

I am not sure who to recommend this book to. For a reader interested in the history of emotions, there is little beside the few highlights I pointed out in the beginning, nor does this book serve as an introduction to the theme as the papers are all rather narrowly focused.

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ADAM ZIÓŁKOWSKI: *From Roma Quadrata to La grande Roma dei Tarquini: A Study of the Literary Tradition on Rome's Territorial Growth under the Kings*. Potsdamer Altertumswissenschaftliche Beiträge 70. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2019. ISBN 978-3-515-12451-5; ISBN (e-book) 978-3-515-12452-2. 352 pp. EUR 58.

This volume, penned by the eminent Polish scholar Adam Ziółkowski, is a study on the territorial expansion of the city of Rome in the regal period – or, more accurately, on the historical traditions concerning this gradual urban extension at the dawn of Roman history. Methodologically, it is primarily a historical investigation of those traditions, but it also considers material evidence and archaeological research.

The urbanistic development of Early Rome is, in many respects, an extraordinary one. Long before the inception of the republican period, the primordial 15-hectare settlement on the Palatine evolved into the “the Great Rome of the Tarquins”. This urban entity, comprising about 400 hectares, was at the time by far the greatest non-Greek city on the Apennine peninsula, that is, and quite remarkably, bigger than any of the Etruscan cities to the north. While broadly agreeing on the origins of what was perceived as the Romulean city and on the eventual outcome of the extension under the kings, as plainly evidenced by the “Servian Wall”, the ancient authors provide somewhat differing accounts of what occurred in between. This is where the focus of the present study lies, but it also engages with modern archaeological research on the prehistory and early history of Rome. This is, as we know, research that has frequently called into question several of the most basic constituent elements of the traditional accounts. For instance, it has been suggested that the Palatine was inhabited much earlier than the 8th century BCE and that there was an even earlier settlement on the Capitol. Moreover, scholars have also hypothesized an extensive (200–300 hectares) “proto-urban centre” on the site later occupied by Rome.

The professed principal aim of the study is to assess the value of the traditional accounts that all unanimously insist that the city grew out from the Palatine. I quote (p. 8): “The subject matter I want to study can be reduced to two basic questions: what is the worth (or, perhaps, what

was the basis) of the unanimous opinion of our sources that the Palatine was the cradle of the City of the Quirites, and whether it is possible to detect in our written sources dependable information on intermediate stages of her growth.”

The investigation is articulated in five numbered chapters preceded by a short Foreword (pp. 7–10), setting out the scope and objectives of the book. In the first chapter (1. Introduction, pp. 11–39), Z. provides an overview of the subject in modern scholarship and discusses the methodological and technical problems pertaining to the study of Early Rome in general, and of her territorial growth in particular. In the second chapter (2. Before the City, pp. 40–68), he deals with the traditions concerning settlements on the site of Rome before the foundation of the Romulean city. The author addresses his main subject in the third and fourth chapters. In the former (3. Rome’s territorial growth in written sources 1: The direct dossier, pp. 69–146), he analyses textual passages that expressly state or imply that a given zone was added to the city. In the latter (4. Rome’s territorial growth in written sources 2: The indirect dossier, pp. 147–195), the author examines reports on structures that erudite Roman and Greek imperial authors date to times prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, and on a host of institutions, cults, rites and legends that were connected with the early kings. In the final chapter (5. Explaining Rome’s birth and growth: literary tradition and archaeological evidence, pp. 196–262), he juxtaposes his analysis of the literary sources with the archaeological evidence. The book concludes with three appendices (A–C: Varro, *De lingua Latina* 5.41–56, pp. 263–269; Tac. *Ann.* 12.24.1–2, pp. 270–273, and “Urban *pagi* and the earliest City”, pp. 274–283), a chronological table (Table 1, p. 285), a table listing places connected with the *Septimontium* and the toponyms used for the Roman hills in ancient writers (Table 2, pp. 286–287), a series of maps of Rome (Figures, pp. 288–305), an extensive and most valuable bibliography (Bibliography, pp. 307–333), and three indices (Indices pp. 335–352)

The author, contending in his analysis of the literary sources that the ancient authors do convey reliable and useful data on Rome’s early development, concludes that the city of the *Quirites* really did emerge on the Palatine and that it evolved in one continuous growth between the Romulean foundation of the *urbs quadrata* and the “Servian-Tarquian achievement”. The author maintains that such an interpretation of the evidence of the written sources passes well the test of confrontation with the archaeological material. Obviously, whether or not Z. is right in this contention will be a matter for further scholarly debate. But whatever direction future research takes, this book constitutes a timely and stimulating contribution to the ongoing discussion on the history and archaeology of Early Rome.