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Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies
Stockholm University
SE-106 91 Stockholm
secretary@ecsi.se | editor@ecsi.se

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Eddy.se AB
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Cover illustrations from Leander Touati *et al.* in this volume, p. 191

pare them with Cypriot imports and local imitations found in Greece. For example, the authors, in their analysis of specimen no. 104, a Black-on-Red trefoil-lipped jug, mention comparanda from Ialysos and Knossos (p. 135).

As always, with museum collections made up by donations of individuals or other museums, it is not easy to establish the exact context of each item. The authors, however, comprehensively analyse all the relevant information concerning each vase, potsherd, and ware type. They also include additional data on specific pottery types for those who will pursue the study further. For example, they analyse the Black-on-Red ware extensively and even enter the old debate concerning its origins and whether it was a Phoenician or Cypriot invention (p. 104). They also follow (pp. 86–87) Einar Gjerstad's (*Sw-CyprusExp* IV, 1948; *OpAth* 3, 1960, 105–122) chronological sequence regarding the Cypro-Geometric period by acknowledging at the same time some of its few limitations (A. Georgiadou, *BCH* 138, 2014, 361–385). It is remarkable that in a short handbook, Kourou and Bourogiannis manage to include various details concerning the history of each pottery style in relation to the vases of the collection. Such an example is their analysis of the Cypro-Achaic period and the presentation of a White Painted amphora (pp. 110–114).

More than 160 high-quality coloured photographs illustrate the 132 vases and potsherds of the handbook since, in some cases, decorated vases like a Bichrome-Red II (V) jug (no. 100) have more than three images, which is well-justified. The up-to-date bibliographical references are more than satisfactory for a handbook. A map of all Cypriot sites mentioned in the text helps the reader better understand Cypriot pottery's provenance and distribution. Drawings, however, essential for pottery handbooks, are what is missing from this effort. Kourou and Bourogiannis, to their credit, translate into English all relevant ware types (e.g. *Μελανός επί Ερυθρό/Black-on-Red*) and intend to solve some issues of terminology pointedly described by Vassos Karageorghis (p. 15) in one of the introductions of this publication. In the future, a translation of the entire handbook into English and the addition of pottery drawings will make it more accessible to the international academic community. While the authors state in their introduction (pp. 21–22) that they published the handbook mainly for educational purposes, its scope goes well beyond this. University students, academics and professional archaeologists will also find this publication exceptionally useful. Perhaps they will also find another reason to pay a visit to this unique museum.

VYRON ANTONIADIS
National Hellenic Research Foundation
48 Vassileos Constantinou Avenue
116 35 Athens, Greece
vant@eie.gr

M. Jonasch, ed., *The fight for Greek Sicily. Society, politics, and landscape*, Oxford & Philadelphia: Oxbow Books 2020. xvi + 400 pp. ISBN 978-1-78925-356-6.

M. Trümper, G. Adornato & T. Lappi, eds., *Cityscapes of Hellenistic Sicily* (Analysis Archaeologica. An international journal of Western Mediterranean archaeology, Monograph Series, 4.) Rome: Edizioni Quasar 2019. 470 pp. ISBN 978-88-5491-002-7.

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Ancient Sicily is a rich and rewarding topic for archaeological and historical research, as evidenced by the many excavations and other projects underway on the island. Recently, the proceedings of two conferences on different aspects of ancient Sicily have been published: *Cityscapes of Hellenistic Sicily* (from a conference held in Berlin in 2017) and *The fight for Greek Sicily* (from a workshop held in Vancouver in 2018).

In this review, I shall endeavour to summarize the contents of each contribution in the two publications and will begin with *The fight for Greek Sicily*. Following a preface by Franco De Angelis and an introduction by the editor Melanie Jonasch, the book contains 17 contributions broadly arranged into three main sections that mirror the subtitle: Society, Politics, and Landscape. The book opens with a paper by Stefano Vassallo on war and conflict in northern Sicily in the 6th and 5th centuries BC, with particular focus on the battles at Himera in 480 BC and 409 BC. The paper draws upon the author's own excavations of the mass graves of soldiers who fell in those battles just outside the western walls of the lower city, which provide brutally clear evidence of two major conflicts that were of key importance for the power balance on the island. The following two papers both present new results from recent excavations and study at Selinous: Andrew Ward and Clemente Marconi discuss weapons found in the excavations of the small "megaron" type Temple R, and Holger Baitinger discusses arms and armour found in the city's agora. While many of the weapons found in the former location had a ritual association, those found in the latter indicate that the arms and armour were used by troops present at the site but also, interestingly, stored as scrap metal, as evidenced by the fact that many helmets and spears were intentionally fragmented.

Enslavement and forced removal of whole populations was often a direct result of armed conflict, and this is treated in the contribution by Randall Souza with a discussion of the enslavement of the populations of Naxos (in 403 BC) and Motya (in 397 BC) by Dionysios I. Another result of war—very much discussed in our time—is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or combat trauma. Bernd Steinbock argues convincingly that the suffering of the Athenian soldiers during the disastrous Sicilian Expedition, as told by Thucydides,

based on eyewitness accounts, can be compared to such modern diagnoses. Lisa Irene Hau approaches the subject from a different angle, arguing that Thucydides chose to focus on the suffering of the soldiers in this episode of the war in order to demonstrate the moral consequences of Athenian arrogance and brutality, such as their destruction of Melos. Because the Athenians had set out “to enslave others” (Thuc. 7.75.6), it had to end in catastrophe.

The contribution by Ryan Johnson discusses some of the 32 *defixiones* and the *lex sacra* found at the Sanctuary of Malophoros and the adjacent so-called *Campo di Stele* at Selinous—compelling evidence of social conflict in a multi-ethnic city.

The second section of the book (“Politics”) begins with a paper by De Angelis in which he rightly argues for the importance of including economic factors among the causes for warfare in pre-Roman Sicily. He also discusses how warfare effected and energized the economy, for example in regards to the supply and storage of food for the armies, drawing upon results from his important study of Archaic and Classical Sicily (De Angelis, *Archaic and Classical Greek Sicily*, 2016). Jason Harris discusses mercenary mobility in Sicily during the Classical period, giving valuable insight into how the Sicilian communities were affected by the “myriads of mercenaries” brought to the island by the tyrants, including many non-Greek soldiers fighting for Syracuse. The following contribution by Spencer Pope continues the discussion of mercenaries by looking at the strategic settlement policy of Late Classical Syracuse. He discusses the twilight of the Sikel (i.e. indigenous Sicilian) identity and the settlement of mercenaries (from mainland Italy and Greece) in eastern Sicily by Dionysius, describing how the latter process led to the former: after such massive relocations, uprooting, and a dilution of the population a discrete Sikel identity is difficult to discern in the second half of the 4th century BC.

Michela Costanzi’s contribution discusses the foundation or refoundation of cities in Sicily from the beginning of the 5th century to the middle of the 4th century BC. She exemplifies her study with Greek foundations/refoundations such as Kamarina (492 BC), Messina (488/87 BC), and Naxos (476 BC), but also with Sikel foundations such as Kale Akte (446 BC), and with a more detailed account of Halaesa (403/2 BC).

With Jonasch’s own contribution, the third and last section of the book (“Landscape”) begins. She looks at the many ways in which the Sicilian landscape could be influenced by military necessities, with case studies of sites such as Kasmenai, Akrai, and Adranon, and the small fortress on Monte Turcisi, discussing how the hinterland was commanded and indigenous hilltop sites appropriated. Monuments commemorating military victories are at the centre of Giulio Amara’s paper, which takes a fresh look at what evidence there actually is for

the Temple of Athena at Syracuse having been constructed as one of the victory temples following the Battle of Himera in 480 BC. His results challenge the traditional interpretation of this temple and the one built at Himera as *templi gemelli*, twin temples built at the same time for the same purpose.

The following two contributions both discuss how armed conflict affected the urban landscape of two cities, Syracuse (by Valentina Mignosa) and Leontinoi (by Massimo Frasca). Mignosa’s paper focuses on the urban development of Syracuse, its fortifications, and the landscape around the city. Frasca’s paper nicely follows up the effects that Syracusan politics had on the urban landscape of neighbouring Leontinoi over a period of around a hundred years, from 485 to 367 BC. The city walls of Syracuse and Leontinoi are central to the argument of both papers, as are the city walls of Eryx in the next contribution by Salvatore De Vincenzo. With his paper, we move to the Elymian-Carthaginian territory in the westernmost part of the island. In it, he presents how the city of Eryx was modified over time as a consequence of armed conflict from the Archaic period until its final conquest in the First Punic War. The final chapter by Claudio Vacanti is a discussion of the first stages of the war for Sicily in the First Punic War, i.e. the years 264–263 BC, which encourages the reader to look at this conflict from a different perspective by using several maps with a south-up orientation.

The book ends with an epilogue by Stefania De Vido. While this contribution is interesting and in many ways serves as a neat summary of the many topics covered by the book, it is slightly puzzling why the epilogue is published in both Italian and English. This is also the only instance in which the affiliation of the author is given and at least this reader thinks it would have been useful to have affiliations and email addresses of all authors. Following the bibliography is a timeline of conflict situations and key events in the history of Greek Sicily, which helps the reader keep track of the many wars. The colour map of Sicily with all places mentioned in the book is also useful. The book is well illustrated throughout with many detailed maps, good plans, and photographs in black and white.

All but three of the contributions are written in English and perhaps it would have been better for the book as a whole if those three contributions had been translated into English. Anyone seriously engaging with the archaeology and ancient history of Sicily will of course read Italian, but as the vast majority of the contributions (as well as the preface and introduction) are in English, the editor could have opted for consistency regarding the language. More importantly, precisely because so much scholarship on ancient Sicily is in Italian, the value of a book like this in English is even greater as it opens up the field to many more readers who work on similar topics in other parts of the Greek world.

Moving on to *Cityscapes of Hellenistic Sicily*, it must first be stated that this is a very welcome publication since the Hel-

lenistic period in Sicilian history has not attracted the same amount of interest as the Archaic and Classical periods. As Monika Trümper notes in her introduction, the very concept of “Hellenistic Sicily” is in fact contested and has been described as a “paradox” by Roger J. A. Wilson, who also has summarized the debate well (Wilson, *Hellenistic Sicily*, 2013). Nevertheless, as a term for a historical period in Sicilian history ranging from the 4th century until the Augustan age, it is used for lack of a better one.

The publication is the result of a conference held within the framework of the Berlin Excellence Cluster “Topoi. The Formation and Transformation of Space and Knowledge in Ancient Civilizations”. As is clear from the title, this is a book about cityscapes, and by this the editors mean cityscaping in a broad sense: the physical cityscaping processes by which urban spaces were shaped, modelled, and appropriated as well as the literary cityscaping through literary modelling of urban spaces in texts.

The book is divided into three sections, following the thematic sessions at the conference: Cityscaping and the cities; Cityscaping, artistic evidence, and textual sources; Cityscaping—syntheses, with the 21 contributions in Italian, German, French, and English grouped according to these three overarching themes. For various reasons, nine papers given at the conference could not be included in the volume. While this is a pity, especially given that some of them presented new results from key sites in Hellenistic Sicily such as Morgantina, Ietas, and Soluntum, the volume, as it stands, is very rich with almost 500 pages.

The first paper given at the conference, by Giovanni Salmeri, has been broken out from Section 1 in the publication and now stands alone (almost a second introduction) as an historical assessment of Sicily as a Roman province, from 241 BC to the Augustan period. Salmeri argues that rather than Romanization or provincialization, the development of Sicily in this period should be identified as a process of uniformization. Rome strengthened the *polis* system and its institutions while the local élites embellished their cities with new public buildings such as *stoai*, theatres, and *gymnasia*. With the *Lex Hieronica* a standardized tributary system was adopted, and this contributed to the implementation of an efficient organization of the Sicilian countryside, thereby securing the grain supply of Rome.

Section 1 proper opens with a paper by Malcolm Bell focusing on new research on the building programmes of the agora of Morgantina. He discusses the city’s famous *ekklesiasterion*, built in the 3rd century BC, and the contemporary North Stoa, which was where the *prytaneion* was located. He presents a convincing interpretation of the Morgantina silver treasure as having been the property of the *damos*, used in the *prytaneion* and hidden for safekeeping during the siege of Morgantina in 211 BC. In the next paper Lorenzo Campagna

presents recent results from the excavations at Tauromenion, with special attention to the large programme of urban reconfiguration in the 3rd century BC, reflecting how the city was influenced by the ideas developed in Hiero II’s Syracuse and adapted these to the local setting. The two following contributions both deal with Megara Hyblaea. Henri Tréziny sketches an overview of the building programmes from the conquest by Gelon in 482 BC to the reorganization of the city under the rule of Hiero II, noting how they were much more complex than previously thought. Frédéric Mège’s paper discusses the development of domestic architecture in the city from the reign of Hiero II until the 1st century BC, arguing that instead of seeing this as a period of decline, we should view it as a period of innovation which brought improved living standards as general trends in Hellenistic domestic architecture spread to Megara Hyblaea.

One of the most exciting recent architectural discoveries from ancient Sicily is the finding of the long-lost theatre at Akragas. In their paper Valentina Caminneci, Maria Concetta Parello, and Maria Serena Rizzo discuss this theatre, constructed in the second half of the 3rd century BC, in the light of the cityscaping that went on in Hellenistic Akragas, and compare it to other ancient theatres in Sicily. The contribution by Frerich Schön, Silvia Amicone, Christoph Berthold, Beatrice Boese, and Thomas Peter König presents results from the “Tuebingen Mortar Project”, based on a case study of the lime mortars from the Casa di Arpocrate at Soluntum, helping to fine-tune the chronology of the house. With a focus on the archaeological remains from the indigenous settlement at Monte Adranone (and with comparisons with Ietas and Entella), Christian Russenberger in his paper discusses settlements in the interior of western Sicily before the Second Punic War. Rather than looking for Greek or Punic influences he argues that a different approach should be taken, one that takes into consideration the urban processes developed independently in indigenous settlements.

Section 2 opens with a paper by Dario Barbera on the *Syrakosia*, Hiero II’s enormous ship, based on a reading of the account by the Hellenistic writer Moschion, as reported by Athenaeus (*FGrH* 575 F 1 = Ath. 5.206d–209e). Interestingly, he argues that the description by Moschion is not of a real ship, but rather should be interpreted as an allegory of the *polis* of Syracuse, making a distinction between a *città materiale* and a *città pensata*. Rebecca J. Henzel’s paper discusses honorary practice in Hellenistic Sicily based on archaeological, literary, and epigraphic evidence of honorary statues, focusing on Soluntum, but comparing the finds with those from other sites on the island. Alessia Dimartino in her paper continues the theme of honorary practice, looking at honorary inscriptions from Halaesa, Segesta, Soluntum, and Tauromenion, which demonstrate how the local élites contributed to the transformation of their cities through ambitious building programmes.

Gianfranco Adornato discusses the *Asklepieion* at Akragas, re-evaluating the marble statue of Asklepios found in the cella of Temple A in 1835. He proposes a revised date of the sculpture to the second half of the 2nd century BC (rather than the early Roman Imperial period), and argues that the statue demonstrates the importance of the cult in the city. Elisa Chiara Portale has gone through archival material and looked into earlier research on sculptures adorning the public spaces of Tyndaris and Soluntum. She focuses her study on two marble Nikai from the theatre at Tyndaris and the so-called “Zeus di Solunto”, a statue of a seated Zeus discovered in the first excavations at Soluntum in 1825. In the following paper we stay at in Soluntum as Thomas Lappi discusses hitherto unpublished stucco fragments from the city, housed in the Museo Archeologico Regionale Antonio Salinas in Palermo. He demonstrates that they belong to the First Style decoration schemes, which adorned many public buildings as well as private houses.

Section 3 begins with Miriam Knechtel’s overview of Hellenistic funerary architecture in Sicily, looking particularly at the rich necropolis of Abakainon. She notes that funerary monuments must have been much more common than is often assumed, and emphasizes how the application of the German *Bauforschung* approach could be used in the study of the funerary landscape of the island. Josefine Parkin continues this section with a paper on *prytaneia*, the first comprehensive assessment of this building type in Hellenistic Sicily. Eleven *prytaneia* are known from eight cities and several of them are discussed in the paper. Giovanni Luca Furcas examines water supply and drainage systems, looking particularly at the collection of rainwater and how the drainage systems required advanced city planning with orthogonal street grids, but also how the water could be used in monumental designs in the cities (e.g. fountains). Continuing the aquatic theme, Trümper’s contribution is a substantial piece investigating the development of bathing culture in Hellenistic Sicily. Her comprehensive study is very valuable as it is the first in its kind, looking at public as well as private baths including bathing facilities integrated into sanctuaries and gymnasias.

Markus Wolf in his contribution examines a key building type from the Hellenistic period, the *stoa*. Focusing on *stoai* from Heloros, Syracuse, and Soluntum, he demonstrates how the building type flourished in Hellenistic Sicily and can be identified as an architectural *Leitmotiv* in the architecture of the period. The paper is illustrated by numerous excellent and illuminating drawings made by the author.

The final two contributions to the volume investigate broader phenomena related to Hellenistic Sicily. The first of these, by Salvatore De Vincenzo, looks at the Hellenization of indigenous and Punic settlements in Western Sicily. Using results from excavations of places such as Ietas, Soluntum, Monte Adranone, and Eryx, he exemplifies how Greek con-

struction techniques (notably *opus quadratum* and in some places square towers in the defence walls) were used and that Greek building types (theatres, *stoai*, and *bouleuteria*) were constructed along regular grid plans. The second of these two papers, by Johannes Bergemann, is an analysis of whether the development of Sicilian cities and their respective territories correspond. This is based on the author’s field surveys conducted around Halaesa, Gela, Licata, and in the Monte Sicani. For the south coast, he concludes that with the destruction of Gela and Kamarina in the 3rd century BC, farms decreased in number, but increased in size and became more specialized. This contrasts with the north coast, where the territory of Halaesa became more densely populated in this period, which he argues was a consequence of an increase in population thanks to the city’s favourable relationship with Rome.

The book ends with a section of colour plates. Unlike the other book under review here, each paper in this volume contains its own bibliography. Both volumes lack indices and while it is a very time-consuming work to compile an index, a well-made one provides a significant help to the reader. Affiliations and email addresses of all authors is lacking for both publications, and this information could easily have been added at the beginning of each paper. These minor criticisms aside, both books constitute very valuable contributions to the study of ancient Sicily. They reflect an ever-increasing international interest in the archaeology and history of the island and many of the papers will be essential reading for years to come. All the involved editors are to be congratulated for putting together these volumes.

KRISTIAN GÖRANSSON
Department of Historical Studies
University of Gothenburg
Box 200
405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden
kristian.goransson@gu.se

N. Chiarenza, A. Haug & U. Müller, eds., *The power of urban water. Studies in premodern urbanism*, Berlin & Boston: De Gruyter 2020. 272 pp. ISBN 978-3-11-067664-8.

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The volume *The power of urban water. Studies in premodern urbanism*, edited by Nicola Chiarenza, Annette Haug, and Ulrich Müller is a result of the Excellence Cluster “ROOTS of Social, Environmental and Cultural Connectivities in Past Societies”. It compiles 16 contributions dealing with various aspects of water in cities from antiquity until the 19th century, focusing on the social and cultural production of urban spaces. The chapters are grouped around six themes: the perception of water as an aesthetic urban category (Chs. 2–3), ritual