

MANLIO LILLI: *Lanuvium. Avanzi di edifici antichi negli appunti di R. Lanciani*. Occasional Papers of the Nordic Institutes in Rome 2. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 2001. ISBN 88-8265-151-7. 88 pp., 190 figs., 1 plate. EUR 47.

The study of the ancient topography of the countryside around Rome has been the focus of many scholars, especially since the 1950s. The ground work was laid half a century before that time by the three greats of Roman topography: Thomas Ashby, Rodolfo Lanciani and Giuseppe Tomassetti. Each left behind a long list of publications, but also other unpublished materials; Ashby a large collection of photographs, Lanciani notes and drawings. Lanciani's notes are kept mostly in the archives of the Vatican library and those concerning the topography of Rome have been recently published (*Appunti di topografia romana nei Codici Lanciani della Biblioteca apostolica vaticana* 1–2, Rome 1997). This slim volume by Manlio Lilli promises in its title more published notes of Lanciani concerning the area of the ancient city of Lanuvium, ca. 35 km southeast of Rome on the Via Appia. Instead the reader will find a catalogue of ancient remains published following the stylistic example set by the *Forma Italiae* series. The actual notes of Lanciani are briefly described in the preface and referred to in the descriptions of the individual sites, but no full edition of all of them is given.

The area of study is the northern territory of Lanuvium on both sides of the ancient Via Appia. No description of the methods or aims of the study is given, but from the catalogue and the preceding chapters it seems apparent that the focus is on the still existing remains of classical buildings. The *Forma Italiae* publications provide the results of extensive surveys complete with artifact scatters and ranging from prehistoric to Medieval periods. Here no such completeness is attempted. As such, this collection of sites serves perhaps the purposes of preservation and protection rather than giving any kind of realistic picture of the habitation in the area in different periods of the past. A list and the possible location of the many possibly destroyed buildings could have been useful even for Lilli himself when making a synthesis of the habitation in the area.

The contents follow the example of the *Forma Italiae*: Preface, Introduction (with a long discussion of destruction processes), History of Research, Synthesis of Topography, and the Catalogue of sites, altogether 26 of them. Even though the focus is on the classical period, very few historical notes or mentions of possible inscriptions found in the area are made. The site descriptions themselves are usually fairly brief and give a description of the location and the structures found. Only a few sites seem to have yielded artifactual evidence. References to previous publications and to even quite rare archival material abound, but, curiously enough, the archives of the Archaeological Superintendency of Lazio are absent.

Each entry is accompanied by abundant photographs, both old and new ones, as well as plans of the structures themselves and of their exact locations. The plans have been edited to fit the columns whenever possible, which means that the direction of North varies. Sometimes this can cause confusion to the reader as well as to the draughtsman himself as, for example, in Fig. 16 the toponyms "Monte Cagnolo" and "Monte Cagnoletto" have changed place (cf. p. 12: they are, indeed, easily confused).

The descriptions are usually good and easily comprehensible, but, on some occasions, the discussion seems just a little incomplete. The most obvious example is site

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.

*Eeva-Maria Viitanen*

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