

*Rosalina Marino: La Sicilia dal 241 al 210 a.C.* (= Testimonia Siciliae Antiqua I, 12). Supplementi a "Kókalos" 7. Giorgio Bretschneider, Roma 1988. 213 p. ITL 200.000.

Ecco un ulteriore volume dell'importante serie "Testimonia Siciliae Antiqua". Il trentennio di storia sicula non presenta fatti di rilievo se non limitatamente al periodo compreso tra la morte di Gerone II (215 a.C.) e la caduta di Siracusa (212/211 a.C.) e di altri centri che fino al 210 opposero una fiera ma vana resistenza alle armi romane. Anche se il silenzio delle fonti letterarie, imputabile allo scarso interesse che animò la storiografia antica nei confronti della storia dell'isola i cui avvenimenti non fossero collegabili in qualche modo con quelli di Roma, c'impedisce di ricostruire un quadro organico in cui siano individuabili le linee di uno sviluppo storico dei centri dell'isola, il presente volume è tutt'altro che privo di interesse, ed esso colma un'autentica lacuna. Non resta altro che augurare all'edizione delle fonti della Sicilia un rapido - magari più rapido - completamento.

*Heikki Solin*

*A Greek City of the Fourth Century B.C. by the Gorítsa Team. Co-ordinator S.C. Bakhuizen.* Bibliotheca Archaeologica 10. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 1992, 327 p., LIV Plates, 2 Maps. ITL 350. 000.

This massive book has been produced by a group of 31 Dutch scholars and students with the help of two Greek archaeologists and one Greek geologist. It is the result of a thorough field survey which was done during the years 1970-1981 on the Gorítsa hill on the slopes of Mount Pilion near the city of Volos, Greece. The book belongs for the most part to the field of Urban Geography, and at first sight it appears to be a work of great interest. Unfortunately, this interest fades out quite quickly on opening the book. It consists of seven parts: I Introduction (23-49), II Quarrying and Geology (51-80), III The Fortifications (89-165), IV The Town (167-245), V Loose Finds, Non-Architectonal (247-263), VI Drainage and Water Supply (265-286), VII Extra Muros (287-309), VIII Conclusion (311-315). The results of the long-term survey are stated in the conclusions as follows: "the survey and description of the interior of the Gorítsa fortress demonstrated that Gorítsa was a city" (314), whereas the previous assumption considered the settlement only a military base (315). The name of this city still remains unknown.

One has to ask oneself whether the group needed 327 pages to report these results. This question could be thought unfair and without justification, since the group lists minutely every different aspect of the survey, but the basic problem lies just there, in the analysis of the material. The book has a great deal of detailed information, drawings, maps and so on, but to the reader it would have been much more helpful if the co-ordinator had decided what is important and what is not. As it stands the book is like a vast appendix, and the reader has to leaf desperately through it to find some pieces of general information and results.

As a whole, the study of the Gorítsa hill has been important, since after the survey we now know that the city was abandoned after one generation in c. 294 B.C. (314), and it was not yet fully-grown or completed. Only a few cities of this kind are known to us and