

occupation of Scotland' with a series of excellent maps, showing camp types, fort types and periodization of the Roman sites. Moreover, we are given textual criticism of Tacitus' *Agricola*, a new interpretation of the layers of burning, and, finally, a description of the evacuation of Scotland as "a hasty affair" against the background of Tacitus' conception of the conquered province as *statim omissa*.

The publication closes with contributions of a general kind such as 'The political significance of Augustus' military reforms' (Kurt A. Raaflaub, pp. 1005—1026), 'Urbanization and the north-west frontier of the Roman Empire' (W. Groenman—van Waateringe, pp. 1037—1044) to mention just two items.

As congresses tend to become ever larger, and more difficult to understand and follow, the importance of speedy publication of the reports is becoming increasingly important. BAR has set an example for others to follow.

*Patrick Bruun*

*The Seaborne Commerce of Ancient Rome: Studies in Archaeology and History.*

Edited by J. H. D'Arms and E. C. Kopff. *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome*, vol. XXXVI. American Academy in Rome, 1980. 338 p., 52 plates. Lit. 42.000.

This collection is based upon a selection of papers read at an international symposium organized by J. H. D'Arms at the American Academy in Rome in 1978—1979. It is unfortunate that all the contributions offered at the symposium should not have been published. The editors preferred that the publication came out as soon as possible after the conference, even if this meant the omission of several important papers. The contents of the printed publication are as follows:

J. H. D'Arms, E. C. Kopff: Introduction; A. Carandini: Il vigneto e la villa del fondo di Settefinestre nel Cosano: un caso di produzione agricola per il mercato transmarino; A. Carandini: Roma imperialistica: un caso di sviluppo precapitalistico; L. Casson: The Role of the State in Rome's Grain Trade; F. Castagnoli: Installazioni portuali a Roma; A. M. Colini: Il porto fluviale del foro boario a Roma; L. Cracco Ruggini: Nuclei immigrati e forze indigene in tre grandi centri commerciali dell'impero; J. H. D'Arms: Republican Senators' Involvement in Commerce in the Late Republic: Some Ciceronian Evidence; E. Gabba: Riflessioni antiche e moderne sulle attività commerciali a Roma nei secoli II e I a.C.; P. A. Gianfrotta: *Ancore 'romane'*. Nuovi materiali per lo studio dei traffici marittimi; W. V. Harris: Towards a Study of the Roman Slave Trade; A. Hesnard: Un dépôt augustéen d'amphores à La Longarina, Ostie; G. W. Houston: The Administration of Italian Seaports During the First Three Centuries of the Roman Empire; D. Manacorda: *L'ager cosanus* tra tarda Repubblica e Impero: forme di produzione e assetto della proprietà; R. Meiggs: Sea-borne Timber Supplies to Rome; D. Musti: Il commercio degli schiavi e del grano: il caso di Puteoli. Sui rapporti tra l'economia italiana della tarda repubblica e le economie ellenistiche; R. E. A. Palmer: Customs on Market Goods

Imported into the City of Rome; S. Panciera: *Olearii*; C. Panella: Retroterra, porti, e mercati: l'esempio dell'*ager Falernus*; G. Rickman: The Grain Trade Under the Roman Empire; E. Rodriguez-Almeida: Vicissitudini nella gestione del commercio dell'olio betico da Vespasiano a Severo Alessandro; J. Rouge: Prêt et société maritimes dans le monde romain; A. Tchernia: Quelques remarques sur le commerce du vin et les amphores; M. Torelli: Industria estrattiva, lavoro artigianale, interessi economici: qualche appunto; J. Ward-Perkins: The Marble Trade and its Organization: Evidence from Nicomedia.

This collection of papers is very heterogeneous and it certainly cannot be considered a handbook of Roman trade, but rather various preparatory studies for such a handbook, many of them of great merit as such. In the limited space allowed, it is impossible to characterize every contribution. I attended the conference myself and have reread most of them with great interest and profit. We are given a great deal of new material and new perspectives. I would like to select, as an example of the high standard, the most important paper by Harris, in which old myths on slave sources and the slave trade are profaned. (Some remarks only: Harris claims on p. 117 that the evidence from Italy is mostly evidence of freedmen, not of slaves as such, but in reality the testimonies for slaves are all but rare. I have calculated that in Roman inscriptions, among persons of unfree birth, roughly one fourth are slaves; further, I cannot entirely agree with the author in underestimating the significance of the *vernae*). Other highly stimulating papers are those by Gabba and Musti. With a new outlook on the literary evidence, Musti succeeds in dating the presence of Oriental merchants in Puteoli a little further back, convincingly, it seems. I would only warn against the abuse of the evidence of the onomastics, an abuse which has not always been avoided by Musti in his demonstration. On the whole, a very welcome publication.

*Heikki Solin*

*Gennaro Franciosi: Clan gentilizio e strutture monogamiche. Contributo alla storia della famiglia romana I—II. Seconda edizione. Jovene Editore s.p.a., Napoli 1978. 272 p. Lit. 6000.*

Il risultato principale di questo libro, cioè che la monogamia non è sempre esistita a Roma come forma normale e che essa è stata preceduta da un "matrimonio di gruppo" o "matrimonio collettivo", non convince. Senza parlare di altro, gli autori antichi che attestano l'esistenza della poligamia, non si riferiscono mai a Roma. Invece troverà consenso la tesi difesa dall'autore con grande energia sulla non esistenza dell'endogamia nella Roma antica. Il libro si presenta comunque intelligente (anche se troppo verboso) ed interessante. Lo specialista dell'onomastica trova il capitolo sull'onomastica gentilizia romana (II p. 7—47) meno bene elaborato, anche se non privo di spunti interessanti.

*Heikki Solin*