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tery as a proxy for the trade contacts with Greek centres, and even if this is sometimes taken as evidence for considering “pots as people”, the discussion here is measured. However, apart from Carthage the other trade partners do not receive much discussion and Greek colonies get less discussion than they should. There is no map of the location of the nearest Greek colonies or Etruscan expansion in Campania. Early literacy is discussed as being of importance, but what is not emphasized is that the first writing in Rome may not have been Latin but Faliscan. Another point left unmentioned is how Osteria dell’Osa at Gabii was the find-spot of the two oldest inscriptions in the area. These kinds of omissions lessen the value of this important study.

At the beginning of the book Cifani lists some of the most important scholars writing about the Early Roman economy. However, he fails to mention Francesca Fulminante, who in her treatise on Early Rome presented a demographic and agricultural model of production and a discussion on the extent of Rome in Archaic times that provide the core piece of evidence for Cifani’s discussion on the matter. Similarly referred to in the end notes but also left without mention in the text are Gilda Bartoloni on public building works in early Rome and Saskia Roselaar on her study on *ager publicus*. These scholars deserved a mention alongside Anna-Maria Bietti Sestieri and the numerous male scholars.

The book is well-written and fluent. However, some concepts could be rephrased: “cinerary tombs” are usually called cremations and “depurated pottery” fine wares. Even if the book is apparently meant as a general reader it in places reads like a more specialist study. This is especially clear when the so-called regal period is discussed. Even if the text uses the reigns of the kings as a dating measure, the approximate traditional dates are not presented anywhere in the book. A clear chronological table at the beginning of the book would have been appreciated. The illustrations are relatively numerous and well chosen. The text is followed by many appendices; these cover 80 pages of the book and present material from Latium Vetus. These are of great value and will be reused by other scholars.

All in all, this book is a success for those who believe in a larger early Rome. For those who think that Rome was still one among the many Final Bronze Age and Early Iron Age villages, it is slightly flawed and biased. Nonetheless, Cifani like Bradley emphasizes the importance of manufacture and trade from early on as an integral part of Roman economy, not just the agricultural base. This expands the discussion from Moses I. Finley’s traditional Roman landed economy. The book also works as an easily approachable reader on the latest archaeological finds from Rome.

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C. Prescott, A. Karivieri, P. Campbell, K. Göransson & S. Tusa, eds., *Trinacria. 'An island outside time'. International archaeology in Sicily*, Oxford: Oxbow Books 2021, 192 pp., 16 pls. ISBN 9781789255911

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The archaeology of ancient Sicily began on a grand scale after the Second World War. In 1948, the superintendent at Syracuse, Luigi Bernabò Brea invited the École française de Rome to excavate the site of Megara Hyblaia. His aim with this invitation was that the area of the ancient city should thus be protected from the expansion of oil refineries along the eastern coastline of Sicily. The excavations at Megara Hyblaia became a great success, and today every book discussing the subject of early Greek colonization contains an analysis of the Archaic city plan of Megara Hyblaia. Fortunately for the study of the later history of Greek cities, in 1955 Princeton University initiated excavations on a long mountain ridge called Serra Orlando, which clearly housed the ruins of a large city. The research of Kenan Erim suggested that the unknown city on the ridge was Morgantina. Erim noted the discovery at the site of a large number of coins with the legend *HISPANORUM* and this he connected with Livy’s notation that the city of Morgantina was given by the Romans to Spanish mercenaries. Erim’s theory was confirmed by the later discovery of coins with the legend *Morgantinon*. In connection with the renewed archaeological activity in Sicily, in 1955 Palermo University began the publication of the journal *Kokalos*, which became the main forum for the presentation of new archaeological projects on the island.

The volume under review is the publication of a conference with the title *Archaeology in Sicily. International collaborative missions*, which was co-organized in April 2019, by the Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish Institutes in Rome together with the British School at Rome. The Sicilian part was represented by Professor Sebastiano Tusa, then Assessore regionale ai Beni Culturali e dell’Identità Siciliana. Tusa is a well-known Sicilian archaeological researcher who, together with his father Vincenzo Tusa, had published extensively on Sicilian prehistory. The untimely death of Sebastiano on 10 March, just a month before the start of the conference, turned the conference into a memorial event for this very much appreciated scholar. Thus the volume starts with a description of Tusa’s scientific work by his widow, Valeria Li Vigni Tusa, and another note on Tusa’s career is added by Paola Pelagatti.

The book contains 17 contributions. It is interesting to note that eight of these discuss colonial Greek archaeology. Furthermore, there are two articles with Roman topics, one on Punic Lilybaeum, one on the Iron Age, one on epigraphy, and finally four with a *longue-durée* perspective.

The American commitment to the work at Morgantina has been of the greatest importance for our understanding of the Hellenistic city and its domestic architecture. In his article, 'The Hellenistic house in motion. Reflections on the CAP excavations at Morgantina (2014 to 2019)', D. Alex Walthall presents the new campaigns at the western edge of the city (CAP = Contrada Agnese Project). This area was not investigated in the early excavations, but surprisingly, Walthall has been able to show that the impressively regular street grid of the city extended all the way out to here. Walthall's article furnishes the results from the work at the House of the Two Mills. This careful excavation has sharpened the chronological questions of the history of Morgantina's houses, showing that this house was built around 260 BC and was abandoned sometime soon after the destruction of the city by the Romans around 211 BC. The discovery of millstones and almost 150 loom weights indicate the industry of a small household located quite a way from the Agora.

A second article from Morgantina is presented by Sandra K. Lucore, 'The Morgantina baths in their urban context'. Lucore's important work has concentrated on the two very special small bath structures, the North and the South Baths, partly excavated in the 1970s, but now re-excavated and restored. These very complicated bath establishments are explained, with reconstruction drawings and plans in colour. Since very few bath structures are preserved from the Greek world, the two 3rd-century BC Morgantina buildings will be very important for our understanding of Greek bathing. Especially exciting is the cupola in the North Bath covering the central round room, the tholos, which was constructed by means of terracotta tubes. And, as Lucore asks, was one bath meant for men and the other for women? But as there is no evidence for this division, she suggests other possible ways of using restricted gender zones.

Along the north coast of the island, one finds the exciting site of ancient Halaesa, where excavations also began in the 1950s. Today a French team is working there. In her contribution, Michela Costanzi describes the difficult work of excavating the theatre in 2016–2019. As the city was located on a sloping terrain, it contains many large and interesting terrace walls constructed to buttress the heavy load of the soil. As Costanzi states, the archaeological datings established so far indicate that the city initiated its major building programme in the 3rd century BC, just as at Morgantina, even though both cities were founded in the 5th century BC.

On the north coast, one also finds the impressive hill-top site of Himera, the excavation of which by the University of Palermo began in 1963. Today a Swiss team from the University of Bern, under the leadership of Elena Mango, is working there together with the Himera Museum. Himera is a very important site for our understanding of the Archaic Greek city, and the new work is concentrating on the unexcavated Piano

del Tamburino, located west of the earlier excavated Upper City. Did the orthogonal street grid continue over the Piano del Tamburino? How large was the ancient city? Was this area inside or outside the city walls? There are many interesting questions to be followed up in this exciting project.

The work at the first Greek colony of Naxos on the east coast has been continuing with new geophysical surveys in 2012–2019, a collaboration between the Finnish Institutes at Athens and Rome and the GeoSat Research Laboratory in Athens. The article by Maria Costanza Lentini, Jari Pakkanen and Apostolos Sarris presents the new results, which include a first geo-referenced plan of the ancient city.

In the hinterland of Naxos, at the modern small city of Francavilla di Sicilia, the Swedish Institute in Rome has been working since 2016. In his contribution, Kristian Göransson discusses the archaeological evidence, comprising pottery mainly of Classical date. The famous Francavilla pinakes were discovered in 1979 and suggest that an important sanctuary was located here. And as Göransson asks, could this be the location of the city of *Kallipolis*, daughter colony of Naxos?

A very important project for our understanding of the cultural impact of the coastal Greek colonies on the cities of the Sicilian inland is the successful excavations by the University of Zurich at Monte Iato, which have been underway since 1971. Two contributions in this volume, by Christoph Reusser and Martin Mohr, analyse earlier discoveries with a reconstruction model of the Agora and the discovery of a possible *gymnasion*.

Another site that urgently needs new research is the Punic city of Lilybaeum (Marsala). A new well-fortified city was laid out by the Carthaginians in the 4th century BC. The city could give us many answers about the layout and fortifications of a Punic city. Fortunately, a new collaboration between the universities of Palermo and Hamburg plans to survey the archaeological remains, not only in the archaeological park, but also in the wider Marsala urban area, in order to create an archaeological map of Lilybaeum.

The archaeological research of Greek Sicily in the 1950s included from the beginning lively discussions on the concept of the colonial Greek *chora*. How extensive were the early colonies, how far could they penetrate into the Sicilian inland, and what was the need for establishing forts in the territory? These issues are again in focus in the German project by Johannes Bergemann and Rebecca Diana Klug from the University of Göttingen. Gela is probably the best researched site when it comes to the Greek *chora*. This study provides further archaeological evidence for settlements/farmsteads in the *chora*. The sites of Monti Sicani and Camarina are also studied by this project.

The archaeological world was recently impressed by the finds of bronze rams from both Carthaginian and Roman ships, in the waters west of Sicily. The article, dedicated to

Sebastiano Tusa who initiated this project, is entitled ‘The Battle of the Aegates Islands, 241 BC. Mapping a naval encounter, 2005–2019’. The battle on 10 March 241 BC ended the First Punic War with a Roman defeat of the Carthaginian forces and eventually the turning of Sicily into a Roman province (except for the kingdom of Syracuse). The underwater marine research has brought to light 23 bronze rams, as well as helmets and swords, and as the authors write: “It is evident that the battle site contains enough material for many generations of archaeologists.” The project is a collaboration between the Sicilian Soprintendenza del Mare, the RPM Nautical Foundation, the Global Underwater Explorers and the University of Malta.

For the Roman period in Sicily, R.J.A. Wilson is the main authority. Here he analyses the excavations of a Roman estate at Gerace, near Enna. Uniquely, the mosaic in the *frigidarium* gives the name of the estate: *praedia Philippianorum*. Four contributions in this book deal with Sicily in a *longue-durée* perspective. The first, an article concentrating on the Syracusan colony of Akrai, focuses on the impact of humans on the natural landscape. It is a collaboration between the University of Warsaw and the Soprintendenza di Siracusa. The Marzamemi Maritime Heritage Project is a study of human interaction from prehistory to the modern period in north-eastern Sicily. The participating institutions are among others the Soprintendenza del Mare, Stanford University and the Canadian Brock University. The *longue-durée* perspective in western Sicily is the subject of two contributions: one from Northern Illinois University and the Regione Siciliana concentrating on the region of Salemi, and the Arizona Sicily Project surveying archaeological remains between Marsala and Mazara del Vallo.

Finally, a project to create a digital epigraphic corpus for ancient Sicily (7th century BC–7th century AD) with the name *I.Sicily* has been initiated by Jonathan R.W. Prag. At the time of writing, the *I.Sicily* website contained 3,305 texts, almost all on stone.

I can only congratulate the organizers for a well-organized conference and a very beautifully printed volume. The work by foreign researchers in Sicily is very impressive and holds good hopes for the future, for a lively and successful archaeology in Sicily—in collaboration with Sicilian authorities. It seems to me that the energetic work of 1950s is about to bloom again!

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B. Eder & M. Zavadil, eds., *(Social) Place and space in early Mycenaean Greece. International discussions in Mycenaean archaeology, October 5–8, 2016, Athens* (Mykenische Studien, 35), Vienna: Austrian Academy of Sciences Press 2021. 626 pages. ISBN 9783700188544
<https://doi.org/10.1553/978OEAW88544> (open access)

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Recent fieldwork at Kakovatos in the region of Triphylia provides the background for this valuable and focused volume presenting the proceedings from a conference on early Mycenaean Greece. The volume aims at presenting the latest research within the field of the formation of Mycenaean society. The editors, Birgitta Eder and Michaela Zavadil, were also the organizers of the conference in which 51 contributors participated. The volume contains 29 of these contributions. The volume presents a wide range of topics, sites and materials. The title of both conference and volume pays tribute to Henri Lefebvre and his work on *The production of space* (1991, the French original appeared in 1974). Lefebvre wrote the maxim: “(Social) space is a (social) product” and the editors explain that accordingly, every society produces its own social space through social practice, which affects relations between subjects and objects.

The focus is the formative period of Mycenaean society. The editors explain that the second half of the Middle Bronze Age was characterized by a series of processes that reshaped Middle Helladic (MH) traditions and created a new political landscape. This period is characterized by the increasingly elaborate, and sometimes monumental tombs. The period is also characterized by a strong Minoan influence. The various contributions paint a very vivid and clear-cut picture of a society in transformation with competing élite groups, emulating Cretan fashion and displaying their ability to amass wealth and position themselves above other societal groups.

The keynote article sets the scenario for the formation of Mycenaean society (James C. Wright), where an outline is suggested for interpreting the archaeological evidence in order to understand the origins of Mycenaean society. Across the Mainland, community leaders emerged that were engaged with islanders on Kythera and Aigina, and in the Cycladic towns and Minoan palace centres. The roots of these contacts were already established in the 3rd millennium BC. These interactions continued throughout the Middle Bronze Age and as a result, Mainlanders were established in the islands. The Thera eruption resulted in a political turmoil, which eventually led to the overthrow of the Minoan palace centres.

In the following, almost the entire volume is organized according to the evidence of various regions in the Peloponnese, which in various ways responded to the innovations and influences from abroad. New social practices were established,