

is especially true in light of the fact that the main roads are not marked on the main map, despite frequent mentions in the text of buildings located on the Decumanus Maximus or Cardo Maximus, but also of the Porta Laurentina Necropolis, which is not found on this map. However, despite these slight oversights, the work is an excellent and very comprehensive overview of the Ostian buildings and greatly enriches the reader's understanding of the Ostian cityscape.

*Ghislaine van der Ploeg*

ULRIKE WULF-RHEIDT: *"Den Sternen und dem Himmel würdig": kaiserliche Palastbauten in Rom und Trier*. Trierer Winkelmannsprogramme 24. Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden 2014. ISBN 978-3-447-10235-3. VIII, 44 S., 16 Abb., 8 Tafelseiten. EUR 19.80.

Dr.-Ing. Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt belongs to the small group of experts on Roman imperial palaces and is the director of the architectural section of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) in Berlin. For a long time her attention has been on the Palatine in Rome. This very thin book, or booklet, belongs to the series of published lectures in the Trier Winkelmannsprogramme (this being the 23rd in 2012) at the Institut für Klassische Archäologie der Universität Trier.

This booklet is a summary of Wulf-Rheidt's research on the Palatine in the context of the other late antique imperial palaces in the Roman world. In the beginning (pp. 7–13) Wulf-Rheidt summarizes the Palatine complex from the beginning to Maxentius. In what follows (pp. 14–24), various architectural similarities between the imperial palaces in Milan, Sirmium, Rome (Sessorium and the Villa of Maxentius), Thessaloniki, etc. are discussed. The main themes of similarities are, for example, the baths, the temples, and, most interesting and less researched in this context, the circus. Since the lecture was held in Trier, the discussion is concentrated on the similarities between Trier and the Palatine and the scant remains of the possible circus in Trier.

The hypothesis of the Palatine acting as a model for these other imperial palaces around the world sounds convincing, even though Rome had already lost much of its importance by the end of the third century. As pointed out first by Federico Guidobaldi, the Palatine might also have served as a model for the late antique senatorial *domus* and villa.

The booklet is accompanied by very good 3D reconstructions that are unfortunately printed too dark. However, another value of this booklet, and by no means diminishing the importance of the publication by using a diminutive format, is its compactness. Thus, a booklet. There has been considerable discussion on archaeological reconstructions, and Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt beautifully demonstrates how a drawn hypothesis is much more reader friendly (although not author friendly) than the traditional written hypothesis that classical archaeology is so stuck on. Most often, unfortunately, the usual written hypothesis does not even add up if drawn to scale. Pictures might mislead, words usually even more.

*Juhana Heikonen*