

ceramics that the investigators can then attribute to certain kilns. The amount of ceramic material points to large-scale production at this site, and it is only one of the productive sites in the territory of Chiusi. Other chapters will be particularly useful for specialists, as the volume presents thin-section analysis of pottery from the site as well as an analysis of charcoal from the site with the aim of reconstructing the types of trees that once grew in the vicinity.

As the final report of a field project, this is an impressive volume and it presents the excavation data in an extremely well-organized fashion. The third chapter of the book, compiled by P. and M. along with M. Aprosio and A. Pizzo, presents the ceramic material from the excavation in a synoptic format, accompanied by excellent profile drawings. In some respects this volume could serve as a model for other final reports. The major shortcoming of P. and M.'s volume, however, lies in the fact that the authors do not offer a thorough analysis of the data, nor do they contextualize the site and the implications of their findings. The absence of an analytical chapter is especially regrettable in light of the exceptional site that is presented here, one that certainly has wide implications for those studying ceramics and their production, but also for those scholars with an interest in the role of production in the economy of Etruria during the Republican period. This site seems unusual in that the kilns and the associated wasters provide a unique opportunity to understand better the productive output of a single workshop. In light of other recent scholarship (A. Nijboer's *From Household Production to Workshops* (1998)) it would seem that the availability of archaeological data, such as the corpus from Marciannella, may help to advance a better understanding of the productive economy of Italy in both late Etruscan and Roman contexts.

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M. SCHWARZ, *TUMULAT ITALIA TELLUS: GESTALTUNG, CHRONOLOGIE UND BEDEUTUNG DER RÖMISCHEN RUNDGRÄBER IN ITALIEN* (Internationale Archäologie 72). Rahden/Westf.: Leidorf, 2002. Pp. 276, 69 pls. ISBN 3-8964-6344-6. €71.50.

This work assesses the influences on the funerary monuments of the Roman Empire and the amount of continuity between this period and previous ones across Italy, and, specifically, addresses the question of why the tombs of the Republican period are so different from the post-Augustan period. The resulting influences on the Roman provinces are also investigated. As the title suggests, the focus is on the development of the round tomb over time as a tradition with significant variations that can be seen to correlate to other social spheres. Several changes in the tombs are discussed in connection with changes in self-representation and religion. Schwarz suggests, however, that the continuity of the round tomb itself, despite dramatic changes in Roman society, relates to a fundamental idea of humanity being born from, and therefore returned to earth.

The book is divided into several sections. First, S. discusses the design and building methods of the round tombs, focusing on individual elements, the internal construction and the façade, including decorative elements, altars, and statues. A brief look is taken at the written sources as evidence of a tradition of round tombs as a Mediterranean phenomenon. Then, S. delves into social aspects related to the representation of the roles and statuses of the *Bauherr*, or the deceased and his/her buriers, through funerary architecture during the Republican, Augustan, and post-Augustan periods. The evidence of changes in the round tombs throughout the three time periods is discussed within each section, often with an accompanying table in the rear of the book. Particular attention is paid to change in form, construction method, decoration, and associated inscriptions.

Great care is taken in describing the decorative aspects of the tombs, including the alternating use of friezes and inscriptions, along with transformations of decorative motifs, including sacred, civilian, and military themes. S. discusses the significance of these patterns indicating a harkening back to Republican practices during the post-Augustan period. Changes in tomb size and expenditure, as well as patterns of imitation, are seen to be outlets of social mobility, to which restrictions are later set. Consequently, inscriptions become the main mode of expressing wealth and social status at times. The presence of round tombs in the provinces (divided as the North-west and Danube area, the East and the South) is then examined in light of their adoption and interpretation of this tradition.

The catalogue contains a hundred tomb monuments and fifty-two fragments of inscriptions and decorations from funerary monuments; both sections are organized alphabetically by site

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,