

des Mittelgebirgsraumes oder von B. Frenzel über die prähistorischen Biotope, auch über die Grenzen der Eisenzeit hinaus berichtet wird, bereichert das Verständnis von dieser Periode und öffnet den notwendigen Blick auf die erweiterten kulturhistorischen Zusammenhänge. Die Mannigfaltigkeit der zur Sprache gekommenen Themen führt ferner vor Augen, in welchem hohem Maße aktuelle Forschung im Hunsrück-Eifel-Gebiet betrieben wird.

Die meisten Beiträge basieren auf umfangreichen und intensiven Studien, vielfach im Rahmen von Dissertationen, so daß mit dem Symposiumsbericht eine Zusammenstellung inhaltlich auf Kernaussagen komprimierter Beiträge geglückt ist, die zeigen, daß das Hunsrück-Eifel-Gebiet für die Eisenzeit zu den am besten erforschten Regionen Deutschlands zu zählen ist. Der Umstand, daß in der Zwischenzeit die Forschungsarbeiten verschiedener Symposiumsteilnehmer monographisch vorliegen, schmälert den hohen Wert dieses Sammelbands als Übersichtswerk keinesfalls.

D-55116 Mainz  
Schillerstraße 11

Ronald Heynowski  
Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte  
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität

**Paul Arthur, Romans in Northern Campania: Settlement and Land-Use around the Massico and the Garigliano Basin.** Archaeological Monographs of the British School at Rome 1. British School at Rome, London 1991. ISBN 0-904152-15-4. 137 Seiten mit 22 Abbildungen und 20 Tafeln.

The present publication is the first volume in the series „Archaeological Monographs of the British School at Rome“ and the sub-title of the book „Settlement and Land-use around the Massico and the Garigliano Basin“ refers to the survey in a region of 100 square kilometers in that area. The precise location of this North Campanian Survey is indicated on a general map of Campania. The publication not only presents the results of the survey but also provides a thorough study of the presence and impact of the Romans in Northern Campania. In doing so the author has taken in account all the archaeological data, not only of his survey, and the historical data. This makes the publication not only an indispensable source in future studies of Northern Campania but it also offers a more general view on the process of the Romanisation of Campania.

In his first chapter the author describes the „Lie of the Land“, discussing the soil and land-use of modern times. In fact the classical land-surface does not appear to have been much different from that of recent times. The wealth of the land as natural resource area is obvious. The anthropogenic changes resulted in a large deforestation of the land in favour of agriculture and building and to fuel developing industries.

In the following chapter the history of archaeological investigation in the area is mentioned and the method of research is explained. For the handling of the sites the artifacts were divided into twelve periods. Furthermore a set of useful definitions are given, indicating the definitions used by the author do define villa, farm, pagus, vicus and town.

In the following five chapters the evidence of changing patterns of land exploitation is examined covering a time span of several millennia, from the Stone Age to the Late Medieval period. The titles of these chapters are: „Prehistory and Pre-Roman Settlement“, „The Process of Romanisation“, „Pax Romana“, „Imperial Settlement: an Indian Summer“ and „The End of an Age“. The information presented in these chapters is so comprehensive and varied that it is at times difficult to grasp the main line of the book. The information given varies from the distribution of late republican amphora stamps in western Europe to the description of a Roman vineyard in the area of the survey. Notwithstanding the compact and diverse information the author has succeeded in writing a very readable book full of information.

In his last chapter the author presents his conclusions in which in a condensed form he summarises the evidence distinguishing seven major socio-cultural phases in the land use. The pattern of human activity develops from a local market economy and a simple mode of production to the beginning of urbanisation brought about by the Roman expansion. Large agricultural estates develop,

first in the hand of proprietors belonging to the local aristocracy and later owned by powerful aristocrats from Rome. The survey has contributed to a better knowledge of the Roman road system in the area and to the discovery of many Roman amphora kilns. This illustrates the development of the regio towards an area where agricultural estates are founded to provide surplus production, especially in wine. Notwithstanding the growth of the estates and the ownership by the Roman aristocracy, the smaller villas and farms remain in use until the second and third century when they become gradually abandoned.

The importance of this book lies in the fact that the author combines the results from his survey with existing archaeological and historical data for an area that has had relatively few attention of the archaeologists until now. With this publication a very strong impetus has been given to the study of the archaeology of Campania.

In the Appendix a site list has been published, mentioning all the localities of the survey and referring to a map with numbered sites. With each site the chronological span is given and the type and number of pottery. There are more than 300 archaeological sites of which at least 181 are datable to Roman times.

The book is very well illustrated. The Plates refer to the survey while the Figures illustrate the distribution of sites, provide maps and ground-plans and reproduce the inscriptions.

NL-9700 AS Groningen  
Oude Kijk in't Jatstraat 26

Marjan C. Galestin  
Archeologisch Centrum Groningen

**Mathilde Schleiermacher, Die römischen Fibeln von Kempten-Cambodunum.** Mit einem Beitrag von Josef Riederer. **Christof Flügel, Die römischen Bronzegefäße von Kempten-Cambodunum.** Cambodunumforschungen V. Materialhefte zur Bayerischen Vorgeschichte Reihe A, Band 63. Verlag Michael Lassleben, Kallmünz/Opf. 1993. ISBN 3-7847-5063-X. 114 Seiten, 3 Abbildungen, 3 Tabellen, 35 Tafeln und 1 Beilage.

Deux études distinctes, portant sur des séries de mobiliers métalliques, sont rassemblées dans ce volume qui vient compléter la collection des Cambodunumforschungen, initiée en 1953 par W. Krämer (Volumes précédents: W. Krämer, Die Ausgrabungen von Holzhäusern zwischen der 1. und 2. Querstraße. Cambodunumforsch. 1953 – I. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. A 9 [Kallmünz/Opf. 1957]. – U. Fischer, Keramik aus den Holzhäusern zwischen der 1. und 2. Querstraße. Cambodunumforsch. 1953 – II. Ebd. A 10 [Kallmünz/Opf. 1957]. – M. Mackensen, Das römische Gräberfeld auf der Keckwiese in Kempten. Cambodunumforsch. IV. Ebd. A 34 [Kallmünz/Opf. 1978]). La première (p. 11 – 52, pl. 1 – 23) concerne les 321 fibules des fouilles anciennes et récentes, à l'exception des fouilles de W. Krämer en 1953 et de la nécropole de Keckwiese, publiée par M. Mackensen. La seconde, issue d'un mémoire de maîtrise soutenu en 1991 (p. 53 – 114, pl. 24 – 35) est consacrée aux récipients en bronze et fragments de vases découverts sur le site. L'ouvrage est complété par un plan (Suppl. 1) qui permet de retrouver facilement la localisation des structures fouillées à Kempten.

L'étude des fibules se présente sous la forme d'un catalogue raisonné, les types étant répartis en 18 groupes pour lesquels l'auteur fournit les équivalences habituelles (Almgren, Ettliger, Riha...). Chaque groupe, qui comprend de nombreux types différents, est précédé d'une notice introductive fournissant les éléments nécessaires sur la chronologie et la répartition de chaque modèle, et renvoyant pour ces points aux travaux « récents ». Bien qu'utilisant occasionnellement quelques publications postérieures à 1985, l'auteur ne semble pas avoir pris connaissance, entre autres choses, de mon ouvrage sur les fibules de Gaule méridionale publié en 1985 (M. Feugère, Les fibules en Gaule méridionale, de la conquête à la fin du Ve siècle ap. J.-C. Rev. Arch. Narbonnaise, Suppl. 12 [Paris 1985]), ce qui présente quelque inconvénient pour les objets fabriqués (ou abondamment attestés) en Gaule. Ainsi la fibule n° 12, appartenant à mon type 3b2c, se rattache à une série fabriquée vers l'embouchure de la Loire. Si la marque BORV n'est connue sous cette forme qu'à Kempten, on peut