storia Antica, 3 maggio, 2000, Palermo.' Proceedings are slated to appear in *Kokalos* 46 (2000).

On R. **Koldewey**, known in Sicily for his monumental study on Greek temple architecture, there is an article commemorating his 150th birthday anniversary by O. Matthes, *Alter Orient* 6 (2005), 15–17. The centenary of the death of T. **Mommsen** naturally attracted considerable attention. A volume on his connection to Italy appeared as AA.VV., *Convegno sul tema Theodor Mommsen e l'Italia: Roma, 3–4 novembre 2003* (Rome 2004). For Mommsen's thought and handling of anc. sources, see G. Alföldy, *Ephigraphica* 66 (2004), 217–45; B. Holtz, *JDAI* 119 (2004), 307–15; H.-M. von Kaenel *et al.* (eds), *Geldgeschichte vs. Numismatik: Theodor Mommsen und die antike Münze. Kolloquium aus Anlass des 100. Todesjahres Theodor Mommsen (1817–1903) an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität am Main 1.–4. Mai 2003* (Berlin 2004); O. Behrends, *Mommsens Glaube. Zur Genealogie von Recht und Staat in der Historischen Rechtsschule* (Göttingen 2005).

On G. **Picone**, active as an archaeologist at Agrigento in the L19th and E20th Ct, see V. Caminneci and E. Cucchiara, *Kalós* 13.4 (2001) 12–17. On L. **Savignoni**, the first holder of the Chair of Archaeology in Messina, see V. La Rosa, *Studi De Miro*, 439–543. For U. **Zanotti Bianco**, one of the archaeologists who worked with P. Orsi at Sant'Angelo Muxaro, there is a piece by G. Rizza, *Magna Grecia* (Cosenza) xxxviii.1–4 (2003), 18–21, commemorating the 40th anniversary of his death. R. **Bianchi Bandinelli** has received a monograph from the pen of M. Barbanera, *Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli: biografia ed epistolario di un grande archeologo* (Milan 2003). A. **Brelich**, the historian of religion, has had his *Introduzione alla storia delle religioni* (Rome 2003) reprinted; there has also been a reflection on his scholarly development: A. Carandini, *Workshop di Archeologia Classica* 2 (2005), 207–25. The Austrian Byzantinist, Herbert **Hunger**, has been honoured with a volume commemorating 40 years of the institute he founded in Vienna: W. Hörandner, J. Koder and M.A. Stassinopoulou (eds), *Wiener Byzantinistik und Neogräzistik* (Vienna 2004) (reviewed by F.E. Shlosser, *BMCR* 2005.05.56).

The history of archaeology, on which the foregoing studies of individuals is in part based, continues to receive much attention, as research frameworks and practices are re-assessed (for a statement, published in this period, on the importance of such work, see T. Murray, *Antiquity* 76 [2002], 234–38). T. Robinson and A. Guidi have published brief histories of **Italian PH and Cl archaeology** in, respectively, T. Murray (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Archaeology* (Santa Barbara, CA 1999–2001), 721–32, and P.F. Biehl *et al.* (eds), *Archäologien Europas: Geschichte, Methoden und Theorien/Archaeologies of Europe: History, Methods and Theories* (Münster 2002), 353–60. There is a second edition of P.G. Guzzo's *Antico e archeologia* (Bologna 2004). There is a detailed overview of more than a century of Italian archaeologists using **aerial photography** by G. Ceraudo, *Archeologia Aerea* 1 (2004), 47–68. The involvement of **women in Italian PH archaeology** is investigated by S.T. Levi (*Origini* 23 [2001], 191–223). For a **history of research in Magna Graecia**, whose relationship with Sicily is linked and cannot be overlooked, there is the catalogue of a comprehensive exhibition held in Catanzaro: S. Settis and M.C. Parra (eds), *Magna Graecia: archeologica di un sapere* (Milan 2005) (for overviews of the exhibition, see S. Settis and G. Pugliese Carratelli, *Archeo* xxi.6 [2005], 54–65; D. Barbagli and P. Pruneti, *ArchViva* xxiv.113 [2005], 16–27).

For the relationship between **nationalism and archaeology**, there are two works with frequent reference to Italy and Sicily: R. Etienne (ed.), *Les politiques de l'archéologie du milieu du XIXe siècle à l'orée du XXIe: Colloque organisé par l'École Française d'Athènes à l'occasion de la célébration du 150e anniversaire de sa fondation* (Paris 2000); AA.VV., *Antiquités, archéologie et construction nationale en Italie: journées d'études, Rome 29–30 avril 1999 et Ravello 7–8 avril 2000* (published as a special issue of the *Mélanges de l'École française de Rome: Italie et Méditerranée* 113 [2001], 475–815). On **Fascism and archaeology**, both in Italy and elsewhere, three monographs worth noting have appeared in recent years: B. Näf (ed.), *Antike und Altertumswissenschaft in der Zeit von Faschismus und Nationalsozialismus: Kolloquium Universität Zürich 14.–17. Oktober 1998* (Mandelbachtal 2001); M.L. Galaty and C. Watkinson (eds), *Archaeology under Dictatorship* (New York 2004); M. Munzi, *La decolonizzazione del passato. Archeologia e politica in Libia dall'amministrazione alleata al regno di Idris* (Rome 2004), as well as two articles on, respectively, German archaeology during the Third Reich (M. Maischberger, *Antiquity* 76 [2002], 209–18) and the relationship between Fascism and PH archaeology in Italy (M. Tarantini, *Origini* 24 [2002], 7–65).

The merging of **Cl archaeology and contemporary art in Sicily** was exhibited, often with bizarre pieces, all over Sicilian archaeological sites in 2004; a catalogue can be consulted: A. Riva (ed.), *Iconica: arte contemporanea e archaeology in Sicily/contemporary art and archaeology in Sicily* (Milan 2005). The influence of the past continues.

The centenaries of the **British School at Rome** (1901–2001) and of the **Belgian Historical Institute in Rome** (1902–2002) were celebrated with a handful of articles exploring their history in, respectively, *PBSR* 69 (2001), 1–96 and *Bulletin de l'Institut Historique Belge de Rome/Bulletin van het Belgisch Historisch Instituut te Rome* 73 (2003), 1–313. A thumbnail sketch of the history of **Dutch archaeology** in the Mediterranean is provided by M. Kleibrink, in P. Attema *et al.* (eds), *New Developments in Italian Landscape Archaeology* (BAR International Series vol. 1091) (Oxford 2002), 13–17.

For the relationship between **French politics and anc. Greece** after World War II, one can turn to M. Leonard, *Athens in Paris: Ancient Greece and the Political in Post-War French Thought* (Oxford 2005). One might also cite in this connection E. Gran Aymerich, *Dictionnaire biographique d'archéologie 1798–1945* (Paris 2001). The early development of **German Cl scholarship** has been the subject of two volumes published in this period: G.W. Most (ed.), *Disciplining Classics-Altertumswissenschaft als Beruf* (Göttingen 2002) (reviewed by

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D.t.D. Held, *BMCR* 2003.07.31), and I. Gildenhard and M. Ruehl (eds), *Out of Arcadia: Classics and Politics in the Age of Burckhardt, Nietzsche and Wilamowitz* (Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies suppl. vol. 79) (London 2003) (reviewed by H. Lloyd-Jones, *BMCR* 2004.02.43). The cultural connections between Germany and Sicily (and Italy as a whole) can now be studied in more details thanks to two studies by C. Costanza: *Rapporti culturali tra Germania e Sicilia dal secolo XIII al XVIII* (Messina 2000); *Rapporti culturali tra Germania e Sicilia nel secolo XIX* (Messina 2002). On **Swedish archaeology** in Sicily, there is a note by P. Pelagatti, *Opuscula Romana* 27 (2002), 106–08.

There continues to be much interest in **antiquarians**, **learned travellers** and the development of **collections and museums** before and after the development of national cultural institutions. A good overview of recent work on **antiquarianism** can be found in V. De Angelis (ed.), *Sviluppi recenti nella ricerca antichistica* (Quaderni di Acme vol. 54) (Milan 2002). For antiquarianism in a specifically Sicilian context, up to Italian unity, there was an exhibition in Palermo: A. Anselmo *et al.*, *Bibliotheca archaeologica: studi antiquari e archeologici in Sicilia dal Cinquecento all'unità d'Italia* (Palermo 2004). A long investigation on the life and times of V. **Mirabella** has been penned by S. Russo (*ArchStorSir* 10 [1996 (1997)], 87–112; 11 [1997 (1998)], 13–34). The Colombaria palermitana society is investigated by M. Scalfani (*QuadMuseoSalinas* 7 [2001 (2003)], 9–32). On the interests and contributions of the Princes **Biscari** and **Torremuzza** we have a study by G. Pagnano, *Le antichità del Regno di Sicilia. I plani di Biscari e Torremuzza per la Regia Custodia: 1779* (Palermo 2001), as well as a reprint, introduced by G. Salmeri, of the E19th work by D. Sestini, *Il Museo del principe di Biscari* (Catania 2001). G. Lo Iacono and C. Marconi have published three more instalments of their work on the archival documents of the activities of the **Sicilian Antiquities Commission** before the creation of the modern Italian state mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 148); again, they are supplements of the *QuadMuseoSalinas* 5 (1999 [2000]), 6 (2000 [2002]) and 8 (2002 [2004]). The origins of Sicilian 'Wunderkammer' were explored in an exhibition in Palermo, with the following catalogue: V. Abbate (ed.), *Wunderkammer siciliana. Alle origini del museo perduto* (Naples 2001). The birth and early development of Catania's museums are discussed by R. Equizzi (*Orizzonti* 5 [2004], 127–36), while elsewhere Equizzi joins A. Lapis (*QuadMuseoSalinas* 6 [2000 (2002)], 73–98) to discuss the 'San Martino delle Scale' collection now part of the Palermo Museum. C. Leonardi (*QuadMuseoSalinas* 6 [2000 (2002)], 99–117) and S. Bertolino (*QuadMuseoSalinas* 8 [2002 (2004)], 71–86) also discuss collections (the 'Astuto' and 'Campolo' ones) now part of the same museum. K. Korhonen (*Arctos* 35 [2001], 85–102) has some observations on Sicilian epigraphic collecting. The formation of PH collections in Italy as a whole is explored by R. Skeates, *The Collecting of Origins: Collectors and Collections of Italian Prehistory and the Cultural Transformation of Value (1550–1999)* (BAR International Series vol. 868) (Oxford 2000).

Foreign **travellers** from the Arabs to 1950 are extensively studied in three volumes by S. Di Matteo, *Viaggiatori stranieri in Sicilia dagli Arabi alla seconda metà del XX secolo: repetorio, analisi, bibliografia* (Palermo 1999–2000). That subject was also treated in an exhibition in Paris dealing with Campania, Sardinia and Sicily: A. Mozzillo *et al.*, *Les editeurs du soleil: la découverte de l'Italie par les voyagers étrangers* (Naples 2001). On Italian and foreign travellers in Sicily and their connections with the Sicilian folklorist G. Pitrè, there is another hefty study by A. Rigoli, *Viaggiatori italiani e stranieri in Sicilia/Giuseppe Pitrè* (Comiso 2000). Danish involvement in pre- and post-Grand Tour Italy, including Sicily, is explored in several articles in *Analecta Romana Instituti Danici* 28 (2001). On the **Grand Tour** itself, there is a general survey from the pen of J. Black, *Italy and the Grand Tour* (New Haven, CT 2003). On the clothing worn by Sicilians in the time of the Grand Tour, one can refer to AA.VV., *Rustico & galante: gli abiti dei siciliani al tempo del Grand Tour* (Siracusa 2004). The history of tourism at Taormina, which began in earnest in the Grand Tour, has been studied by G. Restifo, *Tourism and the History of Taormina, Sicily, 1750–1950* (Lewiston 2000). G. Fiorentini collects the depictions of Cl monuments and sites by foreign artists in *Sicilia Antiqua* 2 (2005), 193–218. On J. **Houel**, there was an exhibition at Siracusa, whose catalogue is by F. Gringeri Pantano, *Jean Hoüel Voyage a Siracusa. Le antichità della città e del suo territorio nel 1777* (Palermo 2003). The Italian and English documents relating to the travels of the Englishman R.P. **Knight** are translated ad studied by A. Ponte, *Le paysage des origines:le voyage en Sicile, 1777, de Richard Payne Knight* (Besançon 2000). The travel writings of W. **Fleury** were translated into Italian from the French by C. Rizzo as *Trinacria: passeggiate ed impressioni siciliane* (La Spezia 2002). Lesser known **19th-Ct travel writers** are discussed by L. Cappugi (*QuadMuseoSalinas* 5 1999 [2001], 73–83). Individual studies on travellers of this period have also appeared. On W.H. **Thompson**: I. Correale, *La Sicilia di W.H. Thompson: 1809–1810* (Palermo 2001). On B. **Gamba**: L. Cerruti and M. Cerrutti (eds), *Bartolomeo Gamba: lettere scritte nel mio viaggio d'Italia e di Sicilia* (Caltanissetta 2003). The writer L. **Pirandello**'s relationship with archaeology was traced in an exhibition: G. Cani, R. D'Affronto and A. Perniciaro (eds), *Pirandello e l'archeologia: mostra documentaria* (Palermo 2001).

Several **guidebooks** dealing with Sicily in whole or in part have been published during this reporting period. **Italy as a whole** is the subject of four archaeological guidebooks: M. Denti, *L'archeologia dell'Italia antica: Greci, Etruschi, Italici e Romani dalla Sicilia alla Valle d'Aosta* (Milan 2001); F. Durando (ed.), *Italia antica: viaggio alla scoperta dei capolavori d'arte e dei principali siti archeologici* (Vercelli 2001) (in an English edition too); Guida Touring, *L'Italia antica: siti, musei e aree archeologiche* (Milan 2003); *Italy: Past and Present: Rome, Ostia, Sicily, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Hadrian's Villa, Paestum* (Rome 2003), the latter consisting of mostly colour illustrations. Sicily is also part of a revised guidebook on southern Italy: Touring Club Italiano, *Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia* (Milan 2002). There is one new guidebook on **anc. Sicily as a whole**: A. Tullio (ed.), *Itinerari archeologici in Sicilia* (Palermo 2002). The Touring Club Italiano has also produced guidebooks in this period for different parts of Sicily: *Enna e provincia* (Milan 2001); *Palermo e la Conca d'Oro, Agrigento, Siracusa, Catania, Taormina, gli arcipelaghi e le isole* (Milan 2002); *Trapani e provincia* (Milan, 2002). The Palermo Superintendency also has a new series of colourful 'brief' guidebooks, each in the four main modern languages, devoted to particular sites and material (the contributions that have appeared so far are discussed below in the section 'Western Sicily'). Two new guidebooks for **museums** also deserve to be noted. On the museum of the 'Fondazione Mormino': F. Bucchieri *et al.*, *Villa Zito Museo d'Arte e Archeologia «I. Mormino»* (Palermo 2002), and on the nearby national museum of Calabria: E. Lattanzi (ed.), *Il Museo Nazionale di Reggio Calabria* (Rome 2003).

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