

implications that it became worth fighting for such a privilege (leading to the Social War). In the conclusion, R. develops a model of 'economic Romanisation' for Italy spanning the Middle and Late Republic. According to her interpretation, it was no accident that the expansive economic boom individual Italian towns and their inhabitants experienced in this period coincided with Roman territorial expansion overseas and, more importantly, Italy's gradual economic integration under the aegis of Rome.

The study might have benefited from more detailed maps, charts and pictures, particularly where the archaeological and numismatic evidence is debated. The discussion would also have been enriched by engagement with the arguments of F. Carlà-Uhink's *The 'Birth' of Italy. The Institutionalization of Italy as a Region, 3rd–1st century BCE* (2017). Overall, the historical relevance of this book lies in its success in highlighting Italy's economic (r)evolution despite Rome's extraordinary success in its territorial expansion overseas. This volume suggests that not even significant regional asymmetries and Rome's increasing power overshadowed Italian agency in this economic boom.

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LAURA M. BANDUCCI, *FOODWAYS IN ROMAN REPUBLICAN ITALY*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2021. Pp. xvi + 349, illus. ISBN 9780472132300. £67.50.

'Foodways' is a word more in use in anthropology than in ancient history or classical archaeology. As an expression of how food has fundamental social connotations, foodways have long been a focus of study in anthropology, as seen for instance in Jack Goody's influential *Cooking, Cuisine and Class* (1982). In the study of the ancient world, however, food, while important, has not had the attention that it deserves. In part this is a product of the relatively limited ancient literature, with its focus on elite recipes and wealthy banquets, or on ethnographic descriptions of Celtic feasting, etc. Volumes such as J. Wilkins *et al.* (eds), *Food in Antiquity* (1995), have paved the way in broadening the agenda in the social context of ancient food production and consumption, but much remains to be done. Archaeology has a lot to offer in this respect, as the volume under review seeks to demonstrate.

Laura Banducci takes a specific period — that of the late Republican transition from regional Italian cultures to a more uniform exposure to Roman culture after the Second Punic War — and a specific region — Etruria, to apply an archaeological foodways methodology and draw some general conclusions. The methodology is two-fold, largely devoted to analysis of cooking and table wares in pottery, and secondarily to the environmental data derived from animal remains in refuse deposits. Archaeobotanical studies are also used, to a more limited extent than the faunal studies.

Three sites are used as case studies, details of which form the bulk of the volume: Musarna, inland from Tarquinia; Populonia, on the coast south of Livorno; and Cetamura del Chianti, between Florence and Siena. All these had Etruscan origins (relatively late in the case of Musarna, dating to the fourth century B.C.), and also deposits of material dating to the target period of the third to first centuries B.C. In terms of the methods used to examine this material, the ceramic analysis is less concerned with origins and trade than with forms, usage and wear. This is a fruitful line of approach that can provide good data on changing patterns of food and drink consumption. Banducci's development of a system for analysing sooting and use-wear on cooking and preparation vessels is helpful in understanding which forms were placed in or near fires and how the vessels were used. She does not use the new technique of lipid analysis of the fabric of the pottery, which can inform us on whether a pot was used for cooking animals, fish or vegetables — this will undoubtedly be of great assistance in further research in this field of study.

The results show that Roman cultural influence manifested itself in different ways on each site. Populonia appears to have been quite conservative in keeping early patterns of usage and consumption through into the late Republic, while the other two sites had different trajectories

in the adoption and use of display tableware, etc. The animal bones, too, show varying patterns in the take-up of what is regarded as the classic Roman Italian high (but often very young) pork diet. In other words, localism seems to have won out over homogenisation across early Roman Etruria. This is a conclusion that can clearly be tested against further data from a wider range of sites, both geographically and chronologically. Banducci's work gives us a good basis for understanding Roman influences within Italy, and more specifically Etruria. However, this region may have been a special case in the sense of being so close culturally to Rome throughout early Republican history. Etruria, Latium and Campania together form the heartland of early Rome's development, leaving more peripheral parts of Italy, such as Magna Graecia or Cisalpina, somewhat different in their foodways, as the work on animal bones by the reviewer, Michael MacKinnon, Angela Trentacoste, Jacopo De Grossi Mazzorin, Claudia Minniti and many others has clearly demonstrated.

The volume is generally well structured, with a few slips in the bibliography, and strangely, omission of some of the footnotes (nos 133–139). That said, Banducci's contribution to this field of study has given us a clear and integrated study of changing patterns in food preparation and consumption. More combined ceramic and faunal/botanical analyses are needed to build a more comprehensive picture of regional and changing foodways within the Roman world.

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MICHEL TARPIN (ED.), *COLONIES, TERRITOIRES ET STATUTS: NOUVELLES APPROCHES* (Dialogues d'histoire ancienne Supplément 23). Besançon: Presses universitaires de Franche-Comté, 2021. Pp. 282. ISBN 9782848677736. €29.00.

This collected volume originates in a set of papers presented during a panel held at the 2016 Roman Archaeology Conference in Rome and chaired by Michel Tarpin. Relying on recent research on Roman colonisation in Italy during the Middle Republican period (see T. D. Stek and J. Pelgrom (eds), *Roman Republican Colonization. New Perspectives from Archaeology and Ancient History* (2014)), the volume focuses on the alignment — and in some cases the mismatch — between the legal procedures needed for the founding of a colony and the material organisation of the new community. A recurrent question throughout the volume concerns the timeline of the establishment of colonial settlements, in particular the reasons for and implications of the gap, which could last several months or even years, between the moment when the decision was officially taken to settle a colony and the moment when the settlers started to occupy the land. The problem is made even more difficult by the fact that archaeological data are usually unable to be of much use across such a (short) time span. The volume consists of only five papers, the first two dealing with the legal, institutional and administrative processes related to the foundation of colonies, the three others being case studies. All but one focus on the period between the dissolution of the Latin League and the outbreak of the Social War (338–91 B.C.).

Based on a systematic survey of all of the literary and epigraphic evidence available (usefully compiled in an appendix at 57–94), the first paper by Michel Tarpin examines the legal procedure required for the foundation of a colony for the period under review and considers a time span of one to two years to have been usual between the issuance by the Senate of the decree ordering the foundation of a colony and the actual sending of settlers. Contrary to what scholarship commonly assumes, Tarpin shows that the foundational act for a colony was not the religious rituals, but the registration of the colonists through a census operation. This transfer of the citizens to their new community was known as the *deductio*, a term which was specific to the colonies (for *municipia* a generic verb such as *condere*, 'to found', was used). Tarpin also emphasises that although colonies could be reinforced by the addition of more settlers in subsequent years, it was in theory forbidden to renew the *deductio* (Cic., *Phil.* 2.102–3). This reminder is especially important for the late republican colonies and should encourage us to be more cautious in the use of the word