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VERLAG C.H.BECK MÜNCHEN

this is a work of impressive learning. On many topics I agree. The coinage is discussed in a full and helpful manner. The book will be an important tool for anyone interested in Jewish history in this period.

Tel Aviv

Benjamin Isaac

Paola Piana Agostinetti (Ed.): *Celti d'Italia*. I celti dell'età di la Tène a sud delle alpi. Atti del convegno internazionale Roma 16–17 dicembre 2010. Roma: Giorgio Bretschneider 2017. XIV, 621 S. 45 Taf. (Biblioteca di 'Studi Etruschi'. 59.).

The 59th volume in the series 'Bibliotheca di <Studi Etruschi>' is dedicated to the Celts in Italy. Archaeologically and historically there are few terms as nebulous as *Keltoi*, 'Celts'; another vague, though persistent, denominator of Greek origin, '*Barbaroi*', comes to mind. This elusiveness is one of the shortcomings of 'Celti d'Italia' since a coherent introduction or synopsis is missing though the individual, specialist papers are fine. Numerous Celtic tribes and factions are introduced without framework. Especially general maps with these peoples and groups would have been appreciated. Furthermore the words 'Celts' and 'Gaels', 'Celtic' and 'Gallic', seem to be used as synonyms throughout the book while they are not since Gallic points towards Europe, north-west of the Alps. This confusion existed since Roman times but does not need to be perpetuated. It would have helped if the different terms used for historical processes, cultures and groups had been specified from the start since the multi-ethnic aspect of the Celts in Italy seem to outweigh the Celts themselves, including Etruscans, *Veneti*, *Piceni*, Gollaseccans etc. There is a focus on the Celtic groups that emerged from the Western Hallstatt area during the 6th/5th centuries BC while less attention is paid to those rising from the at least as important Eastern Hallstatt region with as intermediary the ancient *Veneti* who had strong links into the Adriatic. One of the most interesting issues for me regarding the Celts in Italy was raised in the discussion by Frey: How did Celtic groups emerge from the Hallstatt culture (pp. 609–610)? Unfortunately this question was not answered during the

round table that followed (pp. 609–621). A related fuzzy shift in terminology is that from Villanovan to Etruscan during the 8th century BC though this is archaeologically better understood on account of the distinctive perseverance of main settlements and associated burial grounds in central Italy from the 10th/9th centuries BC onwards. I would not be surprised if there is archaeologically a comparable continuity between Hallstatt and Celtic as there is between Villanovan and Etruscan. In similar words Colonna closes his contribution on page 11 with respect to the Golasecca culture and the Celts.

The present volume is the published result of a conference that took place in December 2010. It contains 16 interesting, expert papers divided into three sections with the Round Table discussion and 45 black-and-white plates at the end. The three, subsequent sections are:

– The Celts south of the Alps between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC with nine papers.

– The Celts south of the Alps between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC with three papers and

– Epigraphy, numismatics, black-gloss ceramics of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC and weaponry of the Celts, each with one paper, four contributions in total.

It opens with some memories by Otto-Hermann Frey of Prof. Renato Peroni to whom the volume is dedicated. He passed away in 2010, some months before the conference took place. Peroni, being born in Vienna in 1930, was indeed keen to examine together with his numerous students, the relations between Italy and Europe North of the Alps, the Celts being just one episode in these long-standing, ancient bonds. The Celts though, crossing the Alps, were there to stay in some parts of north and east Italy as reflected in the Roman province *Gallia Cisalpina* during the 1st century BC as opposed to *Gallia Transalpina*.

The conference papers start with G. Colonna, who discusses the oldest archaeological data, epigraphy and onomastics on Celts in Italy. He describes how some Celts were already wandering around in northern Italy by the 6th century BC. It is nevertheless striking that this volume opens with the written evidence since the Celts would not have been labelled as such, if the Greeks had

not named them ‘*Keltoi*’ in the 5th century BC without providing a lucid description.

De Marinis, Casini and Rapi continue with an important contribution on Forcello near Mantua and how this key, Etruscan, trading centre contributes to the understanding of the transition from Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène. Forcello on the confluence of communication routes, by river and by land, surfaces around 550–525 BC. It has been intensively excavated and studied for decades. Its stratigraphic phases F (515–495 BC) and C (475–450 BC) with phases E and D in between are securely dated due to the excavated Attic ceramic table wares and Greek transport amphorae. The associated material at Forcello per phase of diverse origin can thus be dated relatively precisely as well.

Unfortunately the limit set for this review does not allow for a short introduction of all 16 papers, each of which is worthwhile. More than half of the volume in pages consists of papers on current important excavations in each of the four, main regions involved:

– The Alpine Celts in three papers (more or less the present canton Ticino in Switzerland; the central-East Alpine region divided into three cultures just to the north of the ancient *Veneti*; and finally a Celtic group and region called the *Carni* and the *Carnia* to the north-east of the *Veneti* and located in much of the present Italian region *Friuli Venezia Giulia* north of Udine).

– The Celts in the Padano in two papers by Gambari and by Poggiani et al.

– One, fine paper on the ancient *Veneti* and Celts by Gambacurta and Ruta Serafini and

– Finally the Adriatic and Apennine Celts in two papers by Malnati et al. and by Ortalli, the last one predominantly on the area south of the Po from the 3rd to 1st century BC where there remained a mix of Celts and other peoples.

Excellent are the appendices with detailed information on the archaeological evidence, which are attached to some of these papers.

This volume is valuable for university libraries since it is essential reading for those who do research on developments in Northern Italy from the 6th to 1st centuries BC. It needs however to be combined with papers covering a broader spectrum on this

period and region such as the essay recently published by Christopher Smith (2017).¹ Why not evaluate the Celts in Italy with other migrating groups in history, spoiling for a fight and subsequently assimilating, such as Normans, who, amongst others, invaded England in 1066 AD and had a Kingdom on Sicily during the 12th century AD?

Groningen

Albert Nijboer

ERNST HEITSCH †

Am 18. September 2019 starb Prof. Dr. Ernst Heitsch in Regensburg, wo er von 1967 bis zu seiner Emeritierung im Jahr 1996 den von ihm aufgebauten Lehrstuhl für Griechische Philologie innehatte. Viele seiner Studenten hat er als akademischer Lehrer tief geprägt. Daneben hinterlässt er ein beeindruckendes wissenschaftliches *Euvre*.²

H.s Leben begann am 17. Juni 1928 in Celle. Da sein Vater, der im Ersten Weltkrieg als Vermessungsgast der Kaiserlichen Marine in Deutsch-Ostafrika gedient hatte und in belgische und französische Gefangenschaft geraten war, Anfang der 30er Jahre an das Katasteramt Berlin-Mitte versetzt wurde, verbrachte er Kindheit und Jugend in Berlin. Dort besuchte er das humanistische Gymnasium Steglitz (das sog. ‘Heese’), das durch die dort entstandene Wandervogelbewegung bekannt geworden war, nun aber im Geist des Nationalsozialismus geführt wurde. 1944 wurde er mit seiner ganzen Klasse als Flakhelfer zum Kriegsdienst eingezogen. Anfangs in Stellungen auf Gebäuden im Westhafen und am Dämeritzsee stationiert, wurden die minderjährigen Schüler zuletzt an die Hauptkampflinie westlich der Oder verlegt. Dort geriet H. mit sechzehn Jahren in russische Gefangenschaft und wurde in Graudenz an der

¹ Smith, C., 2017. ‘Cultural Exchange in Northern Italy’. In *Aristhonothis* Vol. 13.2, pp. 171–223.

² Für vollständige Zitationen wird auf das Werkverzeichnis im Band III der *Gesammelten Schriften* (Ernst Heitsch: ‘Gesammelte Schriften III’, München/Leipzig 2003, 458–464) und dessen Fortführung unten in S.572f Anm. 2 verwiesen.