

attempt to solve. For example, the metropoleis are better represented than the villages, although far more people lived in the latter. Since the urban and the rural population seem to have differed demographically, the authors have weighted the sample towards the villages to achieve a more reliable picture of the whole. They are often compelled to manipulate the data in other ways, too, to remove various sorts of distortions. The adjusted curves are likely to be much nearer to the truth than the "bare" facts, but one is struck by the frequency with which such procedures are needed. This serves to highlight the dangers of trying to interpret a limited sample like this (see e.g. Fig. 6.1 on female ages at marriage). To avoid the pitfalls, one should not view only the figures. Fortunately, it suffices to read the text carefully, as the authors constantly express their caveats and tell how they have used the material. The book is absolutely essential reading for anyone who is interested in the ancient family, the everyday life of ancient people, and ancient populations in general.

*Antti Arjava*

*A Passion for Antiquities. Ancient Art from the Collection of Barbara and Lawrence Fleischman.* The J. Paul Getty Museum in association with The Cleveland Museum of Art. Malibu, CA 1994. 358 pp. ISBN 0-89236-223-5.

The collection of Barbara and Lawrence Fleischman of New York is one of the most important private collections of ancient Greek and Roman art in the United States and among the most important in the world. Composed of approximately three hundred objects from the Bronze Age to Late Antiquity, it includes bronze statuettes, marble sculpture, inscriptions (both Greek and Latin, and in addition, Etruscan), vases, jewelry, lamps and candelabra, keys, weights, and silver bowls and utensils. The publication has been carried out by a large team of specialists, and among the authors of the introductory essays figure names such as Oliver Taplin. I end by pointing out two details. On pp. 336-338 M. L. Anderson publishes a grave relief followed by the inscription *P. Curtilius P. l. Agat[ho] faber argentarius*, as should be read (not *Paulus (!) Curtilius Placatus*, as the editor reads it). On p. 317 the man cannot be an Aurelius Valerius, but Aurelius Falerus.

*Heikki Solin*

FRANCESCO TOMASELLO: *L'acquedotto romano e la Necropoli presso l'Istmo.* Missione Archeologica Italiana di Iasos II. *Archaeologica* 95. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 1991. Pp. IX, 242, tavv. XXXIII f.t. ISBN 88-7689-066-1. ITL 650.000.

Procede la pubblicazione dei risultati della missione archeologica italiana di Iasos. I rapporti tra la città di Iasos ed il suo immediato entroterra rimangono alquanto oscuri. Per chiarire questioni connesse con questi rapporti, l'a. presenta da una parte una nuova edizione dell'acquedotto romano di Iasos, dall'altra i risultati di una ricognizione della necropoli a camere presso l'Istmo. Sia dell'acquedotto sia della necropoli molti particolari erano noti già da tempi lontani (ricordo solo che nella pianta pubblicata nel 1890 da Walter Judeich, c'è già un accenno all'acquedotto). Ma soltanto con questo libro