

Some aspects of the lay-out are not totally satisfactory. The captions presented in the text itself could have been included in the list of contents and the subtitles and other intermediary titles are easily confused. The list of illustrations is completely unnecessary, as the scarce information given there also accompanies the actual maps and photos.

In the end, if one wants to get to know Etruscan life in a wide sense, Spivey's and Stoddart's book can be warmly recommended for scholars as well as laymen. It replaces Massimo Pallatino's work on Etruscology, which was first published as early as 1942 and which has been reprinted, revised and enlarged ever since.

*Leena Pietilä - Castrén*

*Corpus Speculorum Etruscorum*. France, 1. Paris - Musée du Louvre, fascicule 1. Par Denise Emmanuel-Rebuffat. "L'Erma" di Breschneider, Roma 1988. 206 p. ITL 250.000.

Procede egregiamente la pubblicazione del monumentale Corpus degli specchi etruschi. Il primo volume francese è dedicato alla più grande raccolta di questo genere di documenti che esista nei musei francesi. Esso comprende 40 specchi, tutti muniti di figure incise, mentre altri specchi nella raccolta del Louvre saranno pubblicati in due successivi fascicoli. Dalla breve "Storia della collezione" si apprende che la maggior parte della raccolta finì al Louvre nel 1862 dalla famosa collezione Campana che comprende, tra l'altro, una grande quantità di iscrizioni. Di soli due pezzi si conosce la esatta provenienza (n. 12 da Preneste e n. 35 da Pontedera). In tutto, questo primo fascicolo comprende pezzi di grande interesse, qualche volta accompagnati anche da iscrizioni, e così attendiamo con ansia la pubblicazione dei due restanti fascicoli.

*Heikki Solin*

*Edlund - Berry Ingrid E.M.: The Seated and Standing Statue Akroteria from Poggio Civitate (Murlo)*. Archaeologica 96. Roma, Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, 1990. p. 256, tav. 28. ITL 550.000.

Anubody puzzling over Etruscan art and sculpture cannot have missed their very original-looking statues with sombreros. The first fragments of these statues were found at the site of Poggio Civitate (Murlo), south of Siena as early as 1966. In the course of over twenty excavation campaigns the material has increased and one of the veteran researchers of the site, Ingrid E.M. Edlund - Berry, has now published an energetic and most detailed study of the seated and standing statue akroteria.

These statues once made part of the architectural decoration of an archaic building, formed of a series of rooms lined up on sides of a courtyard (outside dimensions 61 X 61 m). It served partly as a residence, but principally as a sacred gathering place for neighbouring communities, such as Chiusi, Arezzo, Volterra, Rusellae and Vetulonia, or ones closer by. This kind of use recalls southern equivalents in Voltumna as well as on a smaller scale in Acquarossa. The building was used from ca 600 until 525 B.C. when it appears to have been purposefully destroyed and ritually torn down: the architectural terracottas and other objects were buried in pits, sealed with a stone packing. The *damnatio*