

VIRGINIA L. CAMPBELL,
THE TOMBS OF POMPEII:
ORGANIZATION, SPACE
AND SOCIETY

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Prikaz / Review

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Virginia L. Campbell u svojoj knjizi *The Tombs of Pompeii: Organization, Space and Society* daje sveobuhvatan prikaz grobova i grobnica te razvoja nekropola u Pompejima, i to kroz aspekte prostorne i društvene organizacije. Knjiga sadrži sedam poglavlja, tri dodatka (katalozi grobova, grobnica i nadgrobni natpisi) i indeks pojmova, ali i niz ilustracija koje adekvatno nadopunjuju raspravni dio. Ova knjiga zapravo je rezultat istraživanja koje je autorica provela za potrebe svoje disertacije, a koja se bazirala na analizi brojne dokumentacije i niza vrlo raznolikih znanstvenih radova koji su se desetljećima bavili Pompejima i njegovim nekropolama, pri čemu su ti izvori uglavnom izdvojili samo neke najpoznatije i najdekorativnije nalaze i grobnice bez sustavnog sagledavanja cjelokupnog opsega sepulkralnog prostora. Prilikom proučavanja materije autorica je pokušala razriješiti nekoliko ključnih pitanja, i to prije svega mogu li se iz detaljne analize svakoga pojedinog grobnog areala ustanoviti socijalne, ekonomske, pravne ili kultne tradicije i regulacije (možda specifične samo za Pompeje), kako su nadgrobni spomenici reflektirali ponašanje pojedinaca ili grupa te koje su administrativne procedure bile potrebne za odvijanje pogreba. Na ova pitanja autorica odgovara u raspravnim dijelovima knjige, odnosno od trećeg pa do šestog poglavlja.

Sama knjiga započinje kraćim uvodom ("Introduction") u kojem Virginia L. Campbell navodi neke opće podatke o samom nalazištu te motivaciju za pisanje ovog rada, a na ovo se tematski i sustavno nadovezuje poglavlje "Death in the Roman World" u kojem daje dobar, iako kratak pregled onih naj-

Virginia L. Campbell in her book "The Tombs of Pompeii: Organization, Space and Society" offers a comprehensive overview of graves, tombs and development of the necropoleis in Pompeii through aspects of spatial and social organization. The book is organized in seven chapters, three appendices (catalogues of graves, tombs and funerary inscriptions), index, and illustrations which correspond well to the text. The book is a result of research undertaken by the author for her dissertation based on analysis of extensive documentation and series of very diverse scientific works dealing with Pompeii and their necropoleis but concentrating mostly on the most famous and most decorative finds and tombs without systematic study of entire scope of the sepulchral area. In her study the author attempted to solve some crucial questions, primarily if detailed analysis of each individual burial area can reveal social, economic, legal or cult traditions and regulations (possibly specific only for Pompeii); ways in which funerary monuments reflect behaviour of the individuals or groups, and administrative procedures necessary for organization of a funeral. The author answers these questions in the discussion parts of the book, from the third to the sixth chapter.

The book opens with a short introduction in which Virginia L. Campbell mentions some general information about the site and explains her motivation for writing this work. Chapter *Death in the Roman World* follows the introduction thematically and systematically giving a good though short overview of the most important sources necessary

važnijih izvora koji su nezaobilazni za izučavanje rituala i komemoracije u rimskom svijetu. U sklopu tog poglavlja predstavljen je i historijat istraživanja nekropola u Pompejima, pri čemu je istaknut problem nejednačnosti i nedostatka dokumentacije.

U trećem poglavlju ("The Funerary Evidence of Pompeii: An Analysis") prikazana je organizacija nekropola u Pompejima, socioekonomski faktori važni za njihov nastanak, ali i svi tipovi grobova i grobnica te njihovi odnosi, ukrasi i kronološka te lokacijska distribucija. Autorica ističe da su Pompeji u svojem kontekstu i povijesnoj važnosti jedinstveni i specifični, primarno jer je taj grad zatvorena kapsula koja je prestala postojati erupcijom Vezuva i stoga je nekropola doživjela nagli prekid razvitka, ali je i bila uglavnom zaštićena od daljnje destrukcije. Sama nekropola postanak vuče još iz predrimskog razdoblja i u tim malobrojnim i teško vidljivim nalazima ogledaju se utjecaji Grka, Etrušćana i Samničana, a sukladno tome dominantne i gotovo jedine vidljive konstrukcije na nekropoli bile su one iz rimskog razdoblja.

Svakako su Pompeji jedan od najvažnijih lokaliteta za proučavanje razvitka i organizacije nekropola iz razdoblja kasne republike i ranog principata, što autorica više puta naglašava, ali je sam razvitak nekropole i sepulkralnih ritusa analogan zbivanjima i promjenama ustanovljenima i na brojnim drugim teritorijima. Ono po čemu se Pompeji razlikuju od brojnih drugih rimskih nekropola, a autorica je to i jasno istaknula, je pojava trgovina i zgrada uz nekropolu (pa čak i unutar nje) koja je ustanovljena uz cestu prema Herculaneumu. Virginia L. Campbell interpretira takvu pojavu u kontekstu važnosti prometnice i blizine bitnih lokacija unutar samoga grada, poput npr. foruma, a sukladno tome naglašava i da su postojale povoljnije pozicije za ukop (npr. uz važne prometnice), ali i one nepovoljnije, kao što je bila blizina amfiteatra, gdje je postojala veća mogućnost uništavanja grobova. Autorica u ovom poglavlju daje i tipologiju grobova Pompeja koja se jasno referira na već spomenuti katalog tiskan na kraju knjige, a kao specifikum za južnu Kampaniju ističe kolumele (manje stele koje na svom vrhu imaju portret pokojnika koji izlazi u prostor) koje su u velikom broju pronađene i u Pompejima. Ovo poglavlje završava analizom dviju izdvojenih tema – jedna obuhvaća grobnice izrađene u formi oltara, a druga se bavi analizom grobnica dugotrajne i prosperitetne familije *Veii*.

U četvrtom poglavlju ("Epigraphy in the Pompeian Funerary Context") analizirani su epigrafski spomenici koji su pronađeni u sepulkralnom kon-

in the study of rituals and commemoration in the Roman world. This chapter also contains history of research of the Pompeian necropoleis. The author recognizes the problems of unhomogeneous and lack of documentation.

The third chapter (*The Funerary Evidence of Pompeii: An Analysis*) presents organization of the necropoleis in Pompeii, socio-economic factors affecting their formation, all types of graves and tombs and their relations, decorations and chronological and locational distribution. The author emphasizes uniqueness and importance of Pompeii in their context, first and foremost because the city is a closed capsule which ceased to exist due to the eruption of Vesuvius which is why the development of necropolis was stopped abruptly, remaining protected from the further destruction. The necropolis originated in the pre-Roman period and in these scarce and barely visible finds one can recognize influences of the Greeks, Etruscans and Samnites. The dominant and almost only visible constructions on the necropolis were the ones from the Roman period.

Pompeii are definitely one of the most important sites for the study of development and organization of necropoleis from the period of the Late Republic and Early Principate which is emphasized by the author repeatedly, but the development of necropolis and sepulchral rites is analogous to events and changes recorded in many other regions. The author turns attention to the fact that situation in Pompeii is different from many other Roman necropoleis regarding the emergence of shops and buildings next to the necropolis (and even inside it) which was situated along the road towards Herculaneum. Virginia L. Campbell interprets this phenomenon in context of the road importance and vicinity of crucial locations in the city (e.g. the forum) and accordingly she emphasizes that there were more convenient positions for burials (e.g. next to important roads), but also less convenient ones, such as the vicinity of the amphitheatre where graves could be destroyed more easily. The author in this chapter presents typology of graves in Pompeii clearly referring to the aforementioned catalogue printed at the end of the book. She mentions *columellae* (small stelae having a projecting portrait of the deceased) as a particularity of southern Campania which were also quite numerous in Pompeii. This chapter ends with an analysis of two separate themes – one refers to tombs in form of an altar, and the other deals with the analysis of tombs of long-standing and prosperous family of the *Veii*.

Fourth chapter (*Epigraphy in the Pompeian Funerary Context*) offers an analysis of epigraphic

tekstu nekropola Pompeja, pri čemu autorica pokušava odrediti socioekonomski status pokojnika te način na koji su se oni komemorirali. S obzirom na to da je ova knjiga primarno napisana za znanstvenu zajednicu, u ovom dijelu rada prisutno je previše općepoznatih podataka koji su mogli biti i izostavljeni (npr. da se na početku nadgrobno natpisa često javlja formula D. M., a da nakon toga slijedi ime pokojnika i slično). Ipak, zaključci autorice o karakteristikama imenovanja pojedinaca u Pompejima korektni su i daju adekvatan pregled odnosa oslobođenika, građana i robova, kao i potencijalne etničke karakteristike stanovništva, brojčani odnos muškaraca i žena koji se javljaju na natpisima, pojavnost tih natpisa na različitim nadgrobnim spomenicima, ali i iznimke koje su mogle biti standard samo za ovo područje, odnosno naselje (npr. grobnica i pripadajući natpis Publija Vezonija Filera). Nadalje, autorica opravdano dijeli natpise na primarne i sekundarne, pri čemu bi primarni bili monumentalniji i namijenjeni javnoj prezentaciji pokojnika, dok su sekundarni bili manji (najčešće *columellae* ili *tituli*) i služili su članovima obitelji i drugim komemoratorima kako bi lakše identificirali smještaj groba pokojnika unutar veće cjeline i kako bi upravo njemu mogli prinijeti adekvatnu žrtvu. Dapače, takvu pojavu treba uzeti u obzir i na drugim lokalitetima, iako bi veliki broj takvih manjih titulusa ipak trebalo pripisati siromašnijim članovima zajednice.

U petom poglavlju ("The Regulation of Burial Space") ponovno se proučava organizacija nekropole, ali sada u kontekstu grobnih parcela, i to kroz arheološke nalaze i epigrafske zapise, pri čemu se osobita pažnja poklanja pitanju formulacije *ex decreto decurionum*. U ovom segmentu i po tom pitanju autorica je doista dala izvorni znanstveni doprinos cjelokupnoj problematici organizacije nekropola. Naime, do sada je uglavnom bilo uvriježeno mišljenje da se ova formulacija koristila kad je gradsko vijeće (*ordo decurionum*) poklanjalo zemljište ili čak cjelokupnu grobnicu pojedincu kao nagradu ili počast za neko djelo koje je učinio za zajednicu. Autorica se pak zalaže za drugačiju interpretaciju, odnosno da je spomenuta fraza označavala dopuštenje za gradnju na gradskom zemljištu, ali koja nije nužno značila da je sama zajednica, odnosno *ordo* u njezino ime, financirala ukopno mjesto pokojnika. Hipotezu autorica potkrepljuje drugim natpisima (ne nužno nadgrobima) koji spominju odredbu "po odluci gradskih vijećnika" (*decreto decurionum*) te nekolicinom antičkih izvora. Ipak, potrebno je naglasiti da korištenje poda-

monuments found in sepulchral context of the necropoleis of Pompeii. The author tries to determine socio-economic status of the deceased persons and manners of their commemoration. Since this book was intended for scholarly community, this segment contains too much general information which could have been left out (e.g. that funerary inscriptions often open with the DM formula followed by the name of the deceased person etc.). Nevertheless author's conclusions about the characteristics of naming conventions of the individuals in Pompeii are correct and give adequate overview of relations between freedmen, citizens and slaves as well as potential ethnic characteristics of the population, numerical relations of men and women which are mentioned on the inscriptions, frequency of these inscriptions on various funerary monuments, and exceptions which might have been standard only for this region or settlement (e.g. tomb and the accompanying inscription of Publius Vesonius Phileros). The author's classification of the inscriptions to primary and secondary ones is well-founded. The primary inscriptions are more monumental and intended for public presentation of the deceased person while the secondary inscriptions were smaller (usually *columellae* or *tituli*) and they were used by the family members and other commemorators to help identify the location of the grave within a larger unit in order to offer sacrifice for the deceased person. Such phenomenon should be considered at other sites as well, although a number of such smaller *tituli* should also be associated with the poor members of the community.

The author returns to the necropolis organization in the fifth chapter (*The Regulation of Burial Space*), but now in the context of funerary plots, focusing on the archaeological finds and epigraphic monuments. Special attention was paid to the question of the phrase *ex decreto decurionum*. The author has given original scientific contribution to the entire issue of necropolis organization in this segment and regarding this question. Namely, so far it has been assumed that this formulation was used when the city council (*ordo decurionum*) had given a land plot or an entire tomb to an individual as an award or tribute for some of his/her deeds for the community. The author proposes different interpretation, namely that the mentioned phrase marked authorization for building on the public land, but not necessarily meaning that the community i.e. *ordo* (on the behalf of the community) financed the burial space for the deceased person. The author supports her hypothesis with other inscriptions (not necessarily sepulchral) mentioning the formula "by decree of the city

taka o rasprostranjenosti natpisa s frazom *decreto decurionum* kao argument za postavljenu hipotezu treba uzeti sa zadržkom, a samo odobravanje smještaja grobnice (ili počasne statue) ne znači da taj prostor i grobnica zapravo nisu bili i poklonjeni i financirani od strane gradskog vijeća. Nadalje, podatak da se uz *decreto decurionum* ponekad navodi da je pojedinac sam platio za grobnicu, pogreb i sl. ne znači da mu to samo *ordo* nije htjelo financirati, nego je sasvim moguće da je taj pojedinac htio i kroz taj natpis (i ulaganje novca) istaknuti svoju darežljivost, ali i status. Osim toga, i autorica ističe da u zapisima o rimskoj legislativi nema jasnih i preciznih podataka o ovoj problematici i stoga je teško zaključivati o samim finesama zakona. Ipak, iako smatram da se navedena hipoteza još uvijek ne može sa sigurnošću potvrditi, autorica ju je sustavno razložila i svakako je dala jedan novi i drugačiji pogled na ovu problematiku. U ovom kontekstu zanimljiva je i pojava graničnih cipusa (ili stela) postavljenih na rubove grobnih parcela, koja je relativno česta u Pompejima, ali se na drugim teritorijima rjeđe pojavljuje.

Socijalni status pokojnika u fokusu je šestog poglavlja naslovljenog "Class, Style, and Self-Representation" u kojem Virginia L. Campbell donosi jasan pregled organizacije društva Pompeja te raspravlja o mogućnosti njihove identifikacije na nekropoli. Sukladno tome daje nekoliko reprezentativnih primjera nadgrobnih spomenika, odnosno one koje su postavile familije, one koji su pripadali oslobođenima te zaseban primjerak nadgrobnog spomenika Eumahije, najvećeg spomenika u Pompejima, koji je i oličenje pripadnice najvišega društvenog sloja Pompeja. Eumahijin natpis osobito je zaintrigirao autoricu jer je u osnovi vrlo oskudan, ali se zapravo neizravno nadovezuje na njezine druge natpise koji su ustanovljeni unutar samog naselja i koji govore o njezinoj darežljivosti, ali i visokom statusu i funkcijama koje je obavljala. Sukladno tome, autorica korektno zaključuje da je sama formulacija nadgrobnog natpisa tako kratka jer se jednostavno očekivalo da svi znaju tko je spomenuta pokojnica te "cursus honorum" nije ni bio potreban. Prema tome, ovi spomenici međusobno su se nadopunjavali i zapravo su oblikovali kolektivno sjećanje na samu pokojnicu, pri čemu je jedno bilo u sepulkralnom, a drugo u urbanom kontekstu. Iako autorica u ovom dijelu ide pretjerano u širinu o drugim nalazima, ipak te podatke uspješno uklapa u priču o Eumahiji, njezinoj familiji i svekolikoj graditeljskoj djelatnosti u urbanom i suburbanom teritoriju Pompeja.

councillors" (*decreto decurionum*) and few classical sources. However it is worth mentioning that the use of information about the distribution of the inscriptions with the phrase *decreto decurionum* should be considered with due caution and approval for erecting a tomb (or honorary statue) does not necessarily mean that this area and tomb were not donated and financed by the city council. Furthermore, although sometimes alongside the *decreto decurionum* the inscription also states a sum paid for the tomb, funeral etc., it does not mean that *ordo* would not finance these expenses but it is also possible that this individual wanted to emphasize his/her generosity, and status through the inscription (and money investment). The author herself emphasizes that sources on Roman legislative offer no clear and precise information about this problem-matter, making it hard to discuss legal finesses. Although I believe that the mentioned hypothesis cannot be confirmed with certainty as yet, the author articulated it systematically and definitely offered new perspective of this issue. In this context it is interesting to mention the emergence of boundary-marking cippi (or stelae) placed on the edges of the funerary plots, which are relatively frequent in Pompeii, unlike other territories.

Social status of the deceased person is in the focus of the sixth chapter entitled *Class, Style, and Self-Representation* in which Virginia L. Campbell presents a clear overview of the society organization in Pompeii and discusses possibilities of their identification on the necropolis. She offers several representative examples of funerary monuments, i.e. the ones set up by the families, monuments belonging to the freedmen and an individual example of the funerary monument of Eumachia, as the largest monument in Pompeii which is also an incarnation of a member of the highest social class in Pompeii. The author was particularly interested in the Eumachia's inscription because it is basically very uninformative, but it is indirectly related to other inscriptions from the settlement, which praise her generosity as well as articulate her high status and positions she obtained. Therefore the author concludes that formulation on the funerary inscription is so short because everybody knew who she was and consequently the "cursus honorum" was not necessary. These monuments also complemented each other forming in that way a collective memory of the deceased person, both in sepulchral and urban context. Although the author discusses other finds too extensively in this part, she manages to include these details successfully into the story of Eumachia, her family and entire building activity in the urban and suburban territory of Pompeii.

Svakako je jedna od zanimljivijih priča i ona o Gaju Munatiju Faustu (*C. Munatius Faustus*) i njegovoj ženi Nevoleji Tihi (*Naevoleia Tyche*), koji su izgradili različite grobnice na različitim nekropolama, odnosno na nekropolama Porta di Nocera i Porta di Ercolano. Autorica raspravlja o mogućim razlozima za takav odabir, ali i postavlja pitanje u kojoj su (ili jesu li uopće) od ove dvije grobnice ukopani njihovi ostatci. Ovo je jedna od boljih autoričnih rasprava o vrlo zanimljivoj i znanstveno nedovoljno analiziranoj problematici u koju je svakako adekvatno uključila i pitanje susjedne grobnice Aula Veja Atika (*A. Veius Atticus*) na nekropoli Porta di Nocera. Grobnice ovog bračnog para su za sada svakako anomalija, barem kad se sagleda današnje poznavanje običaja pokapanja i nekropola rimskog svijeta, ali treba imati na umu da su ovakve situacije možda bile i češće, ali nam stanje istraživanja, odnosno destrukcija samih nekropola onemogućava njihovu identifikaciju. Autorica ulazi u detaljnu analizu reljefnih prikaza na onom monumentalnijem spomeniku ustanovljenom na nekropoli Porta di Ercolano te daje adekvatne analogije i interpretacije mogućih značenja, bilo s kulturnog, statusnog ili društvenog aspekta. Naime, iz samih reljefnih prikaza jasno je da se oslobođenica Nevoleja Tiha pokušavala probiti i napredovati u društvu te je i u smrti naglašavala da je, zajedno sa svojim mužem, bila bogata, ali i darežljiva prema gradu i njegovim siromašnijim stanovnicima. Osim toga, autorica komparira ovaj spomenik s onim izgrađenim na Porta di Nocera nekropoli koji je dao postaviti njezin muž *C. Munatius Faustus* i raspravlja o mogućim lokacijama gdje su ovi supružnici bili pokopani i tko je uz njih mogao biti sahranjen. Potrebno je svakako istaknuti da je autorica u samoj raščlambi epigrafskih tekstova jasno naglasila da su oslobođenička imena grčkog i istočnjačkog podrijetla netransparentna za utvrđivanje etničke pripadnosti pokojnika, što se u brojnim radovima prošlog stoljeća, ali i u današnje vrijeme još uvijek pogrešno uzima kao činjenica.

Nakon ovih raspravnih poglavlja dolazi vrlo kratak zaključak ("Conclusion") i iznimno bitan kataloški dio, odnosno tri kataloga koji daju detaljne opise svih grobova i grobnica pronađenih na nekropolama Pompeja ("Appendix 1"), tekstove graničnih cipusa ili stela ("Appendix 2") te druge nadgrobne natpise koji potječu s nekropola Pompeja, ali nisu izravno povezani s određenim grobnicama ("Appendix 3"). Prvi je katalog i najdetaljniji te je u njemu svaka grobnica označena zasebnim kataloškim brojem koji se jasno referira na mjesto pronalaska, a donosi i detalje o tipu, veličini, mate-

One of the most interesting stories is definitely the one about *C. Munatius Faustus* and his wife *Naevoleia Tyche* who built different tombs on different necropoleis (Porta di Nocera and Porta di Ercolano). The author discussed possible reasons for such selection, and she also raises the question in which tomb their earthly remains were buried (or if they were buried in them at all). This is one of author's better discussions regarding the scientifically insufficiently analysed problem-matter in which she included the question of the neighbouring tomb of *A. Veius Atticus* on the necropolis Porta di Nocera. Tombs of this married couple represent an anomaly, at least for now, and particularly with respect to present-day knowledge of the burial rituals and necropoleis of the Roman world, although we have to keep in mind that such situations could have been more frequent but the state of exploration i.e. destruction of the necropoleis prevents their identification. The author analyses in detail relief depictions on the imposing monument from the necropolis Porta di Ercolano offering adequate analogies and interpretations of possible meanings with regard to the aspects of cult, status or social position. Namely, from the relief depictions it is evident that the freedwoman *Naevoleia Tyche* tried to break through and advance in social hierarchy and she emphasized, even after her death, that she and her husband were rich but also generous to the city and its poor residents. The author compares this monument with the one built on Porta di Nocera necropolis which her husband *C. Munatius Faustus* had erected and discusses possible locations where this couple could have been buried and who could have been buried with them. It is necessary to mention that the author in the analysis of the epigraphic texts clearly emphasized that freedmen's names of Greek and Oriental origin are non-transparent in determining ethnic affiliation of the deceased person which was incorrectly taken as fact in many works in the past century, and even in contemporary works.

After these discussion chapters, a very short conclusion is provided followed by three important catalogues (*Appendix 1-3*); one gives detailed descriptions of all graves and tombs found on the Pompeii necropoleis (*Appendix 1*), the second lists texts of boundary-marking cippi or stela (*Appendix 2*) and the last one notes funerary inscriptions from the Pompeii necropoleis, which are not directly related to specific tombs (*Appendix 3*). The first catalogue is the most detailed of the three, each tomb is marked with a separate catalogue number clearly referring to the findspot and details are given about

rijalu i dekoraciji grobnice i nadgrobnog spomenika, tekst natpisa i dataciju. U cjelokupnom katalogu jasna je posvećenost autorice prema točnosti podataka i preciznosti što treba svakako pohvaliti jer je za njihovo prikupljanje bio potreban velik trud i akribičnost te poznavanje vrlo neujednačenih, teško dostupnih i oskudnih izvora. Jedina zamjerka koja se može izreći samom katalogu je njegova organizacija, odnosno grobnice se ne odvajaju na zasebne stranice, što je i razumljivo zbog iskoristivosti prostora, ali su bar one koje počinju na dnu stranice (npr. kataloški broj i prvi red opisa na dnu desne stranice) trebale biti prebačene na sljedeći list što bi omogućilo bolju preglednost.

Zaključno se može reći da je ova knjiga svakako vrijedno znanstveno djelo u kojem autorica izvrsnost dostiže u pojedinim dobro odabranim tematskim analizama, pri čemu sustavno istražuje brojne potencijalne analogije, interpretacije i dostupnu literaturu. Također, bilješke su uglavnom vrlo iscrpne, a neke su u cjelini i prave male znanstvene rasprave. Ipak, potrebno je istaknuti da sam rad ima pomalo neobičnu strukturu, odnosno bilješke su stavljene na kraj svakog poglavlja zajedno s odgovarajućom bibliografijom, ali je onda i na kraj same knjige stavljen popis literature koji dopunjava ove prethodne, što čini knjigu nepreglednom, a stvara se i dojam nepovezanosti između naslova, koji se dodatno intenzivira postojanjem više zaključaka (po jedan na kraju svakog od ovih naslova te još jedno finalno poglavlje koje bi zapravo trebalo biti sasvim dovoljno za sažimanje svih najvažnijih zaključaka). Također, stječe se dojam i da je autorica bila u nedoumici oko publike kojoj bi posvetila knjigu pa tako ima kompleksne i znanstveno usko specijalizirane i relevantne zaključke, ali onda nakon toga piše poduge eksurse o opće poznatim stvarima koji su fokusirani na čitateljstvo koje ne pozna materiju o kojoj se raspravlja. Ipak, knjiga ima puno više pozitivnih i znanstveno relevantnih strana, a autorica suvereno vlada i poznaje epigrafske spomenike, bilo s područja Pompeja, bilo sa šireg teritorija same Italije, dok su njezine interpretacije socioekonomskog položaja pojedinaca unutar rimskog društva u više navrata iznimno pronicljive. Ovdje je svakako potrebno ponovno istaknuti i katalog grobova i grobnica koji je važan doprinos boljem poznavanju nekropola Pompeja. Za kraj se može zaključiti da je ova knjiga, unatoč nekim nedostacima koji su više organizacijske nego faktografske prirode, iznimno važan doprinos proučavanju običaja pokapanja ne samo na prostoru Pompeja nego i šire i bit će rado čitana literatura za sve one koji se bave tim tematikama.

the type, size, building material, decoration of the tomb and funerary monument and the inscription text and dating are also provided. In the entire catalogue we can recognize aspiration of the author to exactness and precision of the facts which is praiseworthy because, to collect these data, it took great effort, meticulousness and insight into very erratic, hardly available and meagre sources. The only small objection to the catalogue is its organization, that is, in order to save space, tombs are not presented each on separate page, which is understandable, however, at least the ones starting on the bottom of the page could have been placed on the following one which would have provided a better layout.

Finally we can say that this book is definitely an important scholarly work in which the author achieved excellence in certain well-selected thematic analyses, systematically investigating many potential analogies, interpretations and available literature. Notes are very extensive, some reaching a level of true scholarly discussion. However, it is necessary to mention that this work has slightly unusual structure, i.e. notes are placed at the end of each chapter with corresponding bibliography, but the list of bibliography is found also at the end of the book, supplementing chapter bibliographies, which is why this book is not easy to consult, and it also gives an impression of incoherence between the titles, which is additionally intensified due to several conclusions (one at the end of each title and a final chapter which should suffice for summarizing all the most important conclusions). One also has the impression that the author was uncertain about her public so she gives complex, scientifically specialized and relevant conclusions, but then again offers long excursions about well-known issues focusing on the reading public with less knowledge of the problems discussed. However, the book has much more positive and scientifically relevant aspects, and the author showed exceptional knowledge of epigraphic monuments, whether from the area of Pompeii, or from wider territory of Italy. Her interpretations of socio-economic position of an individual within Roman society are often very insightful. Here we need to mention once again the catalogue of graves and tombs which is an important contribution to better understanding of the Pompeian necropoleis. Finally we can conclude that this book is an important contribution to the study of burial customs, not only in the Pompeian region but also considering the entire Roman world, despite certain shortcomings which are of organizational rather than factographic nature. It will definitely be often consulted by all those dealing with the mentioned themes.