

conosce la provenienza, rimane un pezzo senza contesto e origine e quindi difficilmente utilizzabile per la ricostruzione storica. Il presente lavoro sarà sicuramente un ottimo strumento per chiunque intenda definire l'andamento dei confini amministrativi delle singole città antiche comprese nella regione Toscana. Non c'è dubbio che tutti gli archeologi, epigrafisti, storici dell'arte e studiosi di topografia saranno estremamente soddisfatti per la pubblicazione di questo atlante.

*Mika Kajava*

E. MARIANNE STERN: *The Toledo Museum of Art. Roman Mold-blown Glass. The first through sixth centuries.* "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, in association with the Toledo Museum of Art, Ohio. Roma 1995. 388 p., 30 tav. ISBN 88-7062-916-3. ITL 160.000.

László Barkóczy: *Antike Gläser.* Monumenta antiquitatis extra fines Hungariae reperta quae in Museo artium Hungarico aliisque museis et collectionibus Hungaricis conservantur, vol. V. Bibliotheca archaeologica 19. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 1996. ISBN 88-7062-931-7. 124 p., 82 tav. ITL 350.000.

The publication of the first volume is certainly justified, considering that the Toledo Museum of Art, Ohio, has one of the largest and most varied collections of Roman glass vessels and objects from the eastern Mediterranean housed in any museum. The collection is also unique because of the great number of intact examples, demonstrating the diversity and longevity of forms as well as the numerous manufacturing techniques and decorative types. The present catalogue includes 193 objects of full-size mold-blown glass from the early first to the early seventh century A.D. In her exhaustive analysis the author has been able to present many new interpretations of ancient glass technology and dating. She also provides a welcome further insight into the vessels by asking what they contained and who originally bought them. The book is a first-class study which undoubtedly deserved to be honoured with the 1991 "L'Erma" di Bretschneider publication award.

The Hungarian series 'Monumenta antiquitatis' continues with a handy volume listing all the glass objects of foreign origin preserved in Hungarian collections, especially in the Museum of Arts. It is a pity, however, that obviously more is known about the collectors of Roman glass than about the origin of the objects themselves. One of the rare exceptions is a group of Roman glass vessels, once in the possession of a Hungarian count, which were found in the 1870s during an excavation on Cyprus. The other group whose origin may be detected with some probability is constituted of beautiful glass ware from (so it has been reported) Cumae, Capua and Puteoli, and was formerly owned by a general and diplomat in Russia's service.

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