

models (e.g. funerary monuments (149–54, 207–17)). It was not until the Julio-Claudian period, however, that we see the most intense rebuilding, embellishment, and reorganization of sites, fuelled by new forms of elite display and with a clear presence of the Imperial Cult, evident in the epigraphic evidence and sculptural remains (76–8, 108, 223–9). The vitality of many of the cities in Lucania in the third century A.D., some with continuity into Late Antiquity, argues against a blanket image of decline in the mid-imperial period, and highlights the importance of local trends (127–9). A shift from the city to the countryside is addressed in the final section on Late Antiquity (253–62), which considers new forms of rural settlement, where the villas of the early imperial period are gradually replaced by palatial complexes. Renewed road networks and Imperial interest in the area, suggested by the epigraphic evidence, gives a sense of rebirth in the region during the fourth century A.D.

On the whole the evidence from the countryside, although more sporadic, provides a wealth of information for a multidirectional approach. The overall image is one that argues for gradual shifts rather than clearly defined moments of crisis (195–8), as well as the importance of micro-regions (131, 197–8) and persistence of diversity in land use (132). Different forms of settlement are a significant part of ch. 3, and the difficulty in distinguishing between them in the archaeological record is acknowledged by G., specifically in regard to the villa (133–4, 139) and the administrative unit of the *vicus* (30, 132, 177–83). But it remains unclear why certain types of archaeological data, for example survey scatters, are used to designate some sites as villas (157–8), while others as villages (*vici*) (262). A similar problem arises when moving from an object to a process: for example the head of Helios (associated with Sol Indiges) is used to exemplify the Romanization of domestic cult in a villa near Bantia, which is contrasted with the continuity of Italic cult trends in Irpinia, signified by the finds of bronze Hercules figurines (138). Notions of influence and identity form part of a more revealing discussion on tile, brick, and *dolia* production (185–92), which also allows for insight into non-agricultural activities. The names stamped on these objects, integrated with the rich epigraphic record of the region, give a sense of the variety of individuals and communities who inhabited the landscape. This also comes through in ch. 4, on figurative representation, where an examination of sculpture and mosaics reflects a range of influences which filter into the area, not only from Rome and Italy (236–7), but also North Africa (239–44), and Asia Minor (231).

G.'s ambitious study succeeds in bringing together a vast range of evidence and providing a starting point for inquiry, with good bibliography for the archaeological sites, as well as for further investigation of some of the key themes presented here. As more material is published, and continuing systematic studies are carried out, it will be possible to get a better understanding of how this corner of the peninsula fits into broader Italian trends. A couple of small points: page 20, last paragraph should read third century B.C. (not A.D.), and in a few places the closing parenthesis is missing (e.g. 134, last paragraph, and 166).

*University of Exeter*

ELENA ISAYEV

A. CRISTOFORI, *NON ARMA VIRUMQUE. LE OCCUPAZIONI NELL'EPIGRAFIA DEL PICENO* (Tarsis Studi di Antichistica 2; 2nd edn). Bologna: Lo Scarabeo, 2004. Pp. 792, 74 pls. ISBN 88-8478-068-3. €58.00.

Taking his title from a Pompeian graffito (*fullones ululamque cano, non armavirumque*), Cristofori surveys the seventy-one inscriptions from Regio V that record occupations in order to shed light on the economy and society of this understudied region. The majority (thirty-nine) comprise funerary dedications. Artistic representations are omitted from consideration, a regrettable decision since they derive from the same commemorative context, for example the wine-decanting scene used as cover illustration. This second edition (the first was published in 2000) adds further bibliographic references and texts (four).

In Part I C. outlines current knowledge concerning the economic history of Picenum. The literary evidence had already been extensively discussed in recent publications, e.g. C. Delplace, *La romanisation du Picenum* (1993); A. Naso, *I Piceni* (2000), although the summary of evidence for amphora, brick, and ceramic production usefully updates Delplace's summary. Discussion of the impact on commemorative practice of Roman attitudes concerning trade and manual work precedes the catalogue of inscriptions that comprises the bulk of the book (Part II, 450 pages). Commentaries to individual texts offer extended, often exhaustive, reviews of the documentary evidence across the Roman world for each occupation identified. This documentation is useful,

though many texts have also recently been published in supplements to *CIL* or other corpora (e.g. M. Buonocore, *Epigrafia anfiteatrale dell'Occidente Romano* III (1992)). Where possible all inscriptions are illustrated by photographs. Some are of limited use (e.g. Asculum 4) and in only one instance is a line drawing also published. Given its size, the catalogue might have been better disseminated electronically, a publication mode which C., a pioneer in developing online access to source materials relating to the ancient world (*Rassegna*: <http://www.rassegna.unibo.it/index.html>), is well placed to exploit. The results of analysis might then have been published as an article.

Part III summarizes the information gained from study of the inscriptions and sets that summary in a wider perspective. Most inscriptions date from the period between the late first century B.C. and the late second century A.D. Among the thirty-one occupations documented, from *architectus* to *unguentarius*, *medici* are the most frequently attested. Otherwise individuals with clerical posts, probably in the service of urban magistrates but only occasionally explicitly designated as such (e.g. Q. Petronius Rufus, a *scriba quinquennalicus*(?) from Asculum), predominate over retailers and artisans. In the nine attestations of *collegia*, *fabri* and *centonarii* dominate. The scarcity of reference to dealers in agricultural products (a single *negotiator olearius* from Cupra Maritima) surprises C. (587), especially in light of the evidence for wine production in Picenum that he outlines in Part I. He contrasts this scarcity with the many attestations of such individuals in Gaul and Germany. However a more relevant comparison is surely with other areas of Italy engaged in large-scale wine production, where the generally low representation of such occupations on funerary monuments must be a product of ideological factors.

In contrast with other studies of occupations, that under review is valuable in examining a region in a secondary location in relation to major communication routes and, with the exception of Ancona, lacking substantial entrepôts. However, the significance of the insights must, as C. concedes, be limited by sample size. Indeed the scholarship marshalled (a bibliography of almost sixty pages) is disproportionate in relation to the sample analysed. The analysis would have benefited from an extension of scope, perhaps either by examining inscriptions from a larger area of central Italy or by characterizing more broadly the society of Picenum through its monumental writing. Development-related urban archaeology, for example the fifth century B.C. to sixth century A.D. sequence excavated in 2000–2001 in the port of Ancona (Lungomare Vanvitelli), has also yielded large numbers of stratified artefact assemblages which can now be exploited for an alternative perspective on the economy of Picenum.

King's College London

JOHN PEARCE

G. PUCCI and C. MASCIONE (EDS), *MANIFATTURA CERAMICA ETRUSCO-ROMANA A CHIUSI: IL COMPLESSO PRODUTTIVO DI MARCIANELLA* (Bibliotheca Archaeologica 10). Bari: Edipuglia, 2003. Pp. 340. ISBN 88-7228-306-X. €42.00.

The volume edited by Pucci and Mascione presents the results of the excavation of a ceramic production complex at Marcianella in the vicinity of Chiusi between 1987 and 1991. On the site were kilns and other facilities related to ceramic production that were in use from the third century B.C. until the second century A.D. The excavators document eight periods of activity on the site, with Period 7 being an abandonment phase followed by reoccupation in the imperial period. In this latter period the site was used for the production of lime and not for pottery manufacture. Throughout the text P. and M. carefully define the composition of the site in each period, thus reconstructing the productive activity that took place. Along with this attention to each period come reconstruction drawings of the site in various phases. P. and M. also provide a brief overview of other productive Hellenistic sites in the territory of Chiusi.

The site at Marcianella was used in its earliest periods to produce fine, thin-walled, black glaze tableware, but by the second half of the second century B.C. the repertoire of the workshop had changed; while the kilns were still producing tableware, the quality was noticeably lower than that of the earlier periods. In various periods the kilns were also involved in producing loom weights, *dolia*, bricks, and common ware pottery. An especially interesting aspect of M.'s discussion of the kiln complex is the fact that an attempt is made to analyse statistically the ceramic evidence and to attribute certain products to specific kilns. This approach is extremely interesting because it allows an understanding of the output of a single workshop (or perhaps even a single kiln), which would be of great use for an understanding of the role of the workshop in economic terms. The case of Marcianella seems unusual in having well-stratified wasters and