contains a number of orthographic errors and would have profited from better copy editing.

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Since the pioneering work of André Tchernia and Ricardo Pascual the north-west of the Roman province of Hispania Citerior – roughly modern Cataluña – has been required reading for anyone interested in the spread of viticulture in the Late Republic. The region saw the appearance at the end of the second century BC or beginning of the first century BC of a villa economy based on viticulture and the production of amphorae. This volume consists of fourteen papers offering a multidisciplinary approach to the material evidence in order provide a comprehensive analysis of the development of the production and commerce of wine. Apart from two more theoretical papers at the start of the volume, this is achieved through a series of case studies.

The first section of the book consists of two papers offering theoretical approaches to the study of the development of viticulture and amphora production. The first paper by Víctor Revilla Calvo (p. 1–17) examines the archaeological and literary evidence for wine production. Rejecting the primacy of the villa model that has dominated much previous scholarship, Revilla Calvo stresses the deficiencies of the archaeological record and the ideological biases of the literary sources to suggest that wine production occurred at a wide range of sites of different scale, organization and social context. In contrast to the previous paper, Antoni Martín i Oliveras (p. 19–37) focuses on amphorae, and in particular on the context within which amphorae are found either associated with evidence of production, recovered from shipwrecks, or in locations of demand or consumption. Like Revilla Calvo, Martín i Oliveras stresses the importance of a holistic approach combining a variety of evidence together with the socio-economic factors influencing decisions of an economic nature such as the costs of production and shipment, and the social factors that determined the value of wine as a dietary component and source of prestige.

The second section examines the production and distribution of amphorae from three areas through the medium of the stamps found on the vessels. Albert Martín Menéndez’s paper (p. 39–54) looks at three ceramic workshops in El Maresme: El Mujal-El Roser (Calella) and Ca l’Arnau and Can Rodon de l’Hort (both Cabrera de Mar). In common with many of the sites covered in this volume none of the workshops has been excavated in toto, therefore, Martín Menéndez
outlines the archaeological context before discussing the amphora stamps associated with each. Particularly problematic has been the identification of the individuals named in amphorae, and their association with individuals named in other forms of epigraphy. MARTÍN MENÉNDEZ briefly surveys the existing work on the topic before concluding that the individuals named on amphorae are the merchants responsible for trading the wine, although the same individual may also be the owner of the estate upon which the wine was produced as, for example, in the cases of M. Porcius from Baetulo, P. Baebius Tuticanus from El Morè and P. Usulenus Veiento from Llafranc. The topic of amphora stamps is continued in the following chapter by PIERO BERNI MILLET (p. 55–66) that analyzes the stamps on Pascual 1 and Dressel 2–4 amphorae from several sites in the lower valley of the Río Llobregat – Sant Boi de Llobregat, Camí Vell del Llor, Sant Vicenç dels Horts, Can Tintorer and Can Pederol – sites that offer a sequence showing the economic transformation in the Late Republic and Early Empire and explore the impact of the foundation of the Augustan colony of Barcino. The analysis is based upon the catalogue of stamps from the Baix Llobregat published in 2013. The lower valley of the Río Llobregat is the focus of the following paper by CÉSAR CARRERAS MONFORT that examines the distribution of the stamps across the Western Mediterranean, in particular the cargo of Dressel 2–4 amphorae from Grigalia (p. 67–78). In addition to the stamps discussed in the previous chapter, CARRERAS MONFORT suggests a connection between the stamps SYN/SYNE from Sant Vicenç with the *augustalis* C. Trocina Synedemus named in an inscription from Castelldefels (HEp 5 (1995), 139). For the remaining paper (p. 79–90) the focus shifts to the hinterland of Tarragona where, despite the early appearance of locally produced imitations of Dressel 1 amphorae at El Vilar (Valls) large scale production only develops in the first century AD with the appearance of Dressel 2–4 vessels.

The third section focuses on trade examining the imported amphorae from three harbour towns: Empúries, Tarragona and Badalona. JOAQUIM TREMOLEDA, PERE CASTANYER and MARTA SANTOS (p. 91–108) examine the incidence of fine ware, local coarse ware and imported and locally produced amphora – local Dressel 1 imitations, Tarraconense 1 and Pascual 1 vessels – from the excavations of silos underlying the Forum area in Empúries between 1992 and 1999. Whilst Italian imports predominate for much of the first century BC, by the Augustan period Pascual 1 and later Dressel 2–4 are the most numerous. Similarly Italian imports are most common in Tarragona until 30/25 BC with local production in Pascual 1 amphorae only coming to predominate in the last quarter of the first century BC. PERE GEBELLÍ BORRÁS’ paper (p. 109–23) provides a statistical anal-

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ysis of amphora rims from several locations in the lower town of Tarragona (the Roman theatre, Plaça de la Font and Calle Unió nos 5 and 14) in order to chart the changing consumption of wine in the city through the first centuries BC and AD. Badalona has featured prominently in studies of amphora in Laietania due to MONTSERRAT COMAS I SOLA’s analyses of the amphorae and stamps from the town.\(^2\) Her paper (with VERÓNICA MARTÍNEZ FERRERAS, p. 125–45) builds upon the work of the Equip de Recerca Arqueològica i Arqueomètrica at the University of Barcelona and presents the results of the archaeometric analysis of the fabric of 96 stamped amphorae from the town that enables the stamps to be attributed to particular ceramic workshops, in particular IIla Fradera-Estación Pompeu Fabra and Can Peixau.

The final section deals with the distribution of wine amphorae into Gaul and the Rhine frontier. The first paper (p. 147–63) focuses on the Port-Vendres 4 wreck. The wreck dates to c. 40–30 BC and carried a heterogeneous cargo of Pascual 1, Dressel 1B and Lamboglia 2 amphorae. Archaeometric analysis enables the authors to identify the sources of the amphorae: the Pascual 1 vessels from the vicinity of Mataró, the lower valley of the Río Llobregat and Badalona; and the Dressel 1B and Lamboglia 2 from Campania, Latium and Southern Tuscany. The trade between Tarraconensis and Southern Gaul is explored further in CORINNE SANCHEZ’s paper (p. 165–80) examining the assemblages of amphorae from Port-la-Nautique, the wreck of Montfort lying to the east of the harbour area, and three sites in Narbonne itself (the Médiathèque, Clos de la Lombarde and Rue de la Catalogne) that provide a sequence through the first centuries BC and AD. FANETTE LAUBENHEIMER (p. 181–92) surveys the distribution of Tarraconensian amphora in Gaul to show that they were traded in large quantities along the Aude-Garonne to Bordeaux and the Atlantic coast (accounting for 76.9% of the total amphorae at Narbonne, for example). By contrast, far fewer travelled north along the Rhône to Lyon and Saint-Romain-en-Gal and are scarce further north along the Rhine and in Northern France and Belgium – save at Vindonissa (6.3%) and Dangstetten (5.7%). Rather than markets in Britain or along the Rhine, Tarraconenian wine reached the communities of Aquitaine and western France. The penultimate paper (p. 193–204) examines a specific funerary assemblage including seven Pascual 1 amphorae from a tomb in the sanctuary of Antran (Vienne). Fabric analysis indicates that the amphorae originated in the vicinity of Badalona, perhaps at IIla Fradera-Estación Pompeu Fabra where the stamps R, F and VAS have been found. The final paper, by HORIZON GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS (p. 205–20) quantifies the presence of Pascual 1, Dressel 2–4 and Oberaden 74 amphora along the Rhine frontier during the reign of Augustus.

The volume complements Verónica Martínez Ferreras’ earlier analysis of the fabric of wine amphorae produced in the region by applying the results of this research to broader fundamental questions concerning the scale and organization of production, the validity of the villa model, the role of harbours and infrastructure, and regional variations in the distribution of amphora. The papers – as one might expect from a cast of distinguished Spanish and French archaeologists – are of a high quality and several are provocative in advocating new avenues of research and methodologies, and in overturning previous conceptions. Whilst elements of the papers can be found published elsewhere, this book makes the most up to date Spanish and French research accessible to a wider audience. Although disparate in focus, the papers are complementary and will become required reading for any interested in the development of viticulture in the Late Republic and Early Empire.

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Published as one of the supplements to the journal Ancient West & East and strictly focused on cultural-historical phenomena occurring at and received through intermediaries from the periphery of the ancient world, this collection of papers – in the words of the series editor, Gocha Tsetskhladze – is very well suited to the series’ specific range of interests and aims (p. VII). The volume is divided into eleven chapters preceded by a Series Editor’s Introduction, a Preface by the volume editor, as well as a List of Illustrations, and followed by a List of Contributors and an Index. It presents the more recent work of established scholars from across Europe, including Russia, France, Poland and Italy. The papers cover a significant chronological span from the second half of the 2nd millennium BC to medieval elaborations on ancient conceptions of periphery. The effect of embracing all edges of the oikoumene has purposely been sought (p. 2). As a result, the collection can be regarded ‘as the first more-or-less systematic attempt to discuss these problems’ (p. 1).

In a broadly conceptualized Introduction (‘The Periphery of the Classical World as Seen from the Centre: Mastering the Oikoumene’, p. 1–5), Podossinov sets the stage for the multi-faceted methodology employed when dealing with real knowledge or speculative schemes of a cosmological, geographical, ethnographical or religious character. By posing eight research questions, he acknowledges