NATIVE AND OTHER ITALIC

We begin with an update to the two 'watershed' developments noted at the start of this section in the last report (*AR* [2000–2001], 149). A version of the 'Prima Sicilia' exhibition travelled to Naples in 2001, resulting in another two-volume catalogue: M. Marazzi and S. Tusa (eds), *Preistoria: dalle coste della Sicilia alle Isole Flegree. Istituto Suor Orsola Benincasa, Napoli, 5 maggio–3 giugno 2001* (Naples 2001). The proceedings of the 1997 conference on Sicilian pre- and protohistory held in Corleone were recently published as special issues of the journal *Seminario di Scienze Antropologiche* 19–20 (1999–2001) under the editorship of G. Grotta, A. Scuderi, S. Tusa and A. Vintaloro. Interest in native Sicilian studies in PH and protohistory continues (cf. V. Tusa, *Atti elimi IV*, 1239–46), leading one of the field's leading specialists, E. Procelli, to take stock of the situation in two ways. First, he has produced an immensely useful bibliography: *Bibliografia della Preistoria e Protostoria della Sicilia e delle isole minori* (Florence 2005). Second, he has reviewed scholarly developments over the last generation (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000], 49–55), making several important suggestions for the subject to grow and develop in the long term in a healthy way.

As in the last report, there are several **syntheses and period studies** to report. All of Mediterranean PH is dealt with in a thematic manner in E. Blake and A.B. Knapp (eds), *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory* (Oxford and Malden, MA 2005) (reviewed by M. Pluciennik, *Antiquity* 80 [2006], 472–75). Sicily is found frequently throughout these pages. On the Neo in the central Mediterranean: E. Giannitrapani (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000], 57–73) and G. Di Stefano, in E. Derwich (ed.), *Préhistoire des pratiques mortuaires* (Liège 2003), 11–14. On the Serraferlicchio culture in Copper Age Sicily: C. Malone and S. Stoddart (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000], 97–103). K. Kristiansen and T.B. Larsson, *The Rise of Bronze Age Society: Travels, Transmissions and Transformations* (Cambridge 2005) deals with the BA as a whole across Eurasia, and includes an important introductory chapter on the theory of interaction (reviewed by A. Harding, *Antiquity* 80 [2006], 463–65). R.M. Albanese Procelli, a leading specialist, studies the Sicilian BA and IA in an excellent new monograph, *Sicani, Siculi, Elimi: forme di identità, modi di contatto e processi di trasformazione* (Milan 2003). The second millennium BC in Sicily is the focus of another excellent new monograph by another leading specialist: G. Castellana, *La Sicilia nel II millennio a.C.* (Caltanissetta 2002). These two books contain discussion of all the major topics, including the many contacts the island had with the outside world. On the EBA, there are several thematic essays on Sicily in D. Cocchi Genick (ed.), *L'età del bronzo recente in Italia* (Viareggio-Lucca 2004). A reprinted paperback edition of R. Peroni, *L'Italia alle soglie della storia* (Bari 2004) has appeared; the original was cited in the previous report (*AR* [2000–2001], 149). On the Italic cultures of Italy in the 1st millennium BC, there are two helpful synthetic works: M. Antico Gallina (ed.), *Culture della prima Italia* (Balsamo 2005); F. Pesando (ed.), *L'Italia antica: culture e forme del popolamento nel I millennio a.C.* (Rome 2005). There is also a wealth of information in the five volumes dedicated to L. Bernabò Brea (*Studi BdABB, Studi ClassiciBB*, *Studi MemoriaBB, Studi PreistoriciBB*, *Studi RiunioneBB*), some of whose contributions have been cited on their own throughout this report.

Interregional contact and exchange are a frequent feature of all the preceding syntheses and period studies, but there are also several studies that address particular aspects of the topic that deserve to be noted (the question of chronology is discussion in the 'Chronology' section below). For contacts between **Malta** and Sicily: A. Cazzella (*SicArch* xxxiii.98 [2000], 87–96; *Studi Ciasca*, 139–52); D.H. Trump, *Malta: Prehistory and Temples*, 2nd ed. (Valletta 2004); N. Bruno, in R. Laffineur, E. Warmenbo and J. Driessen (eds), *Actes du XIVème Congrès UISPP, Université de Liège, Belgique, 2–8 septembre 2001/Acts of the XIVth UISPP Congress, University of Liège, Belgium, 2–8 September 2001. Section 11: Âge du bronze en Europe et en Mediterranée/Section 11: Bronze Age in Europe and the Mediterranean* (BAR International Series vol. 1337) (Oxford 2005), 209–216, who argues that BA Sicilian 'pilaster' tombs are not of Maltese inspiration. A.M. Bietti Sestieri (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 557–86) examines Sicily's geographical and historical role during **the 2nd millennium BC**, along with the other three large Mediterranean islands (Cyprus, Crete and Sardinia). Sicily is shown to have played a strategic role in establishing relationships and maintaining contacts between the various, usually differentially structured BA polities of the E and W Mediterranean. All four large islands were open to external contacts and often incorporated foreigners into their own local societies, but insofar as Sicily is concerned, it is very unlikely that we are dealing with outright control of the island by outside powers, like the Myc Greeks. Instead, we see intense interconnections which may have resulted in Aegean exchange being based in Sicily, visible perhaps in the material culture, which shows widespread integration of Myc Gr features. Relations between Sicily and Myc Greece are examined in detail in four other works: S. Tusa, *SicArch* xxxiii.98 (2000), 9–39; M. Bettelli, *Italia meridionale e mondo miceneo* (Florence 2002); E. Borgna and P. Cassola Guida, *ASAA* 82 (2004 [2006]) 149–80; A. Vianello, *Late Bronze Age Mycenaean and Italic Products in the West Mediterranean: A Social and Economic Analysis* (BAR International Series vol. 1439) (Oxford 2005). The **Myc and E Mediterranean influences** that have often been cited in native Sicilian BA settlements should be assessed against scholarly developments in both Sicily and Greece. O. Doonan (*Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 14 [2001], 159–88) re-examines domestic architecture and settlement planning in the EBA and MBA in Sicily, underlining the importance of local conditions. Two studies on **BA Gr urbanism and structures** have appeared: K. Branigan (ed.), *Urbanism in the Aegean Bronze Age* (Sheffield 2001); P. Darcque, *L'habitat mycénien. Formes et fonctions de l'espace bâti en Grèce continentale à la fin du IIe millénaire avant J.-C.* (Athens 2005). There is also an up-to-date treatment on **Myc political economy** that should be mentioned here: S. Voutsaki and J. Killen (eds), *Economy and Politics in the Mycenaean Palace States* (Cambridge 2001). In a related discussion, P. Militello (*Emporia*, 585–97) concludes that private Myc entrepreneurship, and not palace control, explains best Myc involvement in the W. In another important paper, Bietti Sestieri (*PIA VI*, 9–24) hypothesizes that the collapse of Italy's core areas in the BA, namely the Palafitte-Terramare and Sicily, led to their replacement by Etruria and Sardinia in the **EIA**. She regards Etruria as the main political and economic region, with Sardinia as the base for E–W interaction. On the Etruria-Sardinia relationship, see in detail O. Paoletti and L. Tamagna Perna (eds), *Etruria e Sardegna centro-settentrionale tra l'età del bronzo finale e l'arcaismo* (Pisa 2002) (reviewed by J. MacIntosh Turfa, *BMCR* 2004.03.32). Elsewhere Bietti Sestieri argues that Italy took the initiative in maintaining contacts with DA Greece (in B. Cunliffe *et al.* [eds], *Archaeology: The Widening Debate* [Oxford 2002], 425–26). This argument needs to be set against a backdrop of increasing research on the Etruscans outside Italy, for which see recently G. Camporeale (ed.), *Gli Etruschi fuori d'Etruria* (San Giovanni Lupatoto 2001) (English translation: *The Etruscans outside Etruria* [Los

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Angeles 2004], reviewed by V. Jolivet, *BMCR* 2005.09.14). C. Giardino discusses the insights that PH Sicilian hoards provide for interregional contact and exchange in the W Mediterranean (in C.F.E. Pare [ed.], *Metals make the World go round* [Oxford 2000], 99–107). One of these W Mediterranean regions was Calabria, whose contacts with Sicily can now be followed in detail in AA.VV., *Atti della XXXVII Riunione Scientifica dell'Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria della Calabria*, 2 vols (Florence 2004).

Much of this interregional contact and exchange was stimulated by the search for **metals**, on which there has been considerable attention in this reporting period. A.M. Bietti Sestieri (*Accordia Research Papers* 9 [2001–2003], 23–43) gives an overview of her planned catalogue of the 800 copper, bronze and iron artefacts from various collections in The British Museum. She calculates that 40% of these artefacts have accurate contextual information. Sicilian material in this round-up includes five EBA axes from Agrigento. A wealth of information can be found 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), especially the paper by R.M. Albanese Procelli (193–209) on PH **bronze-working** (see also her articles on the same subject in: *Atti elimi IV*, 11–28; D. Ridgway *et al.* [eds], *Ancient Italy in its Mediterranean Setting: studies in honour of Ellen Macnamara* [Accordia Specialist Studies on the Mediterranean vol. 4] [London 2000], 75–90; A. Giumlia-Mair and F. Lo Schiavo [eds], *Le problème de l'étain à l'origine de la métallurgie/The Problem of Early Tin* [Oxford 2003], 139–45). There are also thoughts on the development of bronze-working in *SicArch* xxxiii.98 (2000) by D. Marino (145–58) and L. Maniscalco (159–66). The **beginnings of iron** technology in Italy are considered by Bietti Sestieri and C. Giardino (*Mediterranean Archaeology* 14 [2001], 125; *PIA VI*, 491–505) and A. Corretti and M. Benvenuti (*Mediterranean Archaeology* 14 [2001], 127–45), articles summarizing research which provides the necessary background for Sicilian developments. The latter are discussed by R.M. Albanese Procelli (*Studi PreistoriciBB*, 241–59), who argues that the introduction of iron appears to have occurred earlier than the arrival of Phoenicians and Greeks in the island, coming from other parts of Italy, and that the permanent settlement of these immigrants in Sicily brought the natives into even greater contact with two more iron-producing regions of the anc. Mediterranean, while Giardino, in articles just cited, considers the Aegean as well as Italian possibilities. There is a most helpful summary of bronze **fibulae** in S Italy and Sicily, from their origins to the 6th Ct BC, in E. Formigli (ed.), *Fibulae: dall'età del bronzo all'alto medioevo* (Florence 2003), 19–39. J. Toms argues, contrary to T. Hodos (*OJA* 18 [1999], 72–73), that both the long catch-plate and arch fibulae developed in Italy and had nothing to do with the Greeks (in D. Ridgway *et al.* [eds], *Ancient Italy in its Mediterranean Setting: Studies in Honour of Ellen Macnamara* [Accordia Specialist Studies on the Mediterranean vol. 4] [London 2000], 91–116). W Sicilian bronze **statuettes** of the 7th and 6th Cts BC are surveyed by C. Di Stefano (*Studi De Miro*, 285–92). The types consist of animals and humans, the latter usually making offerings with outstretched hands. Standardization in **weights and measures** between central Europe, Italy and the Aegean has been noted for the LBA/EIA, something which facilitated the exchange of metals (cf. two articles in E.C. De Sena and H. Dessales [eds], *Metodi e approci archeologici: l'industria e il commercio nell'Italia antica/Archaeological Methods and Approaches: Industry and Commerce in Ancient Italy* [Oxford 2004], 63–79 and 80–88).

Other items that circulated across great distances were **obsidian** and **ivory**. A study of Italian obsidian using the fission-track method reveals, among other things, that obsidian from Lipari is the most widely distributed and that Pantellarian obsidian is not found in continental Italy (G. Bigazzi and G. Radi, *PIA VI*, 571–77). Ivory in BA Italian contexts is studied in detail in L. Vagnetti, M. Bettelli and I. Damiani (eds), *L'avorio in Italia nell'età del bronzo* (Rome 2005), with papers devoted to Sicilian material by R.M. Albanese Procelli and R. Panvini (this volume began as a session at the conference 'La terra degli elephanti/The World of Elephants' held in Rome in 2001, for which the proceedings by the same title have been published and edited by G. Cavarretta and others).

There are several developments to report in other areas too. R. Skeates (*Accordia Research Papers* 9 [2001–2003], 163–81) reviews new **radiocarbon dates** from PH Italy, including Sicily. R. Leighton surveys recent development in PH **settlement** studies, re-evaluating older theories in light of these new data (*European Journal of Archaeology* 8 [2005], 261–87). Among his conclusions, he observes that the transition from the Copper Age to EBA seems less emphatic than previously thought, and that proximity to the coast in the MBA has been over-emphasized. G. Di Stefano (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 247–54) collects the evidence for domestic architecture in LBA E Sicily, and F. Spatafora (*PIA VI*, 317–24) considers changes in Ar native settlement space. There is an overview of **agriculture** in later PH Italy by A.M. Bietti Sestieri, in G. Forni and A. Marcone (eds), *Storia dell'agricoltura* (Florence 2002), 205–17. Questions of **social structure** derive some of their information from such studies on settlement and agriculture, but most of the information comes from **necropoleis**, which still form the bulk of evidence for the BA and IA. The connection between social structure and necropoleis is explored for Italy as a whole by G. Bartoloni, *Le società dell'Italia primitiva: lo studio delle necropoli e la nascita delle aristocrazie* (Rome 2003). E. Procelli and R.M. Albanese Procelli (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 323–41) review BA funerary ritual in Sicily, relating changes to shifting attitudes to society, wealth and property. Pilaster and semi-pilaster tombs are the subject of a paper by N. Bruno (*Studi RiunioneBB*, 1087–91). T. Hodos (*PIA VI*, 103–08) argues for the need to view native Sicilians as communities, rather than viewing them through the lens of Gr literary sources and anthropological evolutionary terminology. Native Sicily's tendency to one-man rule is examined, with particular reference to Archonides, by S. De Vido (*Acme* 50 [1997], 7–37) (missed in the last report). The broader picture of social complexity can be followed in detail in A. Guidi, *Preistoria della complessità sociale* (Rome 2000). **Religion** is another area receiving attention. An ongoing project dealing with S Italy can be noted here: G. Mastronuzzi, *Repertorio dei contesti cultuali indigeni in Italia meridionale* (Bari 2005–). The first volume deals with the Ar period. Religion in EBA Sicily has two studies in this period: R. Belluardo and G. Ciavorella, *SicArch* xxxii.97 (1999 [2001]), 147–64; M. Cultraro, *PIA VI*, 588–95.

On **pottery**, there are three studies to report. C. Antonaccio (*Studies Shefton*, 55–81) rightly observes, among other things, that the study of native Sicilian pottery is usually overlooked in favor of Gr wares, and that using the usual label 'Sikel' to describe Siculo-Geometric pottery allows for no variation. Antonaccio hypothesizes that Morgantina's 'Sikel' wares were not made at the site, probably coming from Marianopoli and from 'Elymian' W Sicily. C. Trombi (*Studi De Miro*, 693–710) surveys plastic applications on pots of the

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7th to 5th Ct BC, and S. Vassallo (*SicArch* xxxii.97 [1999 (2001)], 147–164) publishes a drawing of a native figured krater. E. Caltagirone, *La lingua dei Siculi. Un mistero finalmente svelato* (Barzago 2003) claims that the Sikel **language** derives from Sanskrit.

Greek-native relations are the focus of a number of studies published in this period. Sicily is mentioned in passing in works by G.F. Chiai, *RSF* 30 (2002), 125–46 (who sees the very toponyms of Sardinia and Sicily as embodying pacific co-existence between the various cultural groups resident there); F. D'Andria, in P. Attema *et al.* (eds), *New Developments in Italian Landscape Archaeology* (BAR International Series vol. 1091) (Oxford, 2002), 52–59; E.M. De Juliis, *Greci ed Italici in Magna Grecia* (Bari 2004). Burials with headless bodies or just crania in Gr cemeteries are studied by L. Mercuri (*MEFRA* 113 [2001], 7–31) and G. Shepherd (*OJA* 24 [2005], 115–36), who arrive, respectively, at the conclusion that they represent and do not represent native elements amongst their population. The question of integration is examined further in three other studies: J.L. Menéndez Varela (*The Ancient History Bulletin* 17.1–4 [2003], 48–84) focuses on the territorial development of the W Gr poleis vis-à-vis the natives, seeing incorporation of the latter as equals in cities and as slaves in rural settlements; F. De Angelis (*AWE* 2 [2003], 19–50) moves beyond such more traditional lines, arguing for the impact of Sicily's natives on Gr town planning, political structures, religious ritual and agriculture; and P. Anello, in M.G. Angeli Bertinelli and A. Donati (eds), *Il cittadino, lo straniero, il barbaro, fra integrazione ed emarginazione nell'antichità* (Rome 2005), 143–76, distinguishes three phases of relations from the 8th to 4th Ct BC: friendly relations at the time of foundation, followed by hostilities as the Gr city-states developed and concluding with assimilation. R.M. Albanese Procelli (*PIA VI*, 358–66) picks up the latter topic in her study of the development of native Sicilian food culture in later PH and Ar times as a result of contact with Greeks and Phoenicians. She investigates systems of cooking, preparation and storage, noting both continuity and change over previous practices. In *Atti elimi IV*, there are four articles that can be noted here: P. Anello (37–56), drawing on various sources, argues for a distinct Elymian ethnos in the 5th Ct BC; M. Moggi (973–86) explores the evolution of Campanian mercenaries into citizens; U. Fantasia (467–95) rightly draws attention to the ethnic realities of Sicily noted by Plato in his VIIIth letter; and R. Sammartano (1115–48) and G. Camassa (127–34) look at the Elymians' Trojan connection, noting, respectively, that the use of this legend in Sicily must predate Athenian interest in the island in the 5th Ct BC and that it was used for defining the other (on the uses of Troy, see also A. Erskine, *Troy between Greece and Rome: Local Tradition and Imperial Power* [Oxford 2001]; D.P. Thompson, *The Trojan War: Literature and Legends from the Bronze Age to the Present* [Jefferson, NC 2003], reviewed by D.M. Pollio, *BMCR* 2004.04.38).

PHOENICIO-PUNIC AND NEAR EASTERN

The bibliography under this heading continues to grow by leaps and bounds. The two new journals and scholarly association devoted specifically to Phoenicio-Punic studies mentioned in the introduction are a reflection of this, as are the numerous bibliographic round-ups and scholarly surveys that have appeared. The single largest of these is the CD-ROM by E. Acquaro (ed.), *Bibliotheca phoenicia: dodicimila titoli sulla civiltà fenicia* (La Spezia, 2000). Annual bibliographic surveys are also still being produced by the new editors of *RSP*; so far they have been published in volumes 29 (2001), 245–87; 30 (2002), 237–74; 31 (2003), 177–98. Recent trends in Phoenicio-Punic studies in Sicily can be found in an article by S.F. Bondì, in P. Donati Giacomini and M.L. Uberti (eds), *Fra Cartagine e Roma: seminario di studi italo-tunisino, Bologna, 23 febbraio 2001* (Faenza 2002) 87–94. P. Bartoloni (*Sardinia, Corsica et Baleares Antiquae* 1 [2003], 123–30) provides a brief history of the work carried out by the recently merged Centro di Studio per la Civiltà Fenicia e Punica (see introduction) in the islands of Italy, including in Sicily.

Of the **works of synthesis**, we may begin by noting that a second edition of M.E. Aubet, *The Phoenicians and the West: Politics, Colonies, and Trade* (Cambridge 2001) has appeared (reviews by: L. Casson, *IJNA* 31 [2002], 302–03; R. Wright, *BMCR* 2003.12.17). There are also several new syntheses to report: P.K. Hitti, *History of Syria: Including Lebanon and Palestine* I (Piscataway, NJ 2002–); M. Heinz, *Altsyrien und Libanon. Geschichte, Wirtschaft und Kultur vom Neolithikum bis Nebukadnezar* (Darmstadt 2002); E. Acquaro, *I Fenici fra Oriente e Occidente* (Cinisello Balsamo 2003) (cf. also E. Acquaro, *Studi De Miro*, 21–36; *ArchVîva* xxiv.109 [2005], 18–33); J.A. Zamora (ed.), *El hombre fenicio: estudios y materiales* (Rome 2003); M.N. Santangelo, *Le berceau des Phéniciens* (Leuven 2004). The growing interest in the Phoenicians is connected in part to their uses for identity purposes. On this, see B. Garnand, *Stanford Journal of Archaeology* 1 (2002) (http://archaeology.stanford.edu/journal/newdraft/garnand/index.html); A. Kaufman, *Reviving Phoenicia: The Search for Identity in Lebanon* (London 2004). We can also note here the publication the **proceedings** from the of 4th and 5th international conferences on Phoenicio-Punic studies: M.E. Aubet and M. Barthélemy (eds), *Actas del IV Congreso Internacional de Estudios Fenicios y Púnicos: Cádiz, 2 al 6 de Octubre de 1995*, 4 vols (Cádiz 2000); A. Spanò Giammellaro (ed.), *Atti del V Congresso Internazionale di Studi Fenici e Punici, Marsala-Palermo, 2–8 ottobre 2000*, 3 vols (Palermo 2005).

Phoenician **navigation and exploration** are, naturally, topics that have attracted attention in this reporting period: E. Lipinski, *Itineraria phoenicia* (Leuven 2004); V. Peña. C.G. Wagner and A. Mederos (eds), *La navegación fenicia: tecnología naval y derroteros* (Madrid 2004). So much of this navigation and exploration was conducted for purposes of **trade and exchange**, on which many new studies have been published. Despite its title, the volume edited by P. Fernández Uriel, C. González and F. López, *Intercambio y comercio preclásico en el Mediterráneo* (Madrid 2000) is entirely dedicated to a Phoenicio-Punic theme. There are also three papers in R. Rollinger and C. Ulf (eds), *Commerce and Monetary Systems in the Ancient World* (Stuttgart 2004): K. Radner (152–69) on Assyrian trade policy; M. Sommer (233–44) on the world system of the EIA; and H.G. Niemeyer (245–56) on the Phoenicians' role in creating a 'multi-national' Mediterranean (cf. also Niemeyer's piece on the Phoenician contribution to anc. globalization, in K.J. Hopt *et al.* [eds], *Herausforderungen der Globalisierung* [Göttingen 2003], 47–55). One of these three authors, M. Sommer, has examined his theme in more detail in *Die Phönizier. Handelsherren zwischen Orient und Okzident* (Stuttgart 2005). M.L. Zimmerman Munn discusses the evidence for Punic finds in Corinth and concludes that the trade in salt-fish from Gades in the M5th Ct BC may have been the result of direct long-distance trade between the regions in possibly Gr hands (in C.K. Williams II and N. Bookidis [eds], *Corinth: The Centenary 1896–1996* [Princeton 2003], 195–217). In doing so, she adds a dissenting voice to the idea that a Carthaginian trade blockade existed in the central Mediterranean, and that Sicily, as a result, would have been the middleman in this trade.

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