ARCHAEOLOGY IN SICILY 2001–2005

For Dieter Mertens on his retirement

INTRODUCTION

Sicilian archaeology has had to face old and new challenges during the five years covered by this report. The protection and management of Italy's cultural heritage continue to be fundamental issues, just as in the last report (*AR* [2000–2001], 145). There has been a flurry of action and top-rate publication (itself deserving a review article) on archaeological risk assessment, the prevention of looting and the illicit trade in antiquities, the cataloguing and conservation of finds and the political economy of cultural heritage. For a specifically Sicilian context for these issues, readers can turn to three recent publications: G.I. Rizzo and R. Trowse (eds), *The Economics of Heritage: A Study in the Political Economy of Culture in Sicily* (Cheltenham and Northampton, MA 2002); I. Romeo, *Beni culturali nelle riviste siciliane: spoglio di articoli dal 1975 al 2000* (Palermo 2004); A. Sposito (ed.), *Coprire l'antico* (Palermo 2004). The problems of looting and the illicit trade in antiquities, which continue to plague Sicily, can be followed in a more general piece by G. Pastore, in N. Brodie, J. Doole and C. Renfrew (eds), *Trade in Illicit Antiquities: The Destruction of the World's Archaeological Heritage* (Cambridge 2001), 155–60.

But alongside these developments, and in part related to them, are two crucial matters that need to be singled out and addressed, especially since their overall impact is still not clear. The first involves the watershed, both positive and negative, that 2001 was in the history of international cultural relations and heritage. This year saw the signing of a bilateral agreement between Italy and the USA to protect the former's cultural heritage, the Taliban's destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas in Afghanistan, the election of Silvio Berlusconi's government in Italy and the 9/11 attacks in the USA. All these events quickly became entangled in Italy as Berlusconi's government initiated discussion of a programme aimed at revamping the nation's system of cultural heritage in favour of a model based on privatization and economic criteria. Criticism was swift and intense and was led by the distinguished Cl art historian Salvatore Settis, currently director of the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, in two important monographs: *Italia S.p.A. L'assalto al patrimonio culturale* (Turin 2002); *Battaglie senza eroi. I beni culturali tra istituzioni e profitto* (Milan 2005) (the latter is a helpful collection of Settis' main articles and correspondence with government officials otherwise scattered and in difficult to obtain publications). Settis cast his critique by reviewing the history and successes of Italy's state-sponsored institutions of cultural heritage, linking them to national unity and identity. In doing so he questioned the appropriateness of adopting American-style models, for which the Berlusconi government showed much admiration. The defeat of Berlusconi's government in May 2006 seems to have put such discussions and the overhauling they sought on hold. But, even so, as Settis himself also has written extensively about, there are unresolved underlying issues connected with the decline of Cl studies and systems of public education and research, for whose state of play the reader is referred to another two of his monographs: *Quale eccellenze? Intervista sulla Normale di Pisa*, edited by S. Dell'Orso (Bari 2004); *Futuro del 'classico'* (Turin 2004) (English edition published in 2007 by Polity in Cambridge). How these issues will play out remains to be seen.

By contrast, it is already clear how the bilateral cultural agreement signed by Italy and the USA is playing out (for the agreement, see M. Papa Sokal, *Accordia Research Papers* 9 [2001–2003], 183–88; *PIA VI*, 530–33). The collecting practices of American art museums with material coming from Italy have come under close scrutiny. The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York featured prominently in world news in early 2006. What garnered attention was the trial in Rome of Marion True, a former antiquities curator at the Getty, who is alleged to have trafficked looted objects, including some said to have come from Sicily (for details, see E. Bensard, *Archeo* xxii.4 [2006], 58–65), and the pledge by the Metropolitan Museum to return artefacts like the Euphronios krater and a Hel silver set, the latter reputedly from Morgantina in Sicily (see the section 'Central Sicily' below). A new leaf has certainly been turned, one which will have reverberations well beyond the two signatories of the agreement, as became evident in 2002 when Italy and Germany signed a similar bilateral agreement (M.A. von Hase Salto, *Archeo* xviii.6 [2002], 15).

The second matter which requires singling out concerns the enlargement of the EU in 2004 and 2007, in which a dozen more states, located in central, southern and eastern Europe, joined. These states are all generally underdeveloped by the regional policies of the EU (http://europa.eu/pol/reg/index_ en.htm), and how this will impact cultural funding in the longer term in regions like Sicily, which lost its 'have-not' status in 2005, is already starting to take shape. In interviews I have conducted in this reporting period with colleagues working in the Sicilian archaeological service the changed status has already been felt: there are fewer funds for projects.

The trends and predictions in Sicilian archaeology noted in the previous report have all materialized in some way (*AR* [2000–2001], 145), as readers will see for themselves in the following pages. A new development, whose origins go back a generation in Sicily, needs highlighting: the organization of underwater archaeology has come to fruition. In 2004 a 'Soprintendenza del Mare' was created (http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/archeologiasottomarina/), three years following the so-called 'Dichiarazione di Siracusa sul patrimonio culturale del mare Mediterraneo' which, although not legally binding, represents a turning-point in underwater archaeology in Italy and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea (see the overviews provided by G. Allotta, *Tutela del patrimonio archeologico subacqueo* [Agrigento 2001]; P. Pruneti, *ArchViva* xxi.91 [2002], 78–79). The new Superintendency, whose mandate is no different from the Superintendencies dealing with cultural heritage on land, is based in Palermo and directed by Sebastiano Tusa, who has long been active in underwater research in the waters off Sicily (for his thoughts on this Superintendency and the future of underwater heritage, see *Archeo* xix.10 [2003], 32–37; *Archeo* xx.6 [2004], 14). It is the first Superintendency of its kind in all of Italy, and this should not cause surprise given the island's central location in the Mediterranean and long archaeological tradition. The creation of the 'Soprintendenza del Mare' could not have come at a better time, as interregional research in the anc. and Med Mediterranean gains momentum and as new directions in eco-archaeological or nature-archaeological parks are explored (for the latter, see *IJNA* 31.1 [2002], 1–2, 74–82, 83–88). This is a chapter in Sicilian archaeology from which we can expect many more developments to report on in future years.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000351 Published online by Cambridge University Press

There are also some developments to note in connection with the **sources of information** for Sicilian archaeology. Many of the trends and predictions discussed in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 145–46) have continued and grown. Three new **bibliographies** deserve to be noted for the richness of their information: V. Olivastri, *Sicily* (World Bibliographical Series vol. 213) (Oxford 1998) (which was missed in the last report); E. Acquaro (ed.), *Bibliotheca phoenicia: dodicimila titoli sulla civiltà fenicia* (La Spezia 2000); and F. Mora and V. Aiello (eds), *Polifemo: rassegna bibliografica di storia delle religioni e storia antica* (published annually in Messina 2001–). Of the already established bibliographies, there are three more volumes to note in the *BTCGI* series: xvi (2001), xvii (2001), and xix (2005).

The **internet** is also being exploited for the dissemination of information, as was already the case in the previous reporting period (*AR* [2000-2001], 148–49). Individual archaeological projects often maintain their own webpages, but attention will be drawn here to three more broadly based sites, all containing Sicilian material: 'Fasti Online' (http://www.fastionline.org), which, like the 'Fasti Archaeologici', is the work of the Associazione Internazionale di Archeologia Classica in Rome; 'Archaeogate: il portale italiano di archeologia' (http://www.archaeogate.org/iice/), run by the Istituto Italiano per la Civiltà Egizia at the University of Turin; and 'ArchaeoSicily' (http://www.palermoweb.com/archeo/index.asp), the initiative of Sicilian archaeologists operating out of Palermo.

It is to be hoped that these and other websites will encourage the flow of information and help make good the time-lag confronted by many Italian **journals**, of which there are many new ones to report. We should first begin with some important updates on pre-existing journals. *QuadMess*, contrary to what was said in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 145), continues under new impetus. Despite a hiatus following the death of Sabatino Moscati, *RSF* also continues to be published, picking up the numbering of the last volume edited under the stewardship of the great master. The *ArchStorSir* now has a very handy general index prepared by F. Migliore, *Archivio Storico Siracusano: indice generale dei voll. 1–37: 1955–2002* (Siracusa 2003). Explosion describes accurately what has happened in Italy over the past years in respect of journal publishing. There are no fewer than 27 relevant new journals that must be mentioned, if only briefly. Three of these new journals *(Archivium Historicum Mothycense*, *Mediterranea*, and *Sicilia Antiqua*) deal specifically with Sicily, while others have broader mandates that can accommodate Sicilian material, as has already happened in the pages of some of them. Readers wishing to chase up more details about each of these journals are highly recommended to consult the recently revamped catalogue of the consortium of Rome's various libraries 'URBS' (or 'Unione Romana Biblioteche Scientifiche' located at http://www.reteurbs.org/). Here is the list (ordered alphabetically) of new journals, all of them in theory published annually, but time-lags have already occurred in some cases: *Agri Centuriati: An International Journal of Archaeology* (Pisa 2004–); *Ancient West and East* (Leiden 2002–2006; Leuven 2007–); *Anemos: studi di storia antica* (Padua 2000–); *Archaeologia Maritima Mediterranea: An International Journal on Underwater Archaeology* (Pisa 2004–); *Archaeologiae. Research by Foreign Missions in Italy: rivista semestrale* (Pisa 2003–); *Archeologia Aerea* (Rome 2004–); *Archeologia della acque: rivista semestrale di antropologia, archeologia, etnografia, storia dell'acqua* (Forlì 1999–); *Byrsa: rivista di arte, cultura e archeologia del Mediterraneo punico* (Sarzana 2003–); *Eidola: International Journal of Classical Art History* (Pisa 2004–); *In binos actus lumina: rivista di studi e ricerche sull'idraulica storica e la storia della tecnica* (La Spezia 2002–); *Incidenza dell'Antico: dialoghi di storia greca* (Naples 2003–); *Journal of Ancient Near Eastern Religions* (Leiden 2001–); *Journal of Intercultural and Interdisciplinary Archaeology* (Naples 2003–; online only: http://www.jiia.it/); *Marmora: An International Journal for Archaeology, History and Archaeometry of Marbles and Stones* (Pisa 2005–); *Medioevo Greco: rivista di storia e filologia bizantina* (Alessandria 2001–); *Mediterranea: ricerche storiche* (Palermo 2004–); *MHNH. Revista Internacional de Investigación sobre Magia y Astrología Antiguas* (Malaga 2001–); *Musiva & Sectilia: An International Journal for the Study of Ancient Pavements and Wall Revetments in their Decorative and Architectural Context* (Pisa 2004–); *Néa Rhóme: rivista di ricerche bizantinistiche* (Rome 2004–); *Orizzonti: rassegna di archeologia* (Pisa 2000–); *Polis: studi interdisciplinari sul mondo antico* (Rome 2003–); *Rivista di Studi Punici* (La Spezia 2000–); *Rivista Italiana di Archeoastronomia* (Rome 2003–); *Sardinia, Corsica et Baleares Antiquae: International Journal of Archaeology* (Pisa 2003–); *Sicilia Antiqua: An International Journal of Archaeology* (Pisa 2004–); *Thalassa: genti e culture del Mediterraneao antico* (Palermo 2004–); *Workshop di Archeologia Classica: paesaggi, costruzioni, reperti* (Pisa 2004–). The last journal in this list has been reviewed by V. Jolivet in *BMCR* 2006.02.37; its comments are not just restricted to the new journal but also to the changes the Italian publishing industry has witnessed over the past several years. It is an insightful read. The dizzying pace of research referred to in previous Sicilian reports (*AR* [1995–1996], 59–60; *AR* [2000–2001], 146) continues at a more dramatic pace than ever.

The **Festschriften** published in honour of distinguished senior colleagues are another important (and at times staggering) source of information for Sicilian archaeology, often providing ideal contexts for the more timely dissemination of research, as well as summaries of the honorand's life and bibliography. The late L. Bernabò Brea received five such volumes during this reporting period (*Studi BdAB, Studi ClassiciBB*, *Studi MemoriaBB, Studi PreistoriciBB*, *Studi RiunioneBB*). Other volumes have appeared for M.R. Cataudella (*Studi Cataudella*), the late A. Ciasca (*Studi Ciasca*), the late M. Cristofani (*Studi Cristofani*), E. De Miro (*Studi De Miro*), H.P. Isler (*Studi Isler*), the late B. Lavagnini (*Studi Lavagnini*), the late J. de Waele (*Studi de Waele*), the late Pierre Lévêque (AA.VV., *Dialogues d'Histoire Ancienne* suppl. vol. 1 [Paris 2005]), the late F. Sartori (*Sileno* 30 [2004]), and B. Shefton (*Studies Shefton*). Volumes in honour of two other prominent Sicilianists, S.N. Consolo Langher and the late S. Calderone (cf. F.C. Flesca, *Polis* 1 [2003], 285–86), are in the works.

Eleven other Festschriften should also be noted for their Sicilian connections, whether in terms of scholar and/or material: D. Calazza (ed.), *Italica ars. Studi in onore di Giovanni Colonna per il premio I Sanniti* (n.p. [Italy] 2005); J.-M. Carrié and R. Lizzi Testa (eds), *'Humana sapit': études d'antiquité tardive offertes à Lellia Cracco Ruggini* (Turnhout 2002); C. Müller and F. Prost (eds), *Identités et cultures dans le monde méditerranéen antique en l'honneur de Francis Croissant* (Paris 2002); AA.VV., *A. Giuliano: scritti minori* (Xenia Antiqua suppl. vol. 9) (Rome 2001); 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); AA.VV., *Epigraphica: atti delle giornate di studio di Rome e di Atene in memoria di Margherita Guarducci (1902–1999)* (Rome 2003); K. Geus

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000351 Published online by Cambridge University Press

and K. Zimmermann (eds), *Punica-Libyca-Ptolemaica. Festschrift für Werner Huß, zum 65. Geburtstag dargebracht von Schülern, Freunden und Kollegen* (Leuven 2001); E. Greco (ed.), *Architettura, urbanistica, società nel mondo antico. Giornata di studi in ricordo di Roland Martin* (Paestum 2001); J. Pollini (ed.), *Terra marique. Studies in Art History and Marine Archaeology in Honor of Anna Marguerite McCann on the Receipt of the Gold Medal of the Archaeological Institute of America* (Oxford 2005); J. Herrin, M. Mullett and C. Otten-Froux (eds), *Mosaic. Festschrift for A.H.S. Megaw* (British School at Athens Studies vol. 8) (London 2001); AA.VV., *Omaggio a Santo Tiné: miscellanea di studi di archeologia preistorica e protostorica* (Genoa 2002); AA.VV., *Ampelokepion. Studi di amici e colleghi in onore di Vera von Falkenhausen*, as a special issue of the new journal *Néa Rhóme: rivista di ricerche bizantinistiche* 1 (2004). (Studies on the lives and works of the recently deceased scholars receiving Festschriften are reported on below in the section 'History of Scholarship'.)

The **reprinted essays** of distinguished colleagues are yet another invaluable source of information, especially since they bring together studies in publications often not possessed by other than the world's best libraries. Eight such volumes can be noted here: G. Colonna, *Italia ante romanum imperium. Scritti di antichità etrusche, italiche, romane (1958–1998)*, 6 vols, edited by C. Ampolo and G. Sassatelli (Pisa 2005); F. Cordano, *Studi siciliani: miscellanea 1974–2000* (Milan 2000); M. Cristofani, *Scripta selecta: trenta anni di studi archeologici sull'Italia preromana*, 3 vols (Pisa 2001); A.J. Graham, *Collected Papers on Greek Colonization* (Mnemosyne vol. 214) (Leiden 2001); L. Polacco, *L'arte di Siracusa greca* (NAC suppl. vol. 4) (Lugano 1998) (missed in the last report); D. Musti, *Magna Grecia: il quadro storico* (Rome 2005); F. Panvini Rosati, *Monete e medaglie* (Bolletino di Numismatica suppl. vol. 37) (Rome 2004); M. Sordi, *Scritti di storia greca* (Milan 2002); F.W. Walbank, *Polybius, Rome and the Hellenistic World: Essays and Reflections* (Cambridge 2002).

There has been little change in the structure and number of learned **meetings** since the last report (*AR* [2000–2001], 146), with one noteworthy exception: the Palermo conference on Sicilian antiquities did not happen at all (on the old cycle it would have taken place in late winter/early spring of 2005). This is no doubt a result of the death of E. Manni, the force who kept anc. Sicilian studies together. The unfortunate result for Sicilian archaeology is that there is no longer a forum for the public airing of basic archaeological reports by the various Superintendencies, which obviously makes the task of staying informed by those not directly involved in these excavations so much more difficult. This is not helped by the continuing shuffling of archaeological personnel around Sicily's Superintendencies, a legacy of the early 1990s crackdown on corruption (*AR* [1995–1996], 59). A major shuffle occurred in late 2004/early 2005, and this immediately impacted research, with individuals separated from their previous projects. It is to be wondered, just as my predecessor Roger Wilson did, how effective this bureaucratic shuffling is. The in-built limitations noted in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 147) have now been compounded with these problems.

Meetings held in this reporting period that have been published are discussed below, if published between 2001 and 2005, and in the next report, if published in 2006 and after. The same goes for the **exhibitions**. Of those that happened and whose catalogues were published in the reporting period, we may note here the general exhibitions with relevance to all or large parts of Sicily, leaving the ones referring to particular themes and sites to the sections below: M. Salerno and I. Romeo (eds), *L'isola molteplice: pluralità delle culture nella storia della Sicilia* (Palermo 2001) held in Turin; F. Spatafora and S. Vassallo (eds), *Sicani, Elimi e Greci: storie di contatti e terre di frontiera* (Palermo 2002) (reviewed in *ArchViva* xxi.96 [2002], 6–7) (the exhibition travelled from Palermo to Zürich in 2004 and to Marseilles in 2006, resulting in German and French catalogues); M. Bennett, A.J. Paul and M. Iozzo, *Magna Graecia: Greek Art from South Italy and Sicily* (Cleveland 2002) held in Cleveland (for a synopsis, see M. Bennett and A.J. Paul, *Minerva* 13.6 [2002], 9–16; catalogue reviewed by D. Ridgway, *AWE* 4 [2005], 480–81); AA.VV., *L'isola del mito: antiche e recenti scoperte archeologiche in Sicilia. Caltanissetta Ex Palestra Bilotta (zona San Francesco) via Villarosa 7 dicembre 2005-22 gennaio 2006* (Palermo 2005). For an exhibition of another kind, showcasing French archaeological work, see AA.VV., *Archéologies. Vingt ans de recherches françaises dans le monde* (Paris 2005), which, although it contains nothing on Sicily per se, gives an excellent overview of the aims and extent of recent French work.

Three new **research institutes/centres** and a new **association** deserve mention here too. First, a merger between the Istituto per l'Archeologia Etrusco-italica and the Istituto per la Civiltà Fenicia e Punica has occurred. The new institute is called the Istituto di Studi sulle Civiltà Italiche e del Mediterraneo Antico, which, if anything, is another reflection of increasing attention being paid to interregional scholarship in this century, and it has its own publication, a series of notebooks ('Quaderni') under the appropriate series title 'Mediterranea'. The first volume contains an extensive and important discussion of Italian EIA chronology reported on below in the 'Chronology' section. Second, M. Marazzi, known for his work on PH Italy and Sicily, has created a Centro Mediterraneo Preclassico at the Istituto Suor Orsola Benincasa in Naples, with a publication by the same title that first appeared in 2004. Third, the arrival of Roger Wilson to the University of British Columbia, Vancouver as head of department and Professor of the Archaeology of the Roman Empire, thus becoming the colleague of the present writer, has stimulated the development of the Centre for the Study of Ancient Sicily (CSAS), the only one of its kind in the world outside Sicily (http://cnrs.arts.ubc.ca/CSAS). Its mandate is to promote ancient Sicilian studies and research throughout the world. A new International Phoenician and Punic Studies Association has been founded, as is only to be expected given the rise in Phoenicio-Punic studies over the last generation. The association is based out of the Department of Archaeology at Ghent University and has a very helpful website with news and bibliography regularly posted on it (http://www.ippsa.net/). The creation of this association will do much to aid the growth and development of Phoenicio-Punic studies.

Acknowledegments. I am most grateful to certain individuals and institutions for material and various kinds of support without which these reports could not have been possible. To the following I extend my heartfelt thanks: K. Aberle (Vancouver/Glasgow), R. Akan (New York), R.M. Albanese Procelli (Catania), C. Ampolo (Pisa), C.M. Antonaccio (Durham, NC), W. Aufrecht (Lethbridge, AB), G.M. Bacci (Messina), M. Becker (West Chester, PA), M. Bell III (Charlottesville, VA), J. Bergemann (Bochum), A.M. Bietti Sestieri (Chieti), D.J. Blackman (Oxford), British School at Rome, K. Bunnell (Vancouver), M. Bürge (Zürich), Casalini Libri (Fiesole), G. Castellana (Agrigento), A. De Miro (Agrigento), G. Di Stefano (Ragusa), R. Docter (Ghent), U. Fantasia (Parma), M. Frasca (Catania), E. Giannitrapani (Enna), M. Gras (Rome), L. Grasso (Catania), C. Greco (Trapani), C. Guzzone (Caltanissetta), M.H. Hansen

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000351 Published online by Cambridge University Press

(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

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000351 Published online by Cambridge University Press