Mosaizisten; besonders geht Donderer dem onomastischen Befund nach und fragt sich, was die Namen über den Status der Mosaizisten besagen können, vieles bleibt aber sehr unsicher (dem Autor sind auch manche Ungenauigkeiten und Mißverständnisse unterlaufen). Zum Katalogteil nur eine Einzelbemerkung. In A 46 ist *architect(us)* doch eher Berufsbezeichnung. — Alles in allem, ein nützliches Quellenwerk, mit interessanten Einblicken.

*Heikki Solin*


The authors' *Villes, Villages et Campagnes de l'Europe Celtique* (1989) has now been translated into English, with the additional foreword by Ian Ralston. It is the first broad-scale account of settlement archaeology of later European prehistory, covering the Continent from the Pyrenees to the eastern confines of European Russia, Great Britain and Southern Scandinavia. One of Audouze and Büchsenschütz' principal concerns is to establish the foundations provided by archaeological data for historical approaches to the settlement record of France in post-Roman times. The Bronze and Iron Ages, ending with the Roman Conquest, form the core of their study, since that period quite definitely was marked by the first substantial colonization of much of Europe's terrain. The text sketches the material history of the Bronze and Iron Ages, gives a general account of the methods of research, raw materials and building techniques of the period, house architecture, different types of fortifications, houses and daily life, activity areas and social spaces, village typology, the development of villages into towns. They conclude by stressing the fact that the Gauls were not the 'latest geological stratum in France', but a contributing part of the process of formation of the distinctive appearance of the countryside of temperate Europe.

*Outi Merisalo*

Burnham and Wacher's book is intended to cover the so-called small towns of Roman Britain and to provide a full discussion of the subject in the light of the evidence from fieldwork, excavations and aerial archaeology. A general view is given of the problems of the field, the origins and development of this type of town, the internal morphology, special functions, economic functions, potential cities, minor towns, religious and industrial sites, minor defended and undefended settlements. The change and continuity of these sites is discussed, and a concluding chapter lists perspectives on future research. Excellent photographs and maps illustrate the volume.

Outi Merisalo


The English Heritage Series, which is intended for the general reader, provides accessible introductory accounts by eminent archaeologists of different historic monuments of Britain with rich illustrations, good lists for further reading and useful glossaries.

Outi Merisalo


The institute of ancient history at the University of Murcia launched in 1984 a new monographic series, Antigüedad y cristianismo, for the presentation of new studies on the history of Late Antiquity. The yearly publication includes each time studies on a special theme. The volumes which have been published so far deal primarily with local history, but, except for the volume in question, the other parts of interest to those who study the history of the Late Roman Empire are the third volume published in 1986, Los