

by Minos M. Kokolakis (University of Athens); «Pro and Contra Fratricide» —Aeschylus *Septem* 653-719» by A. A. Long (University of California, Berkeley); «Some Remarks on *Graecia Mendax*» by Lionel Pearson (Stanford University); «A Note on the *Philoctetes* (1402)» by Antony E. Raubitschek (Stanford University); «The Rand Corporation of Antiquity? Plato's Academy and Greek Politics» by Trevor J. Saunders (University of Newcastle upon Tyne); «Learning from Art and Pleasure in Learning: An Interpretation of Aristotle *Poetics* 4 1448b 8-19» by G. M. Sifakis (University of Crete); «Messius Cicurrus» by O. Skutsch (University College London); «Greek *Skirtao* and the Nasal-Infix Type *Kirnemi*» by Oswald Szemerényi (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg); and «Suicide, A Question of Motivation» by Peter Walcot (University College, Cardiff).

Studies in Honour of T. B. L. Webster is a rich source of short articles on a variety of articles mostly on Greek subjects, that to a degree, exemplifies the current interests of classical scholarship in the British or British-influenced classical world. It certainly shows the healthy status of classical scholarship on an international basis and constitutes an excellent tribute to an excellent classical scholar.

JOHN E. REXINE
Colgate University

Herbert Schutz, *The Romans in Central Europe*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1985. Pp. 166 b/w illustrations, 28 color plates. Cloth. \$ 25.00.

The Romans in Central Europe continues the survey of central European cultural history that the author, who is associate professor of Germanic studies at Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, began in his earlier volume, *The Prehistory of Germanic Europe* (1983). The present volume, for the first time, offers in English an authoritative overview of a period that is of interest to students and teachers of Classics, German history and archaeology. The book is very richly illustrated with charts, maps, and photographs of the archaeological evidence of the first four centuries of the Christian era with a view to tracing back «the centuries of Roman occupation north of the Alps into their early historic context» but the book «is necessarily restricted to those parts of central Europe actually occupied by Rome and organized as the provinces of *Germania inferior* and *superior*, *Raetia*, *Noricum* and *Pannonia superior*» (p. vii). Professor Schutz acknowledges the vast accumulation of archaeological evidence available for study and the witness of written records. Among other things, «the book provides illustrations of the forms which Roman provincial culture took in the former Roman provinces along the Rhine and Danube» (*ibid.*).

The Romans in Central Europe can be used as an excellent supplement to courses in Roman history or the study of Latin authors. In addition to a

foreword, a conclusion, a chart of significant personalities and events, notes, bibliography, and index, there are four substantial substantive chapters on «The Military Setting»; «Roman Religious Culture along the Rhine and the Danube»; «Arts and Crafts»; and «Provincial Society in Crisis and Transition», which can be used independently to illuminate the reading of primary texts or to deepen the study of specific aspects of Roman imperial culture in Central Europe, by concentrating on military and administrative achievements as shown by their fortifications, settlements, agriculture, and commerce but also by demonstrating the continuity of earlier religious concerns through syncretism of Celtic and Roman forms and the integration of the provinces into the cosmopolitan religious world of imperial Rome. Schutz also posits that these were provinces of sufficient prosperity; that not only were they consumers of goods from other parts of the Empire, but they also vigorously practiced their own arts and crafts, as sculptures in relief and in the round, ceiling and wall paintings, mosaics, pottery, metal objects, glass and monumental masonry of the period demonstrate.

The Romans certainly imposed themselves upon the provincials north of the Alps, since almost all signs of the indigenous culture have been wiped out, but Professor Schutz insists that «the cultural evidence, much of which has come to light only recently, indicates the existence of a continuum not only during the high culture of the Roman period but one which extended from Celtic to Germanic times as well» (p. 165). The evidence points «to the continuing presence of a native substratum indicated by the continuity of forms, practices and rituals, demonstrating a fluctuation between impoverishment and enrichment» (*ibid.*). The author finds that the Roman presence contributed «to the rather sudden appearance of a brilliant and fully developed material culture» associated «with an upper and ruling social hierarchy which, because of its association with new materials, new forms and new practices, would be deemed to have been foreign» (*ibid.*). Material culture was strongly influenced by the Romans, the upper classes were Romanized, especially in newly established urban centers, native pottery styles, burial practices, and some religions accommodated themselves to Roman ways. The whole study of *The Romans in Central Europe* corroborates Schutz's view that «as in previous periods, the culture-carrying tribal elites, whether Celtic or Germanic, were well prepared to accept the new ways in order to participate in the religious, economic and cultural life of the new order» (p. vii).

JOHN E. REXINE
Colgate University

Catullus, Love and Hate. Selected Short Poems. Edited with Notes and Running Vocabularies by Leo M. Kaiser. Oak Park, Illinois: Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 1986. Pp. xi+35. Paperback. \$ 7.50.

Catullus, by John Ferguson. Lawrence, Kansas: Coronado Press, 1986. Pp. viii+363. Hardcover. \$ 25.00.

More than twenty years ago Leo Kaiser published a very useful edi-