

Horváth assigns the cemetery to the middle of the LT C period although some grave-goods (fibulae with coral-inlaid foots, arm-rings) seem to make an earlier date also possible.

The well illustrated Corpus-description of the Magyarszerdahely cemetery contains no reference to another publication of the very same material. This fact would be hardly worth mentioning if serious disturbing discrepancies were not to be discovered. The Celtic cemetery at Magyarszerdahely was published in Hungarian during the period of editorial works of the Corpus, in 1979 (Zalai Gyűjtemény 14). It contains the description of grave 52, the finds of the two cremation-features and the precise determination of the animal-bones found in the graves. None of these data is included in the Corpus. According to the Corpus-publication the grave 5 certainly belongs to the LT period – there is a question-mark regarding to this cultural determination in the Zalai Gyűjtemény volume. Grave 4 contained 6 items of grave furniture – this number increased as high as 10. The number of grave-goods found in the grave 13 changed from 11 to 13 – and these examples could be enumerated further. There are 57 finds of the cemetery drawn in the Corpus while the Zalai Gyűjtemény publishes 132 drawings – and 18 finds have been drawn differently in the two different books.

It is clear enough that the 1979 publication – which is not even mentioned in the Corpus – describes the graves and the material more fully than the Corpus-chapter which can be regarded as only partial publication. It would have been better to publish full documentation and all the drawings in the Corpus instead of selecting illustrations. Comparing the two publications we can only contemplate on the question: which of them to use? The evident discrepancies raise up serious doubts concerning the value of the evidence and this is most regrettable since only a few large Celtic cemeteries are known from Hungary.

The last two chapters contain the descriptions of Celtic finds from North-Transdanubia, Komárom County. Márta H. Kelemen publishes the material housed in the Esztergom Balassa Bálint Museum and in the Museum of Dorog (pp 179–230), Éva Vadász presents the finds of three LT B₂–C₁ cemeteries and their chronological determinations (pp 231–248). The finds of altogether 31 sites have been published by the two authors. This material uncovered by rescue-excavations or obtained otherwise during the 1950-s and 60-s was almost entirely unknown earlier. Most grave-finds can be assigned to the LT B₂–C₁ periods thus they are vitally important for the Celtic occupation of North-Transdanubia, and the materials of LT C₂–D settlements from Esztergom and its surroundings are similarly significant. The finds of 13 sites in the Esztergom area have been described and further 9 sites are listed in the Appendix by Márta H. Kelemen. All these sites are situated in the vicinity of the well known late LT oppidum of Esztergom – Várhegy (É. Bónis, in: Arch Rozhl 23/1971) 522., Abb. 1.; Acta ArchHung 23 (1971) 35; É. Petres, BAR Suppl.Ser.11 (1976) 54–57, fig.5). Although the oppidum itself has not been presented in this-volume, the evaluation of the settlement pattern of its surrounding greatly affects the problems of Celtic period in this area. Regretfully, there is not any topographical map in the volume which could help this evaluation and only a poor consolation is given by the archaeological topography of the area (Magyarország Régészeti Topográfiája 5. Esztergomi és dorogi járás, Budapest 1979. 78–231 with the maps on the pages 79, 160–161) – for the Hungarian readers.

As far as the maps, site-lists and registers are concerned the reader would be very grateful indeed for more help than offered by this volume. It would have been useful to outline detailed maps of the areas in question and to tell clearly which materials

have *not* been published from the areas dealt with by this volume.

Nevertheless it cannot be doubted that all the data published are extremely important for all of us and the Authors have accumulated a really useful source-material in this book for which they and the Editors as well deserve our thanks.

B. Maráz

L. KEPPIE, Scotland's Roman Remains. An Introduction and Handbook. John Donald Publishers Ltd Edinburgh, 1986. ix + 188 pp., illustrated.

A handsome, obvious, richly illustrated booklet was issued by the beneficence of the Council for British Archaeology Scotland, a voluntary organisation for the keeping Scotland's archaeological remains.

This vademecum, a „guide to the visible testimony to the Roman period in Scotland's past” will serve a great help for those who are interested in Scotland's roman archaeology and, want to visit the remains on the site.

In the first part the author outlines the history of the region from the iron age through the events of Agricola's campaigns that of the roman occupation (some one and a half centuries) until the age after the roman withdrawal. As in this region there was nor a roman town neither a villa the archaeological remains from the roman period are all connected with the army. Describing the types of the military installations – temporary camps, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, legionary fortresses and their inner constructions, roads – the author touches upon the history of the archaeological research and discoveries in Scotland offering to the reader an all-embracing picture of a small region of Rome's northernmost province. The authenticity of this picture is guaranteed by the expertness of the author.

The second part contains the detailed description of the visible remains – from the south northwards, following the route of the Romans – that of the monuments south of the Antonine Wall „Scotland's chief Roman monument” then the wall itself and, the archaeological remains north of the wall, touching upon the possibilities of access to the sites.

At the end of the book Appendix 1 lists the museums in Scotland with roman displays – with address, opening hours and the brief review of the exhibits of major importance. Appendix 2 contains the bibliography of the easy accessible general works, offering an example of an up to date introductory work which urges the interested reader for further research. The book ends with a general index.

M. Nagy

H. BEUMANN/W. SCHRÖDER (Hg.): Die transalpinen Verbindungen der Bayern, Alemannen und Franken bis zum 10. Jahrhundert. Band 6 der Reihe „NATIONES”. Historische und philologische Untersuchungen zur Entstehung der europäischen Nationen im Mittelalter. 1987. 431 Seiten mit 13 Abbildungen. Jan Thorbecke Verlag Sigmaringen.

Das Thema des 6.Bd. der NATIONES schließt sich dem 5.Bd. eng an: der Band befaßt sich mit der frühmittelalterlichen Geschichte der Alpenländer und enthält die Vorträge des in Irsee im Jahre 1982 stattgefundenen Kolloquiums. Der 6.Bd. besteht aus zwei Teilen gleichen Umfangs. Die eine Hälfte bearbeitet bzw. faßt sieben historische Themen zusammen. Dieser historische Teil enthält die Problemstellung (H. Beumann) und auch