is that such relationships can be best studied with an eye on historical and literary evidence as well. From the interdisciplinary point of view, "Bauforschung" itself is most welcome, as it may illustrate the historical development of an ancient site from antiquity to Byzantine and Islamic times.

The book prints 26 papers which are thematically divided into five sections: Vom Dorf zur Stadt; Das Bild der Stadt; Zentrum und Peripherie; Stadt und Politik; Das Ende der antiken Stadt. The geographical and chronological range of the topics is very wide (from the neolithic age to medieval times and Islam, and from the western and northern Roman Empire to the remote East). Besides archaeology, many contributions discuss interesting questions relating to history, religion, and town planning.

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The legend of the theft of the Palladium from Troy, and its later development and reception, is a complex theme involving myth, history, art, and religion. The aim of Moret's study is to trace this theme on ancient cameos and other engraved stones. This is a justifiable choice in so far as the repetition of an individual theme may illustrate stylistic developments within a single artistic genre. The Catalogue includes 310 ancient pieces discussed with remarkable accuracy. Some particular types and their iconographies as well as the question concerning the geographic distribution of the material are dealt with in five separate chapters. The concluding chapter on the significance of the Palladium in Rome is logical and written with a practiced hand. Moret also touches on the question of why the theme of the Palladium never appears in Etruscan art where Greek myths are otherwise so well represented. This remains "l'un des mystères les plus inexplicables de l'art antique" (p. 3). The bibliography is abundant and the indices are well organized.

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