

MARCO ERPETTI: *Il sepolcreto al III miglio della via Prenestina. Tituli pedaturae dagli scavi di Lorenzo Fortunati (Roma 1861)*. Studia Archaeologica 2015. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider 2015. ISBN 978-88-913-0917-4. 159 pp. EUR 69.

Segnaliamo brevemente questo utile volume edito nel 2015, chiedendo scusa per il ritardo della recensione, causato dal lungo periodo del Covid-19 che ci ha impedito un intenso lavoro scientifico. Il III miglio della via Prenestina è noto per la presenza di uno dei complessi architettonici più importanti del suburbio di Roma, vale a dire i resti tradizionalmente attribuiti alla Villa dei Gordiani. Il suo contesto archeologico è caratterizzato da una necropoli romana, che fu scavata nel 1861 dall'archeologo Lorenzo Fortunati; tuttavia, i suoi rendiconti di scavo sono purtroppo insufficienti. Per comprendere come fossero articolate le sepolture è fondamentale lo studio dei *tituli pedaturae* (l'a. usa il termine *pedatura*, che compare di rado nella documentazione epigrafica e mai nelle nostre iscrizioni della via Prenestina). La definizione dello spazio funerario, infatti, permette di valutare l'estensione e il numero delle aree sepolcrali rinvenute. Le caratteristiche dei supporti epigrafici consentono di individuare le tipologie di tombe, soprattutto appartenenti a liberti vissuti tra I e II secolo. I dati raccolti in questo volume si fondano sull'analisi delle iscrizioni delle quali viene offerto un catalogo. Concludiamo con qualche piccola osservazione su tale catalogo: p. 53 invece di *com(b)<m>urantur* con sbagliato uso di segni diacritici si scriva *com^r b^rurantur*. – p. 55: invece di *Quir(inus)* si scriva *Quir(inius)*. – p. 65: invece di *Ti<ti>tulum* con sbagliato uso di segni diacritici si scriva *ti{ti}tulum*; – p. 83f: il defunto non si chiamava *Dionysus*, bensì *Dionysius*. – p. 85: si tolga il punto esclamativo (!) dopo *macerie*, essendo *maceries* una buona parola accanto alla più comune *maceria*.

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LEONI HELLMAYR: *Der Mann, der Troja erfand. Das abenteuerliche Leben des Heinrich Schliemann*. wbg (Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft), Darmstadt 2021. ISBN 978-3-534-27349-2; ISBN (e-book PDF) 978-3-534-27385-0; ISBN (e-book EPUB) 978-3-534-27389-8. 288 S. EUR 20.

The life and legacy of Heinrich Schliemann has not been easy to study. He wrote an autobiography, where he added non-existing details about his life, yet he also saved the documents from his life as a merchant, traveller and archaeologist. The proper task of studying his life and his work began quite late owing to a decision taken by Schliemann's children in 1937 to give Ernst Meyer the sole

publishing right to the material then stored in Athens at the Gennadius Library. Meyer blocked other researchers from accessing these documents and took texts out of the collection. These texts then disappeared and have still not been recovered. A number of Schliemann's selected letters were published in 1953 and 1959 by Meyer, and this collection has been useful for research on Schliemann's life. However, the letters give an idealized picture of Schliemann, as Meyer published the letters in a selective manner, leaving out large sections of particular letters. Starting from 1960, the material in the Gennadius Library finally became accessible to scholars, and then began a thorough consideration of what Schliemann had written about himself and his life with the result that both his credibility as a private person and his archaeological achievements were questioned. Critics took their views too far, but later with more research, Schliemann has gained more recognition.

This biography seeks to explain Schliemann's hopes, deeds and accomplishments in the light of the 19th century and its discoveries in science, the improvements in transportation and communication and how this opened up the world to people, though at the same time making it more complex. Hellmayr goes through the events in Schliemann's life, shedding light on its different faces: the merchant, the traveller, the archaeologist, how he promoted his own excavations and also how he handled occasionally fierce criticism from the press and scholars.

Hellmayr has used the Heinrich Schliemann papers at the Gennadius Library, and Schliemann's published works *Ilios: Stadt und Land der Trojaner, Ithaka der Peloponnes und Troja, Reise durch China und Japan im Jahre 1865* as well as Schliemann's autobiography. The secondary literature reveals many older biographies written on Schliemann.

This book works like a collection of scenes showing Schliemann's life or like a detective story. It explains the choices he made in his life as well as the incidents that forced him to take a certain path. Background information is given on the historical events and important places of the time and how they are connected to Schliemann. To mention just one example, driven by curiosity, Schliemann made a visit to Japan about ten years after the U.S. warships had landed there and certain ports had been opened for foreign ships and visitors.

Hellmayr discusses the main feature of Schliemann's character, which is restlessness, the result of having lived in a broken home and having to leave home and soon also school at an early age. Restlessness is visible in how Schliemann was always on the move, always travelling, forever wanting to see something new. There is a certain contradiction in this: Schliemann's letters and diaries clearly show that he was always on the move, yet there was also a profound interest in learning that only produces results after years of dedicated work. He learned the profession of merchant by necessity, as he had to provide for himself, and by following his own interests, he studied languages, mostly on his own, using the methods he had invented and that suited him.

Therefore, being restless does not quite explain how he was able to accomplish so much. Not everything went right in Schliemann's work. He was able to answer the question *Ubi Troia fuit* and paved the way for future scholars to continue excavations. Wilhelm Dörpfeld proved in work conducted in 1893–1894, just a few years after Schliemann's death, that the actual archaeological level that could be connected to a great destroyed city, on a site where people had lived for thousands of years, was level number six. Schliemann in his fervent attempts to find the city of Priam, had actually dug through this level, ending up in the early Bronze Age about one thousand years earlier.

The book comes with maps and photos. An index would have been useful, given the great number of people and events discussed.

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LEONI HELLMAYR (Hrsg.): *Heinrich Schliemann und die Archäologie*. wbg (Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft), Darmstadt 2021. ISBN 978-3-8053-5317-5; ISBN (e-book) 978-3-8053-5287-1. 127 S. EUR 32.

The life and work of the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann (1822–1890) has been re-examined in new publications at the bicentenary of his birth. This collection of articles written by historians and archaeologists sheds light on his life as merchant, archaeologist, writer and the founder of modern archaeology.

Undine Haase: “Wo alles begann – Das Heinrich-Schliemann-Museum in Ankershagen”. The director of the Schliemann museum introduces Schliemann's first home – now turned into a museum – and discusses the history of the museum, its collections and how it instructs visitors about Schliemann, his work and what archaeology was like in the 19th century.

Leoni Hellmayr: “Ein Leben für Troia? Der Mensch hinter dem Mythos Schliemann”. Schliemann himself was so intent on gaining recognition and creating a myth about himself that he added non-existing information to his autobiography. On the other hand, he diligently saved documents during his life, including notebook notes, copies of letters he had sent, diaries and books from his business. All this should make the study of his life relatively easy. However, the documents have only been openly accessible to all scholars since the 1960s, and as a result, a thorough study separating verified facts from myths has been delayed for decades. This article explains the complex reasons for this.