

The ancient authors mean everything to Peruzzi; he ignores what Livy himself says in his preface of the chances of obtaining trustworthy information about the oldest times. He ignores what modern archaeological research has to tell of old Rome; but – a typical feature of the work – just when you are least expecting it, he presents archaeological finesses to support his theories. He ignores the modern research of religion, mythology, social institutions; his world is – like that of the Roman annalists – completely Rome-centric. He ignores all critical research of the oldest Rome from Niebuhr to Gjerstad, he ignores the most important onomastic research, except in irrelevant questions, where you find him referring to a Rix. There is much in this work which is worthy of publication: it does not in all respects disagree with the critical research of our time; Peruzzi knows his literary sources well. But the whole makes you wonder: from what century does this work come?

Jorma Kaimio

Dinu Adamesteanu: La Basilicata antica. Storia e Monumenti. Di Mauro Editore, Cava dei Tirreni 1974. 241 p., 227 tav. Lit. 33.000.

I nuovi scavi archeologici della Basilicata vengono pubblicati ora, in veste addirittura lussuosa, a cura del Soprintendente alle antichità dell'area, prof. Dinu Adamesteanu. Nessuno meglio di lui poteva fare questo libro, anche per la sua lunga esperienza in qualità di direttore dell' Aereofototeca dello Stato, dipendente dal Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione e dal Ministero degli Interni. Queste due funzioni gli hanno permesso di essere il miglior interprete dei problemi archeologici della Basilicata. Si tratta di un libro di divulgazione scientifica che, in quanto tale, corrisponde perfettamente ai fini che si è proposto, anche se lo studio del materiale non è ancora completo. Quest'opera ha il pregio, piuttosto frequente nella pubblicistica italiana odierna, di unire il rigore scientifico al carattere divulgativo. Molto belle anche le fotografie, tra cui numerosissime e di particolare interesse quelle aeree, il cui uso in campo archeologico è ancora piuttosto raro, in quanto richiede una specifica preparazione interpretativa. Peccato soltanto che l'impaginazione presenti in qualche punto dei difetti.

È auspicabile che questa serie abbia una continuazione, avendo la scienza bisogno di opere di questo genere.

Paavo Castrén

Il territorio veronese in età romana, Convegno del 22–23–24 ottobre 1971. Atti. Accademia di Agricoltura, scienze e lettere di Verona, Verona 1973. 778 p., numerous illustrations and a general bibliography.

This volume is a collection of twenty-eight papers delivered mainly by Italian scholars at a colloquium on the region of Verona in Roman times. Most of the articles deal with the archaeological remains of the area, pottery, glass, coins, burial monuments, buildings and roads. The contribution of this book to the background history of the economic and material development of Verona and its en-

virons is considerable. There is, however, little that is new about the general history of the region. Linguistic, political and demographical aspects have not been discussed either.

The contributions are of somewhat uneven standard. Some of the authors, such as Mansuelli – writing on the commerce of Veronese stones, and Stenico, on the *terra sigillata* – show a definite feel for their subjects. The articles of some younger scholars, however, are unfortunately vague and rambling. The good points of their papers are almost lost in the verbosity. The editor, whoever he may have been, should in these cases have undertaken to radically cut down the material, a move which would have profited both the authors and the readers.

The problem with which most of the contributors seem to have wrestled is the concept *territorio veronese*. How does one define the limits and extent of the territory of a Roman community? Perhaps it would have been worth while getting someone to write an article on that particular subject. Almost any contribution to this notoriously difficult theme would certainly have been of help not only to the contributors of this volume but also to many other scholars as well.

As, no doubt, all the scholars interested in the history of Verona will read this book anyway, I shall mention below only those articles which seem to be relevant to students of other areas as well.

The longest contribution, over a hundred pages with numerous illustrations, is by Buchi, who writes on the Roman *amphorae* found during an excavation at Verona in 1967. Another long contribution, well worth notice by art historians, is provided by four scholars, *viz.* Tamassia, Cavalieri Manasse, Gibelli de Paolis, and Marchini, who treat various aspects of the funerary monuments of the area. The few finds of Roman glass in and around Verona are dealt with by Calvi. Gorini writes on the Republican coins. Two more contributions which are certainly of interest to students of Roman history in general are the articles of Herzig on the administration of Roman roads in the 10th Augustan region and of Bricolo on the traces of centuriation in the territory of Verona. The ethnic aspects of the poems of Catullus, no doubt the most famous Veronese of antiquity, are discussed by Corrain and Zampini. Beschi, Curto and Franzoni write on the Egyptian influences and finds at Verona. Franzoni also publishes a new *miliarium* found at Tregnago. Two further epigraphical contributions are Albertini's article on C. Herennius Caecilianus and Ramilli's article on M. Nonius Arrius Mucianus. In addition, the volume contains three articles which deal with the history of later times, *viz.* Rossini's article on pagan traditions in the 15th century, Chevallier's on Veronese antiquities in the literature of the 16th–19th centuries, and Sartori's on Francesco Cornada Soncino. It is to be hoped that these articles will be noticed by students of these subjects, though they have been published in a volume like this which otherwise deals only with Roman antiquities.

Students of Roman Italy would, no doubt, welcome more monographs of this type on other towns as well.

Eeva Ruoff-Väänänen