

## ABSTRACTS



**Claudia Antonetti**

AN ITALIOTE IN AMPHILOCHIAN ARGOS

Through the analysis of a narrow yet meaningful *corpus* of funerary inscriptions found in the necropolis of ancient Amphiloichian Argos, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> cent. BC, new light can be shed on the relations between this frontier area – surrounded by Epirus and Acarnania – and a broader Hellenic world – at that time the theatre of wide-ranging interventions by *basileis* and *xenikoi strategoi* – on both sides of the Ionian Sea: Corcyra, the Adriatic Sea, and the Italiote League. Starting from the first years of the 3<sup>rd</sup> cent. BC, the destinies of Amphiloichia tightly intertwine with those of Ambracia, the new capital of the reign of Pyrrhus: in the fortunes of this Aeacid king it is to be found the over-regional perspective the inscriptions show.

*Keywords: Amphiloichian Argos, Pyrrhus, Italiotai, Troias (Aeacid Queen and female name), Ambracia.*

**Benedetto Carroccio**

THE MONETARIAN IMPACT OF EPIRUS, CORCYRA,  
ALEXANDER THE MOLOSSIAN AND PYRRHUS IN THE WEST,  
BETWEEN ASCERTAINED FACTS AND OPEN ISSUES

The main aim, or attempt, of this paper is to determine more precisely, and with more criticism than in the past: 1) the relative quantity of coins issued to pay the mercenaries employed by the Epirote kings and *hegemones* Alexander the Molossian and Pyrrhus in each year of their Italian and Sicilian wars; 2) the chronology of each issue; 3) the monetary, economic and military impact of their need of coins in determining their moves and their political propaganda also with numismatic iconography; 4) the metrology and change *ratio* of their silver and gold coins, with central role of the owl “drachmas” and reductions of the coin standard; 5) the probable mints in charge; 6) the iconographic and metrological

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influences from Epirus in these and others West Greek coinages. But more precise analysis of many little issues and others coinages are still necessities to improve our reconstruction.

*Keywords: Pyrrhus, Alexander the Molossian, Metrology, Iconography, Coinage.*

### **Alessandro Cristofori**

#### WORKING ACTIVITIES IN ROMAN EPIRUS AND SOUTHERN ILLYRIA

Starting from the recent *Corpus des Inscriptions Latines d'Albanie*, ed. by Skender Anamali – Hasan Ceka – Élisabeth Deniaux, Rome 2009, the paper analyzes 13 inscriptions concerning working activities in Roman Epirus and Southern Illyria (mostly Latin; there are only two texts in Greek). Among different work sectors, production is represented by an *aurifex* and by a guild of *fabri tignuarii*. Only a short inscription concerns trade and transport, a text from *Dyrrachium* that mentions the *saccarii* (porters) setting up an epitaph to Lupus, may be a *ensor frumentarius*. More evidence concerns services, as for the *nutrix* Fortunata, the *praeco* (herald) L. Novellius Lucifer; an incomplete and quite puzzling inscription from *Buthrotum* gives us a glance into the local bureaucracy, mentioning a *scriba* and a *librarius*, together with a *lapidarius* and a *sculptor*, in charge of cutting on stone the acts compiled by the first two officers; a junior officer of the financial administration, an *adiutor a rationibus*, is also known in *Buthrotum*; to a higher administrative level belongs, on the other end, a *decurialis lictor*, a member of the *decuriae* of lictors in Rome or in the office of the provincial governor; as for shows, from *Dyrrachium* and *Apollonia* comes a couple of inscriptions mentioning gladiatorial games organized by members of the local elite. Liberal arts are witnessed by four physicians; among them noteworthy is a specialist of eye diseases (*medicus ocularius*). In conclusion the paper highlights the main features emerging from the evidence of Roman Epirus and Southern Illyria, in comparison with the general problem of occupational inscriptions in the Roman world.

*Keywords: Epigraphy, Jobs, Economy, Epirus, Southern Illyria.*

### **Adele D'Alessandro**

#### THE BOARD OF *HIEROMNAMONES* IN THE AGE OF ALEXANDER THE MOLOSSIAN: THE COMPLEX BALANCE BETWEEN *ETHNE* AND *BASILEUS* IN ANCIENT EPIRUS

The aim of this paper is the examination of the figure and the role of the board of *hieromnamones* in Epirus, either in terms of chronological placement and political powers, or regarding the variation in the name of the board itself, whose members

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had been previously designated with the names of *damiourgoi* and *synarchontes*. Starting from the inscription published by Evangelidis in 1935, attesting the presence, inside the *koinon* of Molossians, of a group of representatives from the *ethne*, called *hieromnamones*, we first discuss the different datings proposed by scholars to conclude that the more reliable, for paleographic features and for historical events that may be associated with it, is during the reign of Alexander Molossus, some years before 330 BC. We also analyze the tasks of *hieromnemones* elsewhere in Greece, Magna Graecia and Sicily in order to capture, from epigraphic and literary sources, the distinctive features of the Epirotic structure. This institution, which undoubtedly is the most original and interesting of Molossian *koinon*, has assumed various names and number, depending on the different historical periods. This study tries to determine whether the change of name can be linked to contemporary political changes, and if, in particular, this can be supposed for the group of *hieromnamones*, which reveals the complex balance of powers between *ethne* and *Basileus* during the reign of Alexander Molossus.

*Keywords: Hieromnamones, Koinon, Federal assembly, Molossians, Epirus.*

### Lucia D'Amore

#### INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETY IN HELLENISTIC *RHEGION*: COMPARISONS AND ANALOGIES WITH SOME *POLEIS* OF THE CORINTHIAN COLONIZATION

From the time of its foundation, through the age of tyranny, and even through the Classical period, the Chalcidian colony of *Rhegion* has always gravitated in the orbit of Sicily, showing a real political, social and cultural similarity with the *poleis* of Eastern Sicily. This is particularly evident in the Hellenistic age, when the connections became even tighter, especially in the area of Syracuse, after the re-foundation by Dionysius the Younger. This hypothesis is supported by the analysis of the dialect, vocabulary, and onomastics of the epigraphical evidence of *Rhegion* combined with literary evidence and in comparison with documents from other Corinthian colonies in Sicily and in North-Western Greece. Close examination of this evidence reveals precise parallels between the public institutions of *Rhegion* and those of other Corinthian colonies. The historical picture which emerges from the analysis of the sources on *Rhegion* in the Hellenistic age is one of an ancient Sicilian city in Magna Graecia. This city is part of the cultural, institutional and linguistic *κοινή*. During the Hellenistic period, it played an important role in commercial interaction with the Corinthian colonies on the Eastern Adriatic coast, with Coreyra, and with Syracuse and its area of *epikrateia*.

*Keywords: Greek colonies, Hellenistic age, Epigraphical evidence, Public institutions, Cultural koinè.*

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**Lavinio Del Monaco**

FROM CORCYRA TO SYRACUSE: CIVIC REGISTRATION CRITERIA  
OF CORINTHIAN MATRIX

The public organization of Corcyra is based on two distinct systems with probably different functions, in use from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period: on the one hand it is attested the *phyle* of *Hylleis*, one of the three Dorian traditional *phylai*, on the other hand the citizens are named by a large *dossier* of inscriptions into two civic units, one written in full and the other by an ordinal number. The civic units marked with the names, which have comparisons in Apollonia, are generally identified with the *phylai*, whereas those expressed by an ordinal number could be identified with *phratriai* on the basis of a comparison with the tiles from the temple of Athena at Camarina in Sicily. In any case, the public organization of Corcyra reflects a Corinthian system and must be studied in a broad perspective which shows the interrelationships between North-Western Greece and Sicily.

*Keywords: Phyle, Phratrìa, Symbolon, Ordinal number, Abbreviation.*

**Sandro De Maria**

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY IN ANCIENT CHAONIA.  
NEW DATA FROM THE EXCAVATIONS IN *PHOINIKE*

The northernmost region of ancient Epirus was not characterized by a highly developed urban civilization. Historical sources as well as archaeological and topographic research attest an essentially *kata komas* occupation of the territory, having basically only two developed urban centres: *Antigonea* in the Drinos river valley and *Phoinike*, that overlooks the Bistrìca and Kalasa river valleys. Butrint – the other urban stronghold of the region – is more closely linked both historically and territorially to Corinth and Corcyra, rather than to Chaonia or Thesprotia. Excavations in *Phoinike* resumed intensively in the year 2000 (project of the University of Bologna and the Albanian Institute of Archaeology in Tirana) have now brought to light new data on the formation of the city, its urban and monumental development and its relationship with the territory.

The urban plan followed the top of a long, narrow hill, with zones of terraces sloping to the south-west, and particularly scenographic structures, such as the Hellenistic residential area and theatre, built in a hollow facing the southern plain and lake of Butrint. The question of its genesis is linked to the emergence of a ruling urban centre in the territory, undoubtedly around the mid-fourth century BC, while the main development dates to the third century. At that time the main part of the city walls, the first phase of the theatre, the *agora* with its temple *in antis*, the Hellenistic residential quarter, with an important two floor peristyle house (House of the two peristyles), were all built. During the second half of the fourth century BC, the main necropolis developed on the plain south of the hill, where

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later, in the Roman imperial age, an urban neighbourhood grew up. The strictly urban development of the town on the hill is the result of a hierarchical prevalence among the less important inhabitants of the territory, densely populated with fortified centres and agro-pastoral installations. It took the form of a *polis*, whose original phase was for the most cancelled by subsequent transformations, until the Late Byzantine age. Originally it must have occupied only the eastern edge of what was to become the extremely vaster area of the city during the III-II cent. BC. The essentially pastoral economy of the region is certified by the census of important sites, such as Matomara: a large enclosure for herds, with few living spaces. The presence of Corinthian A and A' amphoras in the deepest layers proves that the area had been frequented from the late Archaic period.

*Keywords: Hellenistic period, Town planning, Epirus, Chaonia, Phoinike.*

### **Elizabeth Deniaux**

#### THE ISLAND OF CORCYRA AND ROMAN POLICY (FROM THE MACEDONIAN WARS TO BATTLE OF ACTIUM)

The island of Corcyra, in front of the Channel of Otranto, occupies a privileged position on the sea routes connecting the East and the West. This privileged position had political consequences: the island of Corcyra became the centre of the international diplomacy when the Romans decided to interfere in the Adriatic and the Ionian sea, especially at the time of the Macedonian Wars and at the time of the Civil Wars.

*Keywords: Corcyra, Channel of Otrante, International Diplomacy, Macedonian Wars, Civil Wars.*

### **Giovanna De Sensi Sestito**

#### EPIRUS, MAGNA GRAECIA AND SICILY BETWEEN IV AND III CENTURY BC: HEGEMONIC BOOSTS IN COMPARISON

In the century between the exile of Alceta in Syracuse and the expedition of Pyrrhus in the West, relations among the Greeks who lived on both sides of the Ionian sea thickened and consolidated. The paper proposes a double-comparison, on the one hand, between the initiatives taken in the direction of Epirus and Corcyra by Dionysius the Elder and by Agathocles, on the other hand, between the expeditions of Alexander Molossus and of Pyrrhus to the West, with the intent to highlight the similarities and the differences, especially in the goals and in the strategies, of the actions conducted by the two Syracusan *dynastai* in the Ionian area and of the military interventions made by the two Epirote kings in Magna Graecia and Sicily.

*Keywords: Magna Graecia, Dionysius the Elder, Agathocles, Alexander the Molossian, Pyrrhus.*

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**Stefania De Vido**

PROLOGUE IN GREECE.  
BACKGROUND OF DION'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY

In this paper I regard a phase of life of Dion of Syracuse, which can better explain the circumstances of his action in Sicily. Through analytical reading of the pages of Diodorus and Plutarch, we can focus on the two poles of his political activity in Greece: Athens and Corinth. Athens is the place of the platonic *paideia*, but also the city that in a well-defined time (see some epigraphic documents) attempts to rebuild its international relevance; Corinth is the homeland, that keeps a strong feeling versus tyranny and a look to the West.

*Keywords: Dion of Syracuse, Athens, Corinth, Biographical tradition, Platonic paideia.*

**Anna Di Gioia**

MEDEA IN CORINTH AND CORCYRA

The paper deals with Medea's figure, her genealogy, the wedding with Jason, the murder of her children. The focus on the Hesiodic tradition and the comparison between the work of Eumelos of Corinth and that of the poet of *Naupaktika* allow to trace her physiognomy and to perceive the draftings of her myth made by Euboic, Corinthian and Corcyraean poetic traditions in the Archaic period. Some notations in Pausanias' *Periegesis* and the archaeological evidence from the Heraion of Perachora authorize to glimpse the myth's rewriting effected in the Cypselid era and to ascribe to Periander a trenchant re-codification, which reflects the Isthmus' exploitation and Corinthian projection in the Corcyraean area.

*Keywords: Epic poetry, Euripidean tragedy, Infanticide, Akraia, Argonautic myth.*

**Ugo Fantasia**

AMBRACIA, EPIRUS AND ATHENS BEFORE AND AFTER 431 BC

Whereas there is some evidence of Corcyraean interference in the Corinthian control of Leucas and Anactorium, Ambracia is the only among the three Cypselid colonies in North-Western Greece that always kept close and exclusive connections with the mother city. That comes out most clearly in ca. 435-426 BC: her huge monetary issues at the time of the clash with Corcyra and her decisive military and strategic role in the north-western theatre of war till the disaster of 426 make Ambracia the sturdiest sentry of the Corinthian interests in this region. Moreover, Ambracia acted as an outpost in the relations with Epirotic tribes. As is shown by the

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expeditions against Amphilochean Argos and the Acarnanians in 430 and 429 BC, this *polis* was able to raise conspicuous armies from the large Epirotic hinterland. A careful investigation of the available evidence allows us to put forward some new considerations on these topics. The Chaonian hegemony asserted by one source (Theopompus: *FGrHist* 115 F 382), generally regarded as a forgery, is very likely to reflect the historical relations among the Epirotic *ethne* in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. On the other hand, though there is no reason to doubt the reliability of the tradition about the granting of Athenian citizenship to the young Molossian king Tharyps, we have no certain chronological clue for dating the beginnings of the relations between Athens and Epirus. The absence of Epirotic forces in the expedition of 426 BC, equally promoted by Ambracia, seems to be the backlash of the defeat in 429 more than the result of the political and diplomatic Athenian manoeuvres before 426 BC allegedly witnessed by the mention, in Euripides' *Andromache* (1246-1247), of the lineage of the Molossian kings from the son of Andromache and Neoptolemus. This tradition was already present in Pindar's seventh *Nemaea* (39-40); at the best, the Euripidean tragedy (whose likeliest date of representation is 422-421 BC) may echo the lively Athenian concern for the political alignment of this region after Brasidas' expedition had put in jeopardy the Athenian positions in Northern Greece. On the whole, the Thessalian perspective and the constant cultural osmosis between the two sides of the Pindus chain are of key importance to understand both the spreading of mythical traditions to the Epirotic world and its political history. Hence, the role of Ambracia in the 'hellenization' of the neighbouring countries, clearly attested for the Amphilocheians (Thuc. 2, 68, 3-5), is more difficult to grasp and evaluate with regard to Epirus.

*Keywords: Ambracia, Epirus, Molossians, Athens, Euripides.*

### Paola Grandinetti

#### EMINENT WOMEN BETWEEN GREECE AND MAGNA GRAECIA

Laurent Dubois ended his comments with regard to the latest inscription found at Corcyra with this reasoning: "The document in question could be usefully exploited by those who will return to analyze the status of Hellenistic women". It is from here that we want to disregard, as we can not resume this text which, to those who study the aspects of the female figure in different parts of the Greek world, provides new information.

Indeed, the document is in many ways exceptional: it is a lead tablet on which is written the complete text of a mortgage loan agreement between two women dating to the first half of the second century BC.

To analyze fully the capacity of women's economic management we will explore the themes of *kyreia*, presenting examples of land ownership and reasoning about female ability to dispose of property.

*Keywords: Economy, Women, Women's legal capacity, Mortgage contracts, Purchase of homes.*

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**Maria Intrieri**

CORCYRA BETWEEN CORINTH AND THE WEST: RELATIONSHIPS  
AND COLONIZATION SYNCHRONISMS

The island of Corcyra is characterized, since Antiquity, by its central position in the routes connecting Greece to Italy. This centrality is reflected in some traditions, both historical and mythical, which combine in various ways the foundation not only to συγγενής Syracuse, but also to Croton and Lokroi. The reference is, in particular, to the well-known passage of Strabo (6, 2, 4), in which the foundation of the colony is connected to one of the stages of the navigation of Archias towards the site of future Syracuse, and to two traditions, preserved respectively in a fragment of mythographer Conon and in two scholia to Theocritus, in which the eponymous heroes Lokros and Croton are presented both as brothers of Alcinous, landed on the shores of Italy after being forced to move away from the land of Phaeacians.

In this paper we focus upon the value of synchronisms proposed by the tradition as well as on the issues, both historical and historiographical, connected. It is at once suggested the possibility of a reading from a 'Corcyraean' perspective of the complex information provided by ancient sources in order to identify, as far as possible, the traditions of reference and possible links with segments of island's history.

*Keywords: Corcyra, Syracuse, Croton, Locri, Colonization.*

**Jean-Luc Lamboley - Maria Paola Castiglioni**

TROJAN NOSTOI IN EPIRUS AND MAGNA GRAECIA

Three Trojan heroes, Antenor, Neoptolemus and Aeneas, are documented both in Magna Graecia and in the Illyrian countries, and all of them are connected with more or less Hellenized indigenous populations. So it may be interesting to compare the different traditions and see why and how they are attested on the two sides of the Adriatic Sea. Starting from antagonistic tales about the colony of Siris, this paper takes a look at the iconography of a red-figured crater from Metapontum, and proposes a 'stratigraphic' analysis of Trojan accounts which present the three heroes. It can be proved that the myth helps to legitimate a ruling dynasty or the right to property when a colony is to be founded. In this case, it is not possible to claim a common space characteristic of the Adriatic-Ionian area, and the contradictions which appear in the different traditions of a same tale are due to the necessity of distinguishing a people from another. *A contrario*, the same myths may be applied on a larger scale; it is the case, for instance, of the Euboean sailing and *emporía*, or when some rulers such as Dionysus or Pyrrhus try to establish an empire. If Trojan tales are so popular among indigenous areas, it is because each *ethnos* has to define his own identity as opposed to the others, and knows that "history began with the return from Troy".

*Keywords: Nostoi, Trojan tales, Adriatic, Epirus, Magna Graecia.*

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**Maria Letizia Lazzarini**

LOKROI, LOKRIDES, COLONIES: A TUNE-UP

The guidelines the research team based at the University of Rome La Sapienza is following for the edition of the *corpus* of the Greek inscriptions from Lokroi Epizephyrioi and the sub-colonies Hipponion and Medma are explained herein; moreover, some updating information concerning the inscriptions of Ozolian and Opuntian Lokris are briefly given.

*Keywords: Lokroi, Lokrides, Inscriptions, Institutions, Onomastics.*

**Georgia Pliakou**

SEARCHING FOR THE SEAT OF AEACIDS

“Εἰώθεισαν οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐν Πασσαρῶνι, χωρὶς τῆς Μολοττίδος”

This paper attempts to review the problem of the localization of *Passaron*, the legendary capital of the Molossians. All the scientific arguments placing *Passaron* in the region of Megalo Gardiki - Rodotopi are summarized, while new archaeological evidence is cited which opens possibly new horizons in research approaches.

The archaeological findings from the region of Gardiki - Rodotopi demonstrate a site of great importance, without proving or implying a worship of Zeus. Furthermore, the ancient settlement located inside the Castle of Ioannina is proved to be an important centre, which appears – concerning its settlement pattern and organization – to assemble all of the main characteristics of a urban center. The famous dedicatory relief depicting a chariot drawn by lions, which due to its dedication to Zeus has been characterized as an identity token of *Passaron*, was probably originated from the Castle area. According to the aforementioned data, the hypothesis that the ancient settlement at the Castle of Ioannina City can be identified as *Passaron* comes to be added to the traditional view of the research.

*Keywords: Passaron, Aeacids, Molossians, Ioannina, Zeus.*

**Anna Maria Prestianni**

THE TIMOLEON'S EXPEDITION: AMONG SICILY, GREECE,  
AND MACEDONIA

The paper aims to review some salient episodes (in Diodorus, *Library* XVI and in Plutarch's *Life of Timoleon*) of the Sicilian expedition led by the Corinthian strategist Timoleon. The review of these episodes shows, in the interweaving of Sicilian needs and Corinthian interests, also the political and socio-economic weight impressed by the entrance of Philip II of Macedonia in the Mediterranean scene.

*Keywords: Timoleon, Sicily, Corinth, Macedonia, Adriatic.*

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**François Quantin**

CONTRIBUTION TO THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY  
OF WESTERN CORINTHIAN COLONIES.  
THE PROBLEM OF THE TRANSFER OF METROPOLITAN CULTS  
TO COLONIAL CITIES

We often observe a similarity between the metropolitan divinities and those of the colonies, so that pantheons appear to be identical, and therefore interchangeable. The study of the worship of Artemis at Corinth and in its western colonies shows that this idea must be qualified and subjected to criticism. Indeed, Artemis does not appear to be deeply Corinthian, but a colonial divinity, capable of protecting the community against the *stasis*, honoured in the centre of the city as in the topographic articulation between the urban space and the territory. The example of Syracuse shows that the cult of Artemis in the Corinthian colonies of North-Western Greece and Southern Illyria owes little to a regional logic and much to a colonial movement. The religious transfers cannot therefore be considered without precaution as simple reproductions of the metropolitan model.

*Keywords: Transfer of Cults, Artemis, Corinthian Colonies, North-Western Greece, Southern Illyria.*

**Gëzim Sala - Shyqyri Hysi**

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF THE DRINO RIVER VALLEY,  
ANTIGONE

The Drino River Valley offered optimal conditions for both the prehistoric and ancient man. According to the archaeologists, the first traces of life in the valley go back to Neolithic. There is evidence of prehistoric and ancient time in the whole area of the valley, such as the tumuli burial ground, the open and fortified domiciles etc. Evidence is found of the urbanization of the valley in the Iron Age, during which several towns were built: Selo, Melan, Fanote, Lekli, Antigone, Labova e Madhe, Sopot, Zhulati, Kardhiqi, Palokastra, Hadrianopol, Gjirokastra etc. These archaeological sites have attracted the attention of many Albanian/foreign researchers and archaeologists like: M. Leak, F. Puqvile, Prashniker, Meletios, Evangelidis, Ugolini, H. Ceka, Dh. Budina, N. Ceka, Dh. Çondi, K. Zazo etc.

The heights of the hills on both sides of the Drino Valley were used in the construction of the domiciles: the residents of the valley made use of the terrain and built the castles in favorable conditions to communicate with each other.

As far as the social structure is concerned during the Iron Age, the towns of the Drino Valley pertained to the slave relations: the towns were trade centres and most of the residents were craftsmen, builders, and land cultivators. This stratum is known as that of the production, which might have been free or slave. Beside that there was the aristocratic stratum which consisted of the aristocracy of land

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and the aristocracy of the town (traders, the owners of the manufactories, and the local authorities). It was the III Illyrian-Roman war when the town of Antigone lost its importance after the invasion and fire by Aemilius Paulus in 167 BC.

The archaeological sites of the valley of Drino are managed by a Regional Archaeological Office situated in Antigone. The site of Antigone is proclaimed National Archaeological Park.

*Keywords: Epirus, Drino Valley, Antigone, Iron Age, Archaeology.*

**Sara Santoro**

#### EPIDAMNOS' PROJECTION WESTWARD

Starting from the verses of Plauto's *Menaechmi* prologue (which takes place in Dyrrachion but its main characters are from Syracuse), the contribute presents some items and archaeological structures that point out the relations between the Corinthian-Corcyraean colony and Southern Italy, from the late VII cent. BC foundation to the Hellenistic age. More specifically, some structures and architectural terracottas from urban and off-urban sanctuaries are examined, as well as a difficult structure that scholars usually read as a swamp sanctuary and the references from Taranto of terracotta ex-votos from Artemis' sanctuary and from some funeral themes.

*Keywords: Taranto, Syracuse, Sanctuaries, Architectural terracottas, Funerary sculpture.*

**Giuseppe Squillace**

#### TRACES OF EUMACHOS OF CORCYRA'S *RHIZOTOMIKON*? (NOTE TO ATHENAEUS 15, 681E)

In a short passage Athenaeus mentions Eumachos of Corcyra as author of a *Rhizotomikon* in which he named the narcissus as *akakallis* and *krotalon*. This paper investigates the origin of this botanical terms in Eumachos' work and tries to define the time in which the botanist lived.

*Keywords: Botany, Medicine, Eumachos of Corcyra, Theophrast of Eresus, Dioscorides.*

**Gioacchino Strano**

#### CORCYRA IN THE BYZANTINE PERIOD: CROSSROADS OF CULTURES AND PEOPLES

Corecya was an important crossroads between Southern Italy and the Balkan Peninsula, as regards their commercial, military and cultural relationships. For

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centuries the Island was linked to the Roman Church, until it went under the higher jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, like the whole Byzantine Illyricum. Normans occupied it several times and its fate was tied to the relations Byzantium entertained with its powerful western neighbours, mainly the Normans and the Venetians. We also intend here to investigate the position of Corcyra in the Byzantine Empire between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, in the light of the close relationship between centre and periphery, which is attested both by historic and literary sources.

*Keywords: Corcyra, Byzantine Empire, Southern Italy, Epirus, Illyricum.*

### **Stephane Verger**

#### METAL OBJECTS FROM THE SANCTUARY OF PERACHORA AND DYNAMICS OF EXCHANGES AMONG THE IONIAN, ADRIATIC AND TYRRHENIAN SEAS IN THE ARCHAIC PERIOD

Starting from the series of non Greek archaic metal objects found in the sanctuary of Perachora near Corinth, the complex network of relationships that develops in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century BC between the Ionian, the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Sea is here examined. It is possible to distinguish two stages or moments: an ancient group (8<sup>th</sup> - first half 7<sup>th</sup>) which includes precious objects of Tyrrhenian Etruria and some Anatolian pieces; a newer group in which also series of objects appear of Balkan, Adriatic and Gallic origin. They are indication of the transformation of relationships held by Corinth with these regions since the last quarter of 7<sup>th</sup> century (foundation of Potidaea, Epidamnos, Apollonia). Some small number of bronzes, which come from the sanctuaries of Isthmia, Olympia and Corcyra, offer indications on the situation of trade in the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> and the first half of 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. At the conclusion of the essay a map is given summarising the relationships and long-distance exchanges as determined through the analysis of all these groups of offers.

*Keywords: Exchanges, Perachora, Ionian sea, Adriatic sea, Tyrrhenian sea.*

### **Sofia Zoumbaki**

#### THE PRESENCE OF ITALIOTE GREEKS AND ROMANS IN AETOLIA, ACARNANIA AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS FROM THE 3<sup>rd</sup> CENT. BC TO THE BEGINNING OF THE IMPERIAL AGE

Romans and Italiote Greeks are attested to have been active in various areas of the western part of the Greek peninsula and on the islands of the Ionian Sea as early as the 3<sup>rd</sup> cent. BC. The area examined is Aetolia, Acarnania and the adjacent islands, Leukas, Ithaca, Kephallenia and Zakynthos. If we ignore Roman

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magistrates and a few *proxenoi* of Greek *poleis*, whose exact relationship with the *poleis* – beyond conventional diplomatic contact – is in most cases unclear, it is obvious that the motivation that drove these Westerners eastwards was economic. The nature of their activity is to be either seen in the context of commercial interchange between both sides of the Adriatic, which is regularly attested as early as the Geometric period onwards, or it is to be connected with the exploitation of local resources, which were different in each of these regions. Research into such matters might function as a basis for a further study of the role of Roman and Italiote entrepreneurs in the economic and social life of the Greek *poleis* and of their role in the economic network of western entrepreneurs located in the Eastern Mediterranean.

*Keywords: Western Greece, Economy, Roman businessmen, Local resources, Cultural interchange.*