

previously undocumented magistracy. Finally, A. Caruso speculates on Pythagorean *mouseia*, their relationship to gymnasia and the possible location of these centres of learning at Kroton, Metapontum and Tarentum.

Compendium volumes devoted to particular sites can be narrow in their focus. However, the importance of Kroton, together with the chronological and cultural breadth of the material presented, obviates these concerns. Some of the material in this book will undoubtedly be rapidly superseded by final publications. However, experience shows that too often the papers in such volumes are the only publications that ever appear. For this reason, specialists in the field greatly value books such as this and it is gratifying to see that a learned society can, with the subvention of a bank, still produce them in such a lavish style.

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M. BONGHI JOVINO and G. BAGNASCO GIANNI (EDS), *TARQUINIA: IL SANTUARIO DELL'ARA DELLA REGINA: I TEMPLI ARCAICI* (Tarchna 4). Rome: 'L'Erma' di Bretschneider, 2012. Pp. xiii + 463, illus. + 1 CD-ROM. ISBN 9788882657581. €450.00.

The Ara della Regina temple at Tarquinia is probably one of the best known Etruscan monuments, both because of its size and because of its splendid roof decoration of terracotta winged horses. Although the foundation of the temple is seemingly well preserved, the complexity of the phases of its building history may come as a surprise. Thankfully, the present volume on the temples of the Archaic period serves to clarify the evidence.

The printed volume consists of an account of the architectural remains by Maria Bonghi Jovino and Giovanna Bagnasco Gianni, followed by chapters on the excavated areas by several authors. The types of objects found are described in separate chapters, followed by a presentation of the scientific analysis. Plans, illustrations in black-and-white and some in colour, and drawings appear at the end of the text volume, supplemented by fourteen separate plates, and a CD includes inventory lists of objects.

As B.J. acknowledges in the preface, of the four phases of the temple, the third phase, connected with the terracotta horses, usually receives the most attention. It is therefore particularly important to evaluate its predecessors as part of the architectural development of the city of Tarquinia. As background for the later discussion, B.J. provides the documentation for Temple III in the Introduction. The meticulous analysis by Romanelli singled out elements of a previous structure, further studied by Torelli, Colonna and Pianu, which allowed B.J. to identify the building materials used (macco, tufo rosso and nenfro, pl. V) and to number each wall unit, indicated on the main plan of the temple (pl. I).

The existence of archaic temple remains was confirmed by geophysical prospection and test trenches. Temple I, dated to c. 570 B.C. based on the related pottery finds, seems to have consisted of a narrow cella and pronaos (12.36 m by 7.25 m), set on a rectangular platform, and oriented east–west. Due to differences in levels, one set of steps provided access from the open space in front of the structure to the platform, and a second one from the platform to the temple proper (pl. VII).

A key factor for establishing the appearance of the temple, the platform and the open space in relation to each other and to the city hill and roads concerns the elevation of the different features. Of particular importance here is to establish whether the actual temple rested on a podium, and if so, of what height. B.J. postulates that the podium was 2.85 m, based on the difference between the floor level of the platform and of the temple, and the temple would thus be reached by a flight of steps. A second set of steps would have provided access from the open square to the platform in line with the temple.

Temple II, dated to c. 530 B.C., is characterized by four columns flanked by the side walls of the alae, or wings, on either side of the main cella. The date is based on related pottery, and on the stratigraphy that determines the relation between the temple and the open square to the east. As in Temple I, B.J. postulates that the structure was placed on a podium with a height determined by the difference between the platform and the temple floor, estimated at 3.35 m. Access to the temple was provided by two flights of steps, one from the open square to the platform, and the other from the platform to the temple proper.

As is clearly indicated in the text, the remains of the archaic temples are difficult to interpret. The virtue of B.J.'s presentation is that she analyses each feature of the temples and presents the evidence used for the interpretation, including texts such as Vitruvius and calculations of the superstructure by Barbara Binda, thus allowing the reader to evaluate the conclusions with an opportunity to propose other interpretations. It should be noted that the reconstructions on the loose-leaf plates clearly identify preserved remains, separate from the proposed elevations. In addition to the presentation of the architectural remains, B.J. places Temples I and II within the context of orientation in relation to other Etruscan temples, including the Capitoline temple in Rome (for which see also M. Bonghi Jovino in *Annali Faina* 17 (2010), 31–65), and discusses the lack of evidence for identifying the deity worshipped.

The chapters on specific soundings within the sanctuary and on the finds, including pottery and architectural terracottas, allow the reader to gain detailed information on contexts and stratigraphy, supplemented by comments on interpretations and bibliographical references. Most of the objects are illustrated by line drawings, but there are also magnificent colour photographs of the painted pottery and architectural terracottas, as well as a set of hypothetical reconstructions of both Temples I and II.

We must be grateful to B.J. and B.G. and their colleagues for providing such a thorough and complete presentation and analysis of the architectural remains and the small finds. Due to the price of the publication, it will most likely be used as a reference source in research libraries, in conjunction with B.J.'s article in F. Gaultier and D. Briquel (eds), *Les Étrusques, les plus religieux des hommes* (1997), 69–95 and G. Bagnasco Gianni's summary in N. T. de Grummond and I. Edlund-Berry (eds), *The Archaeology of Sanctuaries and Ritual in Etruria* (2011), 45–54.

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M. CANNATÀ, *LA COLONIA LATINA DI VIBO VALENTIA* (Archaeologica 171). Rome: Giorgio Bretschneider, 2013. Pp. xxvi + 236, illus., maps, plans. ISBN 9788876892813. €145.00.

T. D. STEK and J. PELGROM (EDS), *ROMAN REPUBLICAN COLONIZATION: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY* (Papers of the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome 62). Rome: Palombi editori, 2014. Pp. 407, illus., maps, plans. ISBN 9788860606624. €49.00.

The study of Roman colonization in Italy is a rapidly changing field which has been transformed by new conceptual approaches and a wealth of new data with which to test these approaches and models. Large-scale projects such as the University of Groningen studies of the Pontine region, the British School at Rome Tiber Valley project and other initiatives have transformed our understanding of Roman settlement in Italy. The two volumes reviewed here represent two contrasting approaches to the study of colonies and colonization in the Republican period.

Roman Republican Colonization: New Perspectives from Archaeology and Ancient History, edited by Tesse Stek and Jerome Pelgrom, presents an ambitious and wide-ranging review of new conceptual approaches to Roman colonization, originating as a seminar on this theme hosted by the Netherlands Institute in Rome. Its focus on building on previous research, highlighted by the editors in their introduction, rather than on merely deconstructing concepts such as 'Romanization' and 'colonization' is particularly welcome. Although top-down models of colonization are no longer satisfactory as a conceptual framework, one of the more troubling aspects of some recent scholarship has been the tendency to elevate postcolonial approaches to the status of a new orthodoxy. The emphasis of this volume on examining a range of approaches to colonization and on promoting greater collaboration between researchers in different disciplines is one of its great strengths.

The first section of the volume focuses on concepts and models of colonization. The introductory chapter, by the editors, fills a notable gap by presenting a history of scholarship on Roman colonization, a topic which is surprisingly neglected compared with the much closer focus on the historiography of Greek colonial settlement. In it, they trace the divergence between Salmon's emphasis on strategic considerations as the driving force behind colonization, and the German and