

5, the so-called villa of the Antonines on the slope of a hill belonging to two properties, La Villa and Pozzo Bonelli. The current remains consist of two cores of building remains at a distance of more than 700 metres apart, one at the top of the hill and the other at the bottom (cf. Fig. 33,5a & b). Lanciani's plan of the ancient remains in the area in Fig. 2 shows nothing between these two locations and his version of the site at La Villa also extends towards the Appia, not down the slope. At the top of the hill what remains today seems to consist of the ruins of a thermal complex. At the bottom of the hill there are the remains of a terrace. Lilli does not specify why he chooses to combine these two complexes forming even for the region of Rome a very large villa of 20 hectares – the largest known building complexes in the Campagna Romana are between 5 and 7 hectares. Perhaps there really are two sites instead of one?

Despite the occasional deficiencies of the publication, one has to admire anyone working in the area and actually managing to get results from their work. The vicinity of Rome is heavily built-up or under cultivation and finding remains hidden by vines, bushes or buildings requires much patience and determination. Lilli has also done plenty of archival work that is simply missing from most other survey publications. A slightly longer discussion of the old and new data as well as a fuller publication of the various notes would have accentuated the glory of the ancient remains more and served the readers, both scholars and locals, better.

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CATIA CAPRINO: *Rinvenimenti a Villa Adriana (Tivoli)*. Con contributi di RUDOLF KÄNEL, CLEMENTINA PANELLA e PETER ROCKWELL. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei: Monumenti Antichi, Serie Miscellanea, vol. VI-1 (vol. 57 della ser. gen.). Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 1999. ISBN 88-7689-175-5. 47 pp., 9 figs., 17 plates. EUR 56.81.

Hadrian's villa at Tivoli must have yielded thousands and thousands of artifacts from both legitimate and illegitimate excavation for centuries. The volume by Catia Caprino presents only three finds which were found during restoration work conducted between 1964 and 1972 in the area between the Great Baths and the so-called Praetorium. The objects were found in three different rooms and are connected to the villa in very different ways.

The first artifact presented is a terracotta antefix featuring a figure of a woman easily recognizable as a familiar motif of the *potnia therôn*, sometimes also called the Persian Artemis. This type of antefix is known from the Archaic to the Imperial periods and in general it was used to decorate temple roofs. The only other domestic occurrence of the type is from the villa of Q. Voconius Pollio near Marino. Two questions arise from the find: was it specifically made for the Villa Adriana and why was it used in the area? Caprino describes the object and discusses its parallels. Its date and making are discussed in a separate chapter by Rudolf Känel. The result is that the antefix probably dates to the 1st century AD based on manufacturing and firing methods and that it was probably reused for some decorative purpose in the Palaestra of the Great Baths. Considering the Hadrianic revival of Greek art, using this type of etrusco-italic motif is an interesting

phenomenon.

The second artifact is a marble mould for a column base. Again, Caprino describes the object and seeks parallels in column bases from Rome and elsewhere. Only a few matches can be found for this particular type. In the next chapter, Peter Rockwell discusses the use of the mould. He arrives at the conclusion that the mould was used for casting stucco column bases in situ, a tool rather than a piece of decoration and probably a unique piece.

The third find is not really an artifact as such but the burial of a child in an amphora. The clay vessel is of African manufacture and probably made between 5th century and 6th century AD. The skeleton of the child disintegrated when exposed. The date of the amphora shows that the burial was made at a period when the Villa Adriana was already abandoned and illustrates its destiny similar to any other ruin in Italy.

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ALESSANDRO GALLO: *Pompei. L'Insula 1 della Regione IX. Settore Occidentale*. Studi della Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei 1. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 2001. ISBN 88-8265-150-9. 156 pp., 54 figs., XVIII plates. EUR 78.

In the recent decades, a great deal of work has been done in Pompeii to re-examine the houses and city blocks excavated in previous centuries. The results of this work are starting to be published, and this book by Alessandro Gallo is one contribution to the effort to better elucidate the probably best-known ancient city ever.

The area examined is the western section of the *Insula IX 1*, Houses 1 to 19 as well as 33 and 34. The contents of the book have been arranged in seven major chapters, the first of which describes the research history and the three next chapters introduce the buildings, their decorations and the artifacts recovered in them during the original excavations in the 1850s and 1860s. During the work conducted by Gallo, three small trenches were excavated in one part of the area and the results of this work are described in the next chapter. The last chapter discusses the urbanistic development of the *insula*. The latter part of the book deals mostly with the finds: first, a full catalogue of the finds from the new trenches and then, two appendices of tables present the material by find location.

A concise description of the complicated building histories very often present in Pompeii is never easy, and for the most part Gallo manages to do a very good job. The text is clear and easily comprehensible. It also maintains a certain order, which makes using the text fairly easy. The descriptions of the wall structures and decorative elements have been divided into two chapters, which, for the most part, seems unnecessary as only a few of the houses are so elaborately decorated that their treatment requires more space than one or two short paragraphs. The decoration chapter also includes the dating and phasing of the buildings. Arranged this way, the reader has to continuously go back and forth to see what was said of the walls in order to fully comprehend the phasing of many of the buildings.

The presentation of archaeological material very often benefits from lavish