

sowohl die Beschreibungen als auch die Anmerkungen mit vielem der jüngeren Forschung ergänzen, so z.B. in der Diskussion des Taubenmosaiks des Sosos aus Pergamon (S. 87–88), das ich hier als einziges Beispiel erwähne wegen der mir nahestehenden Problematik, die ich in meinem Corpus der Vogel motive in den Mosaiken vor unserer Zeitrechnung (A. Tammisto, *Birds in Mosaics* [AIRF XVIII], Rome 1997, Ss. 73–84, 376–385) mit weiteren bibliographischen Hinweisen diskutiert habe.

*Antero Tammisto*

ALEXANDRE CAMBITOGLU – JACQUES CHAMAY: *Céramique de Grande Grèce. La collection de fragments Herbert A. Cahn*. Volume publié à l'occasion de l'exposition Morceaux choisis – Céramique de Grande Grèce. Musée d'Arts et d'Histoire, Genève, 26 mars – 7 septembre 1997. Hellas et Roma, vol. VIII. Akanthus 1997. ISBN 3–905083–11–6. 356 p.

The "morceaux choisis" of this catalogue consist of some 150 South Italian red figure and Gnathia pottery fragments selected from a large private collection of Attic and Italiote pottery. The exhibition in Geneva and its accompanying catalogue are the first opportunities for a wider public to examine the collection that earlier has only been accessible to a few scholars and only partially exhibited and published.

The study of Italiote pottery, produced between 430–275 in the Greek colonies of Magna Graecia, is only now beginning to catch up with the voluminous research on its Attic counterpart. The fascination and interest in the South Italian pottery is not in the elegance of composition or design, but in the richness of iconographic detail, as has once more been stated by the authors of the book. One of them, Alexandre Cambitoglou, Professor Emeritus of the University of Sydney, has earlier contributed greatly to the systematic publication of South Italian red-figured pottery together with A. D. Trendall, to whose memory the catalogue is dedicated. Cambitoglou is responsible for the attributions of the pieces to various painters and further stylistic comments in the book, while Jacques Chamay, an expert on iconography, has furnished the descriptions of the subject matter of each painting.

The volume is basically a catalogue of pottery and excellent as such: it contains a broad and detailed description as well as large and clear photographs of each of the 150 exhibits. The book is divided in sections according to the production centres of vases and also arranged in a broad chronological order, yet not all groups of Italiote pottery are equally represented. Paestan and Sicilian pottery do not figure at all, and early Lucanian pottery is represented by 12 pieces. Apulian ware is the most voluminous – as also in reality – and Apulian pieces have been divided in three sections, early (Cat. nos. 13–61), middle (62–87) and late (88–110). The Campanian section contains only one piece of uncertain origin 112–129. Late Apulian i.e. Gnathia pottery is separated as the final section of the catalogue (130–148). The separate section of profile drawings at the end deserves a laudatory comment as does the good chronological table of painters. The index of iconographic subjects in a book which is mainly dedicated to details of subject matter could be larger to be truly useful.

The text is restricted to a short and general overview of Italiote pottery and a brief description of the characteristics of each fabric in the beginning of the section.

As noted by the authors, sometimes a sherd of Italiote pottery is more easily accessible than a whole vase which overwhelms the observer by the overt richness of detail. Thus one of the merits of the volume is to draw the attention of the reader to the particularities of iconography and painting technique from a closer distance.

*Ria Berg*

*Akten des Symposiums »125 Jahre Sarkophag-Corpus«, Marburg, 4.–7. Oktober 1995, unter Mitarbeit von Rita Amedick, Doris Bielefeld, Dagmar Grassinger und Claudia Wölfel hrsg. von Guntram Koch. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Sarkophag-Studien, Bd. 1. ISBN 3–8053–2344–1. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rh. 1998. X, 324 p., 37 figs, 128 pls. DEM 198.*

This volume presents the results of a Marburg-Colloquium held in 1995 to celebrate 125 years of studies on Roman sarcophagi. It was in 1870 that Friedrich Matz the Elder was given the charge of collecting and listing the innumerable Roman sarcophagi preserved from Imperial times. Ever since then Germany has remained the pioneering country in the study of Roman sarcophagi, the result of which can be seen in a number of excellent corpora published over the past century, and already for some time the city of Marburg has been the centre of the great sarcophagus project. Not only the collaborators of the Corpus were invited, but also many others who work on sarcophagi. The 29 contributions deal with sarcophagi from all over the Roman Empire which means that besides the central places of production (Rome and Athens), many local groups in individual provinces are also dealt with. The great variety of themes represented on the reliefs is naturally reflected by a wide range of iconographic discussions (e.g. children, funeral meals, hunting, office-holders, various mythological items, Christian material, etc.). Some papers concentrate on technical questions and the dating of sarcophagi. Though epitaphs are not the theme of this book, the inscribed pieces discussed are nonetheless numerous. Fortunately, however, apart from some minor misunderstandings, there seem to be no serious flaws in their interpretation. On the whole, the volume is a collection of highly interesting studies in the world of ancient sarcophagi, and it certainly ennobles the long and illustrious history of German studies on the subject.

*Mika Kajava*

PIETRO TAMBURINI: *Un abitato Villanoviano perilacustre. Il "Gran Carro" sul lago di Bolsena (1959–1985)*. Archaeologica 113. Tyrrhenica 5. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 1995. ISBN 88–7689–114–5. 422 p., 25 tav., 94 fig. ITL 1.100.000.

Die Erforschung von Villanova-Kultur hat sich bisher ziemlich einseitig auf die Gräber und ihre Gaben gestützt. Obgleich wir einige Wohnplätze kennen, sind die Kenntnisse über das diesseitige Leben sehr beschränkt, weil die gefundenen Zentren bescheiden oder ihre archäologischen Materialien schlecht erhalten waren. Tamburinis Buch behandelt die ergiebige Ausbeute der Unterseeausgrabungen des in vieler Hinsicht eigenartigen Gran Carro.