

more than a formal exercise in *pietas*. It is a genuinely useful, as well as inspiring, guide and introduction to the wide-ranging achievements of the finest and most productive scholar who has ever been an Italian Superintendent of Antiquities. Contents: L. H. Barfield, 'The Contribution of B. to the North Italian Neolithic, and Considerations on the Problems of Establishing a Chronology', pp. 11–26; V. La Rosa, 'Isole Eolie crocevia del Mediterraneo occidentale', pp. 27–50; C. G. Doumas, 'From Poliochni to Lipari via Akrotiri: from Minyans to Aeolians', pp. 51–65; G. V. Gentili, 'I due kouroi da Osimo e i tre kouroi del vecchio Museo Archeologico di Siracusa nello studio e ricordo di B.', pp. 67–106; U. Spigo, 'Il contributo di B agli studi sulla pittura vascolare italiota e siceliota', pp. 107–57; E. Simon, 'Studien zur antiken Theatermaske', pp. 159–74; M. Gigante, 'B.: archeologia e filologia', pp. 175–92; A. Pagliara, 'Silloge delle testimonianze letterarie greche e latine sugli Ausoni e gli Aurunci', pp. 193–246; G. Voza, 'B. Soprintendente alle Antichità della Sicilia orientale', pp. 249–58; F. Villard, 'B., archéologue du monde grec', pp. 259–72; V. La Rosa, 'Il vento se l'è preso, l'ultimo degli Eolidi. La scomparsa di B.', pp. 273–88; G. Avitabile, 'Amore della gioventù. Passione per la vita. L'archeologo B. e la sua passione per le "Immagini del mondo fluttuante"' (on B.'s interests in Japanese art), pp. 289–333; G. Bongiorno, 'Il comunicatore ben temperato', pp. 335–42; M. Cavalier, 'Ricordando l'attività scientifica e divulgativa di B.', pp. 345–97 (the awesome bibliography, pp. 361–77, naturally includes a reference to ML 12, forthcoming).

Institute of Classical Studies, London

DAVID RIDGWAY

IG²: THE IONIAN ISLANDS

K. HALLOF (ed.): *Inscriptiones Graecae consilio et auctoritate Academiae Scientiarum Berolinensis et Brandenburgensis editae. Voluminis IX Partis I Editio altera. Fasciculus IV. Inscriptiones insularum Maris Ionii*. Pp. xii + 396. Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2001. Paper, €298. ISBN: 3-11-017411-1.

The rejuvenation of the venerable *Inscriptiones Graecae* under the directorship of Klaus Hallof is heartily to be welcomed. Recent years have seen the publication of impressive fascicles for Samos (cf. next review) and Northern Macedonia, and the long awaited *IG Cos* is in an advanced state of preparation. That the *IG* survived the political and academic isolation imposed by the difficult circumstances of the DDR (for which see Hallof's depressing Afterword to Reinhard Koerner's posthumous *Inchriftliche Gesetzestexte der frühen griechischen Polis* [Wien, 1993], pp. 599–603), is largely due to the efforts of Günther Klaffenbach, for more than forty years the project's director and tireless *σωματοφύλαξ*, until his death in March 1972.

In 1919, Wilamowitz, then director of the *Inscriptiones Graecae*, assigned to Klaffenbach the task of producing what was originally to be a supplement, but soon developed into a complete re-edition of Dittenberger's corpus of the inscriptions of Central Greece (*IG IX I*, covering Phokis, Lokris, Aetolia, Akarnania, and the Ionian Islands). Three fascicles were eventually published, covering Aetolia (*IG I² 1*, 1932), Akarnania (*IG I² 2*, 1957), and West Lokris (*IG I² 3*, 1968). Few, if any, more successful volumes of the *IG* have been produced: the student of epigraphical method,

The Classical Review vol. 54 no. 1 © The Classical Association 2004; all rights reserved

fresh from Klaffenbach's concise introduction to the discipline (*Griechische Epigraphik*² [Göttingen, 1966]: a gem of a book), will find no better model.

Preparation for a new edition of the inscriptions of the Ionian Islands (Kerkyra Leukas, Kephallenia, Ithake, and Zakynthos) was underway at least by the spring of 1934, when Klaffenbach examined and transcribed a large number of documents at museums and sites ('Bericht über eine epigraphische Reise durch Mittelgriechenland und die Ionischen Inseln', *SB Ak. Berlin* XIX [1935], 691–726). The volume which has now emerged after so long a gestation is a collaborative effort, based on autopsy performed by Klaffenbach in 1934 and Daniel Strauch in 1994–6, and brought to a conclusion by Hallof and others; John Fossey has made large contributions (including a substantial number of *inedita*) to the small but fascinating corpus of documents from Ithake. The overall quality of the work is quite exceptional, and the price of the volume, while high, not unreasonable. More regrettable is the decision to preserve the backbreaking folio format, which will fit on nobody's bookshelf: the more manageable quarto adopted e.g. for the *Athenian Agora* and *IGSK* series is now almost universal for epigraphical works, and rightly so. Opinions differ concerning the use of Latin in volumes of this kind. When the edition is not one likely to be used by undergraduates—as this self-evidently is not—I see no good reason to abandon the more concise language. Here the Latin of the commentaries is lucid and precise (although I admit I was defeated by the description of a Leukadian sundial in the lemma to **1467**), and anyway German translations of the more substantial documents are provided online at <http://www.bbaw.de/forschung/ig/uebersetzung.html>.

A welcome innovation in Klaffenbach's volumes was the inclusion of detailed *fasti* of the regions concerned (in *IG IX I*² 1 (Aetolia), forty-seven pages of *fasti* to eighty-seven pages of inscriptions!); this admirable practice has been preserved for the volume under review. Maps of the five islands are also provided.

These maps are quite without value. It was not always so: contrast e.g. Heinrich Kiepert's beautiful and detailed map of Rhodes for *IG XII 1* (1895). Here, no relief; many ancient sites missing; incomplete record even of epigraphical find-spots. The map of Leukas at p. 160 may serve for example: two important temples are known in the south of the island, that of Apollo Leukatas (Str. x 2.9) at the far SW of the Leukatas peninsula, and the Doric temple at Ag. Ioannis Rodakis: neither marked. The largest concentration of inscriptions in the southern part of the island, nos. **1413–17**, 'in loco *Μάρμαρο* campi *Marantochóri* inventae': neither *locus* nor *campus* marked. Off the SE coast, the island of Taphos (modern *Meganisi*) has vanished altogether. For a respectable map of Leukas scholars must still rely on Dörpfeld's *Alt-Ithaka* (Munich, 1927), Taf. 2.

The extent of photographic illustration, of some 350 inscriptions, or well over one-third of the total, is extremely welcome. A place is even found for five inscriptions whose only connection with the Ionian islands is their present location in the Kerkyra museum (pl. XXIV). For archaic inscriptions, illustration approaches comprehensiveness.

The most regrettable absentee is **1575** (= *IG I*³ 1358), the tombstone of Damainetos, which, although set up in Athens, uses the Kephallenian script, and hence constitutes an important parallel for the lettering of the 6th century dedication of Exoidas, **1566** (bronze discus dedicated to the Dioskouroi). I take the opportunity to note here that, *pace* Jeffery *LSAG* p. 231, the Damainetos inscription is not strictly stoichedon, although 'influenced' by the stoichedon style, and that the date of the stone ought to be revised upwards to c. 500 B.C. Furthermore, the bare provenance 'Athens' given for **1575–7** conceals the interesting circumstance that all three inscriptions were discovered at the same place, near Schliemann's house on Panepistimiou (see Kirchoff, *IG I* suppl. p. 190, 491³⁸): a Kephallenian cemetery in Athens?

Best known to most scholars will probably be the four magnificent archaic verse

inscriptions from Kerkyra (878, 880–2) and the lengthy testament of Aristomenes and Psylla (798, here equipped with a particularly judicious and helpful commentary). As Klaffenbach had done for the notoriously difficult early fifth-century documents from Opountian Lokris (*IG IX 1² 3*, 717–18), the editors here eschew novelty and instead provide a detailed map through the vast bibliography and range of interpretations tendered. A little more discrimination might perhaps have been exercised: do we really need fifty-eight bibliographical references for the funerary epigram for Menekrates (882)? Similarly, fascinating though Kerkyrean brickstamps are, one wonders whether the twenty pages' worth of remorseless enumeration of near-identical examples (1071–1136) might not profitably have been curtailed somewhat.

Certain aspects of island society come out very clearly from a reading of this corpus. At Kerkyra above all, where the material is most varied and abundant, the importance of maritime trade is evident. The very earliest inscription from the island is a dedication in the form of a stone anchor (848, ?VII B.C.; the very early form B = ε suggests that the stone may be even earlier than the funerary inscriptions 878–9). A new Hellenistic epigram (901, III B.C.) commemorates an accidental death during the launch of a ship; poor construction of shipsheds a century later gave rise to an instructive dispute between the city and one Soterion, apparently the architect (794, text and interpretation greatly improved by G. Thür, *ZRG* 119 [2002], 326–39). Foreign sailors made dedications for safe passage to Zeus Kassios at his shrine on the island's rough NE coast (842–847: the bibliography here is superseded by *Rév. Arch.* [1986], 41–63), one of them from as far away as Ephesos (845); a Bithynian sailor was less fortunate (1011). A number of documents of the later Hellenistic period commemorate individuals who died fighting pirates in the Ionian Sea: 787–8 (a single inscription?) decrees heroic honours for a citizen who appears to have died in the course of a successful rescue of some cargo-ships from pirates; the verse epigram 928 recalls one Alexandros, who died fighting pirates in the Strophades (inexplicably absent from the Barrington Atlas; for such small and rocky islands as haunts of pirates, cf. *Str.* xiv 1.7, on the Tragiai); and 929 commemorates two Amphilocheians who died in a naval battle against the Illyrians.

In 929 the Illyrians are described as *ἱππομάχοισι*, but the fact that the Amphilocheians were buried on Kerkyra surely implies that the battle was naval. A comparable epigram from Issa at *CEG* II, 662 (?IV B.C.). The dating of the three Kerkyrean inscriptions 'ante a. 227, quo anno Romani Illyriorum atrocina sustulerunt (Polyb. II 11)' is arbitrary and unnecessary. The photograph provided of 928 is too small to be really helpful: however, it certainly appears that the lettering would be more comfortable in the second century.

Over a hundred inscriptions, mostly funerary or fragmentary, are published here for the first time, and very many previously known documents corrected and explained. I signal a few important novelties. **Kerkyra**: a major dossier concerning the establishment of a frontier between Ambrakia and the Athamanes (796); Hallöf's reconstruction of the structure of this document (differing significantly from that of C. D. Hadzis in her *ed. pr.* of face B) is entirely convincing. An interesting set of temple accounts (873) from the temple of Hera on Mon Repos (cf. *Thuc.* iii 75.5; a *horos* of the sanctuary, 862), apparently recording four years' worth of annual expenditure on maintenance, clothing (a 'pretty gown'), and the rent of a house: perhaps the perquisites of sacred personnel? **Leukas**: an obscure document mentioning a bridge and a road, possibly a *horos* or land lease (1232). Fragmentary grant of *asylia* to Asklepios at Kos (1474), providing a new *terminus post quem* for the death of Alexander II of Epiros, and showing that he was still in control of Leucas in 242 B.C. Decree in honour of the sculptor Damophon of Messene (1475), the first fully

preserved decree of the Leukadian state (note also, from the same Messenian dossier, **1583** of Kranioi in Kephallenia). **Kephallenia**: a Hellenistic list of names from Pale (**1494**); a defective text already used for the *LGPV*. Three new funerary inscriptions in Latin from Same (**1547–8**, **1552**), the first of them mentioning one C. Aninius Gallus, centurion of legio IIII Scythica, whose son's epitaph (in Greek) is known from Leukas (**1374**). **Ithake**: an elegant restoration by Hallof in a very early (c. 700?) hexameter poem on an oinochoe (**1679**): unusual lettering, perhaps a 'Chalkidian' variant on the Achaian script. A group of Hellenistic ceramic dedications to the Nymphs from a cave in the southern part of the island, a little to the west of Vathi (**1708–12**); two such caves are now known on Ithake (cf. **1616–19**): we await the full publication of this material, with one eye on H. *Od.* xiii 103–12.

The vast majority of inscriptions in the volume are, as always, funerary. Here the great value of a comprehensively illustrated corpus is to permit analysis of regionally distinctive ornamental and epigraphic practices, an approach pioneered for central Greece by P. M. Fraser and T. Rönne, *Boeotian and West Greek Tombstones* (Lund, 1957). I do not feel competent to comment on the decorative styles of these monuments, but of particular epigraphic interest is the practice of marking grave stelai with the single letter *Π* to signify *παῖς* (**1270**), in this part of the world found only at Leukas and the nearby Akarnanian town of Palairos on the mainland (where *ΠΑ* is also found); this is plausibly taken by Dittenberger (on *IG* VII 690, discussing a comparable practice at Boeotian Tanagra) to signify 'infantes . . . qui vita decesserint priusquam nomina eis imponerentur'. Striking also are two cases of repetition of the personal name in the vocative, perhaps imitating the *γῶος*, at Kerkyra (**915**) and Ithake (**1603**) (but probably not Leukas **1447**); counter-intuitive instances of placement of the personal name *after* the patronymic are found only at Kerkyra (**894**, **984**, **1005**). One might further note the characteristically West Greek use of relief-lettering in the Hellenistic period, especially abundant at Ithake (eight examples), but also found at Kephallenia (four), Leukas (three), and Kerkyra (only one—remarkably elaborate—funerary inscription [920], but also three cast bronze proxeny decrees, **789**, **791–2**).

Overall, the volume is a pleasure to use, and a credit to the generations of scholars concerned. In recent years the *IG* (and, by analogy, the *Tituli Asiae Minoris*) has been the object of robust criticism over its use of Latin, the glacial rate of publication, and other matters of more parochial interest: see, most eloquently, R. Merkelbach, 'Überlegungen zur Fortführung der Inscriptiones Graecae', *ZPE* 117 (1997), 297–304. In the matter of language, there will continue to be room for disagreement. As for speed of publication, the *IG* cannot of course compete with the furious progress of Merkelbach's *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien*. The most recent of that series to arrive in my university library is Band 62, L. Jonnes's *The Inscriptions of the Sultan Dağ I* (Bonn, 2002). The blurred holiday snaps that pass for photographic illustration, bizarre numeration, misread and misinterpreted texts, inadequate indices and trivial or non-existent commentary (reaching a spectacular nadir with the critical note on no.18, a funerary altar from Philomelion, which reads in its entirety: 'Hedonion, what a charming name.') are by no means uncharacteristic. If the choice lies between this and the—here triumphantly achieved—'Wahrung der mit der Tradition der I.G. verbundenen Qualitätsstandards', *floreat Academia Berolinensis*.

All Souls College, Oxford

P. J. THONEMANN