

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AEOLIAN ISLANDS

L. BERNABÒ BREA†, M. CAVALIER, F. VILLARD: *Gli scavi nella necropoli greca e romana di Lipari nell'area del Terreno Vescovile*. (Meligunis Lipàra 11.) In two parts. Pp. 870, ills, pls. Palermo: Regione Siciliana, Assessorato ai Beni Culturali ed Ambientali e della Pubblica Istruzione, 2001. Paper. No ISBN.

M. CAVALIER, M. BERNABÒ BREA (edd.): *In memoria di Luigi Bernabò Brea*. Pp. 397, ills. Palermo: Regione Siciliana, Assessorato ai Beni Culturali ed Ambientali e della Pubblica Istruzione, 2002. Cased. No ISBN.

Especially in the Greek and Roman periods, Lipari provides invaluable information about relatively 'normal' life and death in the Central Mediterranean that adds much-needed perspective to our knowledge of the bigger centres in Sicily and the peninsula. This is certainly the effect of ML 11, the penultimate instalment in a series that began in 1960, and the sixth to appear since B. and C. compiled their masterly entry in *BTCGI* 9 (1991), 81–185; it constitutes the definitive publication of well over 1,000 Greek and Roman graves and their contents, mostly ranging in date from the fifth century B.C. to the second A.D., and all rescued from the imminent threat of urban development in the *contrada* Diana between 1966 and 1993. As we have come to expect from recent volumes in the same series (ML 9 [1998]: *CR* 50 [2000], 249; ML 10 [2000]: *CR* 52 [2002], 195), presentation of a vast amount of material is achieved with minimum fuss and maximum use of the space available: one shudders to think how many volumes of *MonAnt* or *NSc* would have been needed. Many of the 'goodies' have already been presented elsewhere, by the two main authors (e.g. *La ceramica figurata della Sicilia e della Magna Grecia nella Lipàra del IV secolo a.C.* [Milazzo, 1998]) and by others (e.g. A. D. Trendall, in the supplements to his *Red-figured Vases of Lucania, Campania and Sicily* [Oxford, 1967]). What is new here is the detailed presentation of the context in which such items are embedded, and the contribution that this can make to a better understanding of the wider socio-economic picture. In this respect, the thoughtful studies of coins (M. A. Mastelloni, pp. 765–78) and painted pottery (F. Villard, pp. 781–818) will repay attention by specialists, and others. It has to be said, however, that an analytical index of the artefacts catalogued and admirably illustrated would have made it easier for representatives of other sites to locate their exports and find *comparanda* for their imports—like the wooden *cofanetto* (casket) with elegant metal fittings that found its way to Roman Aenaria on the Bay of Naples (with a piece of Lipari obsidian; *Pithekoussai I* [Rome, 1993], 63–6 with pls 21 and lxxxvii; cf. here p. 211 figs 30–1 [grave 1436]; p. 290 fig. 46 [grave 1667]).

I hope that the above will suffice to send readers to this excellent report for their own purposes. Meanwhile, we all need to keep up with the endless stream of useful knowledge that continues to pour out of Lipari in the form of monographs (B. with C., *I ritratti greci nelle terracotte liparesi della prima metà del III secolo a.C.* [Rome, 2000]; the same authors, *Maschere e personaggi del teatro greco nelle terracotte liparesi* [Rome, 2001]), supplemented since 1996 by the occasional *Quaderni del Museo Archeologico Regionale Eoliano 'Luigi Bernabò Brea'*, of which I have so far seen three issues. Symptomatically, too, the volume dedicated to the memory of B. (1910–99) is much

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).

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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,

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