This volume includes the papers delivered at a congress in Ferrara on the occasion of an exhibition dedicated to "Spina. Una città tra Greci ed Etruschi" (1994). After some forty pages of "Presentazioni e saluti" in true Italian style, there follow the eight principal contributions which tend to illustrate the vicissitudes of the city of Spina from her birth and early history, involving the question of the Etruscan population of the Padania, to her decline in Roman times, which resulted in the emergence of Ravenna. The following twelve "Interventi" testify to a fresh and vivacious discussion during the colloquium. The volume also contains a number of additional "Contributi" which were included so as to supplement the material already dealt with in the discussions. On the whole, an interesting book which has gathered together a great deal of scattered knowledge and evidence for Spina. As the only defect, I would say that the epigraphic and onomastic index (pp. 333 f.) would have needed revision on the part of an expert. Moreover, the publication of the Greek inscription (pp. 309 f.) would have been better entrusted to a professional.

Mika Kajava


Besides constituting a fascicule of the CSIR, this volume continues the series of publications dedicated to "Antike Skulpturen in englischen Schlössern", a project launched in 1972 by the "Forschungsarchiv für Antike Plastik" in Cologne. The catalogue is dedicated to the remarkable collection of antiquities preserved in Chatsworth (Bakewell, Derbyshire) in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. The history of the collection is in itself a fascinating chapter, but here it may suffice to record that it was considerably augmented by William Spencer Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire (1790-1858). This man, also called the "Bachelor Duke", devoted a lot of energy to his collection and acquired a great number of new pieces not only in auctions or as gifts but also during his journeys around the Mediterranean. The collection still includes many masterpieces, though some of the most famous material has, in more recent times, landed in the British Museum. The catalogue includes various material under 174 numbers (171-3 and 174 are preserved in Dunham Massey and Withington Hall, respectively): statues, busts, portraits, reliefs, urns, sarcophagi, marble vessels and trapezophoroi, architectural fragments, Campana-reliefs, terracottas, modern copies of ancient plastic art, Egyptian and Near Eastern antiquities. A great number of the objects were hitherto unpublished. Among the material there are also some Latin and Greek inscriptions which deserve a couple of comments: the editors are correct in taking the inscription on the socle of No. 54 to be genuine (cf. CIL VI 10730:
"titulus hic recens...". As for No. 78, instead of reading ΠΥΡΡΟ(Κ)ΛΗΣ ΠΑΓΑΛΕΟΥΣ ΠΟΤΑΜΙ[Ο]Σ, the photograph clearly suggests Ρύρρος Παγκλέους Ποτάμιος, a nomenclature which is also otherwise attested ("Αρχ. Εφ. 1918, 75 from the Amphiarameum at Oropus [cf. also the new edition by V. Petrakos]; other members of the same family in IG II² 1752 [= Agora XV 52], 7269). Oddly enough, the editor refers to this evidence, but the reading itself remains erroneous. In No. 81, there seems to be something wrong with the reading (a photograph with different lighting conditions might turn out to be more useful). In Nos. 80 and 133, modern diacritic marks could have been used.

Mika Kajava


This volume is about the Attic, Etruscan and Faliscan vases of the Collezione Casuccini which came from the 19th-century excavations in Chiusi. Understandably, the result is dedicated to the memory of Enrico Paribeni who is among the authors with a major, posthumous, study of Attic vases (pp. 1-93), and who was familiar with that collection from the late thirties, when he published his "Rilievi chiusini arcaici" (1938-39). Paribeni's masterly contribution is followed by an Appendix of six Attic pieces (by A. Villa). The Etrusco-Corinthian and the black-figured Etruscan material is presented by M.T. Falconi Amorelli, the red-figured Etruscan and the Faliscan one by M. Harari.

Mika Kajava


This is a study of the Italic vases which comprise part of the collection of Alessandro Ragusa in Taranto. Besides this material, the collection includes some 80 Attic and Corinthian vases (to be published in a future volume) and other material such as terracottas, bronzes, coins, lamps and glass. Most of the objects come from and around Taranto. This book gives a survey of the early Lucanian and Apulian red-figured vases, those of the Gnathia style, and the Capuan red-figured vases. In his analysis Lo Porto mostly follows the attributions made by the late Arthur Dale Trendall, to whom the work is dedicated.

Mika Kajava