

and (3) the theme chosen for the discourses. In the two first respects, the congress of Orvieto leaves very little to be desired. The discourses and the discussions clearly reflect the very rewarding phase Italic studies have now reached, including the rich new evidence yielded by modern excavations and epigraphic finds. Even if the congress was called national, not many prominent names in the field of Etruscology or Italic studies, from Italy or abroad, are missing from the list of participants. But in the third respect, one cannot feel completely satisfied after reading the report. If the congress can be said to have any common theme at all, it is one which has been selected in such general terms that almost anything could have been and indeed was included. The organizers' main aim was obviously to discuss the theme of the uniformity or incoherence of Etruscan culture, the different cultural tendencies inside Etruria and between Etruria and the rest of Italy, especially in archaic times, and this is most interesting and profitable. But what we read is mainly reports or analyses of new finds, appropriate to and illustrative of the theme, but in most cases far too fragmentary. The important methodological aspects shine only dimly through some of the comments made. The comments of Torelli on p. 133-134 were in this respect nearly as profitable as the rest of the book put together (with the exception of the important paper of Gentili and Mansuelli 'Urbanistica dell'Etruria interna'), but they did not give rise to any further discussion; some of Pallottino's comments also try to point the discussion in the direction of methodological questions, but with no greater success. Thus it seems as though the opportunity afforded by a gathering of the most prominent scholars has been wasted; what they discussed among themselves and have now reported to us all, can be read elsewhere in a short time and in more elaborate studies.

*Jorma Kaimio*

*Alberto Albertini: Brixiana. Note di storia ed epigrafia.* Ateneo di Brescia 1973. 126 p., 8 ill.

*Giovanni Coradazzi: La rete stradale romana fra Brescia, Bergamo e Milano.* Vecchie e nuove prospettive. Ateneo di Brescia 1974. 107 p., 12 ill.

Ecco due importanti volumi per la ricerca del patrimonio monumentale del Brescese. Forse non tutte le considerazioni teoretiche permangono valide ad una critica attenta, ma la trattazione dei documenti nuovi o meno nuovi getta nuova luce sulla storia della regione. Specialmente utile appare la rielaborazione di alcuni documenti epigrafici.

*Heikki Solin*

*Focke Tannen Hinrichs: Die Geschichte der gromatischen Institutionen.* Untersuchungen zu Landverteilung, Landvermessung, Bodenverwaltung und Bodenrecht im römischen Reich. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1974. X, 252 p. with 5 reproductions of maps and 3 photographs. DM 60.-.

A glance at the table of contents shows that Dr. Hinrichs has attempted to tackle a great number of very fascinating problems here. After reading the book one wonders, however, why the author wanted to cram all of them into this one volume. We have been given a very general picture of a great diversity of subjects, which, though they can be grouped under the above title, have very little in common.

In fact a thorough discussion of the scannation and development of the centuriation, for example, would certainly have been sufficient to fill the whole book: here they are hastily dealt with in a couple of chapters. Why has the author ignored the archaeological evidence from Marzabotto, Spina, and Felsina, for example, which were laid out on a regular grid pattern in the 6th century B.C.? This is all the more surprising as he suggests highly hypothetical