SOUTHEAST SICILY
Provinces of Syracuse and Ragusa

For Syracuse, we begin with the **guidebooks** and **general works** published in this period. Three guidebooks have appeared: AA.VV., *Isola di Ortigia, Siracusa* (Rome 2002); L. Acerra, *Siracusa. Itinerari storico-artistici/Historic and Artistic Itineraries* (Siracusa 2002); C. Voza and R. Lamberto, *A Guide to Syracuse* (Siracusa 2002), the latter an English edition translated and edited by H. Fracchia of the 1994 original Italian edition. Of the general works, there are two reprints of classic works to note first: F.S. Cavallari and A. Holm, *Topografia archeologica di Siracusa: atlante* (Troina 2002) (original ed. Palermo 1883); E. Mauceri, *Siracusa e la Valle dell'Anapo* (S.G. La Punta, CT 2003) (original ed. Bergamo 1909). Another general work on the **Myc and Levantine** presence in the Siracusano can be mentioned here: V. La Rosa (ed.), *Le presenze micenee nel territorio siracusano: I simposio siracusano di preistoria siciliana in memoria di Paolo Orsi, Siracusa, 15–16 dicembre 2003, Palazzo Impellizzeri, Museo Archeologico Regionale Paolo Orsi* (Padua 2004). In his introductory essay, La Rosa (9–44) reviews modern scholarship on the subject, noting a lack of interest outside Sicily on this region and calling for comparative work that situates Sicily in a wider historical context (a briefer version of this essay has also been published in *Sicilia Antiqua* 1 [2004], 11–20; *Emporia*, 571–83). The remaining contributions tackle this problem in two ways: either through the publication of new data or through the reinterpretation of older finds, particularly those of P. Orsi, who laid the groundwork for studies between Sicily and the E Mediterranean in the LBA. In other words, the volume represents a major reconsideration of the question. The various contributions are accompanied by abstracts in English, so as to invite accessibility, and contributors to the volume have aired their views in other forums in languages other than just Italian (for example, G. Alberti, *Emporia*, 343–51 on Cypriot connections).

For the region's later history, we begin with studies dealing with the **Gr city's historical topography**. There are new details on the topography of **Ortygia** (B. Basile and S. Mirabella, *Studi ClassiciBB*, 295–343). During sewer works, archaeologists from the Syracuse Superintendency were able to retrieve details regarding the original coastal morphology of a NW part of Ortygia, in an area previously very poorly known (**Fig. 1**). Remains of what have been interpreted to be the Cl arsenal, mentioned by Thucydides (vii.22), have been found (no. 1 on the plan). The stone derives from the Monti Climiti, NW of Syracuse. The entire area was levelled in the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC and replaced in Hel times by a quay, 3m *w*. and at least 8m *l*., oriented in a N–S manner (nos 2–3 on the plan). The quay is made up of three courses of square blocks whose stone came from the Plemmyrion quarry and sits on a sand/clay mud layer. Hel structures have also been found 30m to the N; they are thought to be those of a mole, with evidence of stagnant water on one side and the moving sea water on the other. Two identical and parallel walls, perhaps belonging to a canal of some sort, cut the quay just discussed. Close to the quay, another tower of the Dionysian city wall was discovered, intended to protect the arsenal (no. 9 on the plan). It has both similarities and differences to the other known towers, suggesting that the city wall may have been built at different times. A little later, in the L4th Ct BC, an embankment was constructed along the coast with a pile of rubble. Evidence of the Byz period also came to light, including the remains of houses, a craftworking area and the fortification system, the latter built in the 1st half of the 7th Ct AD.

More details have also been revealed through new excavations in the Ar **necropolis of Giardino Spagna**, made possible during maintenance work on the nearby hospital (E. Messina and G. Ancona, *Studi ClassiciBB*, 49–72). The burials, oriented E–W, were made in pits cut into the rock and covered with slabs, either placed on a ledge inside the pit or directly on top of the pit (**Fig. 2**). Most of the 67 burials were disturbed by the later Hel–Rom occupation of the area, and as a result it is uncertain whether the lack of grave–goods in the burials reflects disturbance or actual patterns of deposition. The oldest grave-goods date to the 2nd half of the 6th Ct and consist mainly of imported pottery: Cor, EGr, and Attic black glaze and rf. Involving this and **other necropoleis**, we have two more installments of R.M. Albanese Procelli's study on élite secondary cremations in bronze *lebetai* discussed in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 164): *Kokalos* 46 (2000 [2005]), 75–125; in *Gli Etruschi da Genova ad Ampurias. Atti del XXIV Convegno di studi etruschi ed italici, Marseille, Lattes, 26 settembre–1 ottobre 2002* (Pisa 2006), 307–18.

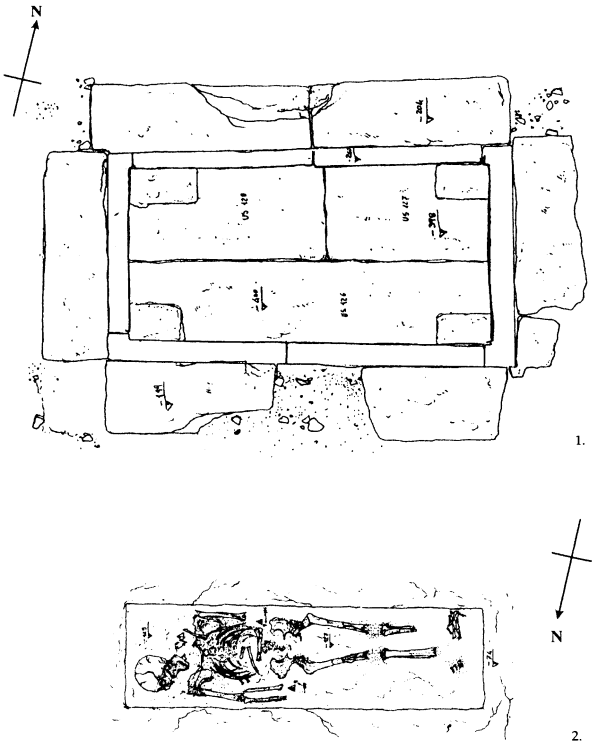
Beyond the city, there has been an attempt by F. De Angelis (*Ägäis und Mittelmeer*, 109–15) to estimate the size and nature of Syracuse's **Ar territory**. He notes three phases of growth (at 700 BC, it may have extended for an area of about 100km^2; at 600 BC, this may have grown to about 720km^2, reaching its greatest Ar extent of 1000km^2 by 500 BC) and stresses the need to avoid letting Syracuse's later history shape interpretations of earlier periods.

We turn now to particular **archaeological and historical themes by period**. D. Mertens (*Sicilia Antiqua* 1 [2004], 29–34) explores the relationship between architecture and power in Syracuse, from Ar times to the reign of Hieron II, illustrating the connection by using particular monuments from these various periods of the city's history. C. Ciurcina (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 43–47) looks closely at a fragmentary *arula* depicting Medusa holding Pegasus. She dates the piece, via other Sicilian parallels, to the 3rd quarter of the 6th Ct BC. On the **Deinomenid tyrants**, we can note, in addition to Mertens' article just discussed, G. Mafodda's study (*Seia* ns 5 [2000], 9–16) on the *demareteion* coins, in which the propaganda aspects are emphasized. For the period of **democracy** that followed, E. Robinson (*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 100 [2000], 189–205) interprets



1. Syracuse: Ortygia topography

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2. Syracuse: Giardino Spagna burial

the available evidence as indicating that a democracy existed, and N.K. Rutter, in R. Brock and S. Hodkinson (eds), *Alternatives to Athens: Varieties of Political Organization and Community in Ancient Greece* (Oxford, 2000), 137–51, concludes that democracy with oligarchic tendencies existed. The failed **Athenian invasion** continues to attract attention: G. Uggeri (*Studi Cataudella*, 1273–84) and L. Piccirilli (*Atti elimi IV*, 1049–58) focus on Athens' defeat and the many mistakes leading to it, and J. De Voto (*The Ancient History Bulletin* 16.1–2 [2002], 61–69) reconsiders the Athenian retreat. On **theatre** in the 5th Ct BC, we have a long study by S. Amato (*ArchStorSir* 12 [1998 (1999)], 29–63) (missed in the last report) and a shorter study that looks more widely at the anc. world by G. Pruneti (*ArchViva* xxiv.110 [2005], 76–80).

Our knowledge of **Dionysius I–II** has advanced greatly as a result of the *Due Dionisi* volume. Most of its contributions deal with history, especially when their topics stay close to Syracuse itself, but there are articles by D. Mertens (243–52) on Syracuse's 'Long Walls' and on coinage by M. Caccamo Caltabiano (33–45), who looks at three topics: monetary policy, propaganda and the re-use of Dionysius I's coins after his downfall. Many of the archaeological studies contained in this volume focusing on particular Sicilian cities and regions are discussed in the pages below, but here we may note the helpful round-ups of Gr activity in the Adriatic in the 4th Ct BC (by N. Cambi, 47–75, N. Ceka, 77–80, F. D'Andria, 117–37, G. Gorini, 203–15, J.-L. Lamboley, 217–21, and M. Lombardo, 427–42) that otherwise would not be mentioned elsewhere in this report. In other studies on **Dionysius I**, D. Musti (*Sicilia Antiqua* 1 [2004], 35–39) discusses the geo-political centrality of Dionysius I's kingdom, noting that it was the largest in Europe before Macedonia, and that Dionysius I made sure that Sicily, not Sardinia, was viewed as the Mediterranean's largest island. S. Aiosa (*QuadMess* 2 [2001], 91–110) takes another look at the anc. literary sources for Dionysius I's palace on Ortygia and what features they record about it. Aiosa also observes that Dionysius I inspired the monumental practices of later times. C. Cobianchi (*Anemos* 3 [2005], 7–88) collects and discusses the 44 surviving inscriptions from Dionysius I's Adriatic colonies, whose populations, as reflected in these inscriptions, were made up of both Gr and Illyrian components. J. Morcom considers bronze coinage, in R. Ashton and S. Hurter (eds), *Studies in Greek Numismatics in Memory of Martin Jessop Price* (London 1998), 287–92 (missed in the last report), and a lead test-piece for a Syracusan tetradrachm of the late 5th Ct BC is published by W. Fischer-Bossert (*The Numismatic Chronicle* 162 [2002], 1–9). We might also note here the publication of the illustrations to accompany an article mentioned in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 163): G. Manganaro, *RIN* 102 (2001), 147–65. On **Dionysius II**, we have a monograph, missed in the last report, by F. Muccioli, *Dionisio II. Storia e tradizione letteraria* (Bologna, 1999), which, despite its title, does consider somewhat material aspects. I. D'Angelo (*Acme* 75 [2001], 9–24) argues, by drawing on literary, epigraphic and numismatic evidence, that the *basileus* mentioned in the Zeus inscriptions from Locri Epizephyri is Dionysius II, and not Agathokles or Pyrrhus. The deification of **Dion** is debated by M. Zahrnt (*The Ancient History Bulletin* 14.4 [2000], 171–9) and B. Bosworth, in W. Heckel and L. Tritle (eds), *Crossroads of History: The Age of Alexander* (Claremont, CA 2003), 11–28.

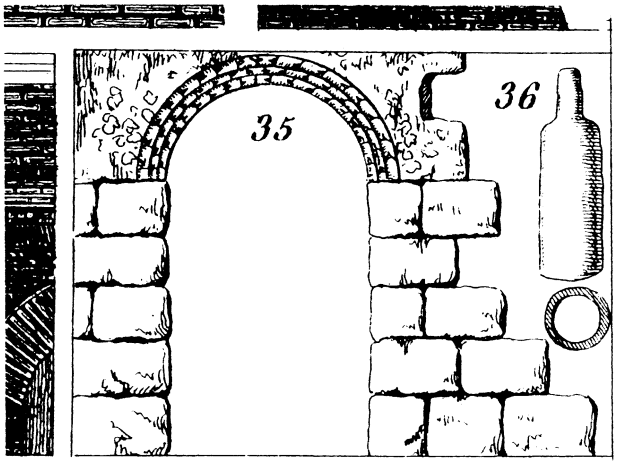
The refoundation of Syracuse by **Timoleon** has been treated in a recent book: B. Smarczyk, *Timoleon und die Neugründung von Syrakus* (Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, Philologisch-Historische Klasse vol. 251) (Göttingen 2003). It is worth noting here L. Campagna's (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 149–68) re-dating of a Sicilian Hel capital of the Cor order discovered in the area of the Foro Siracusano, from the period Timoleon, to which it is usually dated (H. Lauter-Bufe, *Die Geschichte des sikeliotisch-korinthischen Kapitells* [Mainz am Rhein 1987], 5–9), to the reign of Hieron II, and in particular to the 3rd quarter of the 3rd Ct BC. This is yet another example of the down-dating of archaeological material often attributed to Timoleon (for those instances in the previous report, see *AR* [2000–2001], 155, 164, 168, 176; and for another example in this reporting period, see the 'Paternò' entry in the 'Northeast Sicily' section below).

On **Agathokles**, L. Raffone (*Minima Ephigraphica et Papyrologica* iv.6 [2001], 209–28) returns to P. Oxy. xxiv.2399 to reveal details about the political situation in Syracuse during his African campaigns. The latter also feature prominently in V. Armagrande's examination (*QuadMess* 1.1 [2000 (2001)], 209–41) of Agathokles' Kore/Nike tetradrachms. Armagrande divides this series into two stylistic groups and three historical phases, all in and around Agathokles' African campaigns. The second phase involved minting for military purposes, and the third phase for paying the peace indemnity to Carthage and as a last assault upon Syracuse's oligarchs. On the ideological strategies of Agathokles' reign, there are three papers in different publications by S.N. Consolo Langher: in E. Luppino Manes (ed.), *Storiografia e regalità nel mondo greco: colloquio interdisciplinare, Cattedre di storia della storiografia greca e storia greca, Chieti, 17–18 gennaio 2002* (Alessandria 2003), 287–301; in M. Caccamo Caltabiano, D. Castrizio and M. Puglisi (eds), *La tradizione iconica come fonte storica: il ruolo della numismatica negli studi di iconografia. Atti del I Incontro di studio del Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae (Messina, 6–8 marzo 2003)* (Reggio Calabria 2004), 335–49; *Nuove Prospettive*, 79–90. The first of these papers argues that after his African campaigns Agathokles transformed his domain

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economically, culturally, politically and ideologically by seeking greater ties with the Hel E; the second paper considers his imagery and legends on coins; and the third looks at the division of power and ruler-cult during the reigns of Agathokles and **Hieron II**. Ideology is also a theme running through a recent book that also considers the reigns of Agathokles and Hieron II: C. Lehmler, *Syrakus unter Agathokles und Hieron II. Die Verbindung von Kultur und Macht in einer hellenistischen Metropole* (Frankfurt am Main 2005) (reviews by: J.M. González, *BMCR* 2006.08.40; F. Daubner, *Göttinger Forum für Altertumswissenschaft* 9 [2006], 1019–23; B. Smarczyk, *Historische Zeitschrift* 284 [2007], 421–22). Hieron II, on his own, is discussed in several papers in the volume *Nuove Prospettive*. N. Bonacasa (35–48) has much to say about him in reviewing the archaeology of Sicily in the 3rd Ct BC, in which it is observed that this period is a 'delicate' one in the study of the island's material culture. In other contributions: A.M. Prestianni Giallombardo (99–123) connects fortifications and granaries in Sicily as two sides of the same coin; G. Sfameni Gasparro (125–31) underlines the E connection in Hieron II's religion; L. Campagna (151–89) connects architecture with ideology, starting with the tricky question of dating (recall also his re-dating of a Sicilian Hel capital of the Cor order discussed above); F. Ferruti (191–212) examines the role gymnasia played in Hieron's value system; C. Parisi Presicce (213–28) provides an overview of work on the monumental altar, arguing that the area W of the altar could have been used to tie up the animals before sacrifice, and that a real temple once existed in front of the altar; E.C. Portale (229–64) considers Hieron II's relations with the rest of the Gr world; A. Carbè (267–75) traces constitutional developments in coins with a figure whose head is crowned with a laurel-leaf crown and later a diadem, arguing that this is none other than Gelon, Hieron II's son, sharing power with his father; and M. Pugliesi (305–27) demonstrates the limited circulation of Hieron II's silver and gold coins, suggesting that they were used for internal purposes in the kingdom. In other publications, we have an examination of Hieron II and Rome's activities in the Adriatic by G. Millino, in L. Braccesi (ed.), *Hesperìa XVII* (Rome 2003), 105–27, as well as two publications on **Archimedes**: C. Voza, *Archimede: Siracusa e il suo genio* (Palermo 2002); R. Netz, *The Works of Archimedes* (Cambridge 2004) (reviewed by E. Dickey, *BMCR* 2004.07.14). Syracusan society in the aftermath of Hieron II's reign is studied by M. Zahrnt, in L. Mooren (ed.), *Politics, Administration and Society in the Hellenistic and Roman World* (Leuven, 2000), 489–514.

There have also been some studies on **Rom and Byz** Syracuse in this period. A book on both these periods was published by the late S.L. Agnello, *Una metropoli ed una città siciliane fra Roma e Bisanzio* (Siracusa 2001) (cf. also his paper in *Studi Lavagnini*, 3–22). S. Pafumi (*BdA* 122 [2002], 55–84) convincingly argues that a male torso found by P. Orsi in 1921 is not an original piece of Gr sculpture, but a Rom copy of the Flavian/Trajanic period, and thereby throws light on questions of Syracusan patronage, artistic output and topography. Further insights into Rom society are obtained by K. Korhonen in examining funerary inscriptions: he reveals a multilingual city in the Rom period, strongly rooted in its Gr past, but also with influxes of Latin speakers from nearby regions of the Empire, in E.N. Ostenfeld (ed.), *Greek Romans and Roman Greeks* (Aarhus Studies in Mediterranean Antiquity vol. 3) (Aarhus 2002), 70–80. Syracuse's catacombs have been the subject of two recent papers: S. Burrafato, *Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana* 78 (2002), 119–43, discusses painted paradise scenes on the acrosolia of the 'Vergine Siracusana' (in the San Giovanni catacombs, which now have a new antiquarium) and 'Marcia' (in the Vigna Cassia catacombs) tombs; M. Griesheimer and L. Regalbuto, *Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana* 80 (2004), 85–114, examine the Politi Mausoleum in the heart of Syracuse's N necropolis (near the San Giovanni catacombs), dating it to the M4th Ct AD, and seeing its occupants as pagans buried close to Ch tombs. E. Russo (*Studi Lavagnini*, 303–14) reconstructs from 18th- and 19th-Ct drawings a LRom building with tubular arches that once stood in Neapolis, on the road leading to the San Giovanni catacombs (**Fig. 3**). This is another monument with such terracotta vaulting, which is thought to have originated in Syracuse (cf. R.J.A. Wilson, *JRA* 5 [1992], 110, 127). We might also note here one final item, an exhibition catalogue on Saint Lucy, who is thought to have died *ca* AD 304: C. Ciurcina (ed.), *L'occhio e la luce: omaggio a Lucia* (Siracusa 2004).



3. Syracuse: LRom building with tubular arches

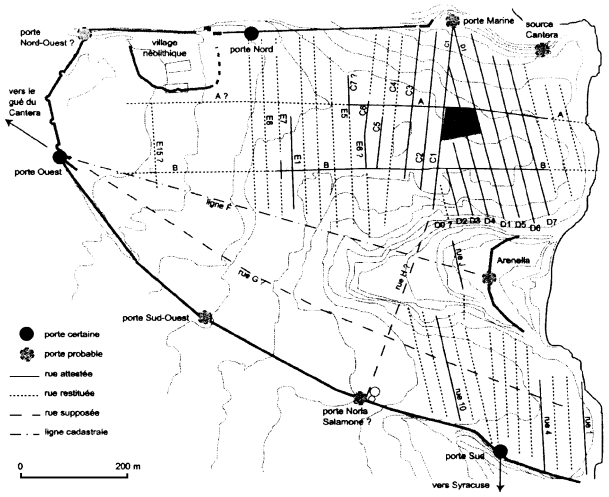
We may next turn to developments for sites in Syracuse's immediate hinterland. D. Tanasi's re-analysis of the PH cemetery at **Cozzo del Pantano** highlights the limitations in P. Orsi's published description of tomb 7, which account must be combined with the unpublished excavation notebooks of his assistant E. Caruso (*Studi Micenei ed Egeo-anatolici* 47 [2005], 323–31). When both accounts are combined, they reveal that the LH IIIA2 kylix found in this tomb was actually placed alongside an individual in a separate burial niche, away from the major burial cell. Tanasi hypothesizes that it belonged to a male native Sicilian of some rank who had exchange contacts with the Aegean. There has been further work on the long-known **Plemmirio B and Capo Ognina shipwrecks**. For the Plemmirio B wreck of *ca* AD 200, D.J.L. Gibbins (*World Archaeology* 32 [2001], 311–34) provides evidence of N African amphora production, and for the Capo Ognina wreck, F. Lo Fauci (*Archeologia Subacquea* 3 [2002], 335–52) assembles all the finds, both published and published, of many years of work, often only published in preliminary form. The author proposes a new framework for terminology, as well as details on the contents and dating of the various wrecks. This is a most valuable contribution, which now forms the point of departure for all future work.

To the NW of Syracuse is the peninsula of **Thapsos**, the site of the well-known BA settlement, from which D. Tanasi (*Sicilia Antiqua* 1 [2004], 21–27) reconsiders three Myc-inspired clay models. These models are moulded in the shape of a throne and a little bed ('lettuccio') and come from funerary, votive and

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settlement contexts of LH IIIA2 and IIIB1 date. Tanasi argues that these models recall the benches found in native Sicilian EBA and MBA domestic and funerary contexts, and that the native élite chose to adopt and adapt the elements that they wanted from their Myc visitors. Tanasi makes a similar point elsewhere in connection with Myc pottery types imitated at Thapsos (*Emporia*, 561–69). Tanasi extends this discussion to Pantalica (see below). Away from the coast, to the NNW of Thapsos, is the town of **Melilli**, in whose environs PH finds have long been known. Another contribution to them is made by G. Cacciaguerra (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000 (2001)], 129–43), who publishes a tomb with trilithic relief decoration. A brief notice on PH finds in Melilli's Vallone Naga has also appeared from the pen of I. Russo (*RSP* 55 [2005], 551), who also has produced a small monograph on the EBA fortified village of 'Petraro' near **Villasmundo**, further to the N of Melilli: *Il Petraro di Villasmundo (Melilli)* (Augusta 2003).

On the coast close to Melilli and Villasmundo is the anc. Gr city of **Megara Hyblaia**. Here, as concerns the well-known French work at the site since the end of World War II, we have mainly new studies of previously excavated material to report, as well as notice of some new excavations, all information kindly supplied by Henri Tréziny, one of the directors of the French project. The biggest single accomplishment to note is the 5th volume of the final publication: M. Gras, H. Tréziny and H. Broise, *Mégara Hyblaea 5. La ville archaïque: l'espace urbain d'une cité grecque de Sicilie orientale* (Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire suppl. 1/5) (Rome 2004). This volume collects in ten chapters all the evidence currently available (**Fig. 4**). In the final chapter (547–84), the authors draw general conclusions on such topics as the aims of the early settlers and the world they left behind and the development of the community, in terms especially of social structure and demography. The volume achieves what it sets out to be: the starting-point for all future work on the Ar city. Elsewhere, Gras and Tréziny return to Megara Hyblaia's agora, in E. Greco (ed.), *Architettura, urbanisitica, società nel mondo antico. Giornata di studi in ricordo di Roland Martin: Paestum, 21 febbraio 1998* (Paestum 2001), 51–63. Megara Hyblaia also features in a more general piece by Tréziny on the foundation and re-foundation of Gr cities in the W Mediterranean (*Revue d'Histoire Urbaine* 13 [2005], 51–66). Material from the early Italian work at Megara Hyblaia has also received attention in this period by A. Iacovella, who is also connected with the French project: *Nécropole occidentale de Mégara Hyblaea: réconstitution de l'espace* (Lyon 2000) (non vidi); *MEFRA* 113 (2001), 401–69, the latter using archival documents to retrace the excavations carried out between 1860 and 1897. In his report Tréziny notes other studies that belong to more general works cited already elsewhere in this report, as well as other studies in press or in preparation that will appear in the next reporting period and hence discussed then. The **new work** at Megara Hyblaia involves a three-year project (2005–2007) between the French School at Rome and the Syracuse Superintendency and aims to restore the Cantera lighthouse and Antiquarium, to carry out excavations around Cl temple to the N of the lighthouse and to invest in the *mise en valeur* of the W sector of Ar city wall, accompanied by targeted control excavations. Outside the circles of the French project, Megara Hyblaia has been the subject of various kinds of study. A guidebook has been prepared by E. Miccichè, *Megara Iblea: alla riscoperta dell'antica colonia greca. Guida confidenziale* (Catania 2002). I. Malkin reconsiders the question of Megara Hyblaia's foundation, 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*



4. Megara Hyblaia: Ar town plan

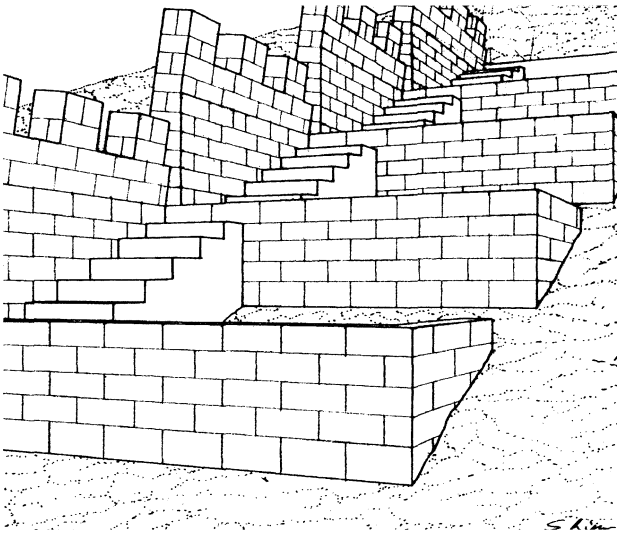
(Leiden 2002), 195–225. Malkin begins by noting how 'foundation studies' have fallen out of favour in recent 'colonization' studies and restates his oft-repeated views that foundation was a process that ended with the establishment of a cult to the dead founder(s). At the same time, Malkin finds evidence of Megara Hyblaia's gradual development, rightly rejecting the retrojection of any later Cl model and thinking to such early foundations as Megara Hyblaia. He ends by wondering whether native Sicilians had something to do with Megara Hyblaia's foundation. This is a theme picked up on and elaborated by F. De Angelis (*AWE* 2.1 [2003], 19–50), in a general article (cited earlier in the section 'Native and Other Italic') that tackles the role of native Sicilians played in shaping EGr culture in the island. De Angelis has also contributed two other works to Megara Hyblaia. In *OJA* 21 (2002), 299–310, he argues that silos found in 8th and 7th Ct contexts may represent élite attempts to produce a grain surplus for the purposes of trade, thus uniting the usual dichotomy of trade versus agriculture. He has also produced a book on the Megarian city-states of Sicily: *Megara Hyblaia and Selinous: the Development of Two Greek City-States in Archaic Sicily* (Oxford 2003), reviewed by: F. Lefèvre, *REG* 117 (2004), 785–86; D.G. Smith, *BMCR* 2005.01.28; B.A. Ault, *Antiquity* 80 (2006), 214–18; R.R. Holloway, *AJA* 110 (2006), 326–27; H. Tréziny, *Gnomon* 78 (2006), 712–16; A. Robu, *L'Antiquité Classique* 75 (2006), 205–12. This is an archeological history whose chief focus is on the development of settlement, society and economy. The study attempts to provide a wider regional context for Megara Hyblaia's development, both inside Sicily and with Gr city-state culture more generally. J.G. De Voto (*The Ancient World* 36.1 [2005], 90–106) also considers the Megarian city-states of Sicily, though using a more traditional historical approach and older bibliography.

To the NW of Megara Hyblaia is the mod. town of Lentini, home to anc. Gr **Leontinoi**, as well as rich earlier and later remains. Visitors can once again view the region's archaeological heritage thanks to the re-opening of Lentini's archaeological museum on 27 March 2004, after a fourteen-year hiatus brought about by damage caused by the 1990 earthquake. For the site's recent archaeological developments, we begin with a monograph on the Gr city's fortifications mentioned in the previous report but which I had not seen and digested properly (*AR* [2000–2001], 164): S. Rizza, *Studi sulle fortificazioni*

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greche di Leontinoi, 2 vols (Catania 2000). This volume fulfills a desideratum that has long existed in the study of these walls, namely sufficient documentary material to accompany the numerous excavation reports and studies (**Fig. 5**). All the relevant dating material is collected and re-examined in two appendices by G. Biondi and A. Montironi (75–128). The following building history is envisaged and based as far as possible on stratigraphic evidence. The fortification's initial construction is dated to the end of the 7th Ct BC to the 1st half of the 6th Ct BC. The fortification suffered destruction in the E5th Ct BC, probably at the hands of Hippokrates. There was reconstruction in the M5th Ct BC, but that was quickly followed towards the end of the century by another destruction, probably at the hands of Syracuse. A second and final reconstruction occurred in the L3rd Ct BC (by whom is uncertain), but the fortification suffered another destruction, this time for good, most likely in connection with Rome's conquest in 214 BC. There is also a helpful collection of the 88 mason marks found on various building blocks; among these, 35 different marks can be distinguished. Nearly all the letters of the Gr alphabet are attested, and all the marks were deeply engraved on their respective blocks. Concentrations of marks suggest a division of labour into groups of workers working on different sectors of the fortification; common marks suggest contiguous tracts of wall.

Another major step forward in understanding the anc. Gr city is made in M. Frasca (ed.), *Leontinoi: il mare, il fiume, la città. Atti della giornata di studio, Lentini, 4 maggio 2002* (Catania 2004). The first five contributions in this volume concern geography, geomorphology, and archaeology in coastal and underwater contexts, while the next eight contributions are devoted to reports on new discoveries and studies of the city and territory. Of the many results that could be discussed, emphasis here will be placed on new discoveries and interpretations. F. La Fauci (21–26) reports on new shipwrecks found in a little less than 2m of water in the bay of Agnone. The finds, which date from the 7th Ct BC to the 16th Ct AD, are too heterogenous to be considered a single wreck. The oldest find is the neck of Cor Ar transport amphora and the necks of 'orlo a cuscinetto rigonfio' amphorae, though W Gr Cl and Hel transport amphorae, as well as Rom amphorae and fine wares of various types, predominate. Two lead bars used for weighing down wooden anchors are broadly dated to Cl–Hel times. A quarry of what seems to be the Gr period is studied by E. Felici and G. Buscemi Felici (27–48). The quarry extends for about 2km along the coast between Punta Castelluzzo and Brucoli. Gr letters may be cut into some of the blocks. The area was sheltered enough to allow the loading of blocks for use in the city inland, perhaps in connection with the construction of the fortification mentioned earlier. E. Marilli (55–70) cannot come to a clear conclusion as to whether lake Lentini existed in antiquity. The port of Leontinoi and the river San Leonardo, probably the anc. Terias, which connected it to the sea, are considered by M. Caffi (71–77), who notes that one can still travel by river today, especially in winter, to a place close to Lentini known locally as 'Seggiu' and that comparative evidence from the 19th Ct AD provides insights into the movement of people and goods of all kinds. Interestingly, at the river-mouth, moreover, material from PH to mod. times has been recovered over the years. G. Rizza (81–86), long involved in the archaeology of Leontinoi, provides a thumbnail sketch of work at the site and points out some of the gaps in our knowledge, such as necropoleis of the 8th and 7th Cts BC. M. Frasca (87–98) pieces together various clues to locate the city gate exiting to the *campus Leontinus*, as it was known in the Rom period. Although there are so far no actual traces of the gate, Frasca hypothesizes that it must have been located close to the quadrangular towers in the curtain wall blocking the N entrance of the valley, where two parallel walls may have formed part of the road for the gate. B. Basile (99–116) discusses the recent discovery of a sanctuary at Scala Portazza just outside Lentini to the W. The sanctuary, built on two terraces joined by a staircase and surrounded by a temenos wall, was built in the M6th Ct BC and remained in use until the E5th Ct BC. The discovery of the remains of a decorated altar and architectural fragments suggests the existence of a temple, whose overall plan is unknown. Layers of ash, animal bone and pottery were uncovered around the altar; some of this material seems to predate the construction of the altar, thus documenting an earlier ritual use of the area before its monumentalization. Hera may have been worshipped here, judging from a grafitto on a pottery sherd with the first letters of her name. Elsewhere, G. Manganaro (*ZPE* 149 [2004], 55–68) has published an E5th Ct bronze inscription from this sanctuary. The inscription measures 9.9cm by 4.4cm and has several names inscribed on it. Manganaro hypothesizes that the inscription may have functioned as a tag ('targhetta') that accompanied a votive offering by a group of worshippers. Close by in contrada Alaimo, L. Grasso (117–22) and G. Rizza (*RAL* 13 [2003], 537–67; *Studi De Miro*, 579–91) provide more details of excavations that took place in 1987–1988 in a Sanctuary of the Dioscuri (cf. *AR* [1987–1988], 114). Most of the finds consists of pottery, generally cups of various kinds, often found in conjunction with animal bones, and thus interpreted as votive offerings. The pottery dates to the 7th and 6th Cts BC and comprises both locally produced wares (usually miniature jugs, hydriai and amphorae) and imported ones (ProtoCor, Cor, EGr, Rhodian and Attic). Other finds include terracotta statuettes, loomweights, spindle-whorls and bronze ornaments, though the latter are of Cl–Hel date. In another contribution to the *Leontinoi: il mare, il fiume, la città* volume, F. Pulvirenti (139–44) provides details of the archaeological site located at Masseria Castellana, located NW of Lentini. The anc. site is situated in a watershed with defensive possibilities and commanding views of the surrounding territory. Surface work brought to light material dating from LNeo to Med times. There are post-holes cut into the rock and aligned in a regular manner, perhaps belonging to a PH settlement that



5. Leontinoi: reconstruction of barricade wall

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accompanied a nearby necropolis. Pulvirenti suspects that the mod. quarry and road leading into it may have had anc. Gr precedents. In the last contribution to be discussed from this volume, S. Scerra (145–47) argues that Leontinoi was the hub of a defensive system established by Dionysius I to control the region's grain lands, interest in which can be retraced via the ceramic workshops established during the tyrant's reign. In other studies, G. Rizza (*Studi ClassiciBB*, 35–41) returns to an Attic amphora with a depiction of the birth of Athena, picked up in J.D. Beazley, *Paralipomena* (Oxford 1971), 129, 3bis, and F. Valenti (*SicArch* xxii.97 [1999 (2001)], 169–80) has published an article on the topography of the Rom city, noting the city's shift N to the plain, where it continued to develop in the Arab and Norman periods.

On **Monte San Basilio**, NW of Lentini, I. Russo (*SicArch* xxxiv.99 [2001], 107–11) discusses new PH finds from the E slope. Almost due S is **Francofonte**, where there have been recent discoveries of PH material during agricultural works (I. Russo, *RSP* 52 [2002], 389). SE of Francofonte is the spectacular site of **Pantalica**, one so popular with visitors and campers that a plea has been made for the site's protection (M. Di Luca, *ArchViva* xxiv.112 [2005], 2). The new studies to report concern the Myc influences on the Pantalica North Culture by D. Tanasi, *ArchStorSicO* 96 (2000), 1–88; in N. Kyparissi-Apostolika and M. Papakonstantinou (eds), *The Periphery of the Mycenaean World: 26–30 September, Lamia 1999: Proceedings of the Second Interdisciplinary Colloquium* (Athens 2003), 599–611; in V. La Rosa (ed.), *Le presenze micenee nel territorio siracusano: I simposio siracusano di preistoria siciliana in memoria di Paolo Orsi, Siracusa, 15–16 dicembre 2003, Palazzo Impellizzeri, Museo Archeologico Regionale Paolo Orsi* (Padua 2004), 337–97; *Emporia*, 561–9. As with his work at Thapsos (see above), Tanasi emphasizes how the native élite chose to adopt and adapt the elements that they wanted from their Myc visitors. SW of Pantalica was anc. Gr **Kasmenai**, the Syracusan outpost usually located on Monte Casale. Here M. Melfi (*Geo-Archeologia* 2 [2000], 39–48) reconsiders the so-called Temple of Ares. After a brief description of the temple's structural history, Melfi focuses attention on the votive deposits of arms, which traditionally have been interpreted as indicating a military function for the site aimed at the conquest of neighbouring native communities. Melfi puts Kasmenai's metal finds in context, noting parallels with native typologies, but observes, by contrast with earlier interpretations, that the native parallels are older in date than those found at Kasmenai and that the material used is different, bronze as opposed to iron at Kasmenai. On this basis, she excludes a model of conquest, replacing it with a model of collaboration that involves native metalworkers operating out of Kasmenai and drawing upon locally stored metals. SSE of Kasmenai is the hill-top town of **Buscemi**, where we have publications on the EBA site at Contessa di Sotto (B. Basile *et al.*, *Studi RiunioneBB*, 903–07) and on Med and E mod. castle (S. Distefano, *CNAM III*, 496–503). Close by to the SE is **Palazzolo Acreide**, location of **anc. Gr Akrai**, site of another Syracusan outpost (and later occupation). Here we have a reconsideration of *IG* xiv.217 by G. Manganaro (*ZPE* 147 [2004], 115–22). The inscription deals with the renting of public space for religious festivals and probably dates to before 211 BC. Manganaro argues that the inscription can be connected with the city's cult of Demeter and Kore, known from literary and numismatic evidence, and that the cult's seat should be identified with the so-called Temple of Aphrodite near the theatre. For wine produced in the countryside in LRom and Med times, see S. Distefano, *SicArch* xxxv.100 (2002), 89–112.

To the SW is the **Noto** region, site of the old and new city, the latter created after the infamous earthquake of 1693. The extensive anc. and Med remains in this region have been the subject of a recent volume: F. Balsamo and V. La Rosa (eds), *Contributi alla geografia storica dell'agro netino. Atti delle giornate di studio, Noto, Palazzo Trigona, 29–30–31 maggio 1998* (Noto 2001). Of the nine contributions contained in this volume, we may begin by noting those of M. Frasca (47–54) and R.M. Albanese Procelli (55–72), who summarize the region's LBA and EIA data, which include the important site of Monte Finocchito, with which the early Greeks were in contact. Frasca reviews in particular the settlement evidence, taking the opportunity to respond to comments made on his earlier study of Monte Finocchito (*CdA* 20 [1981], 13–102). Albanese Procelli tackles the region's social and economic organization, finding subtle differences in grave-goods, which usually are read in a more cursory manner as evidence of an egalitarian community. G. Manganaro (73–96) collects the available literary, epigraphic and numismatic data for the Graeco-Rom periods. L. Guzzardi (97–109) discusses recent archaeological discoveries all across the region, including a new 4th Ct BC inscription, of probably funerary function, found in contrada Zisola in the territory of **anc. Heloros** and a large farmstead, with occupation spanning the 6th to the 4th Ct BC, midway between Noto and Rosolini. A. Patané (111–23) considers Rom Noto, while A. Messina (125–38) and L. Arcifa (159–99) examine aspects of Med settlement and society. We might also note here in context an article by L. Falesi, published in another volume (*Studi Classici e Orientali* 47 [2004], 199–237), on the territory of Noto Antica in Hel times – a subject matter that complements the studies of Manganaro, Guzzardi and Patané just discussed. There are also developments pertaining specifically to **Eloro** (anc. Heloros), SE of Noto on the coast. On the anc. settlement's origins, there has been an article published by F. Copani (*Acme* 58 [2005], 245–63), who does not view the early Syracusan settlement as a military outpost, but an agricultural settlement jointly established with a pre-existing native community. At the same time, Copani does not deny strategic motivations and thinks that Heloros provides insights into the behaviour of Syracuse's *Gamoroi*, who sought to amass a large territory for their economic gain. The Rom period has not gone unnoticed in this reporting period. The stunning mosaics at the Tellaro villa were put on public display in Noto. An accompanying exhibition catalogue has also appeared: G. Voza, *Mosaici del Tellaro. Lusso e cultura nel sud-est della Sicilia* (Siracusa 2003) (cf. also G. Pruneti, *ArchViva* xxiii.103 [2004], 4–5).

In the neighbouring province of **Ragusa**, the regional archaeological museum in the provincial capital has a new guidebook: G. Di Stefano (ed.), *Il Museo Archeologico Ibleo di Ragusa* (Naples 2001). To the S of Ragusa, near Monte Streppenosa in the Irminio river valley, we have a further study of the 30kg bronze hoard of the 10th and 9th Cts BC found at the Ragusano **Castelluccio** (cf. *AR* [1987–1988], 116–17; *AR* [1995–1996], 73), in which G. Di Stefano discusses the imports from the W Mediterranean, in 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), 211–27. Directly E is the hill-top town of **Modica**, where there has been extensive work on the region's history in recent years, including the creation of a local historical journal, mentioned in the introduction, called *Archivium Historicum Mothycense* (some issues are available online at: http://web.tiscali.it/enteliceoconvitto/). Two scholars in particular have been especially active in advancing knowledge: V.G. Rizzone and A.M. Sammito. In *Archivium Historicum Mothycense* 3 (1997)

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and 4 (1998), they summarize what is known archaeologically of Modica from BA to Arab times. In *Archivium Historicum Mothycense* 5 (1999) and 7 (2001), they have compiled, respectively, gazetteers of BA and LRom sites (the LRom gazetteer is reviewed by N. Cavallaro, *Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana* 80 [2004], 349–51). In *SicArch* xxxv.100 (2002), 137–49, they discuss BA tombs with decorated façades. Elsewhere Sammito alone discusses the necropolis in contrada Mista (*SicArch* xxxii.97 [1999 (2001)], 87–104) and presents an overview of recent acquisitions of Neo material by the Modica Museum (*RSP* 52 [2002], 345–66). G. Di Stefano, the indefatigable Superintendent of Ragusa province, has also made three contributions to Modica in this period: on synagogues, in G. Helmig *et al.* (eds), *Third International Conference of Medieval and Later Archaeology* (Hertingen 2002), 322–3; on Modica's Hel bronze statuette of Herakles found in contrada Cafeo in 1967, in *Archivium Historicum Mothycense* 10 (2004), 9–18; on a 'rupestrian' church, in *La chiesetta rupestre di San Nicolò inferiore a Modica* (Ragusa 2005). The geography and history of Modica is related to regions further to the E and S, and so it is not surprising to see Modica featuring in thematic works that focus particularly on these neighbouring regions, such as, most notably in this reporting period: 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). Here early Christianity is discussed with a wide range of sources, including archaeology, and from a wide range of perspectives: tombs, settlements, architecture, to name only some. The famous tombs and settlements in **Cava d'Ispica**, to the E of Modica, are discussed in many of the works contained in this volume, as well as in three other recent works: G. Di Stefano and S. Fiorilla, *CNAM III*, 510–14; G. Di Stefano, in G. Volpe and M. Turchiano (eds), *Paesaggi e insediamenti rurali in Italia meridionale fra Tardoantico e l'Altomedioevo* (Bari 2004), 667–74; E. Giannichedda, L. Lapadula and E. De Minicis, *Archeo* xxi.7 (2005), 78–97, the latter a more general work devoted to the wider Mediterranean. For an earlier period, G. Di Stefano (*SicArch* xxxv.100 [2002], 125–35) reports on a season of excavation in 1982 at the EBA site in contrada Baravitalla at Cave d'Ispica, a site noted by Orsi in the E20th Ct. Here remains of a fortified village with huts has been discovered; some 50 tombs associated with this village were also explored. Most of the tombs were plundered long ago, though some ceramic finds were made.

We now have further details of the so-called 'Api' farmstead on the right bank of the river Irminio, to the W of **Sicicli**: G. Di Stefano and M. Anelli, *SicArch* xxxiv.99 (2001), 31–50 (fleetingly mentioned in *AR* [1981–1982], 90). The farmstead was first constructed in the L5th Ct BC, but mainly used between about 400 and 250 BC. Its plan comprises six rooms, in addition to a courtyard and possible sacellum. Areas devoted to cooking and agricultural production have been detected on the basis of the ceramic and other finds made within them. This and other 4th Ct houses closer to Kamarina (and discussed in the last report: *AR* [2000–2001], 165–66) are helpfully collected and discussed by G. Di Stefano elsewhere (*Due Dionisi*, 93–115). At **Marina di Ragusa**, on the coast to the SW of this farmstead, what is thought to be a preparation pit for garum has been noted near the water's edge (V. Piazzese, *Archeo* xix.7 [2003], 10). The pit is cylindrical in shape and about 35cm deep; a worked stone lid was also found nearby. To the NE, midway between Ragusa and **S. Croce Camerina**, a new Byz farmstead has been discovered in contrada Costa (fleetingly mentioned in the previous report: *AR* [2000–2001], 169). More surface work has allowed corrections to be made to the previously published plan. The farmstead consists of five rooms over an area of more than 600m^2 and may have been fortified with a tower. Messina thinks that this site must be one of the *kastellia* mentioned in the Cambridge Chronicle and connects it to the militarization of the Sicilian landscape in the 8th Ct AD due to Muslim incursions (on the latter theme, see also Messina's article in *Sicilia Bizantina*, 167–72). Messina also sees parallels with the so-called BA/IA *anaktoron* at Pantalica, which, as he has already urged (*SicArch* xxvi.82 [1993], 61–65), needs to be down-dated into the Byz period. The LMed village which gave its name to S. Croce Camerina was the subject of an exhibition in 2003, for which see the published catalogue: G. Di Stefano (ed.), *Il Casale Sanctae Crucis de Rasacambra* (Ragusa 2003).

On the coast SW of S. Croce Camerina is the Byz village, often associated with **Kaukana**. In *Sicilia Bizantina* (173–90), G. Di Stefano attempts to identify the function of the various buildings and spaces, in the same kind of study he carried out in the previous reporting period (*AR* [2000–2001], 168–69). Elsewhere, Di Stefano (*Archivio Storico Ibleo* 2 [2000], 1–7) publishes a silver patera and cooking wares (in C. Bakirtzis [ed.], *VII^e Congrès International sur la céramique médiévale en Méditerranée, Thessaloniki, 11–16 octobre 1999* [Athens 2003], 505–08). P. Pelagatti, the original excavator, provides her reasons for the site's exploration and her rationale for identifying it with Kaukana, 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), 151–61. R.J.A. Wilson, in the volume just cited (163–67), expresses justified reservation of Pelagatti's identification, in addition to commenting on the dating of the church. Further along the coast to the NW, we have an update on the restoration of the Illyrian helmet found in the **Punta Braccetto** shipwreck (G. Di Stefano, *Archeo* xvii.11 [2001], 18–20; cf. *AR* [1987–1988], 70), as well as two attempts by G. Di Stefano to insert the helmet into a historical context: in F. Lenzi (ed.), *L'archeologia dell'Adriatico dalla preistoria al Medioevo* (Florence 2003), 209–12; in *Alessandro il Molosso e i 'condottieri' in Magna Grecia. Atti del quarantatreesimo Convegno di studi sulla Magna Grecia, Taranto-Cosenza 26–30 settembre 2003* (Taranto 2004), 579–82.

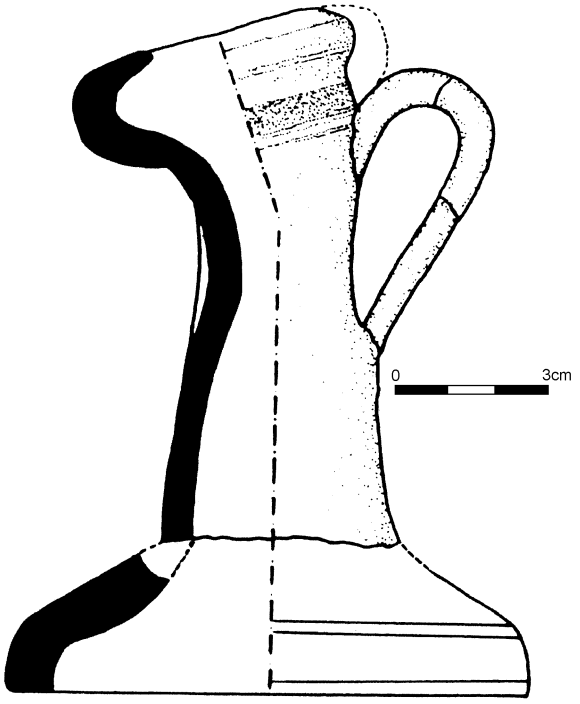
At **Kamarina**, still further along the coast to the NW, we can begin by noting a new guidebook to the site: G. Di Stefano, *Camarina: guida archeologica* (Florence 2004). The anc. literary sources for Kamarina are collected and translated into Italian by M. Mattioli, *Camarina città greca: la tradizione scritta* (Milan 2002). Great strides have been made in this reporting period on publishing previously uncovered material. There has been much work on **pottery**. R. Salibra (*BdA* 120 [2002], 1–20) takes a first step in publishing the collection of the marquis Orazio Arezzo of Celano, who owned the land on which the Passa Marinaro necropolis excavated by P. Orsi stands. The collection, still in possession of the marquis' descendants, was put together by Orsi himself as a gesture of thanks to the marquis for facilitating his excavations. In this article, Salibra focuses on the collection's 5th Ct Attic rf (four column kraters, bell krater, two lekythoi and miniature hydria), and in doing so proposes attributions, dates and comparanda. In another study (*BdA* 133–34 [2005], 41–56), Salibra and F. Caruso publish a rf krater from the same necropolis from a later excavation by Pelagatti. The krater, which dates to the 3rd quarter of the 5th Ct, is attributed to the Orpheus Painter and bears a scene of Herakles and Eurytos engaged in an arrow-

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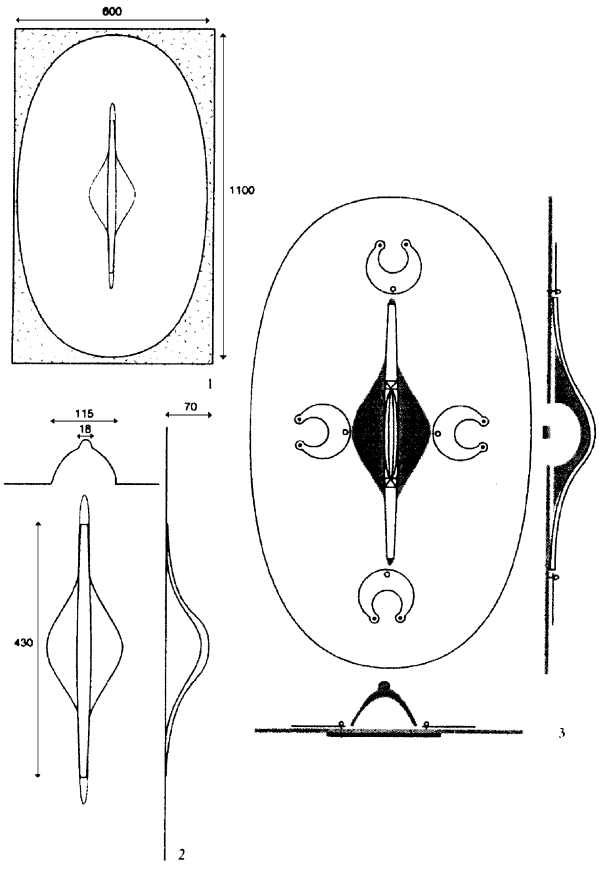
shooting contest. Miniature pots from the Cl necropoleis are collected by G. Di Stefano, in B. Schmaltz and M. Söldner (eds), *Griechische Keramik im kulturellen Kontext* (Münster 2003), 38–46. M. Pisani (*Kokalos* 45 [1999 (2004)], 111–55) publishes five fragmentary mobile supports (*lasana*) for holding cooking pots over a fire, found in association with a kiln outside the NE perimeter of the city wall (**Fig. 6**). The material was found in pits dated to between the M5th and L4th Cts BC. Pisani draws comparisons with finds from other parts of the anc. Gr world, presenting a valuable overview of a class of object that all too rarely gets published. Pisani's interests in everyday life also extends to **terracottas**: see her article in *BdA* 123 (2003), 3–24, which includes examples from Kamarina and Syracuse of Ar and Cl date. A. Pautasso (*CdA* 36 [1997 (2002)], 47–59) makes a compelling case for Kamarina having been the place of production of the Biscari Kore in Catania**.** She dates the piece to the last quarter of the 6th Ct BC. P. Pelagatti (*Studi De Miro*, 515–32) brings together eighteen clay Ar–Cl antefixes thought to have come from Kamarina. The types include Silen, Gorgon, male and female heads, and palmette. The relationship between pottery and votive material, like *pinakes*, is explored by F. Giudice, in A. Comella and S. Mele (eds), *Depositi votivi e culti dell'Italia antica dall'età arcaica a quella tardo-repubblicana. Atti del convegno di studi, Perugia, 1–4 giugno 2000* (Bari 2005), 703–11. A fascinating piece of stone **sculpture** of a Celtic shield has been published by A. Rapin (*Germania* 79 [2001], 273–96) (**Fig. 7**). The sculpture, in low relief, conforms to the norms of Cl Gr sculpture and appears on a stone block (110cm *l.* by 60cm *d.*) found in 1958. The sculpture is dated on stratigraphic and iconographic grounds to the end of the 5th Ct BC. The block may have been built into a wall facing in the direction of Syracuse and documents materially the use of **Celtic mercenaries** in Sicily known from anc. literary sources. Mercenaries were often paid with **coins**, on which there have been two publications (of earlier discoveries) relating to Kamarina in this period: P. Pelagatti, *AIIN* 48 (2001 [2003]), 259–66; T. Lucchelli and G. Di Stefano, *Monete dall'agorà di Camarina. Campagne di scavo 1983–1995* (Milan 2004) (reviewed by S. Struffolino Krüger, *RIN* 106 [2005], 450–52).

The extensive excavations in the Passa Marinaro **necropolis** continue to receive publication. R. Salibra (*Kokalos* 45 [1999 (2004)], 41–110) presents a preliminary analysis of 407 tombs excavated by Pelagatti in 1972–1973. The tombs date to the 5th to 3rd Ct BC (with some gaps, discussed below) and consist of various types under the general rubric of 'inhumation' (at least 85% of the grand total) and 'cremation' (at least 10% of the grand total). About 61% of all tombs contained grave-goods, generally made up of pottery; grave-goods were not numerous and average three items per tomb. Attic rf and black glaze make up the bulk of the imported pottery and include rf column kraters by the Bowdoin Painter, the Siracusa Painter, the Painter of London E489 and Canea Painter and black glaze skyphoi, pateras and lekythoi. Salibra's study also allows her to refine P. Orsi's chronology for this necropolis, since Orsi did not find any material datable to the first two decades of the 5th Ct. Salibra also notes that no material can be dated with certainty to two periods of Kamarina's history: 484–461 BC and the 1st half of the 4th Ct BC.

These periods follow important moments in Kamarina's **political history**, on which there have been further recent studies. E.W. Robinson sees in Kamarina's lead plates a democracy in the 5th Ct, 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), 61–77, and L. Del Monaco (*Mediterraneo*



6. Kamarina: mobile support for cooking pot



7. Kamarina: sculpted Celtic shield

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

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

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

NORTHEAST SICILY

Provinces of Messina and Catania

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

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