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Review of *Scavi di Luni II: Relazione delle campagne di scavo 1972-1973-1974*, by Antonio Frova et al.

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Unfortunately, there are a large number of erroneous plate references in the text. Many types discussed in the text are not illustrated on the coin referred to but on another. These mistakes cannot be only misprints: for example, the reference to coin 344 on p. 142 is clearly a misprint for 524, but on p. 34, 22 is not a normal misprint for 99, and there are many more (primarily Chapter 7). The plates themselves are poor, most are an uneven mixture of light and dark. Photographs of plaster casts of the coins (easily assembled in one place) are commonly used for numismatic works but the shadows disfiguring so many of the coins illustrated here could have been avoided. Too many features discussed in the text are invisible on the plates.

Nevertheless, this book is a vital contribution to Celtic numismatics and one which will be read with profit by all those interested in Celtic Europe.

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SCAVI DI LUNI II: RELAZIONE DELLE CAMPAGNE DI SCAVO 1972-1973-1974, by *Antonio Frova et al.* Text Vol. pp. xxiii + 743; Plates vol. pls. 360 + indices; 7 loose folio plans. Giorgio Bretschneider, Rome 1977.

Roman Luna on the Adriatic coast of Italy has had until quite recently a checkered history of archaeological investigation, a fact not lost on those who resumed explorations there in the 1970s. Under the guidance of Antonio Frova the decade has been one of fruitful collaboration between the Superintendency of Liguria and the University of Milan. It has seen the appearance of detailed excavation reports and, on the site, significant enlargement and consolidation of the archaeological zone and considerable improvement of the museum.

The excavation reports are complementary: *Luni I* (1973-74) described the results of excavation and survey work in the town in 1970-71 (cf. *AJA* 79 [1975] 390), while *Luni II* contains studies of much of the material found in those and subsequent campaigns, along with modification and amplification of the results of *Luni I* based on work continuing to 1977. A notable although modest addition to *Luni II* is the first report of excavation of mediaeval Luni begun by Brian Ward-Perkins in 1972.

The materials are exhaustively recorded and copiously illustrated. In addition to photographs and drawings, many summary tables of the variety and quantity of finds of all sorts accompany the descriptions of deposits for ease of reference. The chronological arc of the finds extends securely from the period of foundation of the colony against the Ligurians in the early second century B.C. to the late seventh century A.C.,

with other remains (including mediaeval burials) which presently can be dated no more closely than from the late antique period to the definitive abandonment of the site around 1200.

Pottery wares predominate in the catalogues and chief among them are those of the Roman empire made elsewhere and imported to Luna, but little recovered from its soil has apparently escaped the eyes of the excavators and scientists responsible for this publication. Objects in metal, stone and terracotta have their own place here, although architectural and sculptural marbles and the *instrumentum domesticum* generally are to be accorded separate treatment. Mineralogical/petrographic analysis was performed on samples of pottery, terracotta revetments and lamps of the Roman period, and floral and faunal remains examined with results particularly informative for the mediaeval period.

As a result *Luni I* and *II* are far more detailed publications than can be associated nowadays with preliminary reports, but the authors are reluctant to regard them as final. A number of conclusions about the architectural remains and the studies of pottery made in these volumes are put tentatively and probably rightly so, for while considerable surface area has been explored in the new excavations, the amount of stratigraphic excavation has so far been more limited, as in consequence have been the number, size and range of deposits. Another volume, which is to be the "opera di sintesi" for the explorations that have been made or are contemplated, will presumably resolve some points now left at issue and come closer to satisfying the authors' common desire to animate the history and development of Luna from republic to empire and beyond on a large scale.

The role of *Luni II* in the process has been to provide the material data which, as Frova rightly points out, early work on the site ignored. Any feeling of imbalance between data and results which its perusal may stir in the reader should be allayed by comparing this report and its predecessor with early publications on Luna. But this said, I fear the cost of *Luni I* and *II* will make such an exercise impossible for all but a few and so curtail appreciation of what has now been accomplished.

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LE SANCTUAIRE MÉTROAQUE DE VIENNE (FRANCE), by *André Pelletier*. (Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain, tome 83.) Pp. x + 52, figs. 8, pls. 23. E.J. Brill, Leiden 1980. 48 guilders.

Vienne, the Roman colony *Iulia Augusta Florentia Vienna*, situated on the Rhone river south of Lyons (ancient Lugdunum) in the province of Gallia Nar-