

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.

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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

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