

"titulus hic recens..."). As for No. 78, instead of reading ΠΥΡΡΟ(Κ)ΛΗΣ ΠΑΓΓΑΛΕΟΥΣ ΠΟΤΑΜΙ[Ο]Σ, the photograph clearly suggests Πύρρος Παγκλέους Ποτάμιος, a nomenclature which is also otherwise attested ('Αρχ. Έφ. 1918, 75 from the Amphiaraeum at Oropus [cf. also the new edition by V. Petrakos]; other members of the same family in IG II<sup>2</sup> 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*

*La Collezione Casuccini. Ceramica attica, ceramica etrusca, ceramica falisca.* Monumenta antiqua Etruriae 2. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 1996. XIV, 163 p., ill. ISBN 88-7062-902-3. ITL 200.000.

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.

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FELICE GINO LO PORTO: *I vasi italioti della Collezione Ragusa di Taranto.* Archaeologica 126. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 1999. 79 p., LXV tavole. ISBN 88-7689-142-0. ITL 320.000.

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*

MAURO MENICHETTI: ... *Quoius forma virtutei parisuma fuit ... Ciste prenestine e cultura di Roma medio-repubblicana.* Archeologia Perusina 12. Archaeologica 116. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 1995. 148 p., 95 fig., 44 tav. ISBN 88-7689-144-7. ITL 650.000.

In his book Menichetti proposes to offer a systematic study of the motifs illustrated on the famous Praenestan "ciste", a series of bronze boxes dating from the fifth to the third century B.C. The author shows that the scenes, themes and the iconography depicted on this material can be taken as reflecting the system of values prevailing in mid-republican Praeneste. One of the most conspicuous themes visible in the decoration of the boxes is matrimony and the education of the woman, both vital elements for the continuity and survival of any society. Another central element is *virtus* which for men meant sport, war and triumph, while the female *virtus* was characterized by *pulchritudo* (*mundus muliebris*), seduction, and matrimony with potential offspring. The *virtus*, or courage, is comparable to the one we know from the elogium of Scipio Barbatus, where it appears together with *forma* (*quoius forma virtutei parisuma fuit*). This clearly recalls the old Greek idea of *kalos k'agathos*.

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CARMELA BONANNO: *I sarcofagi fittili della Sicilia*. Studia archaeologica 91. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 1998. 411 p.; ill. ISBN 88-7062-993-7. ITL 400.000.

With this systematic study of all the known fictile sarcophagi known to be preserved in museums and private collections in Sicily and Lipari, it is possible for the first time to have a picture of the diffusion of this type in the Sicilian graveyards from archaic Greek times through the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Bonanno also studies the areas in mainland Greece and Asia Minor where fictile sarcophagi are attested so as to discuss the introduction into Sicily of the habit of burying people in that particular way. What is interesting is that the eastern findings of fictile sarcophagi would mostly seem to come from northern Greece, Rhodes, and some localities in Asia Minor (pp. 249 ff.). The major conclusion is that the use of fictile sarcophagi was imported to Sicily by the Greek colonists. Though the production of sarcophagi varied locally, and new techniques and ways of decoration were introduced, the fact remains that the genre itself was oriental. After the Catalogue of 74 pieces, Bonanno discusses the typology, chronology and style of the sarcophagi, and presents important observations on some technical questions. In an appendix T. Mannoni provides a mineralogical study of the clay used for the sarcophagi.

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*Stadt und Umland*. Neue Ergebnisse der archäologischen Bau- und Siedlungsforschung. Bauforschungskolloquium in Berlin vom 7. bis 10. Mai 1997 veranstaltet vom Architektur-Referat des DAI. Hrsg. von *Ernst-Ludwig Schwandner* und *Klaus Rheidt*. Diskussionen zur archäologischen Bauforschung Bd. 7. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 1999. X, 293 S. ISBN 3-8053-2520-7.

The significance of this volume, which contains the papers delivered at the seventh Architektur-Referat Colloquium, lies in what was defined as the general approach to the theme: not only should architectural monuments be studied as individual objects, but also as testimonies to (complex) relationships between city and countryside. The indisputable fact