

ANCIENT STUDIES IN POLAND

RECENT BOOKS OF INTEREST

Review notes

J. Bodzek, *Ta Satrapika Nomismata. Mennictwo satrapów w okresie panowania Achaemenidów (ok. 550–331 a. C.)* [*Ta Satrapika Nomismata. The coinage of satraps during the reign of the Achaemenids (550–331 B.C.)*], Kraków: Księgarnia Akademicka 2011; 360 pp.; pb; summary in English; ISBN: 978-83-7638-124-4. In Polish.

Jaroslaw Bodzek's book is the result of his long-standing studies on issues related to Achaemenid coinage. The author is interested particularly in some essential problems concerning the coins issued by the Great King's governors – the satraps. As he points out, despite the fact that coins of this kind have been preserved in a substantial number, there is no in-depth monograph devoted to their description and analysis. Admittedly, there are important works such as those by C.M. Harrison or M. Alram connected with this subject matter, however in Bodzek's view, they are not complete. That is why the main aim of the author is to deliver a detailed elaboration and analysis of coins regarded as satrapal, a description of which has not been included in the books of other scholars. His monograph consists of four chapters, three appendices and a dozen tables containing depictions of many coins mentioned by the author.

The first chapter of the book constitutes an introduction in which Bodzek outlines the scholarship devoted to the issue of Achaemenid coinage and provides the basic information concerning the state ruled by that Persian dynasty. The next part is dedicated to the coinage of western Asia Minor, particularly to that of the

kingdom of Lydia and the neighboring Greek colonies, before their conquest by Cyrus the Great. In the third chapter, Bodzek discusses the first instances of coins issued by the early Achaemenid kings, the so-called *Croeseids*, and then he moves to those minted later by Darius and his successors, the so-called *Toksotai* – coins ornamented with the image of an archer. The most extensive, final chapter of Bodzek's monograph concerns the title issue, satrapal coins, and comprises four subsections. In the first part the author attempts to formulate a uniform definition of *ta satrapika nomismata*. Then he elaborates on the phenomenon of coins minted by army commanders, satraps themselves and other representatives of the royal administration. Moreover, the author ponders the issue of a mutual relation between the satrap coinage and the coins that were issued by the Great King himself. Another question that Bodzek pays attention to is the problem of cases of imitation of the Athenian coins, so-called *owls*, by some Persian governors. The second subsection of this chapter is devoted to the various metals that were used in the process of minting. In the third part the author discusses the legends of the coins, which, according to him, are one of the two main criteria allowing for their identification as satrap coinage. The other is iconography, the different kinds and meanings of which Bodzek analyses in the last subsection of the final chapter. The first two appendices attached to the book contain the list of Achaemenid lineage and of the Lydian Mermnades dynasty. The third consists of the catalogue of coins minted on the behalf of the Great King's governors, the description of which have not been included in the works of Harrison and Alam. [M. Daszuta]

P. Janiszewski, K. Stebnicka, E. Szabat, *Sofiści i retorzy greccy w Cesarstwie Rzymskim (I-VII w.). Słownik biograficzny [Greek Sophists and Rhetors of the Roman Empire (1st-7th Centuries). A Biographical Dictionary]*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego 2011; 648 pp.; hb; plates; ISBN 978-83-235-0687-4. In Polish.

This book is a biographical and prosopographical study of Greek sophists and rhetors living from the 1st to the 7th centuries CE. It contains records devoted to persons known from the preserved sources as sophists or/and rhetors. Their professional activity – such as public orations, teaching in rhetorical schools, and writing treaties on theory of rhetoric – show their connections with rhetoric. According to the prosopographical scheme, each article starts with the tab containing name (also in Greek) of the given rhetor, the chronology and a description of the area of his activity. Then their biography, political career and family relations are described – all accompanied with extensive source documentation. Except for well-known intellectuals of their epoch, the authors of the book present hundreds of rhetors about whom scanty evidence has been preserved. Each

prosopographical entry is accompanied by bibliography. Apart from the main corpus of rhetors, the authors added the part entitled *Dubii, falsi, varii*, which contains persons erroneously classified as rhetors by modern scholars or only marginally connected with rhetoric activity. The book is accompanied by four appendices: 1. Sophists and rhetors in the *Controversiae* and *Suasoriae* of Seneca the Elder; 2. Sophists – theorists of medicine; 3. Dictionary of selected terms of rhetoric; 4. Genealogical plates. [S. Poloczek]

Ł. Niesiołowski-Spanò, *Dziedzictwo Goliata. Filistyni i Hebrajczycy w czasach biblijnych* [*Goliath's Legacy. Philistines and Hebrews in Biblical Times*], Toruń: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika 2012; 598 pp.; hb; summary in English; ISBN 978-83-231-2943-1. In Polish.

The book by Niesiołowski-Spanò is the crowning achievement of his research on the examination of the impact of the Sea Peoples, especially the Philistines on the local population in Palestine, particularly the Hebrews.

The starting point (Chapter 1) is the consideration of theoretical issues related to the study of ethnicity in antiquity and the mechanisms of interactions between groups of different identities. As a comparison the author uses the analogies of the Normans on Sicily and the Varengians in Rus'. The next Chapter begins with an overview of the ancient sources in which the names 'Philistine' and 'Palestine' appear. His point is to determine the area occupied by the Philistines and the range of their influence in order to reconstruct in detail the process of their settlement and expansion and to identify the periods and regions where contact with the Hebrew could have occurred. Chapter 3 is an attempt to analyze biblical references to the 'tribes' living in Palestine. Research on the biblical 'ethnic' groups shows that the biblical tradition of Canaanites and Philistines as the enemies confronting with Israel is probably the result of the narrative technique of the biblical writers. The author suggests a real symbiosis between Canaanites, Philistines and Hebrews in Iron Age. Some of the biblical peoples (called by the author pseudo-Hebrews and pseudo-Canaanites) could be an invention of biblical writers (Hittites, Perizzites, Amalekites etc.), others seem to be part of the non-Hebrew population of Palestine, settled in Canaan with Sea Peoples, only later incorporated into Israel (Levites, the tribe of Dan, Asher, Zebulon and Simeon).

The next chapter tries to show the periods of possible influence of the Philistines on the Hebrews (most probably according to the author the Early Iron Age I, i.e. before the Shishaq campaign and the time of Assyrian domination: mid-8th to mid-7th c. B.C.E.). The author also discusses the relationship between the Philistines and Judah. This section includes the study of geography especially

of the Philisto-Judean border. The discussion of toponyms leads to the establishment of the extent of the Philistine impact on Judah. The last (5th) Chapter consists of a discussion of the elements of the culture of the Hebrews, which may have its roots in the culture of Philistines. The section is divided into thematic groups, e.g., the temple of Jerusalem, iron metallurgy, the *molke* sacrifice, divination and necromancy, the names of liturgical and domestic tools and other elements of material culture, which may be explained as being of Philistine origin. The Chapter also deals with proper names, which may be loan words in Hebrew. These 'borrowings' could have, according to author, entered into Hebrew through the language of Philistines. The main conclusion of the book states that the impact of the Philistines on the Hebrews and the biblical narrative was far larger than previously thought. The book also contains an appendix of epigraphic sources from Philistia. [S. Poloczek]

K. Stebnicka, *Tożsamość diaspor. Żydzi w Azji Mniejszej okresu Cesarstwa* [*The Identity of Diaspora. The Jews in Asia Minor during the time of the Roman Empire*], Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Sub Lupa 2011; 328 pp.; pb; plans and plates; ISBN 978-83-931271-7-7. In Polish.

This book is devoted to the Jewish Diaspora in Asia Minor (known from the Hellenistic period in this area) from the 1st to the 5th century. The core of the utilized source material consists of epigraphic evidence that is a product of the Jewish communities in Anatolia. The author focused her attention on the issue of the change of the self-identification of the Hellenized Jews who in the Early Empire expressed their identity by the affiliation to the group of *Ioudaioi* (understood by the author of the book as 'members of the Jewish community'). The change can be seen at the end of the 3rd century and at the beginning of the 4th century, especially in onomastic formulas (from that time the Semitic names among Jews are more and more popular), the references to Jewish symbols on private gravestones (almost unattested in the previous period), the use of phrases in Hebrew and more common use of the term *Hebraioi*. This phenomenon is linked by Stebnicka to the process of increasing Christianization, but at the same time with the 'Constantinian turn', because Constantine initiated a regular religious policy towards Jews and appointed the 'superior' of Jews, as Jewish patriarch resided in Galilee. The person holding this prestigious post collected taxes in the Jewish Diaspora through his *apostoloi* and after the centuries of inactivity renovated the relationships between Palestine Jews and the Jewish Diaspora in Asia Minor. This network of connections constituted a transmission chain for the new religious ideas in Palestine and the awareness of religious and national identity of the Jewish Diaspora in Anatolia. The book is accompanied by four appendices. [S. Poloczek]

R. Toczko, *Jak zostać heretykiem. Przypadek Pelagiusza* [*How to become a heretic. The case of Pelagius*], Toruń: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika 2012; 311 pp.; pb, summary in English; ISBN 978-83-231-2927-1. In Polish.

The central question of Toczko's book is why Pelagius was charged with heresy in 415 and three years later sentenced as a 'heretic' by the emperor Honorius and the pope Zosimus. In the first chapter the author discusses all the available sources referring to the life and the activity of Pelagius. He stresses that only scarce information survived, preserved mainly in Augustine, Jerome, Paul Orosius and Marius Mercator. Thus the reconstruction of Pelagius' activity faces many hypotheses and speculations. Also with the preserved sources arises the question of their reliability. For example, most scholars tend to accept the testimonies of Augustine and Jerome about the presence of Pelagius in Rome already in early 380s. Toczko argues against this hypothesis. Next, the author discusses the influence of Rufinus of Aquileia on Pelagius himself and on his circle of collaborators. He depicts Pelagius as a charismatic teacher, treated to some degree as a righteous ascetic ('almost saint') not only by his followers, but also by Augustine himself. As early as 415 the bishop of Hippo starts to harass Pelagius and presents him as a 'heretic', which in consequence brings on the controversy between Pelagius and Augustine. Toczko underlines that the arguments repeated against Pelagius by all the ecclesiastical judgments (except pope Zosimos) were brought to life by Augustine. In the next chapters Toczko deals with Pelagius's teaching, theology and his interpretation by Augustine. The author gives priority to the extant texts of Pelagius: *Libellus fidei* and – as a complement – the preserved fragments in the writings of his opponent. Toczko focuses on the issue of original sin in the doctrine of Pelagius and Augustine as well. He proves the ambivalence or even self-contradictions in Pelagius's theology. The third chapter explains why the Augustine's depiction of Pelagius and his teaching is inappropriate and biased. In fact Pelagius 'was far from being a Pelagian'. Augustine's pivotal goal was to present him as a 'heretic', so the last chapter presents the rhetorical structure of Augustine's works against Pelagius and the way in which Augustine constitutes the picture of the heretic opponent. He presented Pelagius as an unskillful, ethically biased or even immoral person (*malus*), a teacher who wanted to establish his own teaching instead of true Christian dogma. The bishop of Hippo even uses invectives against Pelagius. In fact he had brought to life Pelagianism as a coherent non-orthodox doctrine. The book is accompanied by two appendices: the chronology of Augustine's works polemicizing Pelagius, an analysis of Rufinus's role in the background of the 'Pelagian controversy' and his alleged authorship of the *Liber de fide*. [S. Poloczek]

M. Winiarczyk, *Euhemer z Messeny. Życie i dzieło „Święta Historia”* [*Euhemerus of Messene. Life and Work ‘The Sacred History’*] (Antiquitas 33), Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego 2012, 284 pp.; hb; summary in English. ISBN: 978-83-229-3309-1. In Polish.

Marek Winiarczyk has been interested in the life and work of Euhemerus of Messene for a long time. He wrote an entry concerning him for *the Lexicon of the Ancient Writers* published in 1982 (in Polish), he edited and commented Euhemerus' *Reliquiae* published in the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana* (1991), and is also the author of numerous articles devoted to that ancient figure. In 2002 he published a monograph entitled *Euhemerus von Messene. Leben, Werk und Nachwirkung*, of which his newest book is an altered and revised version. It consists of ten chapters and four appendices.

The first chapter is dedicated to the life of Euhemerus, its chronological boundaries and information concerning his birthplace and activity. In the second one Winiarczyk attempts to place the ancient author in the broader context of ancient historiography, geography, philosophy and poetry. The third part of the book concerns Euhemerus' work: the *Sacred History* (*Hiera Anagraphē*). Winiarczyk elaborates its state of preservation, literary form and discusses the feasible interpretations of the title. Chapter four is devoted to the religious views of Euhemerus and their possible roots. Winiarczyk reveals how an important element of that ancient writer's theology was made by the rationalization of myths and conviction that a man who distinguish himself as a benefactor (*euergetes*), or savior (*soter*) can be deified. Winiarczyk elaborates also on the phenomenon of commanders and kings' cults in its initial phase at the end of the Classical period, and its mature form in Hellenistic times. Chapter five deals with the two imaginary islands that appear in Euhemerus' work: *Hiera* and *Panchaea*. Winiarczyk argues against the notion that they could be equated with one another and perceived as the same utopian state. He also discusses the possible sources of inspiration of the *Hiera Anagraphē*, coming to the conclusion that we cannot point to any specific ancient author as the single and most important one; rather we can identify some slight literary similarities of the *Sacred History* with numerous earlier works, undoubtedly well-known to every educated Greek in Euhemerus' times. In the next part of the book Winiarczyk considers the issue of a sanctuary that was to be created by Zeus himself on Panchaea island, and of the golden stele containing *Hieros logos*, that, according to Euhemerus, was to be placed there. The scholar perceives that the story was a well-recognized literary motif that could be derived e.g. from the work of Herodotus or Plato. In chapter seven Winiarczyk attempts to explain the meaning of the *Sacred History*. He begins with an elaboration of the most popular interpretations suggested by modern scholars and challenges them as unjustified. In his view, the main aim behind the work of Euhemerus, was an explanation of

the origins of religion. According to Winiarczyk, in doing so, the ancient author took part in the discussion about the cult of the commanders and rulers, which must have been a highly relevant topic in his times. Chapter eight is devoted to the Latin translation of Euhemerus' work entitled *Euhemerus sive Sacra Historia* by Ennius. Winiarczyk claims that it was created between 200 and 194 BC as a loose prosaic translation, in order to prepare the ground for a deification of Scipio Africanus. Chapter nine includes Winiarczyk's attempt to define the euhemerism, and to trace the influence of the *Hiera Anagraphe* on ancient literacy from relatively early pagan sources to patristic and Jewish literature. The final chapter consists of the scholar's conclusions. The first appendix contains the Polish translation of the five essential fragments of the *Sacred History* that are preserved to our times. The second and the third appendices comprise two lists of passages from the ancient sources concerning the mortals to whom a divine cult was granted, and the gods who were said to be of human origin. In the fourth appendix Winiarczyk lists ancient evidence mentioning the graves of gods. [*M. Daszuta*]

A. Wolicki, *Symmachia spartańska w VI-V w. p.n.e.* [*The Spartan Symmarchy in the 6th-5th century BC*], Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Sub Lupa 2012, 304 pp.; pb; ISBN: 978-83-933962-4-5. In Polish.

In the book entitled *The Spartan Symmarchy in the 6th-5th century BC*, Aleksander Wolicki has made a bold attempt to challenge almost all aspects of the leading view concerning the Peloponnesian League. The book consists of four chapters and an appendix.

In the first chapter the author attempts to prove that there is no ancient evidence testifying to the existence of an archaic Spartan *symmarchy* in an organizational shape known from the period of the Peloponnesian War. Wolicki analyses two sources, which are usually regarded by scholars as reliable support of the opposite assertion, i.e., the treaty between Sparta and Aetolians, and between Sparta and Tegea. On the basis of the juridical terminology and language analysis, the author demonstrates that the first treaty could not have been concluded in the archaic period, but rather in the first decade of the 4th century BC. Moreover, according to him, it concerned Sparta's relations with two separate communities from outside the Peloponnese. As for the second treaty, Wolicki claims that its date of origin should not be placed in the context of the archaic war between Sparta and Tegea described by Herodotus, but in the middle of the 5th century BC. The second chapter of the book is dedicated to the three causes that are usually regarded by scholars as the decisive factors in the formation of the Peloponnesian League: the helots' issue, Sparta's rivalry with Argos, and the anti-tyrannical policy of the Lacedaemonian state. The author describes them and discusses in details in

order to reveal that none of them can serve as a sufficient explanation of the genesis of Spartan *symmarchy*. In his view, the fear of a helot rebellion, despite its indisputable role in Spartan external policy never entirely determined it. Wolicki also takes the view that the ancient tradition of the immemorial antagonism between Sparta and the Argives was, in turn, constructed under the influence of later events and projected into the past. Aside from that, Argos, as a rival, was never so dangerous to the Spartans, as to become a decisive reason behind the creation of the Spartan alliance. As for the third suggested cause, Wolicki asserts that the Spartans should not be perceived as doctrinaires of any sort. Their actions regarding the struggle against a tyranny should not be perceived as a broad political project, but rather as a simple consequence of the Persian wars, since they were directed mostly against the autocrats imposed by the invaders. The third part of the book is devoted to the question of Spartan *symmarchy*'s structure, constitution and assemblies. The author ponders over the issue of three instances of Sparta's meeting with her allies attested by sources (in 504, 440 and 432 BC) in order to prove that there was no uniformity within the Peloponnesian League, neither regularity of its meetings, nor a constitution regulating relations between the hegemon and *symmachoi*. Wolicki indicates that it was the growing threat posed by the Athenian *arche* that led to a gradual formalization of these relationships. The last chapter comprises Wolicki's discussion of the term 'Peloponnesian' and 'the Peloponnesians'. He emphasizes that in the archaic period the Spartan alliance was never identified with the Peloponnesian peninsula and the name 'Peloponnesians' never appears in the ancient evidence as a *terminus technicus* before the second half of the 5th century BC. According to him it was the aggressive politics of Athens that enabled Spartan propaganda to promote the idea of the Peloponnesians' community as a defensive alliance. The book is crowned with an appendix in which Wolicki discusses the meaning of the term 'eirene' in 5th century Greek sources. [M. Daszuta]

Conference Volumes, Reports, Miscellanea

L. Mrozewicz (ed.), *Studia Flaviania II*, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk 2012; 300 pp.; pb; summaries in English; ISBN 978-83-7654-174-7. In Polish.

The volume is a continuation of the book *Studia Flaviania*, published in 2011. It contains studies devoted to different aspects of the Roman Empire in the Flavian period. The contents include: L. Mrozewicz, 'Kasjusz Dion i jego księgi flawijskie' ['Cassius Dio and his Flavian Books']; K. Królczyk, 'Bunt Windeksa' ['Rebellion of Vindex']; K. Bałbuza, 'Główne nurty w ideologii władzy cesarza Galby' ['Principal currents in the Emperor Galba's ideology of power']; L. Mrozewicz, 'Urbanizacja

flawijska. Część 1' ['Flavian urbanization (Part one)']; K. Antczak, 'Municipalizacja Hiszpanii w przekazie Pliniusza Starszego (*Naturalis Historia* III 30)' ['Municipalization in Spain according to Pliny the Elder (*Naturalis Historia* III 30)']; M. Musielak, 'Prowincja Dalmacja za panowania dynastii flawijskiej' ['Province Dalmatia during the reign of the Flavian dynasty']; J. Kozłowski, 'Judea i naród żydowski pod rządami Flawiuszy' ['Judea and the Jewish Nation under Flavian rule']; D. Dutkiewicz, 'Elity Leptis Magna w okresie flawijskim' ['Leptis Magna elites in Flavian times']; E. Twardowska-Antczak, 'Flawijskie *Leges municipales*' ['Flavian *leges municipales*']; S. Ruciński, 'Etapy postępowania w procesie Apolloniosa z Tyany przed trybunałem cesarskim Domicjana' ['Stages of the proceedings against Apollonius of Tyana before Domitian's tribunal']; W. Boruch, 'Kobiety na monetach dynastii flawijskiej' ['Portraits of women on Flavian coins']; D. Latanowicz-Domecka, 'Szaleństwo Domicjana w złocie i kamieniu. Rozważania nad polityką budowlaną cesarza w Rzymie' ['Domitian's madness in gold and stone. Remarks on the emperor's building policy in Rome']; M. Duch, '"Flawijskie" stemple na ceglach i dachówkach łaźni legionowej w Novae (Moesia Inferior)' ['"Flavian" stamps on bricks and tiles of legionary baths in Novae']; L. Mrozewicz, 'Religia i despotyzm: Domicjan' ['Religion and despotism: Domitian'].

K. Narecki (ed.), *Starożytny dramat. Teoria, praktyka, recepcja* [Ancient drama. Theory, practice, reception], Lublin: Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego KUL 2011, 238 pp.; pb; summary in English; ISBN: 978-83-7306-516-1. In Polish.

This volume is the result of the conference that took place in October 2009 at the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin held in honour of prof. Robert R. Chodkowski and prof. Henryk Podbielski. Contents include: K. Narecki, 'Wstęp' ['Introduction']; 'Curriculum vitae prof. Roberta R. Chodkowskiego'; 'Wykaz publikacji naukowych prof. Roberta R. Chodkowskiego' ['A List of prof. Robert R. Chodkowski's publications']; 'Curriculum vitae prof. Henryka Podbielskiego'; 'Wykaz publikacji naukowych prof. Henryka Podbielskiego' ['A list of prof. Henryk Podbielski's publications']; J. Danielewicz, 'Epicharmowa *technē rhetorikē*' ['The use of rhetorical devices in Epicharmus']; L. Trzcionkowski, 'Orfeusz na orkestrze teatru ateńskiego. Kilka uwag o *Bassaridach* Ajschyloza' ['Orpheus at the Athenian stage. Some remarks on Aeschylus' *Bassaridae*']; K. Bartol, '*Monotropos* Frynichosa. Komedia charakterów w czasach Arystofanesa?' ['Phrynichus' *Monotropos*: a character play in Aristophanes' time?']; I. Wieżel, 'Wybrane przykłady motywu „złego proroka” w *Dziejach* Herodota z Halikarnasu oraz tragediach Sofoklesa Ateńczyka' ['Selected examples of 'tragic warner' motif in the *Histories* by Herodotus and Sophoclean tragedies']; K. Kołakowska, 'Dramatyzacja „Apologii” Sokratesa' ['Dramatization of the *Apology of Socrates*']; K. Korus, 'Mim w „Eutydemie” Platona' ['Mime in Plato's

Euthydemus']; J. Czerwińska, 'Wizerunki Heraklesa – metaforyczność obrazów' ['Images of Heracles – the metaphoricalness of pictures']; S. Dworacki, 'Tradycja literacka dialogu Lukiana „Prometeusz albo Kaukaz”' ['Literary tradition of Lucian's dialogue *Prometheus or Caucasus*']; A. Eckmann, 'Święty Augustyn o greckich autorach' ['Saint Augustine on Greek authors']; M. Borowska, 'Odrodzenie tragedii greckiej – „Erofila” Chortatsisa' ['Renaissance of the Greek tragedy – *Erophile* by Georgios Chortatsis']; S. Stabryła, 'Polskie Antyfony w XX wieku' ['Polish *Antigones* of the 20th century']; A. Szastyńska-Siemion, 'O nowych scenicznych realizacjach „Króla Edypa” i o płynących z nich wnioskach' ['On the new theatre productions of *Oedipus the King* and conclusions emerging from them']; A. Łuka, 'Dramat w modzie i moda w dramacie' ['Fashion in drama and dramatic look'].

J. Kwapisz, J. Petrain, M. Szymański (eds), *The Muse at Play. Riddles and Wordplay in Greek and Latin Poetry*, (Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 305) Berlin New York: De Gruyter, 2012, 420 pp.; hb; ISBN 978-3-11-027061-7.

This book consists of nineteen papers that were given during the conference entitled *ΜΟΥΣΑ ΠΑΙΖΕΙ Greek and Latin Technopaegnia, Riddles, Acrostichs, Poetic Puns, Metrical Curiosities* organized by the Institute of Classical Studies of the University of Warsaw in May 2011. The symposium was attended by numerous scholars from Europe and the USA interested in the topic of riddle and word games in the ancient Greek and Roman poetry. The publication contains: Joshua T. Katz, 'The Muse at Play: An Introduction'; E. Bowie, 'The Symptotic Tease'; P.A. LeVen, '“You Make Less Sense than a (New) Dithyramb”: Sociology of a Riddling Style'; R.R. Benefiel, 'Magic Squares, Alphabet Jumbles, Riddles and More: The Culture of Word-Games among the Graffiti of Pompeii'; Ch. Luz, 'What Has It Got in Its Pockets? Or, What Makes a Riddle a Riddle?'; L. Maurizio, '*Technopaegnia* in Heraclitus and the Delphic Oracles: Shared Compositional Techniques'; F.G. Naerebout & K. Beerden, '“Gods Cannot Tell Lies”: Riddling and Ancient Divination'; J. Kwapisz, 'Were There Hellenistic Riddle Books?'; Ch. Cusset & A. Kolde, 'The Rhetoric of the Riddle in the Alexandra of Lycophron'; E. Sebo, '*In scirpo nodum*: Symphosius' Reworking of the Riddle Form'; A. Pappas, 'The Treachery of Verbal Images: Viewing the Greek *technopaegnia*'; M.B. Sullivan, 'Nicander's Aesopic Acrostic and Its Antidote'; V. Garulli, 'Greek Acrostic Verse Inscriptions'; R. Mairs, '*Sopha grammata*: Acrostichs in Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Arachosia, Nubia and Libya'; K. Bartol, '*Versus anacyclici*: The Case of *P.Sorb. 72v* (= adesp. com. fr. 52 PCG)'; J. Danielewicz, 'A Palindrome, an Acrostich and a Riddle: Three Solutions'; D. Lowe, 'Triple Tipple: Ausonius' *Griphus ternarii numeri*'; M. Fontaine, 'The *Aulularia inversa* of Joannes Burmeister'; B. Milewska-Ważbińska, 'Waste of Time or Artistic Expression? Notes on *poesis artificiosa* of the Modern Era'.

S. Sidebotham, I. Zych (eds), *Berenike 2008–2009. Report on the Excavations at Berenike, including a Survey in the Eastern Desert*, Warszawa: Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, 2011; 201 pp.; pb/hb; ISBN 978-83-903796-2-3.

This volume presents a picture of an ancient city, Berenike, as excavated by the team from the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in the season 2008/09. It contains contributions from the archaeologists engaged in the project and presents various aspect of the recent work at the site: S.E. Sidebotham, I. Zych, 'Introduction and acknowledgements'; T.M. Herbich, 'Magnetic survey (2008 and 2009)'; J. Rądkowska, M. Woźniak, 'Locating the emporium of Berenike: Evidence of geology, geophysical prospection and satellite mapping'; S.E. Sidebotham, I. Zych, 'Excavations: Trench BE09–54 Southwestern harbor zone; Trench BE09–55 Southwestern harbor zone; Trenches BE09–56 and BE09–57 Early Roman trash dump; Conclusion'; J. Zieliński, 'Archaeobotanical remains'; M. Osypińska, 'Archaeozoological remains'; R. Ast, R.S. Bagnall, 'Ostraka'; S.E. Sidebotham, 'Coins'; R. Kucharczyk, 'Glass'; G. Platz-Horster, 'Seated sphinx intaglio'; R. Tomber, 'Pottery'; I. Zych, 'Finds'; K. Lach, 'Field conservation'; S.E. Sidebotham, 'Survey of the hinterland'; I. Zych, 'Finds collection and registry system'; S.E. Sidebotham, I. Zych, 'Conclusion'; S.E. Sidebotham, I. Zych, 'Summary of results of the 2008 and 2009 seasons (in Arabic)'.

I. Zych (ed.), *Classica orientalia. Essays Presented to Wiktor Andrzej Daszewski on his 75th Birthday*, Warszawa: DiG, Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology 2011, 459 pp.; hb; ISBN 978-83-7181-721-2.

This book was presented to Wiktor Daszewski, a prominent Polish archaeologist of the Mediterranean, for his 75th birthday. It contains articles on various aspects of history and material culture in the Mediterranean antiquity – from Italy to the Middle East. The volume contains the following contributions: 'Wiktor Andrzej Daszewski: Essay presented on his 75th birthday anniversary'; 'Wiktor Andrzej Daszewski: List of publications'; K. Babraj, 'Interprétation de la lettre τὰϛ sur le vêtement du Christ et du geste de l'ogdoade sur la mosaïque absidiale de l'église Santa Pudenziana à Rome'; J. Balty, 'Le rinceau d'acanthé à fond noir dans la mosaïque syrienne : l'exemple de Mariamin'; J.-Ch. Balty, 'Une «nouvelle» dédicace apaméenne à Cn. Marcius Rustius Rufinus'; G. Bąkowska-Czerner, 'Aphrodite in Egypt. Images of the goddess from Marina el-Alamein'; G. Capriotti-Vittozzi, 'Un gruppo scultoreo da Dendera al Museo del Cairo: due fanciulli divini e i due luminari'; R. Czerner, 'The peristyle of House H1 in the ancient town at Marina el-Alamein'; K. Domzalski, 'Roman fine pottery from a cellar under Oil-press E.I at Chhim (Lebanon)'; P. Dyczek, 'From the history on ancient Rhizon/Risinium: Why the Illyrian King Agron and Queen Teuta came to a bad end and who was Ballaios?'; P. Flourentzos, 'New evidence of the aniconic iconography of Astarte-Aphrodite in Cyprus'; M. Gawlikowski, 'Bagatelles épigraphiques';

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I. Zych (ed.), *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean XX. Reports 2008*, Warszawa: Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology 2011, 636 pp.; pb; ISBN 978-83-235-0821-2.

Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean. Reports is an account of the work carried out by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw. It covers archaeological expeditions in Egypt, Sudan, Cyprus, Syria and Lebanon. The volume presents recent reports, mostly from the 2007/2008 season, as well as detailed analyses of the archaeological material. Presented papers cover periods from prehistory through the Islamic age, with emphasis on Greco-Roman culture and Early Christianity in the southern and eastern parts of the Mediterranean. The volume contains: G. Majcherek, 'Alexandria: Kom el-Dikka excavations and preservation work. Preliminary report 2007/2008'; E. Kulicka, 'The Islamic graveyard on Kom el-Dikka in Alexandria. Excavation season 2007/2008'; R. Kucharczyk, 'Glass from Area F on Kom el-Dikka (Alexandria). Excavations 2008'; A. Jegliński, 'Numismatic finds from Kom el-Dikka (Alexandria), 2008'; H. Szymańska, K. Babraj, 'Marea: excavations 2008'; A. Drzymuchowska, 'Marea 2008: Pottery from excavations'; S. Medeksa, R. Czerner, 'Marina el-Alamein. Polish-Egyptian Restoration Mission: Conservation work in 2008'; S. Rzepka, J. Hudec, T. Herbich, 'Tell el-Retaba 2008: Excavations and geophysical survey'; A. Wodzińska, 'Tell el-Retaba 2008: the pottery'; M. Chłodnicki, K. M. Ciałowicz, 'Tell el-Farkha (Ghazala), 2008'; A. Longa, W.

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J. Śliwa, *Badacze, kolekcjonerzy, podróżnicy. Studia z dziejów zainteresowań starożytnych* [*Reaserchers, Collectors, Travellers. A Study on Concerns of Antiquity*], Kraków: Księgarnia Akademicka 2012; 656 pp.; hb; ISBN 978-83-7638-116-9. In Polish.

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