Re-assessing the Earliest Social and Economic Developments in Greek Sicily

Abstract: Most discussions of the earliest social and economic developments in Sicily, and elsewhere in the Mediterranean for that matter, simply assume that the Greek settlers conquered what they needed. In more recent years this has been countered by the middle ground argument, which allows for Greek-native co-operation and integration, and which plays down initial conquest and delays it at least to the post-foundation period of territorial development. This paper will rethink these various arguments by approaching the archaeological and historical data for Sicily from other angles. It will attempt to chart a new course between these scenarios and to put forward a third different scenario. It is argued that environmental, socio-political, and economic conditions were such as to favour three simultaneous scenarios from the very beginning of Greek settlement in the island: conquest (here argued in a fuller way than previously), middle ground co-operation, and the creation of ownership on previously unworked lands. A more complex process involving these three scenarios is thus envisaged as to how the earliest Greek societies and economies in Sicily could be created.

Von Megara nach Selinunt. Raumordnung und Baukunst als Mittel zur Identitätsbildung griechischer Poleis während der Großen Kolonisation

Abstract: While Megara in Greece is almost only known from the description of Pausanias, archaeological research, instead, gives a complex picture of its colony Megara Hyblaea and subcolony Selinous in Sicily, which makes it possible to compare the urban structure and architecture of these two cities. This article focuses on the similarities of the urban plan, that is the general layout and the distribution of the single plots. In addition, it analyses places specifically related to the definition and commemoration of shared identity. As regards the early architecture, besides the well-known mainstream of Sicilian Doric style, we draw attention to the pretentious Northern Ionic architectural decorations, which try to recall the Eastern branch of the Megarian colonisation, hitherto archaeologically unknown. In 'further western' Selinous we also notice other peculiarities that may reflect contacts with the nearby Phoenician colony of Motya.

Das Manteion der Nyx in Megara und ihre Statue in Megara Hyblaea

Abstract: The limestone statue found on top of an important tomb in the archaic cemetery of Megara Hyblaea in Sicily is confirmed to be made on a Samian-Milesian model and can be identified with Nyx nursing Hypnos and Thanatos. A similar figure was represented not only on the Chest of Kypselos in Olympia, but also in a famous bronze statue cast by the Samian artist Rhoikos. Nyx had only one cult place: her manteion in the town of Megara in Attica, the mother city of the Sicilian colony.

Nautica selinuntina. Graffitizeichnungen, ein Tonmodell und ein Steinrelief mit maritimem Inhalt aus Selinunt (Sizilien)

Abstract: The limestone statue found on top of an important tomb in the archaic cemetery of Megara Hyblaea in Sicily is confirmed to be made on a Samian-Milesian model and can be identified with Nyx nursing Hypnos and Thanatos. A similar figure was represented not only on the Chest of Kypselos in Olympia, but also in a famous bronze statue cast by the Samian artist Rhoikos. Nyx had only one cult place: her manteion in the town of Megara in Attica, the mother city of the Sicilian colony.
Abstract: This paper aims at presenting the previously unreleased graffiti with maritime depictions from the ancient city of Selinous (Sicily). These include several representations of ships as well as one graffito of a tunny roughly dating to the Hellenistic period. Comparisons can be found in the western Mediterranean and in western Sicily, marked by Punic influence. In a wider historical context more ship representations from this harbour city will be discussed: the terracotta fragment of a Greek archaic model found in 1997 and a long-since-known Greek classical stone relief displayed today in Basilea. Finally, other archaeological evidence here presented provide proof of the presence of ancient mariners in Selinous.

Maria Cristina Biella
Su di un vaso falisco di età orientalizzante con scena di navigazione

Abstract: This work analyses some impasto fragments with a navigation scene. They were found in tomb 34 (LIII) in the Penna necropolis at Falerii. Other impasto fragments with figured decorations come from the same context: an oinochoe with a despotes hippon and a palm tree with birds, a fragment with a dog, an amphora with a sort of snake, and a monumental kantharos with two horses at the manger. This set of figured decorations must be considered an interesting exception in the panorama of the orientalizing Faliscan impasto ware.

Alexis Q. Castor
Etruscan Horseshoe Earrings: a native jewelry type

Abstract: This study is concerned with the so-called horseshoe, or a grappolo, earring type that circulated in Etruria during the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic period. Presented here is the most extensive catalog of the type - a total of 53 earrings - published to date. In addition to the real examples of horseshoe earrings, we also consider the numerous images of women wearing the horseshoe earring type in the Etruscan art. Both the primary and the secondary evidence for the horseshoe earring demonstrate that it was a popular form and one that allows us to explore aspects of native costume in Late Classical and Early Hellenistic Etruria.

Manuel Buess - Michael Heinzelmann - Stefanie Steidle
Geophysikalische Prospektionen in der südlichen Unterstadt von Apollonia (Albanien)

Abstract: Research on the harbour town of Apollonia, founded by Corinth on the Illyrian coast in the 7th cent. B.C., has hitherto focussed on the monumental town centre. In the spring of 2010 and in connection with the planning of a new archaeological park, the Archaeological Institute of the University of Cologne carried out large-scale geophysical prospections in the southern lower town. These allow far-reaching insights into the organisation of the street system and the insulae. The results of the electrical resistance measurements were especially revealing as they yielded additional findings on the structure and development of the residential buildings.

Bashkim Lahi - Manuel Fiedler
Ausgrabungen im Zentrum von Apollonia (Albanien). Vorläufige Ergebnisse zu der sog. Amphorenmauer und ihrer Umgebung

Abstract: Excavations carried out in the town-centre of Apollonia concentrated on an 'amphorawall' found on a terrace east of the agora and south of the acropolis. The wall was constructed in the 3rd cent. B.C. when the entire terrace was arranged and a stoa oriented
towards the agora was built. Heightening the level in the north-western part of the terrace, the construction consolidated the soil and regulated soil moisture on the terrace. A street was partly discovered south of the amphora-wall, indicating that 'street H' led to the agora not only from west but also from the east-gate. The amphorae are a reference point for Apollonia's commercial relations.

*Henner von Hesberg - Werner Eck*

**Die Transformation des politischen Raumes. Das Bouleuterion in Apollonia (Albanien)**

Abstract: The Bouleuterion in Apollonia was offered by a prominent citizen and perhaps member of the Roman equites to the memory of his deceased brother. The building has generally been dated to the 2nd century AD but it can be placed more likely before AD 110, according to the dates of the brother's military career. The style of the architectural decoration provides confirmation of this. The remains of other buildings and further decorated blocks of marble indicate that this period was a flourishing time, when many buildings were constructed. The grave monuments outside the town, the Odeon and the so-called library are among the new additions. These buildings and the change of use of older constructions such as the theatre, converted into an arena for gladiator fights, show a general change in mentality that can be associated with the creation of the great cult festivals. Thus, new and different functions were attributed to the buildings and traditional uses were changed.

*John Pollini*

**Lovemaking and Voyeurism in Roman Art and Culture: The House of the Centenary at Pompeii**

Abstract: The House of the Centenary at Pompeii offers evidence for voyeuristic behavior attested in Roman literature but rarely found in the archaeological record. Between a room in this house with explicitly erotic paintings and an antechamber is a small closable window above eye level that served no apparent purpose. However, by standing on a footstool one could spy through it on the action within. In this way, master and guests could indulge in sexual and voyeuristic activities after dining and enjoying the home's private baths. The House of the Centenary thus offers us a rather personal glimpse into a well-to-do Roman's lifestyle - involving bathing, dining, and lovemaking - in the first century C.E.

*Armin Wirsching*

**Die Obelisken auf dem Weg vom Tiber zum Aufstellplatz**

Abstract: For transportation across the Mediterranean and up the Tiber, the obelisks were suspended between two ships in the water. A third ship, centred in front of the two carrying ships, gave the obelisk-ship as a whole the necessary hydrodynamic form. In Rome, the obelisk, together with the carrying ships, was lifted from the water level of the Tiber in a locked chamber to the level of the site of erection. On firm ground, the obelisk was not dragged on a sled, but moved forwards on stone tracks using long levers on both sides, providing power reduction. The term chamulcus used by Ammianus Marcellinus explains the use of lever-tracks as a slipway for obelisks and provides confirmation for this method.

*Martin Beckmann*

**Galleries on Honorary Arches in Rome**

Abstract: The Bouleuterion in Apollonia was offered by a prominent citizen and perhaps member of the Roman equites to the memory of his deceased brother. The building has
generally been dated to the 2nd century AD but it can be placed more likely before AD 110, according to the dates of the brother's military career. The style of the architectural decoration provides confirmation of this. The remains of other buildings and further decorated blocks of marble indicate that this period was a flourishing time, when many buildings were constructed. The grave monuments outside the town, the Odeon and the so-called library are among the new additions. These buildings and the change of use of older constructions such as the theatre, converted into an arena for gladiator fights, show a general change in mentality that can be associated with the creation of the great cult festivals. Thus, new and different functions were attributed to the buildings and traditional uses were changed.

Eva Christof
Römische Elfenbeintäfelchen und kleinformatige Webtechniken

Abstract: Ancient relief-decorated ivories were rarely pieces of art in their own right, but mostly functioned as parts of furniture, equipment and utensils and their original functions are difficult to classify today. This is also the case with some pairs of Roman ivory tablets from the archaeological museums of Cologne, Naples and Ostia. They share technical commonalities such as unusual wavy edges and holes of various sizes. Based on the author's comparisons with ivory items from female grave contexts, which have not been interpreted convincingly yet, the author suggests a new interpretation of these ivory tablets as relating to textile production. The ancient ivory tablets might have been part of small weaving frames, similar to a special type of wooden weaving frame for beadwork available in some modern day craft shops.

Michael Mackensen
Das severische Vexillationskastell Myd(---)/Gheriat el-Garbia am limes Tripolitanus (Libyen). Bericht über die Kampagne 2009
mit Beiträgen von Florian Schimmer, Sebastian Schmid, Sirri Seren, Manfred Stephani und Meike Weber in Kooperation mit dem Department of Archaeology, Tripoli/Libya

Abstract: The Roman fort of Gheriat el-Garbia, situated 280 km south of Tripoli, represents the most important Severan military site of the limes Tripolitanus. A vexillation of the legio III Augusta was garrisoned from A.D. 201 until 238. Between 238 and 270/275, when the garrison left the fort, the site is supposed to have been the headquarters of the praepositus limitis (regionis) Tripolitanae. Archaeological research concentrated on a pottery survey as well as on the quarries and the architecturally impressive main gate. The ancient name of the site Myd(---) is mentioned on a pedestal base dedicated to Iulia Mamaea and reused in a late Roman wall blocking the carriage way of the main gate. Pottery of the 4th and 5th c. indicates an unexpected settlement activity in the area of the main gate and the persistence of the sanctuaries on the temple plateau.

Paolo Liverani
Osservazioni sulla domus sotto S. Maria Maggiore a Roma e sulla sua relazione con la basilica

Abstract: New studies of the frescoes of the domus underneath the Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore, combined with the restoration of the main panels of the Calendar and a new survey of the building, substantially increased our knowledge of the domus itself. Traces of a period of ruin and downgrading of the domus were identified and the South Eastern side of the old peristilium underwent a partial filling. This event might be related to the sack of Rome by Alaric and can compared with similar situations recorded during the excavations of the domus
on the Caelian Hill. As regards the general interpretation of the structure, the various proposals of attribution of the property of the domus remain undemonstrated or groundless. Probably under Pope Celestine I - and surely with Sixtus III - the entire area was filled in order to obtain a uniform terrace on which the new Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore was built. Archaeological evidence dismisses the theory of a coincidence between the Basilica Sicinini, or Liberiana, and S. Maria Maggiore.

Stephan T.A.M. Mols - Eric M. Moormann
L'edificio romano sotto S. Maria Maggiore a Roma e le sue pitture: proposta per una nuova lettura

Abstract: This contribution proposes a new view of a building underneath S. Maria Maggiore in Rome, excavated between 1966 and 1971. The remains form part of a large structure, situated around a peristyle, nowadays entirely vanished under the church. The excavator, Filippo Magi, focused on images of six months of the Roman calendar, which he dated to late antiquity. We argue that the complex was erected in the Neronian period and remained in use until the fourth century. The calendar was created in the years 180-200, when at least part of the peristyle of the house was decorated with a grandiose painting and marble incrustation. All of the months were painted according to the old Roman year, i.e. starting with March. As to the interpretation of the building, most likely it was a wealthy domus during its entire lifetime, until it was abandoned and reused as part of the foundations of the Basilica.