

book on the *Bildsprache* of Roman art. The general impression of the English version of Junker's book is one of clarity and preciseness, although the tendency towards condensed and occasionally rather long sentences, perhaps an echo of the original German text, demands good focus from the reader.

Jamie Vesterinen

BERNARD ANDREA: *Römische Kunst: von Augustus bis Constantin*. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Darmstadt 2012. 316 S., 218 Abb. ISBN 978-3-8053-4191-2. EUR 79.

At first glance this book looks more like a coffee table book left to wait for a glossy magazine's interior photo shoot. This, however, is a false impression. The only relation to coffee table books is its high-quality photographs of art. This volume belongs to a series of publications on Roman art by the publishers von Zabern. The book does not have an introduction and starts with an overview of its subject in 48 short chapters: *Musse und Geschäft* (pp. 9–14), *Zentrum* (pp. 15–18), *Entwicklung* (pp. 19–22), *Persönlichkeiten* (pp. 23–26), *Frauen* (pp. 29–34), *Verfassung* (pp. 43–48), *Augustus* (pp. 49–52), *Religion* (pp. 53–61), *Struktur* (pp. 67–70), *Eigenständigkeit* (pp. 71–74), *Kopie* (pp. 75–80), *Musterbuch* (pp. 81–84), *Bildhauerei* (pp. 85–90), *Malerei* (pp. 91–94), *Architektur* (95–106), *Römische Marmore* (pp. 107–110), *Kunstgewerbe* (pp. 111–116), *Legitimation* (pp. 117–122), *Dynastie* (pp. 123–130), *Jupiter und Erden* (pp. 131–136), *Mythos: Aeneas und Odysseus* (pp. 137–142), *Familienbild* (pp. 143–146), *Natur und Kunst* (149–154), *Land in der Stadt* (pp. 155–158), *Autokrator* (pp. 159–170), *Brot und Spiele* (pp. 171–176), *Triumph* (pp. 177–184), *Reliefsäulen* (pp. 185–190), *Markt* (pp. 191–196), *Modelle* (pp. 197–204), *Adoptivkaiser* (pp. 205–210), *Bilderreichtum* (pp. 211–214), *Mosaik* (pp. 215–222), *Reiterstatue* (pp. 223–228), *Stilwandel* (pp. 229–234), *Genealogie* (pp. 235–240), *Die weibliche Linie* (pp. 241–246), *Soldatenkaiser* (pp. 247–258), *Schlacht* (pp. 259–264), *Militär und Zivil* (pp. 265–270), *Aurelianische Mauer* (pp. 271–276), *Tetrarchie* (pp. 277–280), *Palatium und Castrum* (pp. 281–284), *Ein neues Rom* (pp. 285–290), *In diesem Zeichen* (pp. 291–296), *Schönheit der römischen Kunst* (pp. 297–298) and *Nachwort* (pp. 299–300).

These chapters, which can be described as short essays, amount to a surprisingly coherent whole. The subjects that are discussed are bibliographies also taking into account contemporary research. The only more problematic chapter, Chapter 17 on "Architektur", seems somehow out of place. Since Roman architecture and art could in many ways be seen as a Gothic *Gesamtkunstwerk*, a general essay on architecture does not really seem necessary, especially as architecture is in any case well discussed in the context of several other chapters.

An account of Roman art over a period of more than 300 years is by no means an easy task and Andreae has chosen this partly thematic, partly chronological approach, as can be seen from the table of contents above, which in my view was a good decision since it is a more novel way of tackling this wide subject. Andreae's view of the traditional classical chronology of Roman art, based on emperors' reigns, is discussed in Chapter 2. This imperial contribution to the development of arts is one of the threads of the book. This chronology, along with the discussion of a large number of aspects of Roman art, should not be misunderstood as aiming toward any kind

of universal art history. Andreae's handling of the subject rather offers the reader a distinguished scholar's personal perspective. And this is thus a book well worth reading since art can never be read from one perspective alone. The reader will enjoy Andreae's scholarship, presented with admirable clarity.

*Juhana Heikonen*

HEINER KNELL: *Vom Parthenon zum Pantheon – Meilensteine der antiken Architektur*. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Darmstadt 2013. 157 S. ISBN 978-3-8053-4636-8. EUR 29.99.

Heiner Knell, the professor of classical archaeology (emeritus) at the Technische Universität Darmstadt, has written a compact book of the "milestones" of architecture in classical antiquity. The book is divided into two sections: "Meilensteine griechischer Architektur" (6 "milestones") and "Meilensteine römischer Architektur" (7 "milestones"), which are accompanied in some cases by other similar architecture for comparison. Knell states in the introduction (pp. 7–11) his intention to illuminate classical architecture with a few selected well-preserved buildings that reflect the classical architecture of antiquity in general.

The Greek section's (pp. 13–73) main features are the Parthenon, the Propylaea of Mnesikles, the Erechtheion, the Theatre of Epidauros, the city of Priene and the Temple of Apollo at Didyma. The Roman section's (pp. 75–140) main featured buildings are the Forum of Augustus, Pont du Gard, the Colosseum, the Arch of Titus, the Palatine, the Forum of Trajan and the Pantheon. One could always argue for different choices of what should have represented *die Meilensteine* of the classics. As a reviewer, I think this as good as it gets choice-wise, if we think of the later influence of these buildings. However, since the city of Priene was presented, I would like to have had a Roman example as well. In these kinds of general architectural histories, technical drawings instead of photographs suit the purpose better, as Knell has done. At the end of the book there is an *Anhang* (pp. 142–156) for further reading for each *Meilensteine*, an index and glossary.

In a small written space, Knell gives a good cultural, historical, structural, and architectural background for all the chosen *Meilensteine*. The text is a pleasure to read and strongly recommendable for students.

*Juhana Heikonen*

ASHER OVADIAH – YEHUDIT TURNHEIM: *Roman temples, shrines and temene in Israel*. Supplementi alla Rivista di Archeologia 30. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 2011. ISBN 978-88-7689-258-5. 155 p. 128 plates. EUR 180.

The book *Roman temples, shrines and temene in Israel* by two Tel Aviv University researchers, Asher Ovadiah and Yehudit Turnheim, presents a variety of Roman cult places in Israel approximately in the first three centuries A.D. The work is mainly based on reports from excavations carried out in the region roughly over the past century. It may serve as a general introduction to Roman cult