

name. Each tomb is described in terms of its form, dimensions, and materials, with added references for additional sources. The regions covered include: Abruzzi, Apulia, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Latium (particularly Rome), Liguria, Lucania, Marche, Molise, Umbria, Piedmonte, Sicily, and the Veneto, although many regions are represented by just a few examples. There are over sixty figures and illustrations of the monuments and fragments discussed in the text, subdivided into those that are earth-filled, those that are filled with *opus caementicium*, those that belong to Campanian tumulus building methods, as well as the inscription and decoration fragments.

This work presents an immense amount of information. It would certainly function as a key source for the study of Roman funerary architecture, and the crucial connections with aspects of social life in the Roman world. There are some clear limitations of the work, which no doubt had to be set in order to make the research finite. Furthermore, there are a number of directions this work could have taken in order to broaden its scope. For instance, a deeper discussion of other architectural tomb forms during these periods, and the development of round tombs prior to the Republican period may have been desirable. Early traditions of round tombs across the Mediterranean, particularly those of the Etruscans, would make for an even more fruitful investigation in an ideal world, but only get brief mention here. Another slight point is the absence of an index, which would facilitate easier use of the book. This is, however, a worthy work of its field, particularly if its genesis as a doctoral thesis is taken into account.

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F. M. CIFARELLI, *IL TEMPIO DI GIUNONE MONETA SULL'ACROPOLI DI SEGNI. STORIA TOPOGRAPHIA E DECORAZIONE ARCHITETTONICA* (Studi su Segni Antica 1). Rome: L'Erma di Bretschneider, 2003. Pp. 193. ISBN 88-8265-239-4. €100.00.

During the last thirty years, the settlements and cities of southern central Italy have benefited from intense archaeological and historical inquiry (for a survey see Smith in *JRA* 1994). This has been driven by research interest, and by local enthusiasm; the town of Segni (ancient Signia) is no exception (De Rossi (ed.), *Segni* I (1992)). Since its discovery, the massive temple of Juno Moneta on the acropolis has been the principal focus of archaeological investigation at the site; however, no one should be misled by the title of this book into thinking that this is another study limited to this single aspect of the town. Instead, the book makes an attempt to emphasize the reciprocal relationships between the urban topography of the site, historical developments, and the temple. To this aim, the book is divided into two parts: the first on history, topography, and architecture, presenting the results of three seasons of highly focused excavation combined with extensive topographical analysis. The second consists of the author's 1993 *Tesi di Specializzazione* on the architectural terracottas from the site. The results highlight two hitherto underestimated periods in the town's history: the late Archaic and late Republican periods.

Chs 1 and 2 discuss the history of research at the site and its geomorphology, emphasizing the lack of topographical attention dedicated to the site, and the strategic importance of the site's location in its territory. The limited late Bronze Age and Iron Age material (ch. 3) suggests modest and diffuse communities on the settlement plain, which nonetheless enjoyed access to external communication networks (bucchero and Etrusco-Corinthian pottery). The late sixth century B.C. (ch. 4), linked by Cifarelli to the regal-period colonization of Latium, provides the earliest evidence for the monumentalization of the acropolis: a set of architectural terracottas that testifies to continued contact between Segni and the cultures of Rome and Etruria. This monumentalization was reinforced by a rebuilding phase of c. 490 B.C., which corresponds to the historically attested date of the refoundation of the Roman colony (Livy 2.21.7). C. argues that from this time the temple would have marked the limits of the 'urban space' of the settlement; in this way the position and visual impact of the sacred area became a crucial symbolic element in the definition of the urban plan of the site as a whole.

The bulk of Part I is taken up with a discussion of the Republican phases of the sacred area, and of the construction of the Temple of Juno Moneta (ch. 5), including sections on the place of the acropolis within the urban plan, the architectural construction of the temple and its podium, chronological issues (incorporating the evidence from the excavated test-pits), and analysis of architectural features. The large-scale remodelling of the acropolis in the late second century B.C. involved the construction of impressive polygonal terracing, on which was built the massive tri-cell temple. C. shows the complex interplay of traditional and innovative features of the temple,

a phenomenon already attested elsewhere (e.g. S. Ciaghi, *Le terrecotte figurate da Cales del Museo Nazionale di Napoli* (1993)). This remodelling is briefly incorporated into a picture of the wider developments at the site and in its territory (ch. 6). The picture that emerges is of the control of the city and territory by a wealthy élite, with the ability to commission foreign craftsmen. This was not a new phenomenon, but built on social structures extending as far back as the Archaic period; for a similar argument, see Crawford in Braund and Gill (eds), *Myth, History and Culture in Republican Rome* (2003).

Part II begins (ch. 7) with an interesting and careful attempt at retrieving the contextual background to the architectural terracottas discovered in early excavations, a method whose potential has been shown by Bignamini and Claridge (*PBSR* 1998). The catalogue of the terracottas (ch. 6), organized chronologically into three sections, is meticulously executed. The final chapter attempts an iconographic interpretation of the material, emphasizing the relevance of warrior scenes within the late Archaic and early Republican periods of Segni's history.

The lack of reconciliation between the two parts of the book is its greatest weakness. Although C. is at pains to emphasize the links between the architectural decoration and form of the temple, and its topographical and historical setting, the clear demarcation of the two in the book, and the kinds of analysis that are restricted to each part, prevents this. A closer examination of the roles of architectural decoration within the wider urban context, drawing on, for instance, Bonghi Jovino (ed.), *Artigiani e botteghe nell'Italia pre-romana* (1990), or Rystedt, Wikander and Wikander (eds), *Deliciae Fictiles* (1993), may have been a route to achieving this. Nonetheless, the volume presents interesting material for the study of urban development in pre- and early Roman Latium.

The quality of the publication is very high, offering clear, well-labelled plans, reconstruction drawings, and photographs, though there is some inconsistency in the typography of Greek and Latin in note 67, p. 29.

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M. BONAMICI, *VOLTERRA: L'ACROPOLI E IL SUO SANTUARIO: SCAVI 1987-1995* (Terra Italia 6). Pisa: Giardini, 2003. 2 vols: pp. 599, 43 pls (+ 4 foldout pls), illus. ISBN 8-8427-0302-8. €300.00.

This book represents the eagerly awaited publication of the excavations on the acropolis of Volterra, which were conducted under the direction of Marisa Bonamici between 1987-1995, and which form part of a still ongoing project. Rather than as simply an excavation report, B. successfully sets up this work within the long tradition of the archaeological enquiry into the history of Volterra, and particularly within the context of previous work carried out on the acropolis by Doro Levi (1926) and the late Mauro Cristofani (1969-1971), to the latter of whose memory the book is dedicated. Among other things, it is the consciousness of that tradition which informs the editor and all of her contributors, and which is expressed throughout not only by their careful referencing of Cristofani's results, but also by their critical engaging with his views regarding the history of the site (M. Cristofani, *Volterra. Scavi 1969-1971* (suppl. to *NotScav* 1973)), which make this work a substantial and highly readable contribution to the scholarship on the north Etruscan metropolis and central Italy as a whole.

In ch. 1 ('L'acropoli di Volterra nella storia della ricerca') B. gives an insightful account of the discovery of and subsequent archaeological work on the acropolis, based on new research in the archives of the city and the *Soprintendenza archeologica per la Toscana* (Appendix A). Of particular interest in this context is the strikingly late discovery of this once monumental site, which did not occur until the late nineteenth century, owing to its abandonment in modern times following the sack of Volterra by Florentine troops under Federico da Montefeltro in 1472; and the considerable obstacles in the way of its subsequent excavation as a result of issues of land-ownership.

Ch. 2 ('L'acropoli e le sue fasi strutturali') discusses the history of the site in the light of the results of the recent excavations. While, as B. modestly states (35), these do not fundamentally conflict with or add to Cristofani's work, they do affect the understanding of the site's chronology during some pivotal phases of its development and may, as a result, provide scope for new or, at least, significantly better informed historical interpretations. In particular, this results from the scope of the recent excavations which involved the site in its entirety, in terms of both area and, most importantly, stratigraphy. This stands in marked contrast to Cristofani's campaign that,