Nei due volumi vengono pubblicati gli atti di due giornate di studio dal titolo "Ariminum" svoltesi a Rimini, rispettivamente, nel 2004 e nel 2007. I materiali e le tematiche trattati, tutti interessanti, riflettono i recenti sviluppi degli studi riminesi, mettendo in particolare evidenza la ricchezza delle fonti e il grande numero di discipline necessarie per la loro analisi: archeologia, architettura, archivistica, epigrafia, numismatica, prosopografia, storia dell'arte, topografia, ecc. Risulta particolarmente interessante il contributo nel primo volume di Minak e Braccesi sui pocoila, come pure quello di Braccesi e Vaglio sulla possibilità di un culto riminese di Ecate, ciò che costituirebbe testimonianza di un'eventuale presenza egineta in Rimini preromana. Di difficile lettura, però, il testo dipinto sull'orlo di uno dei pocoila (p. 46, fig. 2).

Mika Kajava

Writing and publishing archaeological field reports is a time-honored practice without which much other research would not be possible. However, one sometimes wonders if some other methods would be more effective than the traditional book in the web-based world. The use of the internet and public databases could make the material available to a much wider audience, consisting of both scholars and of the general public, than publications on paper. Manlio Lilli's impressive volume includes the archaeological remains in and around the ancient town of Velitrae (modern Velletri). Its form is an adaptation of the volumes of the Forma Italiae series. Lilli's own survey work forms the basis, which is enhanced with archival and previously published data.

The structure of the work follows the Forma Italiae series: a brief introduction is followed by chapters on geology, research history, cartography, literary sources, settlement history and roadways. These are followed by a massive catalogue of sites. Unlike the Forma Italiae, the volume by Lilli includes a chapter on material culture, in which 20,000 fragments of pottery found in the survey are summarily presented. The book is concluded by several indexes listing sources, place names, collections as well as other analytical categories. The last index could have been split into two: one for the personal names and another for archaeological materials. This would have made the index easier to use.

Some of the editorial decisions concerning the first part of the book are hard to understand. The footnotes often list data included in the catalogue. For example, when the site