

apparent disorder was inspired by Cicero's rejection of system in *De oratore* (certainly Gellius knew that work, but disorder was the norm for miscellanies).

Claiming that Spanish is admirably suited for rendering Latin, G.S. aims at literalness: she is generally accurate, but at 2.23.2 *quin* . . . *videantur* is rendered 'es más, nos parecen' as if the verb had been *videntur* and at 7.16.10 she rightly gives the future indicative 'apartaré' for the subjunctive *deprecer* but fails to mark the repudiative question. Notes, intended for the less learned, are appended to both the Latin text, on points of grammar, and to the Spanish, giving fragment-references and explaining details. Each volume ends with an 'Índice onomástico' giving full biographical information about the persons mentioned in it (repeated if need be from volume to volume). G.S. still believes that Fronto was consul in 143; she wrongly gives the 'First Triumvir' Crassus the cognomen *Dives* and asserts that only Gellius mentions L. Cossitius, even though 9.4.15 is expressly cited from Pliny. There is no bibliography to explain her shortened references to modern scholarship.

Such faults notwithstanding, G.S.'s work will be of considerable use to her intended audience; its completion is to be wished for.

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G. COLONNA (ed.): *Il santuario di Portonaccio a Veio. I. Gli scavi di Massimo Pallottino nella zona dell'altare (1939–1940)*. (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei: Monumenti Antichi, serie miscellanea 6–3 = serie generale 58.) Pp. 179, ill., pls. Rome: Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, 2002. Paper, €150. ISBN: 88-7689-209-5.

The definitive publication of the highly productive excavations conducted early in his career by the father of modern Etruscan studies in the extra-urban Portonaccio sanctuary at Veii (J. B. Ward Perkins, *PBSR* 29 [1961], 28–31) has been dogged by logistic problems for the last six decades. There is no point in lamenting the fact that nothing could be done before now, as it could with Pallottino's previous investigations in the nearby *contrada* Campetti (Vagnetti 1971: *JRS* 65 [1975], 210–11): we must rather be glad that the availability of willing and well-qualified pairs of hands has at last enabled Pallottino's successor at the University of Rome (La Sapienza) to co-ordinate the final report in this imposing MonAnt fascicule.

Following Colonna's account and interpretation of the excavation (pp. 17–43), the catalogue (pp. 45–111) compiled by V. Martelli Antonioli and L. Martelli contains 1,255 short descriptive entries under the following (main) headings: imported pottery (relatively rare), bucchero, Etrusco-Corinthian, imitations of East Greek, impasto, loom-weights and the like, votive and architectural terracottas, statuettes (bronze, ivory and bone), personal ornaments, utensils, etc. These categories are carefully considered by L. M. Michetti (pp. 113–29), who also provides helpfully lucid and succinct *Note conclusive* (pp. 131–34). Two appendices (pp. 135–57) provide a checklist of other material from the *scavi Pallottino* in the Villa Giulia storerooms and in those of the Superintendency office at Isola Farnese, and a reconsideration of the Etruscan epigraphic material (c. 600–530 B.C., mostly published immediately by the excavator himself: *StEtr* 13 [1939], 455–65 with 20 [1948–9], 259–61). Illustration is extensive, and generally of high quality. Some interesting single pieces from this assemblage were already known; and good use is made of the well-informed attention that certain wares represented here have received in recent years—notably bucchero (cat. nos. 25–346) and Etrusco-Corinthian (cat. nos. 347–443). Much more significant is the overall picture that is beginning to emerge of the cult priorities (Etruscan *Menerva*) at Veii from the sixth century onwards, along with the intricate web of commercial and cultural exchanges between Veii and her neighbours in Etruria and early Rome. It remains true that there is a great deal more that we shall not know about this crucial segment of Veientine topography and history until the present report can be read in conjunction with similarly full and accurate treatments of the excavations conducted in the same area by E. Stefani (1918–20) and M. Santangelo (1944–9). *Speriamo!*

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