

foreword, a conclusion, a chart of significant personalities and events, notes, bibliography, and index, there are four substantial substantive chapters on «The Military Setting»; «Roman Religious Culture along the Rhine and the Danube»; «Arts and Crafts»; and «Provincial Society in Crisis and Transition», which can be used independently to illuminate the reading of primary texts or to deepen the study of specific aspects of Roman imperial culture in Central Europe, by concentrating on military and administrative achievements as shown by their fortifications, settlements, agriculture, and commerce but also by demonstrating the continuity of earlier religious concerns through syncretism of Celtic and Roman forms and the integration of the provinces into the cosmopolitan religious world of imperial Rome. Schutz also posits that these were provinces of sufficient prosperity; that not only were they consumers of goods from other parts of the Empire, but they also vigorously practiced their own arts and crafts, as sculptures in relief and in the round, ceiling and wall paintings, mosaics, pottery, metal objects, glass and monumental masonry of the period demonstrate.

The Romans certainly imposed themselves upon the provincials north of the Alps, since almost all signs of the indigenous culture have been wiped out, but Professor Schutz insists that «the cultural evidence, much of which has come to light only recently, indicates the existence of a continuum not only during the high culture of the Roman period but one which extended from Celtic to Germanic times as well» (p. 165). The evidence points «to the continuing presence of a native substratum indicated by the continuity of forms, practices and rituals, demonstrating a fluctuation between impoverishment and enrichment» (*ibid.*). The author finds that the Roman presence contributed «to the rather sudden appearance of a brilliant and fully developed material culture» associated «with an upper and ruling social hierarchy which, because of its association with new materials, new forms and new practices, would be deemed to have been foreign» (*ibid.*). Material culture was strongly influenced by the Romans, the upper classes were Romanized, especially in newly established urban centers, native pottery styles, burial practices, and some religions accommodated themselves to Roman ways. The whole study of *The Romans in Central Europe* corroborates Schutz's view that «as in previous periods, the culture-carrying tribal elites, whether Celtic or Germanic, were well prepared to accept the new ways in order to participate in the religious, economic and cultural life of the new order» (p. vii).

JOHN E. REXINE  
Colgate University

**Catullus, *Love and Hate*.** Selected Short Poems. Edited with Notes and Running Vocabularies by Leo M. Kaiser. Oak Park, Illinois: Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 1986. Pp. xi+35. Paperback. \$ 7.50.

**Catullus**, by John Ferguson. Lawrence, Kansas: Coronado Press, 1986. Pp. viii+363. Hardcover. \$ 25.00.

More than twenty years ago Leo Kaiser published a very useful edi-

