

J. L. FRANKLIN: *Pompeii: The 'Casa del Marinaio' and its history*. Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei. Monografie III. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 1990. Pp. 70, 12 pls. ISBN 88-7062-697-0. ITL 70.000.

A. KOLOSKI OSTROW: *The Sarno Bath Complex*. Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei. Monografie IV. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 1990. Pp. 137, 125 pls. ISBN 88-7062-700-4. ITL 150.000.

G. IOPPOLO: *Le Terme del Sarno a Pompei*. Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei. Monografie V. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 1992. Pp. 189. ISBN 88-7062-784-5. ITL 200.000.

During recent years the publication activities of the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei has been lively. This group of publications continues the series of monographs the aim of which is an in-depth study of single houses and monuments. The monuments dealt with in these publications belong to less known buildings in Pompeii.

Casa del Marinaio is a large atrium house to the west of the Forum. The house was originally built on a high terrace on two levels. On the lower level were twenty-seven subterranean rooms which contained *horrea* and a bakery. The *horrea* were interconnected with the house but in excavation reports house and *horrea* were treated separately. That has led to an assumption that they really were separate entities but Franklin has been able to demonstrate the connexion between the structures.

In the first two chapters the house and *horrea* found by excavators are described room by room. Nothing valuable was found in the excavations as salvagers had made their way into the complex after the eruption and retrieved almost all movable objects. In these chapters Franklin has also some socio-economic observations but he does not pursue any detailed analysis.

The third chapter deals with the building history of the house. Franklin describes thoroughly the six phases. However, it seems that the captions of some figures have been changed (at least in figs. 5, 6, 7, 8) which complicates the understanding.

The Sarno Bath Complex is situated in the southern part of Pompeii, not far from the Forum. Until recently the complex has been largely ignored by scholars. However, in the latest edition of the Guida Archeologica di Pompei (Mondadori 1994) the lacuna has been already filled.

The multistorey complex consists of two extended atrium houses. In the last phase the complex had five different levels and at least 96 rooms. The bath chambers are situated on the fourth level. The studies of Ioppolo and Koloski Ostrow give two different approaches to the interpretation of the complex. When reading these studies at the same time some confusion may arise (e.g. Ioppolo and Koloski Ostrow apply different number systems) but in general they complement to each other.

Koloski Ostrow aims to give a detailed architectural and socio-economic analysis of the whole complex proceeding level by level and recording each room meticulously. The study of Koloski Ostrow is a thorough one but, however, it seems that she has some misunderstandings, e.g. the wax tablets were not found in the room that connected the

establishment VII, 2, 21 with the so-called Palestra (cf. NSc 1889, 120).

Ioppolo for his part deals more with the topography, building techniques and materials concentrating on the bath complex. His method is profound and thorough. He records not only the architecture and building technique of each room but makes an impressive stratigraphical and metrological analysis as well. Some special points such as thermography are discussed in appendices. Figures, photographs and drawings of high quality are essential for readers.

*Liisa Savunen*

JOHANNES BERGEMANN: *Römische Reiterstatuen. Ehrendenkmäler im öffentlichen Bereich*. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Beiträge zur Erschliessung hellenistischer und kaiserzeitlicher Skulptur und Architektur, Band 11. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 1990. XII, 196 S, 4 Beilagen, 96 Tafeln. DM 158.

Wieder wird uns in der von Paul Zanker und Klaus Fittschen inaugurierten Reihe ein vorzüglicher Band geschenkt. Eine moderne Bearbeitung römischer Reiterstatuen ist lange Zeit ein zentrales Desiderat der Altertumswissenschaft gewesen. Diesem wird durch diesem Band, eine Dissertation aus der Schule von Paul Zanker, bestens nachgeholfen.

Vor allem wichtig ist, daß der Verfasser neben der rein formgeschichtlichen und ikonographischen Betrachtung auch den gesellschaftlichen Aspekten dieser Gattung gebührend Aufmerksamkeit schenkt.

Der Verfasser ist Archäologe und hat in dieser Hinsicht seine Aufgabe glänzend gemeistert. Aber auch im Historischen ist er gut bewandert; davon hat mich die Zusammenstellung der epigraphischen Zeugnisse für Reiterstatuen überzeugt (nicht ganz so gut gelungen scheint die Bewertung numismatischer Quellen zu sein). Ich habe diesen Teil durchgeblättert und finde ihn zuverlässig; nur wenige Stellen lassen Beanstandungen zu: E30 stammt nicht aus Neapel, sondern aus Puteoli und ist in die traianische Zeit datierbar (und die von de Franciscis gebotene Lesung ist schlecht); E37: Iusteia Polla war nicht Priesterin der *vergöttlichten* Livia, denn nach ihrem Tod wäre aus dem Namen der Livia *diva* kaum ausgelassen worden, d.h. zugleich, daß die Inschrift in die Jahre 14–42 datiert werden kann; in den Text von E41 hat sich ein tückischer Lapsus eingeschlichen: in Zeile 2 ist nicht *l.*, sondern *Fl.* zu lesen. Das sind aber mehr Quisquilien und vermindern nicht den positiven Gesamteindruck, den das Buch hinterlassen hat.

*Heikki Solin*